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WITH WHICH IS COMBINED FARMERS ADVOCATE

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A STATE FAIR FOR KANSAS

A properly conducted State fair is an educational institution. It is for the direct material benefit of all of the people and it pays its own way. At the same time it is the great annual reunion of the citizens and is of social value.

We formerly talked a great deal about the rain belt in Kansas and we tried to farm in this new, untamed country as our fathers "back east" had farmed. Long ago we learned that if we would succeed we must farm in the brain belt and success has been ours. But we are only beginning. We have spent years in learning what not to do and during this time we have learned some things we should do, but not all. We have been content to stick too closely to old methods and have adopted new ones but hesitatingly. We hamper ourselves by not adopting every means for our self-advancement. Older States saw the need for universities, agricultural colleges, and normal schools, and our new State was quick

to do the same. Other States saw the need of State fairs where their material resources could be shown to the world; where each man who lives and works in the brain belt could compare the results of his labors with those of his fellows to the advantage of both and where the citizen could see and understand the methods and processes by which his neighbor had prospered and adopt them for his own, but Kansas has not. Why is this? Certainly not because of lack of intelligence. Kansas has more than a half million children in her grade schools and 25,000 in her higher institutes of learning. But two States in this entire Union show a smaller percentage of illiteracy and they do not have our immigration. It is not because we cannot afford it. With \$165,000,000 in our banks, farm products produced during the past season aggregating \$475,244,831 and our factories producing as much more, we are not poor.

It is because of neither of these but simply because in our business of attending to our own business we have heretofore not appreciated to the full

the advantages which the establishment of a State fair would bring us. Now we do, and public sentiment demands such an institution at the hands of the present Legislature.

Nebraska located her State fair on its present site in her capital city in 1901 and has netted more than \$130,000 the greater part of which has been put into permanent improvements. Indiana started its present State fair in 1902 and has netted an average of \$20,000 per year. Iowa cleaned up nearly \$45,000 in 1908 after all expenses were paid and now has grounds and buildings worth nearly one million dollars. Minnesota has made a net earning of \$75,000 per year for ten years past, has a fair property worth a million and her fair is recognized as one of the three national events in livestock circles—the others being the American Royal at Kansas City and the International at Chicago. Missouri started her fair but six years ago with a moderate appropriation and now has one of the best equipped grounds in the West with buildings of brick and

steel. Oklahoma has had a State fair two years and her success has been most pronounced.

State fairs do not cost money, they make money. Not only do they make money directly during the fairs but they make money indirectly for every citizen. Men who attend these great schools where the teaching is done by object lessons, carry home the knowledge they have gained and through it they prosper. Each of them becomes a teacher, both by word of mouth and by improved methods, and through them their neighbors prosper. But lately the State has come into possession of a fund of nearly \$100,000 which it received from the Federal Government for the use of which no provision has yet been made. What better use could be made of it than to invest it in a State fair and thus erect a monument which would be of direct value to all the people, which would place Kansas on an equality with her sister States, which would cost the State, absolutely nothing and which would be lasting as time?

KANSAS EDITORS IN SESSION.

The Kansas State Editorial Association held its annual meeting for 1909, at Topeka, February 1 and 2. The meeting was well attended, a fact which proves that the editors are able to travel even though editorial passes on the railroads are no more. Indeed, the attendance of a goodly number of editor's wives might be construed into an indication that the dispensers of enlightenment rather enjoy paying fare "the same as white folks."

The subjects discussed covered a wide range. It is a notable fact, however, that the problem of the county printing was relatively less important than on many former occasions. But the price of print paper assumes a prominence which indicated increased circulations. So also the question of newspaper illustrations which was discussed by Albert T. Reid, of the KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Reid being one of the most prolific illustrators and the highest priced cartoonist in the West, interested the brethren with his practical views on the subject of illustrations which is constantly assuming greater importance in the world of journalism. The schools of journalism at the Universities of Kansas and Missouri contributed to the instruction and entertainment of the newspaper folks by sending the deans of these schools to tell about them. Doubtless the time is near at hand when the youth who would become a journalist, like the youth who would become a lawyer or a doctor, will find it profitable to prepare for his work by pursuing the course at a school of journalism.

The street cars of the Capital city not coming under the anti-pass laws of the State or the Nation notified the association that the membership badge entitled the wearer to ride as much and as often as he pleased without money and without price. Plenty of cars were furnished to convey the members to Washburn College, two miles from the business center. Arriving at the college at 5 o'clock the visitors were taken in charge by reception committees and shown about among the abundant cedars and the fine buildings. They were landed at the library where dinner was served, after which they were

treated to a musical program of high order at the college Chapel. Here they were formally welcomed by President Saunders of the college and by Governor Stubbs on behalf of the State. Later an address worth going

half across the State to hear was delivered by Dean Walter Williams, of the Missouri School of Journalism.

The forenoon of the second day was given to visiting the Legislature. The midday meal in the city is called

lunch. Dinner comes on after the day's work is done. Lunch was given by the Topeka Ad Club at the Elk's Club rooms.

The afternoon session was devoted to discussion of matters of importance to the State and Nation, such as "State Publication of School Books," by T. A. McNeal, State Printer; "Newspapers and the Railroads," by N. H. Loomis, general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad.

In the evening a complimentary dinner was given by Arthur Capper, the newly elected president of the association at his magnificent new building, the home of the Daily Capital and other publications. The repast was followed by toasts by prominent people. Some of these departed from the usual order of after dinner speeches and became discussions of current issues, notably the address of Senator Elect J. L. Bristow and the reply by C. S. Glead.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Wichita at a date to be fixed by the association's executive committee.

Secretary F. D. Coburn has appointed I. D. Graham of KANSAS FARMER as a delegate to represent the State Board of Agriculture at the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress, which will hold its third annual convention at Cheyenne, Wyo., on February 23 to 25 inclusive.

However often we publish the reminder the inquirers should sign their names and give their postoffice addresses, an occasional inquiry comes that is deficient in one or both of these respects. However erroneous it may be, the editor's impression of the writer who fails to sign his name is that he is either a coward or a chump. The KANSAS FARMER does not insist on publishing a correspondent's name, but it does insist that it be given to the editor as an evidence of good faith. Just now we have an unsigned inquiry which would be answered by postal card if the inquirer's name were known. Let us speak a word to the men on this subject. It is this: The unsigned missives are never from one of the fair sex. Brace up and be as brave as the women, oh ye timid men.



ONE LITTLE BOY WOULD LIKE TO GET IN THE
A CLASS.

5000 ANTI-TRUST OFFERS! SAVE 50% ON LUMBER! ON MILLWORK! ON ROOFING!



**Home of Chas. W. Kelly
McCook, Neb.**

Built of Gordon-Van Tine's Materials

He writes: "Here is a photo of my house; also have interior view, which shows off to good advantage the quality of your oak finish. I can safely say that it cost me less than if I had finished it in pine bought from local dealers. Everything is as good as you claim—and that is as good as can be asked from anyone."

CHAS. W. KELLY, McCook, Neb.

A Message to the Man Who Wants a Square Deal; Who Loves Fair Play; Who Hates Grafting and Who Wants His Dollar to Go as Far as 100 Cents Will Go Anywhere!

We, the Gordon-Van Tine Co., the largest independent millwork company in America, are fighting for our lives. The powerful combinations controlling the building material business; the grasping lumber trust and the "dealers' secret price agreement" associations hate us like poison. They would, if possible, ruin our trade, drive us from business, and kill the strongest anti-trust competitor they have, in order to again have their full sway of power over the buyer—to charge him their monopoly prices and give him half value. They implored us to be "regular." They asked us to quit; to "come in;" to do less business, if necessary, at bigger profits; to stop selling direct from mill to buyer; to maintain organized prices; to sell through dealers; to be "good." They resent our direct quotations and prices to the buyer; they dislike the 50% saving feature of our selling plans; they deprecate our qualities and sneer at our success. We refused to change. We shall fight to

Stop the "Holdups!" Stop the Extortion! Stop the Grafting!

with every dollar and resource at our command. We shall continue to sell to any reliable man or woman, farmer, town resident, carpenter, builder, contractor or reader of this paper, anything in the line of building materials we have for sale in our enormous stocks, **Direct from America's Largest Independent Millwork, Lumber and Building Supply House**, at a saving of all intermediate dealers', jobbers', agents', trusts' and middlemen's profits. Our anti-trust prices command trade from all classes. We sell at lower figures, quality for quality, than any other house, whether direct or indirect, trust or anti-trust; and nine times out of ten, cheaper to you direct than the dealer himself pays for the identical quality. You, Mr. Reader, can protect yourself against high, unreasonable prices. No matter what you need for building new, for improving, changing or repairing; for building House, Barn, Church, Elevator, Residence, Mansion, Cottage, Store, Hall, Hog House, Sheep Shed or Hen Coop, get first of all our

Slashing Anti-Monopoly Prices on Lumber, Millwork and Roofing!

On Sash, Doors, Windows, Flooring and Building Supplies of every kind. We will save you big money. We guarantee safe delivery, we ship subject to acceptance on satisfactory examination, we promise complete satisfaction, and prove beyond question the quality of all material to be exactly as represented and up to the official standard of the grades required by the Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers' Association. Do you want Fair Play? Will you be with us, and protect yourself? You can help stop the Trust's pocket-stripping prices; their infamous attempts to kill the "independents." Every honest buyer despises their underhanded flooding of our mail with fake inquiries from their employees and other "cat's paws;" their attempts to waste our expensive catalogs, time and postage. Their organs attack us week after week; their knocks and spies still continue; their instructions to "cut prices to meet Gordon-Van Tine as a last resort, but soak the consumer on something else to make up the difference!"—these are a few favorite stunts to "keep the money at home" and line their own fat purses at your expense. We have saved buyers millions of dollars since we began business.

Actual Proof of Money Saved

Eagle Grove, Ia., Oct. 23, 1908.
I have saved over \$400 on two carloads. I also bought one carload of millwork, including five large fancy windows, which were way beyond my expectations in beauty and clearness of glass.
Yours very truly, R. A. D. MOVIERER.

From a Contractor & Builder

Birmingham, Ia., Oct. 30, 1908.
Am pleased with shipment of lumber and roofing. Saved \$50 on the barn bill. The grade is far better than handled by our local dealer.
Yours very truly, W. A. WILSON.

Lumber Arrived All O. K.

Newark, Neb., Nov. 12, 1908.
You saved me \$323.97—just the difference between the trust price and your price laid down here.
Yours very truly, A. C. GRAHAM.

MILLWORK! 50% SAVING

at Our Anti-Trust Prices. Send for our 1909 catalog of millwork supplies. You can save profits by consulting our big list of genuine millwork bargains. Everything for interior or exterior at lowest prices. Each grade and quality guaranteed, or money back. Window glass \$1.00 @ 8 1/2¢ up. All sizes base corners, 2¢ up, trust price, 4¢. Corner beads 8¢, trust price, 16¢. Blinds, 9¢ per pair; Sash cord, 75¢; Sash pulleys, 10¢; Picture molding, 6¢ per 10 ft. and up; Embossed moulding, 1¢ per foot, all styles and sizes. Coupon will bring this big Price Cutter.

WINDOWS COMPLETE TRUST PRICE, 57¢

Safe delivery guaranteed. All styles, all sizes, with and without glass. Quality strictly up to high standard. 50% lower than same trust goods. Our window and sash line is complete—one of the largest and finest stocks in America. We have many fine bargains.

43¢ UP COMES IN 8 SIZES BARN SASH

Trust price, \$1.00. This is another great specialty for us. Our sales are enormous—our profits very slender. Send for our bargain list on barn sash, attic sash, cellar sash, transoms, stall sash, etc. All windows and transoms primed in Hessian oil.

DOORS! 525 STYLES!

For every purpose. Free from flaws. Safe delivery guaranteed. 77¢ shown in top illustration. Trust price, \$1.00 to \$2.00 for identical door. \$3.20 Hardwood veneered door. Finish your home in oak at small cost. We save you from \$3 to \$5 on hardwood doors. Send for bargain list. \$1.70 Front door—24 styles—the list. Designs, various woods, grained as desired. Same doors cost twice our price from trust quarters. Our stock embraces 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 3/4, 1 7/8, 2, 2 1/4, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/4, 3 3/4, 4, 4 1/4, 4 3/4, 5, 5 1/4, 5 3/4, 6, 6 1/4, 6 3/4, 7, 7 1/4, 7 3/4, 8, 8 1/4, 8 3/4, 9, 9 1/4, 9 3/4, 10, 10 1/4, 10 3/4, 11, 11 1/4, 11 3/4, 12, 12 1/4, 12 3/4, 13, 13 1/4, 13 3/4, 14, 14 1/4, 14 3/4, 15, 15 1/4, 15 3/4, 16, 16 1/4, 16 3/4, 17, 17 1/4, 17 3/4, 18, 18 1/4, 18 3/4, 19, 19 1/4, 19 3/4, 20, 20 1/4, 20 3/4, 21, 21 1/4, 21 3/4, 22, 22 1/4, 22 3/4, 23, 23 1/4, 23 3/4, 24, 24 1/4, 24 3/4, 25, 25 1/4, 25 3/4, 26, 26 1/4, 26 3/4, 27, 27 1/4, 27 3/4, 28, 28 1/4, 28 3/4, 29, 29 1/4, 29 3/4, 30, 30 1/4, 30 3/4, 31, 31 1/4, 31 3/4, 32, 32 1/4, 32 3/4, 33, 33 1/4, 33 3/4, 34, 34 1/4, 34 3/4, 35, 35 1/4, 35 3/4, 36, 36 1/4, 36 3/4, 37, 37 1/4, 37 3/4, 38, 38 1/4, 38 3/4, 39, 39 1/4, 39 3/4, 40, 40 1/4, 40 3/4, 41, 41 1/4, 41 3/4, 42, 42 1/4, 42 3/4, 43, 43 1/4, 43 3/4, 44, 44 1/4, 44 3/4, 45, 45 1/4, 45 3/4, 46, 46 1/4, 46 3/4, 47, 47 1/4, 47 3/4, 48, 48 1/4, 48 3/4, 49, 49 1/4, 49 3/4, 50, 50 1/4, 50 3/4, 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A Great Holstein Dairy Record

The Holstein cow, Colantha 4th's Johanna, the property of Mr. W. J. Gillett, of Rosendale, Wis., holds the world's record as a butter producer. Ten cows of Mr. Gillett's herd have the following records:

Name of Cow.	Months in milk	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. But'r fat
Colantha 4th's Johanna.	12	27,432.5	998.26
Johanna Rue.	12	20,340.4	704.5
Johanna Rue 2nd.	12	18,289.9	662.0
Johanna Rue 3rd.	12	18,209.3	660.0
Johanna Bonheur.	12	20,522.4	714.5
Johanna DeKol 2nd.	12	17,048.3	648.5
Johanna Colantha.	12	16,571.9	638.03
Johanna 5th's Clothilde.	12	16,452.1	630.0
Johanna Aggie.	11	16,102.1	612.7
Johanna DePauline 2d.	12	18,693.7

This shows what can be accomplished by intelligent feeding and breeding. Every man who dairies to any great extent must necessarily at times go out and buy cows to take the place of those that have become unprofitable. The question arises, "What are the essential points required in a good dairy cow?"

It is true, at times, we find very good producers that do not have the dairy form. The cow originally gave milk for a short time only or was intended to give enough milk to supply her calf. By selecting and breeding so as to prolong the milking period, she has been developed so that today she not only furnishes milk for her calf, but is one of the cheapest and most profitable producers of food for man.

We have many breeds of dairy cattle, and each has its distinguishing trait, but all have typical dairy forms. It is just as essential for the dairy cow to have a dairy form as it is for the trotting horse and race horse to have their essential characteristics, which differ very much from those of a draft horse.

Judges and experts have realized the importance of certain points and have fixed a set scale for judging. Since the flow of milk depends primarily upon the number, activity, and efficiency of the milk glands; and secondly, upon the flow of blood to the udder, and the nutrients contained in the blood, it is clear that the stomach and udder deserve the importance attached to them; and since the nervous system is closely co-ordinate to the digestive system and directly controls to a considerable degree, the flow of blood to the udder, it also deserves attention.

Since the abdomen and udder are the chief manufacturing points, it is but natural that extreme development in these parts should be sought for; inasmuch as meat carrying capacity and inclinations are not considered essential in highly specialized dairy cows, these have been neglected. This has resulted in a general type, that has been found to be good in milk production; and this is considered, and the importance of the different points indicated, in the following scale of points:

General Appearance.	Perfect Score.
1. Weight.	6
2. Form—inclined to be wedge shaped.	6
3. Quality—hair fine, soft; skin mellow, loose, medium thickness; bone clean, fine.	6
4. Condition—lean, thought vigorous.	6

WHAT ARE THE ESSENTIAL POINTS REQUIRED IN A GOOD DAIRY COW

appearance when in milk.....	6
5. Muzzle—clean cut; mouth large; nostrils large.	1
6. Eyes—large, bright, full, mild.	1
7. Face—lean, long, quiet expression.	1
8. Forehead—broad.	1
9. Ears—medium size, yellow inside, fine texture.	1
10. Horns—fine, texture waxy.	1
11. Neck—fine, medium length; throat clean; light development.	1
Forequarters:	
12. Withers—lean, thin.	1
13. Shoulders—light, oblique.	2
14. Legs—straight, short; shank fine.	2
Body.	
15. Chest—deep, low; girth large with full fore flank.	10
16. Barrel—ribs broad, long, wide apart; large stomach.	10
17. Back—lean, straight; open jointed.	2
18. Loin—broad.	2
19. Navel—large.	2
Hindquarters.	
20. Hips—far apart, level.	2
21. Rump—long, wide.	2
22. Pin bones, or Thuris—high, wide apart.	1
23. Tail—long, slim; fine hair in switch.	1
24. Thighs—thin, long.	4
25. Escutcheon—spreading over thighs, extending high and wide; large thigh ovals.	2
26. Udder—long, attached high and full behind, extending far in front and full, flexible; quarters even and free from fleshiness.	20
27. Teats—large, evenly placed.	5
28. Mammary veins—large, long, tortuous, branched with double extension; large and numerous milk	

considered desirable by dairymen.

The refinement about the head and neck, and the lightness of the forequarters indicate that the animal is not disposed to lay on flesh, but rather devotes her food to milk making. A strong constitution is necessary, and this is secured in the dairy cow by a deep chest with good width, particularly on the floor of the chest, rather than by great spring of rib. Thus, in the beef animal the strength of constitution is secured by a deep, wide chest of cylindrical form; in the dairy cow, by a deeper chest, egg-shaped with large end down.

As the supply of nutrients furnished the blood to the mammary glands is governed by the efficiency of the digestive organs, a large barrel is very desirable, and is insured by long, well sprung ribs, set wide apart. The open jointedness of the back is merely an indication of the general openness of the skeleton which, as it gives a large roomy body, large for weight, is considered desirable.

The broad loin accompanies width of hindquarters and roomy barrel.



wells.....	5
29. Legs—straight, short; shank fine.	2
Total.....	100

This scale of points, as given above, serves to call attention to the various parts of the body structure and indicates their relative importance. There is no reason why a dairy cow must be narrow in front or wedge shaped; but because of the extreme development of certain portions of the body and neglect of the other portions, such a wedge-shaped type has resulted, and is

sustain the udder, and to the demands made upon the female in giving birth to young.

Viewing the cow from behind and on the inside of the thighs, it will be noted that the hair inclines to grow in an opposite direction from that on other parts of the body. The portion so noted is known as the escutcheon, and its importance is due to the fact that it is to some extent indicative of flow of blood to the udder. It is believed that a well developed escutcheon is only found in connection with large arteries.

Knowing the structures of the milk secretion, it is clear that a long udder, containing a great number of glandular structures which makes up the milk glands, is favorable to a large secretion of milk; and this length of udder is secured by a high attachment behind and by an extension well forward on belly, of the udder. Inasmuch as there should be in the udder only glandular structures, connection tissue, blood vessels, nerves and such fibrous tissue as is necessary to sustain the udder, no fleshiness should be apparent; if present, it indicates the presence of an unnecessary amount of tissue and which can be of no use, which may interfere with the working of the milk-secreting glands. The teats merely serve to draw the milk from the udder, and the only necessary requirements are that they shall permit of the passage of a good stream of milk, and shall be of a size easily grasped by the hand. The milk veins discharge most of the blood which passes through the udder, and hence are useful in determining the blood flow.

Large, long, tortuous milk veins, branching and entering the body by large milk wells almost invariably characterize heavily milkers.

In conclusion, it should be clearly borne in mind that judging dairy cows by individuality is only an approximation to accurate results, and while it is possible to distinguish between good milch cows and those of medium or inferior milking capacity, the only absolutely accurate test must be secured by means of the scales and the Babcock test used frequently throughout the year, as farmers are sometimes misled by a cow giving a large flow for a short period and they think of her only as she is at her best.

In judging dairy bulls, the same form (modified only by sexual differences) and quality must be looked for as in cows. A bull's merit from a dairy standpoint depends upon his ability to sire cows of great milking capacity; and this is very largely determined by the milking capacity of his dam and grand-dams. This, of course, is not considered in show-ring judging, but it should be. Under present rulings, it is necessary to judge bulls by their general approach to the dairy type; due attention should also be given to masculinity.

The writer is indebted to Iowa State College for some of the material presented above.

Distributing Improved Seed Wheat

BY A. M. TENEYCK.

When the writer took charge of the agronomy work at Manhattan, December 1, 1902, he found no work in progress in testing and growing cereal grains. However, a large number of varieties of wheat and other small grains had been tested at the U. S. Government Station at Halstead (now at McPherson), and a single trial of some fifty varieties of hard red Russian wheat had been made at the Fort Hays Branch Station in Ellis county. Most of these varieties had been secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and were collected by Prof. M. A. Carleton, who was for several months collecting choice samples of wheat in Russia, Roumania, and other European countries.

In the fall of 1903 some forty samples of the best-producing varieties of winter wheat, as shown by the tests at Fort Hays and McPherson, and a few samples from other sources, were secured and planted in trial plots at Manhattan. Among these was the now famous Kharkof, introduced by M. A. Carleton from the province of Kharkof, Russia, in 1901, a hard, red, winter wheat of the Turkey type which had proven to be one of the best-producing varieties at all three stations.

SEED-WHEAT DISTRIBUTED BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In 1905 seed of the Kharkof and seed of several other varieties which had produced well, were planted in separate fields, and in 1906, 1,152 bushels of selected and graded seed-wheat was distributed among 192 farmers in 60 counties of the State. In 1907 the agronomy department produced and distributed 1,529 bushels of seed of these better producing varieties and 1,162 bushels were distributed in 1908, making a total distribution of seed-wheat in three years, by the department, of 3,995 bushels, among 638 farmers, in 99 counties.

FURTHER DISTRIBUTION BY FARMERS.

The name and address of each purchaser has been recorded and circulars have been sent out each year asking for a report and urging farmers to save their crop for seed and thus hasten and extend the distribution. In this way several thousand bushels of this improved wheat was distributed and planted in the fall of 1907. In 1908 a special effort was made to have a large part of the crop saved for seed. Soon after harvest circulars were sent to all those who had purchased seed-wheat from this station, asking for a report of their crop and again urging them to save the wheat for seed and also requesting them to report to the agronomy department the amount of seed, its purity and quality. More than 100 replies were received to these letters and some 50 were listed as having from 50 to 3,000 bushels of seed-wheat, aggregating some 20,000 bushels, for sale at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel. (The higher price was for graded seed.)

This list was sent to a large number of inquirers for good seed-wheat, including many millers, and reports from several of the parties listed indicate that the larger part of this wheat was sold for seed and planted last fall. A number replying to our first request for a report stated that their wheat had all been spoken for by their neighbors. Others who had a large acreage stated that they would need all the seed which they had produced for their own use. Only two replies out of a large number received were unfavorable to the wheat, and some of the replies were very favorable indeed. I quote from some of these as follows:

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF GROWERS OF COLLEGE BRED WHEAT.

"The Kharkof wheat is more vigorous than other varieties—will yield about 25 bushels per acre this season on upland." J. A. AKIN, Rantoul, Franklin county, Kan.

"The Kharkof wheat will yield three to five bushels more than other varieties grown here." JOHN ANTEN, Ada, Ottawa county, Kansas.

"The Kharkof wheat is one-third to one-half better than wheat from my own seed." JOHN BALDERSON, Day, Washington county, Kansas.

"The Kharkof wheat yielded 32.5 bushels per acre—made about eight bushels per acre more than the White Russian grown beside it." W. H. BEN-
TON, Kiowa, Barber county, Kansas.

"Your Improved Turkey Red wheat

yielded 29.8 bushels per acre and is more vigorous than other varieties—will yield one-third more than other wheat in the neighborhood." O. B. VINCENT, Alden, Rice county, Kansas.

"Sowed three varieties of your college-bred wheat: Bearded Fife, Kharkof, and Improved Turkey Red. Consider each of these varieties superior to common wheat here." W. R. MOODY, Harper, Harper county, Kansas.

"Kharkof wheat will yield three to five bushels more than other wheats." D. W. REASIN, Macksville, Stafford county, Kansas.

"Kharkof wheat is better than other good wheat and a great deal ahead of the average." CARL STRAFUS, Pomona, Franklin county, Kansas.

"Kharkof wheat is better than surrounding fields—matured several days earlier—will yield 5 to 10 bushels more than other wheats." C. C. TROSTLE, Nickerson, Reno county, Kansas.

"My Kharkof wheat is the best wheat in this neighborhood." MRS. N. V. SPILLMAN, Bluemound, Linn county, Kansas.

"Kharkof wheat is far superior in yield to other wheats—well pleased with the variety." P. H. MAHON, Clyde, Cloud county, Kansas.

"Malakoff wheat sown on my farm made a much better crop than other varieties—seemed hardier—straw was long enough to bind while other wheat had to be cut with the header. Yield 24 bushels per acre, making four to eight bushels more than other wheat. This crop was grown on upland." C. L. HENDRICKS, Glen Elder, Mitchell county, Kansas.

seasons." M. G. HAMM, Holton, Jackson county, Kansas.

"Kharkof wheat secured from you in 1906 yielded 10 bushels per acre more than other wheat grown on same land." W. H. DEBB, Covert, Osborne county, Kansas.

YIELDS AT MANHATTAN.

The following is the report of several of the better producing varieties at this station:

Variety.	Average yield per acre, bushels, 1907-1908.	Average yield per acre, bushels, 1904-1905.
Kharkof, No. 382.....	44.68	42.01
Defiance, No. 373.....	43.34	41.84
(Turkey wheat)		
Bearded Fife No. 366.....	40.37	41.17
(Turkey wheat)		
Turkey Red, No. 380.....	42.14	40.95
Malakoff, No. 368.....	41.05	40.19
Red Winter	42.15	40.10

It will be observed that the Kharkof wheat leads in yield both for the period of two years and for the period of five years. However, several other varieties proved to be very good producers and have given good results as indicated by the above report and from the reports of growers noted heretofore.

The Kharkof wheat has been an excellent producer, as shown by comparative trials at McPherson and at the Ft. Hays Branch Experiment Station, and in some 50 cooperative tests with farmers carried on by this department.

MAKES STRONG FLOUR.

The Kharkof wheat is also a very excellent flour making variety. Professor J. T. Willard, station chemist, reports milling tests of three samples of Kharkof wheat and five samples of Turkey wheat as follows:

Name	Grains per ten grams	Specific gravity	Per cent total flour	Per cent patent flour	Per cent 2d grade flour	Per cent low grade flour	Per cent of bran	Per cent shorts	Per cent dust	Pounds total flour per bushel
Kharkof	348.2	1.3472	75.89	51.81	22.05	2.08	17.86	5.32	0.93	45.55
*Turkey	379.8	1.3639	75.37	52.47	16.23	6.65	18.47	5.32	0.83	45.23

"From the 10 bushels of seed-wheat which I secured from you in 1907 I threshed 554 bushels of fine wheat. (Kharkof.) Sowed 50 acres last fall and have just thrashed 1,057 bushels of 60-pound wheat which is pretty good, considering the season. Other wheat in this locality made about 8 to 12 bushels per acre. C. M. SHERMAN, Protection, Comanche county, Kansas.

"Sowed your Bearded Fife wheat in 1906 and it yielded 30 bushels per acre. In 1908 it yielded 44 bushels per acre. I led the community both

*Three samples from wheat recently imported.

Tests of high grade flour at other experiment stations have shown a higher percentage of patent flour, but the lower percentage of patent in all of Professor Willard's tests is explained by the fact that the processes of separation used at this Station have not been perfected. However, the trials are comparative and among a large number of samples tested the Kharkof ranks among the best.

In the baking tests carried on at this station the Kharkof flour has

been equal to or superior to other samples tested. Its absorption ranged from 55 to 57 per cent; its rising capacity from 79 to 83 per cent; and Professor Willard pronounces it a strong flour.

4,000 BUSHELS DISTRIBUTED ALSO BY FORT HAYS STATION.

On account of its general adaptability, hardness, and good producing qualities, as well as its excellent flour-making qualities, the Kharkof has been chosen as the best variety for general distribution and larger quantities of it have been distributed among the farmers of the State than of other good producing varieties.

Nearly 4,000 bushels of improved seed-wheat, largely Kharkof, have been distributed by the Fort Hays Branch Station and a limited quantity by the U. S. Cooperative Experiment Station at McPherson.

160,000 ACRES OF IMPROVED WHEAT NOW IN THE STATE.

Considering these facts I believe it to be a conservative estimate to assume that at least 160,000 acres of the Kharkof and other improved varieties, is now growing in this State. At the rate of 25 bushels per acre, this acreage will yield four million bushels of improved seed-wheat which may be distributed next fall, or enough seed, if it is carefully distributed, to plant one-half the total wheat acreage of the State.

Little of this improved wheat has, as yet, come to the mills, since it has been used largely for seeding purposes. It will begin to come to the mills next fall and by the fall of 1910 it will come to the mills in large quantities and the problem of seed-wheat, improvement in Kansas will have been solved, since this wheat is not only better adapted for growing in this State than any other wheat which is likely to be imported in large quantity, but we have better wheat in preparation for distribution.

THE STATION WILL HAVE BETTER WHEAT THAN KHARKOF FOR DISTRIBUTION IN A FEW YEARS.

Professor H. F. Roberts of the experiment station has recently written regarding the wheat breeding work of the botanical department—that in five years that department, by breeding and selection which is now being carried on, will have ready for distribution seed-wheat which is much superior to the now justly prized Kharkof.

The agronomy department now has the second crop growing from choice head selections which in the head-row breeding plot proved to be much superior to the average Kharkof wheat, and we hope and expect that in three years from last fall this department will have a thousand bushels or more of an improved strain of Kharkof wheat which will be superior both in yield and in flour producing quality, to the average Kharkof wheat which we are now growing and distributing.

THE PROBLEM OF IMPROVED SEED-WHEAT SOLVED.

I may state also that of the hundreds of varieties of wheat tested at the several experiment stations of this State, comparatively few have proven superior, and it would be practically impossible to secure pure importations in large quantities of the best samples. The average wheat which comes to us from Russia is usually inferior in quality, mixed in breed, and often full of noxious weed-seeds. The Kharkof wheat which we are growing in the State today is better than the original sample, being both purer and of better quality and of greater yielding capacity.

To those who have not been in touch with this work, the above may seem like a fairy story, yet it is all true and I am ready to furnish the names and addresses of 600 or more farmers who have secured the wheat from this station and who can testify to the facts stated. Moreover, each of these 600 farmers can doubtless furnish scores of names of others who have purchased seed-wheat of them during the past few years. Similar data may be secured also from the Ft. Hays Branch Station.

SEED-WHEAT INVESTIGATION.

Just a word regarding the Seed Wheat Investigation Bill, passed by our State Legislature two years ago. Following out the provisions of the bill the board of regents sent Professor Burkett and Professor Roberts to European countries to study the



Calypso, the world famous Percheron sire at the head of the Lakewood Percheron stud and who will be largely represented at the H. G. McMillan sale at Sioux City, Iowa, on February 22-24.

wheat problem there, and the writer was sent to Alberta, Canada. The reports of these investigations have been published in press bulletins 157, 164, and 171. The conclusion of each of the investigators was that it would not be advisable to import wheat from any of these countries in large quantity. Each has recommended small importations, testing of varieties, and the breeding of wheat at our own experiment stations and distributing the improved seed-wheat to the farmers of Kansas, the work which is now in progress.

ALBERTA GROWN KHARKOF WHEAT MAY BE SECURED IN TWO OR THREE YEARS.

If it seems advisable at some future time to give our improved wheat in this State a vacation in Russia or Alberta in order to improve it in quality, this may be done. There is now wheat in the hands of the Canadian Government Experiment Station, grown from Kansas seed and if we want to secure some good pure seed of our Alberta-grown wheat of our best-producing varieties, we can do so in the course of a couple of years, but it would not be advisable (in the judgment of the writer) to import at once large quantities of Alberta wheat even though it were superior in quality to the average Kansas seed-wheat. The writer's report of the Alberta investigation, shows that this wheat is not pure, being originally Kansas "scrub" wheat which was taken to Canada and which has since become even more impure by becoming mixed with volunteer Odessa wheat in Canadian fields.

TESTS OF ALBERTA WHEAT NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

Several samples of Alberta wheat were planted in our trial plots in the fall of 1907. Compared with the Turkey and Kharkof the yield was very good, but the quality of the grain was

LINCOLN'S GREATEST SPEECH—THE GETTYSBURG DEDICATORY ADDRESS, DELIVERED NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus so far nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, 1809; inaugurated President March 4, 1861; died April 15, 1865. During his administration the country was saved from disunion, slavery was abolished, and the capability of the people for self-government was fully demonstrated.

not superior to that produced by our home-grown seed. Two carloads of Alberta wheat have been distributed in Kansas during the last two years by two milling companies, and I was furnished with a list of a number of the purchasers of this wheat. I wrote to them asking for a report of their crop. A number of them have made quite favorable reports while others condemn the wheat as being no better than the average Turkey wheat. At least so far as data at present indicates, no particular advantage would be derived from importing large quantities of Alberta wheat to take the place of our improved Kharkof and Turkey varieties.

APPEAL TO FARMERS AND LEGISLATORS TO STRENGTHEN WORK AT EXPERIMENT STATION.

The possible good which may result to the agriculture of this State from crop-breeding is incalculable, and the work should receive the hearty

support and cooperation of every farmer in the State and every Representative and Senator in our State Legislature.

There is room for improvement in our experiment station work and methods. We require several permanent sub-stations in the several sections of the State which may become seed-breeding and seed-distributing stations in a small way. Seeds grown at Manhattan, Ft. Hays or McPherson are not equally well adapted for growing in all parts of Kansas.

I should like to undertake experiments to find out where the best seed-wheat and the best seed-corn may be grown in Kansas as to soil, climate, etc., and when this is determined, to establish seed propagating and distributing stations in these favored locations, not with the purpose of making a monopoly of the business and supply all of the improved seed, but simply to begin the work of the breeding and dissemination of new and improved varieties, leaving the farmer and local seedsmen to carry

out the distribution in large quantities.

BULLETINS PUBLISHED.

In conclusion I may state that a bulletin on "Seed Distribution" is now in process of preparation. This bulletin will contain a history and description of each variety and of each kind of seed which has been distributed and the names and addresses of all the purchasers with the kind and amount of seed purchased.

Reports of the experimental work in testing varieties of small grains are published in bulletin 144. Similar information regarding experiments with and the breeding of Indian corn is published in bulletin 147, copies of which bulletins are still available.

Appearances have nothing whatever to do with the practicability of a poultry house so long as proper attention is paid to light, warmth, dryness, and ventilation.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—270 acres, one mile from high school at Meade, Kan., with new four room house, small barn, hog house, twenty acre alfalfa hog pasture, with 130 acres shallow-to-water alfalfa land; one well only 10 feet to water, one deep well with steel wind mill and tower, piped to buildings and pasture, 230 acres nice land in cultivation. Price \$6,500, on terms. Otto Greef, owner, Pittsburg, 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. Houston, Stuttgart, Ark.

IF YOU want to invest come to Wakeeney Trego Co., Kan., located near the center of the famous Golden Belt country, with best of church and school privileges, fine town, with good court house and no county debt. A healthful climate and without the extremes of some much advertised localities. Prices range from \$12.00 to \$30.00 per acre. Have a farm of 465 acres joining town. Very pleasant home only one-half mile from town school and the same to one of the best county high schools in the State. Over 300 acres in cultivation, good orchard garden and hog lot; rest in pasture. Good buildings and abundance of water. Also improved farm of 160 acres joining town, and others short distances out. Several choice bargains in improved and unimproved farms, ranches and town property. If you desire it, 36 years acquaintance in this and other parts of the State are at your disposal. Will endeavor to be worthy of your confidence. Address E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS.

10,000 pounds of milk in a year is the yield of some grade Holsteins. People milking cows that give but 2,000-4,000 pounds had better get a bull calf, and grade up. Those who know this already had better get a female, too. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, 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.

For Rent.

Fine stock farm of 320 acres in Montgomery county, Kansas, 3 miles north of Deering. North half of section. Half mile to school, rural mail service past the door, and telephone in house. Four room house, stable and granary. Well near house. Two ponds and plenty of timber for stock. All fenced and cross fenced. Good local markets. Gas in house for light and heat FREE. Possession March 1. Rent \$320 a year, with time of payment to suit reliable tenant. Address M. J. OSTERGARD, 425 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CLAY COUNTY STOCK FARM AT A BARGAIN.

660 acres good bottom and some upland. 160 acres under cultivation, any amount can be cultivated. 30 acres alfalfa, plenty woods and water, two good houses on farm, orchard, good barns, sheds, hog houses and other improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, most of it hog tight, 1/2 mile to school, 1 1/2 to church, 4 miles from Wakefield, 10 miles from Clay Center, Kan. \$40 per acre if taken soon. Address W. C. BARTH, Clay Center, Kan.

For Quick Sale.

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

SPECIAL PRICE ON BRED GILTS.


Orders booked for early spring pigs for the next 60 days at the Andrew Carnegie herd of high bred O. I. C. swine.

W. S. GODLOVE, Onaga, Kan.

15 CHOICE SEPTEMBER PIGS.

Both sexes, cheap if taken before March 1. We are going to move and must reduce the herd. Pigs are sired by Col. Brady 67871, sweepstakes winner at Clay Center fair, 1907. T. S. LARROWE & CO., Miltonvale, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED Western Kansas grown. Write for prices and sample. GEO. H. MACK & CO., Garden City, - - - Kansas



Free Corn Book and Samples Iowa Seed Corn

I want you to see my seed corn book—it's free, and I throw in samples of seed corn besides. I have been growing seed corn for over 20 years, and I probably sell more seed corn than any man in the w. rid. I have learned some things about corn, and this I have boiled down in my seed corn book. You can get my 20 years experience in 20 minutes, and get it a whole lot easier than I got it. If you want seed corn

Ear or Shelled

write for my corn book and samples before you buy. It will be worth your while. I don't know it all, but I know a few things, and when you see the samples you will say I know good corn. We sell all seed corn on approval and subject to your own test. We sell it ear or shelled. We test it, grade it, and guarantee it.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.
Box 55 Shenandoah, Iowa.
P.S. I haven't got any 800 bu. per acre corn.

Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 192

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kans

Spring Hill Shorthorns

300 Head Scotch and Bates Pedigrees

C. G. COCHRAN & SONS,
Plainville, Kansas

CONDENSED BUTTERMILK

The curd or cheesy part of milk or buttermilk contains the required amount of easily digestible protein needed for laying hens and growing chicks and is invaluable. This condensed product is pure, fresh buttermilk condensed without chemicals. Four or five gallons of the normal buttermilk is condensed into one. The condensed milk is diluted with cold water to suit the feeder's requirements.

Price, one cent per pound f. o. b. cars. Make remittance with order. For detailed information write Department A.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED

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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 Treasury Department estimates the population of the United States, on February 1, 1909, at 88,328,000. The money in circulation is estimated at \$35 per capita.

By invitation of the Grand Army post at Miltonvale, Kan., Mr. E. W. Rankin, manager of KANSAS FARMER, delivered the address at the memorial exercises held on February 12, the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday.

Predictions of a spring boom in prices of breeding sows are beginning to appear. The high prices of corn and the prevalence of disease have caused such reductions in breeding stock as must in the not distant future, result in notable advances in prices.

Uncle Sam's cash on hand suffered a reduction of \$19,799,831.86 from Dec. 31, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909. His available cash balance at the latter date was \$149,701,585.48. Reductions like that of January if continued for about eight months might be embarrassing.

The cattle ranges are suffering continued reductions in area. The year 1909 will perhaps witness a larger curtailment in proportion to range area than any of its predecessors. The elimination of the competition of range cattle with those raised on fenced farms is progressing.

A correspondent inquires whether he should build a silo of concrete or of wooden staves. If the silo is to be a temporary improvement the cheapest will be the stave silo. If it is to be permanent a reinforced concrete silo properly constructed will be most satisfactory. For directions for building a concrete silo write to the Associated American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., asking for "Bulletin No. 21, on Concrete Silos." Mention the Kansas Farmer. The bulletin will be sent free of charge.

A call has been issued for a National Tariff Commission Convention to be held at Indianapolis, February 16, 17, 18, 1909. The call is signed by numerous manufacturing and mercantile associations.

The Snowfall bulletin of the Colorado section of the Weather Bureau shows that the snowfall in the upper water-sheds has been heavier than for several years. This assures a good run off during the spring, which is by many believed to be a promise of favorable crop conditions in Kansas as well as in Colorado and New Mexico.

KANSAS FARMER has on hand a large number of excellent and timely contributions and other papers which it hopes to be able to give to its readers soon enough to be useful in relation to the coming season's farming operations, or in their effect on the Legislature now in session. Those who have favored us with their productions are asked to be patient and to depend on our promise to use our best judgment, presenting to the readers the matters most important to them. It should never be forgotten that the interest that is of first importance in the editor's estimation is that of the readers of KANSAS FARMER.

For the year beginning November 1, 1907, and ending October 31, 1908, the arrival of aliens in this country was 655,263 souls, while the departing aliens in the same period numbered 71,839, a net loss to the country of 46,567 aliens. In the month of October, 1908, the immigration to this country was larger from the United Kingdom of Great Britain than from any other country of the world, amounting to 8,334. From British North America which furnishes the same class of immigrants, there came the second largest number, 6,501. These figures indicate a tendency toward more desirable arrivals for some time to come. From Japan, the arrivals in October numbered 247, while the number of Japanese leaving the country was 841, a very large per cent of excess in outgoing over incoming.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF STATE FAIR BILL.

KANSAS FARMER has in the past had a good deal to say on the Kansas State Fair question, and it will continue to agitate this question until such agitation is no longer necessary. The front page of this issue is in the interest of a State Fair for this great central agricultural State. The majority of the members of the present Legislature in both houses are in favor of a State fair, and that the people of the State want it is conceded on every hand. If the pending State fair measure fails it will be due to the timidity of the ways and means committees of the House and the Senate. The members of the two committees want a State fair, but they hesitate about voting the money needed to inaugurate the movement. They hesitate about taking the responsibility of making the large State fair appropriation, and apparently are playing for delay. Some are suggesting that the question be submitted to a vote of the people. Others profess to be heartily in favor of the project, but want it to go over to the next Legislature. No one questions that the people want a State fair and want it now. The policy of delay has been followed for years. It is now time to make the State fair a reality. Kansas can afford a State fair, and can afford it in 1909. Kansas, in fact, cannot longer afford to be without a State fair. KANSAS FARMER asks that its readers impress on their own Senators and Representatives the importance of immediate, favorable, and final action on this great question, and this paper further urges its readers to write or wire the chairmen of the ways and means committees of both the Senate and the House that a State fair is wanted by the farmers of Kansas, and that it is wanted now. Don't be timid about it. Agriculture is now, and always will be, the most important material interest in this State. The farmers of the State have a right therefore to be heard from. It would be a thousand pities if the movement for a State fair should fall now when conditions on the whole are so favorable for its consummation.

Don't take it for granted a State fair bill will pass. There is grave danger of the failure to pass such a bill. Immediate action on the part of all friends of the State fair is most urgent.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

The question of taxation of mortgages is so many sided that a fair presentation within limits here available is scarcely possible. During the last year the KANSAS FARMER has had several complaints of double taxation on account of mortgages on farms sold and bought and paid for partly in cash, the balance being secured by mortgage. The usual situation is that of a person who sold a farm for, say, half cash and took notes and mortgage for the other half of the price. This person then bought another farm, possibly farther west, paying half cash and giving notes and mortgage for the deferred payments. Under the law these two farms were assessed at their true value in money and the notes and mortgages were assessed at their true value in money. The actual property had not been increased by the two sales yet the assessor's returns were increased by the amount of the notes and mortgages given and retained in the State. The person who sold the first farm and bought the second would be glad to pay off the mortgage on the second farm if he could but realize on the mortgage he holds on the first farm. Should the holders of these mortgages desire to sell them, Kansas investors would take into consideration the fact that they are taxable at their full value in money.

One view of the mortgage is that it represents an interest in the real estate retained or acquired by the person holding the mortgage. The instrument, except as it represents an interest in the land, has no value. The notes may and usually do have value based on the integrity of the maker and his ability to meet his obligations, but the mortgage represents a contingent interest in the land. The deed to land covered by a mortgage represents the interest of the holder of the deed over and above the interest represented by the mortgage. Since, then, the mortgagor has only a residuary interest, should he be taxed for more than this residuary interest, or the balance after deducting the interest of the mortgagee? The interest of the mortgagee is often less than the amount expressed in his mortgage, this amount having been reduced by partial payments made thereon. But if the mortgage be taxable for the amount which it actually represents as shown by the record the mortgagee will not neglect to see that at least once each year the record be made to show the true amount of his interest in the property as represented by deed to one party and by mortgage to the other.

Real estate is assessed to the owners of record as evidence by deed. The real estate mortgage expresses an ownership of a substantial interest in the real estate covered by it. Double taxation is not desired. It would be a simple matter for the assessor in listing real estate to place against the mortgage the amount represented by it and against the deed the balance of the total value of the property.

Several suggestions have been made for avoiding the double taxation complained of. Some of these have in view the fact that under the present system the mortgage that is held outside of Kansas is not taxable in this State. It results, therefore, that some Kansas owners of mortgages have resorted to various shifts and devices to avoid listing properties of this kind. It is estimated that in this way a very large proportion of the mortgages escape taxation. These may excuse themselves by the reflection that the property represented by the mortgage is already paying its full share of taxes and that to list the mortgages would contribute to the iniquity of double taxation. But it is conceded that a law exempting mortgages from taxation would be an exceedingly unpopular one, so unpopular that it is not likely to be proposed.

The problem then is to tax mortgages whether held in Kansas or elsewhere, to tax them all for the value they represent, and to avoid double taxation of any property. To treat the recorded mortgage as representing an interest in the property, the deed as representing a residuary interest, and to assess each at its true value in money regardless of the residence of the holder is a proposition which has many elements of fairness.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Following is the petition of Edwin Taylor, the farmer member of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, to the Legislature of the State of Kansas, for certain action with respect to the State University and the State Agricultural College:

Your petitioner represents that he is a member of the board of regents of the State Agricultural College holding a minority view on the subjects herein discussed, and that he was one of a committee appointed by Governor Hoch to consider the question of establishing a "line fence" between the different State educational institutions. That committee spent much time in considering whether such "line fence" was advisable and desirable. As a result of the investigation and discussion your petitioner is convinced that such delimitation is essential to the welfare of the institutions themselves, by bringing to and end the present situation of rivalry and competition between them; and essential to the welfare of the State, by saving to it the vast sums that are sought to be expended in duplications that will result in no adequate educational advantage, and will serve merely to gratify institutional jealousy and ostentation. Your petitioner is convinced that such boundary making can be done only by the Legislature of the State, and for this service to be rendered by your honorable body he makes this his respectful petition, in support of which prayer he begs leave to offer the following:

The Chancellor of the State University has recently advocated in public print the purpose of installing an agricultural department of the University. The general principle that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well applies with especial force to schools, whether of high or low degree; and to establish at Lawrence an agricultural department, abreast in point of excellence of the other departments there would, in the opinion of your petitioner, entail present and prospective expenditure of large amounts of public money in an unnecessary duplication of the work at Manhattan.

That clause of our State constitution which provides for the establishment of a University for "the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences" also says it shall have "a normal and an agricultural department." It appears obvious to your petitioner that the concern of the constitution-makers ran to having those subjects taught at public expense in some place, rather than to having them taught at the same place. It isn't conceivable that the main interest of the constitution is in a local concentration of "departments;" it runs rather, it would seem, to an all-embracing scheme of public education at the cost of the State and under the State's control. If this contention is correct, then the State has abundantly satisfied the constitutional requirements as to "a normal and an agricultural department," by establishing an agricultural training place at Manhattan and a normal at Emporia. A declaration to this effect by your honorable body would prevent waste of public money and would reduce the friction and antagonisms between the educational institutions of the State, and add to the usefulness of each.

The Agricultural College is established under the provisions of the land grant act of July 2, 1862. That act provides, in each State availing itself of its bounty, "for at least one college" where agriculture and other things, not excluding the classics" shall be taught, "in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe," in order to promote education "of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

The intent of the above language is so obvious that your petitioner assumes that no question can be raised as to the design of Congress to secure in each of such States, through the assistance given by the land grant, a complete scheme of scientific and professional training that will cover "the several pursuits and professions in life." These are the requirements of a University. The State is abundantly prepared to satisfy all those requirements, called for by the Morrill Law, in the three State educational institutions, with present equipment. There remains only that the Legislature shall officially recognize the distribution and "prescribe" against interference. The Legislatures of other States have long ago "prescribed." The Kansas Legislature should "prescribe." The language, "at least one

college," plainly indicates that two or more would not be repugnant to the act. In Massachusetts they have two such colleges, one at Amherst, the other at Boston. They have also divided the functions enumerated in the act, placing some in one branch of the dual college, some in the other. Kansas has the same right as Massachusetts to divide between her three colleges such preparation for the several "pursuits and professions in life" as she deems wise. The time has come for the Legislature of the State, if it so desires, to put an end to much educational confusion and financial loss, by making formal announcement that in "prescribing" the adjustments under the land grant act, it recognizes that the State institution at Lawrence is giving the "practical education" "in the several pursuits and professions in life" required of the State by Congressional enactment, except the teaching profession, which is established at Emporia, and the profession of veterinary medicine which is fully taken care of at Manhattan, along with "agriculture and the mechanic arts."

Previous to about eleven years ago the rendering of the expression "mechanic arts" appears to have been made by the management of the Agricultural College at Manhattan as equivalent to the obvious intent of the same words in reversed positions, viz., "the arts of the mechanic"—the same rendering which now obtains and has all along obtained at the Agricultural College of New York (Cornell), Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. A course in "engineering" was first offered in the catalogue of the Agricultural College at Manhattan in its issue of 1897-8. The first students in electrical engineering were graduated in 1902. Civil engineering was put in last fall. The profession of engineering as taught at the State University consists of seven different courses; as taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology ("one" of the "colleges" operated by the State of Massachusetts under the land grant act of 1862) it consists of thirteen courses. If allowed to do so, it is safe to surmise that the regents of the Agricultural College will at least duplicate the work of the State University.

Your petitioner holds that it is the province and the duty of the Legislature to determine the meaning of the words "mechanic arts" as they shall be construed by the regents of the Agricultural College on the ground that such action is within the clause of the act which leaves the manner of carrying out its provisions to be as the "legislatures of the several States shall prescribe." Upon that definition, by you rendered, the whole future of the institution will depend. If your decision is for the "arts of the mechanic," with which every farmer should have some acquaintance, then you will stop the strong draught of professionalism, which in every college where agriculture and professionalism are put in close grapple has the effect of blowing "away from the farms" large numbers of farm boys who go to college to learn farming and stay to become engineers. If you decide in favor of the profession of engineering, then you should change the name from "Agricultural College" to some other name indicative of the dominant feature of the school. The history of all State colleges, so far as known by your petitioner, makes it apparent that wherever agriculture and the profession of engineering are taught together that agriculture becomes a secondary feature as compared with engineering, a fact which is shown by the number of students who, exclusive of the preparatory and short course students, pursue the respective courses. The three leading States which teach "mechanic arts" in their land grant colleges as equivalent to, or inclusive of, the profession of engineering, besides the State of Kansas, are Michigan, Iowa, and Colorado. Your petitioner has been unable to secure a copy of the last catalogue of the Michigan Agricultural College, but that of the previous year, presumably not far different in its proportions, shows that that year the Michigan Agricultural College had in its four college classes (Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior) 192 male students in agriculture of all kinds, and 371 students in engineering—13 less than two to one. The State College of Iowa (Ames), as shown in the catalogue for 1908-09, has in the four college years, 272 male students in Agriculture, and 662 in engineering—122 more than two to one. Colorado Agricultural College catalogue 1908-09 shows in the four

college years 29 agriculture students and 108 engineers—eight less than four to one. The catalogue of the Kansas State Agricultural College doesn't disclose the proportion of its courses, but your petitioner is able to state that the graduates at the last commencement were 17 students in all kinds of agriculture, including agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, and horticulture, while there were graduates in the two kinds of engineering so far established; and four in architecture, 31 in all—three less than two to one. There are at this time in the four college years which differentiate the courses of study, viz., sophomore, junior, senior and graduate, 154 male students in all kinds of agriculture and 243 in all kinds of engineering, printing and architecture. In view of this shifting of the incidence at Manhattan from agriculture to engineering, your petitioner respectfully suggests, in case the Legislature decides to endorse and approve the same, as an appropriate new name, "The Kansas State College of Technology and Agriculture."

He begs leave further to represent that though the Kansas State Agricultural College has been slowly drifting over into the engineering current for years, it is nevertheless now erecting its first engineering building at a cost of approximately \$50,000.00. The regents are now asking \$25,000.00 with which to equip this building; they are asking \$60,000.00 for an extension to the building to accommodate electrical engineering. In two years more will be a request for the electrical engineering. After that comes mining engineer, chemical engineering, municipal engineering, etc., etc.—it is a program that will cost the State \$500,000.00 to install, and corresponding sums to maintain.

Your petitioner further prays that, in case you should disapprove the continuance of the profession of engineering at the State Agricultural College, you will then take the sums of money thus released \$85,000.00—\$60,000.00 for electrical engineering, \$25,000.00 for mechanical engineering) with such other amounts as may be required, and authorize the construction therewith at Manhattan of the following buildings: A gymnasium for boys, a gymnasium for girls, and a girls' dormitory where the daughters of our citizens, in view of the youth and inexperience of many of those in attendance, can, if they desire, find within the college grounds rooms and board, under the supervision and care of the college authorities.

Finally, your petitioner begs leave to represent that while he has no credentials entitling him to speak for the farmers of the State, he is yet confident that he voices a majority sentiment among them when he points out the opportunity presented to your honorable body for giving the leading industry of the State a forward impetus of the greatest importance, viz., providing the means whereby there may be established at Manhattan, in connection with and as a part of the State Agricultural College, a constant exhibit, on a commercial scale, of the most effective and profitable methods

of procedure and management in the production of animal fat, the production of butter-fat, the manufacture of butter-fat into different dairy products, in poultry production, in crop production, in seed-breeding and distribution, and in horticultural production, such exhibit being both for the instruction of students in attendance at the college, and for the information of the farmers of the State.

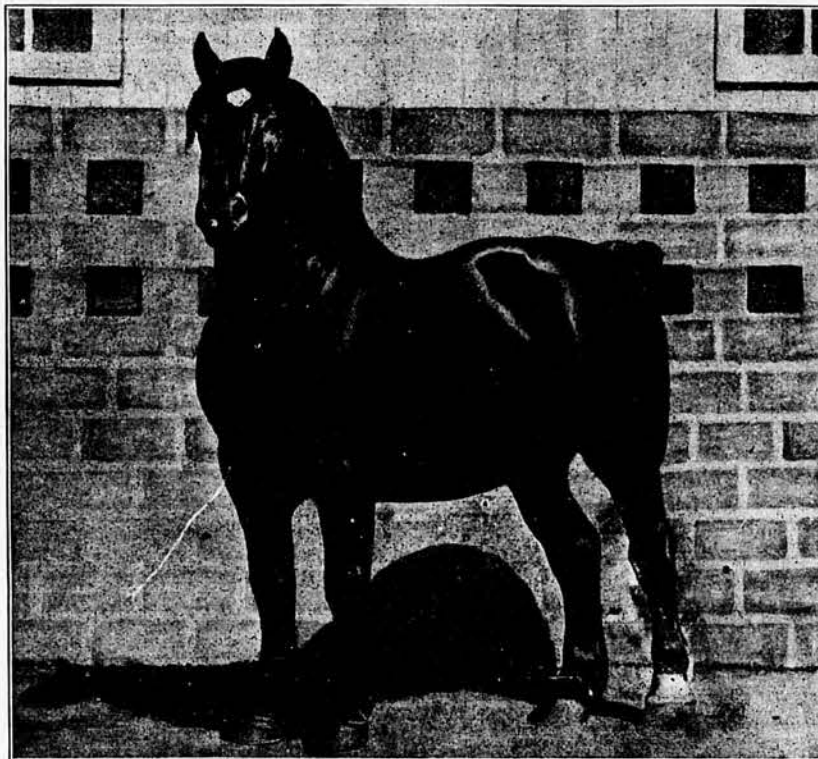
For the one item of seed wheat the press of the State is recommending an appropriation of \$100,000.00 for imported seed wheat—for a tenth part of that sum, the strains of pedigreed wheat of known performance, outclassing the average of the State by more than four to one, already in limited stock at the State Agricultural College, but not produced largely or disseminated widely for want of money and authority, could, within the space of a few years, be multiplied to the point of furnishing seed for every acre of wheat sown in the State, with the reasonable assurance that thereby the wheat crop of the State would be at least doubled. For the above purposes your petitioner asks that \$25,000.000 per year, in addition to the requests of the regents, for the next biennium be appropriated.

Wherever the country boy turns for his schooling the slant of his instruction is all toward the city. There should be one college in the State where the educational inclination is back toward the land, and where the boy will not be breasting, as a tide, a majority of his fellows bearing him away to town.

There is only one way to that end, and that is by eliminating the interests inimical to the central function, whatever it may be—just as the government eliminates when it teaches war by land in one place, and at another, war at sea.

Your petitioner desires to bespeak at Manhattan, on its industrial and professional side, an agricultural "West Point" where the strategy and tactics of the great life-sustainer, agriculture, may be taught with the same singleness of purpose as, on the Hudson, are taught the strategy and tactics of the great life-destroyer, war.

People do not raise turkeys in the winter, unless from a neighboring roost, but this is a good time to do some planning for the next hatching and growing season. The demand for turkeys is not nearly supplied in this country, and many more of them could be raised without unfavorably affecting the price. There is certainly no more attractive domestic fowl on the farm, nor one that is more interesting during every stage of its life. It may require a little more care than some others in its earlier days, but it very soon outgrows such need, and then it is more independent than any other. It should be fed more or less, and near home, during its entire existence, but it soon becomes an industrious hunter of its own best feed, and that feed is of material it is worth money to the farmer to have consumed.



Imported Percheron Stallion Farceur 55248 (66345) to be sold in the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm. Sale to be held at Wichita, Kansas, on Tuesday, February 16, by J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas.

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Pronounced Absolutely Pure, No Weeds. Largest growers of Clover, Timothy and Grasses, Oats, Barley and Potatoes in America. EX. GOV. HOARD OF WISCONSIN, from 30 acres sown to Salzer's 20th Century Alfalfa, harvested within 24 weeks after seeding \$2500.00 worth of magnificent hay, or at the rate of \$83.33 per acre.



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We now have ready a 16-page bound list of choice and select bargains in Garden and Field Seeds, Foreign and Domestic Bulbs, Plants, Vines, Shrubs and Trees. This is not our regular annual catalogue—but a quickly gotten up collection of

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Apple 7c, Peach 5c, Plum 10c, Cherry 12c. Best quality, good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord, of Vegetable, Grapes \$2.50 per 100. Flower and Farm Seeds. Our large illustrated catalogue free. German Nurseries Box 85 Beatrice, Neb.

To prove that our Blizzards FREE! Blizzards will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 Fine Spruces 4 to 5 ft. tall free to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense over 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or not as you please. A postal will bring the trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Blizzards Belt Fruits. Write today. The Gardner Nursery Co., Box 22, Osgo, Ia.

READERS MARKET PLACE

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FOR SALE—Jersey bull, recorded and old enough for service. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

YOUNG REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull for sale, cheap if taken at once. E. P. Schuerman, Abilene, Kan.

\$50 BUYS a registered yearling Red Polled bull. Females at reasonable prices. Willie Blair, Girard, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two nice Red Polled bulls, eight and twelve months old, full blood and recorded. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

TWO YEARLING JERSEY BULLS, registered, good individuals, out of good dams; sired by Ingomar of Menlo, who was out of Rose Kinlock Price \$60 and \$75. F. O. Chesney, Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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FOR SALE—Poland China spring boars and open gilts at \$15 each. Bred sows at reasonable price. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

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FOR SALE—A fine 2-year-old boar sired by the great Meddler 2d, a splendid breeder of large, uniform litters; price \$40, or will trade him for two choice early spring gilts bred. Address W. A. Hill, Grand View, Mo.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—Part or all of 4 jacks, 6 jennets, 1 road stallion, to close partnership. J. J. Laylin, R. D. 2, Vandalla, Mo.

PERCHERON, Belgian and Shire stallions. New importations. Imp. horses \$1,000. Home bred draft stallions \$300 to \$650. Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

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FOR SALE—One black pedigree standard bred stallion, Patriotic 41836, weight 1250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. I will trade for Percheron stallion, jack or real estate. Address S. A. Baughman, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Imported Percheron stallion, weight 2100. One registered Percheron stallion coming two years old. One registered Percheron mare. These animals are all high class and will be priced right. Address P. O. Box No. 321, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—Registered black Percheron stallion, weight 2000 lbs., 8 years old. One road stallion, chestnut, weight 1200 lbs., fine individual, good breeders, sure foal getters. Colts to show. Want to sell horses on account of their files. Three registered black Mammoth jacks coming 3 years old, 10 inch bone, smallest place below hook. H. T. Hine-man, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE—One registered black Percheron stallion, No. 47792, 4 years old, weight 1900, sound and gentle; can show colts. JACKS—2 extra large Tennessee jacks, black with mealy points, 15½ and 16 hands high, weight 1050 and 1100; extra heavy bone; best of feet; good head and ear; 4 and 5 yrs. old; sound; quick performers and sure foal getters; can show some of the best colts in the state from this stock. J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

SEED CORN—Hildreth Yellow Dent "Early ranked best, Bulletin 123," originator. C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

SEED CORN—Get Trent's seed corn book. Winner of first prize in Kansas show for 3 years in succession. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kan.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1—In three choice varieties. Fruit trees and small fruits at wholesale prices. List free. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

JUST YOU write for prices on cherry trees, you will be surprised and pleased when you see them. Lost Springs Nurseries, Lost Springs, Kan.

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WANTED—Everybody who is interested in first class seeds of any kind to write for our new catalog, which is sent out free of charge. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—Alfalfa, red clover, timothy, English blue grass, millet, cane, milo maize, Jerusalem corn, brown dourrha and other seeds. If anything to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn raised in famous Kaw Valley. My corn was fully matured on Sept. 1 and took first prize at the Topeka State fair and also at the Shawnee Co. corn contest. If you want pure seed that will grow I have it. Shelled, price \$1.50 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, Silver Lake, Kan.

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WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels for sale \$1 each or 5 for \$4. Mrs. F. E. Yauss, Baker, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice cockerels from prize winners \$1 each. G. W. Bartee, Monument, Kan.

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SAND CREEK CORNISH, the best all purpose fowl. 10 entries Kansas State Show won 9 prizes. Stock and eggs. Try them. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

W. F. HOLCOMB, Mgr., Nebraska Poultry Company. Low prices on cockerels, stock and eggs. All leading varieties of standard poultry. Clay Center, Neb.

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100 LIGHT BRAHMAS—40 cockerels scored from 92 to 95, worth \$5 to \$15. I am sick and must sell; name a price on some. Eggs, fertility guaranteed. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Won at Hiawatha and Atchison poultry shows 1st pen, 1st cock, 2d cockerel, 1st, 2d pullet, 2d, 3d hen, also special. Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale; prize winning stock; prices \$1.75 and up. Also fine M. B. toms for sale. Eggs in season. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK CULTURE—Valuable book, describes and prices wonderful egg producers. How to start and make big money with small capital. Send 2 cents. Perry's Farm, Box 19, Clarinda, Iowa.

HOUDANS—Well developed, line bred, dark colored breeding cockerels for sale. They will improve your stock. Eggs for hatching after March 20, \$2 per 15. Book orders now. Elm Park Place, Lawrence, Kan. W. L. Bullene.

R. C. R. I. REDS—Prize winning cockerels for sale, including the one winning first at Kansas State Show at Newton, and other good ones from \$2 to \$10. My birds are the champion Kansas winners. Eggs in season. Send for mating list, and list of winnings. FRANK H. POSTER, Topeka, Kan.

STANDARD BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns founded by stock of prize winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's fairs, and have taken first wherever shown. Stock for sale; eggs in season from pens scoring 90 to 95. No. 1 pen, \$2.50 for 15; No. 2, \$1.30 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, Kan.

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SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups and young dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my bred batches and stud dogs are registered, well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

COLLIES of all ages for sale. They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors. 260 head sold last year. Write for illustrated circular and prices. Would like to buy a few ferrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Nebraska.

LAWYERS.

A. A. GRAHAM, attorney at law, Topeka, Kan.

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WANTED ALIVE—Big, white whooping cranes, blue sandhill cranes, wild swans, wild geese, wild ducks, partridges, quail, prairie chickens, wild turkeys, fow squirrels, white and black squirrels, otters, beaver, etc. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$1.50, drakes \$1 M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

30 BREEDS geese, ducks, chickens. Stamp for catalog. Mink & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

SQUAB BREEDING HOMERS—100 pairs at \$1 per pair. Special prices on large quantities. T. R. Sheets, North Topeka, Kan.

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FARMERS who want to make money during spare time at home this winter, write The Heath Co., Topeka Kan.

FOR SALE—A harness and buggy business in the best town in Kansas. Other business reason for selling. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS—1 year old, 200 \$1; 1,000 \$3.50. 2 years old, 100 \$1; 1,000 \$5. Discount large lots. Circular free. R. W. Weaver Co., R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED—Lady or gentleman in every county in Kansas. Liberal commission and paid promptly. Write for particulars. Address Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

MEN WANTED—To live and work on farm by the year, married man and woman son preferred. House furnished. References required. H. L. Pellett, Eudora, Kan.

FOR SALE—Shetland ponies, ferrets, poultry, pigeons, pheasants, rabbits, guinea pigs, goats, cats, dogs; 2-cent stamp for particulars. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio.

WANTED—At once a reliable farm hand, good wages. Users of liquor, tobacco and profane language need not apply. Henry A. Schacht, R. F. D., Lorraine, Ellsworth Co., Kan.

HIDES—We can make elegant robes and coats out of your horse and cattle hides, also harness and lace leather. Send for our new price list and shipping tags. Lincoln Tannery, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Man in every county in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma to do canvassing. Good pay for right person. Write for full particulars. Address circulation department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—A good clean stock of queens-ware and notions, located in a hustling country seat town in N. E. Kansas. Population 4,000. Stock will invoice about \$4,300. For full particulars address Notion, care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman as local representative in every Kansas county. Splendid chance to make good wages without great effort and no expense. Write for particulars. Address Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

CHANCE TO BUY one-half interest in general store in northeastern Kansas; county seat town. Stock is in first class shape and clear; one-half will run \$3,000 to \$3,500. Enclose stamp for further reply to F. S., Box 116, Washington, Kan.

WANTED—An up-to-date man who understands scientific methods to raise garden stuff and poultry on shares. Good place to live, only 3 miles from Atchison and 1½ miles to street car line and amusement park. Address Box 384, Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE LEAF TOBACCO. All who use store tobacco are taxed to death by the infernal tobacco trust. You will save money to write for prices on fine leaf tobacco of my own raising that is fine and untaxed. Free samples for one postage stamp. Address W. L. Parks, R. D. No. 1, Adams, Tenn.

WORM REMEDY—Nearly all dogs have worms some time or other. And the worms kill the dogs. Treat your dog regularly with Dr. Cecil French's Vermicide Capsules, which rapidly destroy and expel both tape and round worms without harm to the dog. Box of 6 capsules 25c. Box of 100 capsules (Kennel Size) \$3.00. Mailed on receipt of price, stamps or coin. Dr. Cecil French, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE.

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

117 ACRES FOR SALE OR TRADE—4 roomed house, poultry house, cave, small barn, 5 acres hog tight, good orchard, 45 under cultivation, spring, well and windmill, route and telephone, 4½ miles to town. Price \$3,000. \$1,000 cash will buy it. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

CALIFORNIA LAND, \$1 acre, cash payment; balance, entire purchase 90c month per acre; close San Francisco; no taxes; no interest; 5-acre tracts; level, rich, clear; ready to plow; under irrigation; perpetual water right; immediate possession given; particulars, maps, photographs free. Stevenson Colony, 1414 Market St., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm, ½ mile from Ry. station, Meade, Kan., 100 acres in cultivation, well fenced, young orchard, new barn, four room house two wells, one artesian, adjoining land worth \$100 per acre. Forty acres of alfalfa land partially seeded. Price \$4,000, on terms. Otto Greef, owner, Pittsburg, Kan.

AN IDEAL HOME—80 acres 2 mi. from Blue Rapids, 56 a. excellent land in cult., bal. pasture, fine 6 room house, plenty of good outbuildings, fruit and water. Blue Rapids with a pop. of nearly 2,000, has four large plaster mills with a payroll of \$15,000 per mo., fine schools and churches. Pop. nearly doubled in three years. We have over 100 farms for sale in Marshall Co. alone. This county is one of the best in the state. Write us, Newson & McGee, Blue Rapids, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—800 acres, no sand, well improved, Dallam county, Texas. T. F. O'Brien, Conlen, Texas.

WASTING on the farm may be stopped. Send 50-cts. for the booklet, "Saving on the farm, to the Kansas Farmer."

120 ACRES good Neosho county prairie farm, fair improvements, good orchard, \$3,000. Ed George, St. Paul, Kan.

THE BOOKLET, "Saving on the farm," is guaranteed to save you many times its cost. Send 50 cts. for a copy to the Kansas Farmer.

FARM LOANS made in any amount from \$500 up, at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Betzer Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—200 acres, good farm land, located in McDonald county, Mo. For particulars write to Nic Sprinker, Ellinwood, Kan.

BARGAIN—120 acres, 55 cultivated, 20 alfalfa, 6 room house, outbuildings. Price \$2,500. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

KANSAS FARMS AND RANCHES—Ottawa county. Wheat, corn and alfalfa lands; no crop failures, soft water; write for bargain list. A. W. Loomis, Minneapolis, Kan.

FOR SALE or exchange, 480 acres of fine wheat land in Seward Co. Kan. Partly improved. Will sell or trade for corn and alfalfa land or horses. Lock Box 9, Bendena, Kan.

WE CAN GET YOU what you want in exchange for your farm, hardware, merchandise or other property. We have 500 propositions to choose from. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

IMPROVED Coffey county 160 acre farm, no waste and a big bargain at \$40 per acre. We have a nice list to select from. Write for list and map. The oldest firm in the State. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

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BIG BARGAIN—Wheat and cattle farm; 720 acres, three sets improvements, plenty good water, all under fence, crop goes with place if sold before February 20. Write owner, John Linn, Otis, Kan., R. D. 1.

FOR SALE—200 acres, 2½ miles from Rock Island Ry., in Meade county, Kan., 160 acres smooth wheat land, adjoining farms worth \$25 per acre. Price \$2,000, on easy terms. Otto Greef, owner, Pittsburg, Kan.

NORTHEAST ARKANSAS land \$5 and up. Improved farm and timber tracts, fine climate, fine water. Prairie rice lands that yield 100 bushels. Address Homeowners and Investors Information and Supply Bureau, Jonesboro, Ark.

IF YOU WANT your farm traded or sold, or your stock of goods of any kind traded or sold, or want to buy a farm or trade for one, or want to buy a good stock of goods or trade for one, address James Walls, the land man, Bigelow, Kan.

80 ACRES of rich creek bottom, four miles from the center of Emporia, with fine improvements, five acres grass, good timber, splendid orchard and water. One of the best homes in Lyon county for \$6,200. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kan.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS—80 acres 3 miles from Clyde, second bottom, \$50 per acre. 160 acres near Green in Clay Co., 90 under plow, well improved, \$50 per acre. 160 acres pasture near town \$25.00. Write for fine large list. Walter Nelson, Clyde, Kan.

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BARGAIN—160 acres, all fine bottom land, nearly all cultivated, 95 acres of wheat, all good, 24 alfalfa, part fenced hog tight, 3½ miles to town. Price \$3,600, \$2,000 cash, balance easy terms. All kinds and sizes, write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

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OKLAHOMA FARM BARGAINS—690 a. in Pittsburg county in tracts of 40 to 160 a. Can't be excelled for corn, cotton, and fruits of all kinds. Near a good town on Ft. Smith & Western Ry. Write or come and see. \$15 to \$35 per acre. Good title. This is my land by allotment. Address Lock Box 125, Indianola, Okla.

FOR SALE—640 acres, desirable location, one mile from county seat, a thriving railroad town. Farm all fenced, well and wind mill, never failing supply of water. Forty acres in cultivation, part of which is in alfalfa, balance in pasture. All tillable except 40 acres. Price \$10 per acre. Terms. Frank A. Reas, Owner, Syracuse, Hamilton county, Kan.

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That's just the question which confronts you now
The Question is: How Can It Be Done?
An intelligent answer to that question is worth real money to you

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My Bran New Proposition To You

Here is how to make the extra money. First. Get your name in to me. Don't wait until tomorrow. Do it even before you start out to do your chores. Second. Pick out from my Big Galloway Manure Spreader Catalog, which I'll send you free, any spreader you want out of my big line of five different styles and sizes including my Complete Steel Truck Spreader. Third. Here is the new part—and I repeat it again in full. If at the end of twelve months after you order a spreader, it isn't a paying investment to you, I will pay you back your money and you send me back my spreader. How's that for a proposition? Could I do it if I didn't have the spreader and knew what I was talking about? No—never in the world. Could I keep on advertising and selling these spreaders by the thousands if they were not head and shoulders better than anything else? Ask the editor of this paper what he found out. There are just two things I want to impress on

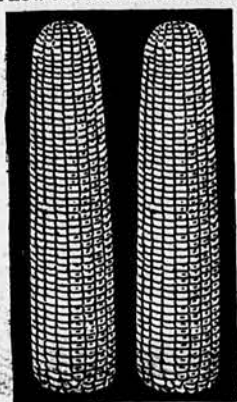
you. If you do these things I can make you money: First, get that postal card in to me, and then, second, prove for yourself that the Galloway Spreader is the best spreader ever made by human genius. Twenty thousand farmers have already stamped their O. K. on it. That ought to be proof enough. The concern, whether manufacturer, mail order house, agent or dealer, who says anything contrary to the merits of the Galloway Spreader, are either ignorant and don't know what they are talking about or are deliberately lying and misrepresenting our goods. Whose word would you rather take? The word of twenty thousand farmers who have tried my machine or the word of some dealer or agent, who will simply say anything that comes into his mind, because I stand between him and a profit of from \$25 to \$30? Send postal today and get my new, personally signed proposition.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.

1. Big Bumper Corn—25 more bushels per acre. Figure it up 50 cents a bushel and see how quickly you pay for a Galloway Spreader and how much you'll make besides.

2. This stalk is only 3/4 size. In a corn field where a Galloway is used you can go out and see the mark (by bigger corn) left where the spreading stopped.

3. Here are the kind of champion ears grown on Galloway Manure Spread Land. It's just as much manure



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waste of money to leave your in a pile as to throw your crop away.

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Try It 12 Months

If it is not a paying investment I'll give you back your money; you give me back my spreader.

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T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used the Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways." C. Carlson, Haddon, Kans. "Loads handler than big four horse machine. All I need is plug team and 16 year old boy." J. W. Ramsdell, Sandusky, Ohio. "My two horses of 1100 lbs. that play to run the Galloway, while other manure spreaders make three or four horses pull hard." W. K. Neeley, Wayne, Neb. "A success in every way. Used different spreaders. Like wagon box best. Lighter draft, can haul with two horses. Put it on any old wagon."

Does It Need Many Repairs?

Fred J. Bowen, Longford, Kans. "It has never cost cent for repairs or minute's trouble. Hauled all kinds of manure." Edward Anderson, Niagara, N. Dak. "Not given me a bit of trouble. Hauled out 300 loads." James W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kans. "There is nothing to get of place or wear out." John J. Houtz, Merwin, Mo. "Tried my best to break or clog it by overloading. It did the work as represented." W. W. Banfield, Paradise, Kans. "There does not seem to be anything to wear out about it. Have not been out 5 cts. for breakage." T. J. Oban, Loyaltown, S. Dak. "Used it two years. Never broke a nickel's worth."

How Does It Compare With \$125 Spreaders?

Hans M. Johnson, Parkston, Minn. "I would not trade my Galloway for any \$125 spreader I have ever seen." Garret Mathias, Mathias, W. Va. "It's worth two of the Dewey Hicks, El Reno, Okla. Have used a \$135 machine. Couldn't think of changing even." C. C. Johnson, Morrison, Mo. "The isn't in it with the Galloway."

G. A. Entz, Newton, Kans. "It spreads evenly any kind of manure with two horses as good as any \$125 spreader with four." Ewaldt Redman, Wanatah, Ind. "Your spreader certainly proved what you said. We tried a spreader last spring. Couldn't go anything with it. It cut down eight inches and three horses couldn't pull it." J. A. Gilmore, Waterloo, Ill. "Used it this winter when others couldn't use their spreaders." Theo. Manke, Lawrence, Neb. "I can haul as much manure with it as any \$125 spreader."

Does It Come Up to All Our Claims?

John J. Houtz, Merwin, Mo. "Used hardest kind of feed lot manure. Tried best to break or clog it by overloading and placing load to disadvantage of spreader. Found it did work as represented. My entire satisfaction. Hauled 265 loads without breakage or trouble." J. V. Bradley, Rockville, Mo. "Found it exactly as represented." A. C. Courtney, Ackerland, Kans. "Will do all that Wm. Galloway says and more. Would not purchase any other kind." Herman Walker, Avon, S. D. "You can't recommend it too high. It is all you say it is in catalog."

James Munro, Patterson, N. D. "The minute I saw your machine work I knew it was all and even a great deal more than you claim for it. Neighbors who have seen it claim it is the best they ever saw. Force feed simply immense. Leaves nice clean bottom." Peter Boysen, Schleswig, Iowa. "Got my horses on a trot. Slammed it in gear. Failed to break machine. Test enough for me. Would not trade mine for any other make for three reasons. 1st. Cost only half. 2d. Get strong set of running gears at low price and still save \$20 on whole outfit. 3d. Can use spreader with two horses and use running gears whenever desire."

Is It a Money Maker?

W. H. Cross, Spaulding, Iowa. "Best investment in farm machinery I ever made." M. B. Sparlin, Seneca, Mo. "Spreader all right. Would not sell it for ten times what it cost if I could not get another." J. A. Hush, McCune, Kans. "Hauled 100 loads last winter. My hay made double. Think it will pay if you don't have but 50 loads to haul out a year. Can't beat Galloway for good work and wear. Price is right." J. W. Carter, Amite, La. "By using spreader you do more work, haul more loads and increase value of manure three-fold. On my 140 loads saved \$140 in labor and increased value over hand spreading." D. M. Miller, Warrensburg, Mo. "Would not give it for all commercial fertilizers you can scratch up. It works to a T. Draft is light. Fits any wagon. Will pay for itself in one year." J. B. Baker, Rushville, Neb. "Potatoes top dressed. Made nearly 25 bu. to the acre more than those not top dressed."

S. J. Woodring, Chester, Okla. "Have \$1000 worth of machinery. Your spreader is best tool on the place." Frank Paige, Clayton, Minn. "It has paid for itself on my pasture alone."

How Does It Work?

Ralph Hovis, Clintonville, Pa. "Was agreeably surprised with the thoroughness with which it did its work." John Kasmeir, Shawnee, Okla. "It is a master in its line of work." E. Dolle, Jr., Seguin, Texas. "Have spread wet and dry, rotten millet and corn stalk manure. Works fine." F. J. Duffy, East Grand Forks, Minn. "Loaded spreader twelve inches above box with toughest manure could find. It did the work." Levi V. Beyer, Maudsley, Pa. "Best machine I ever saw work." G. A. Entz, Newton, Kans. "It is O. K. all around and a machine for any kind of farmer, for the large or small." H. Gutherson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders." Ernest Nelson, Chanute, Kans. "Could not do any better. Surprised at the way it does its work and easy draft. Neighbors think best ever seen." R. A. Jongwoord, Litchville, N. D. "Complete success. Several advantages over other spreaders. Can be loaded in barn. Two horses handle it with ease. Boy can operate it with ease." G. B. Clary, Fairbury, Neb. "Works as well as the owners represented it and more. Least expensive spreader I know of."

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My price direct to your station—freight prepaid on 30 Days' Free Trial and 12 Months' Approval Test is doing the business. Here are facts about the Galloway which is the only successful Wagon-Box Endless Apron Force Feed Manure Spreader ever made. Beware of imitations.

My new wonderful roller feed is the greatest ever contrived by human genius. Made of 15 pounds bull metal malleable. Can't wear out. We do with it what others try to do with 250-lb. cogs and gears. Read proof above.

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—Saves you 50% on the price—Lowest price ever made on a first-class spreader—Fits any truck

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regardless of make—Don't break up two teams—Takes only two horses—Thirty days' free trial, you alone to be the judge—Then twelve months' approval test to prove that it's a money-maker—\$25,000 guarantee—I prepay all freight charges to you—Works up and down hill—On side hills—Winter or summer—In snow, ice, rain and mud—Only endless apron force feed ever made which alone is worth \$25.00 and found only on a Galloway—Easy to get through your barn doors and around your yard—Nine different patents—Made in five different styles and sizes, including the Complete 70-bu. Steel Truck Spreader—So simple repairs are almost eliminated—Has the O. K. of twenty thousand American farmers.

Then consider these facts and the PROOF and you'll send me your name on a postal for my Bran New Proposition and Big New Galloway Spreader Book—Write today.

WM. GALLOWAY-COMPANY, 389 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Cement Floors for Horse Stalls.

The horse stalls should be provided with level, comfortable, and sanitary floors. Such floors are not only necessary for the comfort and health of the horse but will pay in the saving of time and labor in cleaning. The ordinary plank floor is expensive because lumber is high and the planks soon rot out. As plank floors are usually laid the accumulation of liquid manure under the floor is injurious to equine and human health. The demand for good horse stall floors is responsible for the number of inquiries regarding cement floors. The cement floor, if properly made, is indestructible, easily cleaned, and sanitary. Cement makes a very hard floor, which is not good for a horse standing on it continuously. This fault may be overcome by plenty of bedding, and keeping the horse out

of doors whenever the weather permit. Probably the best stable floor, and one not expensive, is a concrete base, made of 5 parts gravel or finely broken stone to 1 part good cement, on which set blocks about 4 inches long, cut from small trees; if desired, rectangular blocks may be used, and pour between the blocks a thin mortar composed of 1 part cement to 3 parts clean sand. This makes a solid and lasting floor, and is no harder on animal's feet and legs than a plank floor.

Test for Cottonseed-Meal.

Cottonseed-meal is often adulterated with finely ground cottonseed hulls. The hulls have very low food value. A simple test to reveal adulteration is as follows: Place a teaspoonful of the meal in a tumbler of water and pour over it an ounce and

a half to two ounces of water. Stir the mass until thoroughly wet and all particles are floating. Set aside for five to ten seconds and pour off. If a large amount of fine, heavier dark-brown sediment has settled in this time, a sediment noticeably heavier than the fine mustard-yellow meal, one which upon repeated treatments with boiling hot water keeps settling out, the sample is adulterated and contains relatively large quantities of ground hulls. The results are striking when the same sample is compared with a pure cottonseed-meal.

One of the great economic wastes in cattle feeding is the growing of so many cattle that bring from \$3 to \$4 below the prices at which the "toppers" sell. The "toppers" of the cattle market do not cut any figure in determining the profitability of cat-

tle feeding. The average of sales is what counts when you are figuring on feeding. The difference in price between the "toppers" and the "average" represents what you can expect to make through skill in selecting or breeding the animals for the feed lot and in feeding and finishing. In the fat stock yards is another place where the "know how" is rewarded with good profits.

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We offer 100,000 rods of heavy galvanized fencing, either diamond mesh like illustration, or square mesh. Fencing that is guaranteed equal to the very highest grade manufactured. We have it in all widths. It is put up regularly in 10 and 20 rod reels. Price per rod as follows: 18 in., 14c; 20 in., 15c. Other heights in proportion. \$6 in. Fencing, 2 in. mesh per rod, 25c. Galvanized Barbed Wire, \$2.45 per 100 lbs. Two or four point regular galvanized Barbed Wire, put up on reels, per 100 lbs., \$2.45. Painted Barbed Wire, per 100 lbs., \$2.25. Our Special Galvanized high-grade, light weight Barbed Wire, put up on 20 rod spools, price per spool \$1.50. Painted Twisted Wire, per reel, \$2.50. Galvanized Fence Wire, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. At this price we will supply you now Galvanized Wire Short. They are put up 100 lbs. to the bundle. By shorts we mean wire in lengths from 50 to 200 ft. Good for all general purposes. Our price on gauges 11, 13 and 14, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Other gauges in proportion. BB Telephone Wire No. 12, \$2.55 per 100 lbs. Write for price list and catalog.

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Practical Forestry in the Middle West

L. G. Miller, Chief Section of Planting, District 2,

United States Department of Forestry

The subject of forestry is far reaching and there are other phases of it, for instance, the description of the lumber industry or the methods of carrying or scientific investigations within the forest which would be far more interesting than the subject which I am to discuss. However, since these matters do not concern you directly, I take it that what you need most to know is, what practical application forestry has to the farmer, cattlemen and the home builders in Kansas. To cover this question I shall confine my remarks to the subject assigned me, "Practical Forestry in the Middle West."

Any forestry that is at all applicable to middle west conditions must be practicable. Therefore, the middle western forestry in its fullest and most significant meaning consists of simple tree planting for the purpose of protection, production of necessary farm material and the beautification of the home. What this simple forestry process has meant to the prairie States of the middle west, and especially your State, can scarcely be estimated. The only way by which we could be led to fully appreciate this influence would be by the removal of all that has been done in the past, and thus be forced to begin over again the establishment of homes on an unprotected and windswept prairie. But these conditions can be encountered by going to the western portion of the State where tree planting activities have not yet been put upon a substantial basis, and where the need for practical forestry by the farmers is as great as in any section of the country.

RESULTS OF PAST PLANTING.

In no part of the United States perhaps, have the needs for forest planting been so great as in the middle west. It was early recognized that protection from wind and storms and a sufficient supply of posts, poles, repair material and fuel were absolutely essential to the well being of those who made the prairie their home.

Many of the early settlers doubted the possibility of growing trees within the great prairie region. Others, however, realized that if this were to be a fit place for a home it should be a fit place to grow trees to beautify that home. Through the farsightedness of those home builders who early recognized the possibility of growing trees in this region, a large variety of trees were planted under varying conditions and as a result we have innumerable woodlots, shelter belts and hedges scattered from the northern prairies to the staked plains of Texas. Past planting has been characterized by haphazard methods, poor choice of species and lack of care. The poor choice of species is not to be wondered at, for little was known what trees were best suited to the unusual conditions that existed. In other words, there were difficulties to encounter which the wisest were unable to foresee. In many instances hardy trees were planted but unfortunately failed, because the southern or eastern form of these trees were unable to withstand the intense cold to which they were subjected. This fact is well established, and is being pretty generally understood that trees or any plants extending over a wide geographic range vary greatly in ability to resist cold. In bulletin 72 of the South Dakota experiment station, entitled, "Ornamentals for South Dakota," Prof. N. E. Hansen makes the statement: "Southern boxelders winter kill in Manitoba; boxelders from Virginia winter kill in Iowa; boxelders from Kansas kill to the ground at the station; yet in each case the local native boxelder is perfectly hardy. Red cedars from Tennessee winter kill in Minnesota and Iowa, the Northern cedar is hardy. This law of varying hardiness is now well understood by careful nurserymen. Dakota planters should make sure that their ash, boxelder, elm and other trees native to the State are not grown from seed picked too far south. Conversely, it is not best for southern planters to get seed from too far north because the term 'hardiness' implies ability to resist heat as well as cold."

What Prof. Hansen has said to the South Dakota planters is applicable to Kansas planters as well as the planters of other middle western States. I do not know how much attention the nurserymen in your State are paying to

the question of securing seed, but I do know that seed dealers throughout the country generally are not particularly careful as to the source of their seeds, much less the purity in reference to some species in particular.

It is conservatively estimated that 1,000,000 acres of trees have been planted in the United States, and the middle west, and Kansas especially, has played a very large part in this work. With tree planting as with ordinary agriculture it has been clearly demonstrated that where care has been given the crop the economic returns have been extremely satisfactory. The great difficulty with past planting is that so few have kept a careful record of their operations. However, there are some instances where this has been done and these records point clearly to the possibilities along forestry lines. Where the right kind of trees have been selected and planted on desirable soil, results have been very encouraging. We have a record of an early planting in Pawnee county, Neb., where the owner kept a strict account of all expense incurred in establishing, maintaining and harvesting a 20 acre plantation of hardy catalpa. The seedlings cost \$3.13 per acre, the preparation of the ground, planting, cultivating and pruning cost \$18.46, a total of \$21.59 per acre, at five per cent compound interest this was increased in the 16½ years during which the plantation grew by \$26.34. Cutting and marketing the crop added \$61.90 per acre to this, so that the entire cost at the end of the experiment for the 20 acres was \$2.196. The returns from the 20 acre plantation in posts, poles and cordwood amounted to \$5,230.10. The total profits, therefore, amounted to \$3,042.19. Or in other words \$152.17 per acre, equaling with an allowance of 5 per cent compound interest to \$6.24 per acre.

Other similar examples could be cited but this is sufficient to indicate that where care has been taken, excellent financial returns have been realized in forest planting in the Middle West.

In Kansas the early efforts resulted in the formation of some large plantations characterized by the Farlington and Honeywell plantation at Farlington, the Munger plantation at Eureka, the Yaggy plantation at Hutchinson, and the Tinchner plantation plantation at Topeka. Of these plantations the Yaggy has perhaps been the most successful and this is due to the very wise management which has been given it. It must be conceded by every one who knows of this plantation, that commercial planting can be made to pay in Kansas provided the operations of formation, care and management is put on a sound business basis at the beginning and maintained so throughout the life of the plantation. This can likewise be said of many phases of agriculture. The successful farmer is the man who makes judicious management the key note of his activities. In as early as 1902, Mr. Yaggy made the statement that he expected to harvest 4,000 posts to the acre and that these 4,000 posts could be sold at an average of 10 cents apiece, and that the stay-posts and firewood would probably pay for the marketing, so that with careful management \$400 per acre could be realized if the entire crop was harvested. On this basis it is estimated that the plantation would yield an income of \$50 per acre annually. These expectations have since been more than realized.

The Munger plantation has been very successful and the Farlington plantations have yielded better returns that could reasonably be expected since these plantations have been badly neglected. A recent study indicated that these two plantations have been seriously affected by cutting trees at the wrong season, thus preventing sprout growth which is the only means of natural regeneration of the stand. In the first place the trees were planted too close together and in the second place, thinning was not begun until the trees were too large, and therefore the future possibilities of these plantations have been decidedly impaired. The formation of all of these larger plantations has had a striking influence on planting in the vicinity in which they were started. Statistics show that the predominant tree used for general planting

poses in these communities is the early catalpa. The average farmers planted for the purpose of protection, the formation of woodlots and ornamentation of the homes. This has resulted in great good to the country and has an influence that cannot be easily measured. There was likewise another cause of planting which had a bad influence, and which comprised the most extensive early planting in this State, well as other of the prairie states, and that was, planting for the purpose of securing title to a quarter section of land under the timber culture act. Generally these plantings were failures, owing to poor choice of species and neglect. There were some well planted and well cared for claims in many sections of the country which now speak for themselves in indicating the possibilities of planting.

FUTURE PLANTING. I feel that the future planting in the middle western States, and in Kansas especially, should be characterized by more systematic methods, better choice of species and far better care of plantations. With the growing knowledge of agriculture, the need for planting is now more clearly understood. It is generally recognized that orchards need windbreaks to save them from injury in the gales that accompany storms as well as to protect them from the ordinary winds throughout the year. Gardens are more successful when protected by trees. Windbreaks are of great benefit in stock raising as is well known to every stockman who has been thoughtful enough to provide such means of protection for his animals. Dry land agriculture, which is destined to play such a large part in the development of the western half of our State, teaches us this fact, that trees are to be grown successfully, they are to be given fully as much care and attention as the cereals or other crops that have been especially selected for these regions. In those sections where planting has already been carried on successfully, additional planting should be done to add comfort and attractiveness to the home. The stiff, clear-cut outline of woodlot and shelter belt should be modified by the ornamental planting for the purpose of producing a more pleasing appearance to the home surrounding. Considerable attention is already being paid to this form of planting by the experiment station in North and South Dakota.

We cannot expect commercial planting to play any great part in the future forestry movement in this region. The planting should be confined to general utility purposes necessary in connection with the development of the home. I believe that it would be unwise to advocate the planting on a commercial basis. It ought to be your business and mine to be interested in any movement that would eventually make it possible for every country home in Kansas to be equipped with shelter belts and woodlots and added to that more or less ornamental planting. Right here I might suggest that in the more arid part of the State the kinds of trees to plant are limited. Green ash, osage orange, honey locust, Russian mulberry, and red cedar are the best woodlot trees for upland planting. For general planting in the eastern part of the State and on bottom land in the western part may be added catalpa, cottonwood, boxelder and maple. These last four species may be grown in the western half of the State but the range of planting should be restricted to first class site and soil conditions. Although a tree of poor economic qualities, the hackberry is a first class tree for planting on uplands in the western part of the

State especially for shade tree purposes. In planting woodlots and shelterbelts, this point should be borne in mind, and that is, that intricate mixtures should be avoided. The use of two or three species is most desirable.

METHODS OF ADVANCING MIDDLE WESTERN FORESTRY.

If we are to place forestry on a right basis in the middle west there must be enthusiastic efforts on the part of the individual farmer and rancher. The prosperity of any community depends upon the prosperity of the individual. And so it can be said that the success of forestry in any community depends upon the success of forestry by the individual. A large number of you who are present are engaged in general agriculture or cattle raising and it should be a part of your business to stimulate the forestry movement in this State or in any community where you may chance to be, even though you should take up your abode in a different State. There may be some here who are pursuing an agricultural course in this institution and have in mind to return to the farm and put in practise the scientific knowledge of agriculture that you have attained here. If you do not go back to the farm you will nevertheless become active citizens in some community and what you gain here should be disseminated wherever you go. In your getting, get at least an elementary knowledge of forestry, so that you can rightly advise the home builders how best to meet the simple forestry problems that confront them.

Forestry can be advanced through educational channels. It should be taught in the elementary form in all of our public schools. It should form a part of agricultural training in institutions like this and it can be advanced in a very striking degree through the press and especially in the farm journals throughout the country. In this connection, it is surprising to note how little attention is paid to forestry by the farm journals. I had occasion about a year ago to examine practically all of the leading farm journals published in this country and about three months ago I examined twenty-five of the most representative of these journals, and out of this entire number not one of them was found to have regular forestry departments, and only in a very few instances were there any items dealing with any phase of forestry.

There is something wrong with the forestry movement when this condition exists among the leading farm journals. Forestry should be just as much a part of a farm journal as is stock breeding, horticulture, gardening, etc., and it is hoped that in the very near future the farm journals of the country will realize the necessity of establishing forestry departments in connection with their publications. This kind of work requires considerable thought and experience but I believe that you will all agree with me that no effort could be put forth in farm journalism that would have better results.

Much can be done to advance forestry through the enactment of State laws and this matter is being considered, I believe, by some of your State Legislatures, since I have occasion to know that at least one has made very specific inquiries from the forest service concerning desirable forestry laws to fit conditions such as are found in Kansas. What should be done along these lines in a State like this is difficult to say, but I do not believe that the advancement of forestry depends so much upon enactment of laws as it does upon the general enlightenment of the public of the necessity for planting. However, it may be a wise policy to enact laws to bring about the enlightenment more rapidly.

I understand that your present governor is heartily in favor of having a law passed that will place Kansas upon an equal footing with other progressive States, in reference to the forestry interests. The probable provisions of measure is pretty well known. It will probably provide for the appointment of a State forester whose duties will be to advance the forestry interests throughout the State by conducting planting on the two State farms at Dodge City and Ogallah, and advise landowners how and when to plant trees, lecture at institutes like this, and in other words be a force for the advancement of a phase of homebuilding that is being badly neglected, and which is little understood.

There is some feeling that such a (Continued on page 22.)

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Cyclone Fences are made in many beautiful patterns. They are strong—they are durable—they last a lifetime. They add to the appearance. They need little or no attention and never fail to please and satisfy.

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Sows all grass seeds, Clover, Timothy, and such chaffy seeds as Red Top, Orchard Grass, cleaned Blue Grass, etc. Always sows evenly. Sows close to the ground and can't scatter seed.

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Skimming milk with an improved DE LAVAL cream separator is an easy, simple matter from start to finish. Getting the machine ready, filling the supply can, turning the crank, and cleaning when through are all done with the greatest ease and convenience.

Every part of the DE LAVAL machine is designed for easy operation. The bowl construction permits of its being very compact and small in size and requiring but low speed. The length and height of the crank handle are just right for easiest turning. The method of gearing is the product of perfect engineering. Thus the necessary speed is maintained with the least continuous effort on the part of the operator.

Some separators are so designed as to run deceptively easy when starting but greatly tire or strain the operator in a half hour's use. The DE LAVAL turns easy from the beginning to the end of a run. Scientifically correct mechanical construction throughout is the reason for it.

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Our illustrated catalogue explains DE LAVAL simplicity and ease of operation in detail. Let us send you a copy, or, better still, try a machine for yourself in your own dairy. You have but to ask for either.

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For 1909

The 1909 Model U. S. Cream Separators

retain all features that have given them their great reputation for durability and efficiency, and have several improvements that make them even to a greater extent than ever before, the ideal machine for dairymen who are posted and who demand the best. And by intensifying the circuitous and tortuous currents of the milk in its passage through the separator bowl, we have been able to

Greatly Reduce the Diameter of the Bowls

which makes them operate easier than ever and still retain their great milk capacity.

Notwithstanding most manufacturers were complaining all last year of dull times and small sales the UNITED STATES SEPARATOR had one of the largest sales in its history and since this fall season began, sales are larger than last year.

Do not forget that the United States has beaten every separator in endurance tests and holds the WORLD'S RECORD.

No dairyman can afford to purchase a cream separator until he has first examined the construction and operation of the

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Sales agents in nearly every dairy section. If no agent in your town, write direct to us for Catalog No. 91 and we will also quote prices. We have distributing warehouses in every dairy section in the United States and Canada.

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Just Write the Davis Boys For a Catalog and Prices Today

They will send it by return mail post-paid and you will be surprised at the low, reasonable prices they are asking for their improved 1909 model



We Manufacture the Davis

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR

direct from their large factory. They'll quote you a little beauty with the small, wonderful, cone bowl, always in balance because it's made so true it balances itself. There's no need to run easier, more easily regulated to skim close and produce heavy or thin cream. Low supply can, large capacity, simple enclosed gearing, easy running, easy to clean. It's made of best materials and fully guaranteed. They prepay freight and guarantee safe arrival at your nearest depot. Say on a postal or in a letter right now, "Send me your Money Saving Catalog No. 125" Davis Cream Separator Co., 540 North Clinton St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

DAIRY



Jersey Cattle Problems in the Kansas Industry.

R. J. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, BEFORE THE DAIRY SECTION OF THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The cattle industry dates back long before the time of recorded history. In the Scriptures we find that Jubal, son of Lemack, living in the time of Adam, is spoken of as "the father of such as own cattle." The first systematic breeder of whom we have any record was Jacob. His chief aim seemed to be not in improving the herd so much as in producing cattle of different colors.

We are all descendants of the great Aryan race that inhabited the plains of central Asia and who, at different times, migrated southeastwardly to India and Persia, and westward over all Europe and Great Britain, conquering or driving out the aboriginal inhabitants. The wealth of the Aryan race consisted in immense herds of cattle, which animals were used among them as money, the same as in the early days of this country wampum and codfish were used as money. That this custom prevailed in Italy may be attested by the fact that the word pecuniary, pertaining to money, is derived from pecos, the latin word for cattle.

It is only within the last two centuries that any careful, systematic breeding has been attempted. The demand for superior beef cattle led to the development of the Shorthorn cattle. The Ayrshire and Dutch cattle were the results of an effort to obtain a large flow of milk, but it was done at the expense of a large butterfat content, and of the economical production of the milk itself. Many wanted a cow that would be a persistent milker of great richness and the attention of breeders seeking this dairy cow was early turned to the Channel Islands and eventually upon one of them—Jersey.

The Island of Jersey, together with the other islands of the group, lie in the English Channel near the French coast. Jersey is the largest of these being 11 miles from east to west and 7½ miles from north to south. It contains nearly 40,000 acres of land. About 25,000 acres are under cultivation or used for pasture. It has a population of 56,000 people, an average of one and two-fifths persons per acre. It is divided into very small holdings, the common sized farm is from 15 to 20 acres with very few containing as many as 50 acres. The land is so valuable and productive that it is cared for as a garden, deep plowing and heavy manuring. The climate is so mild that oranges and lemons ripen in the open air.

The origin of the cattle in the Jersey Island is unknown, but they have been bred pure for a much longer period than any other cattle. In 1789 the Legislature passed an act prohibiting the importation of cattle, imposing a heavy fine in money as well as the forfeiture of the vessel and a fine for every member of the ship's crew. Later laws have been equally severe, so that no cattle have been imported onto the Island of Jersey. This law is so strict that in one instance where some Island breeders tried to get back a most noted Jersey sire that had been sold off the Island, they were unable to get around this law and so failed to get him back on the Island for service. In 1834 the Jersey Agricultural Society drew up a scale of points to aid in selecting the breeding stock. When a calf is dropped it, with its dam, is taken before the judges appointed by the society and again when it is six months old, it is taken alone before the judges and if it is good enough to use as breeding stock it is registered, if not it is used for beef. If it is highly scored by these judges it is commended; if of highest merit it is highly commended. Hence the significance of the letters "C." and "H. C." after the number of an Island-bred Jersey.

The great aim has always been to produce a large yield of butter, economical production of milk, great

dairy conformation, and general beauty of type.

The Jersey farmer tries to have his cows to calve during the first three months of the year. They endeavor to dry their cows about a month before calving. During the winter they are housed at night. But are tethered out at pasture during the day the year around. They receive at four o'clock when they are brought in, three fourths bushels of roots and some hay, are milked and at 8 o'clock are fed a bundle of straw. In the morning they are milked and fed the same at about 6 o'clock and at 9 are tethered out on the pasture. Bran mash is given at calving and for two weeks after they feed no other grain. All cattle are tethered and moved every three hours. They are watered at morning, noon, and night. During the summer it is often necessary to milk the cows three times a day. In many instances the women take the entire care of the cows.

In 1817 a cow was brought over to the United States from the Channel Islands, presumably from Jersey. However, the foundation stock of the American Jerseys were cattle imported in 1850 by Thomas Motley, of Massachusetts; John A. Tainter; John T. Norton, and D. Buck of Connecticut. Many others followed and now there are each year many cattle imported from the Island of Jersey to the United States. In 1868 S. J. Sharpless, Geo. E. Waring, Jr., C. M. Beach, and Thomas J. Hand called a meeting of breeders and the American Jersey Cattle Club was formed. Forty-three breeders constituted the original members. Since which time nearly 700 members have been elected, including breeders in every part of this country and Canada. The motto of the club is "The herd is the foundation of all wealth." The rules for registration are very strict. No animal is registered unless it traces in every instance to animals imported from the Island of Jersey. Hence the stamp "A. J. C. C." stands for purity of blood, excellence of conformation, and beauty of type.

Among the dairy breeders there has been two public competitive tests that have been most thorough, impartial, and conclusive, at the Columbian Fair at Chicago in 1893, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. In each case twenty-five representative Jerseys were entered. In both tests the Jerseys proved to be the most economical breed for dairy purposes. As to whether they, as a breed, are improving or not, compare the two herds at these tests. At St. Louis they produced 40½ pounds more butter per head for the 90 days than they did at Chicago. At a cost in feed per pound of butter ten and one-fifth cents at St. Louis, against fourteen and one-fifth cents at Chicago. They produced ten pounds more milk per day at St. Louis than at Chicago, at a feed cost of 54 cents per 100 pounds at St. Louis, against 80 cents at Chicago, showing that Jerseys were not only heavier but more economical producers than ten years before.

The different breeds were represented by animals selected by men who were firm believers in that breed and were under the absolute control

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What Those Who Have Tried It Say:

"Please find \$1.25 for my renewal to Kansas Farmer. We can hardly get along without it, although we are getting old and can't see to read very well. Will try one more year if we live to read."
R. S. Howard, Elk City, Kan.

of their friends as regards feed and handling. Yet officials of the Exposition kept a complete record of the kind and amount of feed, consumed, weighed, tested, and handled every bit of the milk. In fact the whole of the test was under the strictest of official supervision. For the economical production of butter-fat the Jerseys averaged 12½ pounds more fat per cow than the Holsteins, 40% pounds more than the Brown Swiss, and 79 pounds more than the Shorthorns, at an average net profit per pound on butter of Jerseys 14½ cents, Holsteins 11½ cents, Brown Swiss, 10½ cents. For the economical production of milk for all purposes relating to dairying the Jerseys made an average net profit per cow of six cents more than the Holsteins, of 12% cents more than the Brown Swiss, and of 20 cents more than the Shorthorns. The net profit per cow was Jerseys, \$52.95, Guernseys \$39.91, Shorthorns \$37.97. Milk required for a pound of butter: Jerseys 17 pounds, Guernseys 18½, Shorthorns 23 pounds. Cost of a pound of butter in feed was Jerseys 14 cents, Guernseys 15 cents, Shorthorns 18 cents.

Jersey heifers commence to milk at two years old and are at their prime at 6 to 10 years old. Many cows much older have produced phenomenal records. In color they are various shades of fawn, from gold to silver, and black, with more or less white. Broken color not being objectionable except in instances of individual taste. The general outward characteristics are their beautiful color, gracefulness, neat horns, large placid eyes, small heads, bright, attractive faces, soft yellow skins, long tails, full rounded udders, straight backs, great depth of body, capacious barrel.

Jerseys have the ability to adapt themselves to almost any environment. They are very successfully raised from Quebec to Texas, from Maine to California. They require no more reasonable care, ordinary feed, and gentle treatment.

There is an old saying, "You cannot eat your cake and have it." This is true concerning the beef breeds but the opposite is true regarding the Jersey cow.

J. B. Herrington, of Silver Lake, Kan., has a colt, 330 days old, which is 60 inches high and weighs 1,000 pounds. Is there a larger one, for the age, in Kansas?

Engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

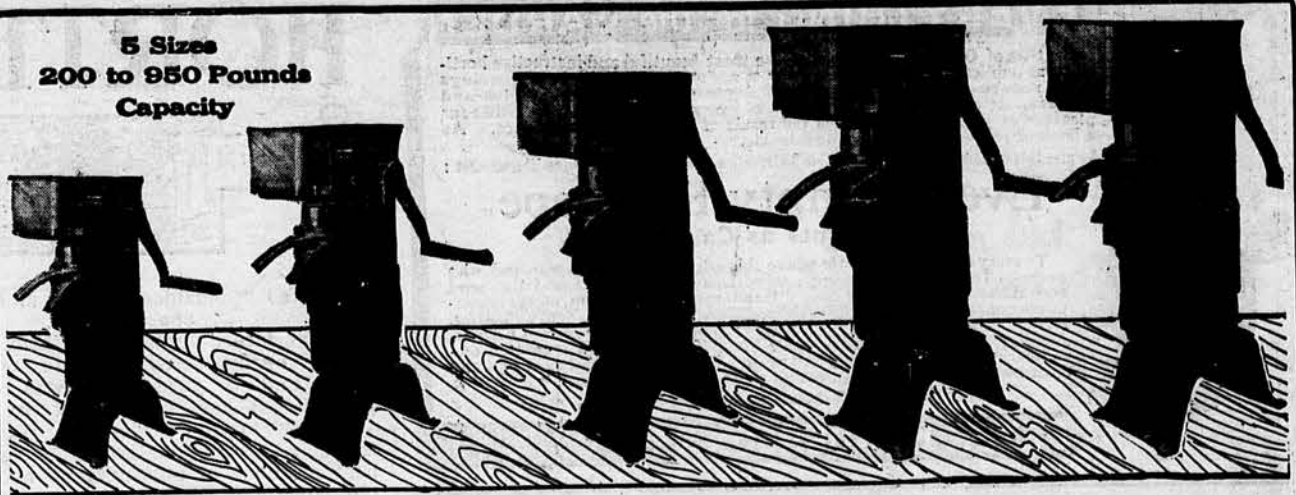
FROM STUDENTS HERALD, K. S. A. C.

Regarding the complaint made by some of the friends of agriculture that the engineering courses at this institution draw students away from agriculture; I may answer that this is a mistake. In fact the reverse is true, at least during my connection with the college. In several instances which I recall young men have come here intending to take the engineering course and have later entered our agriculture courses. We now have a number of such men in the courses in agriculture. On the other hand, I have never known one of our agriculture students to give up his work in agriculture for engineering.

It is true, however, that many young men come here attracted to this college with the thought of taking engineering; anything with wheels in it attracts the boys. Many of these boys and young men come from the farm and have had "enough of agriculture" in their own estimation. It is only after they have become acquainted with the agriculture work and learn that the completion of a course in agriculture offers splendid openings for the right kind of young men, or that a course in agriculture will be much more beneficial to them if they return to the farm, that they are finally led to enroll in our agricultural courses. If no engineering work were taught here many students who come here to receive an education, might never go to college.

There is little question also but that the agricultural college occupies a place in the educational forces of this State which the State university cannot fill. A class of students are received here who would never go to the State University; first because of the higher entrance requirements and second, the university would not attract them.

This is the college of the plain common people. Kansas needs such an institution as the State Agricultural



To My Friends and Old Customers

I MAKE THIS SPECIAL PROPOSITION: Will you try out one of my Cream Separators for a month or so at my expense? I invite you to do so—and I'll pay the freight.

Wm. Galloway
President

I'm Galloway—of Waterloo. You know my Company—you've surely read my advertisements. I am three times over the largest manufacturing advertiser in the Farm Papers in America.

Maybe you are a customer of mine already—or you have a neighbor that's one. I've got them everywhere—I've sold thousands and thousands of Galloway Manure Spreaders direct to farmers by advertising in the past two or three years—thousands and thousands of Gasoline Engines—and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of other merchandise—so if this is your favorite farm paper that you are reading, we ought to be acquainted.

I am a farmer myself—and a farmer manufacturer—born on a farm and raised on a farm. I say this because I want you to know that I know what I'm talking about when I say that a Cream Separator is one of the best paying investments a farmer can possibly own—providing he buys it right—and now I'm fixed to sell it to him right.

I am a manufacturer of Specialties. For five years I have been casting about to get a high class Cream Separator that was good enough to suit me. When it's good enough to suit me, I'll stake my reputation and my entire fortune that it will be good enough to suit my customers—because I'm particular.

Galloway "Oil Float" Cream Separator

Fifty Points of Merit

At last I've found the machine. Its principles are tried and tested—its exclusive features are new and up-to-date and found on no other machines. Taking these two together make my Separator the finest in the world—good enough for me to back and offer to my friends and customers.

It cost me five years of my time and \$100,000 in money to put this Separator on the market. I'm going to make 14,500 of them this year. That's my factory capacity.

I want you to prove the machine in your own way—the same as I have proved it in my own way.

There is only one way to do this—to send it to you—let you use it on your farm for a month free—let it do your work—and then decide whether you want to purchase it or not.

SO THAT'S MY PLAN—and I want you to try out one of my machines as you would like to.

In notifying me that you are willing to try one, please don't delay.

When the 14,500 are gone, it's all over for this year—and only one out of every 14.5 of my old customers would have to accept my free trial offer to exhaust the 14,500.

I'm sure of that many quick—see how I figure it? Read the particulars of my wonderful Galloway "Oil Float" Separator.

The entire mechanism of this Separator—the same as the mechanism of a high grade automobile—floats constantly in a bath of oil—no oil holes—no oil cups—dust-proof—dirt-proof—friction-proof—wear-proof—positively the easiest running

factory—the price would still be higher, because I wouldn't have the output which enables me to give you a low price based on 14,500 machines.

I'll tell you my price in my special proposition—not here—but sufficient to say that with the money you save on my price you can buy a fine Jersey cow. I use that just as an illustration—get the point? Now if you want to get in on this 14,500 wholesale quantity price direct from the manufacturer you'd best write me at once and get full particulars. Just a postal card will bring my big book—the finest book of its kind ever published—my special proposition to you and everything. Address me personally or use the coupon for your convenience.

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Please send me full particulars about your Cream Separator offer.
Name.....
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I keep..... cows.

tural College, and we should teach engineering here because the boys are attracted by it and agriculture is finally benefited by association with the engineering work.

For the reasons given above it is not unwise to duplicate, in part at least, the engineering at both of our great State institutions. The expense of teaching all of the engineering at one school, provided the number of students were doubled, would be no less than may be required for teaching the same number of students in two schools, since the number of students determine very largely the equipment and force for instruction necessary to carry on this work.

I have not favored the discontinuance of professional engineering at this institution. Rather, I have continually urged the development and strengthening of the engineering work, particularly along agricultural lines. I refer to such branches as irrigation, engineering, road engineer-

ing, farm mechanics as related to farm machinery, traction engineering, heat and power engineering, etc., etc. We also require some engineering instruction in connection with the agriculture courses; for instance, the dairy course. There has, up to this time, been little or no provision made for such work. All of the farm mechanics taught here is the little work which we give in the agronomy course, and we have no equipment for such teaching.

With the rapid development of the irrigation projects in the Rocky Mountain State, hundreds of irrigation engineers will be required at high salaries during the next decade. If the road project proposed by Governor Stubbs becomes a law, we will need a hundred road engineers in this State and not a single man is at the present time being trained for such work.

Of course by special preparation after graduation, professional civil

and mechanical engineers may become irrigation engineers, road engineers or whatever they may wish, but in my judgment it is necessary to point a man in the direction in which he shall work and prepare him for that particular vocation.

There is a great demand at high salaries for men well trained in farm machinery. I have a letter from a Chicago firm making a standing offer of \$1,000 per annum as a starting salary to the right kind of young men, well trained in farm machinery.

There can be great development along the lines of agricultural engineering referred to, and these may also be made professional and degrees granted for their completion, and these new lines of engineering will really be very popular in the near future.

A. M. TEN Eyck,
Professor of Agronomy,
Kansas State Agricultural College
and Experiment Station.



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To give this catalogue the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer:

Every Empty Envelope Counts as Cash

To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen and who encloses Ten Cents (in stamps), we will mail the catalogue and also send free of charge, our famous Soc. "Henderson" Collection of seeds containing one packet each of *Giant Mixed Sweet Peas*, *Giant Fancy Parsnips*, *mixed*; *Giant Victoria Aspers*, *mixed*; *Henderson's Big Boston Lettuce*, *Freedom Tomato* and *Henderson's Blood Turnip* Best in a coupon envelope, which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to \$1.00 and upward.

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SEED CORN

New Prosperity and all the best varieties of choice, selected, thoroughly tested seed corn, which have yielded 75 to 215 bushels per acre. Costs only 80 cents per acre for seed. Large, descriptive catalog of Seed Corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seed mailed free if you mention this paper. Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

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Longest Lived, Hardest, Most Productive and Valuable Forage plant known. Barteldes Seed Co.'s KANSAS grown "SUNFLOWER BRAND" is best, cleanest, and purest obtainable. Three to four crops per year of splendid Hay. Free 1909 Seed catalog, complete issued. Free booklet on Alfalfa. Write now for them. Request Catalog of Special Premiums Mammoth Collections Garden Seeds.

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Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today. Address RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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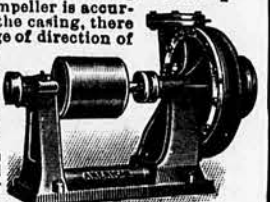
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It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog.

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HORTICULTURE



Neglected Roadsides, Lawn, and Orchard.

I have lately purchased a farm with a mile of neglected roadside on the front and a yard that was once plowed but has gone back to sod. Will you kindly advise me, through the columns of your paper, as to the best methods of obtaining an attractive lawn and roadside in as short a time as possible? I would also like to know the proper treatment of "alkali" patches and if one can do anything to redeem ground of a yellowish clay color, and sticky substance from which soil has been washed? Also best method of treating a neglected orchard of four hundred apple trees, that was "burned off" a few years ago—not borne since?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Crawford County.

The proper prescription for a neglected roadside is equal parts of landscape gardening and the practical application of the gospel of good roads. From your location, I should judge that you have a lot of brush, sumac, briars, buck brush, and big weeds on both sides of a narrow, badly washed wagon track. If not too rough to plow, the quickest way to get that road into good condition is to hitch enough teams to a good plow to break that road from fence to fence. After the ground is well worked down, the road should be laid out as wide as necessary, directly in the center and given the necessary grading. After the grading is done, the spaces between the ditch banks and the fences may well be sowed down to some good grass. This treatment will allow you to use the mower on all weeds that may come up, and the road may thus be kept in slightly condition at a minimum expense.

If it is desired to replace soil with blue-grass, it will require one year at least to kill the sod if it is natural prairie grass sod. The best way to kill sod is by plowing after the grass is well started, about the last of May or the first of June. After the sod is well cut, the growing of a crop of oats, millet, or cane will help to put the soil in good condition. This may be plowed under early in the fall, the ground well worked, and, if you can get it firm enough, seeded early in September with fair chances of success. If the ground is poor, a top dressing of good manure after seeding will be beneficial. For fall sowing, we like to use three bushels of blue-grass seed and three pounds of white clover-seed per acre. With your ground well seeded to grass, the planting of a few trees and shrubs, in such places as good taste indicates, should give you an attractive lawn in a short time.

For lawn and garden work, the best prescription for your "alkali" and "yellow clay from which the soil has been washed" is perfect drainage and barnyard manure. Barnyard manure is the panacea for nearly all soil troubles. Frequent plowing and the working in of large amounts of barnyard manure will put almost any soil in fair condition. If you are not abundantly supplied with manure, the growing and plowing under of crops of cow-peas will be of material advantage to such soil.

I think probably the best prescription for a neglected orchard is pruning, cultivating, and spraying. The "burning off" is probably responsible for a large amount of dead and dying wood in the lower limbs. This is likely to attract borers, which, as they increase in numbers, are likely to attack the sound wood and, eventually, kill the trees. All dead and weak wood should be cut away, water sprouts removed, and as fungus diseases and insects are liable to appear, a good spray with lime-sulfur wash during the winter months will be helpful in checking the development of fungus and insect pests. If the orchard is in sod, it would probably be well to plow with a breaking plow, as a thinner slice can be taken than with a stirring plow. The surface should be thoroughly disked and harrowed, and, unless the soil is naturally of good quality, an application of ma-

nure will be helpful. Keep up cultivation until midsummer, sow a crop of oats or cow-peas, and if the orchard is not too far gone, it should begin to respond within a year or two.

ALBERT DICKENS.

Tomatoes.

A. V. WILSON, MUNCIE, KAN., BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In a sense, the tomato is one of the new vegetables. There are those present who can remember when it was called love apple and classed as a fruit. Also that it was used principally as an ornament and was considered poisonous. At the present time I believe I am safe in saying that it is now the most valuable and most universally used of any vegetable grown, except the potato.

While it is a tropical plant by nature, it will produce in any section of our country where the season is long enough to bring it to maturity. Its bearing season in the more temperate zone is longer and the tomatoes of better quality than those grown in the more heated sections. It will produce more or less of a crop on almost any soil and under various conditions.

It can be used in more ways and for more purposes than any other vegetable or fruit that grows. Were it not for the tomato "Heinze's 57 varieties" would be an unknown quantity. Just think for a moment of the different ways that the tomato can be used and we can readily see why it is so popular with the housewife as well as the manufacturer.

There are several distinct types of tomatoes, with different sections favoring some one or the other. But we are more interested in the general commercial type of our own section, as what may be a very satisfactory tomato in some locality would not be a profitable one for us at all. Soil, temperature, and elevation has much to do with the productiveness of various varieties.

This being true we must study our local conditions and plant that which is best suited. When we go to buy our seed, we have an almost endless list of varieties to select from. They vary in length of season, shape, color, size, and firmness.

We must also remember that markets are very particular regarding some of these points, and demand certain characteristics which the grower must cater to. To illustrate, some sections find it very profitable to grow Earliana; with me it would be a waste of time and money; it is very productive on my soil, but its color and quality does not suit our market, and the trade will not buy it if anything better is offered.

We grow a few Champion for extra early, but do not like it, as its season is short and after a few pickings the balance of the crop is too small. Livingston's Beauty and Acme fruited for us as early this season as Champion and are far better. We have tried many varieties but have yet to find any that give the satisfaction of Beauty and Acme for general market purposes. The color and size is just right; they are very productive and have a long fruit season. However, if we were growing for a canning factory, we would cut out Acme and grow Stone. Some growers find Trucker's Favorite a very satisfactory tomato. We have not tried it. Matchless is productive but inclined to be too soft, and is not of a good color until dead ripe. The Globe is not worth planting in our section. We have tried it for two seasons and find it of poor color, it rots badly, has a hard core and is a poor seller and the yield has been light. It is smooth and is rightly named for shape.

The early market is what counts for fancy prices. We begin preparation in December by plowing. About the first of March, we make our first planting of feed in the greenhouse and keep the temperature so they will not grow too fast. When the plants are about four to six inches high, we transplant to the cold frame, plant them deep, and water just enough to keep them growing nicely until ready

to transplant in the field. At the final planting we set them so that only the top leaves are above ground, begin cultivation at once and keep it up until the tomatoes begin to ripen or until the vines cover the ground. A light hoeing after this will prove profitable if the season is dry.

In harvesting do not let your tomatoes get too ripe. As soon as they are about half colored pick them and pack ready for market. They will color very fast, so if a little green all the better. By picking in this manner you will have better, firmer stock to offer your trade; there will be less loss in sorting and it will keep your vines in better bearing condition.

It is hardly necessary to add, that to grow several acres of tomatoes is no snap, but for fear some one may think it an easy way to wealth, I want to say, that there is more hard work about it than is required in growing any other crop of vegetables.

They are heavier to handle than potatoes, and to handle and rehandle in the picking and loading is a back-breaking job. It is a man's work and the tomato field is no place for women and children, unless it would be to wipe and pack for market.

The Kansas Weekly Journal a Whole Year Free.

We want the names of 10 good farmers of your vicinity who are not now subscribers of the Kansas City Weekly Journal. If you will send us these names and enclose a 2-cent stamp we will mail The Kansas City Weekly Journal to your address for a full year free of charge. This is a splendid chance to get a great newspaper for a year practically for nothing. Address Dept. Z, The Kansas City Weekly Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Highland Park College

Des Moines, Iowa.

Spring Quarter Opens Feb. 16, '09

Beginning and regular course classes will be organized in Preparatory, Normal, College, Law, Engineering, Pharmacy, Music, Oratory, Commercial, Shorthand, Pen Art, and Telegraph Departments. Students may enter February 16, practically as well as at the beginning of the school year. This is the mid-year enrollment. Write for special information.



TRAPPERS

Make More Money
Copy of monthly magazine, Hunter-Trapper-128 or more pages.

about Steel Traps, Snares, Deadfalls, Trapping Secrets, Raw Furs, Ginseng, Big Game, Hunting, etc., 10c. Catalog describing magazine and books on Trapping, Prospecting, Bee Hunting, Ginseng, Growing, etc., Free. A. R. HARDING PUB. CO., Box 539, Columbus, O.

SEED CORN

FREE postpaid 4 varieties FANCY SEED CORN, also a grand variety OATS, include CLOVER if desired. Send for your neighbors too and we'll add a pkg. VEGETABLE or FLOWER SEEDS for trial. Besides will mail a FINE CATALOG of all kinds of seeds and POTATOES and a BIG FREE OFFER. J. B. ARMSTRONG, Bx. 78, Shenandoah, Iowa.

RENO HERD SHORT- HORN CATTLE

Bulls in service, Forest Knight 226084 and Victor Archer 264156. Breeding stock for sale.

Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, Kan.

100 RUSSIAN TREES FREE

This is an introductory offer. We want the names of those who are interested in nursery stock to show them how they can save 50% according to our new plan. Write for free catalog and full particulars about our free offer.

Iowa Nursery Co., Dept. 64 Des Moines, Iowa.

SEED BARLEY 60 cts. a bu.

See Balzer's catalog page 129. Largest growers of seed barley, oats, wheat, speltz, corn, potatoes, grasses, clovers and farm seeds in the world. Big catalog free: or, send 10c in stamps and receive sample of barley yielding 173 bu. per acre, Billion Dollar Grass, Oats, Speltz, etc., easily worth \$10.00 of any man's money to get a start. Or, send 14c and we add a sample farm seed novel never seen by you before. THE BALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

The advertisement of E. N. Woodbury, Cawker City, Kan., appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Woodbury is a breeder of Percherons at Cawker City and is proprietor of the Banner Stud Farm which adjoins the city. Banner Stud Farm is the home of registered imported and American bred Percherons. In his advertisement he is offering two imported stallions and a number of imported mares and some American bred fillies. Mr. Woodbury has been one of Mitchell county's heaviest buyers of imported Percheron mares and has bought liberally of the tops of Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly, the well known importers at Lincoln, Neb. His offering of young Percherons at private sale on this occasion is a grand lot. He is offering them worth the money and if you are looking for the very best in young Percherons, either a good young stallion or young mares, you simply can't afford to miss this opportunity. You are buying from a man who is responsible in every way and a breeder that has already acquired an enviable reputation as a Percheron breeder. Have Mr. Woodbury tell you about his Percherons and remember he will describe them just as they are and when you go to his farm you will find everything just as represented. That is the Woodbury way of doing business. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing him.

H. G. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Iowa, who has long been famous for the number and quality of his Lakewood Percherons, will hold a great sale at Sioux City, Iowa, on February 23, 24 in which he will offer 120 foals. Of these, 60 head will be mares in foal, 20 will be choice yearling fillies, 20 will be stallions ready for service and 20 will be yearling stallions of high class. Very many of these will be sons and daughters of the famous Calypso while many of the older mares will be bred to him. This is by far the largest sale of Percherons that has yet been announced for this season and will surely afford ample opportunity for a selection of such an animal as may be wanted by the purchaser. Not only is this offering the best that has been made from the Lakewood farms but it has a greater uniformity than is usual in such sales. Heretofore importers and breeders have been hampered by being obliged to offer so many different types of Percherons in their sales but Mr. McMillan has overcome this largely and presents a nice, smooth bunch of the Calypso type. The catalogs are ready. Mention the Kansas Farmer when you ask for one.

Garver's Shorthorn Sale.
One of the good chances to buy the best in Shorthorns will be at C. M. Garver's dispersion sale to be held at Abilene, Kan. Tuesday, February 23. Forty head are included in the sale, 13 of which are bulls, including the great head bull Double Champion by Choice Goods and out of the dam of noted Ruberta. Double Champion is one of the great sires of the breed. He is very large, has splendid color, and is a breeder of wonderfully uniform calves. All of them have fine colors. Of the 27 females most are of breeding age and will have calves at foot on sale day by Double Champion or will be bred to him. The young bulls are of the blocky type and will suit anyone that is breeding for the beefy type. The cows have lots of scale and many of them are excellent milkers. All but two of the young bulls are by the Scotch bull Royal Gloster. Nearly all of the cows are extra good individuals and have been selected from some of the very best herds in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas. They are nicely bred, nearly all of them having come from one to two Scotch crosses. Opportunities like this are indeed rare. The chance to select the best from a herd containing so much good stuff and the chance to buy from a man of Mr. Garver's standing is not common. Everything will be sold under a positive guarantee. Owing to a space we are unable to go into detail regarding breeding but the catalog explains everything. Write for it today and mention Kansas Farmer.

The combination sale of Shorthorn cattle, Duroc Jersey, and Berkshire hogs at Yates Center, Kan., next Thursday is one which should attract buyers, as the offering is an unusually good one. In fact it is seldom that there are offered at public sale the same number of animals of such desirable ages. Of the 35 Shorthorns only two are past their prime and both these cows are nearly due to calve. These two cows furnished the highest priced calves at the Woodson County Breeders' sale in October. A special attraction is found in three six-year-old cows by Lavender's Best, all safe in calf to Baron Rupert 248267. Another attraction, and one that must be seen to be appreciated is the lot of 11 heifers under 15 months by Baron Rupert. These heifers are all reds, very uniform in conformation, and include Valley Rose, the calf that had about all the prize winners at the Woodson county stock show for its near relatives. It is good enough for anyone and should be valuable in a good herd. And it would not do to forget the three excellent young bulls consigned by J. T. Bayer, that have been prize winners and ought to be good for herd headers. The offering of hogs, both in Durocs and Berkshires, is as good as could be made of two of the best herds in the state and will include about anything that would be wanted with a good proportion of bred-sows. Our readers who live in southeastern Kansas can not do better than to attend this sale and get some of the good things which will be sold. Yates Center is easily reached over the Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe and this sale should be well patronized.

February Sale of Herefords.
All lovers of good cattle and especially those who contemplate buying in the near future, should bear in mind the sixth annual combination sale that is to be held in Kansas City, Mo., at the live stock sale pavilion at the stock yards on February 23 and 24. An opportunity will be presented at that time for those who are in the market for either one animal or a car load to supply their wants. One hundred and twenty head of splendidly bred young animals will be put forward at that time and will be sold regardless of what the price may be. It will be an opportunity to buy as good blood as it is possible to buy and as such a large number are to be sold, the cattle are sure to go at prices that will be a fine investment for those who are fortunate enough to buy. When it is known that such herds as those of Gudrell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.; Jones Bros. Council Grove, Kan.; Robert A. Steele, Highland, Kan.; R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.; S. T. Standish, Hume, Mo.; Jas. A. Rapp, Galatin, Mo.; R. T. Pence, Marshall, Mo.; and H. D. Adkisson, Napton, Mo., are being drawn from, no further comment or recommendation is necessary. These parties are all members of the Hereford Association in high standing and each one is putting forward some of his very best stuff. Do not get busy about other matters and forget this sale, as it may mean many dollars to you. The sale will not be held three days as first advertised, but the cattle will all be disposed of in two days, as above stated. If you have not already received a catalog, one will be sent you by addressing any of the exhibitors.

HEALTHY TREES AND SEEDS
Buy trees that are grown on new land and you'll get hardy, sound trees free from disease. Trees from the Central West grow the best, in all parts of the U. S. Experienced planters have proven this and are coming to the Central West for their trees. Why not profit by their experience and save time and money? Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. Forest tree seedlings \$1.25 per 1000. Apples 7c and up. We pay freight. Largest Nursery Catalog free. **GALBRAITH NURSERIES & SEED CO.,** Box 55, Fairbury, Neb.

TREES AND PLANTS

At Less than One-half of Agents' Prices

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Jack Pines, Black Hills Spruce and other Evergreens. 60 varieties of Strawberry and other small fruit plants at very low prices. 25-cent Coupon and catalog FREE to each inquirer. Write now.

NORTH BEND NURSERIES, North Bend, Dodge Co., Neb.



31 Years Old

The Roller Bearings
You Pay Your Money
And Take Your Choice

There's only one Spreader that has had a test of over 30 years. It is up to you to say whether you will invest your money in that machine or some other.

The 31-Year-Old Success Spreader

has proven itself on tens of thousands of farms. It has worked under all conditions. It has had all kinds of handling. It has a record for good work, right working and durability that is not approached by any other spreader. It is the one roller-bearing spreader—chain driven, free from gear wheels, least friction, least backage, lightest draft, strongest. Equipped with either wooden or metal wheels as desired. You might as well have the Success Spreader. Get all the facts and you will buy no other. Catalog Free.

KEMP & BURPEE MFG. CO.,

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Insist on Clean Shelling, Thorough Separation, Large Capacity and Lasting Qualities. These are Distinctive Features of

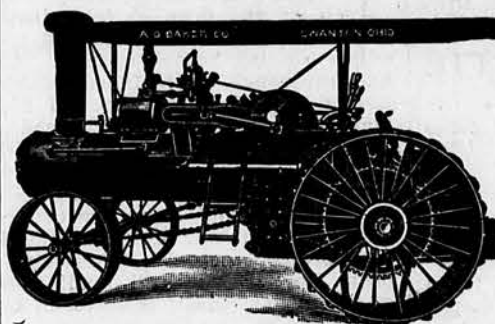
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2-hole and 4-hole Custom and 2-hole Farmers' Positive Force-Feed Shellers

They have Chilled Working Parts and other points of strength and convenience. We make Horse Powers, Wood Saws, Huskers, Farm Trucks, Manure Spreaders, etc. We guarantee our Goodhue Wind Mills for five years.

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Write for Catalog.

We have a few second hand engines of different makes on hand for sale at the right price.

LIGHTNING PORTABLE WAGON SCALE



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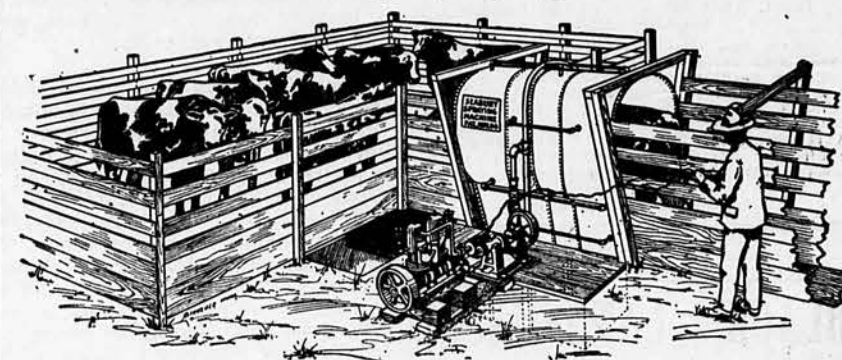
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SPRAY SPRAY SPRAY

YOUR CATTLE AND HOGS

With a Seabury Spraying Machine.



How much would it mean to you in dollars and cents to spray your cattle in the spring so that they will shed four to six weeks earlier than they otherwise would?

How much would it mean to you in dollars and cents if you could have your cattle and hogs free from all parasites and vermin all the time?

How much would it mean to you in dollars and cents if you could keep your feeders or dairy cows from being tormented by flies all the summer?

Figure it up and then write us that you are willing to have us prove to you that you can secure these results by buying a Seabury Spraying Machine.

Ask for our FREE pamphlet and catalog.

THE SEABURY LIVE STOCK SPRAYING MACH. & MFG. CO.,

1451 Market St.

Denver, Colo.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN chickens — Extra nice ones for sale. R. & R. Conneway, Elk City, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Imperial White Indians, Cornish Indians (the best meat 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.

WYANDOTTES

A FEW CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels for sale by C. E. Hampton, Dwight, Kan.

WHITE and Silver Wyandottes—Some choice birds in both varieties for sale. C. L. Myers, Holton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Twenty-five choice cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Best of stock. Farm raised. Address S. S. Jackson, R. 4, Scamton, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From high scoring Silver Laced Wyandottes. 1st pen \$1.50 per 15; 2d pen \$1 per 15. Also choice Poland China hogs, either sex. J. H. Becker, R. D. 7, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels from high scoring State winning stock, scored by Judges Emory and Stonnor. 1st pen eggs \$1.50 per 15; 2d pen \$1. Also choice Poland China hogs. J. H. Becker, R. 7, Newton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Orders booked now for eggs at \$1.00 for 15 from a fine farm flock of good laying strain. C. S. MOYER, Nortonville, Kansas.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs \$1.00. Incubator chicks \$12.50 per 100, week old. A. L. DRUMMOND, Norton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

EGGS from birds scoring 93% to 93%, perfect shape, fine mahogany color. 1st pen \$3 per sitting of 15; 2d pen \$1.50. MRS. MINNIE K. CLARK, Box 4, R. 9, Lawrence, Kan.

50 WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS FOR SALE.

I am closing out my White Wyandottes and have 50 young hens and pullets for immediate sale. Will price them cheap to sell them quick.

MRS. W. C. TOPLIFF, Esbon, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Geo. F. Nelson, Ft. Scott, Kan.

I STILL HAVE a few R. C. and S. C. R. I. Red cockerels for sale. Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Springhill, Kansas.

KENoyer POULTRY YARDS — Holton, Kan. R. C. R. I. Red Specialists. Stock all sold. Eggs in season.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Some cockerels left for sale. Eggs in season. Forty prizes in last four years at Kansas State Show. R. B. Steele, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

S. L. C. R. I. REDS.

The prettiest and best laying variety of chickens. Ready to book egg orders. LOSTIE CHAPIN, Green, Kan.

B. P. ROCKS AD R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Strong, vigorous cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs in season. Write your wants. Mrs. W. A. Schreier, Argonia, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

for sale—both combs. Prize winners at the leading shows. Degraff and Dunphy strains. Old and young stock for sale reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. I. SKILLMAN, Platte City, Mo.

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.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS!

Winner of 2d and 4th cock at State Show. Winner of grand prize largest and best display in Asiatic class.

Winner special largest number solid colored birds in the show.

56 birds scoring over 90 points.

41 birds scoring over 91 points.

Birds and eggs for sale.

TUCKER & FOWLER,

1019 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kansas

POULTRY



It is now time to be thinking of setting your incubator, for one early hatch of chickens is worth three or four late ones.

If you have no incubator, you should see about getting one at once, for an incubator is no longer a luxury of the poultry business, but a necessity.

There are several makes of incubators advertised in KANSAS FARMER, and the writer is satisfied there is not a poor one among them. The chances of getting a bad machine these days, is the exception and not the rule.

If you have not yet decided as to the kind of incubator to buy, the proper procedure is to send to the different manufacturers for their catalogues, read what they say, and buy the one you think is the best one for your purpose.

Breeders of fancy poultry have long known the advantages of a good incubator and brooder, and are using them in their business, but the average breeder of farm poultry is still loth to try them. He is not certain whether it would pay or not.

Open an account with the poultry, charging them with every item of expense, feed, and apparatus, and then credit them with the eggs and chickens produced, not only those that are sold in market but what are consumed on the table. This is the only sure way of knowing whether or not the poultry pays.

The dust bath to the fowl is what wash bowl is to the individual. With the dust bath the hen cleans her body. She comes as regularly to dust herself as she does to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best method for ridding herself of lice. If she has free range where there is plowed ground or soft earth she will find a place to dust herself, but if confined to pens she must be provided with a place and material wherewith to dust herself. Some provide ashes of either hard or soft coal, some use dry road dust. If you will see that the hen has proper material wherewith to clean herself, she will avail herself of the means, and thus solve, in great part at least, the lice problem.

There is no doubt whatever, but what an incubator would pay for itself in one season on any farm where quantities of fowls are raised. In the first place it would pay because of the early chicks that could be raised. Every farmer's wife knows that the earlier the spring chicken is on the market, the greater the price; the first springers bringing fifty to seventy-five cents each, whereas a few weeks later the price has dwindled to twenty or thirty cents. In the second place it would pay because enough more eggs could be produced to pay for it, by breaking up the setting hens and making them lay again. A setting hen can be broken from the setting propensity in a few days and be made to shell out eggs, and at a much less loss of vitality than to sit for three weeks and raise a large family.

Then again the fuss and trouble of taking care of setting hens is eliminated if you use an incubator; and if you have a good brooder, which is quite as essential as a good incubator, the lice problem will be solved, for you will not be bothered with these pests when using incubators and brooders. The care in raising chicks in a brooder, is not to be compared to the worry and anxiety in looking after half a dozen fussy old hens and their broods. In the brooder you can look after them and see that they are all right amidst the greatest of storms, but in the case of a hen and her brood, on the approach of every storm you must see that she gets home with her brood before the storm breaks or the chances are that she will come home without any chicks. The usefulness and advantages of an incubator ought not to be questioned at this late day, and if we have devoted more time than usual this week to discussing the incubator

question, it is because we think it not only a seasonable topic but a profitable one for all poultry raisers to consider.

Fancy Poultry.

W. A. LAMB, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

At a recent Farmers Institute held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, one of the members questioned me for advocating fancy poultry at a State institution maintained for the benefit of the farmers. I advised him to go after the animal husbandry department for advocating pure-bred hogs and cattle, and the farm department for advocating pure-bred seed corn and wheat.

Fancy poultry is pure-bred poultry, bred along lines laid down by the Standard of Perfection, and like other pure-bred stock, after one gets a start the expense of production is no more for pure-breds than mongrels. Besides the satisfaction of having a nice flock of chickens uniform in shape, size, and color, there are other considerations to make it worth while to breed pure-bred poultry. If one is breeding chickens for market, how much better it is to have them of one breed. They look better and sell better alive or dressed. There is also a great demand for breeding stock.

Suppose one had a flock of mixed hens averaging 4 pounds each and would mate them to males of the same breeding, he could only expect to produce hens of the same average weight. But suppose he should purchase pure-bred American males and mate with them, then he could expect to produce hens averaging 5 pounds each, making a gain of 1 pound each or about \$10 per 100 hens at a cost of about \$5 each for the males which means quite a profit on an increase of several hundred.

Again suppose he should decide to not use any of the eggs produced by the scrub hens, but sell them on the market and purchase eggs for hatching of some well known meat-producing variety. He could then expect to produce a flock averaging 7 or 8 pounds per hen, and thereby double his income from market poultry.

The same supposition would apply to the production of eggs with even greater gains, for one can get an egg-laying strain of a non-sitting egg-laying variety and more than double the production of a flock of nondescript hens. Many breeders of good egg strains are offering eggs for hatching at \$5 and \$6 per 100, and really the profits from hens are much greater from the eggs than from market poultry, since grain has become so high priced.

While we must depend on market poultry and market eggs as a financial basis to the poultry business, yet the fancier and fancy poultry is a necessary adjunct and must be so considered. The fancier has brought poultry up to its present high standard and should we eliminate the fancier and poultry shows, we would kill the poultry industry to a great extent.

I believe the Legislature of Kansas did a wise thing in appropriating \$1,000 per annum, for the State Poultry Show, and think they should do still better and appropriate \$1,000 more to be used in investigating poultry problems at the Kansas Experiment Station.

Looking at the subject as a matter of profit and loss, we can see that it is right to advocate the breeding of fancy poultry by the farmers of Kansas. The time is now at hand for the farmer to decide whether he will reproduce his flock this year from his old stock or try and make some improvement in his poultry products by introducing pure-bred males or purchasing all the eggs for hatching from some breeder of pure-bred fowls. The question is not, "can I afford to do it," but, "can I afford not to do it?"

Farmers have settled this question long ago in regard to cattle and hogs. Why not consider poultry in the same business way, and remember, that while an old rooster don't amount to much by himself, in the breeding pen he is half the flock and if he cost you \$10 you will still profit by purchasing him.

White Faced Black Spanish

Exclusively for 13 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.

Buck Bros.

Guthrie, Okla.,

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

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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 Cochins 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 hundred. Write for free circular. D. L. BRUEN, Platte City, Neb.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

CKLS. FOR SALE—Sired by 1st chl. Kan. State Show, scores 93%. Ira Chestnut, Densan, Kan.

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to a good poultry judge and let him buy what you want and then you will get what you pay for, and not get beat. D. A. CHACEY, Leavenworth, Kan.

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S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Extra fine in shape and color. Good weight.

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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.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. Fifty cockerels, trios and eggs for hatching. E. M. Wheeler, Jefferson, Montgomery Co., Kansas.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Prize winning, egg laying, money making kind. Pure standard bred. Eggs for hatching only \$1 per 15 or \$1.50 per 30. L. H. 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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Surplus stock all sold.

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

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. H. A. SANDBORN, Detroit, Kan.

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FOR SALE—Bourbon Red turkey eggs in season. Buff Orpington cockerels. Eggs in season. Mrs. P. D. Briggs, R. D. 3, Sedan, Kan.

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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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Choice young birds, the tops of a successful hatch from 3,800 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 Leghorns, 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.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs from scored pen \$1.50 per 15. Range-eggs \$1 per sitting, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks after May 1, \$2 per dozen. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, R. D. 8, Topeka, Kan.

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WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$1 per sitting, \$4.50 per hundred. Mrs. F. E. Yaussie, Baker, Kan.

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Eggs When the Price is High.

To get plenty of eggs in winter the experts recommend that the hens be forced to molt during midsummer. To do this W. K. Trumbo, Cherokee, Kan., gives the following method in Reliable Poultry Journal:

"During June I feed oats and wheat. At first I give them the usual quantity, gradually reducing it until I feed a flock of twenty hens only about one pint of oats and wheat mixed, three times a day. This is plenty for this size pen of utility fowls. Scatter the wheat and oats in litter of some kind. Keep the birds on that ration until about the Fourth of July and then gradually increase until you get them back to the regular feed, which is about a handful for each one of wheat, oats, Kafir-corn, barley, or buckwheat. About three mornings in the week feed mash made of cornmeal, wheat bran, shorts, or middlings and linseed-meal, using about equal parts of each. Allow about one quart of the mixture to twenty hens. A little salt, less than a teaspoonful, and a little black pepper should be added to the mash, and it should be wet only enough so that it will crumble when you throw it into a trough or on a board. Never feed mash on the ground or in dirt. See that the troughs or boards are cleaned after each feeding. Two or three times a week feed them cut bone or beef scrap and give them plenty of green food, such as blue-grass, clover, or cabbage. In winter time clover hay or alfalfa is a fine substitute for cabbage.

"If you force your utility hens to molt early, you will be sure of a good supply of eggs in the winter when prices are high."

Our Poultry Venture.

Five years ago we decided to remodel our poultry business and place it on a paying basis; as it was, our hens were housed in a leaky straw shed, which cost probably one dollar, and which had neither comfort nor convenience. Samples like this dot our State from one end to the other. We chose Single Comb White Leghorns for a start, getting eleven hens and a cockerel from New York. We "plunged" some at the start, and built a house that cost \$150, although it was only 40 by 10 feet, but the walls were wadded and patent lathed, cement plaster and cement floor. That most took our breath, but the first year we raised over 100 pullets, and four years ago January 1 began keeping a record of the income from eggs, etc. We enlarged our flock the next year and have now over 300 hens, and as they could pay the bill we made necessary improvements. Some of the improvements are 240 rods of heaviest stock and poultry fence, and probably \$50 worth of other fencing, built another house 36 by 14 feet. We have gathered in the last 4 years 81,861 eggs, and have sold in eggs and some stock over \$1,200 worth. Of course this is not big and we see where we missed it badly all along. We did not try to hatch all of our pullets about the same time and crowd them to maturity as we ought, and did not get as many eggs as we should have in the fall and winter.

We also lacked fence to keep them separate, in fact simply "fell down" for lack of more equipment, which we are adding as soon as possible. We have built a scratching shed, incubator house and have many little things that help simplify the business. The initial dozen chickens have paid for the plant and in the next five years hope to do far better. We have other things to look after besides poultry and have it as a small business "on the side" just as any farmer might do, and as many more are going to do.

There is nothing that pays better for the investment than good poultry. The farm grows better each year, and from this on we shall credit the hens with \$50 each year for fertilizers made at home but which before was bought on the market. We have never had disease among the flock, and like the little white slaves better each year. E. M. WHEELER, Jefferson, Kan.

A stale egg which remains in one position a certain number of days has the yolk adhering to the membrane of the shell. The position of the germ under the circumstances causes the embryo to hatch either puny or deformed, from the irregular manner in which it receives the heat of incubation.

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.



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Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results

HOME CIRCLE



Lincoln the Man.

The little story, "The Toy Shop," is a character sketch of Abraham Lincoln which is especially interesting at this time, it being the centennial year of the great good man's birth. It pictures him as visiting an old toy shop to buy toy soldiers for his boy who urgently begged in his childish manner for more in order to have enough to surround his imaginary opposing army. As he walks along the dingy street, for he selected a little modest shop for his purchases, he meditates. His thoughts are upon the suffering inactive army, inactive for the want of an efficient leader. His great heart is wrung with pain, by the prolonged suffering and he blames and condemns himself for the misery that exists as a result of the war. "Where can I find a man to end it all?" seems to be the burden of his heart's cry. He passes a group of young girls who criticize his angular, awkward form, his homely, unpolished appearance, but unheeding the criticism he sees only the face of one at the window with red eyes and sad countenance whom he thinks may be one whom he may have made fatherless. Thus with a feeling of failure on his own part, sad and disheartened, he enters the shop, for which he was looking. While making his purchases from a woman behind the counter, he is interested in some beautiful hand carved German toys and learns through her that it is the work of her husband who is a cripple, suffering from a wound received while color bearer in Napoleon's army, who repines at his lot, that of being only a toy-maker. The sorrowful man taries with him, listening to his praises of his hero—Napoleon; how it was not as Emperor or general on horseback that he thought of him, "but as the soldier going about among us. He had a way of standing as if you could not dislodge him," he said. It is this that seems to decide him in his choice of the man—the general of the army—the one who "stands so one can't dislodge him," who "doesn't know what it is to be afraid," who "walks about among his men," who "knows them"—the Grant who did so much to end the war. He leaves the toy-shop with a decisive step and determination written in his face. In answer to the wife's inquiry who the tall man is, the toy-maker replied with keen insight, "He is one that carries with him the sorrows of the world. When he came into it, he had already known what it was to sorrow. Such men must learn to laugh or they can not live."

Several months later the great man visits the toy shop again. This time, still sorrowful but hopeful—"The boy wants more soldiers. He must have them," he tells the toy-maker, who watches him make miniature maneuvers of war with toy soldiers and implements of warfare and surmises that he may be a soldier. As he leaves the shop, the wife who has been out returns much excited, and tells her husband that the streets were full of swaggering, cursing soldiers, who demanded food and money and refused to be quieted by the officers when a carriage came at full

speed and a tall man stood up and looked at the mutinous crowd in silence. "But little by little the muttering stopped and there was silence. Then the crowd began backing away from him. There was a break in the mass, and through it I saw his face. He was smiling with—well, the way fathers look at their children that have hurt themselves because they were naughty and are yet not very bad. Still there was silence"—she said, and continued, "He began talking to them. I couldn't hear what he said, for all the men began crowding up around him. But one moment they laughed, and the next they were wiping their eyes with the backs of their hands. When he had driven off again the soldiers went back to their camp. Some of them looked downcast and ashamed, but most of them were just boyish and good natured as if they had forgotten how they felt before. One boy laughed as he passed me: 'Say, that was a good one about the tin soldier, I felt like a toy soldier myself when he turned those eyes of his on me!'" In answer to her husband's eager inquiries, who he was, she told him "The boys shouted, 'Hurrah for the President,' when he drove off," and she added, "It was he who came to us to buy toy soldiers!"

Time passes and the toy-maker quite disheartened and discouraged is compelled to remain in his bed. He longs to see the President again and is made happy by his appearance. He comes now a different man, joyous, almost boyish in his delight. He walks straight to the bedside of his wounded friend and taking his hand in his he says, "It is over, the nightmare is over and we are awake." He tells him about the surrender and brings new hope and courage into the life of his listener. He says that it was in this little shop and through toymakers that he was able to choose the man who had done so much to end the cruel war. With tender eyes he watched him as he tells him how he had helped him and the "service he had been to him and this great land of ours," and gives him something wrapped in many papers that proved to be a little old tin color bearer, one of Napoleon's soldiers which he examines in wonderment. "Does he look to you like the little color bearer, my friend, that marched gayly out in the sparkling sunshine? But see, he is no child, his hair is gray." While he observes the face drawn with pain and disarms the indomitable will, and the self control exercised to conceal his suffering, he continues: "He is one of my soldiers and in the evening he is doing the greatest work of all. He is a hero!" After a few minutes of silence he leaves him with a tender goodbye to his own thoughts: "Toys. Nothing else is real. Toys of tenderness, toys of mirth, toys that sail a man back to childhood, toys that sweep a man into manhood—and beyond," he held the color-bearer passionately close. "A hero!" he said. "Thank God for the man who knows our hearts. The world is his toy-shop and men and women are his toys. He can use everybody, it makes no difference how ugly a toy may be."

One night as the toy-shop-keeper sat by the side of her invalid husband's bedside, the sad news of the assassination came to them which pained their simple hearts that loved him so reverently and so truly. The wife broke the silence by saying, "They killed him, too, thy Napoleon." Then he spoke, "If the Emperor, too, had had toys, and if he had played with them; if he had been able to laugh at the world and, yes, a little at himself, and cry over other people, he would not have stayed at St. Helena. And—he would have been almost as great as the President."

In breeding fowls as well as in reproduction of other animals, it is of great importance that the male used for breeding should be especially choice and as fine a specimen as can be readily obtained.

The Value of Life.
The recent terrible disaster in Italy has furnished many incidents that demonstrates the value of human life as compared with material things. While things go along in their usual manner, man acts as though life were of less importance than the acquiring of this world's goods but when it comes to the test, there are few who are not willing to sacrifice everything for their own lives or the life of any other human being. One of the many incidents told us of some one passing among the ruins of the earthquake and hearing the faint cry of a child beneath the debris, began to dig and clear away the ruins and worked even at the risk of his own life to rescue the little unknown life below. Many persons who escaped from the fire in the Copeland Hotel, in Topeka a few days ago, lost valuable jewels and money and every thing but were glad to just be alive, even with broken bones and bruised and bleeding bodies. The owner of the building, who is financially ruined by the loss and at a time in life when he can hardly make good, regrets the loss of the life of the one who perished, more than all his own financial loss. The worth of one life is inestimable when considered only in this world, but when eternal life is taken into account, of how much more value it is! And we are reminded of the words of the Master, "What will a man give in exchange for the soul?" It takes something terrible occasionally to arouse us to realize the true value and estimation of things. We are so easily led away from the true, the best, the real and chase after vain things. If the struggle for the where-withal to sustain the body we become so intensely interested in the pursuit of the means that we often sacrifice the end, the object for which we are laboring.

Many a wife and mother have sacrificed life and life's enjoyments for her family by her ambitions and untiring efforts to be all things to them. Much of this might be obviated if husbands would remember the marriage vow to "love, cherish, and protect." They may not intentionally neglect the wife but many do thoughtlessly and ignorantly fail to protect them by allowing them to use every atom of vitality and strength in their struggle to bear and rear their children, and at the same time work beyond the limit of their strength doing what falls to them to do. Doubtless, many husbands who read this will be surprised to find they have any part and responsibility in this matter, but no matter how much they may "wash their hands" and try to rid themselves of the matter they can not be irresponsible. Many helpless, motherless children are left and the home broken on account of this neglect on the part of the husband to see that the mother's life is protected and her labors lightened by having household conveniences and outside help when necessary. The husband does not always see his duty in this direction and it is time he is being shown. He cares for his horses, avoids over-working them, or should, and if he is the right kind of a horse-man, he pats them and says a kind word to them when the day's work is over. Does he always remember to do as much for the wife, or does he return home from his work complaining if things are not as they should be? Perhaps "she had done what she could," and was already past her limit, and this would be the "last straw." The husband may excuse himself by saying she is not a horse but has sense enough to take care of herself. She may, or she may not know enough to protect herself. Too often she is helpless to do so. She needs some one to see that she does and make it possible for her to do so. He is her natural protector and has promised to do his duty as one. The birds teach a lesson that ought to make some men ashamed. The mother bird protects her young and cares for them at the dangerous risk of her own life. At such times the male bird feeds and cares for her. Naturalists, who have observed them tell some interesting incidents of the kind. The nests of young birds have been placed in the open so that they may watch them and study their ways and get snap shots of them. The mother bird has been seen to sit for hours, with wings outspread to protect her little flock from the sweltering sun. The male bird would always be near and have a watchful care of the little family and feed her and the babies during the trying time.

The value of the mother as a

mother and the effect of her life and environments upon her children during the child-bearing period is not fully understood nor appreciated. We have a right to boast of our treatment of her in this country as compared with unlightened lands but there is yet something to be done for her even in this most enlightened country. A visit to the penitentiaries and insane asylums will reveal to you, as you look upon the faces and misshapen heads, of the inmates, that most of them have been robbed of their birthright—a sound, well-balanced mind and a strong, healthful body. The time is coming when the Government will recognize this fact and laws will be enacted to protect the mother from too hard work and leave her free to use her life forces for what she is expected to do—bear and rear her children. A little more than a year ago the Austro-Hungarian Government put into effect a law that no woman who is a mother should be permitted to work in the mines, thus recognizing the fact that there are certain labors which a woman can not do without injuring her present or future children.

"The Government authorities frankly state that the new legislation was passed for this reason. It was discovered that children born of women who work in the mines are stunted in mind and body. These children either grow up to become more ignorant miners than the parents, or after a period of starvation enter the criminal class. The Government does not say that a mother shall not work, but decided thus that it may encourage her to enter fields of labor where there would be greater protection for the rightful development of her offspring. The legislation will take out of the mines over 15,000 mothers and some 6,000 children. They will be induced, as far as possible, to enter an agricultural life, particularly along the lines of dairying."

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We are ready to send samples of the most beautiful line of Foulards we have ever shown. All of the new colorings at 75c and \$1 a yard, 23 and 24 inches wide; browns, bluet, taupe-gray, French blue, wood browns, rose, gray-green, and others. State colors and prices wanted.

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Reno Herd Shorthorn Cattle

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THE YOUNG FOLKS

JOE'S A-COMING HOME TODAY.

Within the tiny cottage, old and low, Round which the tulips and the lilac bloom, An aged matron bustles to and fro, And carefully she sets afloat each room. Her face betrays the lines of lonely care, Her head is thickly sprinkled o'er with gray, But hopefully she breathes the morning air, She's glad, for "Joe's a-coming home today."

"Ten years have passed since Joe first went away."

A boy hardly more than sixteen years. How time will fly! It seems that yesterday, I combed his hair and dried his childish tears.

Or soothed him after some bad bump or fall, And bathed his wound and charmed his tears away.

But now he's grown a man and six feet tall; I'm glad, for Joe's a-coming home today.

"I'll bake the cookies that he liked to well; I haven't made them since he started west. I'll fix for him again his favorite jelly—Crab apple jelly, he always liked the best. I've hoped so long that he would come again, And wondered how he'd look and what he'd say."

The train will bring him from the west at ten; I'm glad, for Joe's a-coming home today."

—Edgar G. Meinzer, Manhattan, Kan.

Letters to Young People, from "Aunt Jane."

[Miss Jane Brownley has recently returned from a visit to her brother's family in the country and is moved to write to her nieces and nephews now and then. We have the privilege of printing these letters and will choose from among them those which seem most suitable and interesting. The first one is addressed to her niece, Mabel, who is a bright young girl of seventeen or eighteen years.]

My Dear Mabel:—This is a dreary morning in town. The sun has not shown his face for six days, and everything is dank and dripping. The streets are covered with ugly, oozy mud, and the air is so thick that one could almost cut it, and so heavy that it weighs on my spirits like lead. I suppose that is why my thoughts turn to you, and I think lovingly of your bright spirits and never-failing animation. It is a wonderful gift you have, this of being happy. I remember hearing you remark one day with a resigned air, that you had no talents, no accomplishments. It is true you do not play the piano nor the organ, and you do not sing. Neither do you paint or draw, nor recite in public. I must tell you, my dear, that I have been the unhappy victim of many "accomplished" young ladies, whose "accomplishments" were merely unsuccessful attempts to show themselves off, and who had no inner conception of the real beauty and power of music than a young rooster trying to crow, no finer knowledge of the principles of art than an old hen making tracks in the mud. And their performances are a bore and a nuisance. But, dearie me! I don't mean to be acrimonious.

It is nothing to me if the deluded young things imagine themselves charming while they shriek unintelligible love-songs at the tops of their voices—just so they do not sing them to me—nor if they paint unimaginable daubs which they call landscapes—so long as they do not insist upon my admiring them. There! I am through with that subject. But if you want to study music, study it—study it with heart and soul and brains, especially brains. And go at it reverently, with a desire to understand it, and to learn its mysteries, not merely to acquire a parlor trick. But, my dear little niece, you have an accomplishment, a happy and cheerful spirit, and with that you give more pleasure to more people than do any of your friends, with their fancy accomplishments and their ambitions and rivalries. To be happy, that is the most gracious thing you can do and you ought to thank the Lord for a bright and cheerful spirit.

You know, old maids are very fond of giving advice, so if you grow tired of this, just remember that it is a lorn old maid who is writing, and she thinks she knows a great deal about life, having observed it, and taken a part in it for—no, I shall not tell you how old I am!

One day you and some girl friends of your happened to come into the room where I was sitting, without seeing me for a moment. You were giggling—as girls like you must, bless them—and you were talking over some frolic you had had that day. There had been some boys in it, evidently, for you were telling what George did, and so forth, when you chanced to see me. I had begun to be interested, but you changed color, gave me an embarrassed smile and began to talk of something else. Do you know, you quite misjudged me then! I hope I shall never grow too old to be interested in boys and girls and their doings. I have never yet reached the stage where I did not like men and boys, where I did not enjoy their company and attention. I think no normal woman ever does, be she ever so inveterate a spinster. And I hope, my dear, that you will never be ashamed because you like the boys. For that is a natural and wholesome instinct. The good Lord intended boys and girls to like each other, and if they are frank and sincere in their friendship they can help each other very much. A girl has a refinement and gentleness and loveliness that often inspires her boy friend to a manliness of thought and action that she does not dream of, and may never suspect. And your boy friend often has honesty and wholesomeness and courage which will unconsciously set you right many a time. Do you recall that evening at the supper-table, when you were discussing the people that were likely to be at the church social that night? You spoke naturally and pleasantly of several different girls and women, but when boys were mentioned you turned up your little pug nose, and with quite a superior, top-lifted air, gave your opinion of each one. This one was homely, that one was silly, another was stupid, and so on. I was glad when your brother Bob spoke up, and said in that forceful way of his about which I am going to write to him some day) that "Cy Cox had more sense than all six of his pretty sisters," and that "Bertie Bradford wouldn't be so foolish if you girls did not act so silly about him." Tell Bob I am going to write him a long letter soon, about some of his sayings—but never mind that now). What I want to make you see now, is that it is just as foolish for you to be critical and fault-finding toward boys as it is to giggle and whisper about them. You must, of course, choose for your friends the very best you know. There are some people with whom you could not possibly be friends without lowering your own self-respect. But I should be very proud to hear that my niece Mabel was very popular, and had many friends among both boys and girls. Popularity is not a thing to be despised. It is an indication of at least some loveable qualities. For people will love what is beautiful and true and natural, and if you like them they will like you.

Now you just ponder this in your heart, my girl, and after a while write and tell me what you think about it.

I am anxious that you grow up to be a very lovely woman, and if I can help you a little, I shall be happy. Writing to you has called up some of the ghosts of my girlhood, and while I sat musing here over this foolish letter, I was surprised to see a tear drop upon the paper. No one is here but myself, a contented, self-respecting old maid—and I could lay my old head down and cry for the youth that is

gone. It is a cloudy day, and I have grown sentimental along with the sighing trees and the weeping eaves. Next time I shall choose a sunny day to write.

With much love,

YOUR AUNT JANE.

If you cannot whip a man any other way you may flatter him.—Agricultural Advertising.

Character

The True Greatness of Nations is in Those Qualities which Constitute the Greatness of the Individual.—Sumner.

The True Greatness of the American Farmer is in his Sturdy Character—his industriousness and his devotion to Honest Methods.

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The MARTIN WIZARD is guaranteed to shear any kind of fleece, off any breed of sheep, under any and all conditions. You are losing wool, losing time and losing money if you shear by hand or with any other shearing machine than the MARTIN WIZARD.



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During the past few months, at the leading State Fairs all over the country, we showed the sheepmen how to get all the wool from all the sheep; how to get the longest wool; how to get the clean long fleece that sells for the highest price; how to leave the sheep in the best possible condition after shearing; how to save time, labor and money. We showed them that the machine which does all this under any and all conditions, the machine that will do it for you, is the Martin Wizard Sheep Shearing Machine.

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DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high; we guarantee it. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. Our offer enables you to do this at our expense. Write us a postal card or a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal LONG TIME TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is defied by the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue house profits and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our New Low Down AMERICAN Waist High Separator is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee, protects you on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator. Address

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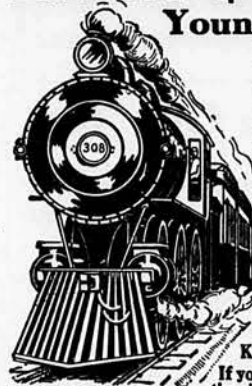
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while we call your attention to the class of stallions that we are offering for sale. They consist of fifty-five head of PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS, AND GERMAN COACHERS. Stallions second to none in the WEST and at prices that cannot be duplicated, breeding and quality of horses considered. They are the low down, blocky type of stallions with plenty of bone, style and action. All the fashionable colors. Our COACH stallions cannot be duplicated by any importing firm in the West. In fact every one is a show horse and fit to be put at the head of any stud. During the past week we have sold over fifteen head of stallions. This should be proof to any prospective buyer that we have the goods as advertised as we sold stallions to many parties who had visited a number of other importing firms. Call and inspect our horses before buying. We give a 60 per cent guarantee, also furnish life insurance if desired. Write for our catalog.

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21 head of jacks, from colts up and from 14 to 16 hands high. 12 jennets, all ages. An extra well bred of all black jacks and jennets. Jacks weighing up to 1,100 pounds and jennets as good as the best. Come to this sale. We can please you. Mention Kansas Farmer and address

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Home of registered imported and American bred Percherons. For sale: Two imported black stallions five and six years old. Two imported mares two years old. Bred and weigh 3350. Four mares from 5 to 7 and two American bred fillies. The above offering is exceptionally good and will be priced worth the money. Farm joins town. You can save good money here if in the market for something good.

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Cawker City, Kan.

Public sale Poland-Chinas, February 18, 1909, on farm, 4 miles southwest Tonganoxie. Fourteen brood sows, every one a good breeder. Twenty-six head fall gilts and boars. This young stuff is good but in plain flesh and will be useful to grow out. My catalogs are now ready.

G. W. ALLEN, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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40 Bred Sows and Gilts

Sale to be held at farm near

Danville, Kan., Monday, February 15, 1909

20 Spring Gilts and 20 Tried Brood Sows, the Large Roomy Kind,

regular breeders and choice individuals. Everything sold under a guarantee and from such breeding as Buddy K IV—Sharon Wonder by Missouri Wonder—Gold Standard by Gold Cloud—Marshall's Pride by McPride—Silk Wonder III by old Silk Worm—Top Notcher Lad by Top Notcher. My gilts are large and well grown out with plenty of size and length, some of them very fancy. Send for catalog and come to sale—If you can not come send bid to O. W. Devine, field man for Kansas Farmer.

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CLOVER Iowa Grown, Tested, Guaranteed Pure Now is the time to buy. Prices lower than for years. Our prices extremely low and quality the best. Large stock Alfalfa and all grass seed. Write today for free samples and special low prices. 100 page catalog free. **A. A. BERRY SEED CO.,** Box 305, Clarinda, Ia.

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150,000 6 to 12 in. Speciosa Catalpa, at.....	\$5.00 per M
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LEGISLATORS VISIT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Believing that there was instant danger of the removal of the engineering department of the State Agricultural College to the State University the students of the college raised a large fund, hired a special train on the Union Pacific railroad, and invited the Senate and House to be their guests for a day. These students wanted the legislators to see the college and its engineering department at work before taking action and they were willing to show their loyalty to their State by paying the expenses of the trip.

After a drive about the grounds, in the automobiles and carriages furnished by the citizens of Manhattan, the members were invited to the college auditorium where they met the 2,100 students and the faculty. Brief speeches were made by a number of the Senators and Representatives but none would plead guilty to the charge of intentional grand larceny.

Lieutenant Governor Fitzpatrick called attention to the fact that now that the question of the removal of the engineering department was up it should be met squarely and settled for all time. He carried the impression, to some of his auditors at least, that while it might not be the part of wisdom to remove this department, as suggested by Governor Hoch, it would perhaps be well to draw a dividing line between the duties and responsibilities of the two institutions.

Speaker Dolley of the House, who served two terms in the Senate from the district in which the college is located, made himself even more popular by his heart to heart talk with the students. He has certainly shown his loyalty to the college in the past and will not, knowingly, do anything in the future which would injure the college or divert it from the field of usefulness for which it was founded.

Representative Mitchell of Lawrence happens to be a member of the board of regents of the State University yet the cheers with which he was greeted were no less hearty than those accorded to the other speakers. He paid a high tribute to the farmers' college and denied any thought of desiring to curtail its usefulness.

Senator Brewster of Doniphan county made a decided hit when he called attention to the act of Congress which provides for agriculture and the mechanic arts as the two coordinate lines of work of greatest importance and also to the legislative act by which Kansas accepted the original land grant and pledged herself to abide by the Congressional provisions. He said he believed Kansas would keep her word and live up to that pledge.

Representative Foley of Rice county made a happy speech in which he announced that it would hardly be safe for him to go back home to his farmer constituents if he should be guilty of injuring their college in any way.

Representative Hopkins, Speaker pro-tem of the House, is from Garden City and complimented his audience by saying that they looked like a "short grass" assembly. Next to his home town he seemed to think Manhattan one of the best in the State and next to the beet sugar factory the Agricultural College seemed to be one of the best institutions in the State. At any rate he is "for it."

Senator Huffman of Cherokee county appreciates engineering and mechanics perhaps even more than do Legislators who come from purely agricultural sections. He is a friend of the college as were Representatives Haskin of Johnson county, Louderback of Bourbon, and Cranston of Labette who followed him.

The exercises in the auditorium closed with a stirring march by the college orchestra led by Prof. R. H. Brown, and the visitors were welcomed in the magnificent new domestic science building by Mrs. VanZile

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Are Made in Different Styles. At Different Prices.
All Sizes and Capacities in Each Style.




Don't let a separator man with one hobby push his machine on you. Come to headquarters where both of the really standard styles are made, and made better than any other manufacturer can make them.

We don't have to claim everything for one separator in order to make a sale.

One of the Empires is sure to suit you.

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They Differ in Design But Not in Quality. All Empires are First Grade Separators. All are Backed by the Empire Guaranty, as good as a Government Bond.

The Frictionless Empire is our cone bowl, ball-bearing separator. Ever since cream separators have been generally used, this machine has held the name EMPIRE above all others. No other machine ever approached the quality of the Frictionless Empire until we perfected the Empire Disc.

Although the Empire Disc is lower in price than the Frictionless Empire, yet it is just as perfect in quality, just as far ahead of all other disc separators made, regardless of price. We can sell it for less money because it costs less to produce this Disc style than the other Empire, the other standard style, known as the cone bowl method.

The shortcomings of other disc bowl separators are due simply to faulty design, crude construction, slipshod workmanship or poor materials, or all of these combined. The disc bowl principle itself is right, as perfect scientifically and practically as the cone bowl principle used in the Frictionless Empire.

The Empire Disc is the perfected Disc, because its inventors and designers knew how to get the most out of the disc separating principle—and because the Empire mechanics are given the finest materials obtainable to work with, are backed by the model separator factory of the world and they are instructed to take all the time they need for every detail in order to get it right.

Dairy Book, Free

Write for our free cream separator book and compare the Empire way with the ways of other cream separator manufacturers. You will see how and why the Empire Factory has become headquarters for quality separators. You will see why hundreds of thousands of cow owners are using Empires and prefer them to any others, regardless of price. You will see why it pays to come to headquarters. Ours is a book of facts, not claims. It will make you a good judge of all separators. Let us send you a copy.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., Factory, Bloomfield, N. J.

"Tongueless" Disc Harrow

ONLY 12-16 \$21.95

Our prices are lower than any factory in the U. S.

Our Tongueless Attachment is made of steel and iron; 15 inch tread, 16 inch in diameter, and each wheel hangs on its own pivoted axle, leaving a clear space of 18 inches between the ground and the stub tongue, the only one made that enables you to straddle a corn ridge.

Our Tongue Attachment for Tongueless Attachment, is a practical article for use on side hills or in transporting the machine over hills and rough ground. Wheels turn under the tongue, and turn a square corner. Adjustable up and down, stiff clevis and can be attached to any make of disc harrow you have that has a tongue. No neck or side draft—no jerking or pounding of the tongue, a blessing that your horses will appreciate.

Send For Big Free Catalogue, 1000 Implements at Wholesale Prices.

Address Hapgood Plow Co., Box 273, Alton, Ill.
The Only Plow Factory in the World Selling Direct to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices

CUT THIS OUT. IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

FACTORY TO FARM—NO AGENTS, NO MIDDLEMEN

and her students, who supplied them with a daintily prepared banquet. After the banquet the visitors saw what they could of this great white city on the hill and returned to the capital with another red letter day marked in life's calendar.

Some of the daily papers, in reporting this affair, have called it a "junket" and carried the impression that the law-makers were out only for a good time. It was no junket. It was a duty and such a duty as should be required of every Legislator and every State officer. Men were present on that trip who had never seen the Agricultural College and others who had not seen it for many years and yet they are sent to Topeka to care for the interests and the institutions of the State with no provision in our economic machinery by which they may know their duties in this respect. Their visit was but a short one and they could only glance at a few of the many phases of the work now being done by that great institution. They may have decided that it would be unwise to remove the engineering department to the State University but could they, in that very brief time, know in how many ways that same department should be broadened and its worth for the farmer greatly increased? Road building, drainage, irrigation, bridge building, cement construction, the building and operation of farm machinery, these and others equally important are hardly touched upon in any course of study provided at the Agricultural College, and yet they are sorely needed.

The Legislators had a good time as was proper and right but they know more than they did, thanks to those splendid young Kansans who met this emergency and gave their distinguished visitors an opportunity to see, which the State has failed to provide.

Be the Most Critical in Buying a Cream Separator

IT WILL PAY YOU to most carefully consider more points in deciding upon the Cream Separator that you buy than in any other piece of farm or dairy machinery.

First see the Great Western Dealer in your locality and examine our machines in every detail. Accept no substitute; if he won't show you a Great Western, he can get one by fast freight to show you if you insist. If he won't do it, write us.

Don't Try or Buy a Separator Until You Have Read Our \$1,000,000.00-5-Year-Guarantee, Which Insures You of "The World's Best"—a Machine Far Superior To Any Other Separator Made.

The Great Western in workmanship, material, simplicity and efficiency is unquestionably the finest cream separator built in the world. Carefully consider the following points and compare our machine point by point, test by test, with any other separator and we will let you be the judge.

Great Western Cream Separator

"The World's Best"

- Please consider these facts and judge for yourself before you buy any cream separator—
- Five points (which by words you will find claimed for even the cheapest separators) are "Closest Skimmers"—"Easiest to Run"—"Easiest to Clean"—"Most Durable"—"Most Simple."
 - Then ask your dealer to show you a Great Western—of capacity from 300 to 900 pounds per hour, whichever you need for three or more cows—Test it to prove all of the above claims which we truly make. Have him take the machine apart and show you the following points as compared with any other separator made.
 - See our original "Low Tank and High Crank"—the lowest lift to pour milk—the highest crank to turn easily. Tank swings back out of way of bowl which is close up to the frame and not in the way, yet high enough to set cans for cream and skimmed milk under spouts.
 - The test for close skimming and most profit on more and higher quality cream is found in our machine, because ours is the shortest bowl and the cream remains there the shortest time so no churning or lumps—Follows the Laws of Nature—Cream up; milk down. Self-flushing and self-draining bowl. Skims either warm or cold milk in any weather.
 - Easiest to run as we use the most expensive Imported Ball Bearings and the Great Western oils itself by spray of oil on all parts—No exposed gears to catch dresses or hands of user or children. No dust can get in cogs or gears. Sanitary everywhere, including bottom to wash underneath (not flat on floor for sour milk to accumulate.)
 - Simple to take apart with twist of screw to clean—easy to wash; smooth surfaces permit water to rinse clean and sweet. The machine that every good housewife loves and admires.
 - Handsome in design and finished by six processes, like a \$5,000 automobile—Every part interchangeable, made perfect to fraction of an inch down to 1-10,000th. The very highest quality materials proved best for each purpose are used and most expert workmen operate the highest priced special made machinery in our factory to be found in any separator factory in the world for the purpose.

IMPROVE FOR YOURSELF

We promise you and our dealers in our Iron-clad 5-year-\$1,000,000.00-Guarantee on each machine to stand back of every Great Western during all its service. Our dealer in your locality and we, ourselves, are always ready "to meet you face to face." You make no "long distance deal" when you buy a Great Western. If your dealer won't let you see and test our machine, write to our nearest office. Our catalog in itself will convince you to get only our make for all practical reasons—including highest quality and service.

SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Omaha, Neb. Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn. Columbus, O. Indianapolis, Ind.

Let Us Send You Our Book.

about good wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the **ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS** and the **ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.** By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spokes united to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of our wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalogue free.



120 LAKEWOOD 120 PERCHERONS

Public Sale

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 23-24



60 splendid mares in foal.
20 choice yearling fillies.
20 stallions ready for service, and 20 high class yearling stallions.
Sons and daughters by the world famous Calyhsos. A large proportion of the mares bred to him.
It should be borne in mind that Lakewood Farm has produced more prize winning Percherons during the past five years than any other breeding establishment in the world.
If you want a stallion to head your stud or a pair of show mares be sure and attend this sale.
Catalogs on request. Address

H. G. McMILLAN,

Rock Rapids, Iowa

Col. F. M. Woods, Auctioneer.

A. W. Shriver's

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF
HIGH CLASS POLAND CHINAS

40=Brood Sows=40

Sired by Perfection E. L., Impudence, Go On and On, S. P. Perfection, Gem's Ideal, Meddler, Ideal Keep On, Indiana, Midwood Perfection, Corrector Chief, R.'s Grand Chief, Spellbinder, Crowshade and others, bred to Roll In Line, Gem's Spell and Chief Sunshine 3d.

Thursday, Feb. 18, Cleveland, Ks.

Chief Sunshine 3d will be sold to the highest bidder.

Auctioneers: Snyder, Slaughter and Bear.

Trains met at Alameda on Mo. Pac., and Spivy on Santa Fe. Free entertainment at the farm.

If you cannot attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

For catalogs address

A. W. SHRIVER,

CLEVELAND, KANSAS

A. G. Dorr, owner of the Osage Valley herd of Duroc Jerseys on Route 5, Osage City, Kan., has for sale 25 spring, summer and fall boars that were sired by a splendid son of old Kant Be Beat and a son of Tip Top Notcher. They are all choice ones, as nothing but the very best is shipped. They have good color, bone and extra broad backs with good hams and fancy heads and ears. The litters are very large and they will be priced at a special low price. Mr. Dorr also has 50 gilts that he will price either open or bred to a son of Golden Rule II, or King Orion who won first and championship at the Topeka fair last fall. If you want boars or gilts that are good and yet low in price write Mr. Dorr and say you saw this in the Kansas Farmer.

Chapin Offers Sows at Private Sale.

This issue of Kansas Farmer contains the advertisement of Mr. Grant Chapin of Green, Kansas, in which he is offering to sell at private sale 15 sows and as many spring gilts. All bred for spring farrow to his great Col. Boars. Red Special by Kelley's Pilot Wonder and Chapin's Wonder by Chester Thomas's great boar, Nebraska Wonder. He also has some good spring, summer and fall boars that are to be priced very low. They tried sows are by Old Model Chief Again, and King of Cols. 2nd. Among the yearling gilts is one mighty good one by old King of Cols., the sire of King of Cols. 2nd. Some of the gilts are bred to Very Best Col., a great son of King of Cols. 2nd. He is out of the sow that sold in Mr. Chapin's last winter sale for \$225. Others are bred to Chapin's Wonder by Nebraska Wonder and a few to Red Special, the great young son of Kelley's Pilot Wonder, champion at Ohio State fair 1907. King of Cols. 2d never looked so good to the writer and G. C.'s Col. isn't far behind. Any one that is in the market for something good and bred to as good a brace of boars as the breed affords would do well to write Mr. Chapin. They will simply save the expense of attending sales and no doubt buy much cheaper, quality considered. Write for description and prices.

Duroc Jersey breeders everywhere will be interested in R. G. Sollenburger's offering of 35 head of bred sows at his farm near Woodston, Kan., on Wednesday, February 17th. No breeder in Kansas has bought more high class breeding stock than has Mr. Sollenburger. His offering of the date has been inspected by a Kansas Farmer fieldman during the past week and we can honestly say that it is the best that Mr. Sollenburger has ever been able to put up. The tried sows are all in their prime and many of them have cost considerable money and are as well bred as the breed boasts of today. The gilts are out of these good sows, many of them and the balance out of choice sows he is retaining in his herd. They were sired by the great Bonny K. owned jointly by Mr. Sollenburger and Pearl H. Pagett of Beloit, Kan. Others are by other noted hogs. The offering was sired by Bonny K. Kant Be Beat, Improver 2nd, Chief Improver, Paul Jumbo, Havelock Wonder, Hunt's Improver, Rosebud Chief, Model H. Kansas Wonder, Ohio Major and other noted sires. There is absolutely not a common bred animal in this offering. If you are interested in the best you want to be at this sale and buy at prices you will likely never be able to buy at again. Mr. Sollenburger is selling in a circuit with Mr. J. A. Rathbun at Downs, Kan., who will sell his "Rosebud Chief" offering the day before. Both sales can be attended very conveniently. Go to Downs the evening before or the morning of the Rathbun sale and the following morning go direct to Woodston and attend the Sollenburger sale. You can return that same evening to Jamestown and attend the E. M. Myers' sale the day after (Feb. 18) getting there in the forenoon. All three sales can be attended very conveniently and with little cost. They are the three early sales in Northwestern Kansas this season. If you are looking for early bred stuff you want to be at these sales. Catalogs are ready and will be sent promptly on inquiry. J. W. Johnson representing Kansas Farmer will attend all three sales and will handle bids carefully for those who cannot attend. Remember the dates Rathbun the 16th, Sollenburger the 17th and Myers the 18th.

E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan., will sell a draft of 40 bred Duroc Jersey sows at the Morris barn in Burr Oak, Kan., February 18th. Mr. Myers has gone straight ahead in the building up of his herd until it is now considered one of the very best herds of Durocs in the northwestern part of the State. He has bought good foundation stock and sometimes it has cost him a price that would have made one of less faith in the Duroc Jersey business fainter. However it has always been a profitable business for Mr. Myers. The type and healthy condition in which his herd has always been are factors that have made his Durocs salable at all times. His last bred sow sale was held under very unfavorable circumstances, it being in the midst of a big snow storm, but the young sows that went out from Mr. Myers' offering of that date did their purchasers good and that is one of the things that count bigger than anything else. If a breeder has established a reputation for producing an offering and conditioning it so that the purchaser gets what he is after when he buys the sows he is making a success of his business. On the above date Mr. Myers will sell 16 tried sows, 20 all yearling sows and four gilts of spring farrow. All are bred and showing pig nicely. They are bred to three boars that Mr. Myers has selected as suitable to cross on his offering. His herd boar, Ohio Prince was sired by Fancy Chief and is a grandson of Ohio Chief. Wonder Bob has been used on a number of them and is a fine young fellow sired by Nebraska Wonder and his dam was a Kansas Wonder sow. One boar that has been used on a few of them is a young fellow by Chief Perfection. Mr. Myers bought him in Pearl Pagett's last fall sale and he is very promising. Mr. Myers sells the last day in the circuit of sales that commences with J. A. Rathbun at Downs, Kan., February 16th. The day following the Rathbun sale R. G. Sollenburger will sell at Woodston, Kan., and the day following that, which is Thursday, February 18, is the date of Mr. Myers' sale at Burr Oak. All three sales can be attended very conveniently and at little expense. From Downs and Woodston those who can attend the Myers sale can go to Jamestown and stay all night and go from there to Burr Oak the next morning about 10, leaving there in the evening in good time. These three sales are the only Duroc Jersey bred sow sales we know of in Northwestern Kansas this season. If you are in the market for early stuff you will want to be at all three of these sales. If you can't possibly do so send your bids to J. W. Johnson of Kansas Farmer and they will be handled in a careful and painstaking manner. Remember the dates. Rathbun February the 16th, Sollenburger the 17th and E. M. Myers the 18th.

mouth Book of 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.

MAKE \$50 to \$200 per WEEK

We teach you by mail in a few weeks and qualify you to earn the above amount and more each week without capital.
In the Real Estate and Stock Brokerage Business
Our system is endorsed by successful real estate men as the very best. We cooperate with you and appoint you our **Special Representative**.
Our large sales department makes it possible for you to step into actual business right from the start listing properties, handling farm and fruit lands, lots, stocks, bonds, etc. You earn while you learn.
Get Our FREE Book.
Tells all about this big money-making business. Write today. Address
F. R. MOULTON, Secretary
NATIONAL SCHOOL OF REAL ESTATE
41 Bryant Bldg Kansas City, Mo.

FREE BOOK

On the treatment of

"Every Living Thing on the Farm"

with Humphreys' Veterinary

Specifics. Sent free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 156 William St., N. Y.

\$6.15 For 1853 Quarter; \$3600 for certain dollar; big premiums paid for many kinds of money dated before 1896. We buy every kind of Stamps, including those now in use. You can make Big Profits, perhaps a fortune; no interference with regular employment. Send postal for **Free Booklet**. Address, Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., A61, New York.

Gold Mine Seed Corn

\$1.50 per bushel.

Also White Holland Tom \$5.

LOUIS ARNOLD, Enterprise Kan.

CLOVER and ALFALFA

Seed. Guaranteed pure. Sold subject to State and National test. Write for free samples and special prices.
FIELD SEED CO., Rt. 85, Channahon, Iowa

Buy Your

SEED CORN

OF BILL BROOK FARM.

3,000 bushels of well matured, well selected **BOONE COUNTY WHITE**, the great feeding corn. Send for sample and prices.
H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kan.

Evergreens

that will grow for you. 15,000. Arborvita. Specimens for yard or hedge. Specialty of ornamentals for landscape purposes.

Farrar Nurseries, Abilene, Kans

TREES & PLANTS At Half Price Catalog free
Ratekin's Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

Mr. Galloway has never made a stronger appeal to our readers than he makes on page 9 of this issue of Kansas Farmer. It is an appeal in behalf of good farming, and Kansas Farmer is glad to run such an advertisement as this in its columns. Will you not let Mr. Galloway send you his splendid free catalog? Address Wm. Galloway Company, 389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Geo. P. Schwab & Sons, owners of the Falstaff herd of Red Polled cattle at Clay Center, Neb., write that they are having a fine trade but their herd is so large that they are able to supply almost any demand made upon it by their customers. Owing to the quality of their cattle, the reasonable prices at which they sell and their absolute guaranty of everything that goes out from their herd they do not have any trouble in holding their customers. Now they have some extra good young bulls and a few yearlings one of which, Falstaff 8th 17949, was a winner at the Nebraska State fair. His dam has also been a winner for three years in the Schwab show herd and is a good milker. They also have a goodly number of females to offer at ages to suit. This great dual purpose bred has lately made great strides in public favor and the Schwabs have one of the good herds. Ask them about it.

Dollars in the manure pile. See what Galloway says on page 9.

The Egger consignment to the Funkhouser-Gabbert sale of March 9, 10, 11 at Kansas City consists of eight bulls ranging in age from 18 to 24 months old. Three of the bulls are sired by Pluto 138434, imported by the late R. B. Armour and considered by competent judges to be one of the best bulls imported in recent years. Another bull is sired by Bowsher 17168, one of the best sons of Pluto 138434, and the remaining four bulls are sired by Onward 33d 201290 and he by the great March On 6th 9653 that has done so much for the Funkhouser herd. Most of the dams of these bulls are sired by Chillicothe 58584, one of the best sons of the great Corrector. These cows are noted for their scale and size. This is an exceptionally good lot of bulls. These bulls need to be seen to be appreciated. They will stand inspection and scrutiny. Do not overlook them if you are on a hunt for something good.

Why don't you get a manure spreader? See what Galloway says on page 9.

The 10 head consigned by S. J. Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo., to the Funkhouser-Gabbert sale, March 9, 10 and 11, are the best he has ever put in any sale. Six are bulls and four are heifers. Of the bulls, Lucky, Columbus is possibly the most outstanding one. He was sired by the peerless breeder of bulls, Columbus 53d 134101. Lucky Columbus 2d is out of the show cow Lily by Tempter, one of his best breeding cows. All the bulls in his consignment were sired by Columbus 53d, except one, and his sire is Columbus 3d, son of 53d. Every bull is an outstanding one, and fit to head any herd. When you take into consideration the sire of these bulls, Columbus 53d, the one bull of about 50 sons of old Columbus, he is considered the best. Then couple such a sire on the kind of nation that he has brought from year to year, from the leading herds of America, paying the top price at all leading sales, you are bound to get only notchers. The price paid for all of his heifers in this sale are sired by Columbus 53d, and the fourth by Columbus 33d, with calf at foot, her first calf and a good one. This young cow, Columbus Jewel, is a very compact cow, being only three years old and a wonderfully good milker. All of S. J. Gabbert's cows are heavy milkers, and he has given this feature special attention, knowing that to raise a good calf, its dam must be a heavy suckler, and this fact attests itself by the nice fat calves on his farm—no nurse cows, for he does not need them.

No use talking, you can't afford not to answer Galloway's Manure Spreader ad today on page 9.

Great draft from the herd of Jones Bros. Council Grove, Kan. Seventeen bulls and eight heifers make up a consignment to the combination sale to be held in Kansas City on Feb. 23 and 24, with C. A. Stannard as manager. Lincoln 7th, Simpson, and Mornington liberal represented. This offering comprises cattle of the usual high merit and individual excellence which we have always maintained in our past consignments. The bulls are a strong, growthy lot of youngsters well marked and in excellent condition and a number of them have prospects which are bright to become famous herd leaders. Among these we call your special attention to Expansion, the top of the Anxiety type and to Lincoln 82d, a mellow, thick fleshed fellow out of the great breeding cow Lauretta, who was the dam of the many times prize winner Premier. Then there are Lincoln 76th and Lincoln 79th who will command respect from any admirer of good Herefords. Our one hope is that all these animals will fall into good hands where they unquestionably belong. The females of the consignment consist of a thrifty lot of heifers having rich coats of hair and are due to calve in the early spring. The offering throughout is full of quality and will please you and as now is the time to buy Herefords, arrange to attend this sale and take advantage of the many bargains in bulls and females for higher values are certain to prevail in the near future. Write us for catalogs or any further information you may desire. Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

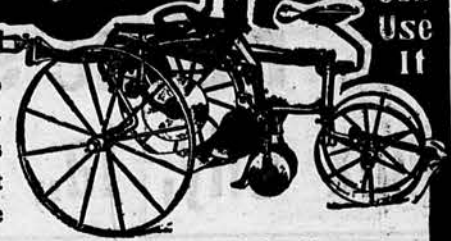
How can I make more money on my farm? See what Galloway says on page 9.

Big Doings at Lincoln.

Lots of fine stallions are being sold in the capital city of Nebraska this year. The Lincoln Importing Horse Co. and the Watson Woods Bros. & Kelly Co. are unquestionably selling strictly high class stallions. Because these big firms sell only "good ones" they enjoy the confidence and esteem of the horse buyers. Lincoln is a good place to go to buy horses, on account of the quality of the stallions the firms in that city handle, and because of the location of the city. Excellent railroad connections are made here to points east, west, north and south. Right now there are "big doings" in Lincoln. These two big firms are selling an unusually large number of unusually fine stallions. Write to both firms and see what they have to offer.

Let us show you

Any Boy
Can
Use
It



WHY you can't afford to plan this season's planting until you have allowed us to tell you all about the most successful Lister ever made, the

Rock Island Tongueless Tricycle Lister

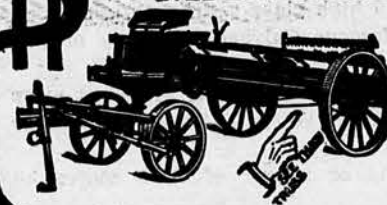
The only lister operated by one lever that holds the same "pitch" or "suction" whether listing deep or shallow. It's frameless—pulls one horse lighter than any other—strong as a walking plow—driver sits well back and can watch the seed drop—no pole to worry the horses—no slipping when back-listing. You can save a man's wages—any boy, big enough to drive a team, can operate it. Write a postal today and we will send our free Lister Booklet and name of nearest dealer.

ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT COMPANY
Dept. B KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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 MFG. CO.
19 Fargo St. Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

Free Sample of "Amatite"

The Roofing That Needs No Painting.

THE manufacturers of Amatite Roofing are making great efforts through advertising to get a sample of their goods into the hands of every farmer in the country.

This roofing is distinctly different from other ready roofings. Instead of a smooth surface prepared to receive a heavy coating of paint, it has a real mineral surface. This surface is embedded under tremendous pressure into

a layer of Coal Tar Pitch—the greatest waterproofing compound known. This mineral surface needs no painting.

Any practical man, as soon as he sees a sample showing this mineral surface, gets interested. A lot of time and money are wasted yearly in painting roofs. Amatite saves all this.

You can get a sample of Amatite by simply asking for it. Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis or New Orleans.

I Want You To Use This Lamp For 30 Days FREE

DON'T go on for years, putting up with the trouble and inconvenience of kerosene lamps when you can light your home with this beautiful, powerful white light at less than one-half the cost.
No Odor—No Dirt—No Danger—No Strained Eyes—No Smoke
My lamp burns common stove gasoline, and gives a 100-candle-power light. I have made and sold 150,000 in the last 10 years. Every lamp has my personal guarantee to be all that I claim for it.
Costs About 1/2 Cent a Day
Think of it! Only half a cent a day for the brightest, cleanest, safest light known. Pays for itself before you realize it.
Perfect for home use. Unsurpassed for stores, churches, halls and factories. Send today for FREE Booklet telling all about this wonderful lamp. Write me personally.
GEO. BOHNER, Proprietor
BRILLIANT GAS LAMP CO., Dept. 18, 42 State St., Chicago, Ill.

My New Importation of Big Snow Flake, Dapple and Black Percherons

have arrived in fine condition. I can beat any one for big stallions. Among my new importation of Belgians which will arrive next week, there are ten that weigh from 2200 to 2500 each. They are claimed to be the ten largest horses in Belgium and are as good as they are big. No finer lot of stallions have been brought to America this year. I will sell cheap for cash on the policy of quick sales and small profits. I am also offering a fine line of full blood mares. My buyer is now selecting and buying the largest and best Politan Jacks to be found in France. This importation, consisting of about 44 head, will arrive at my barns February 15th. My object in attempting to import the big French Jacks is because of the growing popular demand for more size, style, action and better quarters and width than is shown in our American breeds. It has been truly said of the French that "You may give a Frenchman your order for a horse and he will build one to your liking." They are the greatest builders in live stock lines. This famous breed of Jacks, so celebrated the world over, is the fruit of centuries of patient building. Wait for this importation and come and buy a Jack whose individual excellence will surpass anything you have ever seen and a breed that is as old as the Percheron, grown in an adjoining sister district in Frenchland. Who knows better the types and breed best adapted to Percheron mares than the patient builders of these two breeds? I also have a fine line of American bred Jacks and full blood American bred stallions. My brood mare department will surprise you, for quality and prices are the lowest. Remember, I am carrying three lines and am the cheapest man from whom to buy good stock in America. The Farmers' Supply. W. L. DeClow, CEDAR RAPIDS JACK FARM, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions
Percheron and Belgian Mares
Kentucky and Spanish Jacks

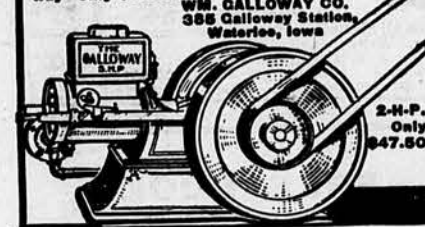
ALL GUARANTEED TO BE RIGHT
O. P. HENDERSHOT, Hebron, Neb.

Kansas Farmer "Ads" Bring Results

\$50 TO \$300 SAVED ON A GASOLINE ENGINE

Buy from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost. All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash. An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made, of similar horse-power, that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book, in four colors, nothing like it ever printed before; full of valuable information, showing how I make them, and how you can make more money with a Galloway on the farm. Sell your poorest horse and buy a G-H-P. Galloway—Only \$119.50.



SAVE HORSES' SHOULDERS

Send for free circular today and learn all about the really humane collar.



You can prevent and cure galls and sores with the

The Sill Pneumatic Horse Collar

It is the collar that is filled with air. A soft, pliable cushion is presented to the horse's shoulder, and pressure is always evenly distributed over the pulling surface. No sweat pads needed. Always cool. Write for free circular.

The Sill Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.
22 Front St., Savannah, Ill.

BEST FARM FENCE MADE

28¢ PER ROD FOR 47" HEAVY WEAVE
19¢ PER ROD FOR 26" LOWEST PRICE

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one steer, red with white markings, one ear clipped, no brands, one year old. Geo. H. Hungerford, County Clerk, Riley County, Kansas.

Mike Klein, Buff Leghorn specialist at Clay Center, Kan., begins his advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Klein has a very fine flock and excellent quarters for them. He has always exhibited at local poultry shows and at the Clay county show this year he won every prize for which he competed. For birds and eggs worth the money write Mr. Klein and mention Kansas Farmer.

W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kan., will sell a draft of Poland China bred sows from his nice herd at Esbon, February 20. Mr. Topliff is one of the well known breeders of Poland Chinas in northern Kansas and his herd is in splendid condition. His offering on the above date will be sterling all the way through. It will number around 40 head and will consist of 10 tried sows, 25 spring gilts and five fall yearlings. Mr. Topliff has had a good demand for young boars this fall. The demand came a little late, but was good when it did come. A little later we will have more to say about this splendid offering to be made at Esbon, February 20.

March 13 is the date of W. A. Davidson's Poland China bred sow sale at his farm two miles north of Simpson, Kan. On the above date Mr. Davidson, who is one of the best known breeders of Poland Chinas in the West, will sell a draft of 35 head, about half of which will be spring gilts and the other half tried sows and fall yearlings. There are very few Poland China breeders in northern Kansas who have not met and associated with "Wid" Davidson at the numerous Poland China hog sales that have been held over that part of the state. He has always been willing and ready to help the other fellow make a good sale and a good buyer of the tops at those sales. A year or so ago Mr. Davidson had the misfortune to get the disease started in his herd right at a time when he was loaded up with high priced stuff. He lost about all of the foundation which he had so carefully prepared. It was a great misfortune but those who know him for his real worth and value to the Poland China industry will be glad to know that during the past year he has founded another herd that combines the breeding and quality that Mr. Davidson has always stood for. His sale March 17 will consist of a draft of 35 head from this splendid herd. Mr. Davidson will be pleased to book you for his catalog which will be out in due time, any time you ask for it. Remember his date is March 13.

One of the breeders of Duroc Jerseys who will hold a bred sow sale this winter is R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan. Mr. Sollenburger and Mr. J. A. Rathbun of Downs, Kan., are in a circuit and Mr. Rathbun will sell the 16th of February and Mr. Sollenburger the 17th. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan., is another Duroc breeder who will sell a draft of Duroc bred sows the 18th, which is the day following the Sollenburger sale. Mr. Myers can be easily reached from Woodston. We visited Mr. Sollenburger's herd the other day and found everything in fine shape with this popular breeder. A bet-the corn crop was raised in Rooks county this season than last and the demand for hogs is really better than is generally supposed. Mr. Sollenburger sold all his males at fair prices and states that he could have sold any number more if he had had them. The demand has been good with him and he has found the hog business quite profitable this season. He has a grand lot of young sows and some tried sows which are all sired in service to Bonny K or one or the other of his herd boars. Bonny K is the great breeding boar of which he recently sold a half interest to Pearl H. Pagett of Beloit. The three sales mentioned above are about the only early Duroc sales we know of that will be held in northern Kansas this winter. They should be well attended as all three breeders are well and favorably known as buyers of the best and their herds are among the best in the state.

Meddler Sale March 26, 1909.

We wish to call the attention of Kansas Farmer readers to the great Meddler brood sow sale to be held at C. Clearwater, Kan., March 26, 1909. The sows to be offered in this sale will be individuals that will command the respect of the most exacting and will be bred to the champion Meddler. This will be an opportunity to buy as good breeding and as good blood lines as our best breeders can produce. Write Geo. M. Hebard, proprietor of Spring Creek herd, Peck, Kan., for prices on a few choice sows bred to Meddler for sale at private treaty. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Duroc Breeders' Association Sale.

The committee that has charge of the Duroc breeders' sale to be held at the Kansas state agricultural college on March 5, 1909, wish to report that 350 letters have been sent out to the breeders of the state and answers are being received very slowly. These answers indicate a disposition on the part of the breeders to assist all in their power to make the sale a success. A great many of the breeders who were expected to answer at once in a favorable manner have not paid any attention to the letter and to these especially the committee ask an answer as soon as convenient so as to enable them to get to work on the catalog. This sale will mean a great deal to the Duroc breeders of the state and should meet with the hearty cooperation of all who have the Duroc interests at heart. Get your answers in at once.

THE COMMITTEE,
R. J. Kinzer, Chairman.

Big Week's Sales at Wichita, Kansas.

The Wichita sales will be held February 16, 17 and 18. Tuesday, February 16, is Percheron day and J. C. Robison will offer 50 head from his stud. Thirty-two mares and 18 stallions, including 20 mares bred to the undefeated show stallion, Casino, make up the offering. Three imported stallions will be included also.

Wednesday, February 17, is Shorthorn day and the offering will be from the Silver Creek herd owned by J. F. Stodder, with consignments from the Palo Duro herd,

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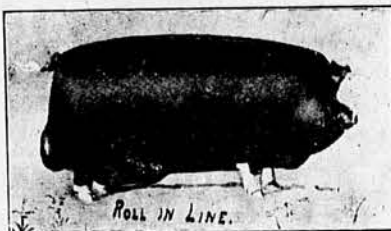
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owned by S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan., and from the Springhill herd owned by Marshall Bros. of Burden, Kan. This offering will be made up of very high class bulls and females including some Scotch animals in each section. Imp. Collynie, Captain Archer and Scottish Prince are the three head bulls that are most conspicuous in this sale. Thursday, February 18, is Poland China day. J. C. Larrimer, A. P. Wright, of Valley Center, Kan., and others will sell about 50 good sows and a few serviceable boars. The sows will be bred to On the Plumb and other leading herd boars.

High Class Bred Sow Sale.

Get ready to attend A. W. Shriver's bred sow sale February 19 at Cleveland, Kan. On this date 40 head of sows and gilts will go into the sale ring in the pink of condition. They are richly bred and are selected



from some of the best herds in the United States. The writer has seen almost all these sows and gilts. This will be a chance in a lifetime to buy the best individuals coupled with the most approved blood lines, bred to the great young boar Roll in Line by Next In Line, and one of the coming boars of the West. Mr. Shriver is sparing neither time or money, to get this great offering in first class shape for sale day. Watch for sale announcement and send for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kan., will sell a draft of Duroc Jersey bred sows at that place Tuesday, February 16, that would be a credit to any breeder in the west. The writer recently inspected this offering and was more than pleased with the red beauties that passed in review for our benefit. There are 50 head in all and about 25 each are tried sows and fall yearlings. The other 25 are spring gilts, half of which were sired by the worthy son of the grand Duroc sire, Ohio Chief. Rosebud Chief is without question one of the great sons of Ohio Chief. Last season Mr. Rathbun took him out for a little trip and made the state wide fair at Topeka and the Kansas state fair at Hutchinson. At both places he was favorably commented on by those competent to judge and much of the time the center of attraction. At Hutchinson he won first in aged class and reserve championship and was just in good trim. His dam was probably the greatest sow ever sired by Crimmon Wonder. She was bought in a prominent bred sow sale at Lincoln, Neb. three years ago this winter at \$410 when she was safe in pig to Ohio Chief. The next fall Mr. Rathbun bought her in the A. Wilson sale at Bethany, Neb., for \$285. This boar is certainly a splendid sire of the best and Mr. Rathbun has never regretted buying him. In fact has had many chances to dispose of him at a big profit. There will not be a better grown out lot of spring gilts driven through a sale ring this spring in this part of the State than Mr. Rathbun will drive through the ring February the 16th. Remember they are all either daughters or granddaughters of Rosebud Chief. They are all bred, including the tried sows, to Crimmon Orion and Rosebud Chief. A nice number of the Rosebud Chief gilts, however, are bred to Goldfinch Climax who made the trip to the fairs with Rosebud Chief. Mr. Rathbun will sell the day before R. G. Sollenburger does and those who desire to attend both sales will stay all night at Downs and go to Woodston the following morning early and can return the same evening to Jamestown where they can transfer to the Burr Oak branch and go to E. M. Myers sale at Burr Oak the day following (the 18th). The three sales are very easily attended and with very little cost and should be attended by those who are in the market for early bred stuff as these sales are the only Duroc sales to be held in this part of the State that we know of in February. All have their catalogs ready and a postal card brings one. Remember the dates, Rathbun the 16th, Sollenburger the 17th and Myers the 18th.

Hide and Fur Market.

[Quotations furnished by James C. Smith & Co., Topeka, St. Joseph, Wichita, Grand Island, Neb. Quotations are consignment prices corrected each week.]

HIDES.

Green salt cured, short hair, No. 1, 11½¢; No. 2, 10½¢; green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, 8½¢ flat; green salt cured bulls and stags, No. 1, 8¢; No. 2, 7¢; green salt cured glue, No. 1, 5¢; green salt cured, side brands, under 40 pounds, No. 1, 6¢; green salt cured deacons, No. 1, 60¢; No. 2, 25¢; slunks, No. 1, 20¢; No. 2, 15¢; green uncured hides, 1c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ½c less than cured. Green salt sheep pelts, No. 1, 25¢@50¢; No. 1, horse, \$2.50; No. 2, \$1.50; ponies and No. 3, 75¢; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers' heavy, 14¢; dry flint, fallen, heavy, 13¢; dry flint, light, under 16 pounds, 13¢; dry flint, culls, 9¢; dry salt, heavy, 12¢; dry salt, light, 9¢; dry sheep pelts, 7¢@10¢; No. 1 tallow, 5¢; No. 2 tallow, 4¢; beeswax, No. 1, 25¢.

Prices, Wichita and Grand Island ¼c less.

FURS.

Mink—Prime, large and dark, \$4@55; No. 1, large, \$3.25; No. 1 medium, \$3.25; No. 1 small, \$1.50; No. 2 medium and small, \$1.00; No. 3, 50¢; No. 4, 25¢.

Raccoon—Black and extra dark, \$1.50@3.00; No. 1 large, \$1.35; No. 1 medium, \$1.00; No. 1 small, 50¢; No. 2 large, 60¢; No. 2 medium, and small, 25¢; No. 3, 15¢; No. 4, 10¢.

Muskrat—No. 1 large, 30¢; No. 1 medium, 20¢; No. 1 small, 10¢; kits, 5¢.

Fox—No. 1 large, grey, 75¢; red, \$2.50; No. 1 medium, grey, 50¢; red, \$1.25; No. 1 small, grey, 25¢; red, 75¢; No. 2 large, grey, 25¢; red, \$1.00; No. 3, 25¢.

Otter—According to size and color, \$1@15.

Wildcat—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 50¢; No. 3, 25¢.

Housecat—No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, 10¢; No. 3, 5¢.

Civet cat—No. 1 large, 40¢; No. 2 medium, 30¢; No. 1 small, 20¢; No. 2 large, 20¢; No. 2 medium and small, 10¢; No. 3, 5¢.

Opossum—No. 1 large, 40¢; No. 1 medium, 25¢; No. 1 small, 10¢; No. 2, 5¢; (trash, no value).

Badger—No. 1 large, 85¢; No. 1 medium, 55¢; No. 1 small, 25¢; No. 2 large, 10¢.

Skunk—Black prime, \$1.50@2; short, \$1.10@1.35; narrow, 50¢@1.10; broad, 20¢@50¢.

Linx—Owing to size, \$3@8.

Beaver—Owing to size, fur, etc., \$1@27.

Quotations are for Kansas and similar furs.

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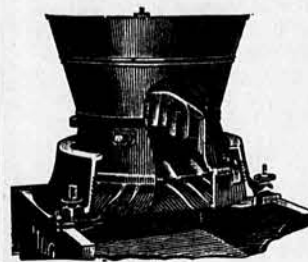
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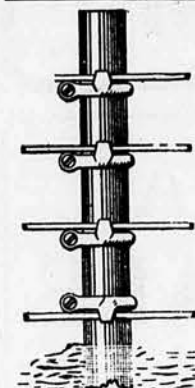
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