

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED
FARMERS' ADVOCATE

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THE FARMERS AND THE BANKS IN KANSAS.

The editor of an eastern agricultural paper addressed a long open letter to the comptroller of the currency, in the course of which he used the following language:

"It is notorious that a great many national banks will not loan money to farmers, or refuse them accommodation if requested. We do not here refer to money loaned on mortgage upon farms. What we refer to are loans to farmers running three or four months, to four to six and eight months."

This statement was so astonishing that it was shown to several leading bankers of Topeka and was subsequently sent to state and national bankers in various portions of Kansas with requests for comment. The replies received are herewith presented in condensed form. The reader will be impressed with the fact that, whatever may be the situation in the East, farmers of Kansas can have whatever bank accommodations they want. It will be noted that several bankers express the wish that farmers were larger borrowers.

Following are the replies received:
State Bank of Admire, Herbert Miller, Pres.—Practically all of our loans are to farmers and our loss on bad paper is not worth considering. It is the best of security.

The Home National Bank, Arkansas City, A. H. Denton, Pres.—This bank is especially anxious to secure and hold the farmers banking business in this locality. We consider the farmers the best business that we can have upon our books. Through corn, alfalfa and stock, the farmer is King of Kansas.

The First National Bank of Anthony, S. M. Smith, Cashier.—This community is strictly agricultural, four-fifths of our business being taken directly from our farm customers. The best loans we carry are those made by farmers and we prefer this kind of business to any other.

Exchange National Bank, Atchison, W. J. Bailey, Vice Pres.—This bank considers the note of a prosperous farmer as very desirable, and we are in the market all the time for this class of paper. There is a difference in farmers as there is a difference in merchants and all other commercial lines, but the note of the average progressive Kansas farmer we consider among our very best bills receivable.

The First National Bank, Atchison, S. A. Frazier, Cashier.—We regard the farmer's note as the very best that can be made. We sometimes refuse loans to renters, who do not own their land, but a farmer who has as much as forty acres of land, and it paid for, is good for a reasonable amount.

Baileyville State Bank, Baileyville, J. M. Everts, Cashier.—Ninety per cent of our loans are to farmers, and we have charged to loss, less than \$100 since this bank was organized, fourteen years ago. We consider the farmer's paper the very best we can get.

The Bank of Beattie, Joseph Baer, Cashier.—We consider the farmer's loans, taken as a class, to be the very best we can possibly make. They are paid quicker than any other kind we could possibly have in our list. We loan most of our funds to

farmers exclusively and would prefer that all our loans were made that way.

The First State Bank, Bellaire, L. C. Overmiller, Cashier.—My experience has been altogether with the farmers as this bank is located in a small place and we certainly appreciate the patronage of all the farmers. The energetic farmer who is in need of bank money never asks for more than he is entitled to. At present we are not able to loan as much money to the farmers, on short time paper as we would like to.

Farmers State Bank, Bonner Springs, J. D. Waters, Cashier.—Our experience has been that the farmer's paper is the best and most desirable loans that can be made by any bank in this section. We have handled millions of dollars worth of the same and have never lost one cent. We make it a practice to endeavor to secure all our loans at home and have been able to use our money for that purpose only.

Caldwell National Bank, Caldwell, Clyde Bailey, Assistant Cashier.—

Farmers accounts are the most profitable and their loans the most satisfactory business that we have. We have something like 1,000 farmers' accounts and consider them our best accounts.

Farmers State Bank, Clay Center, Geo. W. Hanna, Cashier.—Ninety per cent of our loans are to farmers of Clay County. We never refuse a good farmer any legitimate accommodation he may wish. We prefer to loan to farmers and solicit that business by judicious advertising. Our bank handles no commercial paper whatever, preferring farm loans at 5% to 6% good Kansas security.

First National Bank, Clifton, C. W. Snyder, Pres.—This bank, and several others in this state owned by us has been doing business for over thirty years almost exclusively with farmers. Farmer's paper on either short or long time is the best class of securities that our banks can invest in. About 80 per cent of our loans are to farmers.

The First National Bank, Columbus, H. A. LaRue, Cashier.—We have been

in the banking business here continuously for over twenty years and the larger part of our business has been with farmers. We look upon farmers' paper with favor as the notes are usually small and the risks well scattered, as a rule our people are prompt in looking after their obligations and if not convenient for them to pay we are always pleased to renew. We make buying sale notes a specialty. A farmer who wishes to sell his surplus stuff will have a sale and give one year's time on all amounts over \$5.00 or 8% discount for cash. We regret to say very few notes are given, but we are always pleased to have a chance to buy these notes and have handled thousands of dollars worth and have our first dollar to lose by reason of handling this kind of paper.

Edgerton State Bank, Edgerton, M. J. Kelly, Cashier.—Our observation is, that National as well as State banks are more than anxious to loan the farmer all the money he needs. Nineteenth of our customers are farmers, and the only complaint we have to offer is, they don't borrow enough money.

Emporia National, Bank, Emporia, H. Dunlap, Pres.—We have over \$100,000 loaned and at least three-fourths of it is to farmers and stockmen in this county.

Security State Bank, Eskridge, Geo. G. Waugh, Cashier.—We carry about \$365,000 in loans, seventy-five per cent of which is to farmers on personal security. We aim to supply all the farmers what money they need and never turn down a good loan to a farmer.

Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Greenleaf, F. Vicory, Cashier.—We consider the farmer's banking business the BEST in big letters. While we do not have a great deal of the so-called city business we have just enough to know that the farmer's is the safest and the most satisfactory business any bank can get. A bank that deals in farmer's paper only, has, without question, less losses, and a greater portion of its business is more satisfactory than in city banking. However, one must become used to their ways and methods of doing business, but when once done IT'S THE BEST. We want all the farmer's loans we can get.

Morrill & Jones Bank, Hiawatha, C. D. Lamme, Pres.—We have more than 1,500 accounts and very largely with farmers. This is in the fullest sense a farmers' bank, and farmers' paper is the best paper known to us. Having for many years cultivated farmers' business we seldom need to go outside for investment paper.

Hanover State Bank, Hanover, O. S. Jaedicke, Cashier.—Our community is strictly agricultural and we are therefore dependent upon the farmer, and we would not care for better people to do business with as far as making loans to them is concerned or otherwise. We have found during our 20 years' of banking experience that less money is lost, by far, on loans to farmers than to any other class or profession in this community. We find our farmers' paper all right and prefer it above all others.

Farmers and Merchants Bank, Hill City, E. E. Mullaney, Cashier.—The



"Here's the Answer."

(Continued on page 21.)

A NEW WORLD SERMON FOR THE OLD WORLD

There is one country in the world where a strong man has championed the cause of the farmers, and used a vigorous intellect and the authority given by a unique position on their behalf. It was inevitable that the neglect of rural life in our modern civilization should finally draw attention to that neglect. The United States, with a social order yet in the making, is lucky to have had a man of such fearless independence of spirit, with such confidence in his own diagnosis of what was wrong with country life, as President Roosevelt. In Europe, where some states are so old that their beginnings are lost in myth and mystery and gables of social, economic, and political tradition has tended to make kings and emperors and presidents mere figure-heads—the man is lost in the office. He murmurs polite things. His life is so regulated that an automatic hat-lifting machine made in human image could adequately fill his place on public occasions.

LAST OF THE "DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS."

We have seen but yesterday the muzzling of the last fearless voice from a throne in Europe. The last advocate of the divine right of kings was silenced when that brilliant sensationalist the kaiser sang the swan song of unfettered monarchy into the ears of an English interviewer, and three continents went mad with excitement. After that Kaiser Wilhelm became even as other kings, and said the thing his ministers told him to say. But in the New World, in a democratic country which prays every Sabbath for the release of Europe from the tyrannies under which it is groaning, Theodore Roosevelt has asserted vehemently the divine right of presidents to be unmuzzled and to speak out the truth which is in them. There is a kind of volcanic energy in the man strangely alligned to common sense. He has used his temporary monarchy as a megaphone, and he has made all America understand that the problem of rural life is a problem as great, if not greater, than any it has to confront, and upon its solution of this problem, as he says, rests ultimately its ability by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations; to supply the cities with fresh blood, clean bodies, and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life. The men and women of the farm stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life." With these words he concludes a special message to congress regarding the report of the commission he appointed to investigate country life.

CONCENTRATION IN TOWNS.

America is suffering like the old world from the concentration of life in its towns. It is a strange disease to attack a new country which offered freely for a century its virgin soil with its immense productivity to the settler. Hardly have these settlers built up their homesteads, hardly have the forests been cleared and the prairies been plowed, when the children of the pioneers grow restless, and they go away following the distant roar of the cities. The diagnosis made in America is the diagnosis made of the same social phenomena in our own country. The farmer is unorganized. The life of the man unattached to one of the great organized industries is full of difficulties. He runs up everywhere against armies. Steel is organized, oil is organized, transit is organized; indeed, upon all the great material resources of America, upon all the great distributive and manufacturing industries the capitalist has laid his hands, and the unorganized American farmer suffers in his business.

OTHERS ARE ORGANIZED.

He can not hold his own with these huge corporations. They squeeze him out whenever their interests clash with his. The elements of a great nation were flung into America, and as chemical elements in a solution begin to crystallize, so the great manufacturing industries have crystallized, combined, and hardened. Something was wanting in rural life, and the atoms remained isolated; no crystallization took place, and the farmer feels helpless and defenseless.

EDUCATION.

One thing America did for its children everywhere—it educated them, educated them for the towns. It filled the minds of its children with

From the Irish Homestead, Dublin, Ireland

ambition. Every one of them almost has been taught to walk along that imaginary road which leads on from log cabin to White House, and they all want to walk at least a little along the way. Country life, with its disabilities, can not satisfy the higher intellectual and social aspirations of a people trained in this way. They all want to climb to the top. Soon America will get top-heavy and weak on its legs, and will collapse if something is not done; and President Roosevelt, who has no fear of being called to account for his advice, has told the American farmers plainly that their most immediate need is organization. "The great immediate need of country life," he says, "is effective cooperation among farmers to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business." His commission tells him that the life of the unattached man in the farming industry is a matter calling for the attention of the state.

THE TRUSTS.

It is the condition of the wayfarer

crushed under the chariot wheels of reckless armies. He can not even shout out his distress. The means of making a public noise are more and more in the hands of trusts. The papers are getting syndicated and amalgamated and trust controlled. It is rapidly becoming a world where the strong man, unattached to party or organization, will find life as perilous as a pedestrian finds the highways with ceaseless motor traffic.

NEW KIND OF SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTRY.

The second thing Roosevelt advocates is a new kind of schools in the country which shall teach children as much outdoors as indoors, and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not, as at present, mainly for life in town. We have in Ireland that kind of school Roosevelt condemns, where the ideal is to give the child a general kind of education which fits it for nothing in particular. The theory of this kind of education is to develop brain and general capacity, so that brain can afterwards be applied to farm or fac-

tory or shop or counting house. The effect in practice is to stunt brain and smother capacity, and to lead to general inefficiency in anything. Irish school readers are the most cosmopolitan conglomerations. We never yet came across an arithmetic which was devised with a view to use of the art of calculation by farmers. An Irish arithmetic for use in rural districts should draw all its examples for the farmer's business. Every calculation a farmer, a creamery manager, a mill owner, a country shopkeeper, would have to make in the ordinary course of his business should be illustrated by examples so as to make them familiar and easy of use. We offer this idea to any stray mathematician who wants to make money. It will supply a want which is all the worse because it has never been felt. We, too, in Ireland want a new kind of rural school, where before a boy is let loose on a farm he will at least come to his work mentally equipped to meet its difficulties, and with a high idea of the importance and dignity of his calling.

MAGNIFY THE OCCUPATION OF THE FARMER.

President Roosevelt says farmers do not magnify their own industry. They mentally class themselves as behind the townsman, and their employment as behind the townsman, whereas, on the contrary, farming calls for far more intelligence and far more knowledge than nine-tenths of the occupations of townsmen. The farmer must have a kind of all-round intelligence, while in the towns, owing to the specialization of employments, the work done is almost invariably more stupid and unvaried than the farmer's work. And the townsman is shut out from the earth, from the contact with that old, mysterious nature, the pregnant soil, the sun, the air, the things that are as God fashioned them, when He made them as companions for man before man had fallen and while he was still in the golden world. There is no labor to which man may set his hands which is more elemental or more dignified than the labor of the agriculturist.

THE DESIRABLE LIFE.

The world will yet turn to this as the desirable life, and it will educate its children for that life. They will come out of the civilization of cities and will build up a rural civilization. The last effect of culture, of literature, and art will be to beget their own extinction, because they will have brought men to listen to higher voices than their own, to appreciate a Magician of the Beautiful greater than ever painted dreams of angels on chapel roof or palace wall, and men will listen to the elemental voices of nature, and feel awe and ecstasy in the presence of the angels of Light and Air.

THE MAKING OF MEN AND WOMEN.

So the greatest president America has had since Lincoln closes his period of office with an urgent message to his nation to solve this problem of rural life and the making of men and women. He seems to have had it in his mind to aid in the fashioning of that race, which the greatest American poet foresaw when he announced "myriads of youths, beautiful, gigantic, and sweet blooded." He deals with high things, and he is right, for it is the end which inspires, and he is practical enough to point out in detail the ways and means by which this end is to be brought about. He draws the attention of the intellect of America to this problem, and he asks it to set itself to solve it. But most of all, he talks to the farmers themselves, and tells them, as one who has lived in the center of things, and who has gauged all the currents and the tendencies of the economic and social life of his time, that they must make a fight to maintain and preserve a high place in the nation. They must organize themselves. They must cooperate and be able to meet the trusts on equal terms. They must magnify their own calling. They must regard their work as the aristocracy of all labor, and have pride in it. By organization they will be able to retain some surplus of the wealth they create, and can apply that either by individual or communal standard of living. He promises them the state will do its part. It is no duty of the state to organize for business purposes, but it is the duty of the state to educate, and he speaks of reformed rural schools, with a system of education conceived on rural interests."

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In response to a resolution of inquiry which passed the Senate April 8, Secretary Wilson has forwarded a report on the beet-sugar industry in the United States. This report contains an interesting summary of facts and figures relating to this industry.

In 1896 there were 6 beet-sugar factories in operation and one building, having altogether a capacity for slicing 4,000 tons of beets daily. In 1908 there were 64 factories, with a total capacity of 50,000 tons of beets daily—more than a twelve-fold increase.

From 1898 to 1906 our production of beet sugar grew from 36,000 tons to 484,000, an increase of more than thirteen fold in eight years.

In 1896 41,000 acres of beets were harvested; in 1906 376,000 acres, or more than nine times as great an area.

The price of beets, like prices of other farm crops, has risen steadily. In 1896 the factories paid \$4.10 per ton; now they have to pay \$5.35.

In 1898 the farmers had 364,000 tons of beets to sell to the factories, for which they received \$1,564,000. In 1906, just eight years later, they had 4,236,000 tons of beets to sell, and received for them \$21,604,000—a twelve-fold increase in beets and a fourteen-fold increase in money returns.

The total amount paid out by factories for beets during the past twelve years amounts to \$121,000,000.

The total capital invested in beet-sugar plants in this country is about \$70,000,000, and this does not include investments made by factory owners in farm lands, irrigation works, etc.

Among other things the Senate called on the Secretary of Agriculture to state how much beet sugar can be produced in the United States. The secretary replies that we have demonstrated conditions of soil and climate favorable to beet culture in an area of at least 274 million acres, and that it will only take one acre out of every 200 of this to produce all the sugar we now import from foreign sources.

He estimates "that if the sugar beet were grown throughout those portions of the United States adapted by nature and with the aid of irrigation to its culture, with a system of rotation including the cultivation of the beet every fourth year, 15 million tons of beet sugar could be produced in the United States annually, or more than the world's total production of sugar at the present time."

It appears from this report that the people of European countries have to pay a good deal more for their sugar than we do. For the years 1904-1907 the average retail price of lump sugar in Naples and Milan was 13½ cents per pound, in Amsterdam 9.4 cents, in Madrid nearly 9 cents, in Stockholm 7½ cents, in Vienna and Budapest 7¼ cents, in Paris 6¼ cents, in

Dresden and Bremen nearly 6 cents, and in Brussels 5¼ cents.

The prices are given for lump sugar because that is the grade most uniformly quoted in the European statistics. This grade appears to be much more generally consumed than granulated in most countries of Continental Europe.

The Brussels Sugar Convention, which went into effect September 1, 1903, caused a radical reduction of the price of sugar in many European countries. In Belgium the fall in the retail price was 3¼ cents per pound, in the German cities 1½ cents, and in Austria-Hungary 1¼ cents.

The secretary gives a flattering account of the progress made in developing the beet-sugar industry, and takes a very cheerful view of its future prospects. He concedes that some failures occurred among the earlier factories, but shows that the later factories have been quite uniformly successful. He says that wherever factories have been successfully operated the values of farm lands have risen very decidedly, especially lands under irrigation in the far West. He says beet culture improves the land and educates the farmer. The operation of a factory leads to the investment of capital in many industries more or less related to beet-sugar production. The by-products—pulp and molasses—are fed to stock, and their use has largely increased the amount of live stock kept and fed in most factory districts.

Beet-sugar factories are now in successful operation in 16 states.

Colorado leads all other states engaged in the industry, having 16 factories. In 1907 these produced 169,000 tons of sugar, or enough, if it has been passed around, to give all the people in the United States 4 pounds apiece.

California and Michigan follow Colorado at a respectful distance in the race for second place. Michigan has the same number of factories as Colorado, but their product is considerably smaller. California has only 9 plants, but some of the latter are very large. From year to year the production of sugar is about the same in the two states.

Utah has 5 factories and they are strong producers. Idaho and Wisconsin follow with 4 each, and there are 10 states with 1 factory each.

The most eastern factory is that at Lyons, N. Y. Hamilton City, Cal., has the most western factory, Los Altamitos, Cal., the most southern, and Billings, Mont., the most northern.

The largest factory in the United States, and one of the largest in the world, is the one of Spreckels, Cal., which is able to slice 3,000 tons of beets in a day, or 100 carloads of 30 tons each.

The oldest successful factory in the United States is the one at Alvarado, Cal., which was established in 1879, and has been making beet sugar for thirty years.

NEW VS. OLD METHODS OF PACKING AND MARKETING APPLES.

Before the Missouri State Board of Horticulture, by

C. W. WILMEROOTH,

of the Woods Commission Company, Chicago.

Regarding the old ways of packing apples, especially in barrels, I very often think the least said the better. It would be ridiculous for me to censure the grower, because in nine cases out of ten, he has very little to do with it, except when packing his own apples, as the buyers after getting control of the crop, generally pack it to suit themselves, and I am sorry to say, we get back to the same condition, an utter disregard of grades. For years, Canada has had a notorious reputation for her dishonest method of packing apples, until the government was compelled to try to remedy the case, and passed laws compelling packers to brand their variety, grade, and their name in large letters on each barrel, and all apples must be inspected by government inspectors and must be graded up to the mark under penalty of the law. Even this plan did not give those interested absolute relief.

Regarding grades, especially in barrel apples, I believe there are not two men in Missouri who have the same idea regarding color, size and conditions that are necessary to make a strictly No. 1 apple, consequently, when a difference does arise, it is a very hard matter to settle. Experience has taught me that market conditions at the time the apples reach their destination, have considerable to do with the judging of grades. For instance, if the fruit arrives at destination and the market is strong and there is a profit in sight for the buyer, the fruit passes muster and the trade sticks, the quality, of course, being satisfactory and the car paid for in due time, this being a case where the buyer's and seller's judgment on grades agrees. On the contrary, if the market is weak and no profit in sight, with perhaps a loss, it is remarkable how much difference there is in the quality of the same car of apples, and I have found it very hard, and at times impossible, to convince the prospective buyer that the car graded up to what I had sold him. The above I mention just to show how easy it is to have a difference of opinion regarding grades, packed in the old way of packing.

THE NEW WAYS OF PACKING.

My first deal of any magnitude in the new ways of packing came at a most inopportune time from a financial standpoint, happening as it did during the panic of 1907. Values declined very rapidly at that time. In August, 1907, our firm contracted for 50 carloads of western box apples, and before one-fifth of the apples arrived in Chicago, the panic was upon us, and in a very short time it dawned upon me that all box apples were high priced at about 33 1/3 per cent discount of the prices I agreed to pay. The apples continued to arrive and I continued to pay drafts at contract price, simply because the shippers were giving me what I had bought, and there was no two ways about it. There was not even a shadow of a loophole out of which a weak-kneed buyer might crawl, and I don't mean to say by this that I was looking for such a loophole, but just looked around to see if there was one there. The upshot of the whole deal was, that I very gracefully accepted these apples, as they were just what I had purchased in every respect, and in all my past experience, I can not recall a time when I so strongly hoped the shipper would fall down on his grading. A finer assortment of fruit I had never seen in one lot. Very remarkable, I think, when out of a lot of 30,000 boxes of apples, you could not find a dozen boxes that one could reasonably complain of, either as to packing or as to quality. Every apple perfect in color and shape according to mark, not one bruised or deformed in any way, and I did not see one wormy apple in the entire lot. Even though this lot of fruit was bought at strong prices and no profit in sight, I can not tell you how thoroughly I enjoyed selling them. I admired them each day, as a person does his own production of beautiful flowers and plants. On the other hand, take those poorly graded, high priced, barreled apples; many of them showed a loss to the dealer of from \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel. In addition to this loss, there was a guilty knowledge of a foolish disregard of all reasonable conditions of sensible apple

dealing and packing, and a greedy desire on the part of the buyers to palm off on the consumer a lot of apples scarcely passable for evaporator stock. No matter whether a loss or a gain in our business, there is always a pleasure in handling fine goods. The association from whom we purchased our box apples did their part and did it nobly, and in no wise did we ever blame them for our loss on the apples purchased from them. We bought them with our eyes wide open, and the experience we had that year to some extent recompensed us for the loss sustained.

DEPENDABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

I feel sure that any dealer can secure at packing time 100 cars of box apples from certain sections of the far West, which he can depend upon as to quality and packing being strictly up to grade, with as much safety as if he had ordered 100 cars of granulated sugar from the sugar trust. Isn't it a revelation in the apple business to feel that it is possible to buy such quantities of apples, the buyer scarcely needing a representative at shipping point, except to pay for the apples as loaded? And this is not absolutely necessary, as we have found it possible to buy \$60,000 worth of these apples by depositing \$2,000 in a local bank at shipping point, as a guarantee on our part to accept and pay for the apples if up to grade, and the association makes drafts, B. L. attached, for the cars as shipped.

The new method of marketing ap-

prices as enjoyed by any business concern.

ORGANIZED FRUIT GROWERS GET GOOD PRICES.

Fruit-growing districts whose growers are organized are meeting with success in their efforts to market their fruit at good prices, partly from the fact that they are properly equipped to get hold of the right kind of information regarding the markets, and partly from the fact that they are endeavoring to improve the quality of their output from year to year. The secret of the success of any growers' organization lies in the fact that they have seen the necessity of doing their own business, and have determined to do it themselves, and do it right. Their work really begins with the planting of the trees, but the growing of fruit is a profession by itself, and one in which many of the growers are very expert. Their success in growing fine fruit helps them to success in marketing their fruit, as they have the right kind of fruit to market.

In order to be absolutely correct in my statements to you regarding the packing of box apples in the West, I took the liberty of writing Mr. M. O. Tibbits, president of the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' Association, Wenatchee, Wash., and Mr. H. M. Huxley, manager of the Hood River Apple Growers' Union, Hood River, Ore., for such information as they would like to have made public, and we are indebted to these gentlemen for this information, and in sending us the printed rules and instructions

Do not allow the pickers to pull off fruit spurs, nor bruise apples by dropping them into buckets or boxes. Apples should be placed in the basket or boxes and not dropped in or poured in. The stems of the apples should not be broken off. Haul the apples from the orchard to the packing house daily. Do not allow them to stand in the orchard in the sun.

"Wiping and Sorting.—Wipe the apples just enough to make them clean and get off the spray. Do not polish them. Sorting should be done when the apples are being wiped. In sorting, keep the fancy grades and boxes by themselves, and the choice grades by themselves and the culls separate. Put 4 tier apples and larger together, and 4 1/2 tier and small together. Red apples should always be graded for color, 70 per cent or more good red color. Keep the light colored red apples separate from the dark red ones. The grower will be responsible for quality, and is required to do all the sorting. The packers will not be held responsible in any degree for the quality of the apples. It is the packer's business to pack apples and not to sort them. If the apples are not satisfactory for quality upon final inspection at our warehouse, they will be set aside, the grower notified, and a special arrangement effected between the grower and the manager, as to the disposition of the fruit. If it is decided to repack, the repacking will be done at the grower's individual expense. If the apples are to be shipped without repacking, they will be shipped in the next lower grade, or if too poor for the second grade, they will be shipped in the grade to which they properly belong. The grower will be held responsible for quality. The packer is responsible for the packing only. Each grower is required to put his number on each box with a rubber stamp in the upper right-hand corner of the end. The State law requires the grower to put on his name and post office address with a rubber stamp. Each packer, before beginning work, must have his name registered at the office of the union and receive a rubber stamp. He shall be required to stamp each box of packed apples at the lower left-hand corner with his official stamp. Every packer must put up a first class pack. When a box is packed, the packer shall stamp with a rubber stamp on the end of the box in the center, near the top, the exact number of apples the box contains. Packers are required to pack only apples properly wiped and sorted. If in your opinion, fruit should seem to be running poor grade for the pack you are putting up, notify the field inspector or the office at once. The packers are all under the supervision of the field inspector, who may dismiss any packer for cause.

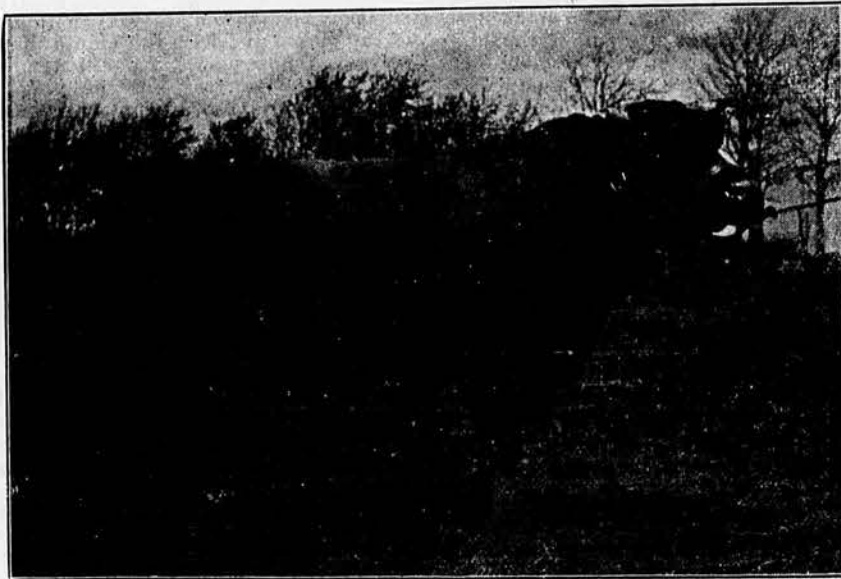
"Sizes.—Three tier 45. Three and a half tier 54 to 96. Four tier apples include nothing smaller than 128 size, 144 size is special. Four and a half tier includes 150 to 175 size. Five tier includes 185 to 200 size."

GRADES OF THE HOOD RIVER ASSOCIATION.

Regarding the grading adopted by the two associations, I find that the Hood River Association pack two grades only, the fancy grade and choice grade, while the Wenatchee Association packs an extra fancy, a fancy, and a choice grade. The grading rules of the Hood River Association are as follows:

"Fancy Grade.—This grade consists of perfect apples only. The apples must be free from worm holes, stings, scale, fungus, scab, rust, or any other disease, and free from all insect pests, decay or injury. They must be free from bruises and limb rubs, and the skin around the stem must not be broken. All apples must be clean, fully matured, not deformed, and must have a healthy color. Spitzenbergs must have 70 per cent or more of good color. All red apples must be a good color.

"Choice Grade.—This grade consists of apples a little below fancy, and includes such apples as are not perfect. These must be good apples, not culls. No apples with worm holes or broken skin will be accepted. Limb rubs must not be larger than a ten-cent piece. Only two stings are allowed. (Continued on page 12.)



Orange Commander 220590. The Shorthorn Herd Bull Now for sale or exchange by H. W. McAfee, Prospect Farm, Topeka.

ples in the northwest is simply this: The growers organize and select their brainiest members for directors, and through the directors, do business for themselves. It is necessary for these directors, who are growers themselves and live in the country, to employ a man to take charge of the details of shipping and accounting for the fruit, and for this purpose, they employ a manager. A manager should not undertake to assume the entire responsibility for any of the heavy deals, but will have such questions determined by the directors themselves. This throws the responsibility of the heavy deals on to nine or 10 men instead of one or two, and mistakes are less likely to occur. It also assures the business being done according to strictly honorable methods, and precludes the possibility of any one connected with the management reaping exclusive benefit of inside information. Everything connected with the growers' organization is open and above board, and there are no secrets. It is at times necessary to suppress information regarding prices, etc., for a short period of time, for sound business reasons, but for a short time only.

The organization of growers gives them the same advantage in learning market conditions and fluctuations of

of their associations, they stated that it gave them pleasure to give this information, hoping their experience and results would induce other producers to strive still harder for improved methods.

PICKING AND PACKING.

To give you a good idea as to how they accomplish these fine results in the West, we will have to enter into the following details of the picking and packing, and the printed instructions to growers which read as follows:

"These associations decline to handle your fruit unless you learn how to pick and pack it properly and cheerfully comply with the rules of the association. The manager will notify you by mail when a variety is to be picked. Upon receipt of such notice, pick, wipe and assort the apples and get everything ready for packers as follows: Packing house boxes, paper, packing table, nailing machine, nails, etc. Notify the office or the field inspector when you are ready for the packers. The field inspector will then call upon you, and if in his judgment the job is ready for the packers, he will arrange to put packers at work. If not, he will advise you how to proceed.

"Picking.—If the weather is hot, pick during the cool part of the day.



KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL



BANKS' USEFULNESS TO KANSAS FARMERS.

THE question of the attitude of the banks toward the farmer raised by an eastern agricultural paper, is of so great importance that in addition to the replies of leading bankers of Topeka recently given in KANSAS FARMER, answers have been obtained from various portions of Kansas. These are presented in brief, beginning on the first page of this number. They disclose a most friendly attitude, indeed a great desire to serve the farmer in every way consistent with sound banking.

While the ownership of the banks was not a subject of present inquiry, yet it is true that a very large proportion of the shares in Kansas banks are held by farmers who have found in these stocks safe and profitable investments for accumulations. Under these conditions there could be here no antagonism such as was indicated as existing in the East.

The usefulness of the banks has long been recognized by the best farmers in the food-producing West. It was realized that a well conducted bank is a reservoir for the funds of its community. Not only does the bank furnish a safe depository for money not immediately needed, a depository from which the owner can draw his money at any time, but it conduces greatly to the usefulness of the money of the community by being the reservoir for money of its depositors from which supplies may be borrowed for undertakings that require more ready cash than would otherwise be easily available.

It is a necessary condition that the loans of a bank be made for but short time. This results from the obligation of the bank to produce the money of its depositors on demand. Banking experience has shown that loans for thirty or sixty days are desirable, and that three or four months loans are permissible. But in case a safe borrower needs money for a longer time than is usual on bank loans he can generally secure a renewal of the loan.

It is the experience of all prosperous communities that there is a good deal of money for which the owners have no immediate need and that portions of these owners have a surplus at some times while other portions have idle money at other times. If such a community has the habit of depositing its money in the bank, it is evident that there will always be loan funds available. In many cases these funds available for loans are many times greater in amount than the capital of the bank.

Since the bank must be at all times in readiness to honor the drafts of its depositors, and since its loans are largely the money of its depositors, it follows that it is in duty bound to be careful that it loans this money to persons who can and will provide for its prompt payment when due. The bank is really acting as a trustee of its depositors' money.

The fact that Kansas banks find loans to farmers so exceedingly desirable as is shown by these replies to KANSAS FARMER's inquiries demonstrates both the business ability and the prosperity of the tillers of the soil in this state.

There are doubtless some farmers who do not patronize any bank. Time was when they had little or nothing to deposit. Later they were afraid of bank failures. Or, some have a timidity about opening a bank account, not knowing just how to go about it. The Kansas guaranty law which will soon go into effect will make banks in this state even safer than heretofore as depositories for money. They have always been safer than any plan of carrying money or concealing it. On the score of timidity, remember that the bank cashier is a man just like the rest of us. He is very anxious to do business with you. Just step up to the cashier's window and tell him you want to open an account with his bank. He will be glad to explain the few simple details.

It is well to consider that the bank and its depositors are in some sense cooperators. The person who deposits his money places the bank in position to loan a large part, about three-fourths, of it to some other person. On this loan the bank receives interest. But for loaning, the bank could not make money enough to pay ex-

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

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

penses. The friendly feeling of the bank towards the depositor whose money enables it to loan and receive interest very naturally disposes the bank to favor such depositor at such time as he may desire to borrow.

The teachings of the frugal against going into debt are generally good, but they should be applied with discrimination. Returns for industry are, in almost all cases, periodical. It is often the part of wisdom in making the investment, on which returns are expected, to use more money than one has in hand. Not infrequently the wheat farmer borrows for the expenses of the harvest. The stock feeder is often a borrower of a considerable part of his investment in feeders.

Thus the person who has a good borrowing credit at the bank can do a much larger business than if he depend entirely upon his own funds. If the bank owes him a part of the time for deposits, he need not hesitate to owe the bank a part of the time for loans. The advisability of making a loan, whether considered in the interest of the lender or the borrower, depends in large degree upon the ability of the borrower to make profitable use of the borrowed money. So well have the food-producing farmers of Kansas established this ability that the banks prefer them above all other borrowers.

KILLING WEEDS WITH CHEMICALS.

The fact that iron sulfate, sprayed upon the leaves of certain of the weeds that are pests to the farmer, kills these weeds while it does no harm to grasses and grains was mentioned in KANSAS FARMER a few years ago. This method has been pushed by the American Steel and Wire Company as a means of promoting the sale of iron sulfate which is an important by-product of wire manufacture.

More recently the chemical destruction of weeds has received attention from experiment station workers, especially those of the Wisconsin, New York, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Ontario.

The weeds which the solution kills are English charlock or wild mustard, ragweed, cockle bur, oxeye daisy, dandelion, stink-weed or penny cress, rough pigweed, chickweed, pepper grass and other weeds of like nature with broad and rough leaf surfaces. Weeds which may be prevented from seeding are, shepherd's purse, corn cockle, bindweed, plantain, kinghead and Canada thistle. The tops and branches of these weeds are killed by the spray. New branches are thrown out, but too late to mature seed.

Since the spray has no effect on grains or grasses except to blacken the tips of the leaves slightly, and the plants soon recover and show no ill effects, the spray can not be used successfully on such weedy grasses as the foxtails or pigeon grass, quack grass, etc.

Following are the directions given

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

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY,
Topeka, Kansas.

by Prof. A. L. Stone of the Wisconsin Station for the preparation and use of the chemical killer:

"A twenty per cent solution of iron sulfate is used for the work. This can be obtained very well by putting 100 pounds of iron sulfate in a vinegar or kerosene barrel then filling with water to the chime. The solution should be made complete by thorough stirring, and should be strained into the sprayer tank so there will be no material to choke the sprayer nozzles. This solution should be applied at the rate of 52 gallons per acre, where conditions are favorable. The amount of solution applied should vary with age of the plants and with the plants themselves. Some plants are killed more easily than others. At the present prices of iron sulfate, grain can be sprayed for from 75 to 90 cents an acre for the material, depending on freight, etc. From 20 to 50 acres can be sprayed in a day, depending upon circumstances.

"A sprayer for weed spraying should have a capacity of at least 52 gallons and a pump pressure of 100 pounds per square inch to throw a satisfactory spray. It is necessary to use a sprayer which throws a very fine spray so it will reach all parts of the plant. If the spray falls in drops it will strike the leaves and glance off. Sprayers may now be obtained which do very satisfactory work, and ranging in price from \$60 to \$100. Hand sprayers for small patches of weeds, dandelions, etc., can be purchased for \$10 to \$12. The spraying may be done on either bright or dark, damp days providing rain does not fall within 24 hours after spraying is done. Heavy rains within that period may render the spraying ineffective. Almost all weeds may be killed outright or prevented from seeding if sprayed anywhere up to blossoming time. It is better to wait until a majority of the weeds are budded as then all the weeds are apt to be up and far enough along to be killed by the spray. If sprayed too early some weeds may come up after the spraying is done."

Professor Bolley of North Dakota reports that good results in killing the weeds named can be obtained by spraying with common salt at the rate of one-third barrel of salt to fifty-two gallons of water.

The method of spraying with the salt solution may be easily tried with but small expense. In Eastern Kansas where the dandelions threaten to take the lawns in both town and country door yards it may be expected that the salt spray will be advocated by people of taste and will be extensively tried.

KANSAS FARMER will be glad to receive reports on the results of all attempts to kill weeds with chemicals.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Getting the largest possible return with the least possible expense, is not necessarily successful farming. The man who draws all his money out of his bank and spends it, may have a

good time, but he is not getting rich. No more is the farmer who continues to draw the fertility from his soil without putting any back. His bankruptcy is only a matter of time. With proper treatment, soil improves with use; with wasteful treatment, it becomes sterile and of little value.

The progressive farmer will try to learn what is being taken from his land, and then try to put it back with interest. He must know what his soil lacks in order to supply the deficiency. Dr. Hopkins, of Illinois, lays down five rules for the preservation of soil fertility:

"First, if the soil is acid or sour, apply lime to make it sweet; second, if the soil is poor in nitrogen only, grow clover or some other legume which has the power to secure nitrogen from the air; third, if the soil is poor in phosphorus only, apply bone-meal or some other form of phosphorus; fourth, if the soil is poor in potassium only, apply potassium chloride or some other form of potash; and fifth, always save and use all the barn manure you have, and also all you can economically obtain from others and make liberal use of green manure when necessary to maintain the supply of organic matter in the soil. Preserve good physical condition and then put back upon the land all of the fertility that is taken off, not some of it, not most of it, but all of it, and not only that which is removed by plowing, washing and leaching of soil."

For the average farmer, barnyard manure is the most available fertilizer. A ton of such manure, if taken when it is fresh, contains, on the average, about ten pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphorus, and ten pounds of potassium. With the addition of a little lime to sour soils, fresh manure is, for most conditions, a fairly well balanced fertilizer. But it must be remembered that the fresher the manure, the better it is. Hence, it can not be gotten out on the ground too quickly. If left exposed to the action of air and water, the most valuable constituents speedily disappear. The manure spreader should be the most constantly used machine on the farm.

THE WORLD'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Official estimates place the international commerce of the world for the year 1907 at \$14,340,629,000 for exports, and at \$15,988,180,000 for imports. It is conceded that every export becomes an import to some country and that every import has been an export from some country, so that the discrepancy of \$1,647,551,000 needs explanation. It is thought that the cost of transportation, insurance, commissions, etc., enter into the estimates of imports while the exports are estimated at their values in the country where produced. A stricter accounting as to imports than as to exports doubtless contributes to the discrepancy.

Ten countries contributed more than two-thirds of this grand total of 30 billion dollars' worth of international commerce. These 10 countries are the United Kingdom, United States, Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, India, and Russia in the order named. The exports in 1907 of these 10 countries exceeded 10 billion dollars, and the imports exceeded 11 billions, making something more than two-thirds of the grand total of 30 billion dollars' worth of international commerce in the year 1907. On the export side the United Kingdom headed the list, with 2,073 million dollars; United States, 1,835 millions; Germany, 1,629 millions; France, 1,080 millions; the remainder of the list falling below the billion dollar line. On the import side the United Kingdom again headed the list, with imports of 3,143 million dollars; Germany, 2,082 millions; France, 1,201 millions; United States, 1,194 millions—these figures being in all cases for the latest available year and therefore in the case of the United States for the fiscal year 1908.

It is announced that two Indianapolis men have invented a wheat binder that will tie the sheaves with straw instead of twine. If this invention can be so perfected as to come into practical use, it will save a twine bill of about \$25,000,000 annually for the American wheat grower.

DIGESTER TANKAGE.

Digester tankage, or meat-meal, is exceedingly rich in protein. It is a by-product in the packing industry, made from trimmings of carcasses and from certain parts and organs which, while not suitable for human food are perfectly wholesome for swine. These residues are cooked at high temperatures in steam pressure tanks for the purpose of extracting as much of the fats as possible. The liquid fats are then drawn off and the residues submitted to high pressure to further reduce the fat content. The remaining product, consisting of pieces of meat and small particles of bone, is dried as rapidly as possible at high temperature. This material is ground and screened to suitable size and packed in 100 pound sacks, showing guaranteed analysis. There are many inquiries as to why this product is called digester tankage. "Tankage" is naturally derived from the tank in which the product is handled, and since the tanks are used to try out, or "digest" the fats in these residues, the name "digester" has been given it, entirely from a mechanical standpoint.

THE KANSAS BULL HEAD AGAIN.

Our new state fish and game warden, Hon. T. B. Murdock, of Eldorado, makes an earnest protest against the charge that he will devote his energies to the propagation of bass and crappie to the exclusion of the bull head. He states that the average Kansan man prefers catfish to black bass or crappie and refers to an article in the Republican of April 26 in which he said: "Should we become fish and game warden and should there be any money to pay for it, we will hatch channel, blue and yellow catfish in great numbers."

The past reputation of Mr. Murdock as an expert bass fisherman has been great and widespread, and it was doubtless upon this reputation that the daily papers based their statements as to his future policy.

Of this we are certain: there is no man in Kansas who is so thoroughly qualified for the position of state fish and game warden as T. B. Murdock and Governor Stubbs has made no better appointment than when he named him for that office.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The "Colorado Snowfall Bulletin" summarizes the situation as follows: "April was stormy, and the current snowfall has more than offset the runoff. Melting thus far has been confined almost exclusively to sunny slopes and the parks of moderate elevation. At higher altitudes the effect of such high temperatures as have prevailed has been to settle the snow. For the mountain area of Colorado as a whole the amount of snow is the greatest in many years, far exceeding that at the close of the memorable winter of 1898-9. For that season the great depth was confined to a comparatively small area near the center of the state. The effect of the cold spring being to retard melting, it is evident with the coming of a long warm spell the streams of the state will be taxed to carry the large volume of water. Ditch owners and others interested along the streams should be alert to avert damage."

An old theory would make this condition an indication of unusual precipitation on the plains of Kansas resulting in a wet season prolonged late into the summer.

AN EVERLASTING CEMENT TANK.

A cement tank may be built in any desired form—round, square or oblong—and of any size to suit the purpose for which it is intended. Dig a trench in the soil six to eight inches deep or down to solid earth, making it about 12 inches wide. Fill this with concrete, using a yard of gravel to a barrel of cement. Thoroughly mix the two while dry. When put in place, moisten, and tamp down solid. For the bottom of the tank make a floor six inches thick, and of the same materials laid on well settled solid earth. Then build the walls of the tank making them 10 inches thick at the bottom and six inches at the top. Wooden forms will have to be used for this purpose. Each layer of concrete should be well tamped down to insure making the walls solid. Just before the concrete hardens put a coat of cement—one part of cement to two of sifted sand—on the walls, both inside and outside, and on the floor. While building the walls, reinforce them with No. 4 wire placed from 8 to 14 inches apart according to the dis-

tance from the bottom and height of the tank. Old fence wire will answer the same purpose if more strands are used. A pipe provided with a valve should be placed in the floor of the tank and connect with a tile drain under ground to provide for cleaning. An overflow pipe should also be placed near the top and be connected with the drain tile leading from the bottom.

THE WORLD ONE MARKET.

The interdependence of the world's modern markets is illustrated in the following from the "Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade Journal" of London, England, date May 5:

"Mark Lane, 2 p. m.—The weather is fine, but the attendance is very poor; the sharp rise in America yesterday was probably not expected, otherwise the attendance would have been large. The wheat market this morning is extremely firm, and 6d to 1s advance is obtainable since yesterday for both cargoes and parcels to arrive; the Continent, including Germany, is now bidding more freely, but there is unusually little wheat offering. Factors in Mark Lane in their turn are also asking 6d to 1s advance for spot wheat, but very few buyers appear to be present. No. 1 Northern Manitoba ex-ship is quoted at 47s, No. 2 at 46s, 6d, and No. 3 at 46s, whilst Baruso wheats landed are held at 45s, 6d. English wheat is also dearer, the best Reds delivered being held at 46s to 47s. Flour is firm but quiet at 6d advance; Town Households ex-mill now quoted at 34s. Maize is quieter, the high prices being difficult to maintain; Mixed American landed worth 30s. Barley is also quiet at last week's prices; South Russian Grinding 22s, 3d ex-ship. Oats are quieter and rather lower on the week; La Plata landed 17s, 7½d, and May and June shipment 16s, 3d c. i. f. Millers' Offers meet a fair demand at last rates; Bran £5 to £5, 2s, 6d per ton."

The above quotations are per quarter, i. e., 8 bushels or 480 pounds. One English shilling (s) is about twenty-four cents and one English penny (d) is about two cents American money.

CROP CONDITIONS OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

STATES.	WINTER WHEAT.			10 yr. av.
	Per Cent Abandoned.	Acres Remaining to be Harvested.	Condition May 1.	
Indiana	8.5	2,238,000	77	94
Kansas	4.5	5,895,000	84	84
Nebraska	7.2	2,167,000	83	87
Missouri	9.0	1,943,000	82	92
Illinois	7.5	1,938,000	78	94
Ohio	16.0	1,464,000	70	91
Penn.	2.7	1,503,000	88	88
Oklahoma	6.5	1,160,000	81	60
California	20.0	864,000	81	60
Texas	27.5	674,000	60	88
Tennessee	3.0	782,000	92	95
Michigan	5.0	757,000	82	90
Virginia	1.3	782,000	98	95
Maryland	1.5	761,000	96	88
Kentucky	5.5	661,000	84	96
Washington	4.0	657,000	93	97
N Carolina	1.8	657,000	93	97
Oregon	3.0	535,000	93	97
New York	3.8	415,000	85	88
U S	7.2	27,871,000	83.5	89.0

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 27,871,000 acres, or 2,478,000 acres (8.1 per cent) less than the area harvested in 1908, and 2,163,000 acres (7.2 per cent) less than the area sown last fall (30,034,000 acres, which includes 150,000 acres of winter wheat sown in Montana, not included in the December estimate).

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 83.5 compared with 82.2 on April 1, 890 on May 1, 1908, and 86, the average for the past ten years on May 1.

Details for important winter wheat states follow:

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 84.5, compared with 93.5 on May 1, 1908, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 89.5.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 80.1, compared with 92.6 on May 1, 1908, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 88.

64.1 per cent of spring plowing was completed up to May 1, compared with 66.6 per cent on May 1, 1908, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 65.4 per cent.

51.9 per cent of spring planting was completed up to May 1, compared with 54.7 per cent and 47 per cent on May 1, 1908 and 1907, respectively.

The amount of land a farmer has in corn is not as important as the number of bushels of grain he harvests.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS RESOURCES.

The Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a statistical abstract of 700 pages which contains some interesting facts. The present area of the United States is made up of the 13 original states; 13 other states which were ceded to the general government by the 13 original states and the much larger territory which was acquired by later purchase.

In round numbers there are 88,000,000 people in the United States today, one-third of whom occupy each of the divisions named above.

In 1800 the negro population was 18.88 per cent of the whole while in 1900 it was 11.59 per cent. The first record of immigration was made in 1820 and since that time more than 26 million foreigners have landed on our shores. The years 1905, 1906 and 1907 averaged more than one million each.

There are still 754,895,000 acres of government land that are not appropriated or reserved. This is located mostly in Alaska, Nevada, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona though there is considerable swamp and overflow land in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.

During 1907 the number of letters and postal cards sent through the mails was 6,466 millions and the telegrams sent during the same time numbered 98 millions. The cash received by the postal department last year for the sale of postage stamps, etc., amounted to \$191,500,000.

The total wealth of the nation in 1904 when the last complete figures were given, was \$107,000,000,000 or an average for every man, woman and child of \$1,310. The wealth produced on the farms in 1907 was \$7,412,000,000.

The value of articles imported for manufacture during 1907 was \$731,000,000 or 52 per cent of the total imports of the year.

The value of articles exported for manufacture in 1908 was \$750,000,000 or 40.91 per cent of the total exports of that year.

Big country, this!

Congressman Lowden, of Illinois, has brought into Congress a bill to appropriate \$100,000 to be expended in the eradication of hog cholera. It contains a provision that the respective states and territories shall be requested to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture, to provide part of the necessary expenses, and to provide such suitable quarantine and other laws and regulations as may be useful in economically and efficiently eradicating hog cholera from all the states and territories. Officials of the Department while in no way inclined to opposition to Mr. Lowden's bill say that the amount proposed to be appropriated would not be more than a drop in the bucket. Hog cholera they point out, is a widely distributed disease. In fact it prevails practically all over the United States. It causes each year a loss to the farmers of the country of more than \$13,000,000. It is not possible that so small a sum as \$100,000 would enable much progress to be made toward eradication. The principle, however, is declared to be right and if Congress shall appropriate the money it will be at least a step in the right direction and enable a beginning to be made.

Figures of the United States census show that while in 1790 there were nearly 2 children under 16 to each white female 16 years of age and over this ratio had declined to 1 in 1900. At the census nearest to 1900, the similar ratio in Great Britain was 1.0; in France, 0.8; in the German Empire 1.1; and in Italy, 1.1. Since the United States, although aided by large numbers of immigrants from all parts of the world, is now maintaining a ratio of children to females 16 years of age and over practically the same as that shown by three of the leading nations of Europe, it is clear that population conditions here are tending to become more in harmony with those obtaining in other civilized countries. The proportion shown for 5 of the New England states, and for New York, is the same or nearly the same as the lowest European ratio, that of France.

The North Dakota Experiment Station has demonstrated that millet when used entirely as a coarse food is injurious to horses, first in producing kidney troubles; second, in causing lameness and swelling of the joints; third, in producing infusion of

blood into the joints; fourth, in destroying the texture of the bone, rendering it softer and less tenacious so that traction causes the ligaments and muscles to be torn loose. Where millet is to be fed to horses, it should be alternated with other forage and then fed only sparingly.

The continued and increasing scarcity of shingles adds importance to the discussion of kinds of roofing. Timber statisticians tell us of a day not very far away when wood will be a luxury for any purpose. It is fortunate that the manufacture of composition roofing is advancing so that good roofs may now be made without the use of shingles, and at lower cost than has been possible with shingles for a good many years. The rapidity with which the best composition roofs may be laid and their durability commend them.

The United States treasury is said to have a deficit of more than \$100,000,000 in prospect for the current year. The situation is owing in part to trade conditions, that affect importations and reduce duties, but far more to the reduction of revenues resulting from the prohibition wave that has been traversing the country with constantly increasing force. It is claimed that \$150,000,000 of internal revenue and \$16,000,000 of duties have been derived from liquors whose use is now being curtailed.

Expecting that railroad accidents will be reduced on account of giving publicity to the results of impartial investigation of the causes of each accident W. L. Pack, general superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in an address before the Western Railway Club, strongly advocates such investigation and publicity. The plan has been tried on the Union Pacific lines, according to Mr. Pack. Although opposed by very many railroad people the results are declared to be satisfactory.

Inquirers for information concerning Indian lands in Oklahoma that are to be opened for settlement and of all lands of the Government or under its care, are advised to write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. This will bring all information obtainable including the address of the local land office having charge of entries.

Geo. P. Stitt, secretary of the Prudential Trust Company of Topeka, reports that fully twenty-five per cent of the bonds sold by his company are sold to farmers and people from the small towns of Shawnee county. Few of the farmers take more than \$5,000 worth at a time. Most of the purchases are below \$3,000.

In a recent speech C. B. Lane of Dairy Division of United States Department of Agriculture said: "There are three classes of cows, those that eat food and produce beef from it, those that eat food from which they produce milk, and those that eat food and the Lord knows what they do with it. We must have better cows."

At least two experiment stations—the Kansas Station and the Nebraska Station—have had satisfactory results from seeding a mixture of alfalfa and brome grass for permanent pastures. The presence of the brome grass so reduces the danger from bloat that the value of alfalfa pasture becomes available.

During July and August the corn roots are drawing night and day upon the moisture reserves in the subsoil. Every weed which is allowed to suck up moisture during this critical period, robs the corn plants of just that much moisture.

Silberman Bros., Chicago, quote the following as current prices on Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota wools:

Fine.....18c to 20c
Fine med. or ½ blood.....22c to 24c
Med. or ¾ & ¾ blood.....24s to 26c
Coarse.....19c to 21c

Trade conditions in practically all sections of the commercial world show a decline, measured in values of merchandise imported and exported, as compared with those of a year ago.

The Public Utilities Commission of New York has decreed that the railroads operating in the Adirondacks shall burn oil to reduce the liability of starting destructive fires.

READERS MARKET PLACE

HELP WANTED.

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

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

FOR EXCHANGE.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED BLACK 3 year old Percheron stallion, one imported French coach stallion, one black Shetland stallion and 5 Shetland mares. All good ones. Do not write, but come and see them soon and you will buy them cheap. W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK PEDIGREED standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41826, 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.

CATTLE.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes De Kel, large, growthy fellows and finely marked. J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.

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

SWINE.

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE—FROM 125 lbs. to 250 lbs. of Masterpiece and Lord Premier breeding. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

DOGS.

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

COLLIES—ALL AGES. CHOICE BREEDING and individuals. Workers and pets. Brookmere Marcellus at stud. G. Wickham, Anthony, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered, well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FREE CATALOG OF SEEDS—1 CENT and up per packet. Send name and address to H. M. Gardner (Seed Grower) Marengo, Neb.

Kansas Fairs in 1909.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1909, their dates, locations and of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

Allen County Agricultural Society—Frank E. Smith, Secretary, Iowa; August 24-27.

Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association: E. N. McCormack, Secretary, Moran; September 8-10.

Barton County Fair Association: W. P. Feder, Secretary, Great Bend; September 7-10.

Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association: C. A. Monney, Secretary, Hiawatha; September 7-10.

Butler County Fair Association: W. F. Benson, Secretary, El Dorado; August 24-27.

Butler County—Douglass Agricultural Society: J. A. Clay, Secretary, Douglass; September 28-October 2.

Clay County Fair Association: Walter Puckey, Secretary, Clay Center, September 7-10.

Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Society: Eugene Elkins, Secretary, Wakefield; October 27 and 28.

Cloud County Fair Association: L. E. Abbott, Secretary, Concordia; September 21-24.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: Henry Jackson, Secretary, Burlington; September 14-17.

Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock Association: F. W. Sidle, Secretary, Winfield; August 31-September 4.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair Association: W. A. Bowden, Secretary, Burden; September 8-10.

Cowley County—Udall Agricultural Society: F. H. Chenoweth, Secretary, Udall; September 16-18.

Dickinson County Fair Association: W. C. Curphey, Secretary, Abilene; September 23-October 1.

Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society: Elmer E. Brown, Secretary, Grenola; September 22-24.

Finney County Agricultural Society: A. H. Warner, Secretary, Garden City; September 23-25.

Franklin County Agricultural Society: J. E. Shinn, Secretary, Ottawa; August 31-September 3.

Greenwood County Fair Association: C. H. Weisner, Secretary, Eureka; August 17-20.

Harper County—Anthony Fair Association: L. G. Jennings, Secretary, Anthony; August 2-6.

Harper County Agricultural Association: Chas. H. Sampson, Secretary, Harper; September 7-10.

Harvey County Agricultural Society: L. C. Harlan, Secretary, Newton; August 31-September 3.

Leavenworth County Fair Association: C. A. Sparrow, Secretary, Leavenworth; September 21-24.

Linn County Fair Association: John O. Morse, Secretary, Mound City; September 21-23.

Lyon County Agricultural Society: C. E. Reble, Secretary, Emporia; September 7-11.

Marshall County Fair Association: W. H. Smith, Secretary, Marysville.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association: Carl A. Grant, Secretary, McPherson; September 7-10.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association: Geo. R. Reynolds, Secretary, Paola; September 28-October 1.

Mitchell County Agricultural Association: W. S. Gabel, Secretary, Beloit; September 28-October 1.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence.

Montgomery County—Coffeyville Fair and Park Association: C. L. Hollingsworth, Secretary, Coffeyville.

Nemaha County Fair Association: W. H. Fitzwater, Secretary, Seneca; September 15-17.

Neosho County—Chanute Fair and Improvement Association: Wilber F. Allen, Secretary, Chanute; August 16-20.

Ness County Agricultural Association: Thos. Rineley, Secretary, Ness City; September 22-24.

Ness County—Utica Agricultural and Fair Association: R. C. Webster, Jr., Secretary, Utica.

Norton County Agricultural Association: M. F. Garrity, Secretary, Norton; August 31-September 4.

Osage County Fair Association: E. T. Price, Secretary, Burlingame; September 7-10.

Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association: A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson; September 11-17.

Republic County Agricultural Association: F. N. Woodward, Secretary, Belleville; September 13-16.

Riley County—Manhattan Agricultural Fair Association: J. Q. A. Shelden, Secretary, Manhattan; September 21-24.

Rooks County Fair Association: H. A. Butler, Secretary, Stockton; September 7-10.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association: B. B. Stimmel, Secretary, Salina; August 31-September 3.

Classified Advertising 3 cents a word

The rate for advertising in this department is low, only three cents per word each insertion. There is no more popular advertising than classified advertising. Every one reads classified ads, and just because they are classified. You can reach 50,000 farmers in Kansas and adjoining states, the best farmers on earth, through this page. All ads set in uniform style, no display. Initials and address count as words. Terms, invariably cash in advance.

POULTRY.

FOR EGGS OF THE FAMOUS WHITE Wyandottes write J. H. Brown, Boyero, Colo.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—CAREFULLY SELECTED, 15 for \$1.50. H. T. Housel, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. R. W. Yeaman, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR sale, \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. Fred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per 30, \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Henry Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—PURE WHITE and good layers. Eggs 15, 75c; 100, \$3. Mrs. J. E. Lynch, Gallatin, Mo.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM ST. Louis and Kansas City winners at reduced prices. J. W. Jones, Brookfield, Mo.

HOUDANS—AMERICAN AND ENGLISH strains. Eggs for sale. No more stock till fall. O. E. Henning, Wahoo, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS—\$1 PER SITTING, \$6 per 15. Baby chicks 10c each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

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

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—From the best laying strains, \$1 for 30, \$3 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FROM birds with free range, good as the best at \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kan.

PARTIDGE WYANDOTTES—EGGS from prize winners \$1.50 per 15. Run of farm, \$1 per 15. Address S. S. Jackson, Scranton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale. Good layers. Farm range stock, \$1 per 15; or \$1.50 for 30. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, large birds, good layers, farm range. Eggs \$4 per 100, \$2.50 per 50. Etta L. Willet, R. D. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON, BLACK Langshan, R. I. Reds, White, Barred Rocks, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Polish, Harry Cure, Atchison, Kansas.

UTILITY BARRED ROCKS—TWENTY years' exclusive breeding. Fens contain best birds procurable, high scoring and ribbon winners. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. Range flock, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jas. M. Dille, Beattie, Kan.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED ROSE COMB Golden Wyandotte eggs from prize winning hens at county fair. Eggs 50 cents for 15. Mrs. W. J. Bilson, Box 247, Eureka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

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

320 ACRES IMPROVED, 280 ACRES cultivated, balance pasture. Abundantly watered. Price \$8,000.00. G. H. Johns, Vine, Kan.

FIFTY QUARTER AND HALF SECTIONS and some larger tracts of good farming land for sale in Edwards and Ford counties, Kansas. Thomas Darcey, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

LAND ON 40 YEAR'S TIME, 2 MILLION acres Okla. school land on 40 years' time. Big opening 3 million acres Indian land on 4 years' time. 25c gets booklet telling all about it. M. N. Due, Publisher, Dept. 28, Tecumseh, Okla.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE—155 a. good corn and alfalfa land. Well improved, 6 1/4 miles to good R. R. town. Buy of owner. Save agents commission. Write for description and price. Mose Beach, R. R. 1, Luray, Kan.

50 ACRES OF RICH CREEK BOTTOM, four miles from the center of Emporia, with fine improvements, five acres grass, good timber, splendid orchard and water. One of the best homes in Lyon county for \$5,200. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kan.

700 A. FINE WHEAT LAND for sale within 3 miles of Catholic church and railroad station, within 7 miles of Dodge City. Price \$20 to \$25 per acre, any size tract for sale, co-operation solicited upon application. G. L. PAINTER, Dodge City, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE. OUR 112-page book "Vacant Government Land" describes every acre in every county in U. S. Now secured free. 1899 diagrams and tables. All about free irrigated farms. Price 25c postpaid. Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 388, St. Paul, Minn.

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 Homeowner, the best monthly land paper published—it is free. Address, The Allen County Investment Co., Longton, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD—280 acres, good farm in nice smooth prairie country, \$45 per acre. Write W. F. Stemmons, Golden City, Barton County, Mo. Descriptive list.

CHEAP FOR THE MONEY—240 ACRES good grain and stock farm, fair improvements. Price \$8,500. 205 acres well improved. Close to town. Fine stock and dairy farm. A bargain. Price \$5,800. Write for lists and maps. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION: 80 ACRES, 15 bottom, 65 cultivated, 15 pasture, new 3-room house, out buildings, good water, 10 acres of wheat, half gone. Price \$14,000. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists, Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kansas.

FAMOUS CROOKED CREEK VALLEY—If you want one to four quarters good land, well located, good neighborhood, telephone, daily mail, eight miles from Fowler, Meade Co., suitable for corn, wheat, alfalfa, all tillable, no improvements, twenty to thirty dollars per acre, write Owner, Box 83, Fowler, Kan.

MANURE SPREADER.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS NEW HOTEL in thriving town in southern Kansas. For particulars address A. Strickler, Fall River, Kan.

GOOD NEW 14-ROOM HOTEL, furnished, in Phillips county, Kan., \$12,000. Want small tract of land. H. W. White Land Co., Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOR SALE—BROWN WATER SPANIEL puppies from registered stock at \$5 and \$10 each. Also Fox Terriers at \$3 and \$5 each. Thorndale Kennels, Wayne, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST CLASS Threshing Machine in good repair, 25 horse power, double engine. 3656 Separator. Price and terms right. C. L. Wells, Great Bend, Kan.

PORK MAKER WORM EXPELLER FOR hogs. Farmer agents wanted to handle our remedy. Liberal commission. Write for particulars. Supplies furnished free. Miracle Remedy Co., Hebron, Neb.

CRUDE OIL FRES HOGS FROM LICE, chickens from mites, keeps plows from rusting, boilers from scaling, preserves paint, lubricates machinery, kindles fires and makes good fuel. \$3.50 per barrel. M. H. Schmidt, Humboldt, Kansas.

EVERYTHING IN BEE SUPPLIES AT lowest prices. Italian bees \$5.50 per colony. I have some second hand 8-frame hives in good condition with new frames and starters. 75 cents each. Supers with new sections and starters ready for the bees, 50 cents. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

LAWYERS.

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

Shawnee County—Kansas State Exposition Company: R. T. Krepe, Secretary, Topeka; September 13-18.

Sheridan County Agricultural Association: Frank A. McIvor, Secretary, Hoxie.

Sheridan County—Selden District Fair Association: Geo. W. Slean, Secretary, Selden; September 7-10.

Smith County Fair Association: H. C. Smith, Secretary, Smith Center; August 17-20.

Stafford County Fair Association: D. S. Mull, Secretary, St. John; August 25-27.

The Wichita Standard Bred Sale. There was a good attendance at the Wichita sale and practically everything sold. Stallions were rather a drag, but geldings and mares brought very good prices. All useful animals were in demand and taken altogether the sale was very satisfactory. Some of the sales were as follows:

Game Maid, Max Andru, Buffalo, N. Y. \$400.00

Jay McKinney, Max Andru. 380.00

Joe Reaper, L. E. Martin, Toler Stock Farm. 365.00

Silver Reaper, Tom Grant. 330.00

Young Samson, Dr. Cornell, Pretty Prairie. 320.00

Viola W. B. M., Miss Stanley, Anthony, Kan. 250.00

Grace T. Henry, Heathwone, Newton, Kan. 205.00

Tom Bennett, W. A. Failey, Peabody, Kan. 205.00

Lorenz Field, P. C. McAdoe, Newton, Kan. 210.00

Henry S., Max Andru, Buffalo, N. Y. 210.00

Hattie Medium, J. M. George, Englewood, Kan. 200.00

Newgiant B., E. T. Potts, Sterling, Kan. 200.00

Joie Young, F. M. Strube, Emporia, Kan. 200.00

Happy Gambrel, Fred Farmer, Wichita, Kan. 195.00

Zwei Gambrel, J. M. George, Englewood, Kan. 195.00

Katie Darling, James Murray, Wichita, Kan. 195.00

Snip-Snip, J. P. Clark, Maize, Kan. 195.00

Albert Lea, May Stanley, Anthony, Kan. 185.00

Viola Strong, S. D. Crum, Anthony, Kan. 190.00

Ollie G., P. S. Thomas, Wichita, Kan. 190.00

Leona Medium, J. M. George, Englewood, Kan. 180.00

Jane Thorne, O. H. Myers, Lincolnville, Kan. 180.00

Victor Kalfus, H. C. Thompson, Wichita, Kan. 170.00

Gammorval, W. J. Yoho, Wichita, Kan. 170.00

Laura Thorne, O. B. Toleson, Bartlesville, Okla. 165.00

Babe, L. Pulse, Dover, Okla. 175.00

Echo Thorne, N. W. Swentell, Wichita, Kan. 180.00

Jeannetta M., Dr. Lehr, Eldorado, Kan. 135.00

Queen Avalon, H. C. Barnard, Mayfield, Kan. 135.00

Ada Thorne, Oliver Ditt, Wellington, Kan. 125.00

Fay McKinney, H. K. Brickford, Wichita, Kan. 115.00

Thorne McKinney, D. Lehr. 125.00

Imo Thorne, O. B. Toleson. 110.00

Annie Laurie, C. J. Kneattel, Newton, Kan. 105.00

Black Gambrel, Curtis West, Newton, Kan. 110.00

Miss Alden, J. Teimeire, Lincolnville, Kan. 115.00

Lizebeth, W. H. Robb, Wichita, Kan. 100.00

Shorthorn Herd Bulls for Sale.

H. E. Hayes of Olathe, Kan., is offering for sale seven very richly bred and well grown out young Shorthorn bulls of the following breeding: Orange Blossom, bull, born by Lord Bauff 2d, out of Orange Blossom; 2d, bred by E. R. Strangland, Marathon, Ia.; tracing to Orange Blossom 18th by Vickery; carrying a cross of the great imp. Duke of Richmond. Golden Drop, bull calf, by Galant Knight, out of a cow by Lord of Lincoln, one of the good cows in Thompson's Kansas City sale. Duchess of Gloster, bull, born by Lord Bauff 2d, out of Lady Gloster C.; bred by Martin Flynn of Des Moines, Ia. Victoria, bull, born by Lord Bauff 2d, out of Victoria of Village Farm 4th, bred by J. W. Dawdy & Son, Abington, Ill.; Duchess of Gloster bull, from a cow bought of Andrew Chrystal, Marshall, Mich.; sired by Imp. Rachel's Daughter; dam a great milker and smooth. Jenny Lind bull, red, by Lord Bauff 2d, out of Norwood Jenny Lind, Imp. Red Knight; bred by C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; tracing to Nast's Jeune Lind 7th by Lord of the Isles. These bulls will make valuable herd headers and are priced at a very low figure. Look up H. E. Hayes' ad on another page and write him for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Bargains in Farms, Ranches, and City Property

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

SPECIAL BARGAINS—80 acres 3 miles from Clyde. Second bottom, \$50 per acre. 160 acres near Green in Clay Co., 90 under plow, well improved, \$50 per acre. 160 acres pasture near town, \$3,500. Write for fine large list. Walter Nelson, Clyde, Kan.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION
Texas Panhandle, covers 25 years, \$2 pp., complete birdseye view and wall map Amarillo, 15,000 population, in heart of Panhandle, sent prepaid for 35c; clubs of four, \$1. Order today—edition limited. Mirror Publishing Co., Amarillo, Texas.

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

160 ACRE Farm Bargain, 7 miles north-east of Ness City. Small frame house 2 rooms, frame barn for 4 horses, hen house, small granary, good well and windmill, 75 acres in cultivation, 25 acres in wheat, one-fourth with place, 12 acres alfalfa. Land can be plowed, nearly level, 1 mile to school. Price \$2,500. \$2,000 must be cash. J. C. LOHNS & SON, Ness City, Kan.

A SPECIAL FARM BARGAIN—120-ACRE farm, 3 miles from town, 1/4 mile from school. 100 acres cultivated; 10 acres alfalfa; some creek bottom and timber; new buildings; 6-room house, barn for 10 horses, granary and mow; other buildings; two good wells. Price \$6,500 for quick sale. Write for list. Joseph A. Brandt, Lindsborg, Kansas.

HERE IS A SNAP—160 acres, creek bottom farm, well located, does not overflow, all cultivated except 10 acres pasture, good 7 room house, cellar and outbuildings good, barn for 3 horses, corn, alfalfa, wheat and English blue grass now on farm. All goes up to June 1 for \$7,500. Write me quick. C. R. CANTRAIL, Fredonia, Kan.

A GOOD GRAIN AND STOCK FARM.
320 acres of all good land and all can be farmed if desired, 90 acres in a high state of cultivation, balance in pasture and meadow. 10 acres of red clover, small cottage house, barn 32x32 holds 14 horses, large hay mow and other outbuildings, all fenced and cross fenced, small orchard, good well of soft water, located 1 1/2 miles from railroad town and 40 miles from Wichita, Kan. A bargain at \$30 per acre. THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FARM IN EASTERN KANSAS.
This splendid little grain and stock farm is situated 3 miles from Moran, a town with three railroads and in the eastern part of Allen Co. 100 acres of this farm is first bottom land that does not overflow and a soil that is not surpassed in any country. About 100 acres is rolling but produces big grass and is fine pasture land. This farm is fenced on the outside and cross fenced with wire and hedge. There is a good 5 room cottage dwelling (new) and a very good barn and along the creek that flows through this farm there is a fine body of young timber and in this timber there is no less than 1,500 young black walnut trees that range from 6 to 12 inches in size. In the creek there is a never failing supply of good, clear, stock water. This farm is offered for \$7,500 if sold by July 1, 1909. It is owned by a non-resident, is clear of incumbrance, and the owner will give long time on the major part of the purchase price if time is desired. For additional information write J. O. SMITH, Moran, Kan.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

TRADES.
160 ACRES nice smooth land all fenced, in Brewster Co., Texas. Will trade for anything of value. Clear. Price \$2,000.00.
Good store building in Shawnee, Johnson Co., Kan., 20x80 ft. All in good repair. Rent for \$25.00. Price \$3,000.00. Will trade for land.
Two-story house, six rooms and basement. Lot 2x110 located in K. C., Mo. Rent for \$20.00. Mgt. \$1,500. Price \$3,500. Will trade equity. Make offer.
Five room house and three lots, 50x140. Plenty fruit, well located in Olathe, Kan. Price \$3,000.00. Mgt. \$1,000.00. Will trade equity for small tract close to good town. \$6,500.00 stock clothing and furnishing goods in Olathe, Kansas. Will trade for good farm clear.
We have exchanges of all kinds, and in all localities.
NET REALTY CO., Olathe, Kansas.

Trades Wanted

direct from owners of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise and hardware stores, hotels, livery stocks. List your property with us, giving complete description. We can get what you want. No sale, no pay. Payers wanted for good farms.

BESSIE REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Eldorado, Kansas.

500 TRADES.

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

GRAHAM BROTHERS, Eldorado, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Large livery barn and bus line in a good town, doing a nice business. Everything first class. Will sell for cash or would trade for good farm. Price \$10,500. Address C. R. CANTRAIL, Fredonia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Excellent farms from 50 to 1,000 acres at from eight to fifteen dollars per acre; write for catalog. JEFFREYS, HESTER & CO., Inc., Real Estate Agents, Chase City, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

JACKSON COUNTY FARMS—160 ACRES three miles from town, five room house, barn, 125 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Price \$8,500, \$1,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Also a nice smooth quarter for \$7,200 cash. Address Edward Dunn, Holton, Kan.

FOR SALE.
330 acres of Butler county land, 70 acres in cultivation, plenty of spring water, good house and a big barn. Price \$20 per acre. This is a bargain.
GEO. F. RICKETTS, Eldorado, Kansas.

WASHINGTON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE—Two hundred acres 4 miles from good town, 70 acres wheat, 5 room frame house, new barn 30x60, granaries, cribs, etc. All under fence. Price \$45 per acre. Very easy terms. W. J. GORDON, Washington, Kan.

CHEAP LAND.
If you are looking for an investment in land that is sure to increase in value 25 per cent in the next six months you can get it by seeing or writing
HALE & ENGLISH, Dodge City, Kansas.

HODGEMAN COUNTY LANDS.
Map, Booklet, New List and general information sent promptly on request. Cheapest farms, quality considered in the state.
WINN REALTY CO., Jetmore, Kansas.

GRAY COUNTY, KANSAS.
75,000 acres of alfalfa and good farming land that is decidedly the best proposition for homeseekers or speculators to be found in the West. Big new list of farms upon request. G. N. DAVIS, & CO., Cimmaron, Kan.

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

SCHUTTE AND SHINEY, THE RUSH COUNTY, Kan., real estate hustlers; 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raised from 20 to 47 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre here last season. We can sell this land at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Good improved ranch land, 1/4 good farm land, at \$15 per acre. Good bottom land not over 5 miles from market at \$25 to \$35 per acre. Well improved and running water, plenty of timber. See us or write us at La Crosse, Kan.

FOR SALE—220 acres of good wheat land in the famous wheat belt of Logan Co., Kan.
4 miles from Monument, and 3 miles from Page.
40 acres in cultivation.
Price \$12.50 per acre. Purchaser to assume R. R. contract for about \$1700.00. This is a snap.
W. H. LINVILLE, Beloit, Kan.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND—If you are looking for a snap in a big proposition it will pay you to come to Great Bend and talk to me in regard to the best of land in Ford County at the price. Consists of 8000 acres. Practically all farm land. 2000 acres in cultivation, 800 in wheat all goes with land, 500 to corn, one-fourth goes, 300 acres now in alfalfa, 1000 acres of alfalfa land, 20 miles of three wire fence, soil black loam, six room house, barn for 15 head of stock, 4000 bu. granary, only 8 miles from good market. Price \$21 per acre, terms on \$65,000, perfect title. C. L. WELLS, Great Bend, Kan.

160 ACRES—1 mile of Quinter, good 6 room house, cistern, well, new steel windmill, water in house; new barn 12 foot to the square, holds 12 head horses and 11 tons hay. All other kinds of buildings, fruit, fine blue grass and ever green yard. 7 acres in alfalfa, 3/4 acres seeded down to timothy and clover this spring. 30 acres pasture, balance broke. Price \$8,000. Have several other good places for sale at right prices. Quinter Land Man, W. V. Springer, Quinter, Kan.

IDAHO AND WESTERN WYOMING IRRIGATED, improved lands on railroad, \$16 to \$30 per acre on easy terms. Good schools. Alfalfa 4 to 5 tons per acre; wheat 45 bushels, barley 50 bushels, and oats over 100 bushels. Unexcelled home market; poultry and dairy business extremely profitable. Choice dry farming claims to be homesteaded. Timber for fuel and improvements and cedar posts free. White pine lumber \$14 per thousand. Large and small game and trout fishing; year around free range; fine climate and water. We pay part of your transportation; come while you can make a good selection. Write today. Northwestern Land Co., Rock Springs, Wyo., or Twin Falls, Idaho.

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

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

SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLO.
Big bargains in the greatest irrigated valley in Colo. Prices from \$25.00 to \$60.00 per acre. Guaranteed water supply. We handle trades of all kinds, such as merchandise for land and San Luis land for mds., or real estate in any part of the country. A. W. WILSON, Alamosa, Colo.

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

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

A NESS COUNTY BARGAIN—320 acres 12 miles from Ness City, 3 room house, frame barn, well and windmill. Some very good alfalfa land. Price, \$15 per acre. Call or address
LOHNS & CASON, Ness City, Kansas.

FOR SALE or RENT at \$10.00 per month, 4 room house, 3 good lots, well and cellar. All kinds of fruit, ground rich and fertile, well fenced with wire chicken tight. Place in perfect condition.
MRS. MAGGIE PETTIT, 405 West 2nd St., Abilene, Kan.

A SNAP FOR SOME ONE.
640 acres of fine land 4 miles from Dodge City, Kan., 230 acres in wheat, one-fourth goes with land if sold by June 1. This is all nice level land except about 40 acres and will come in in good shape for pasture; no other improvements. Price \$17.50 per acre. Terms can be arranged on part, at 7 per cent.
C. L. WELLS, Great Bend, Kansas.

KANSAS BARGAINS.
160 acres Rush County, Kansas, unimproved, three miles from market. A bargain at \$2,400.
320 acres bottom land, improved, three miles from market. A snap at \$35 an acre. Write for my latest list.
JAS. H. LITTLE, The Rush County Land Man, LaCrosse, Kansas.

560 ACRES, 200 in cultivation, balance in pasture and timber, 75 acres in alfalfa, 40 acres in wheat, nice orchard, fine 9 room house. Stone, ice and smoke house combined, cistern, good barn, two wind mills, good feed lots, hay shed for 100 tons, 60 acres fenced hog tight, cultivated land in creek bottom, just 1 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. \$46 per acre.
T. J. RYAN, St. Mary's Kansas.

SOLD, and you did not get it. The 155 acre farm advertised last week is sold and is now on the market for 80 days only at \$4,400. I now have two other bargains on my list. 160 acres 4 miles from Mound Valley, small two room house, stable for 8 horses, creek running through farm, land all in cultivation. Price \$4,900.
155 acres adjoining town, brick sidewalk right into city, 110 acres in cultivation, balance pasture with creek running through it, fair 6 room house and stable, telephone, rural route and natural gas privileges; an extra good location. Price \$8,000. Come and see, or write.
J. P. DONOHUE, Mound Valley, Kansas.

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

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

For Quick Sale.

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

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

Ford Co., Kan. Lands.

For sale. Write for price list and crop reports. Co-operation solicited.
BROWN & VERNON, Dodge City, Kansas.

HELLO FARMERS!

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

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

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

Do You Want It?

A SNAP—480 acres smooth wheat and corn land; 2d bottom land; good neighborhood; excellent water, rich soil; 1 mile to good school; only \$12 per acre. Send for big list of bargains. No trade. Address
STINSON & WEYAND, Spearville, Kansas.

Farm Bargains.

320 acres good land, 5 miles from town, 250 acres in cultivation, 200 acres wheat, one-third crop goes to purchaser. House, barn, well, some trees, fine alfalfa, corn, and wheat land. Price \$35 per acre.
YOUNG & GILES, Great Bend, Kansas.

Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

The cream of the Pecos Valley. Now open. All river-front sections. The best alfalfa and fruit lands in America. Sold in 40-acre tracts, which will provide a permanent annual income of \$1,500 or more annually. Price \$40 per acre on 5 years' time, without interest or taxes, including perpetual water-right, 50 cents per acre as first payment. Address
THE HEATH COMPANY, 109 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.

Can You See Ahead?

320 a. wheat and alfalfa land, 100 a. in cult., 33 a. wheat, 65 a. alfalfa land, bal. pasture and hay. House, granary, blacksmith shop, barn, sheds, lots, etc. Nice orchard, fenced, \$20. Free list.

STINSON & WEYAND, Spearville, Kansas.

Dr. Luckey, State Veterinarian of Missouri, is taking unusual precautions to protect the exhibits of swine at the Missouri State fair this fall. Every exhibitor will be required to certify that his hogs are in a healthy condition and that they have not been exposed to cholera within a certain period. On arrival at the fair grounds each hog will be examined by experts and properly disinfected, together with their crates, before being placed on exhibition. If there should be a case of cholera develop in spite of all these precautions, Dr. Luckey will be supplied with a quantity of serum from the Missouri Agricultural College with which to treat it. Hogs thus treated would thus be immune afterwards. Missouri will probably have the biggest swine show in her history this year and, although she has been very fortunate in regard to disease heretofore, her fair officials are to be congratulated on their precautions.

Kansas Boys Must Get Busy.
A. E. Hildebrand, superintendent of the junior department of the National Corn Exposition, has announced that the largest cash prize goes to the boy who raises the best two acres of corn. This prize is \$100 in gold. The corn ought to yield 75 to 80 bushels to the acre. It will be worth at least \$75, which will give the boy securing the first prize a total of \$75 for his summer's work on two acres. The boy winning second prize will get \$50 in gold and when he sells his corn will have from \$75 to \$80 more. Besides he will have plenty of time to produce a big crop of watermelons and help do the chores. The junior department is to be greatly enlarged and all the list of prizes offered at other shows for ten-year samples of corn will be offered for them this year, besides a large number of special medals and awards. Girls will have an opportunity of winning prizes for patching, fancy work, and plain sewing. Those boys who intend growing two acres of corn to compete with other boys, must notify R. H. Stockton, 2014 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo., when the corn is planted.

The Stray List

MAY 22.
Harper Co., R. P. Chevraux, Clk.
Taken up by Geo. W. Carothers, in Anthony township, Harper Co., on April 20, 1909, one bay filley; wire cut on left fore leg, black mane, tail and legs; small spot in forehead. Wt. about 800 lbs. Value \$60.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
(First published in Kansas Farmer, May 8, 1909.)

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Christian States late of Shawnee County, Kansas.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1908, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, duly appointed Executor of the estate of Christian States late of Shawnee County, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

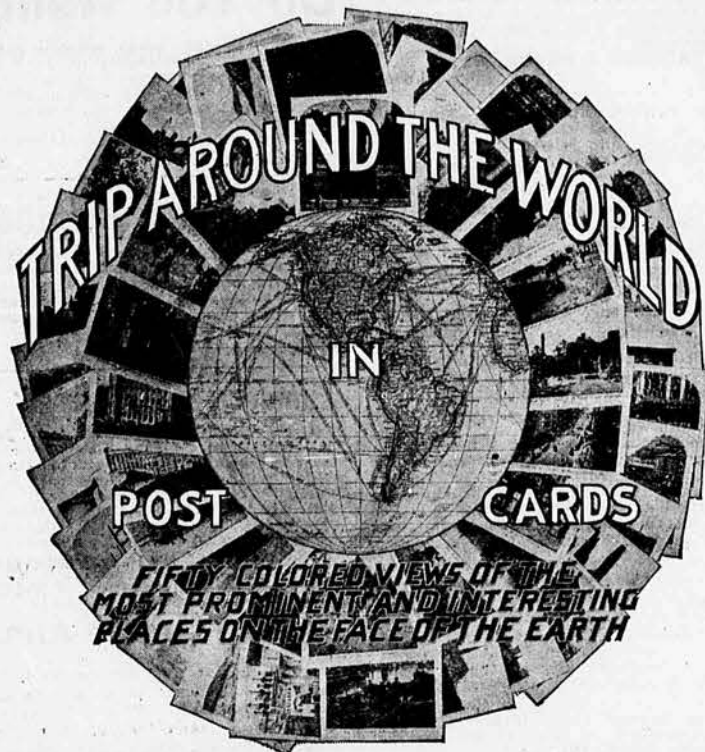
MARGARET STATES, Executor.

L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

511 Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas.

AROUND THE WORLD



We Will Make You a Present of This "Tour of the World" on Post Cards

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On this journey around the world we visit first such famous places in our country as Avalon, Santa Catalina, Calif.; Cascade Locks on the Columbia river; Totem Pole and Pioneer Square, Seattle, Wash.; Jupiter Terrace in Yellow Stone Park; Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods; Santa Fe Mission depot at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Old Water Tower, St. Louis, Mo.; the Milburn residence where President McKinley died September 14, 1901; Liberty Bell now hanging in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.; and a number of other places equally interesting.

Among the scenes in foreign lands we visit Balholm, Germany; Berlin; Ehrenfels Castle on the Rhine; Munich; Bern, Switzerland; Church of Our Lady (Notre Dame), Paris; the Casino at Monte Carlo; Burns' Cottage, Ayr, Scotland; Scotland Yard and Whitehall Court; Muckross Abbey, Venice; Vesuvius, at Naples, Italy; Malaga, Spain; Malta, and many others that you have for years been wanting to see.

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COUPON.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find three 2-cent stamps (6c) for which send me the 12 beautiful Pictorial Post Cards referred to above; also tell me how to get another 50 Tour of the World Cards absolutely free, not even postage required. Below I give my correct address:

Name.

Address.

LIVE STOCK



The Missouri legislature has just appropriated \$81,000 for their state fair. Every state in the Union that has a state fair finds it so profitable that its legislature is always ready and willing to make liberal appropriations for needed buildings and growth. Kansas—?

No cheap hogs in the near future. The depleted hog lots of the corn belt, together with the exhausted supplies of stored meats at the packing centers give promise of high prices for hogs for an indefinite period. The men who had the nerve to stay by the hogs in spite of adverse conditions are sure to reap their reward.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 2. This association has grown so much in strength that its by-laws require the presence of 100 members at its annual meeting to constitute a quorum for business. Everybody is invited whether he be a member or not.

The Alaska-Yukon Exposition which will be held at Seattle, Wash., this summer has managed to stir up a good deal of interest in live stock circles. Arrangements are being made by which breeding stock will be shipped direct from the Minnesota State Fair. It is understood that Secretary Cosgrove of the Minnesota State Fair will do all in his power to aid exhibitors who wish to make this circuit and that he will arrange for a special train for through shipment of live stock.

It is estimated that not less than 100,000 head of cattle will be moved from the breeding grounds of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado to the rich pastures of Kansas this spring. This great migration of cattle has become almost a semi-annual event as there are great shipments made in the fall to pasture on the wheat fields. Formerly these immigrant cattle were confined almost wholly to the southern part of this state—notably the Flint Hills—but now they are reaching the Kaw and Smoky river valleys and it is pushing the breeders of the southwest to furnish enough cattle to cover our pastures.

A recent statement by an authority is to the effect that practically all of the finished heavy beefs that have reached the Chicago market in the last three months have come from the states lying west of the Missouri river where alfalfa is plentiful. Experiments made by the experiment stations as well as by private parties have thoroughly demonstrated the fact that both beef and pork can be made earlier and cheaper with alfalfa than without. Where alfalfa is available for pasture and hay both cattle and hogs can be put upon the market in a finished condition on one-third less corn than where other roughage is used. Just put two and two together and note where Kansas stands.

The last legislature of Minnesota appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of a grand stand on her state fair grounds. The work of construction is now under way and the materials in use are steel and reinforced concrete. In addition to this the fair board has just expended \$25,000 in the improvement of the race track in spite of the fact that this track was good enough before this improvement to enable the famous Dan Patch to make his world's record of a mile in 1:55 flat. Minnesota is no richer than Kansas but her citizens are more alive to their own best interests. She now has invested nearly \$1,500,000 in her state fair grounds and buildings and is ready to invest more because it pays. Without considering the educational value of the state fair to her own people this investment has been mighty profitable as an advertisement.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, estimates that southern farmers and breeders sustain a

loss, each year, of from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000 because of the existence of the cattle tick. This loss comes to them through the death of cattle; through lower prices paid for southern cattle; impoverishment of the blood and consequent loss in quantity and quality of beef; greatly reduced milk production. The shutting of Southern breeders out from markets and the yearly expenses of the State and Federal governments in maintaining quarantine lines. All this works a most decided hardship as Southern breeders have many natural advantages over those of the North. Science and hard work are bringing results, however, and there has been a release of 70,000 square miles of territory from the tick quarantine since the government work was begun two years ago.

Figures compiled by the meat inspection service show in the meat packing industry in this country during March 5,000,000 animals were inspected, of which 583,000 were cattle, 150,000 were calves, nearly a million sheep, and 3,000,000 were swine, to say nothing of 150,000 goats. Among this number, animals aggregating in weight over 1,500,000 pounds were found to be diseased, and were condemned as unfit for food; while upon the reinspection of meat products which had already been put up there were found 1,565,000 pounds, which had deteriorated so seriously as to be unfit to be eaten, having become sour, tainted, putrid, unclean, or rancid. During the month more than half a billion pounds of meat food products were prepared all under government supervision. Of this the largest single item was 223,000,000 pounds of pork placed in cure, while there was 110,000,000 pounds of lard, 40,000,000 pounds of lard substitute, about 40,000,000 pounds of sausage, 10,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine and butterine, and 15,000,000 pounds of oleo oil. Some seven million pounds of beef and pork were canned. Of the large item of lard but about a million and a half pounds were leaf, which is the very highest quality and if consumers find this product labeled "leaf lard" or the cans decorated with pictures of leaves or trees, they may be sure they are getting a high grade article. This by no means covers all the products of the packing houses, for many inedible things result from the slaughter of animals, and the highly specialized industry wastes none of them.

Management for the Growing Pig.

Pigs should not be weaned until they are at least eight weeks old, and if the sow is not to have a second litter, or if there is time enough in case she is, it is better to let the pigs suckle until they are ten to twelve weeks old. Farmers often get in a hurry and wean pigs when six weeks old; but unless there is an abundant supply of milk, and especially good care is given, the pigs are likely to become stunted, sometimes so severely that they never recover.

The cheapest way to put gains on young pigs is through the sow. She has a strong digestion and can turn coarse grains and pasture into easily digested milk. Careful experiments show that a pound of weight taken from the sow will make more than one pound of gain on the pigs, the flesh of the young animals containing more water.

The sow should be fed to produce a high yield of milk, and the pigs should be kept with her until they get to eating a full feed of both grain and pasture. The boars should be castrated before being weaned.

When the time comes to wean the pigs, cut down the sow's ration to water and alfalfa hay. She will dry up without injuring her udder. When she is giving a large supply of milk and all the pigs are taken away at once her udder is often ruined and she becomes unable to suckle another litter.

When first weaned, feed the pigs from three to five times a day. While with their mother they took their meals at least every two hours, and sudden a change is detrimental. After they get to growing vigorously,

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cut down to two meals a day, and when they weigh 75 pounds each and are on good pasture, feed once a day, and that at night.

When first weaned, feed the pigs some skim-milk, if possible. It makes the change from mother's milk easier. Whole milk is good, but as butter-fat is worth \$400 to \$740 a ton, it is expensive pig feed. Tankage will take the place of milk, when made about one-fifth the total weight of the grain fed.

A variety of feeds will give larger and cheaper gains than will any single feed. Peas, barley, wheat, rye, milo maize and corn are the grains to use in Colorado. Soak from 24 to 48 hours, each time, feeding a mixture of at least two grains.

Do not sour the feed, and keep the troughs, pails and barrels used in feeding sweet and clean.

Half the weight of a two-hundred pound pig should be made from pasture. Alfalfa makes the best pasture, followed by rape, clover, and a mixture of wheat, oats and barley sown thickly.

Keep the pasture short for young pigs, as fresh growth is the most easily digested, and tall pastures, when wet, often make the pigs have sore skins. Have two pastures and change from one to the other, so that the pigs will always have clean feed.

They need fresh, clean water always before them. If a well is not convenient, the water can be supplied cheaply in barrels to which are attached hog waterers. Do not water directly from a stream. It often carries disease.

They must have warm, dry, clean shelter, free from draft every night in the year, and they need a shade from the midday sun.

If the pigs are lousy when weaned, dip them twice, ten days apart. Put up short posts in the feed lot and pastures. Wrap these posts with old sacks, and once a week saturate the sacks with crude oil or kerosene. The pigs will rub on these and the oil will kill the lice.

The Brood Sow.

BY PROF. H. M. COTTRELL, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A large litter of heavy, vigorous pigs at weaning time is the foundation of profits. The sow should be selected and from birth should be fed and handled to produce such litters.

The sow pig intended for a breeder should be pushed for the first year and given feeds that will make rapid growth but that will not fatten. Such feeds as milk, alfalfa pasture, or hay, and moderate quantities of grain, such as wheat, peas, barley, milo maize and shorts. Ample exercise every day is necessary for health and to develop muscles and lungs. If the sow has made a good growth, she may be bred to drop her first litter when she becomes twelve months of age. The gestation period for the sow is 112 days.

While pregnant, the sow should be given muscle and bone-making feeds that will develop in the unborn pigs size and strong vital organs. The same feeds are needed for this purpose that are required by pigs after weaning. When the sow has good alfalfa pasture, only a small quantity of grain is needed. The sow should be kept in good flesh, but not fat. A heavy condition of flesh is favorable if it is put on with muscle-making feeds. Under feeding is extremely detrimental. The pigs from a half-starved sow are weak and undersized, at birth, and are stunted while suckling from lack of sufficient milk.

Constipation in the sow while she is pregnant, or suckling, must be avoided. Pig eating is often caused by constipation. Laxative and bulky feeds, such as pasture or alfalfa hay, will prevent this trouble, and should form part of the daily ration. Exercise is necessary to keep the bowels in good condition. Small feeds of roots are good. Heavy feeding of roots is often the cause of weak or dead pigs at birth. Feeding frozen roots is likely to cause abortion. The pregnant sow should be fed, sheltered, exercised, and handled in such a way as to keep her in good flesh and health. Everything that facilitates this condition tends to secure pigs with greater vigor and more profitable as feeders.

A blow or a strain at any time to the belly of the pregnant sow is likely to result in pigs dead at birth, or pigs born the wrong way, with the consequent injury to the sow, or her death. Sows had to step over a six-inch board in passing through an opening between their yard and pasture. There were many dead pigs at farrowing,

and some of the sows died from trouble while giving birth. The ground next to a hog pen was eight inches lower than the floor, and the brood sows had to climb over this step—dead pigs and dead sows at farrowing time was the consequence. Potatoes were dug with a plow and the land left in ridges. Pregnant sows had to travel over these to get to a pea field. At farrowing time there were many dead pigs, and two sows died. A boar allowed to run with sows that are bred will frequently knock them around and bring the same trouble. Horses or cattle running in a lot with brood sows will often injure the sows in the same way. Not over five to ten bred sows should be allowed to sleep together, as crowding in cold weather may result in losses at farrowing time.

A breeding record should be kept, and two weeks before the pigs are expected the sow should be placed in a farrowing pen connected with a dry yard large enough to allow her to exercise. The feed should be somewhat reduced, without any sudden change, and her bowels kept loose. She should have dry, sunny shelter, free from drafts. The sow should be petted so that she will like to have her feeder handle her.

The successful hog raiser watches his hogs day and night during farrowing time. There should be just enough bedding for comfort and dryness. Cut straw or chaff is best. Little pigs often get tangled in deep straw and are either crushed by the sow or die from exposure. Give the sow as little attention as possible while she is farrowing, unless she must have assistance. In severe weather place the pigs as fast as they come in a basket in which a blanket is laid over a warm stone. Keep them well covered and, after all are born and have become warm and dry, take them to their mother and place each one at a teat. Then cover the mother and pigs. During the first forty-eight hours watch carefully, and if a pig strays from its mother, put it back against her body where it will be warm.

Give the sow all the water she wants for the first twenty-four hours after the pigs are born, but no grain. Take the chill off the water in cold weather. For three or four days after the first twenty-four hours, give plenty of water, but feed grain and milk sparingly. Then slowly increase until, when the pigs are three weeks old, the sow is having all the feed she will consume.

When the sow is given a warm, rich slop or other milk-producing feeds just after her pigs are born, a strong milk flow is forced. The new-born pigs get too much and have diarrhea, which often kills them. They can not take all the milk, and the sow's udder becomes inflamed and caked. When the pigs suckle, the pain becomes so intense that in desperation she jumps up, kills and eats them.

Overfeeding and lack of exercise cause the thumps in young pigs, but usually in Colorado, when pigs are thought to have the thumps, they actually have pneumonia, due either to damp beds or exposure to drafts.

A well fed, mature sow, with a strong constitution, can profitably have two litters a year. Mature sows usually have several more pigs to the litter than year-old sows, and should be kept as long as they produce strong pigs in good numbers. This will often be until they are six to eight years of age.

Foot and Mouth Disease Quarantine Ended.

Again has the National Department of Agriculture demonstrated its value and usefulness. Last November a serious outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in various localities was promptly met by a National quarantine and the most active protective measures were instituted by Secretary Wilson and his able corps of assistants. This work has been entirely effective and with the disappearance of the disease the quarantine was lifted on April 24.

While this quarantine has served to harass the live stock trade in various ways it is undoubtedly true that the benefits derived are vastly greater than any losses that may have been sustained.

It is all right to disk alfalfa when the ground is dry. The alfalfa disk harrow for this purpose is much better than the ordinary disk. Loosening up the surface soil helps save the moisture and adds to the yield of hay.

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Kendall's Spavin Cure

Luna, Ark., June 23, 1907.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Dear Sirs:—Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse." I have 30 mules and have found Kendall's Spavin Cure to be the greatest liniment ever used. It has been worth \$500 to me in the last three years.
Yours truly, J. P. Goodwin.

No other horse remedy is so powerful or so generally used the world over. Tested over a generation, never found wanting. Cures without blemish, Spavin, Gout, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Lameness. Price \$1 a bottle; 5 for \$5. An excellent liniment for household use. Sold by druggists. Ask them for free book, "Treatise on the Horse" or write to

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DAIRY



There are in all 63 creameries and two milk-condenseries in the state of Kansas. The dairy industry aggregates to the farmers of Kansas more than 10 million dollars per year. State Dairy Commissioner Wilson's report says this can be increased three times by better feeding and care of the cows.

It is not practicable to feed all cows the same. If the tendency of one cow is to convert her food into flesh rather than milk, she should be fed a ration, say one pound of protein to five of carbohydrates. If the tendency of the cow is to run entirely to milk, she should be fed more of the carbohydrate or flesh and fat-producing foods. In feeding cows the individual must be considered for greatest results. The observing dairyman knows how to adjust his ration. By doing so he makes and saves money.

Alfalfa is the cheapest source of protein for the Kansas farmer, and with a sufficient supply of alfalfa he can use the other feeds usually raised and secure proper rations for growing and fattening cattle, dairy cows, pigs and fattening hogs. Without alfalfa, the farmer, to secure the best results, must purchase some of the expensive feeds rich in protein. In this case the markets should be closely studied and the feed furnishing protein at least cost should be purchased. Sometimes this is cottonseed-meal, or gluten-meal, or some other feed.

Our common feeds can be grouped under two heads; first, those rich in fat, heat and energy producing substances; second, those rich in milk and muscle producing substances. The feeds belonging to the first class are wild hay, timothy hay and the various kinds of corn fodders, corn, wheat, speltz and barley. Some of the feeds belonging to the second group are clover hay, alfalfa hay, oats, bran, linseed-meal and cottonseed-meal. The latter class composes those which the dairyman should grow and provide in liberal quantities for a good milk flow.

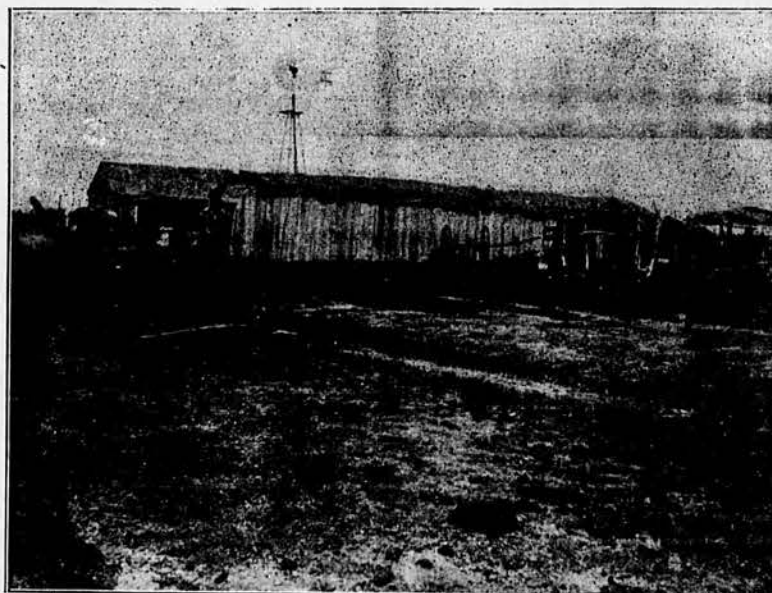
While corn is the standard crop for silage, alfalfa, oats, red clover, field peas, and sorghum may also be safely ensiled and made doubly profitably thereby. Alfalfa makes the very best of silage. The crop should be cut when in full bloom and the plants run through the cutter and siloed when fresh and before becoming much wilted. Such alfalfa silage is sweet, richer in flesh-forming substances (protein) than clover or any other kind of silage, is easily made, adds fully twenty-five per cent to the milk yield and has almost double the feed value of good alfalfa hay for young stock,

dairy cows and other animals on the farm. This makes the silo of exceptionally great value and profit to the alfalfa growing farmer, especially in dairying sections.

A neighbor recently bought a family milk cow on the judgment of KANSAS FARMER editor. The cow was dry but was soon to calve and had every outward appearance of a good producer. As a dairy cow the animal is a failure. She is only an average cow. Better things were expected of her. This demonstrates that judging dairy cows in individuality is only an approximation to accurate results, and while it is in most instances possible to distinguish between good milk cows and those of medium or inferior milking capacity, the only absolutely accurate test must be secured by means of the scales and the Babcock test. The failures at judging most frequently come as a result of trying to guess on scrub cows. But the test and scales are infallible.

Remedy for Calf Scours.

Boil raw linseed-meal to a stiff mush. Feed two or three tablespoonfuls in milk for two or three feeds. Do not feed too much or too many times as the mush is constipating and calf may die by overfeeding.—A. L. Alsbaugh, Lost Springs, Kan.



Very Poor Dairy Barn. Good milk or cream can not be produced in such surroundings. Enough lumber is used in the construction of this building to provide board, waterproof roof. A little ingenuity in construction and arrangement is all needed to make the barn sanitary and comfortable. The cut is from report of Kansas State Dairy Commissioner.

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DON'T buy a separator where you have no choice of design, style of construction or method of separation, until you have seen what the Empire Line offers you. We make the really standard models, and make them better than anyone else can make them. We don't need to push one hobby on you. Having the different models we can state facts about each. We don't claim everything for any one machine. You know what you want—what you need—we have it—you take your choice. All are First Grade separators. One costs less than another because that style costs less to produce. That is a point that touches your pocketbook. Investigate it.

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Each style of the Empire has its full range of sizes. And regardless of style or price, every Empire is better than any other separator—because into each has been put Empire materials, Empire workmanship and Empire "know-how"—the things that made the name Empire stand for all that's best in cream separators. We show the Empire Disc here. It is the closest skimmer, and the lightest, easiest to turn, easiest to use. It has held its leading place against all comers, old and new. Get The Books and Compare. The large, handsome Empire catalog is free. It is the fairest, most impartial separator book ever published. It gives the unbiased truth about different styles; illustrates them; doesn't claim anything, states facts; doesn't push one hobby, describes the different standard models—you take your choice. Write for this interesting and instructive book today.

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We are often asked the reason for the great success of the

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In a nut shell it is this:

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In every line there is one best. Why? Because that one is the standard. So it is with Cream Separators, the **United States** is the **Standard Cream Separator**. Many thousands being operated in all dairy sections have established its value.

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Before you decide examine the **United States** carefully. Ask any of the thousands of satisfied users and get their verdict, then have a **United States** selling agent place a **United States** in your dairy on free trial and it will prove all claims.

In the meanwhile send for illustrated Catalogue No. 91

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Kansas State Agricultural College

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not need to raise a calf in order to meet the needs of the beef man. A cow that will produce this kind of results will produce a calf that, if properly raised, at six months of age will be worth from \$30 to \$40 as a dairy animal. I think it would keep the beef man busy that would produce a calf equal to that of the dairy animal in profit. If the calf is not needed as a dairy animal it can be sold at four weeks of age for from \$3 to \$5, or better than \$1 per week for its keep, and at that age will produce a greater net profit than could be produced by any other animal sent to the block.

Building the Dairy Barn.

The average dairyman in building his barn simply provides for sufficient light to enable him to do his work, having little or no other object. Sunlight is one of the greatest agents in destroying bacteria. I would therefore recommend that in building a dairy-barn it be built north and south if possible, so that the sun will have free circulation through the windows of three sides of the building, with not less than four feet of glass installed for each cow. Have the light as evenly distributed as possible so as to avoid dark corners; make the floors perfectly tight, and the stanchions, partitions, etc., as plain as can be made, having as few places for the lodgment of dust as if possible. Most farmers have a wrong conception of

Whitewash for Dairy Barn. There is no better whitewash than that made following the government formula as follows:

For the outside: To half a bucketful of unslaked lime add two handfuls of common salt, and soft soap at the rate of one pound to fifteen gallons of wash. Slake slowly, stirring all of the time. This quantity makes two bucketfuls of very adhesive wash, which is not affected by rain.

For the inside: Slake lime with water and add sufficient skim-milk to bring to the consistency of cream. To each gallon add one ounce of salt and two ounces of brown sugar dissolved in water. The germicidal value of these two recipes may be increased by adding three-fourths of a pound of chlorid of lime to every 30 gallons of the wash.

What Dairy Cow Should Do.

"The cow, to be profitable," says State Dairy Commissioner Wilson, "should produce at least one pound of butter-fat a day during the lactation period. This is not too much to ask of her. The cow that will produce one pound of butter-fat a day during her lactation period, which should be about 10 months in the year, at the average price of butter-fat would make between \$60 and \$70, and does

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the essentials to sanitation. They look upon a sanitary barn as an expensive structure. Some of the dairy barns that I have scored highest in Kansas for sanitary conditions were very cheaply built; the walls and ceiling were smooth and tight and the floor made of cement, with plenty of glass and a good system of ventilation. By making the walls smooth they can be whitewashed twice a year.—Dairy Commissioner Wilson in First Annual Report.

Clover As Silage.

The question is frequently asked if clover or alfalfa make good silage. On this point a book, "Modern Dairy Methods," by Silver Mfg. Co., Salem, Ohio, which is sent free to KANSAS FARMER readers, says clover is second only to Indian corn in importance as a silage crop.

We are but beginning to appreciate the value of clover in modern agriculture. The legumes, the family to which clover belongs, are the only common forage plant able to convert the free nitrogen of the air into compounds that may be utilized for the nutrition of animals. Clover and other legumes, therefore, draw largely on the air for the most expensive and valuable fertilizing ingredient, nitrogen, and for this reason, as well as on account of their deep roots, which bring fertilizing elements up near the surface, they enrich the land upon which they grow. Being a more nitrogenous feed than corn or the grasses, clover supplies a good deal of the protein compounds required by farm animals for the maintenance of their bodies and for the production of milk, wool or meat. By feeding clover, a smaller purchase of high-priced concentrated feed stuffs, like flour-mill or oil-mill refuse products, is therefore rendered necessary than when corn is fed; on account of its high fertilizing value it furthermore enables the farmer feeding it to maintain the fertility of his land.

When properly made, clover silage is an ideal feed for nearly all kinds of stock. Aside from its higher protein content it has an advantage over corn silage in point of lower cost of production.

You Can As Well As Foss.

One of the most interesting and valuable experiences told at the Illinois State Farmers' Institute was that of Charles Foss, a small dairyman whose herd had been brought up to an average return of \$136.85 and a profit of \$84.35 per cow. His cows return \$2.35 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed. Here is his story:

"I have been testing my herd and keeping a record of each cow for more than five years. Before I began testing I averaged about \$30 per cow per year for butter-fat. I was not making any profit. The first year the 14 cows averaged 5,800 pounds of milk containing 224 pounds of fat.

"One of the surprises was the great difference between cow No. 6 and cow No. 7. Both were considered excellent producers and both received about the same amount of feed. No. 6 produced 336 pounds of fat and the other, 176 pounds. The one returned \$3 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed, and the other, \$1.40. No. 6 made five times as much profit as the other.

"Another cow I had considered a small producer, gave 5,970 pounds of milk containing 272 pounds of fat, and returned \$2.25 for every dollar's worth of food consumed. These instances show how unable we are to distinguish the poor cow from the good one without using the scales and the Babcock test.

"At the close of the first year's test, I sold three poor cows, changed from a summer dairy to an all-year dairy, began to read the best dairy paper and dairy bulletins, began to study how to feed a balanced ration, and consulted the university dairy department and received much valuable information.

"The second year's test showed an increase of 56 pounds of fat per cow; the third year, an increase of 47 pounds per cow; the fourth year, 17 pounds per cow. The fourth year the herd averaged 8,628 pounds of milk per cow, containing 324 pounds of fat, a total increase of 2,800 pounds of milk and 100 pounds of fat per cow over the first year's test. This was an increase of \$23 on the net profits per cow, counting the butter-fat alone at 23 cents per pound, but much more counting the value of the skim-milk which is saved for the pigs.

"The increase in production is due to feeding a balanced ration, as well as to weeding out the poor cows and heading the herd with a pure bred sire."

Dairy Cows' Ration.

The amount of butter-fat contained in the milk from a herd of cows can be appreciably increased through more liberal feeding, provided such cows are already being well fed, sheltered, and cared for. It is natural for cows to give milk containing a certain per cent of butter-fat. This amount can not be materially changed under normal conditions. A larger yield of butter-fat must come, generally speaking, through an increased yield of milk rather than as a result of a higher percentage of fat in the milk.

In a hundred pounds of the feeds named, there would be the following amount of digestible nutrients:

	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat
Corn chop	7.9	66.7	4.8
Shorts	12.2	50.	3.9
Bran	12.9	40.1	3.4
Linseed-oil-meal	29.3	32.7	7.
Cottonseed-meal	37.2	16.9	12.2

The total digestible nutrients at the above prices would cost per pound as follows:

	Cost of feed per 100 lbs.	Total Dig. Nut.	Cost per lb.
Corn chop	\$1.25	78.9	\$.0159
Shorts	1.25	66.0	.0189
Bran	1.10	56.4	.0194
Linseed-oil-meal	2.25	69.0	.0326
Cottonseed-meal	1.60	66.3	.0242

But since these different constituents contained in feeding stuffs are not equal in feeding value, pound for pound, we should in making a comparison of this for feeding dairy cows reduce them first to the bases of the feeding value of carbohydrates.

We know that a pound of fat for the purpose of furnishing heat and energy and laying on body fat, is worth more than twice as much as a pound of carbohydrates. We would multiply the digestible fat in each one of these feeding stuffs by two, and since a pound of protein is worth more than three times as much as a pound of carbohydrates, we would multiply the digestible protein by three before adding them to the carbohydrates. The sum of these products will, we believe, be a more just basis on which to change the feeding value of the different feed stuffs named above. Considered in this way, we find that

	Units of Nutrients expressed as carbohydrates.	Cost per Unit.
Corn chop	93.0	\$.0126
Shorts	94.2	.0132
Bran	85.6	.0128
Linseed-oil-meal	134.6	.0167
Cottonseed-meal	152.9	.01045

Thus we see that cottonseed-meal would be the cheapest feed to purchase at the above prices.

It has been found that an animal requires for each hundred pounds of weight, the following amounts of digestible nutrients: .07 of a pound of protein, .7 of a pound of carbohydrates and .01 of a pound of fat, in order that they may maintain their weight, neither gain nor loss of flesh, hence a 1,000 pound cow would require .7 pound of protein, 7 pounds of carbohydrates and .1 pound of fat, as a maintenance ration. If she is producing milk in addition to this, she must be fed in proportion to the amount and quality of the milk which he is yielding. For each pound of average milk (testing 4 per cent) the animal must be fed the following amount of digestible nutrients: Protein, .048 pound; carbohydrates, .233 pound; fat, .0164 pound. With this information at hand we are prepared to make up a ration to suit the needs of each individual animal in our herd. The amount of digestible nutrients required to maintain the animal plus the amount of nutrients necessary to produce the milk which she is producing, will indicate the amount of each of these constituents that it is necessary to feed her.

It is profitable and desirable to feed just as large a proportion of these nutrients as possible in the form of roughage, and especially is this true of the most expensive one of the three, protein. Hence we would want to include in our ration such foods as alfalfa, clover, or cow-pea hay, which are rich in protein.—Prof. J. C. Kendall, Kansas State Agricultural College.

There are now 64 beet sugar factories in this country with a capacity for slicing 50,000 tons of beets a day. They make 484,000 tons of sugar a year. There are now 376,000 acres of beets grown, and the farmers receive about \$22,000,000 for them. The Bureau of Plant Industry furnishes these figures, and states that conditions of soil and climate favorable to beet culture have been demonstrated in an area of 274 million acres and that it would only take one acre out of every 200 of these to produce all the sugar we now import from foreign countries.

FACT AND FAKE AS TO CREAM SEPARATOR DISCS

In view of some would-be competitors' recent unscrupulous advertising a little plain talk about DISCS is in order.

Every separator wise person knows that DE LAVAL DISCS revolutionized cream separator construction—increased capacity, reduced speed and power required and increased efficiency.

The man who tells you that DISCS would not increase the skimming efficiency—capacity and thoroughness—of any "hollow bowl" is either a fool or a knave.

The man who tells you that it costs less to build a DISC than a "hollow bowl" separator simply lies and tries to fake you.

The man who pictures to you a great heaping dish pan full of DISCS simply tries to fake you if he intimates that the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are cleaned in that way.

The man who pictures to you a lot of DISCS strung along a picket fence simply tries to fake you if he intimates that the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are handled in that manner.

The man who would have you believe that the up-to-date DE LAVAL bowl is not the easiest, quickest and most thoroughly cleanable—and hence the most sanitary—of any separator made simply tries to fake you.

It is a fact that some imitating DISC and BLADE separators are hard and difficult to clean, as are also the muzzle-loading-gun-barrel-like TUBULAR shaped bowl kind, but the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are readily cleaned—as a single piece—by a special patent-protected DISC transfer and washer, and the whole machine is absolutely sanitary throughout.

It is a fact that the DE LAVAL Company is suing infringers of some of its numerous patents covering different forms of DISC construction, but the man who tells you that such separators are like or as good as the DE LAVAL simply lies to serve some selfish purpose of his own.

The man who intimates to you that the DE LAVAL Company—on top of its sale of a MILLION machines—is not selling more separators in 1909 than at any previous time in its 31 years of creation and development of the cream separator industry either doesn't know, doesn't want to know, or simply lies to you.

There is not a man competent to judge of cream separators who doesn't know that the 1908-1909 IMPROVED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS are all-around superior to any other made, and the man who would try to have you believe anything else simply has a selfish business interest of his own to serve in doing so.

That's the difference between FACT and FAKE as to DISCS.

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NEW VS. OLD METHODS OF PACKING AND MARKETING APPLES.

(Continued from page 3.)

and no sting is permitted where the skin of the apple is broken. No apple will be accepted if effected with San Jose scale or dry rot, or which show an open or black bruise. Apples showing fungus will not be permitted where the spot is larger than one-half inch in diameter."

GRADES OF THE WENATCHEE ASSOCIATION. The Wenatchee grading rules are as follows:

"Extra Fancy.—In this grade all apples should be sound, smooth, free from worms, worm stings, or diseases of any kind, and of the proper shape according to the variety. No apples smaller than 4½ tier or 2½ inch in diameter shall be allowed in this grade; nor any apples that are of a red variety that are not at least three-fourths red. Delicious, Yellow Newtowns, White Winter Pearmain, Grimes' Golden, Belle Flowers, Winter Banana, and Red Cheeked Pippins will be allowed in this grade, but no other variety of yellow apples. Winter Banana and Red Cheeked Pippins must show a red cheek.

"Fancy.—In this grade also all apples must be smooth, sound, free from bruises, blemishes, worms, worm stings or diseases of any kind, and of the proper shape according to variety. No apples smaller than 4½ tier or 2½ inches in diameter shall be allowed in this grade excepting 5 tier apples not less than 2¼ inches in diameter of the proper varieties: Spitzenberg, Winesap, Jonathan, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Newtown, Missouri Pippin, Famouse, Jeffries, and Grimes Golden. All apples of red varieties ranging in color from three-fourths red down to one-third will be included in this grade. All varieties of yellow apples will also be included.

"Choice.—The choice grade shall be made up of all merchantable apples not included in the extra fancy or fancy grades. These apples must be sound and free from bruises, worm stings, worms, but will include misshapen apples or apples having a limb mark or other like defect. This grade will include apples of all colors and as small as 5 tier or 2¼ inches in diameter, but no smaller. This grade must not be wrapped."

RIGID REGULATIONS.

To give you some idea of how thoroughly the western states are nursing their fruit industry, I give clippings from local papers: "J. H. Holt, Whitman county, Oregon, fruit inspector, says: 'We expect every man who owns an orchard to spray it regularly this year, for the law will be rigidly enforced and those who do not spray will be prosecuted.'" Also, L. D. Lape, in an open letter to fruit growers in Benton county, Wash., does not mince words in calling their attention to the necessity for spraying. After citing big profits made in fruit growing if properly conducted, he says: "I want you all to wake up and go after your orchards and care for them in the best possible manner. The horticultural law says that if you do not care for your orchard, the fruit inspector must do it for you, and the law also says that if you do not spray, the inspector will do it for you."

In Umatilla county, Oregon, the court recently decided a case, in regard to two peddlers who had purchased infected fruit and were prohibited from selling it. When the peddlers discovered that they would not be allowed to dispose of the fruit, they brought suit for repayment of the money. The case was decided by the court ordering the farmer to refund the money to the peddlers, and ordered the apples to the cider mill.

I understand the state of Idaho has a law which makes it unlawful to ship a wormy apple out of the state. With this progressive spirit, thoroughly instilled into all growers' minds, can we wonder at the rapid progress they are making in their fruit industry? And perhaps we may live to see the day when fruit packing and grading will be treated in this manner universally, and there will be no room for fruit dealers and fruit growers to have any arguments whatever on quality, the only question to be considered being the prices.

REJUVENATE THE APPLE INDUSTRY.

And now, what have all these fine reports from the far West got to do with old Missouri? Nothing at all, except as an object lesson. For many years, your state has been called the Land of the Big Red Apple, and I would exceedingly regret to see her lose this grand old name, but it is up to you, Mr. Apple Grower, to fight for

quicker you get at it, the better. Without any doubt in my mind, you still have hundreds of thousands of dollars of equity in your apple orchards, and you must not allow your western neighbors to out-class you in at least your efforts to make your orchards do their very best for their owners. You can not afford to get discouraged because you do not have as many days of sunshine as they do in the far West, or because you can not turn on your rainfall any moment you desire, as the farmers in irrigated sections do, but you must do everything else you possibly can each year for your orchards. Give your orchard the care you do your horses, or anything else you love, and you will be amply repaid in the long run, I am sure. In past years, I know you have had freezes early and late, you have had drouth and apple pests to contend with, and they have these same conditions in other sections, so you are not alone in this respect.

Gentlemen, to my personal knowledge, for 20 years, through the efforts of the members of this association, you have been drummed at constantly to care for your orchards, and you have been especially blessed by having in your midst a number of public spirited citizens who, without any benefit to themselves, have year after year devoted their time and knowledge to try and teach you to give more attention to your orchards, and it looks to me as though they have only been partially successful and their efforts poorly repaid. Many times, in traveling through your state, looking for apples, I have been tempted to think that the valuable information they worked so hard to try and impress upon your minds, has been wasted, and I feel like saying to you that in my estimation, the time is now at hand for a complete revolution as far as your apple industry is concerned, or you will soon be relegated to the rear as an apple-producing community. The results in caring for some orchards of your state were not entirely without good results even this year. To my personal knowledge, I know instances of Missouri Jonathans selling in Chicago the past fall at \$7.50 to \$8 per barrel, and I have sold several cars of only fair Jonathans at \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel, while western box Jonathans have sold at from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per box, equivalent to \$5.25 to \$6.75 per barrel. You will notice there is very little difference in prices, in addition to which, the western box apples had to stand a freight charge of \$1 per 100 pounds, which is much greater than the freight rate from Missouri. If your orchard is not a large one, and there are a dozen small orchards in your vicinity, form a little association of your neighbors, and buy an up-to-date spraying outfit, and when spraying time comes, help each other, and work early and late until every tree belonging to all members of the association is carefully sprayed. There are a number of other benefits which an association of this kind could accomplish for the welfare of the neighborhood. Should you have a crop of apples in your vicinity, the secretary of your association could do much better marketing it than each individual could do alone, and when the fruit buyers know of such an association, and know that they can get well sprayed fruit, properly packed in good sized quantities, you may depend upon it that the buyers will seek you out and competition by them for your output will make it possible for you to get such prices for your apples as the quality would demand. If you select a manager, let him manage. Stick to him through thick and thin, put your back behind him and boost all the time. Make your rules and see that you personally live up to them.

SUPPLY OF APPLES UNDER THE DEMAND.

I am repeatedly asked if apple growing will not soon be overdone in the United States. To the person who has not studied yearly outputs of apples in this country, and who occasionally reads of the enormous planting of new orchards everywhere, it is very easy to get the impression that the annual output is increasing very rapidly. Taking the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture on the number of barrels of apples produced each year, I find there has been a very decided decrease since 1896, when there was an output of 69 million barrels, and since that year, a steady decrease until 1900, when there were 47 million barrels produced, and this amount was the general average per year from 1900 until 1904. In 1905 there were 23 million barrels. In 1906,



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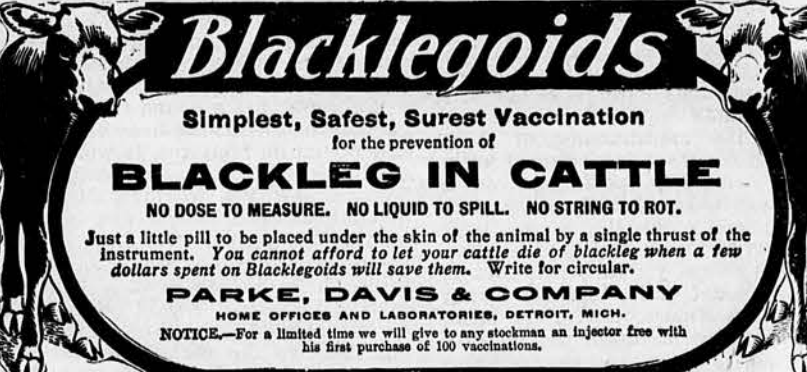
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your rights, and in my estimation, the 36 million barrels, and in 1907, 25 million barrels, and I believe I am safe in saying that in 1908, the output was somewhat less than 25 million barrels. I also believe that the consuming power of the people of the United States, so far as apples are concerned, has increased fully 40 per cent since 1896, and with the production of apples having been decreased fully 50 per cent, it appears to me that any person who can produce good apples will find a ready market for them at all times.

NEGLECTED ORCHARDS A MENACE.

It seems to me that every live apple tree should be put to work to its fullest capacity. At least I plead with you to try giving them good care for two or three seasons more, and then if you get no results, it is time to think of cutting your trees up for fire wood. If you have abandoned your orchards and are sure that you will never again try and coax them back to bearing, be square enough with your neighbors who do take care of their trees, to cut out your diseased and insect breeding trees and burn them. If part of the farmers care for their trees and you are one of those who do not, and you are not broad guaged enough to destroy your uncared-for orchards as you would a diseased hog or cow, a law should be passed to compel you to. In my estimation, a diseased orchard is nearly as much of a public nuisance as hoof rot, or mouth disease, and while possibly not so contagious, I think it is a matter that should be regulated by law. The San Jose scale alone is enough to condemn an orchard. It has been proven that it can be controlled, and must be if you want to turn out apples that will be welcome to all parts of the world.

In a conversation with Mr. West, superintendent of the Lincoln Park System, Chicago, I learned that he used sulfur wash and found this the most successful for San Jose scale, scurfy, oyster shell, and Putnam scale. Mr. West stated they would not have to do much spraying this year, inasmuch as the best had been subdued. So you see that there are still hopes for your apple orchards, and this should not be a time to become discouraged and lose hope, but instead, get to work with a will and do as thousands have done in the past, reclaim your orchards, not entirely because it will pay you in the long run, but because it is your duty to your neighbors and to your state.

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HOME SONGS

Vol. 2, Contents

"Annie Laurie," "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," "Old Black Joe," "Dixie's Land (I Wish I Was in Dixie)," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "I cannot Sing the Old Songs," "Darling Nellie Gray," "The Spanish Cavalier," "Then You'll Remember Me (When Other Lips and Other Hearts)."

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POULTRY



As we have again and again reiterated, it is no use under the sun to hatch chicks unless you take proper care of them and raise them, and the raising of them is just now the main object of the poultryman, or at least it should be his main object.

If you want your poultry house to be free from lice and mites, get some whitewash and spray it thoroughly, which will prevent the pests from taking possession of the premises. If some crude carbolic acid is put into the whitewash it will prove all the more efficacious.

While a brooder may take care of a hundred or more chicks for the first week or two, it must be remembered that the chicks are growing at an amazing rate and the room that is sufficient for them when a week old is not near large enough for them after a few weeks' growth.

There are many ways to failure in raising poultry that are not dwelt upon as much as successes. One must avoid the rocks as much as they would strive for the open sea of success where everything goes on swimmingly. Overcrowding the young chicks is one of the easiest ways to failure. Crowding a hundred or a hundred and fifty chicks into a brooder that ought not to have over fifty, will soon diminish the size of the flock.

Another cause of failure in raising young chicks is to allow cats, rats, skunks or other vermin a chance to get away with them. They are too feeble to protect themselves and the poultryman should look after them and see that their enemies do not molest them. Especially is this true of the night time, when a chicken is especially helpless. See that the coops are shut up every night and your chicks will be there in the morning.

A correspondent wants to know the cause and remedy for soft-shelled eggs. Eggs may be laid before the shell has had time to form, on account of over-feeding, the ovaries being stimulated beyond the proper degree. In such a case the remedy is simply a restriction of diet. If egg shells are not formed on account of a deficiency of lime, this must be supplied by feeding any of the materials commonly used which contain it, powdered shells, bones, old mortar, limewater and the like. Sometimes a congenital malformation happens in a hen and she persistently lays soft-shelled eggs. There is no remedy for such a one and the sooner she is made into pot pie the better.

Eggs, even at present high prices, are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of food. Like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal. It seems a mystery how muscles, bones, feathers and everything that a chick requires for its development are made from the yolk and white of an egg, but such is the fact, and it shows how complete a food an egg is. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. Indeed, there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter, as in milk, are in right proportion for sustaining animal life. Two or three boiled eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast will make a breakfast sufficient for a workman. With meat at present exorbitant prices, more eggs should be eaten. They are not only cheaper, but much more healthful.

Chickens Have Chickenpox.

Our hens have a disease which is new to me. Their combs and heads have small very black spots come on them and they swell slightly, but only slightly. At first it did not affect their health but later on some of them died. Could you tell me what the disease is and suggest a remedy? Could you also give a remedy for roup?—W. M. V., Phillipsburg, Kan.

Ans.—Your chickens have chicken-

pox. Anoint the pustules with carbolic acid, which will generally dry them up and cure them. The best remedy for roup is Conkey's Roup Cure, which can be procured at most poultry supply houses.

Who Must Restrain Chickens?

If a farmer owns a large flock of hens and another man has a small field of alfalfa across the road, whose place is it to build a chicken fence to protect the alfalfa?—Jas. Smith, Emporia, Kan.

The Kansas Statutes, Laws of 1868, Ch. 40 and amendments thereto, describe several kinds of fence. Section 4 of said chapter provides that, "fences of the material and height and sufficiency aforesaid, and all brooks, rivers, creeks, ditches and construction, which shall be equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the fence viewers within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences."

None of the fences described in said chapter 40 would be sufficient to protect an alfalfa field against chickens, but if the chickens go through their owner is liable for the damage done.

The provisions of the general law above noted are much changed in such counties as adopt the herd laws of the state of Kansas, Laws of 1868, Ch. 105, and amendments thereto, and Laws of 1872, Ch. 193 and amendments thereto. These laws make it incumbent upon the owners of live stock of any kind included in the order putting the herd law in force to restrain said animals from damaging the crops of another and that without reference to fences.

In many cities there are city laws, called ordinances, requiring the owners of poultry to restrain the same from entering upon the grounds of another. No records of the adoption of the herd law in the several counties nor of the ordinances of cities is kept at Topeka, so that the editor can not answer as to the situation in this regard in any county or city. Such information as to the county may be obtained by calling upon the county clerk, or as to the city by calling upon the city clerk or the city attorney.

This subject was somewhat fully discussed in the Kansas Farmer of Jan. 13, 1908.

Seed Wheat Train.

Kansas now leads the world in its acreage of well-bred hard wheat and the interest in improved seed is growing. The Santa Fe Company has always shown keen interest in anything that would help the farming interests in its territory. Three years ago this Company conducted a Seed Wheat Train for the Kansas Agricultural College over its southwestern lines and now another "Seed Wheat" train has been arranged for, the Santa Fe Company furnishing the equipment and the college furnishing the speakers, through the Farmers' Institute and Extension Department.

This "Seed Wheat" train will start on May 31 at Sedgwick and continue for six days, going south to Winfield, west to Wellington, Harper, Belvidere, and back to Wichita, west to Pratt and up to Hutchinson, west to Dodge City, and then to Great Bend, west to Scott, and then east to Florence. Several side trips will also be taken, making altogether about seventy stops.

All correspondence relative to the train should be addressed to J. H. Miller, Manhattan, Supt. Farmers' Institutes, Kansas State Agricultural

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WALTER HOQUE,
Fairfield, Nebraska.

EGGS OF THREE GREAT VARIETIES. White Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes at only \$1 per setting. I can also furnish White Rock and White Wyandotte eggs at \$6 per 100. My stock is first class. Order direct from this ad. MRS. W. C. TOPPLIFF, Eaben, Kan.

SPECIAL—Free 15 eggs with 2 setting orders. Eggs that hatch from stock that lay, win and pay. \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15 in Silver-Laced and White Wyandottes and Buff Rocks.

D. A. CHACEY,
Leavenworth, Kan.

SUNNY CREST.

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

Bee Supplies

Everything that you will need, such as Hives, Section Boxes, Comb Foundation Starter, Smokers, Bee Vests, etc., these goods, kept in stock for prompt shipment; send for catalog. TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, Topeka, Kansas



College, or to J. M. Connell, Topeka, G. P. A. Santa Fe.

According to official statements the city of London, England, comprises 71,816 acres of land and water. In the city proper live 4,795,789 human beings; in the suburbs around them another 3,000,000. While it is probably the wealthiest city in the world, its property being insured against fire for 1,040,057,846 pounds sterling, nevertheless "one person in every thirty-three is a pauper; twenty persons in every hundred die in a workhouse or a workhouse infirmary." The city annually distributes through its charities 10,066, 043 pounds sterling. Over \$50,000,000 yearly in charity.

The farm home is the place where millions of boys and girls are bred and taught. The character of this home will impress itself on these young minds.

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use **Otto Weiss Chick Feed** a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies. **Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.** Wichita, Kansas

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

SYCAMORE MINERAL SPRINGS, SABETHA, KANSAS The medicinal properties of these springs are unquestionable. The most persistent cases of RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY TROUBLE and STOMACH COMPLAINTS have been cured here. Hundreds of Kansas people visit these springs every year. Delightful health and pleasure resort; excellent hotel accommodations. Rates reasonable. Located 6 miles from Sabetha, Kan. For further particular address **SYCAMORE MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL, Sabetha, Kan.**

THE FARM



Wallace's Farmer says: "It seems quite as reasonable now to suppose that good Iowa and Illinois land will be worth \$200 an acre as it was ten years ago that it should reach one hundred dollars."

The real genuine farmer, the one who knows what he is about, is the man who grows big crops, and at the same time returns a little more to the land than he takes out, so he can go on producing big crops indefinitely.

Good work in detecting adulterated seeds is being carried on by the Department of Agriculture. Of 1,471 samples of seeds taken last year 102 samples were found adulterated or misbranded. The department publishes the results of the test together with the names of the firms that sold the seed. It is claimed that since this work began the trade in adulterated seeds has fallen off greatly.

That the farm labor problem is a new one in other countries than ours is brought out by a recent German publication in which the author shows how the number of rural families have decreased in the Fatherland since 1871, by emigration to America and other countries, removal to cities, employment on railroads and in the industries, and enumerates the reasons for rural depopulation. The only remedy in the author's opinion is the payment of higher wages to farm hands and giving them better home surroundings.

The longer we farm, and we have been at it all our lives, the more firmly we realize that one should have either a good sized farm or a small one. On the small farm, poultry and dairying should be the big cards, while stock raising on a more or less extensive scale, and farming with large machinery will pay best on the large farm. A farm can be of such a size that one can hardly afford the large machinery with which to do things the cheapest way, and still he finds little time from his field work to do much with poultry or dairying as main lines. It seems to be running more and more into a case of choosing one or the other two extremes.—Jayhawk in Twentieth Century Farmer.

and Opening and Town Lot Sale. The Government Reclamation Service makes the following announcement of an "opening" soon to take place under official direction:

"Homes on Government land and homes in a Government town are to be offered to homeseekers on May 22 and 24 at Powell, Wyoming.

"On May 22 the second unit of the Shoshone-irrigation project, in northern Wyoming, will be thrown open to homestead entry, and on the 24th the lots in the Government town of Powell in the center of the irrigable area, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

"If you don't want a farm—if you are a business or professional man, a carpenter, blacksmith, brick mason, or in fact have any trade and want to get a home in a new growing community, this is your opportunity.

"The first unit of the Shoshone project was opened only a year ago, but so rapidly were the farms taken up that it was necessary to rush work on the canals so that additional land could be made available this spring. In the first unit eight farm houses or more to the mile have been built along the main highways. There will never be any isolation or loneliness among the farmers here. The soil is exceedingly fertile, the climate delightful, and the transportation facilities good.

"The farms are obtainable under the homestead law, subject to the charges of actual cost of supplying water to the land. This charge has been fixed at \$46 per acre, payable in ten annual installments, without interest. The annual cost of maintaining and operating the system amounts to \$1 per acre.

"The principal crops are alfalfa, sugar beets, cereals and hardy fruits,

and vegetables. Potatoes yield from 200 to 400 bushels per acre and are of fine quality. Wheat yields from 48 to 60 bushels per acre, oats average 60 bushels, although the yield has in some instances exceeded 100 bushels per acre. The small fruits that have been grown are very prolific and possess a fine flavor, and it is believed that apples will be a profitable crop.

"The influx of a large number of settlers to this region has created a demand for all sorts of supplies and all sorts of industries, and the towns on the project are growing rapidly.

"The new town of Powell already possesses a graded school, a state bank, drug store, blacksmith shop, hotel, lumber yard and store, and church services are conducted regularly. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has a station at this point, and it will be one of the chief shipping points for the farmers as well as one of the chief sources for supplies.

"If you desire any information concerning the farm lands or the town lots, you should write to the Statistician, U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C."

Wheat and Corn in the Far East.

It has been a favorite boast of the American Eagle that this country has a perpetual monopoly of the production of corn. But in a report from the American Vice-Consul-General Frederick C. Cloud, of Mukden, on the agricultural conditions and possibilities of Manchuria, he says: The wheat crop of the Province of Shengking has not yet become large, but is important in view of the growing tendency among all classes to replace the native cereal foods with wheat cakes and bread. Thus far little attention has been devoted to wheat growing, but with the advent of modern flour mills in Manchuria, of which there are several in operation and more being constructed, the native farmer is devoting his thought to wheat production.

There is no reason, as far as soil and climate are concerned, why the Province of Shengking should not produce vastly more than enough wheat for the consumption of its entire population. At present the native farmer appears to know practically nothing about the proper selection of seed or the proper methods of cropping, harvesting and marketing of wheat.

According to the complaints of the flour mills, the varieties of wheat grown and the quality of the berries are fair, and would make a good medium-grade flour if the farmer would only care for his crop in the right way. But this, apparently, he will not do, for when the wheat comes to the mill it is either musty or weather bleached or foul, from which it is impossible to make a good grade of flour. Therefore, until the Manchurian farmer gives more intelligent attention to the seeding, harvesting and marketing of his crop, wheat growing will remain practically where it is, and as a crop it will continue to be of minor importance.

Maize is grown to some extent throughout the Province, the Liao Valley, to the east of Liaoyang, affording perhaps the greatest area devoted to this crop. At present the crop is of but little value, owing to defective methods of seed selection, planting and cultivation. The soil and the climate, however, of Southern Manchuria, especially throughout the fertile Liao Valley, is naturally adapted to the abundant production of maize. The rich alluvial soil, together with the long hot summer days and warm nights, combined with copious showers, constitute ideal conditions for the successful production of maize,

For hard lemons, put them into a pan of very hot water and set the pan where they will keep hot without boiling for two hours; then take out, wipe dry, and the lemons will be soft and juicy and rich in flavor as fresh ones. Putting them to soak in buttermilk is also recommended, but the hot water treatment is the least trouble and expense, and serves the purpose better.

Would You Like to TRY a Fireless Cooker? Try Mine A Month FREE I'll Pay the Freight to Your Kitchen—Which Size Shall I Send at My Expense?



M. M. Johnson, Manufacturer of Fireless Cookers

WILL YOU give me the chance to please you without a cent's risk to you? I've made a comfortable fortune trusting people to find out whether they are satisfied with my machines—at my risk, and every pleased customer is worth more to me than the sale and the price of a cooker. So I can afford to be liberal. I had to be liberal to start with to get people interested. Now I do it because it is such a satisfactory way for both my customers and me. Will you send your name for my Free Trial offer and my most interesting Free Catalog and Free Recipe Book? Let me also tell you my wife's experience in our own home with "Old Trusty." You see, I want you to know what the Johnsons know about the expense-saving—time-saving—fuel-saving—worry-saving and work-saving—of cooking by fireless in your own home with any one of my

M. M. Johnson—"Fireless Cooker Man" Mail this to

Old Trusty Company Clay Center, Neb.

Here is my name and address—Send me your "Old Trusty" Fireless Cooker Catalog and Recipe

Books Free

—Also low prices and month's free trial offer with no obligations on my part.

Name..... Address..... Town..... State.....

I want every man or woman who reads this great paper to send your name to me so I can tell you all the facts about Fireless Cooking. Then—if satisfied, you'll want me to send you one of my "Old Trusty" on my liberal plan

All Complete Ready to Use With Indestructible Aluminum Self-Locking Cooking Utensils

Old Trusty Fireless Cookers

Sent complete anywhere—Freight prepaid to you—Full month's Free Trial—Absolute satisfaction or no charge—Guaranteed for 5 years' satisfactory fireless cooking—Saves 50 to 90 per cent Time, Fuel and Expense for foods all the year round—Prove this at my expense.

Each size "Old Trusty" comes to you complete ready to use the day you get it—The most handsome and the only absolutely Sanitary Fireless Cooker made. The case is made of clear California red-wood (no odors) and the whole enclosed in most sanitary metal covering. "Old Trusty" is always kept clean and sweet. Our solid aluminum patent self-locking indestructible cooking utensils are absolutely rustless—air tight—and while your food is cooking without fire no steam or odors can escape from an "Old Trusty."

All expense of your month's free trial and delivery to you is at my risk—and my prices to you direct from my factory are way below what dealers or many others charge—Here's how my prices save you if you are satisfied and buy of me.

Save \$3.00 or more on my No. 1 price for One Compartment "Old Trusty" Fireless Cooker—Complete ready to use—Sent for a month's free trial, freight prepaid. See my Free Catalog and Recipe Book. Send your name to me now.

Save \$5.00 or more on my No. 2 price to you for my Two Compartment "Old Trusty" Fireless Cooker—Complete ready to use—Sent for a month's free trial, freight prepaid. See my Free Catalog and Recipe Book. Send your name today. Splendid for small family.

Save \$7.00 or more on my No. 3 price to you for my Three Compartment "Old Trusty" Fireless Cooker—The most complete satisfactory cooker made today—Cooks everything for the largest family—Sent you for a month's free trial—freight prepaid. Send your name and see all illustrated in my Free Catalog and Recipe Book.

Be sure to send me your name today by the Free Coupon above—or postal—or letter for my Full Month's Free Trial Offer—Free Catalog and Recipe Book and Low Factory Prices.

OLD TRUSTY COMPANY Clay Center, Neb.



"Not a crop failure in 18 years."
"Can raise more here than on Eastern land costing five times as much."
"Came here 4 years ago with \$800; now have \$4,500 in bank;"—Said of
Panhandle and South Plains Country.

The best land bargains to-day are found in the prosperous Southwest.

The Panhandle and South Plains region of northwest Texas offers good lands at the lowest prices in the Southwest.

You can't buy land there as cheaply this year as last, and it will cost more next year. So the time to buy is now.

I am not in the land business. The Santa Fe Railway employs me to help settle up the country along its lines. The service to you is absolutely free. I aim not to exaggerate. The truth about the Southwest is strong enough.

I consider the Panhandle and South Plains as unequalled for the man with small means. Likewise nothing better for the man with a big bank-roll. Both will prosper.

This country is no longer on the frontier. Thousands already have settled there. More are coming in on every train. You won't be lonesome, but you won't be crowded, either.

You ask what can be raised? Beef, cereals, fruit—and other things.

The average rainfall is twenty-four inches, enough for raising crops without irrigation. The more brains you farm with, the bigger the yield. "Dry-farming" helps out some seasons.

I might talk on forever and not convince you half as much as by reproducing the testimony of Mr. W. M. Curfman, of Hereford, in the Texas Panhandle. He says:

"I came to Hereford four years ago and bought 640 acres of land nine miles southeast of town.

"Built me a house and broke about forty acres of land the first year. Sold \$416 worth of produce off of same and had enough left to winter thirty-five head of cattle and horses. The second year had 120 acres in crop, and sold \$802 worth of farm products and wintered forty-five head of stock. The fourth crop is not yet harvested, except the wheat and oats. The wheat and oats will bring me about \$400, and expect to get about \$1,000 out of the balance of the crop, besides wintering my stock.

"I now have 165 acres in cultivation. I raise wheat, oats, June corn, milo maize, kafir corn, sorghum, California wheat, millet and cotton, and all kinds of vegetables. I came here with \$800 and could make my check out now for \$4,500."

Mr. Curfman seems to be a satisfied man. You can do as well as he—perhaps better. May I help you get a home somewhere in this best of the few places in the United States where raw land may be bought for less than it is worth?

Cut out this advertisement. Mail it to me with your full name and address. I will then mail you illustrated land folders which tell the story in detail and send our homeseekers' monthly, *The Earth*, six months free. Questions promptly answered.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, Gen. Colonization Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry. System, 1170-L Railway Exchange, Chicago.

SPECIAL RATE TO JANUARY 1, 1910.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS can get KANSAS FARMER from the date the order is received until January 1 next, for only 50 cents. Orders at this special rate can be sent direct to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan., or to any agent. Subscriptions will be started the week they are received. Order at once—the sooner your order is received the more you get for your money. Send stamps if handiest.

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISERS GET RESULTS

HOME CIRCLE



FAIRIES.

I never saw the fairies
That sister reads about;
I've looked around the orchard
And up the waterspout;
I've peered within the coal-bin,
And searched mama's clothes-press;
I've hunted through the garret,
And everywhere, I guess;
I've climbed up all the apple trees,
And searched the garden nooks;
I think the only fairies are
Just those within the books.
—James P. Webber, in Youth's Companion.

KANSAS.

I'd like to go to Norway and see the Mid-
night Sun,
I'd like to go to Russia where the fighting's
just been done;
I'd like to go to Venice and ride on the
lagoon.
But I want to be in Kansas

when
the
Sunflowers
bloom.

They say the Alps are beautiful, Niagara
Falls are grand,
And Africa is marvelous with its miles and
miles of sand.
But all this world over, really I'd just as
soon
Be in dear old Kansas

where
the
Sunflowers
bloom.

There's room for great improvement no mat-
ter where you go,
In Georgia's sunny cotton fields or Iceland's
land of snow;
But through all the land from east to west
I know you can't find room
For another state like Kansas

where
the
Sunflowers'll
bloom.

They have fine time in Iceland playing in
the snow,
And they say that things are doing in
France, but really I don't know;
But of this I can assure you, no matter
what's our doom
We have grand times in Kansas

where
the
Sunflowers
bloom.

I've seen the sun rise on Pike's Peak, 'tis a
beautiful sight to behold.
It makes one think of that far off Land
where the streets are paved with gold.
And you'd almost believe the tales that you
hear of things that are seen in the
moon,
But I've seen prettier sights when the sun
has gone down in our state

where
the
Sunflowers
bloom.

The Kansans travel northward, they travel
southward too,
They travel through the mountains and o'er
the ocean blue;
But no matter where they sojourn under sun
and moon
They make a dive for Kansas

when
the
Sunflowers
bloom.

—E. Elsie Boon, Topeka, Kan.

The "Greatest Shortcoming of the Farmer."

RUTH COWGILL.

"The greatest of the shortcomings of the farmer lies in the fact that he provides his wife with nothing to make her house more homelike or to lighten her labor. It is fruitless to deny the fact that no thought is taken of the improvement of the farm home."

There is a good deal of talk in current magazines and among thoughtful people about the farmer's wife, her overwork and her privations. It is generally agreed, by those who look on, that conditions have improved for the farmer but not for his wife. The united labor of his wife and himself has freed him from debt, has given him a bank account, has enabled him to buy labor-saving machinery and to hire help when he needs it. His position in the world is one of impor-

tance and influence. But his wife, so it is said, while she has borne her full share of the labor, is not able to enjoy any of its fruits. Her work, in fact, has increased. There is probably a larger house, but it is not more conveniently arranged. The primitive utensils with which she began her housekeeping are still her only appliances. The water is still out-of-doors, to be drawn up with buckets on a pulley; there are still heavy tubs to be lifted, back-breaking wash-boards to be rubbed, rough floors to be scrubbed, hot fires in summer, bad drafts in winter, and an utter lack of sanitary drainage and sewage. In addition to this lamentable lack of labor-saving and health-giving devices, there is accession of work in cooking for the hired men, in making better clothes for the children, of which the result is longer hours of labor, and daily less strength to do the work.

This is the condition pictured by Roosevelt's commission for investigating farm life, and this every one who opens his eyes and looks must acknowledge to be the true state of affairs on many farms.

The result? What can be the result when the mother and wife, whose duty it is to lend grace and brightness to the home, becomes a jaded, overworked old woman? What can be the result but unhappiness, ill-temper, sordidness, discontent? What but the desertion of the farm by the children, and the hatred of all things connected with it?

The remedy? For the remedy we must look to the root of the matter. When we are ready to buy some more land next time, we must change our mind, and make a better investment of our money. We must build a new home or remodel our old one, and we must consult our wife in the planning of it. She knows better than a man what will make her work easier.

A recent writer says: "Man has designed and made our homes largely according to his ideas, and he has given us inconvenient houses that too often are women killers, or at least that kill in women all love of the work of the home."

Now all this will cost money and the sacrifice of some of our plans. It may call for a very large sacrifice. But a thousand acres of land can not make happiness, but a peaceful, comfortable home can. It is worth more to be greeted by the happy laughter of wife and children than by the smile of the bank president.

Simple Remedies for Emergencies.

When one has difficulty in retaining food on the stomach, put one teaspoonful of lime water in a glassful of milk and sip slowly.

For a sore mouth try a wash of one teaspoonful of peroxide in half a glassful of water. A few drops of listerine in a glassful of water is also helpful.

For a nervous headache a flannel cloth dipped in hot water and placed first on the temples and then on the back of the head at the base of the brain is sure to give relief.

Hold a bruised finger in a cupful of hot water for a few minutes and it will prevent further trouble. The water should be as hot as it is possible to stand it. Gatherings and run-arounds may be treated in the same way.

To clean a wound and its surrounding skin, wash with warm soapy water. Besides this, an antiseptic solution should be used. A weak solution of carbolic acid and water is an easily prepared wash, a teaspoonful of the acid to a tumblerful of water.

Certain kinds of toothache may be relieved by painting the gums with a solution of one-half iodine and one-half glycerine. If there is a cavity in the tooth, saturate a small piece of absorbent cotton in the oil of cloves, tincture of myrrh or laudanum, and place in cavity.

One of the best and simplest applications for burns is a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Lint or strips of linen soaked in this mixture should be laid on the burns and renewed as often as necessary. Another simple remedy for burns is carbolic oil, made by adding one tea-

spoonful of carbolic acid to one cupful of olive oil. This should be applied to the wound and retained by a firmly applied bandage, which will greatly assist the healing process.

Residents of country towns and villages whose fire-fighting facilities are limited may, with but little trouble, make an extinguisher that will put out any chance blaze if used at once. All the housewife needs to do is to put three pounds of salt into a gallon of water, add to this add one and one-half pounds of sal ammoniac. This liquid should be bottled, and in case of fire the contents of the bottle should be poured upon it.

Education.

Education seems to be an elusive and subtle thing according to the different views of many persons in regard to it.

People in every walk in life deem education an essential to the proper development of the individual and a safeguard to the liberties of any people. Hence, something of such importance affecting the welfare of the human race, is regarded in many different and peculiar ways.

The man whose paramount object in life is wealth, will affirm his belief in a course of training for his boys which will endow them with the faculty to obtain money. This will be the central thought around which all the structure of life is built. To him the purpose of life is money first, while all else is incidental.

His daughters will be taught the value of a certain limited society; the proper manner of dress according to the regulations of that society, its delicate etiquette, suave manners and polished conceitedness fixed by custom and continued by habit.

The education of such persons is dictated by the almighty dollar. All the thoughts, actions and motives will be influenced and colored by the object—money.

People in the lower walks of life have, for the first object in life, the natural desires to satisfy from an animal standpoint. They must obtain food, clothing and shelter, hence their training has been along the lines of least resistance in the trades, arts and sciences. Education in this age is too much a training of acquisition—a mere directing the energies for the purpose of commercialism.

Boys and girls are considered as producing machines whose object is to obtain more lands, more bonds, railroads, mines, etc. They are taught the principle of good investments, the science of business and the necessity of unlimited control. Thus early in life the youth is groomed and trained to succeed in later life, which means success measured by one educational point of view. This success depends on the boy's natural ability, his early training and the opportunity he may control. Naturally as time passes and more are trained with this standard for success, the intenseness and selfishness of life is developed.

The youth in the hovel and the boy in the palace are taught essentially the same thing—one to strive for affluence and to retain it, and the other to add to his possessions and make them more secure.

This form of education teaches away from the natural and true lines of thought and noble purposes of life.

Disguise it as we may, our home training, our common schools and higher institutions of learning inculcate this principle in the reasoning faculties of our young men and women.

An expert criminal is educated for his line of work. He is trained in the various methods of his business for the purpose of securing money without labor. However, you say this is a vicious and unnecessary education and the logical result from a national acceptance of this practise would usher in a disorganized national banditti. Very true. Education is the sum total of many motives. The development of them we term education. Their training we call experience.

As we learn our common needs and the various ways, necessary and unnecessary, to satisfy them we have a broader conception of all that consists in education. We learn it is not in acquiring wealth, fame or power. These alone are not education. To live so you are loved, honored and respected; to relieve suffering and assist those around us to live cleaner, purer, nobler lives; to lift up, to strengthen, to make lives broader, deeper and more conscious of the importance of life and how it shall be utilized, this is education.

Education leads, guides and in-

Silk Lisle Hose 25c

A genuine bargain for mail order customers. Women's silk lisle hose of fine and very sheer quality, with seamless foot. All black, fast color. Send in your order at once as size lines are liable to be broken if you delay. There will be a rush for these cool summer hose.

Postage and express paid in Kansas.

Kansas Mail Order Service
The Mills Co., Topeka.

structs the human soul in its duties and their proper performance. It teaches our relation to each other and our obligations. It is that effort on the part of man to offer the soul opportunity to express itself as fully as possible while in this house of clay. To live so you leave this world better and a little improved when you die, and that others may follow your example, is education. There is only one education. There is training for numerous things in life, but there is only one education.—L. A. Weld.

Oldest American Flag.

Only a few of the flags borne in the American army during the War of the Revolution are still in existence. One of the most noted of these was carried by the Maryland troops, according to tradition, at the battles on Long Island and Harlem Heights, and the several subsequent engagements in which the Maryland regiments participated in the upper part of the State of New York.

It is positively known to have been carried as the regimental flag of the Third Maryland Regiment under Colonel John E. Howard at the battle of Cowpens, S. C., in January, 1778, the color-bearer being William Bachelor. Bachelor was wounded and sent to his home in Baltimore, bringing with him the flag.

After the death of Bachelor, on March 28, 1871, the flag remained in his family, and when the British invaded Maryland in 1814 it was again carried at the battle of North Point by Bachelor's son, William, a member of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Maryland Militia. This William Bachelor bore the flag in all the parades of the Twenty-seventh Regiment up to about 1840, when the regimental organization expired. Being a member of the Old Defenders' Association, he carried the flag in all parades and functions of the association as long as he was able to take part, and died in 1885, aged ninety-nine.

The flag remained in the possession of his family until 1894, when it was presented to the Society of the War of 1812, the successor of the Old Defenders' Association, and was preserved by that society until presented to the state of Maryland, at Annapolis, on October 19, 1907. It is one of the state's most valued relics.—Selected.

The Farmer Boy.

RUTH COWGILL.

A great many pleasant things are always being said about the farmer boy. I myself have thrown him a good many bouquets. He is, certainly, a fine sturdy specimen of American youth. He it is who becomes the great man of our country. He is splendidly honest, fearless in the face of graft and trickery, shrewd, kindly and conscientious in his dealings.

Then what more is there to desire in a man? This one great thing, chivalry! That is the one thing yet needful in the farmer boy.

Long ago, in the days of knighthood, the young man's greatest duty was the protection of womanhood. He trained himself from childhood in skill with arms, in strength of muscle, in order to defend woman's honor, to secure her comfort and safety. Men fought to the death for their women, and gave them the greatest deference and consideration. Those were the days of chivalry.

Today the boy sees a woman—his mother, most likely—being robbed before his eyes, and he does not lift a finger in her defence. She is being robbed of her health, her good looks,

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20 cents. HAROLD SOMERS, 100 Dekalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

er pleasure in life, finally of life it-
elf, and her knights do not even
dance at her enemy. They do not see
ance. They do not see that work is
in. They do not see that the woman who made
filling her, that the woman who made
possible for them to be alive in this
grand old world, who watched over
them and guarded them from every
possible harm while they were little
and weak and ignorant, who gave them
love and care which could not be
bought for all the money in the world,
they do not see that she is even now
giving her life for them.

Hard work is good for a man, if it
be not too hard, and there be not too
many hours of it. So, also, it is not
good for a woman. But a woman is
built differently from a man. Her
hard work does not look hard to a
man. It is not to lift big loads, to
perform hard tasks of muscle and
brawn. Her work is the slow and mo-
notonous performance of a thousand
little tasks, all alike today, tomorrow,
and a year from tomorrow. She
sweeps, she dusts, she scrubs, she
washes and irons, she sew and mends,
and makes bed sand cooks and at the
same time she gives loving watchful
care to the boy and his younger broth-
ers and sisters.

And what does the boy give her in
return? Does he ever lend a hand to
help her? Does he see that she has
a chair when she chances to have a
moment to sit down with the family?
Does he ever draw the water for her,
or relieve her of a heavy bucket she
may be carrying? Does he cheer her
up with a little kindly attention, or an
expression of affection, or of admira-
tion for something she has done well?
Best of all, does he put his good brain
to work, and find some way to make
her work easier? Does he perhaps
suggest to the one who holds the pock-
et-book that mother's kitchen might be
arranged more conveniently, that it
would even pay to spend a hundred
dollars or so to save mother's life and
happiness?

If he does these things, he is a good
knight and I will throw him nothing
but bouquets all my life.

A Chinese Fairy Tale.

A delightful Chinese fairy tale by
Sui Sin Far is told in the May House-
keeper.

"Why do we never see the fairies?"
asked Mermel.

"Because," replied her mother, "the
fairies do not wish to be seen."

"But why, honorable mother, do
they not wish to be seen?"

"Would my jade jewel wish to show
herself to strangers if she wore no
tunic or shoes or rosettes?"

Mermel glanced down at her blue
silk tunic embroidered in white and
gold and to her scarlet shoes beaded
at the tips so as to resemble the heads
of kittens, and looking over to a mir-
ror hung on the side of the wall where
the sun shone, noted the purple roset-
tes in her hair and the bright butter-
fly's wing.

"Oh, no! honorable mother," said
she, shaking her head with quite a
shocked air.

"Then when you hear the reason
why the fairies do not appear to you
except in your dreams, you will know
that they are doing just as you would
do were you in a fairy's shoes."

"A story! A story!" cried Mermel,
clapping her hands and waving her
fan, and Choy and Fei and Wei and
Sul, who were playing battledore and
shuttlecock on the green, ran into the
house and grouped themselves around
Mermel and the mother. They all
loved stories.

"Many, many years ago," began the
mother of Mermel, "when the sun was
a warm hearted but mischievous boy,
playing all kinds of pranks with fruit
and flowers and growing things, and
his sister, the moon, was too young to
be sad and serious, the fairies met to-
gether by night. The sun, of course,
was not present, and the moon had
withdrawn behind a cloud. Stars
alone shone in the quiet sky. By their
light the fairies looked upon each
other, and found themselves so fair
and radiant in their robes of varied
hues, all wonderfully fashioned,
fringed and laced, some bright and
brilliant, others, delicate and gauzy,
but each and all a perfect dream of
loveliness, that they danced for very
joy in themselves and the garments in
which they were arrayed.

"The dance being over, the Queen
of all sighed a fragrant sigh of happi-
ness upon the air, and bowing to her
lovely companions, said:

"Sweet sisters, the mission of the
fairies is to gladden the hearts of the
mortals. Let us, therefore, this night,
leave behind us on the earth the ex-
quisite garments whose hues and fash-
ions have given us so much pleasure.
And because we may not be seen un-
covered, let us from henceforth, be in-
visible."

"We will! We will!" cried the sis-
ter fairies. They were all good and
kind of heart, and much as they loved
their dainty robes, they loved better
to give happiness to others.

"And that is why the fairies are in-
visible, and why we have the flowers."

"The flowers!" cried Mermel. "Why
the flowers?"

"And the fairies' garments! Where
can we find them?" asked Fei with the
starry eyes.

"In the gardens, in the forests and
by the streams," answered the mother.
"The flowers, dear child, are the
bright hued garments which the
fairies left behind them when they
flew from earth, never to return again,
save invisible."

"Digging."

"Yes, I've decided to give it up—
it's too hard, and anyway, what use
will I have for Latin in the farming
business? I've only had one term of
it, but it's been a hard pull, all the
time. I'm going to take up something
easier in its place, to make up the
four studies required."

Two high school boys were speak-
ing. Each had his strap of books, and
they sat just in front of me, on a city
street car.

They were both strangers to me, and
of course I had no right to say a word,
but I wanted to badly.

A scrap of the homely philosophy
of Uncle Jed, the old black man who
makes the garden for us each spring,
came to my mind. "Der Lawd tole
Adam an' Eva dat frum now on, day
hab des got fur ter dig."

He said one day, leaning on his
spade and wiping the perspiration
from his forehead.

"An' He mean des dat word! Tisn't
only in gayrdens—no mam—hits all
froo life. Whatsoebber we gits outen
dis yer worl, worth gitten, we is des
got ter dig fur. Yessum! An' what
comes easy like—do'sn't count. No
mam!"

A homely phraseology, but one hold-
ing the grain of real truth.

Our successes can come only, as we
rise above difficulties to obtain them.

And any real advance in character
comes only by our ability to see our
own faults and mistakes and our pow-
er to overcome them.

To give up any task, whether it be
a Latin lesson or digging a well for
the reason that it is hard, is a poor
preparation for mastering the next dif-
ficult task that may come.

Learn to conquer hard things, boys
and girls—not be conquered by them.
Take old Uncle Jed's motto and dig.

Rise above your tasks—meet them,
and master them one by one. By so
doing you will grow in character as
well as in knowledge.—Anna Deming
Gray.

Some Good Appetizing Recipes.

Chicken Salad.—Boil chicken tender and
remove all fat and gristle and skin; chop
the meat in small pieces, but do not hash
it; to one chicken put two cupfuls of celery
cut in pieces about one-quarter of an inch
long; mix thoroughly and set in a cool
place; prepare a mayonnaise dressing, and
when ready to serve pour dressing over the

SEND FOR THIS FREE CEMENT BOOK

-it will cost you noth-
ing and can save you
20 per cent of your
cement money!

This book, "Practical Cem-
ent Facts," gives the real
facts about Portland Cement. It will tell you what
kind of Cement is the best to use and how to use it.

It does not merely tell you that our Cement is the best, but it
gives the facts about the whole Cement question so you can decide
for yourself as to the merits of all Cements, ours included. It
gives the "why" of things.

This free book tells why and how you can lessen your Cement
bills at least 20 per cent by using

Ash Grove Superfine Portland Cement.

We want you to realize that all Portland Cement is not alike.
There is the good and there is the inferior, just as in everything
else—you will learn which is which and why. And you will learn
more. This book will be of constant use to you in using Cement
—knowledge of the facts it contains will save you money.

Send for this book. We'll know then that you are interested
in the proper use of Cement and we will send, too, from time to
time, other printed matter we issue for the assistance of Ce-
ment users. Send today—a postal will do.

ASH GROVE LIME & PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
Dept. "T" Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE CEMENT MONEY

Warner barbs hold 'em

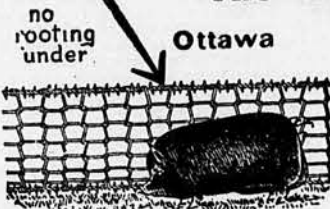
Never Any Rooting Out With Warner Hog Fence

We make it with a heavy barbed wire cable woven right in the
margin, and a hog can't root out or crawl over. He can't root
dirt on the lower wires which you know usually starts the rusting
in a fence. For this reason Warner Fencing lasts longer.

We make it in two kinds, with both margins barbed and with
barbed bottom and plain top so that hogs and pigs can't root it,
yet it won't injure any other stock you have in the field.

Our catalog showing all sizes we will mail you free together with
a handsome souvenir of the great fence maker, Abraham Lincoln.
Drop us a postal for it.

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Improved Appearance Increases Value

Appearances affect the value of any property. You know
that an old house freshly painted sells more readily and at
a better price. You can improve the appearance of your
home and increase its value by enclosing your grounds with

Cyclone Ornamental Fence

Cyclone Fences compel the attention of the passer-by and create
an impression of elegance and thrift. Cyclone Fences are made in
many beautiful patterns. They are strong, durable and always hold
their shape—never stretch—never become rickety—last many years
without repairs.

We also manufacture the best Farm Gates. They are made with high
carbon tubular steel frames, which never sag—never rust, rot or cause
trouble. They are better, stronger and sell for less than inferior gates.

Write today for our free pattern book. It shows many styles of fences, gates, tree-guards, trellises,
etc., and views of homes in town and country improved by their use.
CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY, Dept. 131, WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

chicken and celery, mixing well! garnish
with hard boiled eggs and either lettuce, ca-
pers or olives.

French Potato Croquettes.—Two cupfuls of
hot rice potatoes, the yolk of three eggs,
two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half tea-
spoonful of salt and a few grains of cay-
enne. Mix the ingredients in the order given,
and beat thoroughly. Shape in balls,
then in rolls, pointed at the ends. Roll in
flour, and mark in three places on the top
of each with a knife blade, to represent a
small French loaf. Fry in deep fat, and
drain on brown paper.

Lemon Pie.—Juice and grated rind of
one large lemon; one cupful of sugar; two

eggs; two tablespoonfuls (rounding) of
flour; one cupful of milk. Put the sugar
into the yolks and beat. Add the flour, and
beat again. Add the milk. Fold in the
stiffly beaten whites, being careful not to
beat the mixture after the whites are added.
The whites rise to the top while bak-
ing and form a sort of meringue, so the
pie is really as good to look at as to eat.

Waldorf Salad.—Wipe and pare apples,
then cut in small pieces. Mix with an
equal quantity of finely cut celery, and
moisten with mayonnaise dressing. Mound
on a nest of crisp lettuce leaves and gar-
nish with curled celery and canned pimen-
toes cut in strips or fancy shapes.

LAWN FENCE
Many Styles. Sold on trial at
wholesale prices. Save 20
to 30 per cent. Illustrated
Catalogue free. Write today.
KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 399 Muncie, Indiana.

The only fence perpetually taut. The crimp
in the wire do it. Can't sag, bulge or loosen
from the top wires. Made of high carbon,
crimped, spring steel wire. Never needs repairs.
SHIMER
STEEL FARM FENCE
Requires only half the usual number of posts.
Agencies V. fenced in every community to take
advantage of Shimer fence. Permanent employ-
ment. Liberal profits. Write for proposition.
Box 2, Anderson, Ind.
SHIMER STEEL FENCE AND WIRE CO.

THE COFFEYVILLE SHIMER
FENCE & MFG. CO.
Coffeyville, Kansas

15 Cents a Rod
For a 4-inch Hog Fence, 15¢ per rod.
For a 6-inch Hog Fence, 20¢ per rod.
For a 8-inch Hog Fence, 25¢ per rod.
For a 10-inch Hog Fence, 30¢ per rod.
For a 12-inch Hog Fence, 35¢ per rod.
For a 14-inch Hog Fence, 40¢ per rod.
For a 16-inch Hog Fence, 45¢ per rod.
For a 18-inch Hog Fence, 50¢ per rod.
For a 20-inch Hog Fence, 55¢ per rod.
For a 22-inch Hog Fence, 60¢ per rod.
For a 24-inch Hog Fence, 65¢ per rod.
For a 26-inch Hog Fence, 70¢ per rod.
For a 28-inch Hog Fence, 75¢ per rod.
For a 30-inch Hog Fence, 80¢ per rod.
For a 32-inch Hog Fence, 85¢ per rod.
For a 34-inch Hog Fence, 90¢ per rod.
For a 36-inch Hog Fence, 95¢ per rod.
For a 38-inch Hog Fence, 1.00 per rod.
For a 40-inch Hog Fence, 1.05 per rod.
For a 42-inch Hog Fence, 1.10 per rod.
For a 44-inch Hog Fence, 1.15 per rod.
For a 46-inch Hog Fence, 1.20 per rod.
For a 48-inch Hog Fence, 1.25 per rod.
For a 50-inch Hog Fence, 1.30 per rod.
For a 52-inch Hog Fence, 1.35 per rod.
For a 54-inch Hog Fence, 1.40 per rod.
For a 56-inch Hog Fence, 1.45 per rod.
For a 58-inch Hog Fence, 1.50 per rod.
For a 60-inch Hog Fence, 1.55 per rod.
For a 62-inch Hog Fence, 1.60 per rod.
For a 64-inch Hog Fence, 1.65 per rod.
For a 66-inch Hog Fence, 1.70 per rod.
For a 68-inch Hog Fence, 1.75 per rod.
For a 70-inch Hog Fence, 1.80 per rod.
For a 72-inch Hog Fence, 1.85 per rod.
For a 74-inch Hog Fence, 1.90 per rod.
For a 76-inch Hog Fence, 1.95 per rod.
For a 78-inch Hog Fence, 2.00 per rod.
For a 80-inch Hog Fence, 2.05 per rod.
For a 82-inch Hog Fence, 2.10 per rod.
For a 84-inch Hog Fence, 2.15 per rod.
For a 86-inch Hog Fence, 2.20 per rod.
For a 88-inch Hog Fence, 2.25 per rod.
For a 90-inch Hog Fence, 2.30 per rod.
For a 92-inch Hog Fence, 2.35 per rod.
For a 94-inch Hog Fence, 2.40 per rod.
For a 96-inch Hog Fence, 2.45 per rod.
For a 98-inch Hog Fence, 2.50 per rod.
For a 100-inch Hog Fence, 2.55 per rod.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.
May 22—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Oct. 21—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 29—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Oct. 27—Geo. W. Smith, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Percherons.
November 11—Percheron Breeders' Sale at Manhattan, Kan. Will H. Rhodes, Manager.

Shorthorns.
June 1—Col. W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kan., H. R. & W. T. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo.
June 11—T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan., Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., and T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., at Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.
Sept. 30—Mrs. Wm. Brita, Pierce City, Mo.

Duroes.
Oct. 27—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
Nov. 5—Miner & Cress, Guide Rock, Neb.
Jan. 31—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Feb. 1—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan., and R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan. Combination sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 3—Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
Feb. 7—Frank Elder, Green Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. F. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 22—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 23, 1910—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 23—R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan.

J. W. Bradshaw, one of the best known land men in central Kansas, starts a card with us this month. Mr. Bradshaw is located at Herington, Kan. He calls attention to one of his bargains in the ad. Look it up and write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Look at the advertisement, in the poultry columns, of Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan., in which he offers S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs at 2.75 per 100. These eggs are surely cheap at that money as they are guaranteed by Mr. Dorr. He raises nothing but pure S. C. Brown Leghorns.

W. H. Hell & Bro., Cedar Creek, Neb., breeders of Red Polled cattle, are offering 50 head from their herd of 150 Red Polls. This is the oldest and best known herd in Nebraska. They are offering cows with calves at foot, bred cows and heifers and some extra fine young bulls ready for service.

There are now in training at the Topeka fair grounds track 100 head of horses for the fall campaign. With the closing of the track at St. Joseph, Mo., there came 29 trotters and pacers to the Topeka track. This sure looks like the Topeka fair would be able to satisfy the most exacting in track events.

T. J. Ryan, the hustling real estate dealer of St. Marys, Kan., has an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Ryan only advertises such bargains as he has the utmost confidence in himself. He thinks the one he tells about this week is really a snap. Write him for more complete description.

Poland China Herd Boars.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, Kan., are advertising four valuable young boars that will make herd headers, all in fine condition, richly bred in Corroctor, Moller, and Chief Perfection 2d families. Write at once for prices. They must sell them quick as they need the room for spring pigs.

GET OUR BARGAIN LIST.

Buy at headquarters. Buy from a responsible firm. We are the largest dealers in new and used autos in the world. 374 cars here for you to choose from. Write for our big Cut Rate Price List. We save you from 25 per cent to 75 per cent on the cost of used cars and unused cars too. References: Dun's, Bradstreet's or Metropolitan Bank. New York: National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros. Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. We have now 374 cars on hand. Write today.

TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1597 Broadway, 1332-34 Michigan Ave.,
215-17 W. 48 St. Chicago, Ill.
When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING.

At Jones' Nat'l School of Auctioneering. The school with successful graduates, and make from \$1,200 to \$10,000 a year. If you are interested or doubt the above statement write for our catalog and let us prove the statement. It costs us more to send it than it does to write for it. Write today; it is free. Term opens July 19th. Address

CAREY M. JONES, Pres.,
1215 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

H. E. HAYES,

Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle,
Olathe, Kansas.

Herd headed by Baron Marr, a son of "Cumberland's Last" and out of Imp. Lady Marr. 5 Scotch bulls and a few females will be priced right. Come and see them.

Herd Bulls for Sale.
D. H. Forbes & Son of Topeka, Kan., are offering three very fine young bulls for sale that are sired by their herd bull, Royal Violet. Write them for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Red Polled Herd for Sale.

Chas. Foster & Son of Eldorado, Kan., are offering their entire herd of Red Polled cattle for sale, including the great 2,400 pound herd bull Dandy S. 9147. This is one of the good herds in the state. Prospective buyers should write to Foster & Son for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

At Lindsey, Kan., last week we visited D. A. Wolfersperger's herd of Polands and enjoyed a nice visit with him and had a good chance to look at his herd. He has a nice number of spring pigs and may decide to hold a fall sale and has already decided on a bred sow sale for February 12. Impudence E. L. dam, is now two years old and is one of the very best Poland China boars the writer knows of anywhere in this section of the state. He not only has quality and finish but he has size. He is certainly a great individual and if you know about Poland China breeding you know his breeding is about as fancy as you will find. He was bought by Mr. Wolfersperger at a low price from a well known Missouri breeder. You will want a litter by this boar when you see him.

Henry C. Gilsman, Station B, Omaha, Neb., has started his advertisement in Kansas Farmer and is offering a fine lot of Holstein-Friesian cattle for sale. They are old breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle and Mr. Gilsman had just returned from New York state where he had purchased about 75 head, and at prices that the small buyer could not possibly buy. You can get almost anything you want in the way of Holstein-Friesian cattle by visiting this old and famous herd. Drop Mr. Gilsman a line if you are interested, mentioning Kansas Farmer, and he will send you an order on their livery barn in Omaha for a rig and driver who knows the way to the farm and you will have a chance to inspect this herd without it costing you a penny for livery. Better get into correspondence with Mr. Gilsman if you are thinking of buying dairy cattle. Look up his ad in this issue.

Curphey Makes Good.

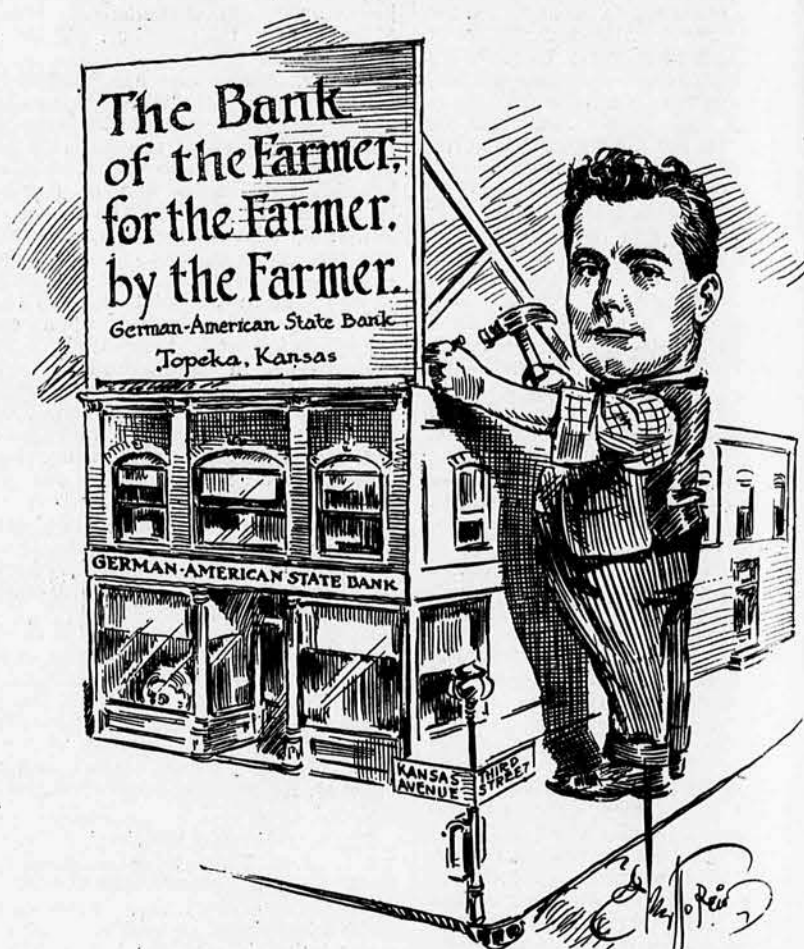
One of the Kansas auctioneers that has made good in every sense of the term is Col. W. C. Curphey of Abilene, Kan. Col. Curphey has been able to increase his business from year to year and hasn't made a sale for any breeder and been unable to book him for his next sale. Curphey is making a study of the business, and is a great advocate of good stock. He is the present secretary of the Dickinson county fair and is hustling hard to make it the best county fair in the state this year. He may fall in making it the best but if he does it won't be because he has left anything undone. Col. Curphey was raised on a farm and has handled live stock all his life. He knows a good horse, cow or hog and can tell when he is getting what it is worth. He knows all the best arguments in favor of pedigreed live stock and fairly electrifies his audience when telling of the advantages of breeding the pure bred instead of the scrub. Col. Curphey is making dates but has some good ones left. Write early if you want his help.

The Harris-Clay Shorthorn Sale.

On June 1 at the Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City, will be held the sale of Shorthorn cattle by Col. W. A. Harris of Lawrence, Kan., and H. R. Clay of Plattsburg, Mo. This will be an event in the Shorthorn world as it will serve to re-introduce Senator Harris to the Shorthorn world as an active breeder from among whose ranks he has been absent for a while and it will also be the occasion of another appearance of the famous old herd of W. T. & H. R. Clay in the sale ring. Everything in this sale speaks of quality. Scotch herd leaders are to be found among the 11 bulls offered and the 43 females include Orange Blossoms, Duchesses of Glosters, Marsh Violets, Secrets, Lovelys, Butterflies and other great families. Baronet, a son of Baron Victor and a great show bull; Golden Victor, said to be the best son of Imp. Baron Victor; Alchemist, a son of the great Imp. Thistle Top; Courtier 2d and Courtier 4th are bulls that have been used successfully at the head of the Clay herds and the offering is largely their progeny. Other well known bulls represented in the offering are Imp. Conqueror, Coreless Conqueror, a son of the imported bull; Violet Chunk by Headlight, one of the best bulls H. C. Duncan ever used; Romney, a Clay-bred bull by Orange Blossom's Victor 2d; Golden Magnet, Mazurka Champion and other good ones. The cattle are in good condition and buyers can surely get quality for infusing into old herds or the establishment of new ones. Write H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., and he will send you a catalog promptly if you mention Kansas Farmer.

C. S. Nevius' Sale of Big Bone Polands.
The sale was well advertised but the rush of spring work cut down attendance. However it was a very fair sale in spite of the fact that the rush of spring work kept many

Snapshots of Prominent Kansas Bankers—By Reid.



F. P. Metzger--President German-American State Bank, Topeka, Kan.

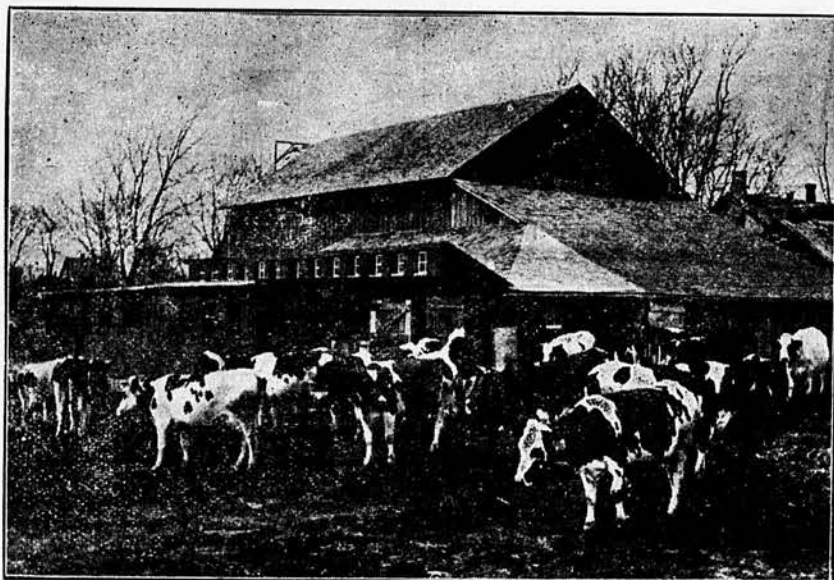
of his friends away. Several breeders from a distance were in attendance and quite a number of mail bids were in evidence. The offering was a good useful lot of hogs presented in ordinary good breeding condition and will certainly prove profitable to their new owners. Prices ranged very even. Lot 2, a fine sow by Chief 22618, and bred to Designer, topped the sale, selling at \$57.50 to F. S. Cowles, Lawrence, Kan. Following we give a list of representative sales:

SOWS.	
1—Beauty's Best by Blain's Tecumseh 2d, W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.	\$53.00
2—Chief's Maid 3d by Chief, F. S. Cowles, Lawrence, Kan.	57.50
3—Lady Thompson by Overland Chief, Geo. Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.	38.00
4—Designer's Boss by Designer, Homer Gruver, Ocheltree, Kan.	30.00
5—Mary Bell by Highland Chief Jr., Ed Nevius, Chiles, Kan.	30.00
6—Lady Short Stop 7th by Chief, A. M. Lawson, Marquette, Kan.	40.00
7—Gilt by Major Look, R. S. Willard, Chiles, Kan.	30.00
8—Gilt by Major Look, C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.	29.00
9—Gilt by Major Look, Chas. Tilquist, Osborne, Kan.	27.00
10—Gilt by Major Look, Chas. Tilquist, Osborne, Kan.	24.00
12—Gilt by Designer, W. S. Hornel, Emporia, Kan.	28.00
13—Gilt by Designer, C. Kleinaw, Hillsdale, Kan.	25.00
14—Gilt by Designer, Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.	27.00
15—Gilt by Designer, Chas. Tilquist, Osborne, Kan.	24.00
17—Gilt by McDarst, I. R. Berkey, Louisville, Kan.	21.00
18—Gilt by Keystone, I. R. Berkey, Louisville, Kan.	22.00
18½—Gilt by Keystone, C. G. Pierson, Lane, Kan.	23.00
20—Gilt by Keystone, Geo. Cole, Louisville, Kan.	29.00
21—Gilt by Keystone, A. M. Lawson, Osborne, Kan.	21.00
23—Gilt by Master Builder, R. S. Willard, Chiles, Kan.	33.00
26—Gilt by Designer, C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.	29.00
BOARS.	
30—Silver Metal by Gold Metal, Homer Gruver, Osborne, Kan.	38.00
34—By Designer, F. S. Cowles, Lawrence, Kan.	21.00
35—By Designer, O. F. Weaver, Paola, Kan.	

Kan.	21.00
44—By Designer, C. E. McCormick, Gracemont, Okla.	20.00
46—By Major Look, B. F. Bolen, Ellinwood, Kan.	21.00
47—By Major Look, A. E. Dougherty, Stillwell, Kan.	33.00
SUMMARY.	
25 sows.....	\$726.50; average.....\$29.46
8 boars.....	195.00; average.....24.37
23 head.....	\$21.60; average.....23.80

The Stratton Shorthorn Dispersion.
The lateness of the season and the rush of work which is now demanding the attention of the farmers prevented a very large attendance at the Shorthorn dispersion sale of J. L. Stratton & Son at Ottawa, Kan., Friday last. The result of this combination of circumstances was that those who were there and who did buy found themselves very lucky and took home with them bargains on which they should easily double their money in the year. Col. Geo. P. Bellows opened the sale with a splendid pig for a greater interest in good Shorthorns and in the course of his remarks he quoted from Kansas Farmer of May 1, as the highest authority in this, the heart of the pure bred cattle country. Following is the quotation: "That there will soon be need to use all the advantages that science can suggest in the way of improved agriculture, intensive agriculture, can not be doubted. That land values will be greatly advanced is certain. It is also true that profits in the stock business of the future will be made, not so producing ordinary cattle, hogs or horses, but the best that the breeder's skill and generous feed can turn out. When the time comes in which, to supply human needs, the fullness of the earth shall be required, the premium on the best animals obtainable is likely to be greater than now. The production of animals is not likely soon to become obsolete. According to the best light we have now, the farm on which a judicious installment of live stock is kept may in a period of years be made to produce more grain to sell than can be sold from a similar farm devoted entirely to the production of grain during the same period. It is thus apparent that until there shall have been developed new unknown methods of maintaining fertility the production of live stock must continue to be an essential part of husbandry. But, as above shown, the live stock must be of the highest type only. In this view of the present and prospective situation, the producer of animals of outstanding merit should take courage, feeling assured that the world needs and will pay for his successes." Blythe Conqueror at \$220 was an undoubted bargain and Mr. Brookover can count May 14 as a lucky day. Some of the representative sales follow:

1—Blythe Conqueror, W. J. Brookover, Eureka, Kan.	\$220.00
2—Rose Sterne, Col. Andy James, Lenexa, Kan.	157.50
3—Charm's Novlette, Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kan.	125.00
5—Viscountess of Grassland 2d, Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kan.	115.00
6—Corinne, Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kan.	75.00
7—Flora's Charm, J. A. Burk, Ottawa, Kan.	57.50
9—Leona, A. D. Robinson, Argonia, Kan.	105.00
10—Mary Dale, W. J. Brookover, Ottawa, Kan.	77.00
11—Lady Blythesome, A. D. Robinson, Ottawa, Kan.	125.00
12—Clarion, Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kan.	55.00
13—Novlette 11th, A. D. Robinson, Ottawa, Kan.	105.00
15—Blythe Mary, Nev. Skinner, Ottawa, Kan.	50.00
19—Jeanette, L. H. Skinner, Ottawa, Kan.	70.00
21—Agatha's Blythesome, L. H. Skinner, Ottawa, Kan.	37.50
22—Bettie 5th, Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kan.	90.00
23—Heather Bloom, Millart Spratt, Ottawa, Kan.	67.50
24—Champer's Rose 4th, Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kan.	60.00
25—Spangled Sue, Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kan.	50.00
31—Conqueror's Victory, J. W. Shull, Ottawa, Kan.	77.50
32—Anako's Conqueror, Engle, Ottawa, Kan.	57.50



Advanced Registry Holstein-Friesian cows owned by F. J. Searle, East Side Breeding Farm, Oskaloosa, Kan.

AMONG THE KANSAS DUROC JERSEY BREEDERS.

Last week the writer, representing Kansas Farmer and accompanied by Mr. Pearl Pagett of Beloit, Kan., made quite an extended trip among the Duroc Jersey breeders of north central Kansas. Mr. Pagett is one of the well known young breeders of Duroc Jerseys of the state and enjoyed his visit with these "veteran" breeders in this famous "red hog" section very much. Mr. Pagett has several other trips in view and is going to visit as many herds during the summer as he can. He is in the business to say and believes that time spent with other breeders who have made a success of the business is time well spent. A circuit of five brood sow sales was arranged, commencing with J. E. Joines at Clyde, Kan., Jan. 31 and Pearl Pagett and R. G. Sollenburger combination sale at Concordia on Feb. 1. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, the 2d, Rinehart & E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, the 3d, the W. C. Single, at Agra the 4th. Col. John Brennen of Esbon, Kan., has been engaged to do the selling. Other circuits will be organized. We found the breeders generally feeling very confident of good prices this coming season. All of them we visited had a nice lot of early spring pigs.

J. A. Rathbun.

J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kan., has about 100 pigs. A large per cent of them are either by Rosebud Chief or out of Rosebud Chief dams. Rosebud Chief will be remembered by Duroc breeders as the Ohio Chief boar that won first in the aged boar class at Hutchinson last fall. He is one of the really great sires of the breed.

D. O. Bancroft.

D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kan., is busy looking after the wants of 150 March and April pigs. Bancroft's Model 46589, Mo. G. F.'s Climax 64837 have sired the most of this spring's crop. A starry fellow of September farrow, sired by Bancroft's Model and out of Mack's Jewel 155790 and out of a litter of 13, is certainly bidding for a little notoriety and should he get to the show ring this fall will cause someone lots of trouble. He is one of the best show prospects we have seen this season. Mr. Bancroft will be ready to offer choice young stock of this season's farrow and of both sexes after August 1.

R. G. Sollenburger.

R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan., has in the neighborhood of 80 pigs and they are probably the finest lot he has ever started with. A nice lot of them are by Bonny K., who in addition to being one of the best bred Duroc herd boars in the country is proving himself a producer of a class of stuff that is attracting attention all over the country. He is certainly one of the great sires of the breed and as a producer has few superiors to say the least. Mr. Sollenburger will not hold a fall sale, but will be ready to price boars of March and April farrow and bred decidedly in the purple after August 1.

Bert Finch.

Bert Finch, Prairie View, Kan., has a nice crop of spring pigs, but we were unfortunate in finding Mr. Finch not at home. He was at Kansas City with a few loads of fat cattle and we had to guess at the number of spring pigs he had. Probably around 100 would be a good guess. College Boy by old Golden Rule and a litter brother to Pearl's Golden Rule is at the head of Mr. Finch's herd and is a good producer.

W. C. Whitney.

W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan., has a fine lot of spring pigs numbering about 75 head. They are sired by Paul Jumbo, Lone Jack, Mac Parker and one or two other sires. Many of the dams are daughters of Lone Jack. There are also among them some that have famous sires and that have cost Mr. Whitney lots of money. Mr. Whitney will be ready after August 1 to price a fine lot of young boars at private treaty. Nothing will be offered but first class individuals and all will be offered at private treaty.

Rinehart & Slagle.

Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kan., who are proprietors of the B. & M. farm which adjoins town on the east, have one of the finest farms for the business we know of anywhere. Their equipment is modern in every way and with the abundance of alfalfa they find it an easy matter to produce just the kind of hogs they want. They have 125 head of spring pigs and most of them by Golden Rule 80555 by Pearl's Golden Rule and out of Johnson's Choice. Golden Rule is a yearling, bought in Pearl Pagett's last fall boar sale and if you have any doubts about his being a producer you should see the line of spring pigs he has produced. This firm of Duroc breeders certainly have a right to feel elated over their prospects for the show and sale ring this coming season.

H. B. Miner.

H. B. Miner, Guide Rock, Neb., has a nice number of spring pigs and they are coming along in fine shape. Some of the best breeding in Nebraska is to be found in Mr. Miner's herd. He will price early boars later on as soon as they develop so that he can do so in an intelligent manner.

A. T. Cross.

A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., has 75 pig sows that would be a credit to any breeder. At the head of his herd is Pilot Chief by Model Chief Again. Pilot Chief will be remembered as the popular pig that Mr. Cross and Mr. Miner, his neighboring breeder, bought at Grant Chapin's sale a year ago last October. He has proven highly satisfactory as a producer and is the sire of a nice per cent of Mr. Cross' crop of pigs this

season. A young fellow that is attracting some attention at the present time is Col. C. by G. C.'s Col. He is one year old and prized very highly by Mr. Cross. He has two yearling boars sired by First Quality, he by W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, that he would prize worth the money. They are good and should be in good herds.

E. M. Myers.

E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan., has a nice crop of spring pigs numbering around 75 head. Ohio Prince by Fancy Chief by Ohio Chief, and Wonder Bob by Nebraska Wonder by Crimson Wonder are two herd boars in service in Mr. Myers' herd that have certainly made good and are prized highly by Mr. Myers. Mr. Myers is one of the young men who is making good in the business. He is located just three miles east of Burr Oak and would be glad to have you call and see his herd any time. He will price choice spring boars this fall out of one or the other of his herd boars. Also a few litters are by a young son of Pearl's Golden Rule. They are dandies and a very promising lot of youngsters.

J. E. Joines.

J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan., has a crop of spring pigs numbering 100 that he is justly very proud of. They are by Parker's Echo, and Belle's Chief 2d. They are out of Mr. Joines' well known brood sows that have been picked from many of the best herds in the West and in so many instances were the tops. The attraction in his herd at present is a young boar, called Cole's Choice and sired by Crimson Wonder Again, the first and sweepstakes boar at the Iowa State Fair in 1907. He will not be a year old until in September and is surely a great prospect. Mr. Joines will price a nice line of young boars commencing about August 1.

L. E. Boyle.

L. E. Boyle, Lindsey, Kan., has 75 spring pigs that are looking fine. He will not hold a fall sale, but will offer the choice ones at private treaty. At the head of his herd is Woodlawn Orion by Woodlawn Prince. Also Maud's Advance by Proud Advance and L. E.'s Wonder by Ohio Chief. Mr. Boyle's farm is near Lindsey, Kan., and his herd of Durocs is one of the good ones.

W. T. Fitch.

W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan. Fitch's Kant by Kant De Beat and out of the great Vall's Pride by Ohio Chief, and Chief's Improver by Belle's Chief and out of an Improver 2d dam are two herd boars at the head of Mr. Fitch's herd. Also Crimson Topnotcher by Topnotcher Chief and Beuty's Wonder by Nebraska Wonder have been used some and all have contributed toward making Mr. Fitch's crop of spring pigs a lot of youngsters. Mr. Fitch owns a nice farm two miles south of town and is giving his herd of Durocs a chance. He will have a nice lot of young boars which he will price this fall worth the money.

Pearl Pagett.

Pearl Pagett's Herd.—A man well known as an authority on Duroc Jersey matters said recently to the writer that it was his belief that Pearl Pagett's herd of Durocs at Beloit, Kan., contained three of the best herd boars to be found in any one herd in the West. When we were down there the other day we thought of this and paid particular attention to his three herd boars. Bonny K. 47075 is owned jointly by Mr. Pagett and R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan. He was sired by Bully K., he by Duroc Challenger. The dam of Bonny K. was sired by Red Chief I Am. Put's Model, the second herd boar in Mr. Pagett's herd, was sired by Crimson Jim by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder. Put's Model was second in the under two years class at Nebraska State fair last season and won first in the same class at the State Wide fair at Topeka, Kan., one week later. He was also at the head of the aged herd at Topeka that won first. Lincoln Chief is the third herd boar mentioned and was sired by old Lincoln Top and his dam was Ohio Lady by Ohio Chief. They are certainly three great herd boars and while our friend's statement was a broad one, we are inclined to think he was right. But what struck us with astonishment was the 60 last fall's Pearl's Golden Rule gilts. They will be reserved for Mr. Pagett's fall and winter sales and are not for sale at the present time at any price. Their dams are the highest priced sows that topped many of the good sales held a year ago last winter. These 60 fall gilts testify to the loss sustained by Mr. Pagett in the loss of the lamented Golden Rule. If you are looking for a young boar ready for service write Mr. Pagett as he has one or two that he has been reserving because of their fine prospects.

MARKETS

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 17.—The cattle run last week was up to recent weeks, and sellers were well pleased, the market closing with a net gain of 10 to 20 cents on all kinds. Supply today is 15,000 head here, but this includes 4,000 head of stock cattle enroute to the Northwest, leaving 11,000 on the market. The strong market recently has encouraged feeders to hold on, and receipts last week contained a smaller percentage of steers selling below \$6.00 than usual. Buyers tried to discriminate against heavy steers last week, but the demand was too great, and they were not able to change prices for

the worse at any time. Conditions are much better than a month ago, and the consumptive demand for meats continued to expand last week. Top steers here today sold at \$6.80, compared with top of \$6.90 on different days last week, and the steer market is held steady to 10 lower today, bulk of steers \$6.85 to \$6.85, cows and heifers steady today, best cows worth \$5.75, and top heifers \$6.50, calves a quarter higher than a week ago, top veals \$7.25, bulls \$3.75 to \$5.25. Stockers and feeders have been quiet, without much change in prices, market steady today. A few half fat steers are going to the country at \$5.60 to \$5.80, bulk of feeders \$5.00 to \$5.60, stockers \$4.00 to \$5.40. The hog run last week was 70,000 head here, a decrease of 30,000 head as compared with same week a year ago. The market advanced 10 cents during the week, but prices are 5 to 10 lower today, supply 13,000 head. The bear feature today is a run at Chicago 10,000 greater than estimates for today. General conditions are favorable to the trade, stimulated by the fact that pork is cheaper relatively than either beef or mutton. Heavier receipts later this month and in June may cause some losses in the hog market, but no serious damage can be done to prices until grass cattle and sheep come freely, the only thing that can cheapen these classes of live stock. Top hogs here today \$7.40, bulk of sales \$6.90 to \$7.30. Sheep and lambs touched the high point last Monday, since when they have been slipping a little, spring lambs off 50 cents, goats 50 to 75 cents lower. Run is 13,000 today. Top fed lambs \$9.00 today, yearlings worth up to \$7.75, wethers \$6.75, ewes \$6.25, spring lambs \$7.50 to \$9.00. Large numbers of goats from the Southwest have been received here lately, fat ones worth \$4.00 to \$4.60, brushers \$3.25 to \$3.75, range muttons from Texas and Arizona \$5.00 to \$6.25.

Chicago, May 17.—CATTLE—Steers, \$5.25 @7.30; cows, \$4.00@5.75; heifers, \$3.65 @7.30; bulls, \$4.25@5.75; calves, \$3.00@7.50; 6.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.30@5.65. HOGS—stockers and feeders, \$7.45@7.50; butchers, Choice heavy shipping, \$7.15@7.25; choice light, \$7.25@7.35; packing, \$7.30@7.40; pigs, 5.25@6.85; bulk of sales, \$7.25@7.40. SHEEP—Sheep, \$3.75@6.75; lambs, \$6.50@6.90; yearlings, \$6.50@7.40. South Omaha, Neb., May 17.—CATTLE—Native steers, \$5.00@7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.50@6.25; Western steers, \$3.30@6.00; Texas steers, \$5.00@5.50; range cows and heifers, \$2.90@5.40; canners, \$2.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@5.50; calves, \$3.00@7.00; bulls and stags, \$3.00@5.50. HOGS—Heavy, \$7.10@7.35; mixed, \$7.00@7.10; light, \$6.75@7.20; pigs, \$4.75@6.25; bulk of sales, \$6.90@7.20. SHEEP—Yearlings, \$5.75@6.75; wethers, \$5.50@6.50; ewes, \$5.25@6.25; lambs, \$8.00@9.00.

Kansas City Cash Grain. Hard wheat—No. 2, choice turkey, nominally \$1.30@1.37; fair to good turkey, nominally \$1.35@1.36; dark, nominally \$1.33@1.35; yellow and ordinary, 4 cars \$1.31, 2 cars \$1.30, 1 car bulkhead \$1.30, 1 car like sample \$1.30. No. 3 hard—Choice turkey, nominally \$1.33@1.35; fair to good turkey, nominally \$1.31@1.33; dark, nominally \$1.30@1.31; yellow and ordinary, nominally \$1.28@1.31, 1 car \$1.31. No. 4 hard—Choice turkey, nominally \$1.28 @1.33, 1 car bulkhead \$1.29; turkey and dark, 3 cars \$1.29; fair to good, nominally \$1.24@1.26; ordinary, 5 cars \$1.22; 3 cars \$1.20, 1 car bulkhead \$1.20, 2 cars \$1.18.

THIS HANDSOME CLOCK FREE



We have received a consignment of novelty wood clocks that will be distributed free among our friends. These clocks, of which the accompanying illustration is a likeness, are not only ornamental in design and of excellent workmanship, but are reliable time keepers. They are finished in cherry, and have a plain, open face, the figures on which are so clearly outlined as to be discerned from any part of an ordinary living room. For a shelf in the bed room or a mantel in the parlor no more useful or ornamental article could well be had.

HOW TO GET THE CLOCK.

Send us \$2 for a three-year subscription to KANSAS FARMER and the clock will be sent to you absolutely free.

Or you may send us two new subscribers and \$2 to pay for their subscriptions one year each and we will send the clock prepaid to your address.

Those wishing to take advantage of this offer should do so at once as our supply of clocks is limited and they are going rapidly.

Kansas Farmer

625 Jackson St.

Topeka, Kansas.

Rejected hard—2 cars \$1.23, 1 car \$1. Soft wheat—No. 2, choice, nominally \$1.55; fair to good, nominally \$1.50@1.54. No. 3 soft—Choice, nominally \$1.52@1.54; fair to good, nominally \$1.35@1.47. No. 4 soft—Nominally \$1.28@1.45. Mixed wheat—No. 4, 1 car \$1.15. Durum wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.10@1.12. No. 3 durum—1 car bulkhead \$1.05. White corn—No. 2, 1 car 75c, 2 cars 74½c. No. 3 white—Nominally 74½c. Mixed corn—No. 2, 1 car 75c, 1 car 74½c, 7 cars 74½c. No. 3 mixed—Nominally 74½@74¾c. Yellow corn—No. 2, 2 cars 75c, 2 cars 74½c. No. 3 yellow—Nominally 74½@74¾c. White oats—No. 2, nominally 55@59c. No. 3 white—Choice, nominally 58c; fair to good, 2 cars 57½c, 2 cars 57½c, 7 cars 57c. Mixed oats—No. 2, nominally 55½@56½c. No. 3 mixed—Choice, 1 car light 57c; fair to good, nominally 55@55½c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 82@83c. Barley—No. 2, nominally 70½@71c. Bran—Per cwt sacked, 1 car \$1.33, 1 car bulkhead \$1.33. Shorts—Per cwt sacked, nominally \$1.3; 1.45, 1 car medium bulkhead \$1.33. Corn chop—Per cwt sacked, country, nominally \$1.41. Cane seed—Per cwt, 1 car \$1.20.

MEN WANTED.

We want men to travel in the country and take subscriptions. If you are willing to make an honest effort, and will work we have an offer for you that is a first class money maker. But you must be honest and reliable, and come to us well recommended. We can give you good territory in which to work anywhere in Kansas, or you can take your horse and rig, or bicycle and canvass in your own community.

If you can make a success as a subscription agent, your success as a salesman in any line is assured. It is the best training a young man can have, and working for a publication like KANSAS FARMER, that is so generally and favorably known throughout the state practically insures your success.

Write for full particulars to circulation department.

KANSAS FARMER.

Topeka, Kansas.



Red Polled twin calves and their dam, owned by Charles Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kan.

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

The Rock Island Implement Company advertises the Liberty Gang Plow on another page. It pays for itself in a single season, so the ad states, and it does. You owe it to yourself to examine carefully a Liberty. Read the description carefully. Send for gang plow folder and get the name of the nearest dealer who handles this good plow. Address Rock Island Implement Company, Dept. 3, Kansas City, Mo.

Every progressive corn growing farmer is going to take up the silage question some time, and the sooner the better, for there is real money in it. This is not true merely of the farmer who milks cows, but of practically every farmer. The Joseph Dick Mfg. Co., W. Tuscarawas St., Canton, Ohio, has an illustrated ad of the Blizzard Ensilage Cutter on another page. You will be interested in the free book offered, entitled "Why Silage Pays."

Dain Rakes and Stackers.

The Dain Mfg. Co., 836 Vine St., Ottumwa, Ia., makes hay tools and nothing else, and this has been true for 25 years. They must know how. The Dain goods are popular everywhere with hay makers. Read the particulars given in the ad on page 24. Write to above address, mentioning this paper.

Ash Grove Cement Book Free.

Nearly everyone is interested in these days in the Portland cement question. This is true in Kansas, which is one of the great cement producing states. A Kansas cement as good as the best is the "Ash Grove." An interesting story is told about it in an ad on page 17. Read it now before you forget it and get the free book on cement. After you get this book the advertiser will from time to time send you other interesting literature on this interesting subject. Address Ash Grove Lime and Cement Company, Dept. F., Kansas City, Mo.

Try Johnson's Fireless Cooker One Month.

Every housewife nowadays is interested in the new "fireless cooker," about which so much has been said, especially in the magazines. The one advertised on another page is made by M. M. Johnson of Clay Center, Neb., who makes the Old Trusty Incubator. Mr. Johnson wants to send you one of his fireless cookers on a free month's trial. Write for a copy of the free catalog, which tells all about this fireless cooker and how to use it, and also for a free recipe book. A fireless cooker is a great labor saver, and much of the cooking is done better by this method than it can be done in any other way. Cut out the coupon in the ad or send postal to Old Trusty Company, Clay Center, Neb.

Ruberoid.

One of the most commonly mispronounced words in the English language is "R-u-b-e-r-o-i-d." Most people call it rubberoid, although the correct pronunciation is as though it were spelled "rub-ber-old." It is commonly supposed that rubberoid is a "rubber" roofing, but nothing could be further from the truth. Rubberoid contains no rubber, and a roofing containing rubber would be practically useless, as rubber rots under slight exposure to the weather. The base of Rubberoid is an exclusive processed gum known as ruberoid gum. This gum resem-

bles crude rubber, and is as flexible as crude rubber but unlike rubber it retains its durability and flexibility after years of exposure to the weather. Do not confuse the genuine Rubberoid with those substitutes commonly known as "rubber" roofings.

A Factory Manufactures Its Own Factory.

When the Plymouth Cordage Company, of Plymouth, Mass., required enlarged mill capacity to fill the demands for binder twine, they decided to build a new mill themselves. Beginning on paper, their own draughtsmen planned and draughted the new mill to the minutest detail. In a full between seasons a force of men manufactured cement bricks and then built the mill from the ground up. Masonry, carpentry, and the setting of machinery were all accomplished without outside skill or talent. The completed mill is a model in all respects. It is 430 feet long, 114 feet wide, two stories high, and floored throughout with concrete. A notable feature is the wealth of windows, admitting ample cheerful daylight for the hands, as well as cool breezes from Plymouth harbor in summer. Thus is illustrated the resourcefulness of a great and well established industry. The new mill is one of several used by a business which was established in 1824 and has been growing ever since. They are not only the largest makers of rope in the world, but also make the famous Plymouth binder twine.

Be Your Own Horse Doctor.

If a swelling develops on your horse's leg, or he is suffering from a kick, a cut or a sprain, what would you do? There is too much helplessness among people in the matter of caring for their horses. Of course, we cannot dispense entirely with the services of the veterinary surgeon, but in nine cases out of ten the services of the veterinary are really not necessary. It is the duty of every horse owner to know something about his horse. He can be at least fairly well posted, so that he will know how to treat the little ailments. Then with some well known effective remedy like Kendall's Spavin Cure at hand, he will be able to save many a bill for a horse doctor and get practically continuous service from his horses. We desire to make the point of urging horse owners to have this long time favorite stable remedy constantly on hand. With Kendall's Spavin Cure ready, you can successfully treat all abnormal body growths, such as ringbone, can reduce curbs and splints, cure spavin, reduce swellings, heal barbed wire and other cuts, and cures and cure swellings, lameness, etc. This old favorite remedy is regularly advertised in this paper. See ad on another page. The remedy does not change, neither does the price, one dollar a bottle, six for \$5. You can get it at any drug store. And if you want a book to post up a little on your horse ask the druggist for "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," or write direct to the B. J. Kendall Company at Enosburg Falls, Vermont, for it. It is free at either place.

A Useful and Practical Article for the Farmer and Property Owner.

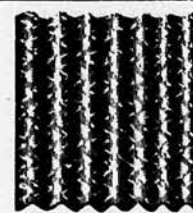
Lumber is getting higher in price right along and its quality is not as good as it used to be. Fence posts of a durable grade are scarcely obtainable and the home grown bottomwood will not last long enough. Our leading roads, telephone and telegraph companies long ago have seen the necessity of the use of a wood preservative and are using Avenarius Carbolineum reg. since over 25 years. Thus the farmer can safely follow their lead as they surely would not use this preparation right along unless convinced of its wood-preserving qualities. It comes ready for use, does not deteriorate, even the brush does not get hard in it; thus it can be used at short notice and always kept on hand conveniently. Two brush coats applied to a post as far as going into the ground or wood exposed to dampness, will more than double its life. A cheap home grown cottonwood post can be made as lasting as the best oak post. Shingles painted with it will not curl or crack or rot. Simply paint them twice on the finished roof, the Avenarius Carbolineum deeply penetrates and it is not necessary to dip the shingles. Use it on the inside of your silo. The Avenarius Carbolineum has a nice nut brown color well adapted as a coating for barns, granaries and other outbuildings. It goes as far as paint, costs less, and accomplishes the principal object of paint, the preservation of the wood, and prevents rot and dry-rot. At the same time Avenarius Carbolineum is the most radical vermicide. A coating applied to the inside of a chicken house will radically exterminate lice and mites for a whole year. If you are interested write to the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., Milwaukee, Wis., who will gladly send you free their 24-page illustrated catalog together with all further desired information. Say you saw the offer in Kansas Farmer.

Spend One Cent for the Belle City Incubator Book.

If you want to get the biggest bargain of your life, spend a penny for a postal to get the Belle City Incubator book "Hatching Facts." Where you get this book study it carefully. It explains all about incubators and brooders in a different way from any other incubator book published. Mr. J. V. Rohan in his own interesting words tells you how to start right in the poultry business and how to keep right. Here is his style of writing, and you will notice how interesting and how logical he writes. "I suppose there is no subject, not even politics, upon which so much tommy rot and foolishness has been written, in the past 10 years, as upon the subject of incubators and incubation. The arguments used, convey the impression that there is something extremely mysterious and perplexing about the art of hatching eggs; that it can only be done under certain conditions, requiring the use of an incubator with some peculiar gimmick to it, or painted some particular color. Of course there is a whole lot of foolishness about it, and yet some truth. There is big money in poultry, not a million but a good profit. Most any one with a reasonable stock of common sense can make poultry pay. Hatching eggs is not quite so simple as boiling them, but neither is it a task requiring a special scientific education and a lot of scientific instruments. I have been in close touch with the poultry business all my life, especially the hatching and brooding end of it, and the larger my experience, the more firmly am I convinced of these two things: You need not pay a fancy price for a complicated 'scientific' machine, in order to get an incubator that hatches perfectly. It is folly to expect a cheaply constructed, shoddy machine, made by men with no poultry experience, to do satisfactory work for you. By remembering these things, you'll raise more poultry and make more money." The whole book is written in this simple straightforward style. Every word is easy

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS--COWS--HEIFERS

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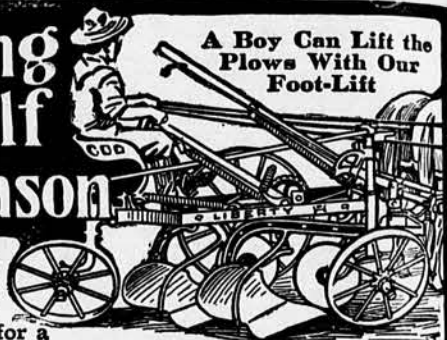
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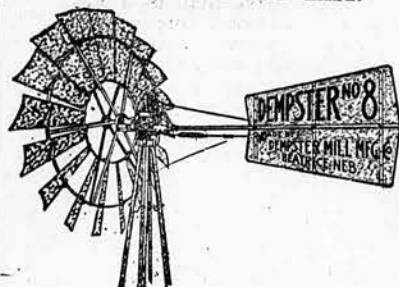
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Illustrated Booklet

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tion with descriptive ar-
ticles about five of the
principal crops. It's
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BECAUSE, although easy to erect, it is hard
for the wind to down—it has a governor
that works perfectly in all kinds of weath-
er—the wheel has double arms of heavy
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outfit, mill and tower, for five years, against
anything and everything. Write today for
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We manufacture all sizes and
styles. It will
pay you to in-
vestigate. Write
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price list.

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Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

GALVANIZED STEEL \$12.75 WINDMILL
Sold direct from factory to user at
wholesale price. Strongest guar-
anty. Send for catalogue. Prices
will surprise you.

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60,000 settlers from the United
States in 1908. New Districts opened
for settlement. 320 acres of land
to EACH SETTLER—160 free
homestead and 160 acres
at only \$5 per acre.
"A vast, rich country and a con-
tented, prosperous people." Ex-
tract from correspondence of a
Kansas Editor, whose visit to
Western Canada in August, 1908,
was an inspiration.
Many have paid the entire cost
of their farms and had a balance of from \$10
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Spring and Winter Wheat, Oats,
Barley, Flax and Peas are the prin-
cipal crops, while the wild grasses bring
to perfection the best cattle that have ever
been sold on the Chicago market.
Splendid Climate, Schools and
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THE FARMERS AND THE BANKS IN KANSAS.

(Continued from first page.)

great bulk of our short time paper is
made up of farmers' loans, and it has
been the policy of this bank for many
years to bend every energy to supply
the legitimate needs of our farmer
customers. This policy has been car-
ried to the extent of allowing a large
surplus to accumulate and lie idle the
quiet season of the year that we may
be fully prepared to supply the de-
mand from borrowing farmers during
the harvest and stock-feeding seasons.
Farmers of well-known ability and in-
tegrity are usually permitted to bor-
row ordinary amounts by the simple
process of affixing their signature to
an unsecured promissory note.

The First National Bank, Hoising-
ton, J. H. Hartman, Cashier.—The
farmer is our best customer, both bor-
rower and depositor. We never refuse
a farmer a loan if his reputation is
good, and they are all good except a
few isolated ones if the accommodation
is within reason and we can make the
loan with safety. Ninety per cent of
our loans are farmers' loans, and we
would like to place more at all times.
We very seldom loan to merchants or
eastern concerns. We are much more
particular with business paper than
farmer paper. It is true that some
farmer paper is "slow" but the risk of
loss is very little, and we always have
sufficient funds so that we can grant
renewal when requested. We always
carry a heavy reserve, never below 40
per cent, at present we have 67 per
cent, rather than loan to eastern con-
cerns.

First National Bank, Horton, F. W.
Wilson, Cashier.—An experience of
more than thirty years in Kansas
banking has convinced me beyond
doubt that loans made to farmers are
the safest and most satisfactory loans
made by banks in this state, and it has
always been the policy of this bank
to seek loans to farmers in preference
to all others. The farmers can borrow
more money from the banks in propo-
tion to their net worth than any other
class of business men. As a class,
their credit is high, because they are
almost invariably honest, industrious,
economical and refrain from reckless
speculation.

First National Bank, LaHarpe, L.
P. Coblenz, Cashier.—We think the
loans to farmers the best kind of loans
and prefer them to any other.

First National Bank, Longton, B. B.
Bone, Vice Pres.—We appreciate our
farmer clientele. We consider him
among our best customers and cater
to his wishes.

First National Bank, Madison, W. M.
Price, Cashier.—We have between five
and six hundred farmer customers on
our books, and the officers of this bank
never hesitate to take their paper. In
the eleven years business career of
the bank, don't believe that we have
lost a dollar on farmers' paper, and
we are always glad to welcome the
prosperous farmer, such as we have in
our locality, when he comes in to
make a loan.

First National Bank, Marysville, E.
R. Fulton, Cashier.—There is no paper
offered by any class of borrowers that
is as sure of payment, and on which
there is as little loss, as good farmers'
notes. Farmers are not speculators.
They are economical and know from
day to day what they are doing and
what they are worth better than any
other class of men. This bank loans
its money almost exclusively to farm-
ers and has done so for over twenty-
six years and the result has been so
very satisfactory that we expect to
continue doing it. There is no better
paper anywhere.

State Bank, Miltonvale, Geo. H. Pal-
mer, Cashier.—Ninety per cent of our
business is with farmers and we find
them a most satisfactory class of peo-
ple to deal with. A farmer who takes
care of his credit and offers reason-
able security can borrow any amount
he wants.

First National Bank, Neodesha, A.
L. Hill, Vice Pres.—Our loaning busi-
ness is to a great extent with the
farmers, we like their loans, and have
had very small losses resulting from
same. The loans that we make are
not real estate loans but personal se-
curity loans running from three to
nine months.

Farmers National Bank, Osborne,
C. B. Hahn, Pres.—Nine-tenths of our
business is from farmers. We count
almost solely on farmers. I am in-
clined to believe all agricultural dis-
tricts, that if any bank doesn't do
business with farmers it would be be-
cause they can't.

First National Bank, Parsons, E. B.

Stevens, Pres.—We consider the paper
of the Kansas farmer very desirable
for banks, especially in our section.
We find our dealings with the farmer
very satisfactory. As a general thing
they are not borrowers to any extent,
but we are very glad to secure their
business and prefer their paper to that
of many other lines.

National State Bank, Stockton, M.
J. Coolbaugh, Pres.—This is a farming
and stock-raising country and I think
that nine-tenths of our business is
done with farmers. We are always
glad to loan to them. We find them
prompt and reliable and have no
losses with them. A great many of
them are loaning to their neighbors.
We never send money East for in-
vestment but do all of our loaning
here at home and principally to farm-
ers.

German American State Bank, To-
peka, F. P. Metzger, Pres.—It is my
experience that the loan to the farmer
is the safest loan a bank can make. I
have no hesitation in saying that I
seek the business of the farmer first,
and have never had as much of it as
I wanted.

Capital National Bank, Topeka, Ed-
win Knowles, Pres.—Loans to farmers
are much desired. The business farm-
er uses money to advantage, and
while liable to be a little slow, farm-
er's paper is renewed willingly as
long as the money is judiciously used.
We are seldom able to get as much
farmers' paper as we would like.

Central National Bank, Topeka, F.
C. Thompson, Assistant Cashier.—
Farmer's business and farmer's loans
are desired above all others at this
bank. Though we got out a circular
soliciting farmer's business we have
never had as many of this kind of
loans as we would like. There is no
loss on them. The farmer who is in
a position to use bank money at a
profit never asks for a larger loan
than he is entitled to.

Bank of Topeka, Topeka, John R.
Mulvane, Pres.—We have 800 to 900
farmer customers any one of whom
borrows all the money he wants.

Merchants National Bank, Topeka,
F. M. Bonebrake, Cashier.—Farmers'
paper is exceedingly desirable. Any
farmer who has a basis for credit can
get what he wants. The man who can
not use borrowed money to advantage,
so as to be able to repay it after mak-
ing a profit on its use, is not desired
as a borrower whether he be mer-
chant or farmer. As long as the local
demand for loans is sufficient to take
our money we much prefer the home
market to that at a distance. Farmers
are wanting to loan more money than

they want to borrow. We have abso-
lutely no losses on loans to farmers.

Shawnee State Bank, Topeka, Thos.
Page, Pres.—About eight-tenths of our
business is with farmers. They bor-
row all the money they want. They
never ask for more than they get. In
general, we would be glad to have
them borrow more. At present we
are not loaning any money in the
East, the local demand being nearly
equal to the supply. When we get
more than we can loan at home, as we
did last year, we send some of it East.

First National Bank, Toronto, J. D.
Cannon, Cashier.—Seven-eighths of
our loans are to farmers.

First National Bank, White City,
J. M. Baker, Cashier.—About eighty-
five per cent of our loans at the pres-
ent writing are to farmers. This is
about our average. We consider it
the best paper we can get. No worthy
farmer has ever been refused accomo-
dation at this bank.

Bank of Whitewater, Whitewater,
J. D. Joseph, Assistant Cashier.—
Our farmer business is practically our
whole business. We started with
\$6,000 capital in 1891 and now have
\$50,000.00 capital and surplus, and
with deposits of over \$200,000.00. Our
total losses since we organized to the
present time is less than \$300.00. Of
renters we take chattel mortgages for
security. We loan some on real es-
tate first mortgages at 6% and sell the
mortgages to other home customers.
We loan some on real estate 2nd mort-
gages at 8% and hold the mortgages.
We make considerable loans on cattle
—mostly cattle to feed. To renters
who have but little property we loan
small amounts on such cattle and
horses as they have, but the bulk of
our loans are to farmers who own
their land and without and security of
any kind.

Yates Center National Bank, Yates
Center, C. G. Ricker, Vice Pres.—
Nearly all our loans are made to farm-
ers of this (Woodson) County on their
unsecured notes. In our opinion, no
safer loans can be made. This bank
was organized in 1885, and has been
in successful operation since that
time. We have never had a loss on a
loan to a farm owner, who has per-
sistently stuck to his farm, and ener-
getically worked thereon. When there
have been two or three consecutive
comparatively poor crop years it has
been necessary in some cases to re-
new and extend farm loans, but they
are almost invariably taken care of
promptly. No customers that any
bank has are more loyal, prompt,
energetic, and in every way desirable
than the farmers of Kansas.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON BROOD MARES THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.


My first importation of brood mares arrived on Apr 16th. My second importation
sailed from Havre, France, on May 6th and will arrive at the jack farm on May 21st.
Among these mares are several prize winners one having won three first premiums
in the shows in France. I am importing only the very best mares to be had in France.
I tried to land these mares in April so as to hold my sale on the first day of May, but
it was impossible to get them so soon. Hence the above date. If you are raising full
blood Percherons it will pay you better to buy big, fine mares, bred and grown on the
farms in France, from where there has been imported for the past forty years the
grand Percheron stallions we have learned to value so highly in America and from
whose pure blood traces can be seen on every farm in the United States. Every one
of these mares has been bred and grown on the old estates in the Perche, where
they have been bred pure for hundreds of years, and they are from the fountain-head
of pure Percheron breeding. This is the place to begin if you are going to raise pure
blood Percherons. There will be 36 mares in this sale running from two to five years
old. Many of them will have colts this season. The majority of them are blacks but
there are a few grays. This is positively the best offering of imported Percheron
mares that has ever been offered in public sale in the United States, as I am import-
ing only the very best in breeding, size and quality grown in France. Will also offer
three yearling stallions, two years old this spring, American bred, and two possessing
exceptional size and quality which are being imported with these mares. Remember
the date, JUNE 3rd. This public sale of brood mares does not interfere with my
Thirty Days' Slaughter Sale of jacks and stallions which is now running. I am offer-
ing the greatest bargains in big jacks and big stallions ever offered by any importer.
Remember, I brought five importations since Jan. 30th last, and no man can show
better stock. COME.

W. L. DeClow,

Cedar Rapids Jack Farm,

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

FOR ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK
STANDARDIZED
OFFICIAL FOR SHEEP
1-72



KRESO DIP NO. 1
KILLS LICE MITES TICKS KILLS

ERADICATES MANGE ON ALL ANIMALS.
HEALS LEG AND LIP ULCERATION.
KILLS DISEASE GERMS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Department of Animal Industry, DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week)

But to-day she was radiant, a sublimated, exultant Cornelia, loved at last and by a man of whom she could completely and unreservedly approve. There were times when Cornelia—she was thirty—had feared that she might have to go abroad and acquire a foreign husband, or, worse still, move to New York and make her selection from such relics of decayed Knickerbocker families as were in the market. She was a woman enough to refuse to die unwed. Now these dark possibilities were dispelled. In her own state, in her own town she had found her mate. Jack Duffy, whose father had known her father and had been shift boss under Bill Cannon in the roaring days of Virginia City. It was like royalty marrying into its own order, the royalty of Far Western millions, knowing its own ramifications, having its own unprinted, Almanach de Gotha—deep calling unto deep!

The wind was not yet out in force; its full, steady sweep would not be inaugurated till early in the afternoon. It came now in gusts which fell upon Cornelia from the back and accelerated her forward progress, throwing out on either side of her flapping sail of skirt. Cornelia, who was neat and precise, usually resented this rough handling, but to-day she only laughed, leaning back, with one hand holding her hat. In the shops where she stopped to execute various commissions she had difficulty in suppressing her smiles. She would have liked to delay over her purchases and chat with the saleswomen, and ask them about their families, and send those who looked tired off for a month into the country.

It was after midday when she found herself approaching that particular block, along the edge of which the flower-vendors place their baskets and display their wares. In brilliantly-colored mounds the flowers stood stacked along the outer rim of the sidewalk, a line of them, a man behind each basket vociferating the excellence of the bouquet he held forward to the passer's inspection. In the blaze of sun that overlaid them, the piled-up blossoms showed high-colored and variegated as a strip of carpeting.

Cornelia never bought flowers at the street corners. The town house was daily supplied from the greenhouses at the country place at Menlo. When sick friends, anniversaries, or entertainments called for special offerings they were ordered from expensive florists and came in made-up bunches, decorated with washes of ribbon. But to-day she hesitated before the line of laden baskets. Some of the faces behind them looked so dreary, and Cornelia could not brook the sight of a dreary face on this day of joy. The dark, wistful eyes of an Italian boy holding out a bunch of faded jack roses, stiffly set in a fringe of fern, made a sudden appeal to her and she bought the roses. Then the old man who was selling carnations were added to the roses. The boys and men, seeing that the brilliant lady was in a generous mood, collected about her, shouting out the excellences of their particular blossoms, and pressing sample bunches on her attention.

Cornelia, amused and somewhat bewildered, looked at the faces and bought recklessly. She was stretching out her hand to beckon to the small boy with the wilted pansies, who was not big enough to press through the throng, when a man's voice behind her caught her ear.

"Well, Cornelia, are you trying to corner the curb-stone market?"

She wheeled swiftly and saw her brother, laughing and looking at the stacked flowers in the crook of her arm.

"Dominick!" she exclaimed, "you're just the person I want to see. I was going to write to you. I've got lots to tell you."

"Come along then and take lunch with me. I was on my way up to Bertrand's when I saw you. They'll give us a good lunch there and you can tell me all your secrets."

The flower sellers, who had been listening with unabashed eagerness, realized that their prey was about to be ravished from them, and raised their voices in a chorus of wailing appeal. As Cornelia moved forward they moved around her, thrusting bouquets under her eyes in a last hope, the boy with the wilted pansies, on the brink of tears, hanging on the outskirts of the crowd. Cornelia might have forgotten him, but her eye sweep back for an absent moment, saw his face, bereft of all hope—a face of childish despair above his drooping pansies.

"Here, boy with the pansies," she called, and sent a silver dollar through the air toward him, "that's for you. Keep it and the flowers, too. I've too many now and can't carry any more. Maybe he'll sell them to some one else," she said to Dominick, as they crossed the street. "He's such a little boy to be earning his bread."

They walked up the street toward Bertrand's, a French restaurant which for years had enjoyed the esteem of the city's gourmets. The wind was now very high. It tore at Cornelia's clothes and made it necessary for Dominick to hold his hat on, his hand spread flat on the crown. A trail of blossoms torn from the flowers each carried, with her head down and her face toward her brother, shouted remarks at him, every now and then pausing in a stifle of laughter to struggle with her draperies, which at one moment rose rebellious, and at the next were wound about her in an umbrella-like sheath.

They had often met this way in the past, when the older Mrs. Ryan's wrath had been in its first untamable freshness and her son had seen her seldom. In those days of estrangement, Cornelia had been the tie between Dominick and his home. She loved her brother and was sorry for him, and had felt the bitterness of the separation, not alone as a family misfortune, but as a scandal over which mean people talked. Had it rested with her, she would long ago have overlooked the past and have opened the door to her sister-in-law. Not that she felt any regard or interest in Berny Iverson; her feeling for her was now, and always would be, largely composed of that undying unfriendliness and repugnance that the naturally virtuous woman feels for her sister with the tache. But Cornelia was of a younger and milder generation than her mother. She had not fought hard for what she had and, like Dominick, there was more of the sunny-tempered, soft-hearted Con Ryan in her than of the strong and valiant woman who had made him and given him his place in the world.

In the restaurant they found a vacant table in a corner, and Cornelia had to bottle up her good news while Dominick pondered over the bill of fare. She was impatient and drummed on the table with her fingers, while her eyes roamed about the room. Once or twice she bowed to people that she knew, then let her glance pass in an uninterested survey over the bare walls and the

long line of windows that gave on the street. The place had an austere, severe, unadorned air. Its bleakness of naked wall and uncovered stone floor added to the foreignness that was contributed by the strong French accent of the waiters, and the arrangement of a cashier's desk near the door, where a pleasant-faced woman sat between a large bouquet of roses and a drowsy gray cat.

The orders given and the first stages of lunch appearing, Cornelia could at last claim her brother's full attention. Planting her elbows on the table and staring at him, she said,

"I told you how awfully anxious I was to see you and how I was going to write to you, didn't I?"

"Dominick nodded. He was buttering a piece of bread and showed no particular acceleration of curiosity at this query.

"Well, now, what do you suppose I was going to write about?" asked his sister, already beginning to show a heightened color. "Can't imagine. Nothing wrong with mother, I hope?"

Since his marriage Cornelia had been in the habit of communicating frequently with her brother by letter. It was the best way of keeping him informed of family affairs. The telephone at the senior Ryan house was sufficiently secluded to make it a useful medium of private communication, but the telephone at the junior Ryan house did not share this peculiarity, and Dominick discouraged his sister's using it.

"No, mother's all right," said Cornelia. "And it's nothing wrong about anybody. Quite the other way; it's something about me, and it's something cheerful. Guess!"

Her brother looked up and his eye was caught by her rosy-hushing cheeks.

"Dear me, Cornie," he said with a look of slowly-dawning comprehension, "it really isn't—it really can't be—?"

The waiter here interrupted further confidence by setting forth the lunch with many attentive bowings and murmurs. By the time he had presented one dish for Cornelia's approval, removed it with a flourish and presented another, her impatience broke out in an imploring,

"Yes, Etienne, it's all perfectly lovely. Do put it on the table and let's eat it. That's what it's for, not to hand around and be stared at, as if it were a diamond necklace that I was thinking of buying."

Etienne, thus appealed to, put the viands on the table, and Dominick, deeply interested, leaned forward and said,

"What is it? Go ahead. I'm burning up with curiosity."

"Guess," said his sister, bending over her plate.

"Is it that you are going to be married? Oh, Cornie, it can't be."

"And why can't it be?" looking very much hurt. "What's there so queer about that?"

"Nothing, only I meant that I hadn't heard any rumors about it. Is it that?"

"Yes, it is, Dominick Ryan, and I don't see why you should be so surprised."

"Surprised! I'm more than surprised I'm delighted—haven't been so pleased for years. What is it?"

"Jack Duffy."

"Oh, Cornie, that's the best yet! That's great! It's splendid. I wish I could kiss you, but I can't here in the open restaurant. Why didn't you tell me somewhere where we would be alone? I'd just like to give you a good hug."

Cornelia, who had been a little hurt at her brother's incredulity, was now entirely mollified and once again became bashfully complacent.

"I thought you'd like it," she said. "I thought you'd think that was just about right. Aany girl would be proud of him."

"He's one of the best fellows in the State—one of the best anywhere. He'll make you a first-rate husband. You're a lucky girl."

"I know I am. You needn't tell me. There are not many men anywhere like Jack Duffy. I've always said I wouldn't marry the tag, rag and bobtail other girls are satisfied with. My husband was going to be a gentleman, and if Jack's anything, he's that."

"You're right there. He's one of Nature's gentlemen—the real kind."

Cornelia thought this savored of condescension, and said, rallying to the defense of her future lord,

"Well, that's all right, but he's educated too. He's not one of those young men who have good hearts and noble yearnings but look like anarchists or sewing-machine agents. Jack graduated high at Harvard. He went there when he was only eighteen. There's no one's had a better education or done better by it. His father may have been Irish and worked as shift boss on the Rey del Monte, but Jack's quite different. He's just as much of a gentleman as anybody in this country."

Cornelia's attitude on matters of genealogy was modern and Californian. Ireland was far behind her and Jack, as were also those great days in Nevada of which her mother and Bill Cannon spoke, as the returned Clydes might have spoken of the ten years before Troy. She and Jack would eventually regard them as a period of unsophistication and social ferment which it were wisest to touch on lightly, and of which they would teach their children nothing.

"And then," Cornelia went on, determined not to slight any detail of her fiancé's worthiness, "there's never been anything fast or wild about Jack. He's always been straight. There's been no scandalous stories about him, as there have about Terrence."

"Never. Terrence committed all the scandals for the family."

"Well, Terrence is in New York. Thank heaven!" said Cornelia with pious fervor, "and we won't have to have anything to do with him or his wife either. Even if we go to Europe, we need only stay there a few days."

The irregular career of Terrence had been a thorn in the side of the respectable Duffys, he, some years earlier, having married his mistress, a chorus girl in a local theater, and attempted to force her upon the exclusive circles in which his people moved. It was not the least galling feature of Terrence's unconventional course that, having doubled his fortune by successful speculations, he had removed to New York where, after several spirited assaults and vigorous rebuffs, his wife had reached social heights toward which other Californians of spotless record and irreproachable character had clambered in vain.

"Well," said Dominick, "mother ought to be satisfied with this marriage. It's a good thing one of her children is going to settle down the way she likes."

"Oh, she's delighted. She's not been in such good spirits for a long time, and she's as interested as I am in arranging every-

thing. We want to have a large house wedding; the two families and all their connections, and all our intimate friends, and all the people who've entertained us,—and—and—the whole crowd. Of course, it'll be a lot of people. Mommer said she didn't see how we could cut it down to less than five or six hundred. But I don't see why we need to, the house is big enough."

"Plenty," said Dominick. He set down his knife and fork and looked at his sister. "Our family don't take up much room. There's just three of us."

"Then you're coming?" she said quickly, her anxiety flashing out into an almost pained intensity of eagerness. "You'll come? You must, Dominick. You've got to give me away."

He looked away from her in moody discomfort. The eternal discussions created by his marriage were becoming more and more hateful to him. Why should his unloved and unloving wife perpetually stand between him and his own people—his mother and sister—women to whom he owed allegiance, even as he did to her? The call of his home and the binding ties of kin were growing stronger as the obligation of his marriage had weakened and lost its hold.

Cornelia leaned across the table and spoke with low-toned, almost tremulous earnestness:

"You know that if it were I, I'd ask your wife. You know that all the hard feelings I may once have had against her have gone. If it were for me to say, I'd have received her from the start. 'What I've always said is, 'What's the use of keeping up these fights? No one gets anything by them. They don't do any one any good.' But you know mommer. The first thing she said when we talked about the house wedding, and I said you'd give me away, was, 'If he'll come without his wife.' Those were her very words, and you know when she says a thing she means it. And, Dominick, you will come? You're the only brother I've got. You're the only man representative of the family. You can't turn me down on my wedding day."

(to be continued)

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Why DAIN RAKES AND STACKERS EXCEL

We've been making good Hay Tools and nothing else for over a quarter of a century. We are specialists in that line, have uprooted more old fashioned ideas, invented and introduced more labor-saving machines and time-saving features than all other Hay Tool makers put together. We've improved Hay Tools from their crude state up to their present high efficiency.

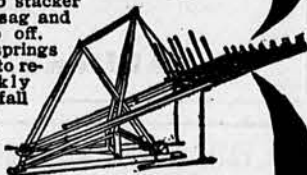
For example the Dain Truss Frame Sweep Rake has hinged tongues. No weight to make horses' necks sore. Sliding seat so driver can balance teeth, lessens draft. Teeth have metal socket points to prevent splitting. High, broad-rimmed wheels make rake run easy. Removable wheel bushings, easily replaced at low cost when worn. Steel channel truss prevents sagging in the middle or at ends. Guaranteed the strongest and largest capacity two wheel rake on the market.



Dain Sweep Rakes are unexcelled for gathering hay clean from swath windrow or cock and transporting it rapidly at low cost. We build five styles of Sweep Rakes, but just one grade, the highest. In our line you'll find a rake built especially for you.

Now, as to Stacker the Dain Junior is the most popular in the world. It's the lightest draft because the double A Frame gives compound leverage. Pitcher teeth are adjustable to deliver hay into center of

stack from bottom to top so stack settles straight and turns water. That's one reason why Dain Stacked hay is better than hand pitched, to say nothing of labor and time saved. The teeth are supported at each side so stacker head won't sag and let hay slip off. Cushioning springs cause teeth to rebound quickly making hay fall on stack in flat mass without tangling.



Hay retainers on ends of teeth keep hay from pulling off and scattering when rake is backed away. This feature saves practically one man's time scratching around with a fork cleaning up loose hay.

The Dain Junior is provided with trucks for convenient moving. We make six other styles of stackers. The small farmer, the alfalfa grower, or the big rancher can secure equipment designed particularly for the work he has to do. Great Dain Line Tools are built of highest grade selected material. They are carefully made from start to finish therefore reliable and durable. Ask your dealer to show you the Dain Line.

Less Labor—Better Hay

Write for particulars about the Dain Hay Loader and Side Delivery Rake. The Dain Loader saves one man's hire. The Side Delivery Rake air cures your hay.

Dain Manufacturing Co., OTTUMWA, IOWA 836 Vine Street

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either Regular or with Self Feed. Lightest draft, greatest capacity and most simply constructed. Our FREE Catalog contains reading matter that will be of much interest to you. Ask for it. EAGLE MFG. CO., 1006 Hickory St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Tuesday, June 1, '09
At Kansas City Sale Pavilion

54 Head of Highest Breeding 54

Including 43 females by Imp. Conqueror 149048, Violet Chunk 238693, Victorious Archer 264364, Royal Hampton 261205, Barmpton Prince 128334, 176th Duke of Wildwood 134676, Courtier 137285, and others of like quality and breeding. Also 11 bulls of similar breeding.

This offering is made by Col. W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kan., and W. T. & H. R. Clay of Plattsburg, Mo., the men who have made Shorthorn history. This is an offering of quality in both animals and pedigrees.

Sale begins at 1 o'clock p. m. For catalog address

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Auctioneers, F. M. Woods, J. Z. Wells, W. A. White.

Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results

Taking Hogs To Market.

BY DR. F. L. DEWOLF, U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

The annual observation of many dead hogs as total loss to farmers and shippers causes the observer to ask why do not the owners practise the sensible handling of their hogs, especially during the sultry days from April to June, when it is known that these animals have been accustomed to the coolest portions of their yards. Breeders should remember that the hogs' two- to four-inch fat covered bodies are still surcharged (unacclimated) with superabundance of highest nutrients, and with the smallest ratio lung capacity to weight of carcass of all animals, with no other possible, or anatomical source which all the other animals have for the escape of higher temperature.

The careful and older owners report many means adopted for the acknowledged stubborn nature, the disposition, and the immediate surroundings of their marketable hogs.

Such as: 1.—Placing them in or near the loading chute the night before, to acquaint them with new environments, and to avoid excitement or the delayed loading when early starting is so necessary, and even during the night, allowing them the run of the already set wagon.

2.—Giving a full feed and swill the night before but no feed on the morning of loading; yet having plenty of water accessible in the troughs all night and early morning.

3.—Loading to be done by the former attendants or feeders to avoid the introduction of strange voices, dogs, violent handling, etc.

4.—Never load a "hot hog." Better have it at home alive than take it to the market dead.

5.—Have an open special wire hog rack if possible, and at any cost have as thorough ventilation as practical near to the bed boards, not only for air circulation but it is better to permit them to see out and to have a place for their noses, rather than to have them making repeated attempts to climb over or to suffocate in the bedding.

6.—Never load so many in a wagon that the animals are crowded or forced to lay close upon each other, whether they are large or small, as each individual is a hog that resents in fever and nature being imposed upon.

8.—Stop when the hogs get hot and wait in the shade near an accessible watering place.

9.—It matters not how well the driver is provided with pails, shade, or troughs in best of conveyance or how many times he waters his load enroute, if he drives fast or has previously engorged his animals, he will be the loser.

10.—Never lose your temper from first to last. Let the real headstrong animal have that satisfaction.

Recently, three farmers brought in a dead hog each, and that same day another brought in a hot hog that was allowed three hours cooling before it was stuck as its living 101; the next 24 hours was questionable and the viscera of the hog weighed 66 pounds when the average weight is from 30 to 45 pounds and the whole alimentary tract was distended with feed and gases from fermentation caused from heavy feeding before loading, and arrested digestion.

Sick at the stomach, whether from indigestion, motion of wagon, crowding and unnatural positions, or getting too hot, will affect the head, the temperature, the breathing, the temperament, and jeopardizes the safe delivery of hogs.

By a Farmers' Bulletin just published it is shown that the value of the peanut crop annually in the United States is more than \$12,000,000. The uses to which they may be put are many. They are valuable for fattening hogs, but they must be mixed with some grain as fed alone they produce a soft fat meat. The tops of the peanut plant, when cut and cured in the same manner as other legumes, will produce hay that is almost equal in feeding value to the best clover, and it is possible to produce about two tons to the acre. The bulletin mentions other uses to which peanuts may be put on the farm and for commercial purposes, and gives full directions for cultivation. It is shown that the demand for peanuts is constantly increasing. Properly cultivated, the author thinks, an acre of land put to peanuts should produce from \$36 to \$45 net.

This Know

is small, but it costs farmers money. Delays and breakdowns are expensive in harvest time. Cheap binder twine has many knots, which cause delays. Use

Plymouth Binder Twine

It is better made, smoother, free from knots. It looks better in the ball—it is better in use. Guaranteed full length and extra strength. One man says: "There is not a dealer or farmer in this county who does not regard Plymouth Twine and Rope the best he ever saw." Get Plymouth Twine at the local dealer's.



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Largest Rope Makers in the world. Oldest in America.
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One man and four horses can do as much work with a Liberty Gang as two men and two teams can do with ordinary sulks. Figure out how long it would take for this saving of wages to pay for a

Liberty Gang Plow With Patent Low Swing Foot-Lift

You don't have to dodge or climb over the Levers—they are all on the mold board side within easy reach of seat which is set well back so the driver can watch furrows. The new patent low swing foot-lift works so easily that a small boy can raise the plows with it.

The Liberty has dust proof boxes, 1,000 mile axles, bottom fitted with steel blocks—furrow wheel that doesn't change level of plow—rides like a buggy—nothing lacking to make up the best gang ever made. Write for descriptive booklet and name of nearest dealer

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