

# KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED  
FARMERS ADVOCATE

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## The Second National Corn Exposition

"One corn crop of the United States would nearly pay the national debt. Thirteen crops would buy all of the railroads in the Union, and seventeen crops would buy every bank, both national and state, in this broad land."

These are the words of a United States Government expert who had charge of one of the exhibits at the second National Corn Exposition, which was held at Omaha, Neb., from December 9-19, inclusive.

This great exposition, in which twenty-eight states of the union and three foreign countries participated; which had nearly 250,000 square feet of space devoted to its exhibits; which had a premium list of \$54,000, and in which nearly 10,000 different exhibits were shown, marks an epoch in the history of American agriculture. Thinking minds have long recognized the fact that America can not feed her future population by our present agricultural methods. Improvement is the watchword of the hour. This means that the time is not distant when we must have smaller farms and better cultivation. We must have rotation of crops, soil renovation and seed selection. The country has become awakened to these necessities and the work that is being done by the great state fairs and expositions, the state and national dairy meetings, the pomological exhibits, have all indicated that the American mind is becoming alert to the demands of the hour, and that it is only by study of ways and means that the American farmer can hope to meet the demands that are sure to be made upon him in the immediate future.

In spite of the fact that the United States produced this year the enormous total of 2,642,687,000 bushels of corn, the average yield per acre was only 26.2 bushels. This fact stares the modern farmer in the face, and proves an incentive to better methods. The National Corn Exposition as held at Omaha, is the result of an effort to demonstrate at once both the need for improved methods and what has already been accomplished along this line. Among the thousands of ears of corn on exhibition from twenty-eight states, a surprisingly small number could be accepted as even approaching the idea type. Each exhibit, however, was an object lesson. Each prize awarded was an index of accomplishment, and the show as a whole was a monument showing wonderful work in the past and an offering of tribute to King Corn.

The National Corn Exposition was the most important agricultural event in the interest of grain and grass crops, that the world has ever known. It was far more than a mere display of specimens. It was a short course of study in a great university where the methods of intensive farming were taught and demonstrated. Not only were these lessons taught by the exhibits, which were comprehensive, but by lectures and demonstrations, which were delivered by the most noted men and women in the United States. No such opportunity as this has ever existed in the lifetime of the farmer. If he were able to absorb but a small fraction of the information and practical knowledge that was placed at his disposal and could put that knowledge to actual use on his home farm, the result would be immediate in the increased production of his acres.

This show was held in the Omaha auditorium, which had been more than doubled in size by the erection of a temporary structure which covered all

THE SHOW WAS A MONUMENT SHOWING  
WONDERFUL WORK IN THE PAST AND AN  
OFFERING OF TRIBUTE TO KING CORN

of the vacant lots in the auditorium block and the adjacent street. The corn exhibit which gave the exposition its name, was placed in the gallery of the auditorium proper, except such special displays as were made by the various agricultural experiment stations in their several booths, and certain displays which were made on the stage of the building. This arrangement of the corn exhibits was unfortunate and furnished the only basis of criticism that the writer heard. The aisles in the gallery were so narrow that it was difficult for one to pass with comfort in front of the various exhibits. These exhibits were not classified so as to be readily identified by those who wished to find the corn from some particular state and, being in the gallery, the bulk of the exhibits were missed by hundreds and perhaps thousands of visitors who did not

know of their location. On the other hand, those exhibits which were placed in the special booths of the experiment stations attracted all the more attention.

Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Wyoming, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Idaho and Texas showed the work of their experiment stations. Iowa and Nebraska being the home states, were given prominence in the way of larger space and more elaborate display, though no Kansas man could feel anything but pride of state after an examination of the booth under the direct charge of Prof. A. M. TenEyck.

In addition to the corn exhibits proper, this grain was used in elaborate decoration throughout the entire building, as well as on the outside of it, and there were a large number of

exhibits of corn products. It has been stated that there are more different valuable products made from corn than from any other plant known to American agriculture. Whether this be true or not, it seemed to the visitor that they were all there and that their number was limitless. In one department was shown the work of the children of the Omaha schools in which entire suits of clothing, elaborately trimmed and colored hats, miniature houses, toys, rugs and mats, and numberless other things had been manufactured from the different parts of the corn plant, while in another department was shown a complete distillery, which was operated by the United States department of agriculture in the manufacture of denatured alcohol.

While this is called the Second National Corn Exposition, it is really the first of its kind. While corn was its chief feature its attractiveness and value was greatly increased by exhibits of other kinds. Chief among the latter was the showing of alfalfa, the principal object in which was the Nebraska Alfalfa Palace. This structure was erected across one entire end of the building and took the form of a series of large arches built of baled alfalfa, which served at once to form the walls of the palace and to divide it into separate compartments. In each of these was shown a different exhibit of this wonderful plant. Small bundles, cut for the purpose of showing the height of the growth, bales to show how it should be properly cured and prepared for market, ornamental and fantastic devices to attract and interest, and alfalfa meal and other products as manufactured for the market. Among the latter was shown a frosted cake, made in layers, which had every appearance of being a dainty pastry, and some bread that was composed entirely of alfalfa. Of course the frosting on the cake was made of sugar, but the substance was alfalfa meal.

Then there was a section devoted to wheat, and while the exhibits were far less numerous and satisfactory than in the corn department, they were good and added vastly to the interest of the visitor. The same may be said of the sections devoted to oats, barley, rye, kafir corn, clover and the different grasses.

In addition to the exhibits mentioned there was an enormous quantity of machinery. This included all kinds of machinery necessary in the planting, cultivating, harvesting and manufacturing of corn. Also machinery for the handling of grains and grasses. Gasoline engines were abundant. Butter exhibits and cream separators were plentiful while numerous other exhibits were in place, which had for their object the advertising and sale of different classes of merchandise. These enterprising exhibitors had shrewdly taken advantage of the opportunity offered to show their wares, and while many of them were not particularly educational, some were highly so.

Seeing is believing, and yet it is possible to see without fully comprehending. The high value of the exhibits in the National Corn Exposition could be made available only to such visitors as those who could not only be present to see, but whose previous experience and knowledge would allow them to understand. Appreciating this fact, the management very wisely supplemented the fixed exhibits with



"HE SURELY WAS GOOD TO ME."



a series of lectures and demonstrations given by such men as Prof. A. M. TenEyck, of the Kansas agricultural college; Prof. R. A. Moore and Prof. A. L. Stone, of the University of Wisconsin; Prof. G. I. Christy of Purdue University, Indiana; Prof. A. M. Shoesmith of the University of Ohio, and A. D. Shamel, the well known expert of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture. As the exposition contained two lecture halls, other prominent speakers were called upon for addresses during its continuance.

One of the most important departments of the entire show was the model kitchen, which was presided over at different times by Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, formerly of the Kansas agricultural college, but now of any point in the union where her good work is needed, although her postoffice is Kalamazoo, Mich. Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, also lately of the Kansas institution but now of Purdue University, Miss Susannah Day of the University of Missouri, and others who have attained a reputation for their good work in the development of the arts of the home. In this department there was a daily demonstration given by a large number of young ladies, each one of whom was equipped with the necessary work table, gas stove and cooking materials. This was supplemented by two or more lectures given by some of the ladies of note whose names have been mentioned, and listened to by an intensely interested audience each time. If not under the direct supervision of the club women of Omaha, they certainly contributed in every way to make of this department the conspicuous success it was.

Another means of developing the educational features of this great exposition was afforded in the various student judging contests which were participated in by teams from the various agricultural colleges, the results of which are shown in our report of awards. These contests, like those provided for students at the live stock expositions, are of immense value to the individual and through him to the neighbors and friends with whom he comes in contact. Liberal prizes were provided for the winners in this section chief among which was the wonderful silver bust of President Diaz of Mexico, which was won by the students of the Iowa agricultural college, with Kansas as a close second.

And then there were prizes given for articles written and submitted by the students on the production of a maximum corn crop, the principles and practices of corn breeding, commercial uses of the corn plant, corn machinery, how to conduct boys' and girls' corn judging contests, corn as a food, insect pests of corn, silos and ensilage, increasing the oat crop, improvement of small grains by breeding, rural school architecture.

From the model dirt farm platted and staked into ideal experimental plats shown in the Iowa section, the results of the methods of two men on adjacent farms, one of whom used crop rotation with sixty-three bushels

per acre, the other one without it, with twenty-six bushels per acre; the exhibit showing the individuality of ears by which two of apparently the same size are compared to show that one is a heavy yielder and the other one light; the exhibit of diseases; the development of the root growth; the advantages of crop rotation; the up-to-date farm machinery, clear through the whole range of exhibits to the culmination in the wonderful lectures delivered by the world's experts, the National Corn Exposition was a success in every particular. Its promoters have the satisfaction of work well done. Its visitors that of an immense accretion of knowledge and a new inspiration for progress in the work which is as yet so little understood. King Corn still reigns and his vassals increase in number each day.

#### Notes on the Corn Exposition.

To L. B. Glore of Franklin, Ind., belongs the credit of having grown and exhibited the ten best ears of corn in



Mr. L. B. Glore, Franklin, Ind., with the Indiana trophy valued at \$1,000 and the ten ears of corn with which he won this trophy and \$1,000 in gold.

the world. With these he won the grand sweepstakes trophy which consisted of a magnificent cup and base valued at \$1,000, and to which was added \$1,000 in gold. As Mr. Glore won the same premium at Chicago last year, he has been designated as the corn king.

Prof. E. E. Faville, formerly of the Kansas state agricultural college, and now editor of *Successful Farming*, Des Moines, Ia., has the distinction of being the present owner of the ten ears of corn which won the grand sweepstakes prize of the show. In order to gain such possession, however, he was obliged to "dig up" \$280. This by the way is a pretty fair price for corn. Twenty-eight dollars per ear is not realized on every farm.

The grand sweepstakes ear of corn, which was grown and exhibited by Joe R. Overstreet of Franklin, Ind., and which won the prize of \$1,000 in cash, was sold at public auction for \$75. It is curious that the winner of the prize for the best ten ears, and the winner of the prize for the best single ear should be neighboring farmers at Franklin, Ind.

Monroe Riggs of Altamont and Fred Waltje of Anthony were the Kansans who won first and second prizes respectively for the best ten heads of kafir corn.

A. W. Jewett of Mason City, Mich., won the first prize in the contest on rye, which was participated in by practically all of the states that made exhibits.

The first prize honor for the barley exhibit was won by Harry Marthaler of Beaver Dam, Wis., who pocketed \$70, while Richard Hayward of Bay City, Mich., got second prize.

While Kansas is known far and wide as an alfalfa state it yet remains true that she did not win a first prize on either alfalfa seed, alfalfa bales or alfalfa sheaf. To Phil Frazeur of Fort Crook, Neb., belongs the honor of winning the first prize of \$250 on baled alfalfa. Idaho carried away the first prize on alfalfa seed and Missouri the first prize on alfalfa sheaf.

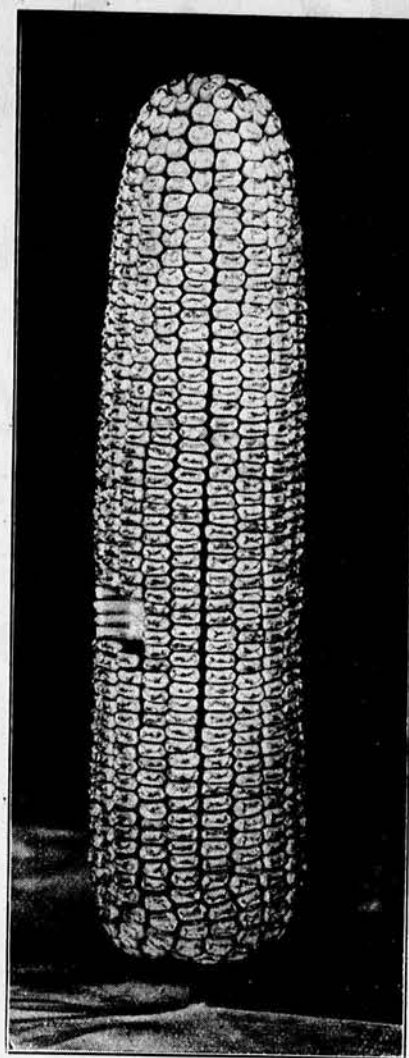
Miss Anna Martin of Du Bois, Neb., captured the first prize for sheaf clover, while the second prize went to Arnold Martin of the same town. Chas. Leaders of Fort Crook, Neb., won first on baled clover, while the first prize for clover seed was won by the Marsh Farm Company of Warren, Minn. Seymour Smith of De Soto, Neb., won first prize in the junior contest for white corn.

When it comes to roasting ears the East must be considered. The first prize for the best ten ears of early sweet corn was carried away by N. Howard Brewer of Hockaman, Conn. The first prize for late sweet corn was captured by H. J. Switzer of Indianola, Ia.

Another curious thing about that town of Franklin, Ind., comes to light in the fact that George Stainbrook, who is a neighbor to both Messrs. Glore and Overstreet, the grand sweepstakes winners, was the exhibitor of the largest and best ear for its size in the entire show. It happens, however, that the smallest perfect ear of corn was raised and shown by Joshua Bell of Underwood, Ia.

John D. Ziller of Hiawatha, Kan., won first prize on baled timothy; Chris. Smith of Bunceton, Mo., first prize for timothy in the sheaf, and H. P. West of Rippon, Wis., first for timothy seed.

The best twenty ears of white popcorn was shown by S. J. Ripley, Bell-



The best single ear of corn in the world on which Mr. Joseph R. Overstreet, Franklin, Ind., won a cash prize of \$1,000 at the National Corn Exposition.

ville, Ill., who won first prize. On red popcorn, H. T. Lake of Raseville, S. Dak., won first prize.

The student team from the Iowa agricultural college consisted of Messrs. Schnidt, Wood, Hendricks, Quaffe, and Murphy. These young men had been so well trained by Prof. L. M. Bowman that they carried away a total of nearly \$3,000 in prizes. This, however, included the Mexican trophy, which was valued at \$1,500, and which was presented by Senor Zeferino Dominguez and which consisted of a beautiful bust of President Diaz of our sister republic carved from solid block of silver.

In the students judging contests the Kansas team made a very strong second, and Missouri a good third, Iowa having won first place.

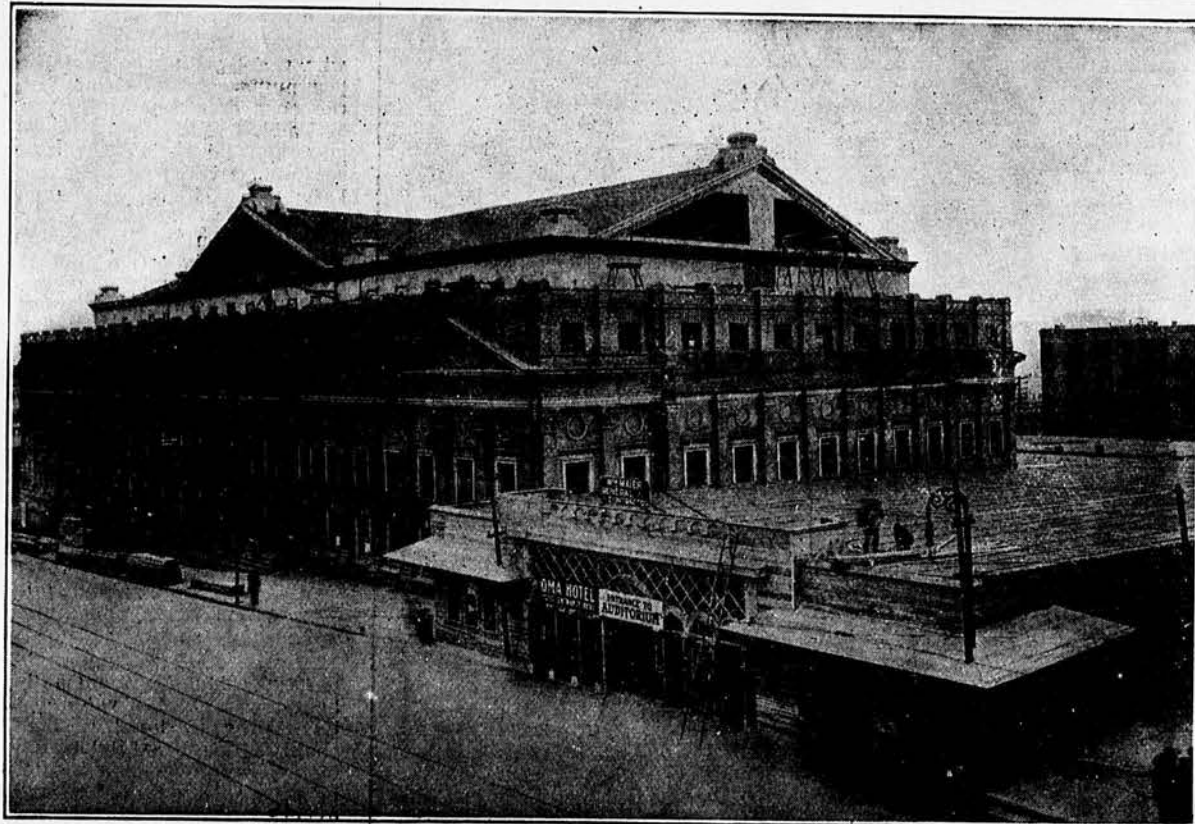
Senor Zeferino Dominguez, who presented the solid silver bust of President Diaz of Mexico as the trophy for the students judging contest, was one of the most interesting visitors at the exposition. By invitation he made an address in which he gave his auditors some facts which they could not have known about the stupendous work that has been accomplished by the remarkable man who has been so long at the head of the government of our sister republic. He also shed a flood of light on the present agricultural conditions as they exist in his home country and the urgent need which their farmers have for the assistance of the United States in helping them to a greater knowledge of the underlying principles of true agriculture, the development of better methods, the securing of better seed and better farm implements. This gentleman is a man of large means and of philanthropic disposition both of which he is using to the advantage of his countrymen in every possible way.

#### AWARDS BY STATES.

Following is the detailed awards by states at the National Corn exposition held at Omaha:

##### Kansas.

No. 25, 10 ears Yellow Dent: First, J. G. Haney, Oswego; second, E. W. Snyder, Hiawatha; third, Ed Flaherty, Seneca; fourth, Geo. Flaherty, Seneca; fifth, F. C. Roe, Hiawatha; sixth, O. J. Olsen, Baker; seventh, L. V. Sanford, Oneida; eighth, S. G. Trent, Hiawatha; ninth, W. R. Hildreth, Altamont; Eleventh, J. T. Martin, Hanover; twelfth, Joel Strahm, Sabetha; thirteenth, C. E. Hildreth, Altamont; fourteenth, W. H. Turner, Seneca; fifteenth, Chas. H. Damler, McPherson; sixteenth, J. H. Green, Basehor; seventeenth, J. H. Smith, Marysville; eighteenth, J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha; nineteenth, T. A. Coffman, Manhattan; twentieth, F. B. Martin, Courtland; twenty-first, Mahlon Geoneller, Pomona; twenty-second, J. H. Grime, (Continued on page 1290.)



The Auditorium at Omaha where the Second National Corn Exposition was held, Dec. 8-19. This view shows the enormous shed extensions made necessary by the size of the Expositions. Photographs taken before the exterior decorations were complete.



# The National Dairy Show

The United States has 23,167,033 dairy cows producing 3,214,197,785 pounds of butter fat annually valued at 28.13 cents per pound. This was worth \$904,160,025.52 for 1907. To represent this great business interest, a number of progressive business men organized the National Dairy show, which opened its third annual exhibition at 8.30 p. m. on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 2, in the Coliseum at Chicago.

The show was naturally divisible into the four parts: Dairy products, dairy machinery, dairy cattle, and the amusement features.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairy products included very large exhibits of milk and cream both whole and manufactured. In the milk and cream exhibits all former records were broken and this show passes into history as the largest of its character ever held in America. Twenty different states and territories, from New Hampshire to Utah, were represented by 70 entries of milk and cream. There were 30 entries of market milk, 14 of certified milk, 20 of market cream, and 6 of certified cream which were judged by the score card of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. This card gives 40 points on flavor, 25 on composition, 20 on bacteria, 10 on appearance of package and contents, and 5 on acidity. Prof. C. D. Lane of the United States Dairy Division had charge of these exhibits as well of the analyses and bacteria count. The winner of the first prize and gold medal lives in Ohio and won on the score of 96 points, while the silver medal winner scored 95 1/4 points.

Of the 20 entries which came from all over the Union to enter in the market cream class, both the gold and silver medals went to dairymen who live in Chardon, Ohio. The gold medal winner scored 98 3/4 points and the silver medal winner scored 94 points.

The winner of the certified milk class lives at Tully, New York, and 94 1/2 points was enough to secure the gold medal. The silver medal went to Illinois on a score of 88 3/4 points. The conditions prescribed in this class were much more severe than in the market classes hence the lower scores.

In certified cream the gold medal exhibit scored 97 points and contained only 1,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. This makes of it a sample almost unheard of in its purity. The second prize and the silver medal were won by the same party that secured the gold medal in the certified milk class.

One could not help but feel that the highest scoring which naturally followed the excellent samples in the several entries was due in large part to the fact that the exhibitors were men who had had greater or less experience in other large dairy shows and hence were thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the score card as well as the methods of preparation necessary to win.

Too much can hardly be said in favor of these contests as a means of education. They are of immense value to the producer in teaching him what is necessary to meet the demands of the consumer. They are also of value in inspiring the consumer with confidence with the product for which he pays his money.

## DAIRY MACHINERY.

The coliseum at Chicago is a great building. It is admirably adapted for the purposes of a national dairy show. The central floor space was fenced off into an exhibition ring for the showing of dairy cattle and for the amusement features, while the balance of the floor was occupied by the various booths of the exhibitors of dairy machinery and products. Above and surrounding the entire building was a gallery which was comfortably seated and from which the visitor could watch the cattle exhibits, the amusements or the booths in comfort. The great building had been beautifully decorated by some one who had artistic taste. It was brilliantly lighted so that the evening sessions were fully as interesting as those held during the day.

The exhibits of machinery included all of the different articles with which the ordinary person is familiar and many that are newly on the market. Among the latter was noted a power filler and capper, an automatic bottle washer, a retarding device for the

## A WONDERFUL SHOWING OF THE WONDERFUL PROGRESS IN A WONDERFUL BUSINESS

Farrington pasteurizer and cooler. A number of new butter cutters, a new paraffiner and a new cream ripener. A great deal of this machinery was shown in operation but perhaps the most interesting of them, for the average visitor, was the brine freezer and the continuous ice cream freezer. The continuous cream freezer is a machine into which the cream pours from a reservoir and from which it appears at the opposite end as well frozen and perfectly flavored ice cream ready for delivery to the customers. As the genial attendant in charge of this machine was in possession of a large number of cones which he filled from the outlet of the machine and gave out as samples he was surrounded by perhaps the largest crowd in any portion of the building.

It was a bewildering show of machinery of all kinds that have proved to be efficient in the handling and manufacture of milk. The big separator companies were all there with elaborate display. The De Laval Separator had 16 of their latest machines and with them were shown the first and second types of De Laval ever made for market. Their whole exhibit was surmounted by an enormous globe representing the world on which was stuck at different points miniature separators illustrating their pet phrase that "The De Laval covers the world." This globe was instructive as it shows that this company maintains branch offices in practically every civilized country on earth. They also had two immense frames showing about 500 medals of various kinds that have been won by this company since 1879. They also had a sign which announced that if all the De Laval separators sold to date were placed on adjoining 160 acres farms they would reach 9 1/2 times around the world.

The Vermont Farm Machinery Company made a handsome exhibit of their United States separators which had a capacity up to 1,200 pounds. Their booth was also decorated by a large frame covered with the more important medals which they have won at different fairs and expositions. The manager in charge of this exhibit made a comprehensive display of the rough forgings as well of the finished parts of the United States separators.

The other separator companies were represented by exhibits but perhaps the handsomest booth was that of the Sharples Separator Company of West Chester, Pa., whose famous tubular always attracts attention.

There were a great many other things shown in the booths which included silos, sanitary cow stalls, tank heaters, litter carriers, etc., then there

were the corn products of the refining company with exhibits of its gluten feed, paper milk bottles, cheese making machines, the milking machine in daily operation, and finally a booth where milk from the tiny Kerry cattle or the from great Colantha 4th Johanna could be had at 15 cents a glass.

It was certainly a wonderful exhibit of wonderful machinery adapted to care for a wonderful product.

## THE LIVE STOCK.

Owing to the unfortunate appearance of the foot and mouth disease in the territory to the east of Chicago a number of the herds of dairy cattle which had been entered for this show were prevented from appearance by quarantine regulations. This was especially hard on some breeds. The Holsteins suffered more or less but the Ayrshires were entirely absent. Other breeds also suffered. In spite of this, however, it was a very satisfactory show and many of the best herds in the United States were housed in the coliseum annex or the basement. No exhibitor was allowed to show more than 15 animals and the total showing amounted to 220 head, which came from ten different states and represented six different breeds. In view of the threat of the foot and mouth disease this was certainly a gratifying exhibition.

The largest number of cattle was found among the Jerseys who were also represented by the largest number of exhibitors. A total of 78 head was shown from five different states. Several of these herds have met before earlier in the season at the various state fairs and there was considerable interest in the judging which was to determine the final crowning of the Jersey kings and queens of this season.

The Guernseys were next in numbers as they had a total of 44 head from three different states. While a number of very fine specimens were shown it is not thought that this breed made as good an exhibit as it did last year.

There were only three herds of Brown Swiss aggregating 35 head. Two of these herds came from Illinois, and the other from Wisconsin. This breed of cattle is comparatively unknown in the West though it is thought highly of in some of the older dairy districts.

Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa each contributed one or more Holsteins to the exhibit of this breed. Their total number was 33 head and while many famous animals were included the chief attraction was the great Colantha 4th

Johanna, who is known as the champion milk and butter cow of the world and who had her aristocratic stall arranged in the center of the amphitheater where she was on view at all hours to all people. Had she been housed with the other "common folk" of her kind she would probably not have attracted one-tenth the attention she received. A number of good herds had been entered but, as before stated, had been cut out by quarantine.

There were 20 head of Dutch Belted cattle in two herds in the show, one of which came from New Hampshire and the other from New York. These cattle are little known and their peculiar appearance served to attract the attention of all. They are jet black in color except that just behind the shoulders they are entirely surrounded by a broad white band. This color marking is wonderfully uniform. The band is always about the same width and white never appears upon an animal at any other place.

The great attraction of the cattle show so far as the sight seer was concerned was found in the 11 Kerry-Dexters. These had been recently imported from Kerry County, Ireland, and their chief value, so far as the writer could see, lay in the fact that they were a curiosity more than anything else. They are jet black in color, are armed with very sharp pointed and dangerous looking horns but are so very small in size that a full grown cow only measured in height about the same as would the hips of the man who led her. Think of a full grown cow whose height was only half that of the average man. These little cattle are very hardy and doubtless useful in County Kerry but would seem to promise little of value for American conditions.

## AMUSEMENT FEATURES.

Aside from the free ice cream cones which were given out at one of the booths, the amusement features were available to the average visitor only at certain periods—usually 4 o'clock p. m. and 8.30 p. m. of each day. The evening program was made up of parades of Kerry-Dexter cattle or some other breed, various songs in costume by the dairy maids who dressed to represent the countries whence came the cattle breeds on exhibition; a churning contest in which the old fashioned dasher churn competed with the modern revolving kind; a country circus which included trained pigs, sheep, cat, dog, and rooster, and then there was an exhibit by King Bill, a trained bull of no particular breed but of considerable intelligence.

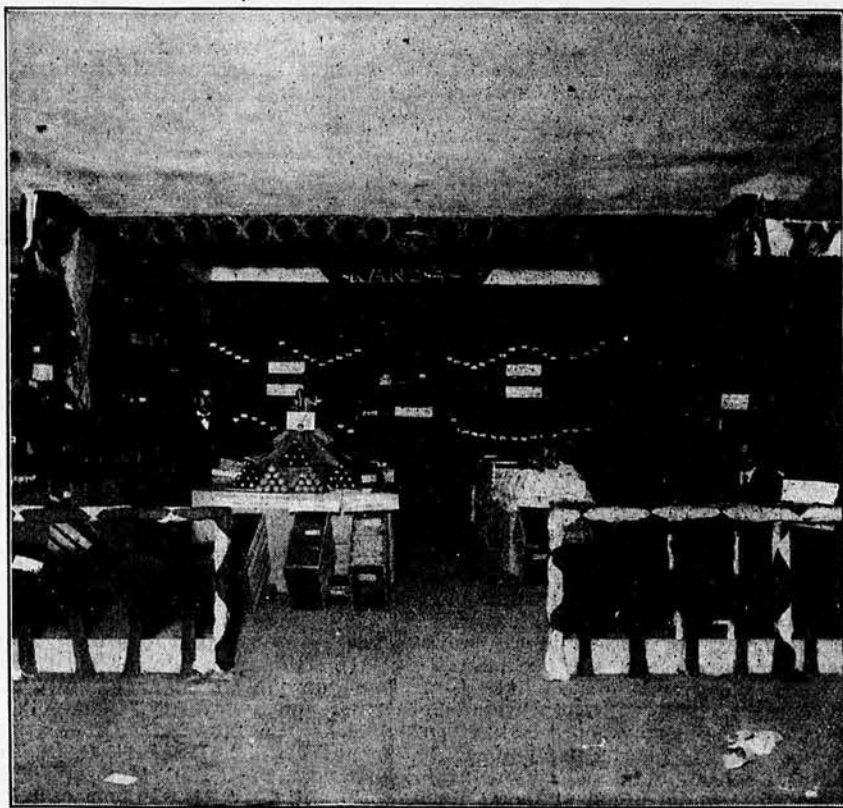
The third National Dairy show was a decidedly successful affair from every point of view and too much credit cannot be given to general manager A. J. Glover, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and J. A. Walker of 313 South Clinton St., Chicago, who knew exactly what to do and did it on time. Others of the officers are entitled to all credit but the burden falls on the two. It is questionable, however, whether the National Dairy Show would not better attain its chief object if held in some smaller city than Chicago. Its prime object must be educational and this, it seems to many, would be better accomplished if the show were held where it would be more readily accessible to rural rather than city people.

## Results of Students' National Contest in Judging Dairy Cattle, National Dairy Show, Dec. 3, 1908.

Teams from nine colleges participated in the contest in judging dairy cattle held in connection with the dairy show. These teams consisted of three men from each college and they judged four dairy breeds.

The colleges participating were A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Tex.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.; New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. Dak.; University of Minnesota, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn.; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

The winner of the sweepstakes trophies offered by the National Dairy Show Association and by Hoard's Dairyman, was the Iowa State College team with a total of 1,681 points out of a possible 2,100 points. The sec-



The Kansas exhibit at the National Dairy Exposition as collected and presided over by Prof. A. M. TenEyck of the Kansas State Agricultural College who is seated at the table.



# KANSAS FARMER

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**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

It is estimated that during the "open season" for quail which closed December 15, the 3,000 hunters of Shawnee county shot 30,000 of these friends of the farmer.

In presenting this the fifty-second number of KANSAS FARMER for the year 1908 the editors and the entire business force of the "old reliable" extend to every reader the compliments of the season. May "peace on earth and good will to men" be yours to enjoy.

This number completes the 46th volume of KANSAS FARMER. It will enter upon its 47th year with larger opportunities for usefulness than it has enjoyed in the past. It is the purpose to make it increasingly valuable in the promotion of the prosperity of the farmers of this great region.

The people of the United States consumed during the last fiscal year about 7,000,000,000 pounds of sugar. About one-fifth of this was produced in this country. Nearly two-thirds of the home production was beet sugar. Of the world's production of sugar 50.3 per cent is made from cane and 49.7 per cent from beets.

The forthcoming report on the mineral resources of the United States will show a total value of over \$2,000,000,000 for the year 1907. This is an increase of over 100 per cent in the ten years since 1897. With the returns from agriculture and from mining increasing at a rate several times greater than the increase in population there is no apparent good reason for anything but good times in this country.

The Idaho Experiment Station has published a report of its investigation of the "Alaska" wheat concerning which there was a great stir about harvest time last summer. While a pretty good article not apparently inferior to other Idaho wheat and yielding about equal to other varieties, the new variety seems to have no wonderful characteristics other than those

that have heretofore been described as pertaining to other wheats. It is not worth while to pay fancy prices for the seed.

W. H. Peters, a graduate of the 1908 class in animal husbandry department, Iowa State College, has just been appointed to the position of professor of animal husbandry in the Manitoba Agricultural College at a salary of \$1,800 to start on, to be increased to \$2,500 in the near future.

Among the suggestions reported as having been made to the Country Life Commission in the State of Washington some contained appeals for aid in irrigation, some wanted highways built, some wanted government endowed schools, some protection from the trusts, the middleman and the railroads and some asked federal aid and cooperation in suppressing liquor selling, while others expressed the belief that the commission can render no aid, that the farmer's remedy for his needs lies wholly within himself.

The officials of the United States department of agriculture who have in charge the work of stamping out the foot and mouth disease which has recently had a run in Michigan, New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania, report that in the first three states named the disease has disappeared and the work of disinfection has been practically completed. Animals to the total value of \$88,000 have been destroyed. Two-thirds of the value of these is paid by the United States and one-third has been assumed by the states.

The number of papers necessary to supply KANSAS FARMER family has become so great that with three big cylinder presses it requires nearly the entire week to print them. Copy for the next paper is all placed in the hands of the operators of the type setting machines by Monday evening of each week. But it is not possible to get out the entire edition by Thursday. The publication day has therefore been changed to Saturday. It is hoped that each subscriber will now get his paper not later than the date of publication.

William Allen White, one of the best writers in Kansas, under the title "The Old Order Changeth," will contribute to the American Magazine a series of political articles on present day conditions in political, social and industrial life. Mr. White aims to show that, through all the corruption seen in political life, the public really has been getting what it has aimed at. Mr. White is optimistic as to the results which have been achieved and those which yet may be, believing that the public, once wishing them, has always obtained them and always will.

The Kansas state board of health is untiring in its activities for the enforcement of the pure food law. This law provides penalties for short weights. It has brought trouble to fourteen grocers in Lawrence against whom Inspector John Kleinhans has filed complaints. It is well for persons who sell potatoes to observe that in Kansas a bushel of potatoes weighs 60 pounds. A peck of potatoes must therefore weigh 15 pounds. If measures are to be used it will be cheaper to give "Scripture measure" than to take chances of escaping John Kleinhans, to say nothing about the advantages of being at peace with conscience.

In January, 1906, a conference of dry farming experts and actual farmers in the arid districts of the West was called by the Governor of Colorado and the commercial bodies of Denver to discuss the problems then arising in the development of the dry farming districts. Instead of a scattering few enthusiasts assembling, as was believed would be the case, the attendance numbered 325 and the conference developed into a permanent movement under the official name of The Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress. Its first president, Mr. Fisher Harris of Salt Lake City, although having been furnished no sinews of war, created national interest in the work of the congress and the second congress was convened in Salt Lake City in January, 1908, with an enrollment of 650, including governors of western states, heads of federal and state agricultural departments, and actual farmers, who assembled from sixteen different states and territories to discuss the problems before the farmers in the arid quarters of the West. The third meeting of this congress will convene

at Cheyenne, Wyo., on Tuesday, February 23, 1909. It promises to be greater than either of its predecessors.

### A QUESTION OF DOGS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I keep a female dog to assist me with my farm work. I keep her shut up at certain times but I am bothered with my neighbors' dogs calling on her and making me much trouble chasing my stock while they wait. If I warn my neighbors, is it lawful to shoot the dogs when they molest my live stock? Would it help matters to have my dog operated on by a veterinarian or would they still call on her? Would like to know what is right that I may do it.  
Kansas Falls, Kan. J. A. LINN.

If you do not care to breed your dog it will be best to have her operated on as you suggest. This will probably remedy the trouble.

In Kansas a dog may do almost anything except to worry sheep without conflicting with the law. It is usually possible and is always better if possible to adjust such neighborhood matters without resort to litigation.

### A NEW BOOK ON VENTILATION.

A most convenient and valuable book has just been published by Prof. F. H. King, Madison, Wis., on "Ventilation for Dwellings, Rural Schools and Stables." Professor King is the author of several standard publications in which the principles of science are brought to bear on the solution of farm problems. His "Physics of Agriculture" is used as a text book in agricultural colleges and schools generally. It is a most valuable reference book.

His latest, the book on ventilation, shows how to have fresh, pure air in winter without greatly reducing the temperature. Thus, in a dairy stable arranged according to his system, when the temperature was —18° outside it was 11° above freezing or 43° inside and at the same time each cow was supplied 2,508 cubic feet of fresh air per hour.

The price of this book is 75 cents, which amount may be sent to the author, or to KANSAS FARMER and the book will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid.

### HUNTING ON RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It has often been claimed by hunters that they are allowed to hunt on the railroad right-of-way and the public wagon roads without the permission of the adjoining land owners. For the benefit of all will you please state the facts in your paper?  
Basehor, Kans. OTTO MEYER.

The Kansas game and fish law provides (Laws of 1905, chap. 267, sec. 11) as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to shoot, hunt or pursue any wild or game bird upon the occupied or improved premises of another, or upon any traveled or public road that adjoins any such occupied or improved premises, without first having obtained the written permission of the owner or the occupant of such premises."

This settles the question conclusively as to the public road. It ought also to apply to the railroad right-of-way. There is some question, however, whether the railroad right-of-way was thought of when the law was passed. It will be well to have enacted at the coming session of the legislature a brief amendment covering the railroad right-of-way through or adjacent to any person's premises.

### THE STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Great preparations are being made at the Kansas state agricultural college for the big state institute which will be in session December 28 to January 2. Several hundred boys from 14 to 20 years of age are being sent by local and county committees, all expenses paid.

Probably a hundred farmers' institute delegates will be there for the week, and then several hundred young men who did not win prizes will come at their own expense. In addition hundreds of the leading corn breeders, horse, cattle sheep and swine breeders of the state will be present.

The department of agriculture at Washington sends four of its best men, A. D. Shamel on "Corn," W. L. Spillman on "Farm Management," L. C. Miller on "Forestry," and P. M. Spelcher on "Roads." Other outside speakers will be Prof. H. R. Smith of Nebraska, Prof. F. B. Mumford of Missouri, Prof. W. L. Fraser and Prof. Wm. Detrick of Illinois. Six or eight men of the Kansas state agricultural college are also on the lecture program. The hour from 8 a. m. to 2.30

p. m. is devoted each day to judging corn and stock, handling dairy and creamery apparatus, judging poultry and then the ladies and girls have sessions from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. every day. It will be a great "Farmers' Week." Everybody is invited.

### "IN OLD QUIVIRA."

An attractive holiday book by Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter has just been issued by The Crane Company, Topeka. It is an ornate story founded on the expedition of Coronado about three and a half centuries ago into what is now Kansas. The Spaniards in Mexico had looted rich communities in Mexico and farther south. They had been told of a great northern province called Quivira and the seven cities of Cibola. Lured by the hope of gain were some; ambitious to extend the dominion of Spain were others; while the pious Catholic father hoped to carry the message of the church to peoples who knew it not.

The story of the expedition is told without its tiresome details, but with a brilliant setting of its tales of intrigue, of tragedy and of love. It is a charming Christmas story which is appreciated especially by those familiar with the little that is known of Coronado's expedition which probably entered what is now Kansas east of the 100th meridian, crossed to the Arkansas at the nearest point, followed that river to the extremity of its great northern bend, crossed the divide to the Smoky and followed down to the vicinity of Manhattan.

The seven cities were found to be but ordinary Indian settlements. There was no wealth but the rich lands and abundance of game. The good priest remained to teach the children of the prairies, but was murdered by neighboring hostiles.

The course of the outward march and of the forlorn return is but indefinitely determinable but the interest in the human coloring of the story as told by Mrs. McCarter does not suffer from the lack of complete historical setting.

### IMPROVEMENT OF WATERWAYS.

That the navigable waterways of the United States will presently be so improved as to render their use safe and profitable thereby reducing transportation charges is becoming apparent. For the promotion of such improvement the National Rivers and Harbors Congress held its annual session at Washington recently. In the opening sessions the idea was advanced that the government should put forth a huge bond issue to cover immediate work in the improvement of waterways. Speaker Cannon, however, in his address upon the subject threw some cold water on this subject by saying that he would oppose it. Notwithstanding the speaker's declaration the congress adopted resolutions urging that bonds of the government be issued to an amount of five hundred million dollars, to be sold from time to time in such quantities as may be necessary and the proceeds to be used exclusively in the payment of such river and harbor work as shall be authorized, the provisions for the issuance of the bonds to be similar to those authorizing the bonds for the construction of the Panama Canal. It was further urged that Congress at this session authorize the completion of such river and harbor projects heretofore entered upon as are of such character as to fit into and carry into effective use any larger, comprehensive and connected waterways system that may subsequently be adopted.

The creation of a commission was urged to study the waterways of the world, and to bring in a full, detailed and comprehensive plan and policy of waterway improvement. The motto of the congress is "A policy not a project," and there is evidence that the members are united in the plan of forwarding no particular project, but in urging a more liberal governmental policy toward waterway improvement.

### ALFALFA FED BEEF.

Several years ago, Guilford Dudley, a prominent citizen of Topeka, owner of a fine alfalfa farm near the capital city, demonstrated by actual experience the great value of alfalfa in the ration of full-fed steers. To prove to his friends that the beef produced on such ration is excellent for the table as well as profitable for the feeder Mr. Dudley invited thirty of his male friends to a banquet of which his beef fattened with alfalfa and corn was the leading dish. The excellence of the beef was amply proven. Mr. Dudley has joined the great majority, but the making of prime beef on the ration



whose efficacy he demonstrated has become a standard method in Kansas.

That alfalfa has great excellence for the production of beef is further illustrated by the results observed in Argentina, South America, by Prof. Herbert W. Mumford of the University of Illinois as reported by Arthur J. Bill. Professor Mumford found that alfalfa is grown in most parts of the Argentina cattle country but not to anything like the extent to which it can be grown. It is known that it will grow well for ten years and it is believed a fair stand will be maintained for forty years if not pastured too close. Modern machinery is used in some instances in baling and stacking this crop.

A fine illustration of the value of alfalfa is seen in the experience of the manager of a 55,000-acre ranch, all in alfalfa. This much now actually supports more cattle than the 140,000 acres of the original alfalfa ranch in the native grass when this man took the place thirteen years ago. The alfalfa had much more than doubled the production of the land. Some cattle that are bred upon the native grass land are shipped to the alfalfa country to finish; at the monthly charge per head of stock, the alfalfa returns \$7 to \$9 per acre per year.

It requires from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 acres of good alfalfa well cared for to support one steer and two sheep. This means 4,000 to 4,800 cattle and twice as many sheep per league of 6,672 acres. This seems equivalent to a steer per acre.

Knowing the great increase in yield and remarkable richness of alfalfa in protein, the most costly kind of food in a balanced ration, yet the wonderful significance of this crop cannot be understood unless it is remembered that in Argentina beef cattle are brought to the highest flesh and finish on grass and alfalfa alone without any grain.

#### COUNTRY LIFE DEMANDS.

In discussing the needs of farmers along the lines of inquiry by the President's "Farmers' Uplift Commission," John M. Stahl, Legislative Agent of the Farmers' National Congress, suggests as follows:

"1. They need better schools everywhere in the rural districts, particularly in the South, better school houses, longer terms and better paid teachers.  
"2. They need better roads and they want the national government help to make them.

"There is an almost unanimous demand for postal savings banks.

"4. The farmers everywhere are exceedingly urgent in their demand for a parcels post system.

"In this connection it is well to consider the resolutions adopted at the recent annual session of the National Grange. Those resolutions declared in favor of federal appropriation for highway improvement; establishment of rural and general parcels post; of postal savings banks; defeat of the ship subsidy legislation; the election of United States senators by direct vote; liberal appropriations for establishment of farm schools; and a thorough revision of the tariff, to protect the farmer and his products from such unjust burdens as are now put upon them by the trusts."

For the purpose of forwarding these purposes Mr. Stahl urges that the most powerful influence that can be brought to bear on legislators, state or national, is a stream of letters from voters. And not so very many letters are required. A congressman will "sit up and take notice" if he gets a dozen letters about a certain thing from the voters in his district.

He says: "Brother farmer, 'thou art the man!' It is YOU that should write to the members of your legislature and your congressman and senators. Do not think that your neighbor is the only one that has a duty in this regard. Be sure to write yourself—and then urge your neighbors to write."

To counteract any feeling of timidity on the part of those who are uncertain of their ability to write a letter in the best form Mr. Stahl urges:

"Don't hesitate because your penmanship may not be pretty of your grammar as straight as your corn rows. Your ideas are all right and that you write is the important fact to the congressman or senator. That you write to him is what counts and grammar, penmanship and spelling are strictly non-essentials. They don't count when it comes to vote.

"The time to do a thing is right now—if not sooner. Once more, let us do our feeding and currying before breakfast."

#### First National Horticultural Congress.

With the stamp of success on every detail, the first national horticultural congress was opened in Council Bluffs' new auditorium, Monday, Dec. 14. Under the roof of this huge building were concentrated samples of horticultural products from every section of the United States. This array of good things to eat represented not only an almost inestimable intrinsic value, but also the result of efforts made by the human race to improve the natural gifts received on being born into the world.

The congress is a Council Bluffs idea, conceived by Council Bluffs people, backed largely by Council Bluffs and Pottawatomie county capital and placed on a solid basis by the executive ability of Council Bluffs business men, assisted by able lieutenants throughout the country. In recognition of the importance of this congress first the attention and then the interest of horticulturists all over the country was secured. They have seen fit to spend time and money in sending their products to Council Bluffs for show purposes. The show continued throughout the week, closing Saturday night. The city donned its gala array and the business section of the town presented a pleasing color scheme of red, white and blue.

J. P. Hess, W. S. Kulline, G. W. Reye and F. L. Reed all of Council Bluffs, Ia., were the officers and chief promoters of the scheme and while the movement has only been conceived in the past two months and the building which is one hundred and twenty feet by eighty and of brick for permanent use erected in six weeks, their efforts have been crowned with perfect success. They received the hearty aid and cooperation of the entire population of Council Bluffs, especially by the state of Iowa and by men over the entire United States who are prominent in horticulture.

The building was lavishly decorated with flowers, palms and vines and presented a beautiful setting for the extensive display of fruits. Principal among the decorations was a floral piece composed of more than twenty varieties of flowers and thousands of individuals. It was twelve feet square

known as the two greatest fruit valleys of the West.

Maryland had a beautiful exhibit and included in it an extensive and instructive display of nuts. The Maryland experiment station is endeavoring to encourage the growing of nuts in the state but its worth this year was hampered by a failure of the nut crop. Prof. Close had charge.

Mr. Keeline was elected president of the congress for the ensuing year and the same will be held next winter in Council Bluffs.

#### Cottonseed Meal and Linseed Oil Meal as Feeding Stuff.

W. C. WHEELER.

Concentrated feeds, or concentrates as they are commonly called, are those feeds which contain a large amount of nutriment in a small weight of material. The roughages or coarse feeds, on the other hand, contain a much larger amount of crude fiber of which only a small per cent is digestible. All ruminant animals require a certain amount of bulk in their rations in order that the physiological processes of digestion may proceed in a normal manner. Whenever it is desired to fatten animals for market, however, considerable use must be made of the more concentrated feeds in order that the animal may be able to secure a large amount of nutrient material in a short space of time and thus make large daily gains in weight.

The various cereal grains have been most commonly used as the concentrate portion of the rations for fattening animals and corn is the most important of these grains for this purpose. In these cereal grains the proteids, the carbohydrates and the fats are of the most valuable character. They contain only a medium amount of the proteid material, however, ranging from 8 per cent to 14 per cent; a low percentage of fat and a very large amount of carbohydrate material, mainly pure starch. They are all high in percentage of digestibility, but owing to the fact that they are so rich in starch, are nearly always what are called unbalanced rations or feeds in themselves.

In times when corn and other cereals are not very high in price, we have much less of inquiry as to a more

#### KING CORN.

The following toast of J. F. Cunningham, editor of the Ohio Farmer, was delivered at the Corn Show at Ohio State University:

"Indian corn—the king of American farm crops; an inspiration to the husbandman when its first green streaks of promise appear upon the fresh ground of the springtime; a solace of the heated season when its rustling blades whisper prophecies of benefits to come; a reward for diligence, industry and good judgment when the tented field shows that the harvest is garnered and the sheltering husk holds forth its autumn treasurer of white and gold."

and presented the words, "National Horticultural Congress," and underneath a "horn of plenty," consisting of white immortelles and spilling out an abundance of fruit. Electric lights set off the effect. A small American flag completed the design and the value was placed at \$200. Over \$800 were expended in the decoration.

A long list of implements, buggies and other valuable articles were donated for prizes and the principal spray machinery manufacturers maintained an exhibit and display amplified by lectures and demonstrations given by the Iowa Horticultural Extension man, Prof. G. R. Bliss. The Iowa agricultural college also maintained a domestic science department where Miss Jessie M. Austin demonstrated the cooking of fruits.

The Iowa exhibit was in charge of J. W. Murphy of Glenwood, B. Stuart and F. O. Harrington of Des Moines and contained over 200 varieties and 900 plates. Iowa took first for state exhibit.

The Utah fruit was in charge of Prof. Northrup of the university and the exhibit also included honey, nuts, dried fruit and preserves. Ten thousand dollars worth of trophies added to the display.

The Colorado exhibit came from Delta on the western slope and was in charge of H. J. Baird of Delta and Dr. A. E. Miller of Austin.

The fruit from Idaho was in charge of Silas Wilson and Captain Shawhan and consisted solely of apples grown under irrigation. They made a great demonstration and exhibit of their method of packing which is a prime factor in obtaining the price they receive. The same may be said of the Washington exhibit. Council Valley of Idaho and Wenatchee Valley, Washington, were most prominent in their respective state exhibits and are

economical use of the various feeding stuffs, but when corn is soaring about 60 cents per bushel and other feeds in proportion, the most economical use of the various nutrients becomes a very important matter.

The great interest being taken in the use of cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal by those feeding animals for market at the present time is an indication of this forced necessity for more economical feeding.

These concentrates are byproducts resulting from the extraction of commercial oils from cottonseed and the flaxseed. Hulled cottonseed contains about 30 per cent of protein and 30 per cent of oil; the flaxseed contains about 22 per cent protein and 35 per cent oil. The oil is extracted from these seeds by pressure or by some solvent and the resulting cake becomes the cottonseed cake and linseed cake of commerce. The highest grade of cottonseed cake, or meal, which is only the cake ground up, contains from 40 per cent to 42 per cent of crude protein and 7 per cent to 9 per cent crude fat. This cottonseed meal may be adulterated by the admixture of a greater or less amount of the tough, black hulls of the seed, and in some of the newer methods of extraction these hulls are not removed at all. Cakes of this kind are necessarily of lower feeding value from the large amount of indigestible crude fiber which they contain. Users of cottonseed cake and meal should familiarize themselves with the different grades of these products.

Linseed oil cake, or meal, is known as "old process" and "new process" meals. The old process meal has had the oil extracted by pressure only; the "new process" uses naphtha as a solvent of the oil. It results in a more perfect extraction so that "new process" meal contains only 3 per cent fat while the old process contains about 8

#### Be Our County Representative.

During the winter months when business is slack, you can earn a handsome salary soliciting subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER, the oldest and most reliable farm paper published in the Southwest. If you have a horse and buggy, why not arrange to begin work at once. For any subscriptions you secure you will be well compensated. Many agricultural paper solicitors are making from \$75.00 to \$150.00 per month. You can do the same. To any young man not permanently employed this work will lay the foundation for a better position in the commercial business. It's an education for any young man. Write KANSAS FARMER to-day for full particulars.

per cent. It is generally considered likewise that the heat necessary to rid the cake of the naphtha renders the proteid material less digestible. Old process oil meal is preferable for feeding purposes for these reasons.

The flaxseed contains also a substance called "mucilage" which swells up and forms a slippery mass having a very beneficial physical effect upon the digestive tract of most animals.

In considering these two cakes or meals as concentrates for cattle feeding, their value in comparison with corn is a common subject of inquiry. They should be considered as supplements of corn and it will be found that a small proportion of either added to a corn ration will generally increase the efficiency of the combined ration. It is very seldom profitable to use large quantities of either in the ration. Their function is to introduce in a very small compass a large amount of highly digestible proteid material into the ration. Ordinarily the use of alfalfa or clover hay as a roughage supplies all the protein required to balance a corn ration, but with corn as high in price as at present, a little cottonseed or linseed meal will be a desirable addition to the ration. Where prairie hay, corn stover, kafir corn fodder or other carbonaceous roughages are used it will be folly to attempt to feed without the use of one or the other of these two protein concentrates. Where cattle are to be given a short feed it may be desirable to feed as high as five or six pounds of cottonseed daily per steer, but ordinarily three pounds a day should be the limit, especially if alfalfa forms a portion of the roughage.

That cottonseed is decidedly an unsafe feed for swine has been the unanimous verdict of our various experiment stations. There will be no danger to hogs following cattle receiving a reasonable amount of the meal unless it is so carelessly fed that considerable quantities are scattered about on the ground under the feed troughs. No such precautions are necessary with the linseed oil meal and for the feeding of all classes of animals and under all conditions it is the better feed of the two.

Those who have bred for fall litters of pigs are now confronted with the proposition of weaning them. Pigs that have been properly managed that were farrowed in September have long since learned to eat and should be taking food sufficient to make them more or less independent of the dam. If they have been taught to eat regularly and given good food, there will be no difficulty at all in weaning them and they will pass from depending upon their dam for a living to rustling for themselves without any setback in their growth whatever. Of course, if the pigs have not been taught to eat regularly a sufficiency for maintaining their growth, they should not be separated from their dam until such habit is acquired. The method of weaning will depend entirely upon circumstances. If pigs are so little dependent upon the sow that she is gaining flesh rapidly, they may be taken from her abruptly without injury to either. However, if she is still milking considerably it would be well to let the pigs return to her once a day for two or three days. Some practice taking a part of the litter away at a time, leaving the weaker ones until they are sufficiently strong to cope with the stronger ones. It is best to separate the pigs from their dam far enough that no communication between them can be had. The habit of leaving litters to run with the dams until the sow is suckled so thinly as to reel when she walks is a poor one. The best hog raisers never permit their brood sows to become very thin in flesh.







fifth, Newton, Ind., \$10; sixth, Armour, Neb., \$5.50.

The National Corn Exposition sweepstakes were widely distributed, but resulted as follows:

Sweepstakes, open to winners of first premiums in northern zone, Iowa, on ten ear corn classes: First, M. A. Newell, Ia., \$30.

Sweepstakes, open to winners of first premiums in central zone, Iowa, on ten ear corn classes: First, Lenus Hagglund, Essex, Ia., Red Polled calf.

Sweepstakes, competition limited to ten ear prize winning corn exhibits in northern and central zones in Iowa: First, Lenus Hagglund, Essex, Ia., \$200.

Sweepstakes, open to winner of first premium in northern zone, Iowa, in single ear corn classes: First, G. B. Hutchinson, West Branch, Ia., Red Polled calf.

Sweepstakes, open to winners of first premium in central zone, Iowa, in single ear corn classes: First, F. W. McClain, Emerson, Ia., Red Polled calf.

Sweepstakes, open to winners of first premiums in Kansas in ten ear corn classes: First, J. H. Haney, Oswego, Kan., \$100.

Sweepstakes, open to winners of first premiums in Nebraska in ten ear corn classes: First, Lee Smith & Son, De Soto, Neb., \$100.

Sweepstakes, Nebraska cash supplemental premium: Several awards made.

Sweepstakes to winners in class A for states in northern zone, ten ears yellow dent: First, George M. Ales, Newell, Ia., \$30; second, E. H. Martin, Elkhorn, S. D., \$15; third, William Toole & Son, Baraboo, Wis., \$10.

Sweepstakes to winners in class A for states in northern zone, ten ears other than yellow dent: First, George M. Ales, Newell, Ia., \$30; second, John Peters, Madison, Wis., \$15.

Sweepstakes to winners in class B for states in northern zone, single ear any color: First, R. M. Gunn, Buckingham, Ia., \$75.

Sweepstakes to winners in class A for states in western zone, ten ears dent corn any variety: First, Clayton Snyder, Crook, Colo., \$75; second, E. E. Erickson, Haxtum, Colo., \$50; third, Paul Holmquist, Haxtum, Colo., \$50; fifth, A. M. Axelson, Haxtum, Colo., \$5.

Sweepstakes to winners in class A for states in north central zone, ten ears dent corn any variety: First, Lee Smith & Son, De Soto, Neb., \$50; second, Harvey Grey, Galveston, Ind., \$50.

Sweepstakes to winners in class B for states in north central zone, ten ears dent corn any variety: First, Russell Webb, Lakeport, Ill., \$75.

Sweepstakes to winners in class A for states in south central zone, ten ears dent corn any variety: First, L. B. Clure, Franklin, Ind., \$150; second, W. H. Roe & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., \$125.

Sweepstakes to winners in class A for states in southern zone, ten ears corn any variety: First, J. R. Overstreet, Franklin, Ind., \$35.

Sweepstakes, winners, class A, states of southern zone, ten ears any variety: First, J. M. Randolph, Orlando, Okla., \$35.

Sweepstakes, winners, class B, southern zone, single ear any color: First, J. M. Wheelcheal, Gainesville, Ga., \$75.

Sweepstakes, winners, class E, northern zone, best half bushel wheat: First, Richard Hayward, Bay City, Mich., \$120; second, Harry Marthaler, Beaver Dam, Wis., \$75; third, Earl Scott, Mount Vernon, S. D., \$70; fourth, L. Lambertson, Warren, Minn., \$25.

Sweepstakes, winners, class E, western zone, best half bushel wheat: First, W. W. Lamont, Rocky Ford, Colo., \$75; second, George Freemyer, Haxtum, Colo., \$70; third, A. R. Whitely, Cheyenne, Wyo., \$35.

Sweepstakes, winners, class E, central zone, best half bushel wheat: First, J. L. Keckley, Marysville, O., \$125; third, A. O. Block, Sidney, Ill., \$125.

Sweepstakes, winners, class E, southern zone, best half bushel wheat: First, R. M. Squires, Lexington, Ky., \$75; second, A. L. Duncan, Eminence, Ky., \$25.

Sweepstakes, winners, class G, northern zone, best half bushel oats: First, Harry Marthaler, Beaver Dam, Wis., \$140; second, A. W. Jewett, Mason, Mich., \$100; third, D. Van Sickle, Warren, Minn., \$50; fourth, Jens Johnson, Beresford, S. D., \$25; fifth, A. W. Meeken, Fond du Lac, Wis., \$25; sixth, P. L. Riegel, Rochester, Minn., \$15.

Sweepstakes, winners, class G, western zone, best half bushel oats: First, A. R. Whitley, Cheyenne, Wyo., \$100; second, Carl Westersen, Clattie, Colo., \$80; third, S. D. Starbrick, Winchester, Ind., \$25; fourth, Haxtum club, Haxtum, Colo., \$12.50; fifth, W. W. Lamb, Rocky Ford, Colo., \$10.

Sweepstakes, winners, class G, central zone, best half bushel oats: First, W. S. Minnis, Sharpsburg, Ill., \$175; third, Fred McCulloch, Hartwich, Ia., \$75; fourth, A. H. Powell, Newark, O., \$25; fifth, August Rahn, Florence, Kan., \$12.50.

Sweepstakes, winners, class G, southern zone, best half bushel oats: Second, Melvin D. Legren, Essex, Ia., \$25; fourth, H. F. Massman, Romney, Tex., \$5.

Sweepstakes, winners, Jr. A class, twenty-four of all states except Nebraska and Iowa, ten ears corn any color: First, Ruth E. Kerlin, Franklin, Ind., \$100.

Sweepstakes, winners, Jr. A-N class, five of northern zone, Iowa only, ten ears corn any color: First, H. McArthur, Mason City, Ia., \$80.

Sweepstakes, winners, Jr. A-C class, five of central zone of Iowa, ten ears corn any color: First, Archie T. Calner, Malvern, Ia., \$125.

Sweepstakes, winners, Jr. A class, five of central zone of Iowa, ten ears corn any color: First, Archie T. Calner, Malvern, Ia., \$80.

Sweepstakes, winners, Jr. A-E12 class, eastern zone of Nebraska only: First, Seymour Smith, De Soto, Neb., \$110.

Sweepstakes, winners, Jr. A12 class, eastern and western zones of Nebraska only: First, Seymour Smith, De Soto, Neb., \$110.

Grand champion sweepstakes, junior division, open to the world; competition limited to ten ear prize winning exhibits in junior classes: First, Seymour Smith, De Soto, Neb., \$250; second, Ruth E. Kerlin, Franklin, Ind., \$175.

Sweepstakes, winners, S class, best exhibit by public schools in classifications above, open to the world: First, Gretna public school, Gretna, Neb., \$500.

Open to the World.

Fifty ears corn, any variety: First Johnson County Corn club, Franklin, Ind., \$515 (corn-sheller); second, Ray F. Bennett, Ames, Ia., \$10; third, Sherman Township Corn club, Elliott, Ia., \$10; fourth, John Sandberg, Whiting, Ia., \$8; fifth, Lee Smith, De Soto, Neb., \$8; sixth, J. R. Crookshank, Browning, Mo., \$5.

Fifty ears of corn, any color: First Johnson County Corn club, Franklin, Ind., \$400 (corn-sheller); second, Hope (Ind. Corn club), Hope, Ind., \$100; third, Lee Smith, De Soto, Neb., \$10; fourth, Elliott Corn club, Elliott, Ia., \$8; fifth, Samuel Mutt, Frank Worland, G. F. Mountjoy, Charles Cobud, \$8; sixth, H. R. Scott, Tarkio, Mo., \$5.

Fifty ears corn, any color: First, Johnson County Corn club, Franklin, Ind., \$40; second, Lee Smith, De Soto, Neb., \$100; third, Charles W. Cooser, Malvern, Ia., \$10; fourth, White River Township Corn club, Franklin, Ind., \$8; fifth, H. R. Scott, Tarkio, Mo., \$8; sixth, Orville Maynor, Tipton, Ind., \$5.

Fifty ears corn, any color: First, White River Township Corn club, Franklin, Ind., \$400; second, Whiting Corn club, Whiting, Ia., \$100; third, P. Thomas Overstreet, Franklin, Ind., \$10; fifth, Bondurant Corn club, Bondurant, Ia., \$8; sixth, August Leaders, Charles Leaders, Louis Leaders, John Leaders, \$5.

Twenty ears corn, any color: First, L. B. Clure, Franklin, Ind., \$500; second, L. M. Voller, Hope, Ind., \$110; third, E. F. Springs, Adah, Minn., \$10; fourth, J. E. Henry, Mount Zion, Ill., \$8; fifth, H. M. Stout, Trafalgar, Ind., \$8; sixth, J. D. Whitesides, Franklin, Ind., \$5.

International Harvester Co. Special.

Twenty ears corn, any color: First, Ray Refern, New London, Ia., \$160; second, Ray F. Bennett, Ames, Ia., \$150; third, C. R. Bishop, Altoona, Ia., \$150; fourth, H. M. Stout, Trafalgar, Ind., \$100.

Ten ears dent corn, exhibited by a woman: First, Mrs. G. W. Dunseth, Waverly, Ill., \$600.

Great Western Special.

Twenty ears corn, any variety: First, George R. Overstreet, Franklin, Ind., Great Western manure spreader; second, E. E. Minis, Taylorville, Ill., Great Western gasoline engine; third, Harry Tilson, Franklin, Ind., Great Western corn separator.

Independent Harvester Special.

Indiana.

Twenty ears corn, any color: First, J. B. Henry, Mount Zion, Ill., \$235; second, B. H. Tucker, Greenwood, Ill., \$125.

Twenty ears Minnesota corn: First, H. P. Hansen, Albert Lea, Minn., \$25.

Twenty ears Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent corn: First, Martin George, Triumph, Minn., \$25.

Ten ears Doerr's yellow dent corn: First, Whitney Bros., Trenton, Mo., \$50.

Best half bushel of wheat: First, W. W. Lamont, Rocky Ford, Colo., \$50; second, George Freemyer, Haxtum, Colo., \$10; third, A. M. Axelson, Haxtum, Colo., \$8; fourth, E. H. Grubb, Carhuedale, Colo., \$4.

Best half bushel wheat: First, W. H. Young, Athens, Ill., \$85; second, W. D. Young, Fancy Prairie, Ill., \$8; third, J. D. Frimmon, Jr., Athens, Ill., \$7; fourth, W. E. Minnis, Taylorville, Ill., \$6.

Barley, Open to World.

Best half bushel barley: First, Harry Marthaler, Beaver Dam, Wis., \$70; second, Richard Hayward, Bay City, Mich., \$40; third, J. W. Thomas, Warren, Minn., \$27; fourth, A. W. Jewett, Mason City, Mich.

Eastern Zone.

Best half bushel of oats: First, N. H. Brewer, Hockaman, Conn., \$30.

Kafir Corn, Open to World.

Best ten ears kafir corn: First, Monroe Riggs, Altamont, Kan., \$18; second, Fred Waltje, Anthony, Kan., \$10; third, Hugh A. Randall, Guthrie, Okla., \$5; fourth, James Thompson, Rockwell, Tex., \$3.75; fifth, C. J. Barnhisser, Franklin, Ind., \$3; sixth, E. F. Massman, Romney, Tex., \$3.

Rye, Open to World.

Best half bushel rye: First, A. W. Jewett, Mason City, Mich., \$32; second, C. P. Pecinovsky, Protivin, Ia., \$15; third, H. P. Rippen, Wis., \$8.

Early Sweet Corn, Open to World.

Best ten ears early sweet corn, any variety: First, N. Howard Brewer, Hockaman, Conn., \$25; second, Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis., \$15; third, J. W. Beckman, Kokato, Minn., \$7.50; fourth, John Henderson, Kokato, Minn., \$6.75; fifth, Emil Ek, Kokato, Minn., \$5.50; sixth, George W. Dunseth, Waverly, Ill., \$3.75.

Late Sweet Corn, Open to World.

Best ten ears late sweet corn, any variety: First, H. J. Switzer, Indianapolis, Ia., \$18; second, L. T. Powers, Sterling, Ill., \$10; third, C. E. Malone, Atlantic, Ia., \$10; fourth, J. L. Keckley, Marysville, O., \$5; fifth, R. Thomas Overstreet, Franklin, Ind., \$3.

White Popcorn, Open to World.

Best twenty ears white popcorn, any variety: First, S. J. Ripley, Belleville, Ill., \$20; second, C. E. Malone, Atlantic, Ia., \$18; third, George W. Dunseth, Waverly, Ill., \$10; fourth, S. J. Black, Washburn, Ill., \$8; fifth, Thomas Overstreet, Franklin, Ind., \$7.50; sixth, L. B. Clure, Franklin, Ind., \$5.

Red Popcorn, Open to World.

Twenty ears red popcorn, any variety: First, H. T. Lake, Raseville, S. D., \$15; second, L. B. Clure, Franklin, Ind., \$10; third, Adnold Martin, Du Bois, Neb., \$8; fourth, C. E. Russell, Monmouth, Ill., \$8; fifth, Miss Anna Mail, Du Bois, Neb., \$6.50; sixth, C. E. Malone, Atlantic, Ia., \$5; seventh, Fairview Farm Seed Company, Sidel, Ill., \$3.75; eighth, Joe Hans, Jefferson, Wis., \$3.75; ninth, Will N. Schenck, Sac City, Ia., \$3.75; tenth, George W. Glanz, Keota, Ia., \$3.75.

Peck of Seed, Open to World.

Peck of seed: First, Marsa Farm Company, Warren, Minn., \$75; second, L. R. Jebel, Madison, Wis., \$40; third, John Ellis, Hillsboro, Ind., \$35.

Clover, Open to World.

Three inch sheaf: First, Miss Anna Martin, Du Bois, Neb., \$70; second, Arnold Martin, Du Bois, Neb., \$10; third, A. H. Powell, Newark, O., \$5.

Bale Clover, Open to World.

Bale red clover: First, Charles Leaders, Fort Crook, Neb., \$100; second, A. O. Black, Sidney, Ill., \$20; third, W. F. Helma, Belleville, Ill., \$4.

Timothy, Open to World.

Peck of seed: First, H. P. West, Rippon, Wis., \$75; second, J. M. Dunmire & Son, Scotland, S. D., \$25; third, Fairview Farm Seed Company, Sidel, Ill., \$10.

Timothy Sheaf, Open to World.

Three inch sheaf: First, Chris Smith, Buncheon, Mo., \$75; third, Fred McCulloch, Hartwich, Ia., \$10.

Bale of Timothy, Open to World.

Bale of timothy: First, John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan., \$100; second, E. E. Shies, Meriden, Idaho, \$75; third, August Leader, Fort Crook, Neb., \$40.

Alfalfa Seed, Open to World.

Peck of seed alfalfa: First, A. W. Andrews, Parma, Idaho, \$75; second, George Snodgrass, Caldwell, Idaho, \$50; third, W. T. Haumont, Alton, Neb., \$5.

Alfalfa in Sheaf, Open to World.

Best three inch sheaf alfalfa: First, H. R. Scott, Tarkio, Mo., \$75; second, Witham James, Dorchester, Neb., \$20; third, H. J. James, Dorchester, Neb., \$2.

Bale Alfalfa, Open to World.

Bale alfalfa: First, Phil Frazier, Fort Crook, Neb., \$250; second, H. R. Scott, Tarkio, Mo., \$75; third, David Jeffries, Meriden, Idaho, \$10.

Largest and Best Ear of Corn, Open to World.

Largest and best ear corn: First, George Stainbrook, Franklin, Ind., \$10; second, Harry Allen, Franklin, Ind., \$7.50; third, Harry Settle, De Soto, Neb., \$6.

Smallest Well Developed Ear of Corn, Open to World.

Smallest well developed ear dent corn, consistent with normal development: First, Joshua Bell, Underwood, Ia., \$10; second, C. H. Dearmont, Mount City, Mo., \$6.

ALFALFA AWARDS.

Idaho, Missouri and Nebraska won the awards for alfalfa at the National Corn exposition.

These awards are among the most notable which were offered and the exhibits which won show distinctly that the perfection in growing may be attained in widely separated climates. Idaho won on a plant which produced seed, Missouri on a sheaf

and Nebraska on a bale. The last named prize was the hard one to win, as it was necessary to have the wonderful grass baled without losing much of the foliage. This Nebraska succeeded in doing and Phil Frazier of Fort Crook, within a stone's throw of Omaha, won the prize of \$250.

The National Dairy Show.

(Continued from page 1287.)

ond highest score was made by the team from the University of Nebraska with 1,645 points; third highest by the team from the University of Minnesota with 1,616 points.

Special trophies were offered by the following breed associations: The American Jersey Cattle Club; the Holstein-Friesian Association of America; The American Guernsey Cattle Club; the Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America. These trophies were offered for the best team work in the respective breeds.

The Jersey trophy was won by the University of Nebraska on a score of 497 points out of a possible 600 points. The second highest score was made by the Iowa State College was 485 points, and third highest by the Ohio State University team with 460 points.

The Holstein-Friesian trophy was won by the team from the New York State College of Agriculture on a score of 515 points out of a possible 600 points. The second highest score was made by the team from the University of Minnesota with 495 points, and third highest the University of Nebraska with 470 points.

The Guernsey trophy was won by the Iowa State College team on a score of 505 points out of a possible 600 points. The team making the second highest score was from the Ohio State University with 470 points, and third highest the A. & M. College of Texas with 450.

The Dutch Belted trophy was won by the Iowa State College team on a score of 271 points out of a possible 300. The team with the second highest score was from the University of Missouri with 247 points, and third highest the New York State College of Agriculture team with 242 points.

The Ayrshire trophy was not competed for on account of the lack of an exhibit of Ayrshire cattle.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZE.

The sweepstakes prize offered by National Dairy Show Association for the individual doing the best judging in all classes was won by F. D. Hawk of the Iowa State College, with 604 points out of a possible 700 points. The second highest score was made by J. H. Gramlich of the University of Nebraska with 593 points, and third highest R. F. Miller, A. & M. College of Texas with 570.

The individuals doing the best judging in the different breeds for which no prizes were offered are as follows: Jerseys—J. H. Gramlich, University of Nebraska, 195 points out of a possible 200.

Holstein-Friesian—R. L. Lewis, New York State College of Agriculture, 200 points out of a possible 200.

Guernseys—M. D. Moore, Ohio State University, 200 points out of a possible 200.

Dutch Belted—H. F. Patterson, Iowa State College, 97 points out of a possible 100.

Kansas State Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The next annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association



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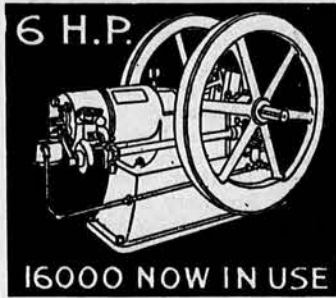
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and Nebraska on a bale. The last named prize was the hard one to win, as it was necessary to have the wonderful grass baled without losing much of the foliage. This Nebraska succeeded in doing and Phil Frazier of Fort Crook, within a stone's throw of Omaha, won the prize of \$250.

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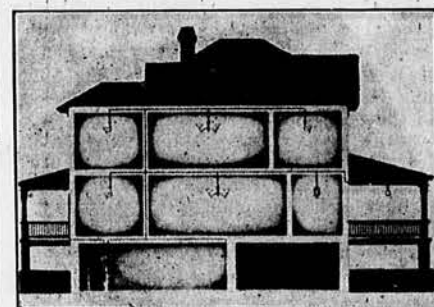
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tion marks the close of the second decade of its existence and usefulness.

Secretary H. A. Heath announces that the twentieth annual meeting will be held in the State House, Supreme Court Chambers, Topeka, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 11, 12, 13, 1909. In his notice to members he says:

"You are cordially invited as well as earnestly urged to be present, also requested to add a few new members. Your executive committee have prepared an unusually excellent program and have important business matters for consideration at this meeting. The program will appear in the farm and daily press previous to the meeting. The executive committee want our Kansas Breeders' Directory brought up to date so that any corrections in address, class of stock, etc., may be made for reference and for that purpose I enclose blanks which please fill out and return as soon as possible, as we want our membership rolls perfect before the convening of our association and the Legislature.

"In forwarding your report to me, please state, if possible, that you will be present at the meeting and banquet."



# FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY  
Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

## How to Secure Seed Corn.

I send you my method of producing seed corn. I think it far superior to any other method so far tried, and as you are the head and shoulders of all that stands for advanced corn culture, I send you my method, believing that you will do more to have it adopted than any other person. Please let me have your criticism and oblige.

"As ye sow, so shall ye reap." This being true of corn, as well as other things we sow, we at once see the great necessity of sowing good seed if we expect to reap good crops.

How do we get good seed corn? By selection, you say. Yes, but with our present mode of selecting seed corn, it takes 20 years to establish a type of corn we might want, and then it is not a thoroughbred. It may have the tainted blood in its veins of every bad stalk of the mongrel breed we have planted in the field near by. It is not a thoroughbred. It is poisoned with the pollen from every stalk on the windward side of the ears we select in the field where our seed corn was grown.

But here is the way to have exactly the type of corn you want, and in this way of selecting and treating your seed corn you can establish a type of corn in one year, better than is now done in 20 years by the method now employed by all corn growers. What is the method? Simply this. Go into the field just as the corn is beginning to shoot, or just before the silk and tassel are out and select 50, or any number of such stalks that in your judgment would be of the type of stalk to suit your idea of a good stalk for corn to grow on, then put a four pound paper bag over the young ear shoots on the selected stalks, and then put the same kind of paper bag over the young tassel of every stalk selected. All this is to be done before the silk or tassel comes out at all, else it will be a failure. Then in a few days when the silks and tassels come out of their covering take the bag off the young tassel, cut the tassel off of the stalk and put the tassel in the bag that covers the ear of corn that is just beginning to send out its silk. Put the tassel in this bag so that it will be at top of young ear of corn so the yellow dust, or pollen as it develops will fall among the young silk and fertilize the ear of corn. Then when this bagged corn matures you will select it over again to find the type of ear and grain that suits you, and you may not find but one, or possibly a dozen ears, that come up to your idea of good seed corn. But whatever number you do find, you will find that it will reproduce itself next year with remarkable accuracy, for this seed is thoroughbred. By this method it is only a mathematical problem as to what type of corn you can produce. Use this method of hybridizing,

then select from among the hybrids just the type you want and lead these crosses into the lines of breeding you might fancy, and there is no limit to your ability to produce wonders in this line of breeding.—C. D. Holt, Murray, Ky.

Your letter to Secretary Coburn with clipping has been referred to me. Your plan is all right for producing pure strains or crosses with the idea of establishing new varieties and the method is used to some extent in our seed breeding at this station. We find it difficult, however, to secure well developed ears by this artificial method of fertilization. Hence, for our general corn breeding work prefer open fertilization. I agree with you, however, that in order to quickly establish a true, predominant type, the method of artificial fertilization, such as you discuss, is advisable.

I am mailing you bulletin No. 147 which discusses briefly some of the corn breeding work which has been carried on out at this station. I shall be pleased to inquire further regarding the work which you have done in corn breeding. Have you established any new strains or varieties? As you know, we have been testing a number of varieties at this station and have carried on our breeding work now for six years and I believe have improved some varieties quite materially in quality, type and productiveness. If you have new strains of corn I shall be pleased to test them at this station and compare them with our best producing varieties.

## Corn Culture.

The first of March I am going to take possession of my father's farm in the southern part of Sedgwick county, Kansas, and would like all the information I can get on the following subjects: Corn culture, oats culture, alfalfa culture. What varieties of corn and oats would you recommend as being adapted to that locality and where and at what price can the seed be obtained? Which would be the most likely to produce the best results, sowing oats broadcast or drilling with a press drill?

Would also like information bulletins on cowpeas and kafir corn. What is the best method of feeding the threshed kafir corn? Thanking you in advance for the above information, I beg to remain.—D. C. Deming, St. Paul, Neb.

I have mailed you copies of bulletins Nos. 139, 144, 147 and 155, treating on the subjects of corn, small grains and alfalfa. The Red Texas oats are more generally grown in the southern part of the state than any of the other varieties. However, the Kherson oats will succeed well. The Sixty-day, Kherson and the Red Texas varieties are the highest producers at this station. A medium late maturing variety of corn may give the largest yields, such as the Kansas Sun-

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flower, Roseland White, McAuley's White Dent and Hildreth. The Boone County is also an excellent producer in southern Kansas.

I have mailed you circular No. 12 giving information regarding seed corn which we have for sale. We also have some Kherson oats. Prices as follows: Graded oats, \$1.50 per bushel; choice ear seed corn, \$4.00 per bushel of 70 pounds of ears; choice shelled seed corn, graded, the tips and butts discarded, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds. Crates and sacks without extra charge.

We have no bulletins in print at present on the subject of cowpeas and kafir corn. I enclose some circular letters giving some information regarding kafir corn and refer you to bulletin No. 318 of the United States department of agriculture for information on cowpeas. Kafir corn is best fed as ground feed and preferably mixed with other ground grain. Certain mills, as the Bowsher,

may be used to grind the heads without threshing.

Usually prefer to sow oats with the drill rather than to broadcast. The press drill may give good results. However, I do not usually consider the press necessary. In light, dry soil, however, the press may often be used to advantage.

## Crimson Clover.

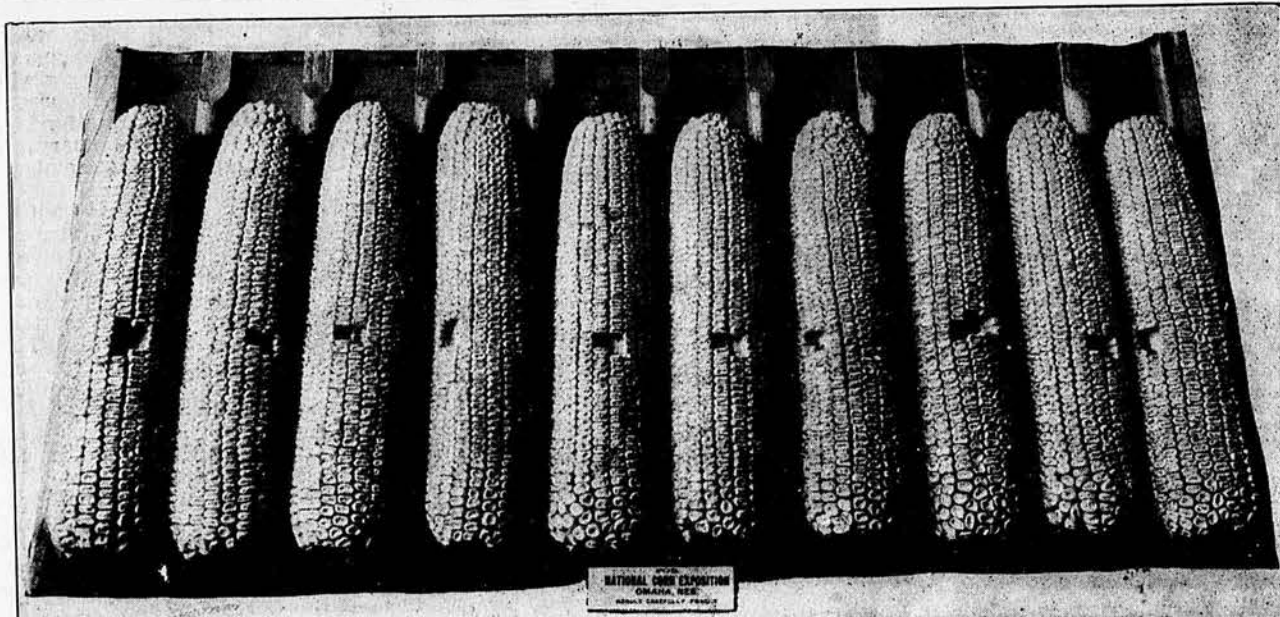
Please send me information concerning Crimson clover, its uses, etc., and whether it is adapted to this climate and soil.—D. L. Tawney, Princeton, Kan.

Crimson clover is not grown extensively in this state. We have made some tests of it at this station, sowing in the spring with unfavorable results. It appears, however, that the clover should be sown late in the summer or early in the fall. At least this is the practice in the southern states, and large yields of forage are said to be secured by this method of seeding. The plant is really an annual, maturing seed the same year it is planted, when it dies. In the Southern states it is particularly valuable for winter and early spring pasture and is an excellent early forage and soiling crop. Perhaps its greatest value is its use as a fertilizer. The crop may be plowed under as green manure, or if taken off for storage, its growth may benefit the land. Crimson clover is similar to red clover in composition and feeding value, but will probably not produce so large yields per acre in this state, where red clover is adapted for growing.

We have no publications on this subject and for further information I refer you to bulletins published by the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. Also bulletin No. 100 of the New Jersey station, New Brunswick, N. J., and bulletin No. 125 of the Michigan station, agricultural college, Michigan.

Jamie was begging his father for a second helping of preserves. "When I was a boy," said his papa, "my father only allowed me to have one helping."

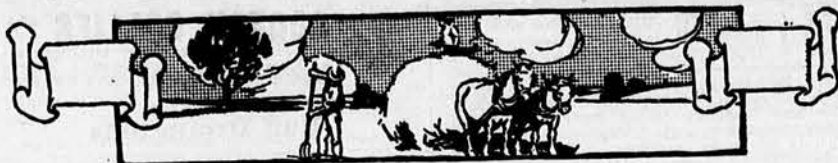
Jamie was silent for a minute, and then asked, "Aren't you glad you live with us now, daddy?"—The Delineator.



The ten best ears of corn in the world. Shown by L. B. Glor, Franklin, Ind., who won the grand sweepstakes trophy worth \$1,000 and a cash prize of \$1,000 in gold, together with the title of Corn King. These ten ears sold at auction for \$300.



# THE FARM



The Kansas City packers have recently received a consignment of hogs from southern Kansas that will cause no complaint of them being unfinished. E. P. Norton of Cherryvale, Kan., recently marketed a bunch of Duroc Jerseys that averaged 290 pounds. These were an exceptionally fine lot of hogs and commanded the price of \$5.50 per hundred in the local market. In four car load shipments from that point at that time Mr. Norton's hogs were practically the only ones fed out.

H. A. Barton of Lucas, Kan., gives his reasons for the vast treeless tracts of western Kansas and eastern Colorado being without timber as being caused by the great prairie fires that used to sweep over this country. Mr. Barton thinks the young trees that grew in the days gone by were annually wiped out by the flames and in this manner western Kansas was kept a treeless tract with the exception of narrow strips occasionally along the banks of streams.

There are a great many farms that have more or less hills covered with dense growth of brush. On such farms could be maintained to a great advantage a moderate sized herd of goats. We, personally, know of the benefits derived from pasturing such places with goats. Several farms that have been under our observation for years have been practically made clean where the densest kind of brush used to grow. The goats peeled the sapplings and nipped off the buds of the bushes from time to time until today the ground is clean and there is a heavy growth of blue grass where once grew the thickest underbrush. Besides cleaning these fields the goats return a profit in the wool they grow and also the increase in the flock. Goats apparently are very fond of grazing on bushes, weeds and briars. Where land is overrun by such a pestilence, a bunch of goats will be found profitable in cleaning it up and in producing good returns in the increase of animals produced.

Harden county, Ohio, boasts of a corn growers' association with a membership of over 400. Every effort is being made to secure a much larger membership. The association encourages the planting of the very best seed corn and the thorough methods of cultivation and each year holds a corn show where products grown by the various members are exhibited and prizes awarded by competent judges. The association also holds an annual corn festival or picnic, which has been a great advantage in maintaining a general interest. During this festival the corn is exhibited and judged and much friendly competition is shown. The highest yield of corn per acre grown by any member of the association has been 90 bushels, and the lowest 51 bushels. Every phase of corn growing is studied by this association, from the management of the soils, the planting, in which various corn planters have been thoroughly tested, as well as special attention given to the uniformity of the seed planted.

Recently cattlemen around the Kansas City district have been having a good bull trade from California stockmen. California cattlemen have found where they can buy the right kind of bulls and recently several car loads have been shipped to the coast country. They have not adhered strictly to any one breed and have bought Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways. The gentlemen buying these bulls say that no industry in California has received more attention in recent years than the cattle business. California has been first as a fruit country for so long that the public has been brought to look upon it merely as a fruit producing state. General farming has been given considerable attention in recent years and with it has been introduced the raising of cattle. California is said to be especially favorable for the cattle men on account of its mild winters and the presence all the year round of green feed. According to these gentlemen who have been exporting bulls, there is a strong home market for all the stock that is produced.

Secretary Wilson has been studying what crops are most suitable to the large tract of land laying west of the 100th meridian. He has especially had agents of the department study the climatic

conditions of this section and at the present time numerous surveys are being made. Also the subject of irrigation ditches. It is noticeable that nearly the entire agricultural district of the United States at the present time is outside of irrigation. The government has arranged to use the proceeds from the sale of public lands to irrigate the dry lands in the west. After it has used all the water now flowing in all the streams, there still remains a very large percentage of this land that cannot be irrigated. And it is this particular portion of the arid district that is receiving the special attention of the surveyors. The work at the present time has been closed in the northern sections on account of the winter, and the surveying parties will operate throughout parts of western Texas, Colorado and New Mexico, when next spring they will move back again to the north.

The season is approaching when farmers usually kill their supply of meat. The butchering season is always one of considerable interest to the entire family. A farmer who has made a practice of killing and curing large numbers of hogs for family consumption gives his method of treatment of the meat as follows: After killing, the meat is allowed to hang from 30 to 48 hours. This gives it ample time to become perfectly cool. It is then taken down and cut up. This farmer states that meat not allowed to become thoroughly cool spoils much easier than that which has all the animal heat taken out of it before being salted. The ham and shoulders are salted with the following composition. One pint salt, one pint sugar, tablespoonful black pepper and tablespoonful saltpetre. After being thoroughly mixed, a tablespoonful of this is placed upon each ham and shoulder and thoroughly rubbed in, after which a sufficiency of salt is applied. In the course of 10 or 12 weeks the meat is cured and ready to be hung in the meat house for smoking. After being smoked the meat is wrapped in paper and canvassed, after which it is dipped in a paste made of equal parts of lime and shorts and hung up. It will keep almost indefinitely.

The conservation of the present fertility of the soil and the adding of more fertility is a question that ought to be foremost with all farmers. We believe it is safe to presume that no one owns a farm that he considers sufficiently fertile. Those who have given the subject a great deal of study have arrived at the conclusion that the easiest and cheapest way to maintain soil fertility is to practice crop rotation and maintain as many head of live stock as possible. The practice of selling the grains raised and other crops, and not taking back to the soil any fertility robs the farm of its productiveness. Every farmer should understand that selling grain is selling soil fertility. But selling meat, whether beef, pork or mutton, is quite another thing. True it is in the strictest sense selling soil fertility, but the manufacturing of grains and grasses into meat by live stock is a process that extricates the most valuable elements of soil fertility and leaves it upon the farm. Many farmers have learned this is true and are maintaining as many head of live stock as their farm will carry. This method of farming in connection with crop rotation has been found to be the very best method to preserve the present soil fertility. In eastern Kansas many farmers have found that growing one crop of oats, two of clover and one of corn has been a very satisfactory rotation. Another method of restoring fertility is to raise a crop of cowpeas and when they have attained their greatest growth, plow them under. The question of conservation of the soils is one every farmer should study.

We often hear farmers make the remark that they would make such and such changes or repairs about the house if they only had the time required to do it. They say that it takes all their time to make a living and they cannot see where these little improvements would bring them anything. There are scores of farmers who toil hard every day at work in the field, striving hard to own more stock or more land. They keep their farms and fields in splendid

repair, but sadly neglect the things of the home and its surroundings. They are so busy trying to add to their bank account so that they may be enabled to buy more land, that they neglect the home premises and allow them to deteriorate. They are so hungry for material progress that they allow their families only the bare necessities of life. Farmers who are building for the future should build all the comforts possible for the home. The home that is well provided with comforts and conveniences for the family will be the one that will build strongest for the future. Character building should be considered a great deal more seriously than the building of bank accounts and broad acres. The farmer who makes himself a home builder and is content with 160 acres highly improved will, in the future, be the most important citizen of the country. Those who are not providing comfortable homes for themselves and family and instead are working themselves like slaves to accumulate more land, are cheating themselves of the very things that go to make life worth living. We would say to farmers who are striving to build a monument of wealth instead of a monument of home comforts for themselves and family, that they are missing the purpose for which their Creator placed them here.

## Kansas Agricultural College Notes.

The contractors of the new engineering building have the foundations nearly finished. All the walls and piers below the level of the main floor are constructed of rich concrete, consisting of Portland cement, Blue river sand, and broken rock.

Improvement is the watchword of the Hays branch of the experiment station. The contract for an addition to the boarding hall has been let to A. M. Barnard, a former student of Kansas agricultural college. The addition provides for a large porch, a room for the cook, two large bedrooms, and the extension of the dining room and the kitchen. It will cost about \$1,500.

President Nichols is in Washington attending the annual meeting of the association of American agricultural colleges and experiment stations. He went to Washington from New Orleans where he had gone to investigate a business proposition involving the purchasing, draining and parceling of a tract of land of about 45,000 acres lying a short distance southwest of that city and on the other side of the Mississippi. We understand that the president has not yet become a stockholder in the company, but that he may do so if he finds the proposition a promising one. The company which is being formed for the purpose of purchasing and reclaiming the land will consist of Manhattan capitalists.

Dr. J. T. Willard has gone to Washington, D. C., where he will attend the annual meeting of the association of American agricultural colleges and experiment stations. From there he will go to Chicago to visit the International live stock show. President Nichols will also attend the annual meeting at Washington and the stock show at Chicago.

At the recent election Henry W. Avery of Wakefield, a graduate of Kansas agricultural college and now a leading farmer and breeder, was elected state senator from his district. His campaign was made and his election secured on the following platform: (1) Amendment to tax law particularly as to money and real estate mortgages. The Creech recording fee amendment suits me. (2) Amendments to primary election law: particularly the elimination of the nominating petition. (3) Legislation for better country schools: consolidation if necessary. (4) A permanent State Fair for Kansas.

Professor TenEyck has recently received samples of grain in the head from the government experiment station at Rampart, Alaska, sent by G. W. Gasser, '07, who is in charge of that station. The samples consist of Kharkof wheat, Black Winter emmer, Velvet Chaff spring wheat, North Finnish black oats, and Hulless spring barley. The samples are very fine, being even better than we are able to grow in Kansas, the wheat having four or five grains to the mesol, and the barley is very plump and heavy. One of the peculiarities is the long season required to mature the winter grains, the Kharkof wheat, for instance, being planted August 6, 1907, and harvested September 9, 1908, requiring more than 13 months to mature. The same is true of Black Winter emmer. On the other hand, the spring grains matured in a very short season, the Black Finnish oats being seeded May 22 and harvested August 28, while the barley was seeded May 22 and harvested August 19.—The Industrialist.

## Wanted



We will present you with a handsome and valuable gift in exchange for a small amount of your time. We want information of the proposed organization of telephone companies in your part of the country, also names of farmers who contemplate putting in telephones. If you can get reliable information of this kind, write us at once. We guarantee you will be delighted with the gift we will send you. We sell a high-grade telephone complete for \$10. Anyone can install it and be in constant touch with his neighbors and the nearest town. Our telephones are used by the Government. This proves their quality. Acme Telephone & Mfg. Co., Dept. 36, Factory and General Offices, Albia, Ia.

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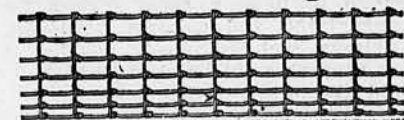
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# POULTRY



The fiftieth annual show of the Illinois State Poultry Association will be held at the State arsenal, Springfield, January 4-19, 1909.

Either the hens have heard the call of the public for more fresh eggs, or the owners have fed them more liberally so as to induce them to lay, for the price of eggs has been lowered the last ten days. Still the price is so high that the prudent housekeeper will be loth to put as many eggs in the Christmas pudding as she was used to.

All the surplus stock of turkeys, geese, ducks and fowls you have on hand should be marketed before the holidays. You will get a much better price than you will later. Then all that you keep that you have no use for in the hatching season must be kept at a loss, especially with prices of feed so high as they are at the present time.

We might tell the new readers of this column that we are always willing to answer any question concerning the poultry interests that would be of benefit to the general poultry raiser and while we do not know it all, we ought to know something of the business, having been connected with it for twenty-five years or more. Our answers will be from the practical standpoint for we are a practical poultry breeder. We raise poultry, make a living out of poultry and while it may not be a very rich living, still we manage to have a roast turkey for Thanksgiving and a roast goose for Christmas, and if anybody has better meat than that for holiday dinners we would like to know what it is.

With the consolidation of KANSAS FARMER and FARMERS' ADVOCATE there must be about double the former number of readers, consequently increasing considerably the poultry branch of the family. We would like all the members to take a deeper interest in this department and help make it of benefit to all who need it. It is by the experience of others that we learn the best methods of making a success of the poultry business. Send in reports of your successful efforts and if some of you have made failures of the business let us have your experience, so that others may avoid the pitfalls that environed you. Let us have an old-fashioned experience meeting, whether you are Methodists or not.

Mr. Bradford Miller, who has charge of the Boys' Corn Contest of Shawnee county, suggests that the scope of this contest be made to include poultry raising. This is a very good suggestion, and as the main object would be the improvement of poultry, the boys ought to be started with fancy poultry. We have no doubt but that the poultry breeders of Shawnee county would be glad to donate a setting of pure bred eggs to a good reliable boy who would promise to try to hatch the eggs and raise the chickens. Not only would most of the poultrymen do this, but some of them who are cramped for room in town, would be glad to let careful boys have pure bred eggs and raise chicks for them on shares, or pay them so much per chick when raised to a certain age. This would not only help the boy to make some money, but get him interested in pure bred stock.

With the present high prices of eggs, a general discussion is going on as to the why and wherefore of the present scarcity and among the questions asked is, "Why is it that the fancy poultry breeders, who as specialists in the business ought to know more about it than others, do not get any more eggs than the scrub poultry raiser." The reason is that the fancy poultry breeder does not try to make his hens lay in winter, because if he did, the hens would not lay at hatching time when he gets big prices for his eggs. A hen will not lay continually, she must have a resting season and it is the poultryman's business to see that that season comes in the winter time and not when eggs are

wanted for hatching purposes. Having as a rule, good warm houses, the fancier could have eggs in winter if he desired, whereas the farmer, whom the general market is dependent for fresh eggs, is not so well provided with good poultry houses and consequently does not get as many eggs as he would if his fowls were well and comfortably housed.

A subscriber asks about the desirability of a poultry house made out of cement or cement blocks and wants to know the size of a house suitable for 150 hens. There is no doubt but a poultry house made of cement blocks would be very warm and comfortable and of course last much longer than a frame building. The cost would be much greater unless the owner made his own blocks. The Tolman open front poultry house is much advocated at the present time, and is giving good satisfaction to those who have used them. The idea is to make them practically air tight except the open front, which is covered with poultry netting. The floor is also cemented so as to keep out rats and allow a clean place for straw or other litter wherein the hens can scratch. They are made very deep in length, generally 14 to 16 feet in depth, and any length desired, according to the number of fowls desired to house therein. They slope from 8 feet at the rear to 3 feet in front, and the great depth is for the purpose of giving the chickens plenty of room to scratch in during cold weather, and also to have the chickens roost well to the rear at quite a distance from the open front. Rather than have one house for 150 hens, we would prefer to have three houses of 50 hens capacity each. A house 16x16 ought to comfortably house 50 chickens. You can never give the chickens too much room, but you can easily overcrowd them and thus cause sickness and death.

## Eggs are Eggs.

Under the above caption, one evening recently, the Topeka State Journal said: "Eggs are certainly eggs. In Topeka they are selling for from 38 to 40 cents per dozen. The hens are simply not laying. One farmer south of Topeka has two hundred chickens and he is buying eggs for his own consumption. The scarcity and high prices seem to exist all over the country. Eggs are eighty cents a dozen in Boston. They are 50 and 52 cents a dozen in St. Louis. A dispatch from New York to-day says: Eggs in New York at present are being quoted at top notch prices, and dealers say a shortage even at this season when the supply is usually limited, is serious. Stocks are being reduced despite high prices at the rate of fifty thousand cases a week; 50 to 52 cents a dozen is asked for storage eggs."

While the winter time is not the natural season for hens to lay, and a less quantity of eggs than in the spring is expected, still there should not be the scarcity of eggs there is now, if proper attention were given to poultry. A man who has 200 hens and gets no eggs during this mild winter weather, is not attending to his fowls as he ought. There is something radically wrong. Either the hens are lousy and are sapped of their vitality, or their house is not warm enough or their feed is of the wrong kind. It is folly to expect eggs from hens that are covered with lice. It takes all the feed to sustain the lice, leaving none for the production of eggs. Neither can you expect eggs from hens that have out-layed their usefulness. When hens get to be three or four years old the eggs they lay are very few. To get eggs in winter it is necessary to provide the hens with the things they usually get in the natural laying time. In summer they get bugs and insects by the hundreds, we must therefore provide some animal food in winter. They get green food in summer, and we must strive to give them a similar food in winter. They have warmth in summer, so we must provide warm houses for them in winter. By warm houses, we do not mean artificially heated houses, but solid, well-built houses, adapted to keep out the cold.

## POULTRY BREEDERS

### Plymouth Rocks.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, hens and pullets, \$10 a dozen till January. Eggs in season. A. R. Olmstead, R. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—18 varieties of pure bred poultry—Toulouse and Emden geese, Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks, Pearl and white guineas, bantams. All kinds of dogs. Also all kinds of fancy pigeons. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

### WRITE YOUR POULTRY WANTS

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.

### BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Blue ribbon winners, 26 premiums at Clay Center, Kan. Old and young birds for sale. Write. MRS. D. M. GILLESPIE, Clay Center, Kan.

### MARKER BROS.

have 1,000 youngsters growing, good enough for any show. Write, please. WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK, Great Bend, Kan.

BARGAINS IN BARRED ROCKS.—80 hens and pullets, 40 cockerels of laying qualities and premium strains, at half their value if sold before January 1. Write today. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

### LET ME FURNISH YOU SHOW BIRDS LET ME FURNISH YOUR SHOW BIRDS.

In M. B. Turkeys, B. P. Rock and S. C. B. Leghorn chickens. Remember my pens were headed by Mo. and Kan. State Show first prize winners. My '08 flock of turkeys are grand in color and giant in size. Are show room winners. Can furnish pairs and trios not akin. Order early and get best. Address MRS. ALICE CURNUTT, R. D. 9, Montserrat, Mo. (Life member A. P. A.)

## Sixty White Rock Pullets.

The kind that produce prize-winners. Good white birds, good in shape, combs and heavy boned, \$1.50 each while they last. Don't delay but take advantage of this offer now.

SMITH & KNOPF, R. 2, Mayetta, Ks.

## White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first class, high scoring stock at live and let live prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States. THOMAS OWEN, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

### Leghorns.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels and hens cheap or will trade for R. I. Reds. Both telephones. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

### ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

Twelve pullets and one cockerel \$8. Only a few dozen to sell. A few well striped cockerels \$1 each. Frank Dunable, Clay Center, Kan.

200 S. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS. Fine, vigorous birds, improved size. Our motto: Fine birds, low prices. \$1 each, \$5 per half dozen, \$10 per dozen. L. H. HASTINGS, Quincy, Kan.

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Choice cockerels at very low prices. S. W. ARTZ, Larned, Kan.

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

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## Light Brahma Chickens.

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on

Chas. Foster & Son, Route 4, Eldorado, Ks.

### Scotch Collies.

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 brood bitches and stud dogs are registered, well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

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All breeders for sale at very low price. Eggs half price. IRA CHESTNUT, Denison, Kan.

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

### Rhode Island Reds.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels and pullets \$1 each or six for \$5. Mrs. J. C. Bally, Spring Hill, Kan.

CHOICE full blooded R. C. R. I. R. cockerels for sale. Mrs. A. L. Scott, Route 1, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. Rhode Island Red chickens. Either sex. Price \$1 each. Mrs. C. B. Pellet, Eudora, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red cockerels from premium winners. Eggs in season. R. B. Steele, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red cockerels. Won first pullet, first cockerel, second pen, at State Wide Fair. Alfred Grey, Paxico, Kan.

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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.

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#### EGGS FROM STATE WINNERS.

S. S. Hamburgs, White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin ducks. \$1.50 per sitting. W. S. RINKLEY, Clay Center, Kan.

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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.

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## Incubators and Brooders

If you want a good incubator in a hurry write to the undersigned. He keeps the Old Trusty Incubator (hot water) and the Compound (hot air), two of the best incubators made. Also the Zero Brooder, no better made. It pays to buy a good brooder. No use hatching chicks without a good brooder to raise them. The Zero will raise every chick you put in it.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

## Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free. GEO. H. STAHL, Box 48, Quincy, Ill.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS at a cost of only 3c per 50 hens and that while other hens are loafing. Write; enclose stamp for a trial—it will convince you.

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SELF SETTING PLAN  
A child can set it. 222 in use at the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Sent on 30 days trial as per circular. A carpenter's pencil free if names of ten farmers are sent us. Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.

## COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Have some Grand Cockerels for sale at a Bargain to quick buyers.

Imperial White Indians, Cornish Indians, White Laced Red Cornish, Houdans. Exhibition and utility the equal of any flock. 100 First Prizes 1908 including Grand Special Kansas State show (3,000 birds competing.)

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY FARM,  
BOX A., CHELSEA, OKLA.

**Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results**



The hens should not be crowded, but have plenty of room for scratching purposes. In the litter of the scratching shed we would feed them wheat, kafir corn, millet seed, and other grain, alternating the varieties. In the morning we would feed them a warm mash. We would get a beef head or bones from the butcher, make a soup of them and pour it boiling hot over alfalfa leaves or alfalfa meal. Then we would add enough corn chop or corn and oat chop, to make a crumbly mess. We would salt it a little and on very cold mornings add a little red pepper. If a hen won't lay eggs under this treatment, then she certainly has "gone dry."

While we hear of some poultry raisers who are not getting any eggs, we learn that others are getting lots of eggs. Won't the fortunate ones please tell the unfortunate ones, through KANSAS FARMER, the methods they use to get eggs at this time of year? Let us be of benefit one to another, remembering that none of us are too old to learn, or too educated to receive instruction from others.

Rosecomb R. I. Reds.

Will some one please give me a good description of Rosecomb R. I. Reds, their merits, and also markings as to what would constitute feather birds?

SUBSCRIBER.

Hoxie, Kan.

Ans.—For a detailed description of Rosecomb R. I. Reds we advise our correspondent to purchase a Standard of Perfection, a work issued by the American Poultry Association, at \$1.50 per copy, describing minutely all the standard varieties of fowls. It is a copyrighted work and we are not allowed to print much out of it without infringing on the copyright. The Standard says: "The Rhode Island Reds are an American production now generally regarded at poultry exhibitions as being a new breed, though they have been bred in large numbers for practical purposes in Rhode Island during many years, taking their name from that State. They are believed to have originated from crosses of the Asiatics, Mediterraneans and Zames. Their chief characteristics are: Red color, oblong shape, compact form, and smooth surface plumage." The single and double rosecomb varieties should be the same in shape and color, differing only in the comb. The standard weights are cock 8½ pounds, cockrel 7½ pounds, hen 6½ pounds, pullet 5½ pounds. As their name indicates, the general color should be a brilliant red, except in wings and tail, which is mostly black. Their characteristics are said to be good egg layers and an excellent table fowl, with a hardness of constitution equal to any breed.

Give Your Fowls Plenty of Grit.

We have in our flock four two-year-old S. C. White Leghorn roosters. Along in September, I think it was, one of their combs turned blue and he acted alright for more than a month. After that time he lost the use of his legs and laid around for a week when a sharp axe put an end to his trouble. About two weeks ago another was taken the same way, and after three or four days we found him dead. Can you tell me what ails them and what we can do to save the rest, as we are anxious to keep them?

A. BURGESS.

North Branch, Kans.

Ans.—Indigestion or lack of proper assimilation of food often causes the comb to turn black from the sluggishness of the blood. Do you give your fowls plenty of grit? Lack of this essential will cause indigestion. When fowls lose the use of their legs, it comes from rheumatism, induced by roosting in damp quarters or being outdoors too long in cold, bleak weather. Attention to these matters ought to prevent similar occurrences.

Balanced Ration for Plants.

The corn stalk has work to do just as has the dairy cow. The cow produces milk. To do this she must have the feed containing certain constituents from which milk can be made. The corn stalk is to produce an ear of corn and to do so must have from the soil the constituents which will make the ear. Arthur J. Bill, a lecturer before the Illinois farmers' institute, aptly states a principle of plant growth as follows: "A balanced ration of plant food supply in the soil is of more importance than a balanced ration of food stuffs. A man who feeds young stock or milk cows on a corn ration is not making good use of the food, but his loss is not so great as when he supplies his plants with

a ration that is as poorly balanced. We can expect returns only from that plant food of which a balanced ration can be made. It is a melancholy sight to see a growing crop display an excess of one element of plant food and a deficiency of another. We have all seen corn stalk growth sufficient to produce 100 bushels, and the yield be not more than thirty-five bushels. Science teaches us to economize our resources."

It Pays to Plant Right.

There is a right way and a wrong way to plant. Soil conditions vary, even in adjoining fields, and no iron-clad rule can be made to fit every condition. It is essential to have the land in proper condition for seeding, and no one will deny it. On ereason why some farmers do not get as much from their land as they should is owing to the fact that they do not get their land in proper condition. There is a time to sow and a time to reap, and the Ruler of the universe has never yet failed to provide a time for both. However, some men get in such a hurry to seed that they think they cannot possibly wait another hour, so they get stampeded, mud in their crops and then wonder why their more successful neighbors get more bushels to the acre. Yes, it pays to plant right. It pays to have a good, reliable grain drill to do the work—a drill that will not clog, choke or skip—a drill that will handle any size seed in any quantity desired—a drill that will sow all brands of commercial fertilizers, no matter how difficult to handle. That old, reliable grain drill, the Farmers' Favorite, manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, is a drill that can be thoroughly relied upon to do the work of any farmer in any part of the world. Among the many styles and sizes of Farmers' Favorite Drills will be found drills exactly suited to the seeding conditions anywhere. This drill is guaranteed in such a way that the purchaser runs no risk. It simply must do all that the manufacturers claim. Send today for their Farmers' Favorite catalogue. Go to your implement dealer and insist on looking over the Farmers' Favorite before purchasing any other make.

Fighting bees iz one ov the fu things that a man kan do the best at when he iz good and mad.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Next to vanity, finding fault with others iz the most common impulse of the heart.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

To speak the truth iz simply an akt ov duty, but to speak it in the face ov danger iz tru courage.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Woman's Week at Manhattan, Dec. 28, 1908-Jan. 2, 1909.

Monday Afternoon Session.

Visit to different departments of the college.

Tuesday Morning Session.

Lesson in Cookery.—Subject, vegetables; character, composition; relative cost; value in diet; methods of preparation and serving.

Demonstration.—Cream of pea soup, buttered

beets, lettuce salad.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

Lecture, Miss Dow.—Subject, water for the household and disposal of wastes.

Lesson in Sewing.—Mending and darning on

gingham, cashmere, flannel, linen and lace.

Matching stripes and corners.

Wednesday Morning Session.

Lesson in Cookery.—Subject, bread, requisites for good bread, faults in bread, how to make it, description of ideal loaf. (Organization of class for laboratory work in bread making.)

Lecture, Miss Dow.—Subject, emergencies, conditions that affect health and comfort, what can be done without a doctor.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

Lecture, Miss Becker.—Subject, The Art of Dressing Well.

Lesson in Sewing.—Making plackets, drafting and making undergarments.

Thursday Morning Session.

Laboratory work in bread making.

Lesson in Cookery.—Subject, beverages, tea, coffee, chocolate, their production and preparation, use in the diet, methods of preparation.

Demonstration.—Tea, coffee, cocoa.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

Lecture, Mrs. Van Zile.—Subject, household hygiene, ventilation, heating, lighting.

Lesson in Sewing.—Drafting and making

skirts.

Friday Morning Session.

Lesson in Cookery.—Subject, meats, quality and use of different cuts, effect of various conditions on quality of meat, its place in the diet, method of preparation.

Demonstration.—Use of fireless cooker, use of left-over meats in meat souffle; pan broiled

steak.

Friday Afternoon Session.

Lecture, Miss Weeks.—Subject, decoration and furnishing of the home.

Lesson in Sewing.—Drafting and making

shirtwaists.

Saturday Morning Session.

Lesson in Cookery.—Subject, the breakfast, considerations necessary in planning, comparison of foods that usually comprise the breakfast, how to plan and carry out.

Demonstration.—Cream of wheat with figs, omelet, how to set the table.

CLARA HILLIS.

Address all correspondence to J. H. Miller,

superintendent Agricultural College Extension,

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan,

Kan.

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or high-wheel wagon, and is made in 4 sizes, up to 70 bushels. My big, Free Spreader Catalog and my Special Red Hot Proposition are waiting for you—Send a cent for a postal today and get your name to me at once. I'll make you the lowest price ever offered on a first-class Spreader—Freight all paid—and show you how to clean up \$50.00 clear cash profits. Write me personally—TODAY.

Wm. Galloway, President

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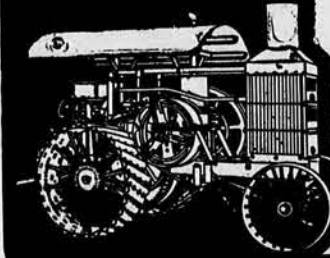
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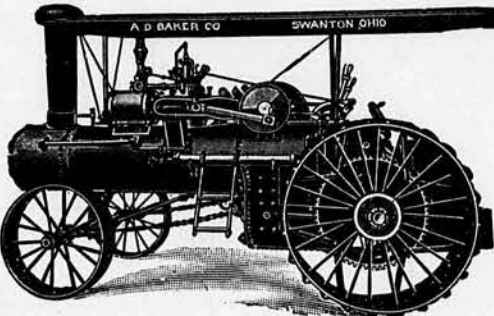
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# HOME CIRCLE



## Awakenings.

What do we know, in truth, about our sleep?  
Only that dreams sometimes, pursuing, creep  
Over the unseen bound we call awaking,  
Know that we gained refreshment or unrest,  
Whether the dream or waking more was blest,  
And that there came a change when day was breaking.  
What do we know about our little life—  
Its toll and pleasure, misery and strife?  
What shall we know when we have passed its portal?  
Perhaps we shall remember that we dreamed,  
That time with sweet or troubled visions teemed,  
When we are wide-awake, alive, immortal.  
—Ethel M. Coleman, in the Century.

## Once Upon a Time.

My little child comes to my knee,  
And tugging, pleads that he may climb  
Into my lap and hear me tell  
The Christmas tale he loves so well—  
A tale my mother told to me,  
Beginning, "Once upon a time."

It is a tale of skies that rang  
With angel rhapsodies sublime;  
Of that great host serene and white,  
The shepherds saw one winter night—  
And of the glorious stars that sang  
An anthem, once upon a time.

This story of the hallowed years  
Tells of the sacrifice sublime  
Of One who prayed alone and wept  
While his awestruck followers slept—  
And how his blood and Mary's tears  
Commingled once upon a time.

And now my darling at my side,  
And echoes of the distant chime,  
Bring that sweet story back to me  
Of Bethlehem and Calvary,  
And of the gentle Christ that died  
For sinners once upon a time.

The mighty deeds that men have told  
In ponderous tones or flowing rhyme,  
Like misty shadows fade away—  
But this sweet story bides for aye,  
And, like the stars that sang of old,  
We sing of "Once upon a time."  
—Eugene Field.

## Merry Christmas.

Merry Christmas! To all who may chance to see this page I wish a very merry Christmas.

Did you ever stop to think how seldom we use that word, "merry?" In connection with this day, and sometimes to describe a little child's chatter, we need the word, but never else. Its meaning has a certain quality which does not fit our arduous, ambitious, modern life. We work too hard, we worry too much, we grieve too long, so that there is no time left to be merry. Even our pleasure is not so; even our gaiety lacks the blitheness that this old word implies. I looked up its meaning in the dictionary, "Inclined to mirth and laughter!" And so, when I wish you a merry Christmas, I wish you a day different from ordinary days, full of mirth and laughter; a day forgetful of cares that have gone before, careless of the fears that are wont to haunt the vision of the future; just a day by itself, cut off from all the rest of the year, in which to live, simply to live with all the love and sweetness there is in the human heart. And so, again, I wish you all a merry Christmas!

There is much railing about the modern manner of celebrating Christmas. We make it too much of a task, so it is said. We give with too mercenary a spirit. We try to do too much. This all may be true. Indeed, I know it is to a greater or less extent, true. And yet, all this anxious planning, all this stretching of the dollar bill, all this work and worry, are for the service of others, with thought for some one besides ourselves. We spend three hundred and sixty-four days thinking and working for ourselves. We must do it. It is the law of life that each man must work first for himself and his family. But how happy a thing it is that there is one day in the year when we can think of other people, when we have not time to think of ourselves! The whole world is happy, or nearly so, on Christmas day, happy because it has done something for some one else, happy because some one has done something for it. And the happiest people are those who have done something for some one who could not repay, some one who did not expect to be remembered.

How sad it is to be old and forgotten! How sad to be ill, and shut off from active service! How infinitely sad to be sour and harsh and faith-

less! If you know of some old man or woman, alone and unneeded in the world, what a pleasant thing it would be if you went out of your way to wish him a merry Christmas. If there are any invalids in the circle of your acquaintance, to send them a cheery note or a ower would brighten a long day for them, and if there is any one harsh and forbidding and selfish, whom you would like to forget, wouldn't it surprise him out of his crossness for a moment or so, if a neighbor were to call him up, over the 'phone, and say, "Good morning," and "merry Christmas?" It is worth trying.

## The Christmas Year.

From a little southern village comes to us the story of a woman who once lost Christmas out of her year. Just before the day, misery and disgrace, and, at last, crime came into her family. She carried the load for a while, and then fell under it, sick unto death. The blessed day dawned and passed, but she was lying unconscious and knew nothing of it. When she came to herself the people of the town had forgotten that there ever had been a Christmas. But the day had always counted for much to Jane. It seemed to her like a word of cheer from God Himself in her weary climb upward, giving her hope and strength and encouragement for the whole year to come.

Jane kept the village postoffice. She was apt to be sharp and cross, because she was old, and had a secret ailment which at times tortured her. But when she took up her work on the very first day that she was able to do so, it suddenly occurred to her: "Why not pretend that this is Christmas day and keep it, though nobody but God and me will know?" She opened the window, and as she gave out the letters had a cordial word for every one of the neighbors outside—children and hard worked women and feeble old men. They went away laughing and surprised, but strangely heartened. When the office was closed, she bethought herself of gifts, and baked some of her famous crullers and carried them to folks so poor that they never had any crullers, and to the old paupers in the almshouse.

She astonished each of them, too, with the gift of a dollar.

"I can do with my old cloak another year," she thought, "and they will feel rich for days!" "In His name," she said to herself as she gave each of her poor presents.

The little gifts held out for a long time as she carried them from house to house, her face growing kinder as she went and her voice softer. It seemed to her that never before had there been so many sick, unhappy folk in the town. Surely it was right to make them glad that He had come among us—even if it were not Christmas day!

She was very tired when she had finished her day's work. She thanked Him when she knelt down at night that He had put it in her mind to keep His day, in this secret fashion.

But she could not sleep for thinking of other poor neighbors to whom she might have given some little comfort or pleasure.

"Why not make them happier that He has come, tomorrow, as well as today?" she thought, with a shock of delight in her discovery.

So it came to pass that this little

postmistress made a Christmas out of every day in the year for her poor neighbors. When she had no more gifts for them she threw herself into their lives; she nursed them when they were sick; dragged them up when they fell, cried with them when they suffered and laughed with them when they were happy.

And thus it was she taught them of her Master, and led them to be glad every day of the year that He had been born in the world to be its Helper.—Rebecca Harding Davis, St. Nicholas.

## The Real Value of Christmas.

It is relatively a small matter whether men find life easy or hard, writes Hamilton Wright Mable in the December Circle Magazine; it is a great matter whether they find it worth while. Men can not be happy by filling their pockets and stomachs; that is the way to make them comfortable. To make them happy you must fill their minds and hearts. The Roman emperor, with an inexhaustible cup of pleasure held at the lips which could only drain a small goblet, was poor, unhappy, disillusioned, compared with the Greek slave, Epictetus, who knew by what scale of values to test life. It is an old story that things can not bring men joy; it was preached long ago before pulpits were made; but it has never been more obviously and dramatically set forth than in the columns of the newspapers during the past five years.

Now this is precisely what the Christmas story does; it makes the spiritual value of life clear; it brings into human life the presence and power of a divine idea of life; it sets up a standard of action which expels from the field the whole brood of aims, impulses, affections, and enterprises which destroy the unity of the great brotherhood of humanity; it confirms and gives authority to the aspirations which are the very soul of life; it touches the facts of life with the beauty of transcendent poetry. On the lowest planes, in the hardest conditions, it makes life bearable; on the highest plane, in the happiest conditions, it makes life a radiant prophecy. Apart entirely from its historical value and aside from the authority with which, for a host of men and women, it is clothed, Christmas has a value beyond computation, because it reinforces the altruistic and idealistic view of life.

## For the Farmer's Wife.

Each year many Missouri farmers sell or rent their farms and move to town in order that their wives may escape the hard work they have found necessary in the country. Difficult as the farmer finds it to get men to work in the fields, it is harder still to secure satisfactory help in the house. Each year has seen this problem become more difficult of solution, until it is to-day recognized as a state and national question. It is a recognized fact that the country can ill afford to have these families leave the farms for, as President Roosevelt recently pointed out, the strength of the nation rests, in large measure, with those who derive their living from the soil. Then, too, many a good woman has left her home in the country, left her chickens, her flowers and her fruit,—yes, and her old neighbors—and moved to town, only to be disappointed and perhaps dissatisfied all the rest of her days. But what better could she do?

How is this problem of making lighter the labor of the farmer's wife to be solved? Science and study have come to the aid of the farmer, and modern machinery and methods are enabling him to get along with less labor than he formerly did. Can not the farmer's wife be helped in the same way? The trial is surely worth while and it is being made.

As a part of the Farmer's Week exercises to be held at Columbia under the direction of the Missouri State

Board of Agriculture, January 5 to 8, 1909, there will be a Housekeepers' Conference, in which Miss Edna D. Day, head of the Domestic Science Department of the University of Missouri, and others will join with the visiting ladies in demonstrations and discussions of special interest to farmers' wives and daughters. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, of Cornell University, who during the last eight years has been lecturing to farmers' wives in the state of New York, will take a prominent part in the meeting. Mrs. W. K. James, of St. Joseph, president of the Missouri Federation of Woman's Clubs, will also be present, together with others prominent in the work.

There will be demonstrations of labor-saving devices for the home—"The Ideal Vacuum Cleaner," the fireless cooker and many others. All women are urged to write or, better still, tell of any labor-saving device that they have found to be effective, in order that others may learn of them. Demonstrations will be given in methods of cooking, and there will be discussions on "Care of Milk," "Canning Fruit and Vegetables," "Training of Children," and "The Relation of the Homemaker to Her Helpers," this being only a part of the program.

The conference continues from January 6 to 9, inclusive, and on the last day (Saturday) the teaching of subjects will be discussed, and an opportunity afforded visitors to see the actual work of teaching the University students and grade children.

Every Missouri farmers' wife or daughter who can attend this Housekeepers' Conference should do so.

## Two Hundred Recipes for Enterprising Housekeepers.

Every woman who prides herself upon the variety and tastiness of her "table" will be interested in the new book of recipes by Helen Louise Johnson.

The important point about Miss Johnson's recipe book, which is called the "Enterprising Housekeeper," is that it contains over two hundred tested recipes calling for the use of meats, fowl and other things left over from previous meals. This book will be sent free to any woman sending her name and address to The Enterprise Mfg. Company of Pa., 225 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia.

The primary reason for distributing the cook book "Enterprising Housekeeper" is to demonstrate the possibilities of the "Enterprise" meat and food chopper in the preparation of deliciously appetizing dishes that contribute both to the pleasure of the table and to economy in household maintenance.

The "Enterprise" is the only true meat and food chopper that actually cuts meat so that each minute piece retains its goodness and flavor. The "Enterprise" cuts by means of a four bladed steel knife and perforated steel cutting plate that does the work thoroughly.

With the "Enterprise" chopper and the "Enterprising Housekeeper" the housewife is ready for guests expected or unexpected, knowing that her table will be a credit to her ability as a versatile cook and housekeeper.

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Will accept this coupon as part payment on a Life Scholarship, at its face value, if presented at the school on or before January 15, 1909.

Pupil.



## THE YOUNG FOLKS

### The March of the Toys.

Ho, little girls; and ho, little boys!  
Have you heard of the wonderful march of the toys?  
With a drummity-drummity-drummity-drum  
In glittering regiments hither they come,  
The bugle has blown in the Christmas-tree  
Land—  
Has blown them a summons that they understand—  
And little tin soldiers, and jacks-in-the-box,  
And beautiful dollies in beautiful frocks,  
And swaggering dandies, and queer little Japs,  
And jumping-jacks—O, they're the liveliest  
chaps—  
Are marching this way to the magical thrum  
Of the drummity-drummity-drummity-drum.

Ho, little boys; and ho, little girls!  
The dollies are dancing and shaking their  
curls  
To the drummity-drummity-drummity-drum,  
And the soldiers are gallant and gorgeous and  
grum,  
And the prancingest horses and wooliest sheep,  
And the mooingest cows that the toy farmers  
keep,  
And the squeallest sheep, and wee elephants,  
too,  
And the camels all humpy and shiny and new,  
Have set out in a regular circus parade  
To the queer little, clear little tune that is  
played  
On the drummity-drummity-drummity-drum.  
Ho, little girls; and ho, little boys!  
The little toy drummer sets up such a noise  
On his drummity-drummity-drummity-drum,  
That you'd think that his little toy fingers  
were numb.  
And the little toy fife, he blows on his fife  
Quite the merriest air you have heard in your  
life—  
And the little red wagons, and autos, and  
carts,  
And the whirliest engines with silvery parts,  
And the bouncinigest balls, and the snappiest  
whips  
Follow on to the call from the toy bugler's  
lips,  
And the drummity-drummity-drummity-drum.

Ho, little boys; and ho, little girls!  
The regiment dances and prances and whirles  
To the drummity-drummity-drummity-drum.  
From the gates of the wonderful toyland they  
come,  
And each of them will stop with a child that is  
good  
(Or at least has been always as good as he  
could);  
And to-night if you listen and listen you may  
Hear the little toy bugler a-bugling away,  
And the little toy fife a-fifing like mad,  
And the steps of the toys that are jolly and  
glad,  
As hither and hither and hither they come  
To the drummity-drummity-drummity-drum.  
—Wilbur Nesbit.

### His Christmas.

RUTH COWGILL.

He sat among a hundred others like himself, silent, depressed, shabbily-clad, his prison-mates. Some of them were sniffing and wiping their eyes as the strains of "Nearer My God, to Thee" straggled dolefully through the room from the weak, untrained voices of the evangelist's voluntary assistants. He glanced at his mates. To his young eyes, untrained though they were to observation or discrimination of any sort, they seemed a most contemptible lot, with their evil-marked, colorless faces, their watery eyes, their weak chins. Weakness! Yes, that was what stirred his contempt now, the weakness written in every face.

If they had been evil in any aggressive way, if there had been anything virile or forceful in the expressions of their faces, he would have felt little shame to be one of them. But weakness! he had an innate loathing of weakness. He adored strength. He did not know it. He knew not why he was thus so stirred at seeing to what company he was degraded. His face was hard, his chin was high, and his shoulders square. Pride in a work-house! No wonder the evangelist glanced again and again at that face, unresponsive, scornful, young, the youngest face in the room.

The bells rang with that clocklike promptness which irritated him in every detail of this prison life. Line I filed out. Bells again, line II, line III. The slow files of men shuffled out. Now the man in front of him began to move. He glanced for a second up toward the high windows, barred. The sun was shining out there—free! God! What would he not give to be free of this prison dank and odor!

"My friend." It was the evangelist speaking, his hand laid for a moment upon the boy's arm. "What is your cell number?"

"Ten," he answered, shortly.

"Ten? Very well, I am coming to talk with you."

He had not listened to the service. He had closed his ears stubbornly. Yet one phrase of the evangelist's talk, insistently repeated, had lodged in his brain, and now, as he shuffled through the dreary corridor to his cell, No. 10, it repeated itself over and over, automatically.

"Do not let this circumstance shape your lives."

He was not a thinking man. He was only a boy, and quite unlearned in books. But if one can not live, one must think, and here, shut away from life, he was beginning to think.

"Do not let this circumstance shape your life."

"By heaven! I will not," he said. He had always spoken profanely. Now it was natural that he thought in oaths. He began to plan what he would do when he was free. He was so deeply absorbed that even the slamming and locking of his cell-door failed to bring forth his glance of hatred at its bars.

The evangelist's voice aroused him. "My boy, what brought you here?" He looked at the man, a slight, black-bearded man, who spoke rapidly, with jerky pauses in his sentences. "Booze," he answered, sullenly. "Ah, I see," said the man. "Out with a tough gang—got drunk—don't know what happened—found yourself here—no money to pay your fine—have to work it out."

The boy looked at the man in amazement, to hear his story told so well.

"I have heard that story many, many times, my friend," said the man, kindly. "What are you going to do when you get out of here?"

"Work."

"Very good—very good," said the man, "But who will hire you?"

He looked at the man stupidly, a dark flush climbing up his face to his eyes, to his very hair. He dropped his eyes. For the first time in his life he was ashamed—overwhelmed—submerged—with a sickening, suffocating sense of his position in the world. A convict! Who would hire a convict? An outcast—one who could be shunned and sneered at—a convict, always and forever that would cling to him. He would always be an ex-convict.

"Where is your home, my boy?" The boy interested the evangelist. He was not the ordinary work-house inmate—not yet.

"My mother has a farm at X—, thirty-six miles from here."

"Is your father living?"

"Yes, he lives there, too—when he ain't drunk."

"Why don't you go back and work your mother's farm for her?"

"D'you think she'd let me?" sneered the convict. "D'you think she'd be proud of her convict son?" He spoke harshly, with no sign of the dawning humility which the evangelist had noticed once. There was even a note of pride in his voice—pride for that mother who would cast him off. "She ain't that kind. I've seen her lock my father out of the house when he came home drunk. I've heard him go cursing around the house, when it was bitter cold, with no place to go for shelter but the shed where the cows stayed. No, I'll never go back to my mother. T'wouldn't be no use."

"My boy, do you know, you have locked God out just like that?"

"God! What is God?" The boy asked it sincerely. He knew of God vaguely as a great being who sat in a golden chair somewhere off toward the skies.

"Whatever is good in you—that is God. Whatever in the world is good—is God." The evangelist was given to speaking simply and as forcefully as he might. "God is good."

The boy said nothing, but sat looking at his big, rough hands. The evangelist went on talking and he seemed to be listening with a kind of curiosity while he told him of that other Man whose hands must have been rough with hard work, but whose life was good, the carpenter of Nazareth.

"I'll go now," said the evangelist. "Just think over what I have said, and when you get out, come to me." He handed him a card.

The boy looked up and thanked him civilly. There was something honest in his eyes, something strong in his proud, shamed face. The evangelist reached him his hand and gave him a hand-clasp, prompted by a kind of affection, a kind of sympathy, something even of admiration.

The boy came to him in two weeks. "Can't find any work," he said.

"Everybody seems to know, somehow. But I'm not ready to give up. I'll never give up, you know, never." He said it through his teeth. "I've been out a week, tramping the streets. I've been hungry—I've been cold—I've thought how good a drop of whisky would make me feel. But I haven't taken it yet—not yet."

"Why don't you get a drink?" The boy looked up in surprise. The evangelist was looking at him quite soberly. "Get a drink and brace up. Why don't you?"

"I'm afraid, that's why." The dark



### Children's School-dresses

Service, beauty, and economy give lead to **Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown** cotton prints. Absolutely fast color, substantial fabric, newest and prettiest patterns.

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### Six Beautiful Imported Post Cards.

We have just received a consignment of beautiful pictorial post cards direct from Germany and will distribute them free among our subscribers while they last. These cards are in every way superior to the average American product, which has neither life nor luster. The serial set portrays child life in Germany in a humorous though natural way. Every child would greatly appreciate such a set.

How to get them free—Have two of your friends, who are not now regular subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, give you 10 cents each, for ten weeks' subscription. Send us the 20 cents with your own name and the names and addresses of your friends, and we will send you the handsome set of post cards.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

## GIRLS AND BOYS

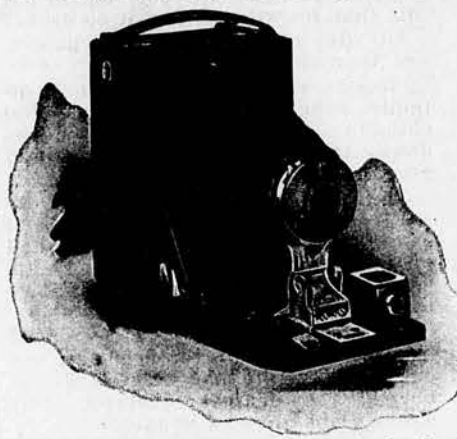
### Be Your Own Photographer

This handsome and valuable Premo camera is yours for the asking. We do not ask you to pay us a penny for it. We have been offering attractive premiums that would appeal to your father and mother, and now comes your turn. The children must not be forgotten.

KANSAS FARMER has gone to a great deal of trouble and expense in selecting a premium that would appeal to every boy and girl in its great family.

Our selection, you will agree, could not be better. Think of the fun in store for you, when a possessor of your own camera. The many beautiful pictures you can take around your own home. A picture of any member of your family. Your pet horse or dog. Some favorite spot on the old farm. If you take a little trip, think of the souvenir pictures you can bring home, of prominent people and places of historical interest.

This camera makes a picture 2 1/4 by 3 1/2 inches—pictures as good as will ordinarily be obtained with larger sized cameras. Convenient in size—can be carried unnoticed in your pocket. It's so easy to take



pictures with Premoette. Loads in daylight like all Film Premos—open back, drop in Premo Film Pack, close back and camera is loaded. Complete instructions with each one.

How you can get it—Get six of your neighbors, not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, to give you their subscriptions for one year each, \$1.00 apiece. Send us the six dollars together with their names and addresses, also your own and we will send you absolutely free, express paid, this handsome camera valued at \$6.00. Two six months' subscriptions will count the same as one yearly. You should get the required number in at least a week, some boys and girls will get them in one day. Start in at once.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

### WHAT WILL YOU DO THIS WINTER?

Better come to Highland Park College and take a **Business Course**, a course in **Shorthand and Typewriting**, a course in **Telegraphy**, or some **Engineering Course**. We have a **Mechanics Course** and a course in **Traction and Gas and Oil Engineering**, a three months course in **Drafting** and a **Short Course in Electrical Engineering**. These are some Special Short Courses we have that will fit you for a good position at a good salary. Address **O. H. LONGWELL, Pres., Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia.**

### Dress Hints.

While the evenings are long this winter, I want to make up several pretty, simple dresses for afternoon wear next summer. Please suggest a suitable material. It ought to be very moderately priced. I don't know of anything stylish and pretty at the price I can pay—Country School Teacher.

No matter how much money you might be able to pay, you could find no prettier or more stylish material for summer afternoon dresses than Simpson-Eddystone-Zephyrette Gingham. They are exquisite in coloring, with beautiful designs, and so lightweight, soft, and fine that you will be amazed at their very moderate price. You can secure any wanted color, and a large variety of designs.

kindly offered supper with the evangelist. He shook hands with him when he left, with some low words of thanks for his kindness, kindness which could only have been prompted by a most Christian heart.

He struck out at once for the open country and he was glad when at last he had left the big, heartless city behind. He walked briskly in the gathering dusk of the short winter day. Farmers in their heavy rattling wagons passed him now and then, but none asked him to ride. Perhaps it was something shuffling and covert in his gait acquired lately, perhaps a certain half-conquered shame in his pos-



I don't believe but verry little in what's called "luck," and yet the best hits I hav ever made hav been acksidental.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

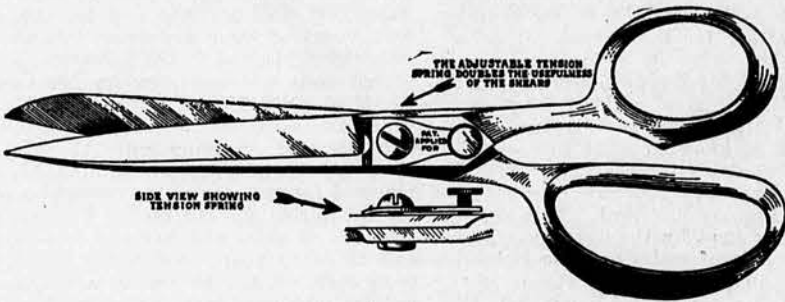


# Bargain Week Offers== December 26 to January 2, inclusive

**H**ERE is a chance for Kansas Farmer subscribers to avail themselves of an unparalleled offer. We give below a list of premiums that are indispensable in the home of every farmer. This list has been selected with great care and will appeal to father, mother and children. Premiums of practical and educational value. The kind that you can put into every day use. Remember this offer is special and is being made at a great sacrifice. Every article offered is worth many times the subscription price we ask. We are doing it to give our old subscribers a chance to renew their subscription---and also to receive a timely holiday gift. Do not lay this paper aside, but select the premium you desire, fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page and send it to the **KANSAS FARMER** at once.

**OFFER NUMBER ONE.**

A pair of 8-inch nickle plated self-sharpening tension shears free to any old subscriber paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or free to you for new yearly subscription at \$1.00. These shears are guaranteed for two years and are worth one dollar.



**OFFER NUMBER TWO.**



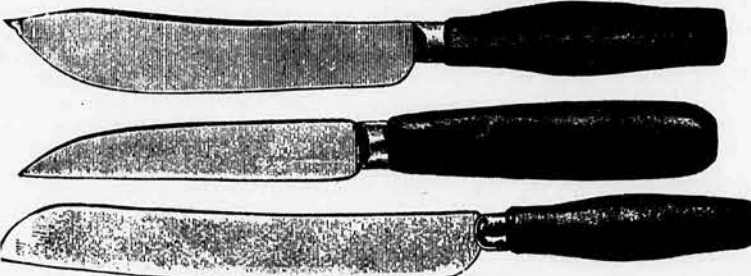
**Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.**

A work that contains new maps of every state and territory and of every country in the world, down-to-date in every particular. Not an indiscriminate collection of maps and fragments of maps that have done duty in other atlases, but is built upon a carefully considered plan; every map has been especially constructed to take its place in this new work. Just the book for the boy or girl now attending school.  
Free to old subscribers paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.

**KANSAS FARMER**

The old reliable state paper, the only agricultural paper in Kansas published purely in the interests of the farmer, dairyman and stockman. Its subscribers comprise the progressive and prosperous class. They welcome it into their home each week as they would an old friend. A clean paper for the betterment of the farmer and his family. Printed on exceptionally good print paper, with handsome cartoons and illustrations. No objectionable advertising enter its columns. Every article is original and wholesome, fresh from the pen of editorial experts. Its consolidation with Farmers Advocate gives it a working force unexcelled. The Kansas Farmer in the future will even be stronger than in the past.

**OFFER NUMBER THREE.**



**The Superior Kitchen Set**

Consisting of one bread knife, 12 1/4 inches; one kitchen knife, 10 1/4 inches; one paring knife, 7 1/4 inches. This set is made by the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis. You know what that means. It means that they are first class. The blades are tempered in oil, waterproof handles. It would be a useful set in anyone's kitchen and would cost more money than we ask for a year's subscription, if you were to go to a store to buy it.  
Free to old subscribers paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.

**OFFER NUMBER FOUR.**

**Safety Hitch Strap.**

Our Patent Hitch Buckle does away with tying and untying a troublesome knot and keeps the strap from slipping down on the post. The harder the horse pulls the tighter he is hitched. Can be loosened instantly. The Patent Hitch Buckle will not cut the strap. Hitch to a tree, post, ring, weight, anything, anywhere. Easy to unhitch. Saves time, temper and trouble. Strap made of web which is lighter and stronger than leather and will outwear any other strap made. Remember that our Safety Patent Hitch Straps are the only ones that will stay just where they are fastened and not be moved up or down by the movement of the horse.  
Free to all old subscribers paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.



**OFFER NUMBER FIVE.**

**The Busy Man's Friend.**

A book indispensable in the home of every farmer. It answers a thousand and one questions regarding law, the kind you come in daily contact with. Things that every farmer and his sons should know. A compendium of legal and business forms. A fund of practical information for every day life. The essence of volumes on law put into a nut shell. Laws in relation to landlord and tenant, debts, assignments, releases, foreclosures, criminal law, signatures, exemption laws, outlawed debts, and how to write deeds and mortgages. In fact every question one might ask is answered briefly and to the point.  
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To KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... to pay all arrearage subscription and one year in advance. As a premium send me free of charge

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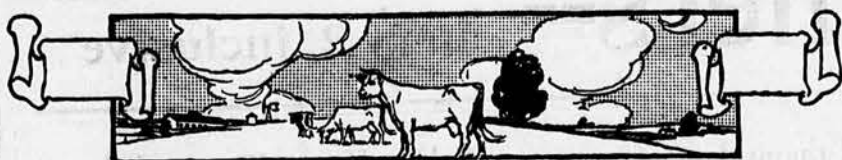
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# DAIRY



The prices of all feeds for dairy feeding are based upon the protein content. The percentage of protein content in alfalfa hay is what makes that hay worth seven or eight times as much per ton as wheat straw. The protein content of feed, of feed containing a high protein content, is the feed commanding the highest price in the market.

There are highly capable men who have given their best thought to the breeding of the dairy cow and to feeding her profitably for milk. None of these men have been able to conceive any plan by which the best cow is to be known either for the purpose of determining her value in dollars and cents per year, or for the purpose of weeding out the poor cows without keeping a record of that cow's performance. The necessity of knowing what each cow in the herd is doing is apparent. There is no plan by which this can be done except by keeping a record. This record can only be kept by the use of the lead-pencil, a pair of scales and the Babcock test. If any more simple means were known, the editor of this paper and others vitally interested in the matter would certainly have discovered it. The Babcock test and the scales in the dairy herd are as essential to profitable dairying as the cow herself.

Whether a farmer who is engaged in dairying, either as a principal line or as a side issue, shall keep dairy bred cows and use a dairy bred bull upon them, or whether he shall keep general purpose cows and use a bull of one of the beef breeds is a question for each person to figure out. The decision will depend upon the correct answer, under the circumstances of each individual, to the following question: Is the profit that the dairy cow will make, as compared with that made by the general purpose cow in excess of that which the beef steer will return as compared with the dairy steer? It has been urged that half the people in the United States who rely wholly or in part upon the dairy, are milking cows that return no profit over and above care and keep. Mr. J. H. Monrad, the well known dairy specialist, declares that he is convinced that the keeping of a record of each cow's yield is the very foundation of successful dairy farming. There is lots of truth in it, too, for time and again we have known instances where dairymen have tested their cows and found that those which they had been in the habit of "guessing off" as the most profitable in

their herds, really return little or no profit at all.

We wonder how many farmers charge up the feed their live stock consumes. Unless you do so you cannot tell just what it is costing you to produce them. Especially is this so with the dairy cow. You keep her for the milk and butter she produces. She is simply a boarder and unless you keep a strict account of her product and likewise an account of the feed she consumes you have no way of telling whether she pays her way or not. No farmer can afford to keep a dairy cow that will not pay her board. Still many of them are doing just that very thing. If you do not know whether or not your cow is paying for her keep equip yourself with a blank book, lead pencil and a pair of spring scales. Make a practice of recording daily the exact time you begin and quit milking, time required for the care of the cow and also for the caring for the milk. Put down the cost of grain and hay she consumes and all other feed. Weigh the milk at every milking, and if you are not equipped for making a test of the butter fat in the milk, send a sample to your state agricultural experiment station and have it tested. By keeping a record of these things you can determine whether or not you are feeding a profitable cow. A well known dairymen of Kansas states that he believes more than one-half of the cows kept by those practicing the selling of butter fat do not pay for the feed they consume. Canvass your herd and see how many drones you have among them.

## Provide Shelter for Your Cows.

This is the time of year when dairy cows must have shelter from the inclement weather. No difference how good the feed, or how much of it the cow has, at this season of the year if she is exposed to cold nights and stormy weather her production in milk will not be what it should. The Mississippi experiment station conducted an experiment during the month of February, 1906, with two lots of four cows each to determine the effect of exposure upon the milk flow. One lot was kept in the barn at night during the bad weather while the other was kept in a corral both day and night. The average yield per cow for three weeks before the test began was 18 pounds of milk per day for each cow in each lot. The yield of milk from lot No. 1 during the test was 16.9 pounds daily, and from lot No. 2 18.5. The cows kept in the barn during the test lost an average of 15 pounds each in live weight during four weeks and those that were exposed gained an average of 13½ pounds each.

This test in itself would indicate that shelter for cows is unnecessary in Mississippi. The weather conditions during the test, however, were very favorable to cows kept outside of the barn. The weather was extremely mild and there was little rain. However, the conditions represented average Mississippi weather.

The test goes further to show that in the climate of Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, we often have weather conditions which would not require the housing of dairy cattle, and under such conditions dairy cows will do better in the feed lot than in the barn. It is on this point where the judgment of the dairy farmer comes into play and is of value.

It has been the writer's experience that in moderately cold weather, say when the temperature is near freezing and the weather is not rainy or wet and the cows have dry beds, that they will give better results in the lot than in the barn. To say the least, if cows are to be housed closely, the barn must be well ventilated and the stalls comfortable. Impure air on account of poor ventilation in the barn is an enemy to milk production. The farmer who does not have the barn or the disposition to house his cows will find that in this climate he can do very well in protecting his cows from the excessively inclement weather by providing a dry open shed.

## Contagious Abortion in Cows.

A radical change has been brought about concerning contagious abortion in cattle. The time has been when stock

## THE "ELECTION" RESULT THAT CONCERNED SEPARATOR MAKERS

It wasn't the "dire calamity" of the possible election of Bryan which caused the Pennsylvania manufacturer of "jobbing" cream separators to "warn" his employees to parade and vote for Taft—in a state with nearly half a million Republican majority.

It wasn't the hope of Bryan's election which caused the "Iowa" manufacturer of "mail order" cream separators to offer to take on all the employees the other man might let go—because he was already laying off and cutting down the working hours of his own men.

The ELECTION which actually concerned them both and which had ALREADY taken place and had ALREADY worked "dire calamity" to their separator ambitions—"mail order" and "jobbing" alike—was the overwhelming tidal wave ELECTION on the part of 1908 cream separator buyers to choose the IMPROVED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS, regardless of the claimed "cheapness" of one and the red paint and "talking points" of the other.

And now the makers of both "mail order" and "jobbing" cream separators are assured that it's a case of at least "FOUR YEARS MORE" for the old DE LAVAL in its newer-and-better-than-ever-form, on top of its previous THIRTY YEARS of originality and leadership.

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owners whose herds are afflicted with contagious abortion did everything in their power to keep the fact from becoming known to the public and in order to be successful in doing so they would avoid conversing with other stock raisers on this subject, and I dare say in this way were handicapped in obtaining valuable information as to how to positively wipe contagious abortion out of their herds.

Their reasons for keeping this disease in their herd a secret was that they knew very well that no intelligent or well posted stockman would think of buying stock from a herd afflicted with contagious abortion, and I want to say that the stock raisers of this country are becoming so well posted and well educated along this line that they are protecting themselves with this knowledge and will not consider the purchase of animals from a diseased or afflicted herd.

The time has now come when bright, well posted and successful stock raisers discuss the subject of contagious abortion in cattle freely for the reason that most of them have already had experience with this dreadful disease and have obtained information and have learned that it can positively be wiped out, consequently they have no fear of the disease, nor have they any fear of telling their friends that they have had it in their herd but have wiped it out and are perfectly willing to advise those who desire to obtain information as to how this can be done.

The knowledge concerning contagious abortion in cattle has been spread throughout this country by the successful stock raisers. They have not only done this in the past but are doing so at the present time and by so doing, they are building up the reputation of our live stock industry, thus increasing the value of each animal, as it is reasonable to expect that a strong, healthy, money making cow ought to be worth more than two ordinary afflicted or afflicted or suspicious ones. I am sure that if this offer were made to any well posted stock man he would prefer the one cow with the clean bill of health attached, to the two suspicious cows unaccompanied by the bill of health.

I feel that it is a privilege and it should be the duty of every stock owner in this great progressive country, to at least see that his animals are free from contagious or infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and contagious abortion.

The moment that these two diseases are wiped out of our herds, the more valuable our stock will become, the more saleable they will become. They will

be sought for by other people who are less careful concerning the health of their stock. It matters not so much as to what breed of stock but it matters much as to how free they are from disease and as it has been said before, it is within the power of every stock owner in the world to own healthy stock. This being true I will close by asking the question, which is the most profitable, healthy or diseased stock? Be fair with yourself and instead of answering me answer yourself.—Dr. David Roberts.

## Profitable Handling of Small Beef Herd.

The closing out of so many cattle ranches in the Southwest is bringing the attention of raising feeders by farmers who keep small herds of cattle. This phase of cattle raising can be made a profitable one to owners of small farms. From necessity the farmer of the future will be compelled to keep a small bunch of cows, whether they be pure breeds or not, for growing steers. This fact brings the cost of maintenance to one of prime interest to every farmer. Anticipating the condition of the future, the Illinois experiment station is at work on a problem of determining what will be the best system to pursue by men maintaining herds for steer breeding. The proper feed and manner of keeping cows solely for the purpose of raising calves is not a new proposition by any means. Any farmer who has kept one dozen to 50 breeding cows have long since solved the system by which they derive the most profit. The experiment station, however, has 30 grade Aberdeen-Angus cows, very similar in size which they are using for this experiment. They range from three to six years of age and are one-half to three-fourths pure bred. These cows are divided into three lots of as nearly equal age and condition as possible. Lot 1 was fed on corn ensilage, clover hay and oat straw; lot 2, shocked corn, clover hay and oat straw; lot 3, on corn stover and oat straw, supplemented a part of the season by clover hay. The lot fed silage, clover hay and oat straw made an average daily gain of 1.07 pounds; on the lot fed shocked corn, clover hay and oat straw the gain was .75 pounds, while on the lot fed corn stover and oat straw supplemented with clover hay the gain was .41 pounds per day. The experiment proves conclusively that breeding cows of the beef type may be wintered without grain, provided they are given good wholesome roughage, and also proves what many farmers have already worked out by experience, that a herd of beef cows can be carried the year round with practically no grain at all and yet yield a handsome return in raising a valuable, quick maturing steer.

## Has It Ever Occurred to You

that Tubular cream separators are saving the farmers of the United States millions of dollars annually?

That sounds pretty strong, but when you consider the hundreds of thousands that are in use and then remember that those separators *save their cost every year* the statement is not extravagant.

Are you among the farmers who are letting the cream separator build your bank account?

If not investigate at once the

## Tubular Separator

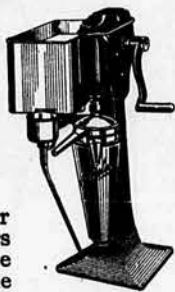
because it skims clean; and due to its simplicity it is easy to clean, oil and handle; furthermore being built of the best materials obtainable we guarantee it to last a lifetime.

Join the prosperous class and enlarge your bank account by buying a Tubular. Don't delay. Write at once for free catalogue 165. Do it now.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.





# RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

[By] Gene Boone

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(Continued from last week.)

They sat without speaking for some moments. Dominick made no attempt to break the silence when she moved noiselessly to the stove and pushed in more wood. His face was turned from her and she thought he had fallen asleep when he suddenly moved and said:

"Isn't it strange that I have never met you before?"

She was relieved. His tone showed neither feebleness nor fatigue, in fact it had the fresh alertness of a return to congenial topics. She determined, however, to be less talkative, less encouraging to the weakening exertions of general conversation. So she spoke with demure brevity.

"Yes, very. But you were at college for four years, and the year you came back I was in Europe."

He looked at her ruminatingly, and nodded.

"But I've seen you," he said, "at the theater. I was too sick at first to recognize you, but afterward I knew I'd seen you, with your father and your brother Gene."

It was her turn to nod. She thought it best to say nothing, and waited. But his eyes bent inquiringly upon her, and the waiting silence seemed to demand a comment. She made the first that occurred to her:

"Whom were you with?"

"My wife, said the young man. Rose felt that an indefinite silence would have been better than this. All she knew of Dominick Ryan's wife was that she was a person who had not been respectable and whose union with Dominick had estranged him from his people. Certainly, whatever else she was, young Mrs. Ryan was not calculated to be an agreeable subject of conversation with the man who in marrying her had sacrificed wealth, family, and friends. The doctor's chief injunction to Rose had been to keep the invalid in a state of tranquillity. Oppressed by a heavy sense of failure she felt that nursing was not her forte.

She murmured a vague sentence of comment and this time determined not to speak, no matter how embarrassing the pause became. She even thought of taking up her book and was about to stretch her hand for it when he said:

"But it seems so queer when our parents have been friends for years, and I know Gene, and you know my sister Cornelia so well."

She drew her hand back and leaned forward, frowning and staring in front of her, as she sent her memory backward groping for data.

"Well, you see a sort of series of events prevented it. When we were little our parents lived in different places. Ages ago when we first came down from Virginia City you were living somewhere else, in Sacramento, wasn't it? Then you were at school, and after you got back from college I was in Europe. And when I came back from Europe—that's over two years ago now—why then—"

She had again brought up against his marriage, this time with a shock that was of a somewhat shattering nature.

"Why, then," she repeated falteringly, realizing where she was—"why, then—let's see—"

"Then I had married," he said quietly. "Oh, yes, of course," she assented, trying to impart a suggestion of sudden innocent remembrance to her tone. "You had married. Why, of course."

He vouchsafed no reply. She was distressed and mortified, her face red with anger at her own stupidity. In her embarrassment she looked down, smoothing her lace cuffs, and waiting for him to say something as he had done before. But this time he made no attempt to resume the conversation. Stealing a sidelong glance at him she saw that he had turned to the window and was gazing out. There was an expression of brooding gloom on his profile, his eyebrows drawn low, his lips close set. She judged rightly that he did not intend to speak again, and she took up her book and opened it.

Half an hour later, rising to give him his medicine, she saw that he had fallen asleep. She was at his side before she discovered it, thinking his eyes were drooped in thought. Standing with the glass in her hand she looked at him with something of a child's curiosity and a woman's pity for a strong creature weakened and brought low. The light in the room was growing gray and in it she saw his face, with the shadows in its hollows, looking thin and haggard in the abandonment of sleep. For the first time she thought of him outside this room and this house, and a sort of proud resentment stirred in her memory of the marriage he had made—the marriage with the woman who was not good.

An hour later when the doctor came back she was kneeling on the floor by the open stove door, softly building the fire. From the office—a circle of brilliance in the dim room—a red glow painted her serious, down-bent face with a hectic color, and touched with a bright, palpitating glaze the curves of her figure. At the sound of the opening door she looked up quickly, and, her hands being occupied, gave a silencing jerk of her head toward the sleeping man.

The doctor looked at them both. The scene was like a picture of some primitive domestic interior where youth and beauty had made a nest, warmed by that symbol of life, a fire, which one replenished while the other slept.

## CHAPTER VI.

In Which Berny Writes a Letter.

The morning after the quarrel Bernice woke late. She had not fallen asleep till the night was well spent, the heated seething of her rage keeping the peace of repose far from her. It was only as the dawn paled the square of the window that she fell into a heavy slumber, disturbed by dreams full of stress and strife.

She looked up at the clock; it was nearly ten. Dominick would have left for the bank before this, so the wretched constraint of a meeting with him was postponed. Sallow and heavy eyed, her head aching, oppressed by a sense of the unbearable unpleasantness of the situation, she threw on her wrapper, and going to the window drew the curtain and looked out.

The bedroom had but one window, wedged into an angle of wall, and affording a glimpse of the green lawn and clipped rose trees of the house next door. There was a fog this morning and even this curtailed prospect was obliterated. She stood yawning drearily, and gazing out with eyes to which her yawns had brought tears. Her hair made a wild brush round her head, her face looked pinched and old. She was one of those women whose good looks are

dependent on animation and millinery. In this fixity of inward thought, unobserved in unbecoming disarray, one could realize that she had attained the thirty-four years she could so successfully deny under the rejuvenating influences of full dress and high spirits.

During her toilet her thoughts refused to leave the subject of last night's quarrel. She and her husband had had disagreements before—many in the last year when they had virtually separated, though the world did not know it—but nothing so ignominiously repulsive as the scene of last evening had yet degraded their companionship. Bernice was ashamed. In the gray light of the dim, disillusioning morning she realized that she had gone too far. She knew Dominick to be long suffering, she knew he held her in his arms as a powerful one, but the most patient creatures sometimes rebel, the most compelling sense of honor would sometimes break under too severe a strain. As she trailed down the long passage to the dining room she made up her mind that she would make the first overture toward reconciliation that evening. It would be difficult, but she would do it.

She was speculating as to how she would begin, in what manner she would greet him when he came home, when her eyes fell on the folded card upon the clock. Apprehension clutched her as she opened it. The few lines within frightened her still more. He had gone—where? She turned the note over, looking at the back, in a sudden tremble of fearfulness. He had never done anything like this before, left her, suddenly cut loose from her in proud disgust. She stood by the clock, staring at the paper, her face fallen into scared blankness, the artificial hopefulness that she had been fostering since she awoke giving place to a down drop into an abyss of alarm.

The door into the kitchen creaked and the Chinaman entered with the second part of the dainty breakfast cooked especially for her.

"What time did Mr. Ryan leave this morning?" she said without turning, throwing the question over her shoulder.

"I dunno," the man returned, with the expressionless brevity of his face particularly accentuated in this case, as he did not like his mistress. "He no take blackfuss here. He no stay here last night."

She faced round on him, her eyes full of a sudden fierce intensity which marked them in moments of angry surprise.

"Wasn't here last night?" she demanded.

"He arranged the dishes with careful precision, not troubling himself to look up, and speaking with some dry indifference. "He not here for blackfuss. No one sleep in his bed. I go to make bed—all made. I think he did not here all night."

His work being accomplished he turned without more words and passed into the kitchen. Berny stood for a moment thinking, then, with a shrug of defiance, left her buckwheat cakes untasted and walked into the hall. She went directly to her husband's room and looked about with sharp glances. She opened drawers and peered into the wardrobes. She was a woman who had a curiously keen memory for small domestic details, and a few moments' investigation proved to her that he had taken some of his oldest clothes, but had left all the better ones, and that the silver box of jewelry on the bureau—filled with relics of the days when he had been the idolized son of his parents—lacked none of its contents.

More alarmed than she had been in the course of her married life she left the room and passed up the hall to the parlor. The brilliant, over-furnished apartment in which she had crowded every fashion in interior decoration that had pleased her fancy and been within the compass of her purse, looked slovenly and unattractive in the gray light of the morning. The smell of smoke was strong in it and the butts and ashes of cigars Dominick had been smoking the evening before lay in a tray in the center table. She noticed none of these things, which under ordinary circumstances would have been ground for scolding, for she was a woman of fastidious personhood. A cushioned seat was built round the curve of the bay window, and on this she sat down, drawing back the fall of thick ecru lace that veiled the pane. Her eyes were fastened with an unwinching fixity on the fog-drenched street without; her figure was motionless.

Her outward rigidity of body concealed an intense inward energy of thought. It suddenly appeared to her as if her hold on Dominick, which till yesterday had seemed so strong that nothing but death could break it, was weak, was nothing. It had been rooted in his sense of honor, the sense that she fostered in him and by means of which she had been able to make him marry her. Was this sense not as powerful as she believed—or, dreadful thought!—was it weakening under the friction of their life together? Had she played on it too much and worn it out? She had been so sure of Dominick, so secure in his blind, plodding devotion to his duty! She had secretly wondered at it, as a queer characteristic that it was fortunate he possessed. Deep in her heart she had a slight, amused contempt for it, a contempt that had extended to other things. She had felt it for him in those early days of their marriage when he had looked forward to children as wanted to live quietly, without society, in his own home. It grew stronger later when she realized he had accepted his exclusion from his world and was too proud to ask his mother for money.

And now! Suppose he had gone back to his people? A low ejaculation escaped her, and she dropped the curtain and pressed her hand, clenched to the hardness of a stone, against her breast.

The mere thought of such a thing was intolerable. She did not see how she could support the idea of his mother and sister winning him from her. She hated them. They were the ones who had wronged her, who had excluded her from the home and the riches and the position that her marriage should have given her. Her retaliation had been her unwavering grip on Dominick and the careful discretion with which she had comforted herself as his wife. There was no ground of complaint against her. She had been as quiet, home keeping and dutiful a woman as any in California. She had been a good housekeeper, a skillful manager of her husband's small means. It was only within the last year that she had, in angry spite, run into the debt which she had taunted him with. No wife could have lived more rigorously up to the letter of her marriage contract. It was easy for her to do it. She was not a woman whom light livin' and license attracted. She had sacrificed her honor to win Dominick, grudgingly, unwillingly, as close fist men part with money in the hope of rich re-

turns. She did not want to be his mistress, but she knew of no other means by which she could reach the position of his wife.

Now suppose he had gone back to his people! It was an insupportable, a maddening thought. It plunged her into agitation that made her rise and move about the room with an aimless restlessness, like some soft footed feline animal. Suppose he had gone home and told them about last night, and they had prevailed upon him not to come back!

Well, even if they had, hers was still the strong position. The sympathy of the disinterested outsider would always be with her. If she had been quarrelsome and ugly, those were small matters. In the great essentials she had not failed. Suppose she and the Ryans ever did come to an open crossing of swords, would not her story be the story of the two? The world's sympathy would certainly not go to the rich women, tramping on the poor little typewriter, the honest working girl, who for one slip, righted by subsequent marriage, had been the object of their implacable antagonism and persecution.

She said this opposite the mirror, extending her hands as she had seen an actress do in a recent play. As she saw her pointed, pale face, her expression of worry gave way to one of pleased complacency. She looked pathetic, and her position was pathetic. Who would have the heart to condemn her when they saw her and heard her side of the story? Her spirits began to rise. With the first gleam of returning confidence she shook off her apprehensions. A struggle of sunshine pierced the fog, and going to the window she drew the curtains and looked out on the veil of mist every moment growing brighter and thinner. The sun finally pierced it, a patch of blue shone above and dropping the curtains, she turned and looked at the clock. It was after eleven. She decided she would go out and take lunch with her sisters, who were always ready to listen and to sympathize with her.

These sisters were the only intimate friends and companions Bernice had, their home the one house to which she was a constant visitor. With all her peculiarities and faults she possessed a strong sense of kin. In her rise to fairer fortune, if not greater happiness, her old home had never lost its hold upon her, nor had she weakened in a sort of cross-grained, patronizing loyalty to her two sisters. This may have been accounted for by the fact that they were exceedingly amiable and affectionate, proud to regard Bernice as the flower of the family, whose dizzy translation to unexpected heights they had watched with unenvying admiration.

Hannah, the oldest of the family, was the daughter of a first marriage. She was now a spinster of forty-five, and had taught school for twenty years. Hazel was the youngest of the three, she and Bernice having been the offspring of Danny Iversen's second alliance with a woman of romantic tendencies, which had no way of expressing themselves except in the naming of her children. Hazel, while yet in her teens, had married a clerk in a jewelry store, called Josh McCrae. It had been a happy marriage. After the birth of a daughter, Hazel had returned to her work as saleslady in a fashionable millinery. Both sisters, Josh, and the child, had continued to live together in domestic harmony, in the house which Hannah, with the savings of a quarter of a century, had finally cleared of all mortgages and now owned. No household could have been more simply decent and honest; no family more unsparingly content. In such an environment Bernice, with her daring ambitions and bold unscrupulousness, was like the unaccounted for blossom which in the floral world is known as a "sport."

(To be continued.)

## THE WESTERN STRAW PRODUCTS COMPANY—OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO KANSAS.

Will manufacture all kinds of paper-box boards from straw, corn stalks and refuse paper.

Located at Hutchinson.

Indiana leads in the production of straw board, her various mills producing a total average of nearly 500 tons of straw board for every working day, paying her farmers a million and a half dollars each year for the raw material, straw, and as much more for wages and salaries thereby adding to the permanent wealth of the state directly and indirectly some four millions annually. Ohio as a straw board producing state is a strong second, followed by Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota in the order named.

Less than forty tons of straw board per day is manufactured west of the Mississippi river, the trade in this territory being supplied almost wholly from mills in eastern cities.

The establishment of the Western Straw Products Company's plant at Hutchinson means much to the state as a whole. It will create a market for thousands of tons of straw and corn stalks, raise the price of wheat straw, and establish a fixed market value on a byproduct which has heretofore been of little use or value to the farmer. It will save to the consumer thousands of dollars annually in freight, and cheapen the price of paper and box boards and bring into the state several hundred thousand dollars which has hitherto gone to eastern markets for this class of commodity, and in numerous ways be of inestimable value to the state.

The organizers of this company are men who have had several years of active experience in the manufacture of straw board and box boards in Indiana and Illinois and who are today manufacturing these products on a

## IMMUNE HOG--COME TO STAY.

A postal card to the undersigned will bring you proof that Immunizing is the only safe way to have cholera proof hogs. Write today.

ROBT. RIDGWAY, Box W, AMBOY, INDIANA.

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SELLS LIKE SIXTY  
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ENGINE  
For Pumping, Cream  
Separators, Churns, Wash  
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GILSON MFG. CO. 621 Park St. East Washington, Wis.  
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Four burrs grind  
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Positively no friction,  
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Four horse mill grinds  
60 to 80 bushels per hour.  
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Also our famous Iowa Mill, No. 2, \$12.50.  
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## 40 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1

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true-to-name. Order grape-vines  
here, also 20 budded peach trees for \$1;  
8 budded cherry trees for \$1. With free  
catalog we enclose due-bill for 25c.  
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box L. Fairbury, Nebr.

## WON'T YOU DO IT?

The Kansas Farmer wants an energetic person  
either lady or gentleman, in each county as a local  
representative. We want someone who can devote  
some time to our work and we are willing to pay  
them for it. It would be fine work and good pay  
for a lady and she could make it a permanent position  
if she wished to. Write us for particulars.

THE KANSAS FARMER,  
Circulation Dept. Topeka

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## WELL DRILLING

MACHINERY in America. We  
ing it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you  
see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for  
it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

large scale, after a thorough investigation of the existing conditions in the Kansas territory concluded to establish a large mill at Hutchinson.

The maximum capacity of this mill when in full operation will be 100 tons per day, being about one third of the amount consumed within the trade territory of Hutchinson. In addition to manufacturing box boards from the raw material this company will also manufacture straw wrapping paper, building paper, egg case fillers, various kinds of corrugated board, folding paper boxes now largely used by all kinds of business concerns, such as tailoring, dry goods, bakery and laundry trades, all kinds of cartons, also shipping cases and "containers," which are fast supplementing the use of wood for packing and shipping many of the actual necessities of life, including fruits, cereals, confections, bakery goods, meats, soaps, sugars, salt, glassware and innumerable kinds of merchandise. A sufficient amount of the capital stock of the company has been placed in Chicago, Kansas City, Topeka, Hutchinson and other localities to warrant starting work on the erection of the plant within the next few weeks, after which the work will be rapidly pushed to completion with a view to commencing the manufacture of the various grades of board from the run of new wheat straw next fall.

After January 1 a portion of the capital stock will be offered for sale (in quarter annual installments) at \$90 a share (par value \$100), offering a splendid opportunity for a safe and unusually profitable investment to those having surplus funds.

For the purpose of selling stock this company desires to secure the services of a few first class energetic men in Kansas, having a good acquaintance with the business men and farmers in the vicinity in which they reside. As a good reputation for honesty and veracity will count for as much in the sale of this stock as good salesmanship, only those who can give a good account of their past record and furnish satisfactory references will be considered. With the commencement of active operations several first class positions will be open to capable men, which the management of the company will offer first to those who are successful in placing stock. Full particulars may be had by addressing The Western Straw Products Company, \$17 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



## FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

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

## PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

**Shorthorns.**  
 Jan. 13—Shawnee Breeders' Association  
 Shorthorn sale, State Fair Grounds, To-  
 peka. I. D. Graham, secretary.  
 Feb. 16—J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb.  
 Feb. 17—J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kan.  
 Feb. 17—J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
 Feb. 19—J. W. Lamb, Holton, Kan.  
 June 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

**Herefords.**  
 Mar. 3, 4—Dispersion sale of Cornish & Pat-  
 ton, Herefords, at Osborn, Mo., to settle  
 Patton's estate.  
 April 27—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

**Poland Chinas.**  
 Jan. 19—T. A. McCandless, Bigelow, Kan.  
 Jan. 19—A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan.  
 Jan. 21—J. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at  
 Sedalia, Mo.

Jan. 25—Frank Michael, Erie, Kan.  
 Jan. 26—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kan.  
 Jan. 27—Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.  
 Jan. 28—W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kan.  
 Jan. 28—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.  
 Feb. 4—W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kan.  
 Feb. 4—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kan.  
 Feb. 9—Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kan.  
 Feb. 10—W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa.  
 Feb. 10—Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.  
 Feb. 10—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kan.  
 Feb. 11—C. S. Nevius Bros., Marysville, Kan.  
 Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.  
 Feb. 12—Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius  
 at Spring Hill, Kan.

Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kan.  
 Feb. 13—Thos. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb.,  
 at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 13—Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kan.  
 Feb. 17—John Book, Talmage, Kan.  
 Feb. 18—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kan.  
 Feb. 18—J. E. Bower, Talmage, Kan.  
 Feb. 18—J. W. Lamb, Holton, Kan.  
 Feb. 18—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.  
 Feb. 20—W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kan.  
 Feb. 22—W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kan.  
 Feb. 24—Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kan.  
 Feb. 24—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.  
 Feb. 25—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.  
 Feb. 26—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.  
 April 10—H. N. Stacy, Iuka, Kan.

**Duroc Jerseys.**  
 Jan. 25—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.  
 Jan. 26—Bred sow sale, Coppins & Worley,  
 Potwin, Kan.

Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.  
 Jan. 27—J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kan., at Hav-  
 ensville, Kan.

Jan. 28—Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.  
 Jan. 28—Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.  
 Feb. 1—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.  
 Feb. 2—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.  
 Feb. 3—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia,  
 Kan.

Feb. 3—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kan.  
 Feb. 4—J. E. Jones, Clyde, Kan.  
 Feb. 6—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan., at Man-  
 hattan, Kan.

Feb. 6—G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C.,  
 Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 9—B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kan., at  
 Caldwell, Kan.

Feb. 9—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
 Feb. 9—H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kan.  
 Feb. 10—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.  
 Feb. 11—Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.  
 Feb. 11—J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros.,  
 Burden, Kan.

Feb. 12—L. E. Kretzmer, Clay Center, Kan.,  
 at Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 13—Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kan.  
 Feb. 15—J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kan.  
 Feb. 16—D. O. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.  
 Feb. 17—R. O. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan.  
 Feb. 18—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia,  
 Kan., at Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.  
 Feb. 18—B. W. Weldemier, Mgr., Cameron,  
 Mo.

Feb. 19—H. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide  
 Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.

Feb. 23—A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort,  
 Kan.

Feb. 23—Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.  
 Feb. 24—James M. Williams, Home, Kan.  
 Feb. 24—R. E. Marshall, Willard, Kan.  
 Feb. 24—R. D. Marshall, Willard, Kan.

Mar. 9—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.  
 Mar. 10—T. J. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.  
 Mar. 11—Jas. T. McCulloch, Mgr., Clay Cen-  
 ter, Kan.

**O. I. C.**  
 Feb. 19—Isaac Briggs, Minneapolis, Kan.

**Horses.**  
 Feb. 16—J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
 Feb. 16—J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Mar. 1—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.  
 Mar. 2—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.  
 Mar. 3—Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo.

**Combination Sales.**  
 Feb. 10, 11, 12—Improved Stock Breeders'  
 Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at  
 Caldwell, Kan., Chas. M. Johnston, Mgr.  
 Feb. 16, 17, 18—J. C. Robison, Mgr., To-  
 wanda, Kan., at Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20—Mitchell county breeders'  
 combination sale, Beloit, Kan.

**J. W. Lamb's Closing out Sale.**  
 Mr. J. W. Lamb of Holton, Kan., who for  
 years has been one of Kansas' prominent  
 Shorthorn cattle and Poland China breeders,  
 has decided to quit the breeding business and  
 announces his dates for closing out sales in  
 this issue of Kansas Farmer. The swine sale  
 will be held on Feb. 18 and the cattle sale  
 on the day following. Both sales will be held  
 at Mr. Lamb's fine farm just north of Holton.  
 A first class lot of stock will be sold, includ-  
 ing several pure Scotch cows. Mr. Lamb will  
 also sell a fine lot of young draft and roadster  
 horses.

**Bargains in Bulls.**  
 This issue of Kansas Farmer contains the  
 announcement of Mr. J. M. Miller, Shorthorn  
 breeder of Muscotah, Kan. The Miller herd  
 is one of the oldest herds in Kansas. It was  
 established in 1874. It has always been the  
 policy of the Millers to keep all of the best  
 females and they have always kept a bull at  
 the head that was as good as could be found.  
 Their present herd bull, Johnnie, was sired  
 by Victor Barmpton and his dam was Golden

**Kansas Farmer Is the Kansas Paper.**  
 "Kansas Farmer Company."  
 "Gentlemen."  
 "We were pleased to note the consolida-  
 tion of Kansas Farmer and Farmers Ad-  
 vocate. There ought to be some more of  
 that kind of business done, so as to quit  
 pulling the people all the time for noth-  
 ing. The Kansas Farmer is the Kansas  
 paper; all others are second rates."  
 "MANWARRING BROS."  
 "Lawrence, Kans."

## Reid Among the Real Estate Men and Auctioneers.



Walter Nelson, Clyde, Kan.



Col. W. C. Curphey Abilene, Kan.

## Best Percentage of Advertising.

"It gives us pleasure to state to you  
 after checking up all of our advertising for  
 this season, that our advertisement in your  
 paper brought us more inquiries propor-  
 tionately to the money paid out than any  
 other publication we were in. This is not  
 saying that the others were not satisfac-  
 tory, but since yours showed the best per-  
 centage, we feel we ought to tell you  
 about it. And we will want space in your  
 paper early in the coming year."  
 "Yours very truly,  
 "TUTTLE HAY PRESS COMPANY,  
 "By J. S. TUTTLE.  
 "Kansas City, Mo."

Drop of Wildwood. He is the sire of the  
 young bulls that are offered for sale. They  
 are the tops as the Millers always cull out  
 everything but the best. They are out of Rose  
 of Sharon cows that have several good Scotch  
 crosses. Mr. Miller isn't fixed to winter these  
 bulls and for this reason is making very at-  
 tractive prices on them for a short time.  
 When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Faulkner's Big Boned Spotted Polands.**  
 Mr. H. L. Faulkner, proprietor of Highview  
 breeding farm at Jamesport, Mo., is now offer-  
 ing some fall pigs for sale at private treaty.  
 These pigs were sired by Budweiser, the big  
 boned spotted king that has stood at the head  
 of this kind so long, and his assistants in the  
 her Anheuser and Brandywine, and out of  
 sows of the big boned spotted type. Mr.  
 Faulkner writes that he is enjoying quite a  
 satisfactory trade and shipping hogs every  
 week to Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. He  
 is breeding that character of swine that ap-  
 peals to the farmer, and that they are  
 making good is evidenced by the fact that  
 when they once buy from Highview another  
 order is forthcoming. The date of his bred sow  
 sale is Feb. 20, 1909, at which time he will  
 sell an excellent bunch of sows and to use  
 own language "the best in Missouri." Be sure  
 that you get one of his catalogs which con-  
 tains all information with reference to the  
 "Big Boned Spotted Poland Chinas." Kindly  
 mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## Good Shorthorns Sell Well.

The combination sale held at Chanute, Kan.,  
 Dec. 18 was attended by a large crowd of  
 farmers and breeders. The top of the Short-  
 horn sale was Rowan 26, the Scotch heifer  
 out of Imp. Rowan, consigned by Mr. A. E.  
 Mull of Carlyle, Kan., that went to Frank  
 Michael at Erie, Kan., for \$147.50. The 20  
 head sold for \$1,106, an average of \$55.30. The  
 top of the Poland China sale was \$38 for No.  
 27, consigned by J. W. Pelphrey & Son. The  
 29 head of hogs sold for \$71, making an aver-  
 age of \$18.23 on the entire lot. Following is a  
 report in full of the cattle sale:

1. Frank Michael, Erie, Kan.	\$147.50
2. Frank Michael	\$6.00
3. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.	\$2.00
4. A. L. Jackson, Rose, Kan.	\$3.00
5. C. B. Young, Rose, Kan.	\$3.00
6. A. Lasell, Chanute, Kan.	\$7.00
7. C. E. Houson, Chanute, Kan.	\$40.00

8. Geo. Patterson, Chanute, Kan.	\$3.50
9. H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan.	\$0.00
10. J. W. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan.	\$0.00
11. H. F. Pelphrey	\$0.00
12. Frank Michael	\$0.00
13. W. E. Lyons, Iola, Kan.	\$2.00
14. Jake Erney, Chanute, Kan.	\$2.50
15. C. B. Young	\$2.50
16. J. W. Pelphrey	\$0.00
17. J. T. Heart, Chanute, Kan.	\$7.50
18. Jake Erney	\$40.00
19. G. W. Jordan	\$5.00
20. W. E. Lyons, Iola, Kans.	\$2.50

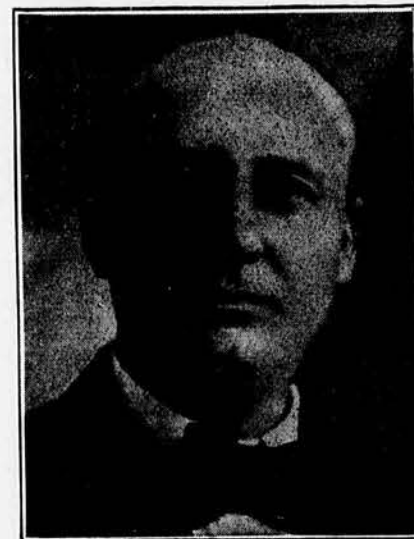
## Topeka Hereford Sale a Success.

There has long been an idea prevalent among  
 Shawnee county breeders that Topeka could  
 be made a most satisfactory center for public  
 sales of pure bred live stock. It has never had  
 a sufficient trial heretofore, but the success  
 attained by Manager L. L. Vrooman with his  
 combination sale of Hereford cattle at the State  
 Exposition grounds on December 18 would seem  
 to show that the idea was founded on fact.

The contributors to this sale were Robert A.  
 Steele, Richland, Kans.; J. P. Sands & Sons,  
 Walton; L. P. Larson, Powhatan; A. E. Metz-  
 ger, Lone Star; L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, and  
 T. P. Whittenburg, Pleasant Hill, Mo. This  
 sale was well attended by breeders and farm-  
 ers who showed an evident desire to secure  
 good cattle and indicated, by their buying, that  
 the feeling for good cattle is much stronger  
 than it has been for some time past.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks was at the helm and  
 this is always an assurance that the sale is  
 steered right. He was ably assisted by Col.  
 Chas. M. Crews of Topeka, who is undoubtedly  
 one of the rising auctioneers of this section.  
 The good cattle brought good prices, though  
 a high average was not attained because of a  
 few small bulls in the sale. Forty head sold  
 for \$3075, an average of \$76.88. Twenty-four  
 females averaged \$79.58, and sixteen bulls aver-  
 aged \$72.81. Following is a report of sales  
 of \$50 or more:

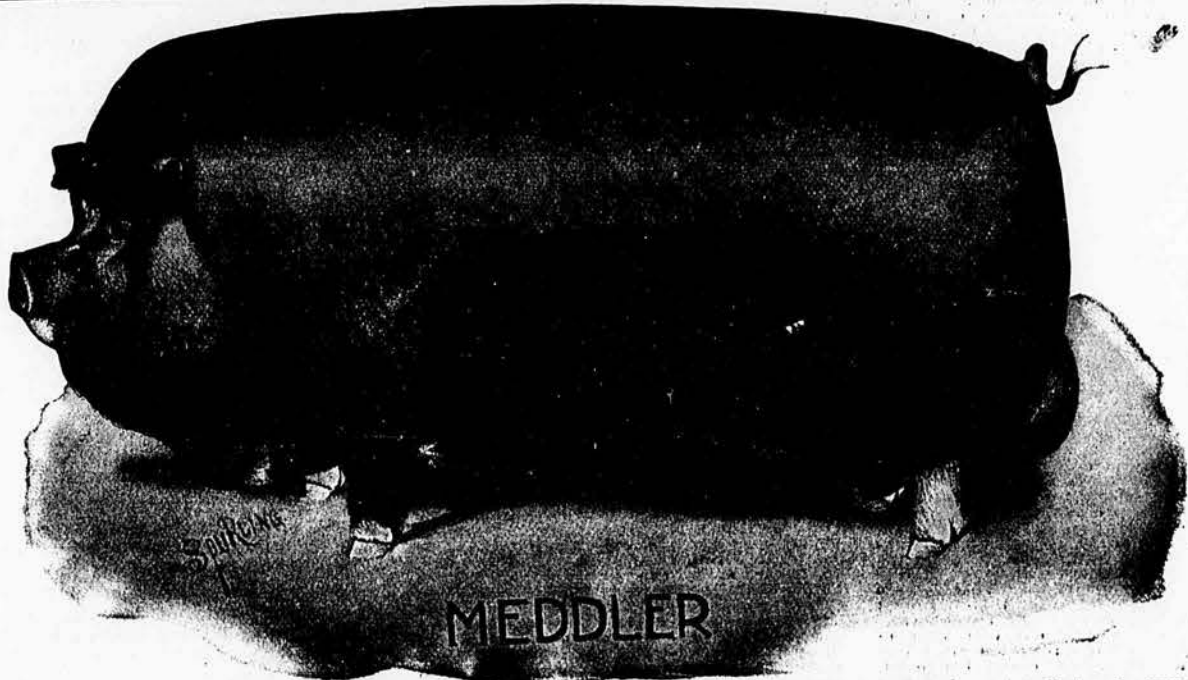
1. Fred Miller, St. Marys, Kans.	\$55.00
2. Fred Peterson	\$0.00
3. B. F. Moyer	\$0.00
4. Geo. Weeks, Bellview, Kans.	\$55.00
5. Geo. Weeks	\$57.00
6. R. M. Dobson, Independence, Kans.	\$100.00
7. W. H. Humphrey, Richland, Kans.	\$55.00
8. Frank Gray, Geneseo, Kans.	\$205.00
10. Fred Miller	\$130.00
11. R. M. Dobson	\$55.00
12. Fred Peterson	\$55.00
13. R. M. Dobson	\$125.00
14. B. F. Moyer	\$0.00
15. H. F. Grimes, Holton, Kans.	\$90.00
21. Gotthead Lukes, Fairview, Kans.	\$100.00
23. W. F. Hutchinson, Bolton, Mo.	\$55.00
24. Gotthead Lukes	\$60.00
25. R. M. Dobson	\$50.00
26. W. H. Humphrey	\$50.00
29. B. F. Moyer	\$75.00
30. N. A. Anderson, Leocompton, Kans.	\$60.00
31. T. P. Whittenburg, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	\$70.00
32. L. Louwick, Florence, Kans.	\$150.00
33. Fred Miller	\$105.00
34. N. A. Anderson	\$65.00
37. N. A. Anderson	\$55.00
38. T. P. Whittenburg	\$125.00
39. Fred Peterson	\$115.00
40. W. H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.	\$105.00
41. R. M. Dobson	\$100.00
42. T. P. Whittenburg	\$125.00



COL. A. C. MANIFOLD.

It is always a pleasure to recommend a  
 competent man and one that knows his busi-  
 ness so thoroughly, and who is giving the  
 very best of satisfaction in his line. This is  
 Col. A. C. Manifold of Tarkio, Mo., the well  
 known live stock auctioneer. Col. Manifold  
 is a man of splendid address and his appear-  
 ance on the block forceful. He is a good  
 judge of human nature, a good mixer and an  
 all round good salesman. The writer has been  
 on a number of sales with him in the ca-  
 pacity of fieldman and has had a good op-  
 portunity to judge of his ability as an auc-  
 tioneer. We gladly recommend him to any  
 one in need of a high class auctioneer. When  
 we talked to him in October he did not have  
 an open date in February, but as a number  
 of sales have been called off in Missouri, it  
 is more than likely that he now has dates in  
 that month and some in January. His charges  
 are very reasonable when first class services  
 are considered and you will not be making a  
 mistake when you hire Manifold. His card  
 is to be found in Kansas Farmer Auc-  
 tioneer column all the time. Correspond with  
 him.

There is nothing which mankind la-  
 ment so much as the loss of their  
 munny.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.



G. M. Hebbard of Peck, Kan., reports the arrival of Meddler on Dec. 2. Mr. Hebbard says Meddler is looking fine and never was in better breeding condition.



## PUBLISHER'S PARAGRAPHS

If you want to know all about plowing with an engine, get in touch with the Hart-Parr Co., 212 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa. See page 1295. Get illustrated catalog.

Will you not look over the real estate ads in this and other issues of Kansas Farmer? The advertisers of lands are reliable and offer genuine bargains in improved and unimproved lands.

The Weber gas and gasoline engines are standard all over the West. Look up the illustrated ad on another page. This is a great engine for farm use. Write to Weber Gas Engine Co., Box 703, Kansas City, Mo.

Acetylene is a great light for a country, or any other kind of a home. It makes the best light known. Acetylene will give you a modern home. See ad of Wichita Acetylene Co., 139 No. Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kan., for "Book of Facts." See ad on page 1291.

The products manufactured by the Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pa., 228 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, are first class, and are in favor with housewives everywhere. They are illustrated, described and priced on page 1298. A free book, "The Enterprising Housekeeper," is offered in the advertisement. Better send for it before you forget it. A postal card will do.

The Harman Supply Company of Chicago has a full page announcement on our back page this week, offering a cream separator at a low price with no money paid down by the purchaser. Surely this is an exceptional offer. Read the entire ad carefully. If you are at all interested in cream separators cut out the coupon and mail to Harman Supply Company, Dept. 209, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago.

"The lowest ever made," is what Mr. Galloway says about his prices on his manure spreaders. In his ad on page 1295 this week. He will make you a Christmas present of his splendid manure spreader book if you write him for it. Nineteen hundred and nine will be a great manure spreader year. The use of this farm implement is growing faster, perhaps, than that of any other. Write for the book and full information to The William Galloway Co., 389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa.

C. W. Taylor, owner of the great Pearl herd of Shorthorns at Route 2, Enterprise, Kan., is offering some snags. Among them are 10 head of yearling bulls and a car load of bull calves. Also a car of yearling heifers and a car of bred two-year-old heifers. These cattle are all in fine, healthy condition, but have not been pampered. They are mostly reds though there are a number of good roans among them. They are in splendid condition to make the buyer money. Notice the change in Mr. Taylor's advertisement and drop him a line for particulars and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Removed Spavin—Thinks It the Best Blistar. I got a bottle of your Gombault's Caustic Blistar and I would not now do without it. I used it on a sweetened mule and cured it with two applications. We used it on ourselves a good deal and it is a great healer.—J. H. McCART, Mayfield, Kans.

Sweeney Cured With Two Applications. I got a bottle of your Gombault's Caustic Blistar and I would not now do without it. I used it on a sweetened mule and cured it with two applications. We used it on ourselves a good deal and it is a great healer.—J. H. McCART, Mayfield, Kans.

The Currie Mill Popular. The writer, for a number of years, has been the name of Currie on the vanes of wind mills all over the state of Kansas. These mills are made by the Currie Wind Mill Co., of Topeka, Kans. One of the old and reliable manufacturing firms west of the Mississippi River. Their new steel mill is growing more popular each year. One strong feature of this mill is the double gearing and double pitmans with direct stroke, this avoiding all side strains, giving great strength and wearing qualities. These are the most vital points in a wind mill and should appeal strongly to any prospective purchaser. Their line of feed mills is worthy

## A Step for the Good of the Order.

"Dee-l-i-g-h-t-e-d, express my feelings on receipt of your letter this morning. I am satisfied that in this consolidation you have taken a step for the good of the order. We have entirely too many farm publications at the present time. If we could divide the number by four and make them correspondingly better it would make them better investments for the owners as well as the readers.

"I will be pleased to do anything in my power to assist you in this new field. Your fieldman can count on an advertisement as soon as he makes his appearance.

"Yours truly,  
"CHAS. E. SUTTON."

of the consideration of the readers of Kansas Farmer. These mills are made in several sizes and will grind either ear or shelled corn, wheat, barley and other small grains. The catalog of the Currie people contains many valuable testimonials from farmers who have used them. Send for one. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Missouri Auction School Opens Jan. 4. The Missouri Auction School of Trenton, Mo., the school where auctioneers are given actual practice selling in bona fide sales will open on Jan. 4, and those of our readers who contemplate taking a course in auctioneering should write Col. W. B. Carpenter for more and complete information of the course to be given at this term. Every term has proven better, new features are added, and the faculty has been steadily increased so the Missouri auction school has been able to give to students the best training to be had. In speaking of the faculty it might be well to state that Col. C. A. Ewing, first president of international auctioneers associations, and three times president of Missouri auctioneers association, and has been an instructor in this school since first organized and will be present and instruct the school every day during the term. Prof. G. A. Hendrickson one of the best teachers of elocution will again have charge of that important branch. Col. Carpenter does not spare time or money to secure the best instructors and desires to hear from all who contemplate taking auctioneers course. When writing Col. Carpenter kindly remember to mention Kansas Farmer.

The Fur Market by Funsten Bros. Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

The demand for furs during the past few weeks has been so strong and active that buyers over-reached themselves in their eagerness for the goods. Prices are certainly at the top notch of the season, and trappers and shippers are advised to market their furs without delay. Shipments close for the London January sales December 30th, but all furs intended for export should be in market fully a week before this date, as most of the goods have to be scraped before they can be exported. There is a very apparent feeling in the markets that mink are weaker, and bound to be somewhat lower. The fashions are getting back to the long haired furs, and while mink is a desirable article, the future of it is uncertain on account of the fickleness of fashion. Mink on the present basis are not over about 10 per cent lower, and certainly ought to be a free and active seller in all markets. Everything on the list is in strong demand at the top prices of the season. And shippers are advised to take advantage of the good results that can be secured by sending their furs to market now. The prices of furs, taken as a whole, are on a higher basis now than they have been for years.

## MARKETS

## Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Receipts of cattle in Kansas City today were 8,110; a week ago, 13,050; a year ago, 2,850. Chicago received 26,000, as compared with 34,000 a week ago and 13,000 a year ago. The five Western markets received 41,210; a week ago, 61,050; a year ago, 19,550. Although receipts of cattle here were more than twice those of a year ago, they were much smaller than expected. The main cause of the light receipts was the Christmas holiday Friday. Shippers anticipated a light demand on this account. A year ago the Christmas holiday came in the middle of the week, and broke into the week's business more than it is expected to do this year. The trading here opened early. Most cattle were yarded by 10 o'clock. Prices were unevenly higher, mostly 10 to 15 cents up. Only a few bunches were good enough to bring \$5.80 to \$6.10 and \$5 to \$5.75 took most of the beef steers. Some steers that brought \$6.10, buyers claimed, were no better than some which sold at \$5.80 last week. The healthy tone of the market was shown in the way buyers cleared the pens of odds and ends and small butchers. Killers attributed the better demand to moderate receipts. They say the Eastern demand for beef is still narrow.

Cows and heifers sold quickly at strong to 10 cents higher prices. The scarcity of good grades forced killers to pay more attention to the medium and plain kinds. Some heifers brought \$5 to \$5.50 and cows sold at \$2.75 to \$5. Practically everything was sold by noon. Veal calves were scarce. Prices were 15 to 25 cents higher. Fat bulls and stags were 10 to 15 cents up.

There was a good demand for stockers and feeders. Prices were 10 to 15 cents higher. Some new Mexico stockers sold at \$4.50 and some heavy native feeders brought \$5.25. Country buyers had to meet competition, on the half fat kinds, from killers.

On the quarantine side prices were 10 to 15 cents higher.

Receipts of hogs in Kansas City were 8,600; a week ago, 11,800; a year ago, 4,800. Chicago



## HIDES AND FURS

**BOYS:** We want to help you to make a little CHRISTMAS MONEY. Write us at either of the following places: TOPEKA, KANS.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Wichita, Kans.; Grand Island, Neb. Ship us your HIDES AND FURS. We guarantee prices as quoted in this paper. Until Christmas we will pay expressage on FURS where it does not exceed 10 per cent of value. Catch the wild animals, skin the dead cattle and horses. Shipping tags free. Don't wait. DO IT NOW. Enclose this ad.

JAMES C. SMITH & CO.

**HIDES** For many years consignments have been the special feature of our business. We understand what the shipper wants, send him the very best results, quick returns, top prices. Shipments invited. Full classified price list mailed regularly free on request. Established 1870.

**M. LYON & CO., FURS**  
238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

received 35,000, as compared with 52,000 a week ago and 23,000 a year ago. The five Western markets received 67,400; a week ago, 73,300; a year ago, 42,900. Speculators and shippers bought early at 5 to 10 cents higher prices and packers were forced to meet the advance. The trading was fairly active. Some weakness developed later and last sales were no more than steady with Saturday.

Receipts of sheep in Kansas City were 2,000; a week ago, 16,100; a year ago, 4,500. Chicago received 13,000, as compared with 40,000 a week ago and 15,000 a year ago. The five Western markets received 23,800; a week ago, 54,100; a year ago, 20,000. Buyers were unusually anxious for the small supply of sheep here and salesmen forced prices back to the high level last week and 50 to 85 cents above last Friday. Some 75 to 78-pound Colorado lambs brought \$7.20, plain ewes, \$4.25 and yearlings \$5.50.

## Kansas City Grain Market.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 137 cars; Saturday's inspections were 64 cars. Shipments, 69 cars; a year ago, 81 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1c lower. The demand was better for the good milling grades than for other wheat. The sales were: Hard Wheat—No. 2, 1 car \$1.02½, 8 cars \$1.02, 2 cars \$1.01½, 1 car \$1.01, 3 cars \$1.00, 1 car 99c; No. 3, 2 cars \$1.01, 2 cars \$1.00½, 2 cars \$1.00, 2 cars 99½c, 1 car 98½c, 3 cars 98c, 6 cars 97c, 4 cars 96½c, 4 cars 96c; No. 4, 1 car 96c, 2 cars 95c, 1 car 97c, 3 cars 96½c, 1 car 96c, 2 cars 95½c, 1 car 94½c, 7 cars 94c, 1 car like sample 98c; rejected, 2 cars 90c, 1 car 87c.

Soft Wheat—No. 2 red, 1 car like sample \$1.02½, nominally \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 3 red, 1 car \$1.03, 2 cars \$1.02½, 1 car \$1.02, nominally \$1.00 to \$1.03; No. 4 red, 1 car 97c; nominally 95c to \$1.01; no grade red, 1 car live weevil \$1.00, 1 car live weevil 99c.

Durum Wheat—No. 2, nominally 86c to 87c; No. 4, 1 car 85c.

Mixed Wheat—No. 3, 1 car \$1.02, 3 cars 97c; No. 4, 1 car \$1.01.

Receipts of corn were 89 cars; Saturday's inspections were 46 cars. Shipments, 15 cars; a year ago, 45 cars. Prices were unchanged to ¼c lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 57c; No. 3 white, 5 cars 57c; No. 4 white, 1 car 56c; No. 2 mixed, 6 cars 56c, 1 car ear 57½c; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars 56c, 3 cars 55½c, 7 cars 55½c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 54c; No. 2 yellow, 1 car 55½c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car 56½c, 2 cars 56c; No. 4 yellow, 1 car 55½c.

## 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, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, ¾c flat; green salt cured, bulls and stags, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; green salt cured, glue, No. 1, 5c; green salt cured, side brands, under 40 pounds, No. 1, 6c; green salt cured, deacons, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 25c; slunks, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; 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, No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$1.50; ponies and No. 3, 75c; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers' heavy, 13c; dry flint, fallen, heavy, 12c; dry flint, light under 16 pounds, 10c; dry flint, culls, 8c; dry salt, heavy, 10c; dry salt, light, 8c; dry sheep pelts, 7¢10¢; No. 1 tallow, 5c; No. 2 tallow, 4c; beeswax, No. 1, 25c.

Prices, Wichita and Grand Island ¼c less.

**FURS.**  
Mink—Prime, large and dark, \$10.45; No. 1 large, \$3.25; No. 1 medium, \$2.25; No. 1 small, \$1.50; No. 2 medium and small, \$1.00; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 25c.

Raccoon—Black and extra dark, \$1.50¢3.00 No. 1 large, \$1.00; No. 1 medium, 60c; No. 1 small, 50c; No. 2 large, 40c; No. 2 medium and small, 25c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 10c.

Muskrat—No. 1 large, 25c; No. 1 medium, 15c; No. 1 small, 10c; kits, 5c.

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

Otter—According to size and color, \$1¢15. Wildcat—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 25c. Housecat—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 5c.

Civet Cat—No. 1 large, 40c; No. 2 medium, 30c; No. 1 small, 15c; No. 2 large, 20c; No. 2 medium and small, 10c; No. 3, 5c.

Opossum—No. 1 large, 25c; No. 1 medium, 12c; No. 1 small, 5c; No. 2, 2c; (trash, no value).

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

Skunk—Black prime, 90c¢1.25; short, 60c¢90c; narrow, 50c¢70c; broad, 10c¢30.

Lynx—Owing to size, \$3¢48.

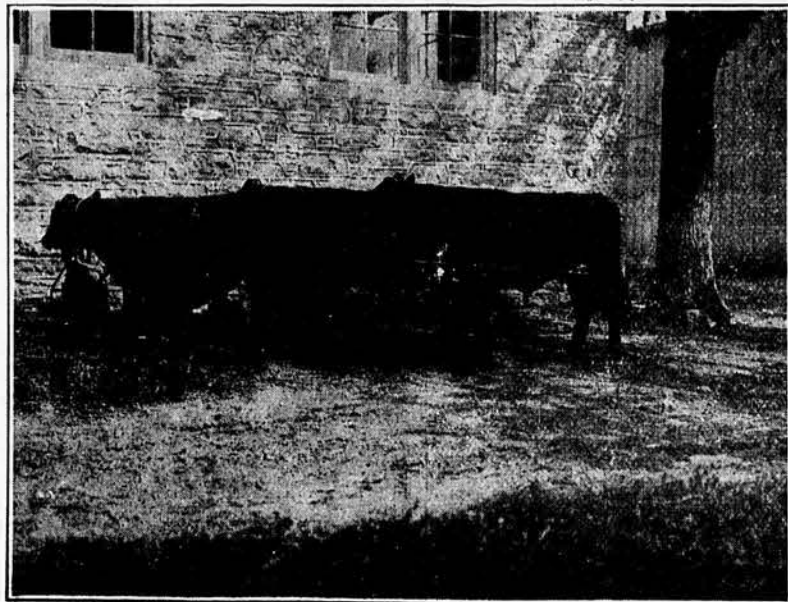
Beaver—Owing to size, fur, etc., \$1.00¢47.00.

Bear—Fine and full fur, \$4.00¢48.00.

Wolf—Timber, \$1.00¢2.00; prairie, 25c¢1.00. Quotations are for Kansas and similar furs.

25 POST CARDS 25c.

Something nice. Order now. C. Simpson, Winston-Salem, N. C.



The Aberdeen-Angus herd fitted and exhibited at the fairs in 1908 by the Missouri State University.



**WE BUY HIDES AND FURS**

If you want a square deal and quick returns on your shipments send your hides and furs to us. It doesn't matter whether you have one hide or a carload. We have the largest hide and fur house in the Southwest, and we pay the TOP PRICES. Established 1889. Write for classified price list, and free shipping tags. Special prices on large lots or carloads. Special proposition to fur shippers.

**BIGGS & KOCH**  
1529 St. Louis Ave.  
Kansas City, Mo.

**TOP PRICES**

## Furs Wanted

It will be to your interest to have my price list and shipping tags. I do not issue a sliding scale of prices. One price on each grade and don't forget, I pay that price.

**BARNARD'S FUR HOUSE**  
IOLA, KANS.

## HIDES TANNED

**FOR COATS AND ROBES.**

Send us your horse and cattle hides; we will tan them and make them up into coats and robes at a great saving to you. Write us for our attractive booklet, telling how to care for hides, prices for doing the work; also shipping tags sent free.

—Address—  
Crown Tanning Company, Des Moines, Ia.

## LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered. But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,  
Rochester, N. Y.

## Western Canada the Pennant Winner

## "The Last Best West"

The Government of Canada now gives to every Actual Settler 160 Acres of Wheat-Growing Land FREE and an additional 160 acres at only \$5.00 an acre. The 500,000 contented American settlers making their homes in Western Canada

give the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from 25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre, 60 to 110 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley, besides having splendid herds of cattle raised on the prairie grass. Dairying is an important industry. The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—National Editorial Correspondence, 1908.

Low Railway Rates, good schools and churches, markets convenient, prices the highest, climate perfect. Lands are for sale by Railway and Land Companies. Descriptive pamphlets and maps sent free. For Railway Rates and other information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. CRAWFORD,  
125 West 9th St.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

**100% PROFIT**

If you want to double your money write today for our free prospectus showing how the Iron Mines of Minnesota are turning their owners into millionaires. \$10 gives you one share and puts you on the ground floor in a company with rich lands in the very heart of the great iron belt. Limited number of shares for sale. No chance to lose. Write now—today.

**IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO.,**  
860 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.



## Farmers Exchange Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word.

### Cattle.

**FOR SALE**—Three choice Holstein-Friesian bulls of different ages. Walter Pleasant, Ottawa, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Six high grade Red Polled bull calves, age eight months. Address, J. W. Kraft, Salina, Kans.

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

**WANTED**—3-year-old dehorned native steers in car lots for spring delivery. Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific shipments. A. C. Nickel, Reading, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Thirty head Wisconsin bred Jersey and Guernsey cows and heifers. All young; mostly to freshen this winter. F. M. Lincoff, Farmington, Kan.

**ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS**—2 bulls, one 15 months, one 12 months old, and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All fine bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

**A SHORTHORN BARGAIN**—Pride of Wayne 23551 and 6 spring bull calves of his get for sale. All from Scotch topped dams. Pride of Wayne is a splendid individual weighing 1900. Would exchange him. H. H. Hedderman, 710 Polk Street, Topeka, Kans.

### Swine

**FOR SALE**—Good yearling Poland China boar by champion Mischief Maker for \$30. Spring boars and gilts, \$15, bred sows cheap. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kans.

**SOWS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW** to Kants Model 52471, a son of Kant Be Beat and Gold Finch Jr. 80365, a son of Gold Finch, an extra bunch of fall pigs. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.

**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.

### Horses and Mules.

**FOR SALE**—One black pedigree standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1260 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. Address Sam' Baughman, Marysville, Kans.

**REGISTERED PERCHERONS**—One filly 2 years old \$225; one filly 7 months old \$150; one horse colt 7 months old \$150; the horse colt is black, of the best of breeding and should make a thousand dollar stallion. Frank York, Dunlap, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—One black pedigree standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1,250 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.

### Seeds and Plants.

**CATALPA** seed for sale. True hardy Speciosa. Recommended by Kansas Agricultural College. 75c per lb. postpaid. S. Smerchek, Irving, Kans.

**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 dourha and other seeds. If anything to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

### Wild Birds.

**WANTED ALIVE**—Big, white whooping cranes, blue sandhill cranes, wild swans, wild geese, wild ducks, partridges, quail, prairie chickens, wild turkeys, fox squirrels, white and black squirrels, otters, beaver, etc. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C. JAS. C. SMITH & CO., TOPEKA, KANS., pay the highest market price for hides, wool and tallow.

### Miscellaneous.

**TOBACCO HABIT CURED OR NO COSTS**—Safe, sure, permanent. NI KO Company Cure, Wichita, Kans.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE** for bigger car, Black Auto, good as new, cash or easy terms. Box 247, Fairview, Kans.

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

**AUCTION SCHOOL**—Learn auctioneering. Illustrated catalogue free. Carpenters Auction School, Trenton, Mo.

**COOPER & HOPPER**—Producers of comb and extract honey. Write for prices. Cooper & Hopper, La Junta, Colo.

**WANTED** agents to sell the Farmers Account Book. Exclusive Territory, Quick Seller, Big Inducements. Address L. L. Syphers, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**BIG MONEY IN BASKET WILLOWS**—Write for book containing full instructions. Price 25 cents. C. D. Mell, 1237 10th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

**WANTED TO BUY**—A good second-hand hay press. Self feed. Sandwich preferred. Must be in good running order and price right. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kans.

**MEND YOUR OWN PAILS AND KETTLES** with Magic Solder, over candle, lamp or fire.

# Bargains in Farms, Ranches, City Property

No acid required. Money refunded if not satisfied. Send 25c to Magic Solder Co., Seneca, Kans.

**WANTED**—Position as manager of a stock farm by a man of 30. A graduate practicing veterinarian. Can furnish the best of references. Address, "Veterinarian," care Kansas Farmer.

**NOTICE**—We find hired help for farmers. We also find work for people who want work. That is our business. Applications, 50c each. Address, The Platte Valley Labor Office, P. O. Box 823, Columbus, Neb.

**WANTED**—Reliable Christian man to work on general and stock farm, married preferred. Small house furnished, use of cow and garden. Steady position for the right man, state salary desired and references. C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—BROWN WATER SPANIEL puppies. The ideal watch and house dog and most intelligent breed in the world, from registered and trained stock. Certificate of registration with each dog sold. Prices very reasonable. Address, Thorndale Kennels, Wayne, Kans.

**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.

## The Stray List

December 10.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. **OW**—Taken up by John Newman in Stranger tp., November 19, 1908, on red cow about 2 years old, weight 250 to 275; valued at \$15.

Clark County—W. H. Fox, Clerk. **MULE**—Taken up by A. F. Goll, November 9, 1908, in Minnesota. One brown mule, weight about 800 lbs.; valued at \$100.

December 19.

Jefferson County—Foy Weishaar, Clerk. **HEIFER**—Taken up, November 17, 1908, by M. M. Shirley, one red heifer coming 2-year-old, white face and belly.

December 26.

Coffey County—W. M. Scott, Clerk. **HEIFER**—Taken up, November 30, 1908, by E. H. Fast, in Ottumwa tp., one red yearling heifer; valued at \$10.

**STEER**—Taken up, November 30, 1908, by E. H. Fast, in Ottumwa tp., one 2-year-old dehorned red steer, branded A on right hip, right ear cropped square, notch in top and bottom left ear; value \$20.

Elk County—J. T. Logsdon, Clerk. **HEIFER**—Taken up, December 14, 1907, by T. J. Rothgeb, in Painterhood tp., one red heifer, white on head and belly; was about 6 months old when taken up; was appraised December 11, 1908 and valued at \$14.

**I SELL FARMS IN OCEANA**, the best County in the United States. Fruit, grain, and stock. Write for list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

**\$15 AN ACRE** Illinois land in South Texas. Rich soil; plenty rain; no rheumatism. Write for "Facts." John Van De Mark, Houston, Texas.

**QUARTER SECTION** of fine land in Sherman County, close to Goodland to trade for part horses, cattle or mules. T. J. Kennedy, Osawkee, Kans.

**WANTED**—Cultivated wheat land, no buildings, not over 5 miles from shipping point, not west of Norton or Ford Counties. E. L. Hull, Manhattan, Kans.

**\$1,300 EQUITY** in 160 acres, Eastern Oklahoma for 4 passenger auto, live stock or merchandise. What have you? J. B. Rankin, Lyons, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—80 acres of creek bottom land 80 rods from town, 40 rods from large cement mill in Ellis County, Kans., at a sacrifice. A. Diech, Holington, Kans.

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

**QUARTER SECTION** of practically all nice smooth land, nearly all in cultivation, small improvements, 2 1/2 miles to town. For only \$40 per acre. Dayton Land Co., Abilene, Kans.

**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, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Improved farms seeded to clover and wheat. Rural route, telephone, school, good neighborhood; 100 miles to Kansas City. Terms, A. C. Nickel, Owner, Reading, Kans.

**FINEST FARMS** in Kansas, Missouri and Texas. Special bargains in Ottawa County. Quality and prices guaranteed. Write us your wants. Ed. H. Davis & Co., Minneapolis, Kans.

**FINELY IMPROVED** 60-acre farm across the road from school, for \$2,600. Write for descriptions of farms in the banner stock country of Kansas, Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

**GOOD FARM LANDS** in tame grass and corn belt at \$35 to \$50 per acre, near good towns, less than 100 miles of Kansas City; 20 miles west of Topeka. Manhattan Realty Company, Manhattan, Kan.

**HERE IS A BARGAIN**—40 acre farm in the Black Valley, better than river bottom, because it does not overflow, good house, barn and orchard. If taken quick, \$2,600. C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, Kan.

**CHEAP HOMES**—Improved 160 acres, 70 valley land, alfalfa, spring water, price \$4,000, \$1,000 cash. All kinds and sizes in alfalfa, corn, and wheat belt. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kans.

**640 ACRES**—Good improvements, well watered, close in, \$25 per acre. Good improved quarter, good location, 80 acres of wheat goes; price \$8,750. Write for farm list and map. Garrison & Studebaker, MoPherson, Kans.

**HERE IS A BARGAIN**, 155 acres splendid land adjoining Mound Valley, Kansas, with a good chance to lay out an addition to town. Plenty of water and gas. Price \$8,000. Address C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, Kan.

## Snap in Eastern Kansas Farms

155 acres in Osage County, 4 miles good town, good 6-room house, barn, chicken house, sheds, outbuildings, feed lots, fenced, good orchard, rural route, telephone, 1/4 mile to school. Easy terms.....\$8,000

80 acres; 40 in cultivation, 40 meadow and pasture, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, other outbuildings, all fenced, well watered, 1 mile to school, on rural route, telephone. Easy terms.....\$3,500

Address, H. P. RICHARDS, Rooms 205-7 Bank of Topeka Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

## WHAT IS IT?

Don't wait if you want a good home cheap. 150 acres five miles from Salina, 120 acres level, 150 acres plow land, 50 acres now in pasture, 20 acres growing wheat, 1-3 goes to purchaser;

small barn and granary, good well, 15 feet to pure soft water; all good alfalfa land, the best of soil. Don't delay. Price \$5,000. Write, phone, or come and see.

NEWTON & EATON, - - - Clay Center, Kansas.

**FEED BARN** to trade for farm. C. T. Barton, 1263 K. C. Ave., Rosedale, Kan.

**FOR TRADE**—Two store rooms 45x150 feet, 2 stories brick, valued at \$5,000. For eastern Kansas farm same valuation clear for clear. Erhardt Carriage & Harness Co., Atchison, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Immediately, an extra good 80, well improved, within 2 miles of two railroad towns, 13 acres alfalfa, balance in cultivation, good water and orchard. Price, \$75 per acre. A snap. Address, Box 87, Route 3, Whitewater, Kan.

**DO YOU WANT A HOME?**—We have 100 of the best farms in Southeastern Kansas on the easiest terms of any land sold in the State. Send for copy of the Southeastern Kansas Homeseeker, the best monthly land paper published—It is free. Address "The Allen County Investment Co., Longton, Kans.

**SPECIAL BARGAIN** in a 160 acre bottom farm; especially suited for a dairy or stock farm; best of land and good water supply; natural protection for stock and well improved; near good market and school, rural mail and telephone. Address, Geo. D. McClintock, Meriden, Kan., R. D. 2.

**FOR TRADE**—Now 6 room house; two lots; large barn. Bricked cellar. Water in house; gas. Fenced. Some fruit; grapes, pears, currants. Shrubs. Strawberries. Will trade for 40 acres. Price \$2,000. No agents. Independent phone 2651 Ring 4. A. D. Chamberlain, 328 Shawnee Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

**480 ACRES**—6 miles from Walton, 6 miles from Newton, eight room house and 4 room house, barn 50x54 feet, granary, chicken houses, scales, etc., 100 acres in alfalfa, 40 acres fenced hog tight, 120 acres farm land, balance pasture. Price \$21,000. Time on \$10,000. M. W. Dey, Walton, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—640 acres, desirable location, one mile from county seat, a thriving railroad town. Farm all fenced, well and windmill, never failing supply of water. Forty acres in cultivation, part of which is in alfalfa, balance in pasture. All tillable, except 40 acres. Price, \$10.00 per acre. Terms, Frank A. Rees, Owner, Syracuse, Hamilton county, Kansas.

**112 ACRE FRUIT FARM** in Jefferson county, Kansas; 50 acres in cultivation, 4,300 apple trees, 2,500 bearing, 100 peach, 25 cherry trees, all bearing, good vineyard, good 2 room house, barn 30x40, windmill, 2 wells; 2 1/2 miles from town, one mile from school; R. F. D. and telephone. Price, \$85 per acre. Alvin Griffiths, Ozawkie, Kan.

**HERE IS A SNAP**—160 acre farm only one mile from good town, school and church. 150 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, good black limestone soil, 8 room stone house in good condition with gas and water in house, good barn and corn crib, nice shade trees, a splendid home. Price \$6,600. C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, Kan.

**BARGAIN**—40 acres good land in alfalfa. Good, full water-right, south line in city limit, 100 yards to city cement walks, 300 yards to city school, 1/2 mile to best sugar factory, population 3,000, climate healthful. We have U. S. Naval Sanitarium. Price \$8,000. For terms and further particulars write owner, W. P. Morley, Las Animas, Arkansas Valley, Col.

**FARM BARGAIN**—320-acre stock and grain farm, about 100 acres in cultivation, balance good bluestem pasture and meadow, all fenced and cross fenced with posts and wire, plenty of good water, small orchard in bearing, good 6-room house and cellar, new frame barn, also stable for 8 horses, hog pens, corn crib, etc., 3 miles good trading point, 12 miles county seat, on rural route. Price \$3500. W. P. Morris, Marion, Kans.

**200 ACRES**—160 acres in cultivation, 20 acres pasture, 20 acres alfalfa, 7 room residence, barn, large granary and corn crib, fine cellar; these buildings are all good and nearly new; all fenced and cross fenced, 60 acres hog tight; this is all second bottom land and only 20 feet to an abundance of fine water; good orchard, fine shade, 2 1/2 miles from good railway town and 13 miles from Wichita. Price \$65 per acre. Nelson Real Estate and Emigration Co., 137 North Main St., Wichita, Kan.

**628 ACRES**—Three miles from a good town, one mile from switch, 120 acres under cultivation, 180 more could be cultivated; 40 acres alfalfa; 70 acres of big saw timber on river bottom land. First class improvements worth \$8,000; 7 room house; stone barn for 12 horses with mow and granary. Stone cow barn 24x35 with twelve foot mow that will hold 100 tons of hay. Granaries, cribs, scales, chicken house, milk house, wells, springs, water work system. Price \$40 per acre.

BARDWELL & BARDWELL, Manhattan, 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 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.

**FOR RENT**—AN 80 ACRE FARM, FOUR miles from Clay Center; a little alfalfa; small pasture; rest farm land; will rent for cash; moderate improvements; good proposition for the right party. Address Jesse Johnson, Clay Center, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Lots 423 and 424 Reno avenue, eight room house piped for gas, well, cistern, outbuildings, fruit and shade trees. Will sell this property on small monthly payments or exchange it for horses, cattle or land. Updegraff & Son, 29 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

**ONE OF THE VERY BEST FARMS** in Kansas, 400 acres, highly improved, finely located, 100 acres creek bottom, 65 acres alfalfa, 3 good barns, splendid corn farm, living water and timber, only \$60 per acre, easy terms, party moving to Oklahoma and must sell. A chance to get registered black cattle too if wanted. Manhattan Realty Co., Manhattan, Kansas.

**628 ACRES**—Three miles from town, one mile from switch, 120 acres under plow, 180 more could be cultivated, 40 acres of alfalfa, 70 acres big saw timber on level river bottom, first class improvements worth \$8,000, seven room house, stone barn for 12 horses, with mow and granary, stone cow barn 24x35, with mow for 100 tons of hay, granaries, cribs, scales, chicken house, milk house, wells, springs, and water works system; price \$40 per acre; will take smaller farm in exchange and carry \$10,000 on place. BARDWELL & BARDWELL, Manhattan, Kansas.

**H. C. SWEET, STOCKTON, KANSAS.** Great Bargains in Farms and Ranches. Write me for new list and particulars.

## Oklahoma Farm for Stock.

Have good central Oklahoma farm. Equity \$4,000. Mortgage \$1,300, long time 7 per cent. Well improved; good orchard. Will exchange for draft stallion or mares or good standard bred. Will carry part of duty on land if desired. Address "Owner" care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Fruit, Dairy and Hog Farm.

116 acres, joining good Oklahoma town; 30 miles State University; 3,000 apple trees; 500 miscellaneous bearing trees. Ideal place, \$3,000 cash. Terms on balance. Might take some stock or small clear farm as part pay. Write for full particulars to W. L. Rucker, Agt. for owner, 702 Chandler St., Trenton, Mo.

## Marshall County Farm For Sale.

240 acres, one and one-half miles from good town. 200 acres under cultivation, 65 acres growing wheat goes with farm, good school and church advantages. Must be sold by Jan. 1. Price \$70 per acre easy terms. Splendid improvements. Write for farm list.

BURKET & ROGERS, Blue Rapids, Kan.

## Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

The Cream of the Peccos Valley. Now open. All river-front sections. The best alfalfa and fruit lands in America. Sold in 40-acre tracts, which will provide a permanent annual income of \$1,000 or more annually. Price \$35 to \$40 per acre on 5 years' time, without interest or taxes, including perpetual water-right, 50 cents per acre as first payment. Address

THE HEATH COMPANY, 625 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas

## 5,000 BUSHELS APPLES THIS YEAR

Highest priced apples and peaches in United States in best climate for fruit and for health. Farm 3 miles good town. Larger young orchard coming on. \$20,000, terms. Also 320 acres for planting, \$50 acre.

Box 46. Paonia, Colo.

## SHAWNEE AND OSAGE CO. FARMS.

This ad will appear but once. Save it and write us for particulars. 160 acres first and second bottom, 160 acres in cultivation, 9 room house, small barn, other outbuildings. Farm well located southwest of Topeka, 7 miles from railroad. Must be sold prior to February, \$8,000.

460 acres, 160 acres first bottom, 70 acres in alfalfa, 2 sets of good improvements, 225 acres fine meadow upland, native prairie grass, all fenced and cross fenced, living water in pasture and meadow, good school quarter of mile farm residence, farm only two miles from shipping station and 12 miles southwest from Topeka. Decided bargain at \$22,000.

Other good farms all sizes and small suburban tracts near Topeka, always on hand. RODGERS, DAVIS & COMPANY, 110 West 9th St. Phone 412. Topeka, Kan.