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Farmers' Week in Missouri

A RICH INTELLECTUAL FEAST FOR THE FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Beginning on Tuesday, January 5, there was spread a splendid mental feast at Columbia, the Athens of Missouri. This feast was prepared specially for the men and women who made the great state of Missouri who desire to make of it a still more commonwealth. It was spread for the men and women who create wealth, who hew out homes, who advance civilization and who wrest fortunes from the hands of nature. It was theirs of right and theirs to enjoy—though there was much—very much—of interest and value to the dependent classes of citizens. These farmers are the real lords of the soil, the aristocracy of the land whom others must come for their maintenance.

The meetings were held at the state agricultural college and included the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Horticulture, Improved Stock Breeders' Association, State Dairy Association, Corn Growers' Association, Fine Breeders' and Sheep Breeders' Associations, Home Makers' Conference, State Highway Engineers, Jersey Cattle Breeders' and Bee Keepers' Associations. In connection with these meetings and at times joining with them in special session was held the first meeting of the American Breeders' Association to be convened so far west. Taken together these constituted a great meeting, the equal of which was never held in the state and the importance of which was never exceeded.

That this occasion was appreciated the full was shown by the attendance of 1,500 farmers from all parts of the state whose interest was so keen that the biting weather did not deter and whose only complaint was that the days were too short and too few for them to even get a taste of all.

These farmers were welcomed to their college by Dr. A. Ross Hill, the new president, and their appreciation of this welcome was voiced by Hon. Herman J. Coleman, the first secretary of agriculture. The program of the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture was a full one and, with few exceptions, was rendered by Missouri men and women. All meetings were held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and to it, through the untiring efforts of that wonderful man, Secretary Geo. B. Ellis, belongs the credit of great success.

This success is a progressive one. More farmers attended this year than ever before in spite of the severe weather and the inaccessibility of Columbia. More farmers' wives and daughters were present than ever before, though this may have been due to the splendid program prepared by Dr. Edna Day of the department of home economics for the conference of home makers. More boys attended than ever before, which shows a bright prospect for the future of the state for it is upon them that the burdens of the future development and progress of Missouri depends. How much better to give these a knowledge of the horses, cattle and hogs of Missouri than of the lions, tigers and elephants of Africa which has so long been given them in the public schools.

As it was impossible for one man to attend all of the sessions of all of these meetings so it is equally impossible for one issue of KANSAS FARMER

to contain a report of all the good things offered at Columbia last week. We have them, however, and a treat is in store for our readers in future issues.

THE NEW HOG CHOLERA SERUM.

One important paper is summarized as a sample. Dr. J. W. Connaway of the Missouri agricultural college has recently discovered a serum which is an absolutely reliable preventive of hog cholera. In telling about his discovery before a large audience Dr. Connaway said, in part:

"One must recognize hog cholera early in order to control it. First separate the sick hogs from the healthy ones. This I regard as one of the most important steps in its prevention. Hog cholera is the most infectious disease I know of."

"Another important point is to keep out of the pen in which the sick hogs are kept, as it subjects one to the disease. Dead animals should be burned or buried immediately after death. Dogs also spread cholera and should be killed in such cases."

"The most important means of controlling cholera in hogs is by inoculation. The use of serum which we are now manufacturing is vaccinated

into hogs, thus saving them. We have so far inoculated about 1,500 hogs in various parts of the state. Very few thus inoculated succumb to the disease. Many farmers have inoculated their own hogs without assistance, and several letters from farmers from all parts of the state, were read, asking about this method, and begging for serum with which to inoculate their herds. All were enthusiastic."

"It is our purpose to inoculate hogs free of charge, for the welfare of the state—not for individual interest. I advise you to report the disease if you detect it among your herds, and a state official will handle the case free of charge. We think the state should treat the disease for the good of itself."

"One great deception practised on the farmers is the sale of commercial vaccines. Fake firms send literature to farmers advertising wonderful cures for hog cholera, but they are worthless."

"Investigations were instituted by the United States department of agriculture more than 30 years ago into the nature of this disease, and the means of cure and prevention. The

main features of the disease so far as symptoms and pathological changes are concerned were very accurately described in the reports of these earliest investigations; but neither the cause of the disease nor any means to prevent or cure the malady were found.

"Researches of comparatively recent date by Dr. Dorset and associates of the bureau led to the discovery that the blood of hogs suffering from cholera remained virulent when all bacteria that can be recognized by the ordinary laboratory means had been removed by filtration. That is, the true virus appeared to be some exceedingly minute organism that was capable of passing through the very finest filter. This 'filterable virus,' although it could not be seen by means of the microscope, was found to produce typical cases of hog cholera when blood containing it was injected into susceptible hogs."

"The discovery led the bureau investigators and a few of the experiment stations to a different method of immunizing against hog cholera—that is, to attempt the production of a vaccine or immunizing serum by means of the infected blood instead of artificial cultures of the germs. Observations had shown that hogs that had recovered from an attack of hog cholera proved to be resistant to that disease when again exposed to it. It was presumed that these recovered hogs had developed in their blood or organs an 'anti-toxin' or 'immune bodies' by means of which their resistance to the disease was maintained."

"The bureau of animal industry investigators hyperimmunized their supply animals by subcutaneous and intramuscular injections of infected blood."

"We have found the hyperimmune blood from this source to be protective against hog cholera. Since the digestive juices of an immune hog no doubt destroy some of the virus when fed, it is probable that a hyperimmune condition can be attained more quickly by the injection of infected blood. However, in our work of preparing hogs for the supply of serum at this station we are now combining these methods. That is, we inject (intra-muscular) virulent hog cholera blood, and feed infected viscera to the same supply animal that is under process of hyperimmunization."

"By this combined method it is sought to increase the potency of the serum not only against the 'filterable,' or true virus of hog cholera, but also against such of the intestinal microorganisms as may be dangerous in the role of 'secondary factors' in hog cholera and particularly against the Salmon-Smith bacillus which was once thought to be the true cause of the disease and may still be responsible for the diphtheritic condition."

"The results of these various tests are so satisfactory as to leave in my mind no doubt as to the great practical value of this method of 'preventing' hog cholera. Our only drawback at present is our inability to supply, with our meager facilities, the serum in sufficient quantities to meet the demands which come to us from the swine breeders in various parts of the state. The process as carried out at present is somewhat expensive, but

(Continued on page 17.)



APPREHENSIVE

"I'd like to know what that tall fellow wants, hangin' round here so much? First thing I'll just about have to be huntin' a new hired hand."

The Annual Kansas Poultry Show

BY THOMAS OWEN.

The twentieth annual show of the Kansas State Poultry Association took place at Newton, January 4 to 9, 1909. The show was not as large as it has been for the past three years owing principally to the fact that the entry fees were raised to twice the usual amount. The Kansas poultry breeders are not yet educated up to the high entry fees of the East and the probabilities are that at the next show the fees will be changed to their former popular price of 25 cents per bird. Another fact that militated against a large show, came about through the changing of the dates and town from Topeka, January 11 to 16, to Newton, January 4 to 9. Several breeders thought there were two shows, one at Topeka and one at Newton, whereas the former had been merged into the latter.

However, it was a good show and what it lacked in size it made up in energy and enthusiasm. Buff Rocks was the largest and strongest class and a finer lot of Buffs it would be hard to find in any show. White Rocks were also very strong in quality as well as quantity. One remarkable feature of the State Show was the displacement of the ever popular variety of Barred P. Rocks from its first place in numbers, to a third or fourth position. Never before to the writer's knowledge, and he has attended every one of the twenty state shows, have Barred P. Rocks been displaced from first place in numbers. Silver Wyandottes were a stronger class than has of late been the case and Buff Orpingtons were out in force both in quality and numbers.

S. Comb White Leghorns were easily the leaders in the Mediterranean class with Buff Leghorns a good second. Asiatics were not a large class but their quality made up for the loss of numbers.

S. S. Hamburgs were strongly in evidence with very good specimens. One lady exhibitor, Mrs. Fay Finkle of Galva, Kan., having thirty of these feathered beauties on exhibition. The rest of the classes were very evenly divided.

Another noticeable feature of the show was the absence of Bantams. Usually we have 300 or 400 Bantams on exhibition. This year we had but two solitary pens. We attribute the loss of the Bantams to the high entry fee. Bantams as a rule belong to the boys and girls of the family and when it came to paying \$4.50 to enter a pen at the show, the children did not have the money, having probably spent their last change for Christmas presents.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys were numerous, one exhibitor having twenty large specimens on exhibition. The display of land and ornamental fowls by K. C. Beck, of Nickerson, was a feature of the show and attracted great attention.

Quite an attraction at the show were the White Indians and the White Laced Red Cornish of the Orchard Grove Poultry Farm of Chelsea, Okla.

The lack of any pigeons as compared with Topeka where we had 500 on exhibition was very noticeable for there was not a single one on exhibition, and had Topeka's large and handsome twenty thousand dollar pipe organ been here no pigeon would have alighted on its fair proportions, for of the fair messengers of peace we had not even the quantity that Noah had in the ark.

The judging of the fowls was done by F. L. Shaw, Palestine, Ill.; J. J. Atherton, Emporia, and D. A. Stoner of Wichita. The cutting of the judges was very severe and low scores were the rule and not the exception.

At the annual election the following nine gentlemen were elected the board of managers: L. L. Dyche, Lawrence; H. J. Freeman, Wichita; Thomas Owen, Topeka; C. B. Borders, Wichita; K. C. Beck, Nickerson; C. C. Lindamood, Walton; A. C. Kasar, Newton; H. C. Short, Leavenworth; and W. R. Munroe of Florence. The old officers will be reelected, viz., Prof. Dyche, president; H. J. Freeman, vice president; C. C. Lindamood, superintendent; and Thomas Owen, secretary and treasurer.

Newton lived up to all the pledges it made before the board of managers when soliciting the state show and gave it a royal welcome.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS.

A. H. Byarly, S.C.W. Leghorns, Clay Center, Kan.; W. S. Binkley, S.S. Hamburgs and W.P. ducks, Clay Center, Kan.; J. J. Bleakley, Buff P. Rocks, Abilene, Kan.; Lee Bond, Pitt Game, Leavenworth, Kan.; Dr. C. A. Branch, Buff P. Rocks, Herington, Kan.; W. B. Borders, Buff Orpingtons, Wichita, Kan.; J. P. Bridges, Cornish Indians, Douglas, Kan.; A. M. Butler, R.C.R.I. Reds, Wichita, Kan.; J. C. Baughman, Buff Cochins, Topeka, Kan.; C. T. Brunson, S.C.W. Leghorns, Parsons, Kan.; Vira Bailey, S.C.W. Leghorns, Kinsley, Kan.; H. L. Brunner, Silver Wyandottes, Halstead, Kan.; Ed Barth, Partridge Wyandottes, Leavenworth, Kan.; A. G. Burr, Golden Wyandottes, Wichita, Kan.; J. H. Bratley, Indian Runner and Pekin ducks, Wichita, Kan.; J. H. Becker, Silver Wyandottes and S.C. White Leghorns, Newton, Kan.; R. L. Castleberry, White Wyandottes, McCune, Kan.; C. H. Crow, several varieties, Hutchinson, Kan.; Chas. Cerf, S. and R.C.R.I. Reds, Wichita, Kan.; J. W. Cook, S.C.W. Leghorns, Hutchinson, Kan.; W. Clark, Barred P. Rocks, Cherryvale, Kan.; John Dudley, Partridge Wyandottes, Emporia, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. Homer Davis, Buff P. Rocks, Walton, Kan.; G. R. Davis, White P. Rocks, Valley Center, Kan.; A. E. White Wyandottes, Winfield, Kan.; B. T. Ehlman, Black Langshans, Enterprise, Kan.; B. T. English, S.S. Hamburgs, Leavenworth, Kan.; H. B. Fink, Buff Cochins Bantams, Topeka, Kan.; H. J. Freeman, Buff Wyandottes, Wichita, Kan.; C. C. Fair, W.P. Rocks, Sharon, Kan.; Mrs. Fay Finkle, S.S. Hamburgs, Galva, Kan.; W. R. Fritz, Partridge Wyandottes, Arkansas City, Kan.; F. H. Foster, R.C.R.I. Reds, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. J. W. Gause, Silver Wyandottes, Emporia, Kan.; G. E. Gilllette, Buff Orpingtons, Plains, Kan.; R. Harston, Barred P. Rocks, Newton, Kan.; W. S. Holden, Columbian Wyandottes, Douglas, Kan.; L. C. Horst, Cornish Indians, Newton, Kan.; L. P. Hubbard, Silver and Partridge Wyandottes, Topeka, Kan.; M. W. Jones, White Langshans, Lee's Summit, Mo.; O. J. Johnson, R.C. and S.C. Brown Leghorns, Mulleville, Kan.; S. S. Jackson, Partridge Wyandottes, Scranton, Kan.; F. Kremer, S.C. Buff Leghorns, Manchester, Okla.; W. C. Kosa, White Wyandottes, Newton, Kan.; K. S. A. College, S.C. White Leghorns, Manhattan, Kan.; G. F. Koch, Jr., S.C.B. Leghorns, Dark Brahmas, S.S. Hamburgs and Buff Orpingtons, Ellinwood, Kan.; Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Light Brahmas, Wichita, Kan.; G. W. Lightner, Rose Comb Barred P. Rocks, St. John, Kan.; C. C. Lindamood, Barred P. Rocks, Walton, Kan.; W. A. Lamb, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Manhattan, Kan.; R. C. Mandler, Barred P. Rocks, Crosby, Mo.; Tiff Moore, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Osage City, Kan.; Thos. Moore, Buff P. Rocks, Osage City, Kan.; Mrs. Ida Meier, White P. Rocks, Lincoln, Kan.; G. F. Mueller, W.P. Rocks, S.C.W. Leghorns, Cornish Indians, Light Brahmas, Black Wyandottes, White Langshans, and S.C.B. Leghorns, St. John, Kan.; E. D. Martin, Buff P. Rocks, Newton, Kan.; I. R. Moore, White Wyandottes, Wichita, Kan.; W. R. Munroe, S. and R.C.R.I. Reds, Florence, Kan.; W. H. Maxwell, Buff Orpingtons, Topeka, Kan.; N. R. Nye, Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Leavenworth, Kan.; Fred Nye, R.C.R.I. Reds, Leavenworth, Kan.; Orchard Grove Poultry Yards, White Indians, Columbian Wyandottes, Cornish Indian and W. Laced Red Cornish, Chelsea, Okla.; H. M. Palmer, Black and White Langshans, Florence, Kan.; L. H. Pershing, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Newton, Kan.; G. W. Perkins, M. Bronze Turkeys, Newton, Kan.; Mrs. J. B. Pottinger, Buff Wyandottes, Wichita, Kan.; S. Perkins, S.C. Buff Leghorns, Newton, Kan.; S. A. Power, Buff Wyandottes, Fairfield, Iowa; F. W. Richter, three White Wyandottes, Emporia, Kan.; H. E. Richter, two Golden Wyandottes, Emporia, Kan.; Renner & Usher, W.C.B. Polish, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. C. Rasan, Buff Orpingtons, Newton, Kan.; H. P. Swedfeger, S.C.

Brown Leghorns, Wichita, Kan.; B. W. Shelley, Barred P. Rocks, Elmdale, Kan.; J. L. Small, Buff Orpingtons, Galva, Kan.; H. C. Short, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Leavenworth, Kan.; A. F. Snodgrass, S.C. White Leghorns, Purcell, Okla.; H. W. Schoof, Buff Wyandottes, Wichita, Kan.; E. O. Spencer, White P. Rocks, Wichita, Kan.; Carl A. Sill, S.C.W. Leghorns, Leavenworth, Kan.; R. B. Steele, S.C.R.I. Reds, Topeka, Kan.; W. R. Tolin, W.C.B. Polish, St. Joseph, Mo.; N. P. Todd, R.C.R.I. Reds, Rinehart, Mo.; C. F. Voss, Colored Muscovy ducks, Mullinville, Kan.; Fred Vanderschmidt, Buff P. Rocks, Leavenworth, Kan.; A. J. Waddell, Buff P. Rocks, Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. S. M. Wallis, Buff Cochins and Buff Orpingtons, Sheatuck, Okla.; W. B. Wilson, S.C. Buff Leghorns, Ottawa, Kan.; L. Wayman, Barred P. Rocks, Parsons, Kan.; Geo. Walton, Golden Wyandottes, Newton, Kan.; Arthur Walker, S.C. Buff Leghorns and S.C.R.I. Reds, Newton, Kan.

AMERICAN CLASS.

Barred Rocks.—C. C. Lindamood, 3-4 hen, 4 pen; W. Clark, 1 ckl.; L. Wayman, 5 ckl., 5 hen, 5 pen; C. R. Mandler, 3 pl., 3 pen; R. Harston, 2 ckl., 2 hen, 2 pen; Shelley Bros., 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-4-5 pul., 1 pen. W. Plymouth Rocks.—Mrs. Ida Meier, 415 ckl., 4 hen, 2-4 pul., 5 pen; George Mueller, 2-3 ckl., 1 pul., 3 pen; G. R. Davis, 2-4 ckl., 1-2 hen, 2 pen, \$5 second largest display, Old Trusty incubator best display; E. O. Spencer, 3 ckl., 5 pul.; Charles Fair, 1-2-3 ckl., 1 ckl., 5 hen, 1-4 pen.

Buff Rocks.—A. J. Waddell, 2-4-5 hen, 5 pul., 3-4 pen; J. J. Bleakley, 1-3-5 ckl., 1-2-3-4 ckl., 5 hen, 1-2-3-4 pul., 1-2 pen; Fred Vanderschmidt, 5 pen; Dr. C. A. Branch, 2 ckl., 5 ckl., 1 hen; Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis, 4 ckl.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.—Mrs. J. W. Gause, 1-2 ckl., 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3-4-5 pul., 1-2 pen; L. P. Hubbard, 3 ckl., 2-3 hen; 3 pen; H. L. Brunner, 4 ckl., 4-5 ckl., 4 hen, 4 pen; J. H. Becker, 5 hen, 5 pen.

Golden Wyandottes.—2 ckl., 4 pul.; George Walton, 3 ckl., 5 hen; A. J. Burr, 1 ckl., 3 ckl., 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-5 pul., 1 pen.

W. Wyandottes.—Ginette & Ginette, 2 ckl., 5 ckl., 3 hen, 3 pen; W. C. Kosta, 3 ckl., 4 hen, 4 pen; I. R. Morse, 1 ckl., 5 hen, 2-3 pul., 1 pen; A. E. Day, 1 ckl., 2-3-4 ckl., 1-2 hen, 1-4-5 pul., 2 pen, \$5 and K. C. P. A. special.

B. Wyandottes.—H. J. Freeman, 2 ckl., 3 pen; Mrs. J. B. Pottinger, 4 pul.; S. A. Power, 2 ckl., 3-5 hen, 3 pul., 2 pen; H. W. Schoof, 4 ckl., 5 pul.; A. E. Day, 1 ckl., 1 ckl., 1-2-4 hen, 2 pul., 1 pen; D. D. Culg'er, 3 ckl., 1 pul., 4 pen.

Partridge Wyandottes.—John Dudley, 1 ckl., 3-4 ckl., 4 hen, 1-5 pul., 1 pen; S. S. Jackson, 1-2 ckl., 2-3 pul., 3 pen; L. L. Hubbard, 1-2 hen, 4 pen; W. R. Fritz, 1-2 hen, 4 pen; W. R. Fritz, 2 ckl., 5 ckl., 3-5 hen, 4 pul., 2 pen.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.—N. R. Nye, 3 ckl., 2 ckl., 3-4-5 hen, 1-3-4 pul., 1 pen. Columbian Wyandottes.—W. S. Holden, 1-3 hen, 2-4 pullet; Orchard Grove Farm, 1 ckl., 3 ckl., 1 hen, 1-3 pul.

Black Wyandottes.—Otis Crow, 1-2-3-4 pul.; George Mueller, 1 ckl., 1-2-3-4 hen, 1 pen.

Dominiques.—Otis Crow, all awards. S.C.R.I. Reds.—Charles Cerf, 2 ckl., 3 pul.; W. R. Monroe, 1 ckl., 1-2-4 pul., 1 pen; R. B. Steele, 3 ckl., 1-2 ckl., 5 pul., 2 pen.

R.C.R.I. Reds.—N. P. Todd, 2 ckl., 2-3 pul., 4 pen; A. M. Butler, 1 ckl., 1 hen, 1 pul., 2 pen; W. R. Monroe, 5 ckl., 4 pul., 3 hen, 5 pen; Frank Foster, 3 ckl., 1-2-3 ckl., 2-4-5 pul., 5 pul., 1-3 pen; M. L. Keener, 4 pen.

MEDITERRANEAN CLASS.

S.C. Brown Leghorns.—Tiff Moore, 5 pen; H. P. Swedfeger, 1-2 ckl., 3-4 ckl., 2 hen, 1-2-3 pul., 1-4 pen; H. C. Short, 4 ckl., 1 ckl., 1-4 hen, 2 pen; George F. Mueller, 5 ckl., 3 hen; W. A. Lamb, 3 ckl., 3 ckl., 4 pul., 3 pen; G. F. Koch, Jr., 5 ckl., 5 pen.

R.C. Brown Leghorns.—Otis H. Crow, all awards.

S.C.W. Leghorns.—A. H. Byarly, 5 ckl., 1-2-3 pul., 1 pen; A. F. Snodgrass, 1-2 ckl., 1-4 ckl., 1 hen, 2 pen; George F. Mueller, 2-5 hen, 5 pen; J. W. Cook, 3 ckl., 3 ckl., 4-3 pul., 3 pen; C. J. Bunson, 2 ckl., 3 hen, 4 pen; Carrie L. Sill, 4-5 ckl.

Silver Duckwing Leghorns.—All to O. H. Crow.

R.C.W. Leghorns.—O. H. Crow, all awards. S.C. Buff Leghorns.—F. Kremer, 2 ckl., 3-4 hen, 4 pul., 2 pen; O. H. Crow, 1 hen; S. Perkins, 4 ckl., 4 pen; W. B. Wilson, 1 ckl., 1 ckl., 2-5 hen, 1-2-3 pul., 1 pen; Arthur Walker, 3 ckl., 5 pul., 3 pen.

R.C. Buff Leghorns.—All to O. H. Crow. S.C. Black Leghorns.—All to O. H. Crow. Blue Anconas.—All to O. H. Crow.

S.C.B. Minorcas.—All to O. H. Crow. S.C.W. Minorcas.—All to O. H. Crow. W.F. Black Spanish.—All to O. H. Crow.

ASIATIC CLASS.

Light Brahmas.—George F. Mueller, 1 ckl., 2-3-4 hen, 1 pen; Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, 3 ckl., 1-2-3 ckl., 1 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 pul., 2-3 pen.

Dark Brahmas.—G. F. Koch, Jr., 2 ckl., 2 hen. Buff Cochins.—Mrs. S. M. Wallis, 3 ckl., 1-2-3-4-5 pul., 2 pen; J. E. Baughman, 1 ckl., 1 hen.

Black Langshans.—H. M. Palmer, 1-2-4 ckl., 1-2-3-3-4-5 hen; 3-4-5 pul., 1-2 pen; A. W. Ersham, 3 ckl., 1-2 pul., 3 pen.

White Langshans.—H. M. Palmer, 1 ckl., 1-2-3-5 ckl., 2-5 hen, 1-4-5 pul., 1-2 pen; M. W. Jones, 2 ckl., 4 ckl., 2-3 pul., 4 pen; Geo. Mueller, 1-3-4 hen, 3 pen.

W.C. Black Polish.—W. R. Folin, 2 ckl., 2-3-4 hen; Renner, 1 hen, 1 ckl.

S.S. Hamburgs.—W. S. Binkley, 1-3 pul., 3 pen; G. F. Koch, Jr., 4 pen; Mrs. Fay Finkle, 1-2-4-5 ckl., 1-2-3-4-5 hen; 4-5 pul., 1-2 pen; B. T. English, 2-3 ckl., 3 ckl.

Cornish Indians.—Geo. F. Mueller, 1 ckl., 2 hen; L. C. Horst, 4 ckl., 2 ckl., 3-4-5 hen, 1-2 pul., 1-2 hen; Orchard Grove Farm, 2 ckl., 1 ckl., 1 hen; J. P. Bridges, 3 ckl.

White Indians.—Orchard Grove Farm, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 hen, 1-2-3 pul., 1 pen.

B.C. Bantams.—Homer B. Fink, 1 ckl., 1-2-3-4-5 hen, 1 pul., 1 pen.

M.B. Turkeys.—All to G. W. Perkins. English Red Caps.—All to O. H. Crow.

S.C. Buff Orpingtons.—Mrs. S. M. Wallis, 2 ckl., 4 pen; W. B. Borders, 1-3 ckl., 1-2 ckl., 1-2-4-5 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 pul., 1-2 pen; A. C. Kasar, 5 ckl., G. F. Koch, Jr., 4th ckl.; W. H. Maxwell, 4 ckl., 3 hen, 3 pul., 5 pen; Everett G. Gilllette, 3 ckl.

W. Pekin Ducks.—W. S. Binkley, 1 ckl., 3-4 hen, 1-2 pul., 1 pen; L. H. Pershing, 1 ckl., 2-3 ckl., 1-2 hen, 3 pul.; I. H. Bratley, 5 hen.

Indian Runner Ducks.—J. H. Bratley, 1-2 ckl., 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 pul., 1 pen.

Colored Muscovy Ducks.—C. F. Voss, 1 ckl., 1 hen.

Pit Games.—Lee Bond, 1 ckl., 1 pul.

R.C.B.P. Rocks.—All to G. W. Lightner. W.L.R. Cornish.—All to Orchard Grove Farm.

EGG AWARDS.

N. P. Todd, 1st on basket of best packed eggs; Mrs. W. R. Monroe, 2d; H. M. Palmer, 3d.

H. M. Palmer, 1st on best sitting of brown eggs.

Kansas Agricultural College, 1st on best sitting of white eggs.

Reno county took first prize on best and largest display; Sedgwick county, 2d; Marion county, 3d; Shawnee county, 4th.

A Great Jersey Cow.

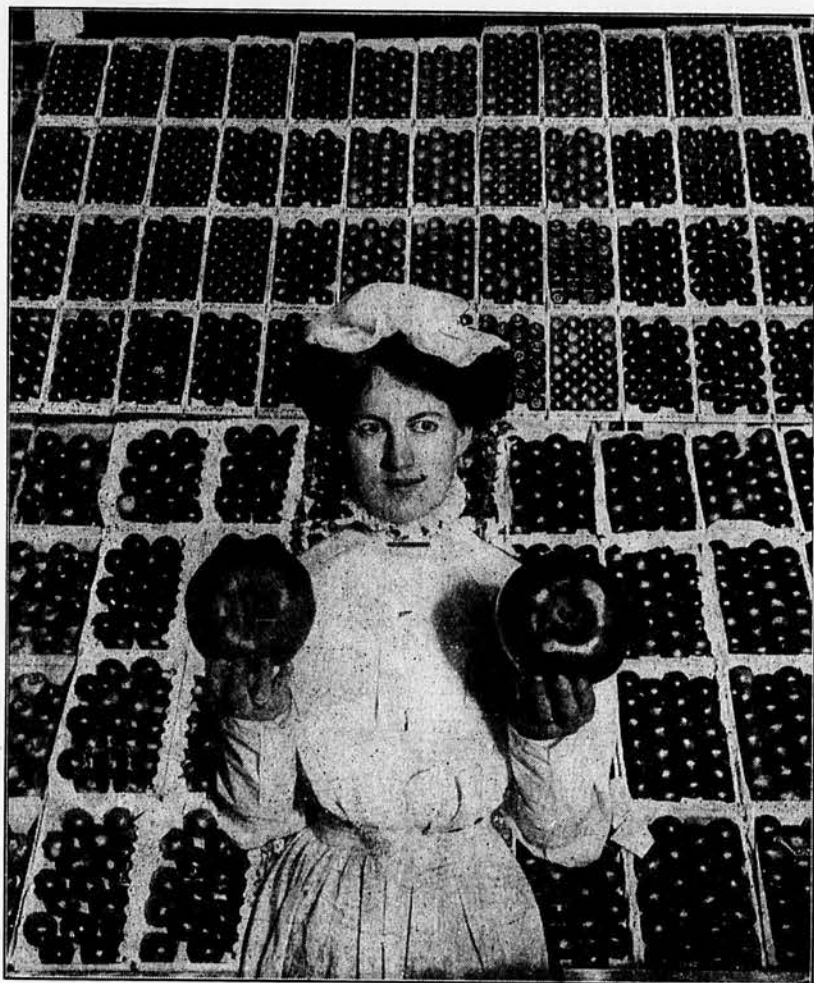
A remarkable record of production is that of Adelaide of Beechlands 168699. She was dropped March 16, 1902, her sire being Stoke Pogis of Prospect 29121, a bull now having 12 daughters in the Register of Merit, and her dam is Adelaide's Daughter 129440, who, in private test, has a record of 14 pounds 11½ ounces butter in 7 days. Adelaide of Beechlands has a record of 435 pounds 4.7 ounces fat, 8,363 pounds 12-4-5 ounces milk, in a year's authenticated test ended June 30, 1905, and was entered in Class A, Register of Merit, on this record and a score of 88½ per cent of the perfect scale of points given her by Prof. Jas. Withycombe. Her year's test just finished was begun November 25, 1907, at the age of 5 years 8 months, and closed November 24, 1908, conducted as was her other year's test, under the supervision of the Oregon agricultural experiment station. During the 366 days of the test her production was as follows:

RECORD OF ADELAIDE OF BEECHLANDS.

Date	No. Days	Lbs. Milk	Per Ct. Fat	Lbs. Fat In Milk
Nov. 25-30, '07.	6	226.8	4.398	9.974664
December, '07.	31	1,420.6	4.664	64.836184
January, '08.	31	1,436.6	4.649	66.787534
February, '08.	29	1,310.7	4.958	64.918971
March, '08.	31	1,374.6	5.386	74.035956
April, '08.	30	1,340.7	5.249	70.373843
May, '08.	31	1,418.3	5.446	77.240618
June, '08.	30	1,343.6	5.38	72.285680
July, '08.	31	1,310.7	5.132	67.265124
August, '08.	31	1,306.4	6.051	79.050264
September, '08.	30	1,228.4	6.217	76.369628
October, '08.	31	1,124.7	6.622	74.477634
Nov. 1-24, '08.	24	730.0	7.124	52.005200
		366	15,572.1	849.620800

Her average percentage of fat for the year was 5.456, and the fat is equivalent to 999 pounds 8.9 ounces butter 85 per cent fat.

Adelaide of Beechlands was served March 12, 1908, so was carrying a calf during the greater part of the year. During her test she was fed 942 pounds bran, 638 pounds crushed oats, 268½ pounds oil meal, 1,425 pounds cut alfalfa hay, 1,646 pounds clover hay, 1,208 pounds carrots and 7,445 pounds kale, and was five months in pasture.



Wolf river apples grown at Wenatchee, Wash. The apple in the girl's right hand weighed 39 ounces and measured 17½ inches in circumference. The one in her left hand weighed 34 ounces and measured 20 inches. Let us hear from Kansas orchards.

Awakening to Forest Preservation

AMERICAN FORESTRY PASSES EXPERIMENTAL STAGE—IS NOW READY TO DO SOMETHING.

"In the last ten years," says the book of the Department of Agriculture for 1907, "forestry has advanced in this country from an almost unknown science to a useful, growing profession. In that time the number of technically trained foresters has increased from less than a dozen to over 400. Ten years ago there was not a single forest school in the country. Now there are several professional forest schools which rank with those of Europe, and a score more with courses in elementary forestry whose usefulness is steadily growing. Forest lands under management have grown from one or two tracts to many, aggregating 7,000,000 acres, scattered through 39 States. The National Forests have increased from 39,000,000 acres, practically unused and unprotected, to 100,000,000 acres, used, guarded, and improved both in productiveness and accessibility. The number of States which have State forests has increased from 1 to 10; and of those which employ trained foresters from none to 11. The membership of forest associations has increased from 3,000 to 15,800. Ten years ago, except for a few of the foremost botanists, European foresters knew more about American forests than did the people of this country. In Europe they were then using preservatives to prolong the service of beech ties, and so adding from twenty to forty years to their life. Here, on the other hand, scarcely a treated tie had been laid, though there are now 60 treating plants, 27 of which treat ties exclusively, and an engineer who recently returned from Europe reports that both in size and mechanical perfection the treating equipment of this country is ahead of any to be found abroad.

And yet American forestry has not only safely passed the experimental stage and got ready to do something. Action, immediate and vigorous, must be taken if the inevitable famine of

wood supplies is to be lessened. We are now using as much wood in a single year as grows in three, with only twenty years' supply of virgin growth in sight. Only the application of forest knowledge with wisdom, method, and energy, in the next ten years, can prevent the starving of National industries for lack of wood."

TIMBER A PROFITABLE CROP.

"The growing of timber as a farm crop has gained a permanent place in American agriculture. Each time a thrifty farmer sees a neighbor cutting a supply of fence posts and obtaining, out of the same stock, enough firewood to pay for the work, or selling on the stump a quantity of saw timber, the product of a farsighted investment of fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years ago, he realizes more keenly the importance of the wood crop. A farm without a good woodlot is incomplete.

"Where the rainfall is heavy, the woodlot can be maintained on land not the best for other purposes, while in a region where good land must be selected it is the opinion of experienced men that the trees pay for the ground they occupy in protection to the farmstead, the orchard, or adjoining fields. With the shelter of a windbreak, less feed is required to winter stock, danger to an orchard from late frosts is reduced, and the comfort of the home, as well as its beauty, is greatly increased. Indeed, some owners have estimated the value of good groves at \$1,000 an acre, on the ground that the value of their property is increased to that extent by the trees. Where the forest has been given attention the returns have yielded a net profit of \$4, 6, and \$10 per acre. In every State a share of the farm can be devoted to growing

timber with a profit in some cases nearly or quite equal to that obtained from agricultural crops. In addition, protection, the convenience of having farm repair materials at hand, and increase of farm values are secured.

"That forest planting is increasing is evident from the increased demand for planting material. One nurseryman last spring shipped 400,000 jack pine seedlings to Nebraska alone. One order for 10,000 was for planting in the vicinity of the Brunner plantation in Holt County, an example of successful forest planting which has been of high educational value. The Government nursery at Halsey has also been most helpful in determining the adaptability of conifers for planting on sandy soils in Nebraska and adjacent States.

"The State University of Illinois, at Urbana, has an interesting experimental plantation, and the State Normal School at DeKalb has more recently established one.

"Nebraska has begun to reap the fruits of early forest work, and the past year has manifested that many of the apparent failures of former years were in reality important lessons in the selection of proper species and methods of planting under peculiar conditions. The number of students in the different courses of forestry in the University of Nebraska shows a healthy growth. In addition to the regular courses a special course is given for public school teachers, and during the year a course for advanced students and courses of lectures on silvics and State forest policy have been inaugurated. The permanent equipment of the department of forestry has been enlarged, and now includes, among other additions, a forest herbarium, a large col-

lection of wood specimens, and a portable sawmill for practical demonstrations upon the timber grown by provident farmers of that vicinity.

"In Iowa the professor of forestry at the State College carries on experiments and State work. Among the problems now under consideration are the improvement of planted groves and natural woodlots, the determination of what are the most valuable species for general woodlot planting, the best methods of planting and handling the woodlot, and the development of simple methods of preservative treatment which can be carried out economically by the farmer.

"Since the establishment of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, in West Central Kansas, a series of experiments have been begun, in the very center of the Plains region, of growing young trees according to various cultural methods on upland and bottomland on a scale large enough to lend authoritativeness to the results. The State forestry stations at Ogalala and Dodge City are directing their chief efforts to the distribution of young trees in the westernmost counties.

"As a result of cooperative forest studies in the Ozark region of Southern Missouri and Western Arkansas, between the State of Missouri and lumber companies on the one hand and the Forest Service on the other, one large lumber company which controls in the aggregate four billion feet of standing timber has begun the application of forest management to its holdings."

The article, from which the above are excerpts, gives a brief summary of recent achievement in forestry in the United States, a list of forest laws passed in 1907, and a directory of State forest laws, forest associations, and forest schools. It has been printed as a separate reprint, and can be had free upon application to the Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE DAIRY RATION

By C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairying, Missouri Agricultural College.

The ordinary pasture grasses, especially blue grass, when in the growing stage contain the proper proportion of nutrients to enable a dairy cow to produce the maximum amount of milk of which she is capable. The winter ration, on the other hand, is liable to have these nutrients out of proportion. This is one point wherein common sense falls far short of continuing the summer conditions throughout the winter. The feeding of a ration not properly balanced is one of the most common mistakes made on the average farm in the corn belt on account of the usual abundance and cheapness of corn and corn fodder.

Many farmers have corn fodder and timothy hay for roughness and practically nothing in the way of grain but corn. From such a selection of feeds it is impossible to make a ration that supplies the necessary nutrients for heavy production of milk. It is possible to make a fairly good ration using these feeds for roughness but it is only possible to do so by buying large quantities of mill feeds that are rich in protein. The thing for the farmer to do is to raise the feeds he requires on his own farm, as far as possible, and it is possible to produce practically all that is needed to make a balanced ration. The place to begin in considering the feeding of an animal is always with the roughness, since the character of the roughness determines to a large extent the kind of grain it is advisable to feed.

The cheapest source of protein is in leguminous hays, including clover, alfalfa and cow pea. If an abundant supply of any one of these hays are on hand, the problem of making an economical balanced ration is very much simplified. The use of these hays makes it unnecessary to buy any large quantities of bran, oil meal or cottonseed meal for ordinary dairy cows, and makes it possible that the principal grain used be corn, which usually is our cheapest grain. Even

cow pea or alfalfa hay alone, with corn for grain, makes a fairly good ration for an ordinary dairy cow, and such a ration could be substituted with good results for that of timothy hay and corn fodder. When hay is purchased, it is always best to purchase one of the kinds mentioned, as the price is about the same, or lower than that of timothy, which is far inferior as a milk producing food. If any hay is to be sold from the farm it should be timothy hay and not clover or cow pea hay.

The third summer condition, which we desire to continue throughout the winter, is that of a supply of succulent feed. By the term succulent feed is meant feed having that property possessed by green grass. Such feed has a value outside of the actual nutrients it contains on account of its favorable effect upon the digestion of the animal. There are two methods in use for supplying this succulent feed during the winter season. One is the use of root crops and the other the use of silage.



Leda Hartzog Twisk 6th's Queen 69468 H. B. Testing 395.2 pounds milk and 13,906 pounds butter fat in seven days, and 1,618.7 pounds milk for month of November, 1908. Owned by F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., who has a number of other A. R. O. cows in his East Side herd.

In some parts of the world the use of root crops is almost universal, and is the solution of the problem. In this state the use of silage is far more practical, however, than the use of root crops, and for that reason it is recommended exclusively for this purpose.

The following rations supply the necessary material to produce milk economically. If the cow will not give a good flow of milk in the early part of the milking period and when fed a liberal amount of one of these rations, it indicates she is not adapted by nature to be used as a dairy cow and should be disposed of. The amounts given are considered about right for the cow giving from twenty to twenty-five pounds of milk a day. For heavy milking cows these rations would have to be increased, especially in the grain, and for light milking cows the grain should be decreased. In making up these rations it is designed that the cow be given all the roughness she will eat and sufficient amount of grain to furnish the proper amount of digestible material. It is not designed that these rations should be sufficient or best adapted for cows that are being fed for making records, which a very maximum production is desired regardless of expense.

SOME GOOD DAIRY RATIIONS.

	Pounds.
Clover hay	20
Corn	5 to 6
Bran or oats	3 to 5
Clover hay	20
Corn and cob meal	6 to 9
Gluten or cottonseed meal	2
Alfalfa or cow pea hay	10
Corn fodder	10
Corn	7 to 9
Bran	2
Alfalfa or cow pea hay	15 to 20
Corn	8 to 12
Corn silage	10
Clover hay	12
Corn	5
Bran	4
Corn silage	20
Alfalfa or cow pea hay	15
Corn	8 to 10

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED

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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.



It is officially estimated that the value of exports from the United States to other countries for the calendar year 1908 exceeds the value of imports for the same period by \$650,000,000. Where is this money?

The eighth annual meeting of the Nebraska State Agricultural Association is scheduled for January 18-23, 1909, at University Farm and School of Agriculture, Lincoln. The advance program provides for a week of opportunities for those who attend.

From Chicago comes the interesting news that Dick Lee, the well-known cattle salesman, has joined forces with his brother, Thomas B. Lee, as manager and head cattle salesman at Chicago of the Lee Live Stock Commission Co., a strong and rapidly growing house. Both brothers are to be congratulated.

The thirty-eighth annual report of the Kansas City stock yards, prepared by E. E. Richardson, shows the following receipts during the year 1908: Cattle, 2,154,338; calves, 303,789; hogs, 3,715,109; sheep, 1,640,542; horses and mules, 56,335; total car loads, 141,943. The receipts of cattle were exceeded in 1905, 1906, and 1907. The receipts of calves, of hogs, and of sheep were the greatest of the record. The total car loads were exceeded in 1907. Taken by months, the receipts of 1908 were greatest for cattle, calves and sheep in September; for hogs in January; for horses and mules in February.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MILKING MACHINES.

The problem of milking by machinery has been carefully studied at the Nebraska experiment station. The experimental work began with the installation of machines in October, 1906. The work and the results are described in detail in Bulletin No. 108, issued December 7, 1908. The conclusions arrived at are stated succinctly as follows:

1. Heifers in their first lactation apparently give better results by machine milking than do aged cows that

have been accustomed to hand milking for one or more years.

2. Some cows are not adapted to machine milking.

3. Alternate hand and machine methods of milking have a detrimental effect upon the milk flow.

4. Manipulation of the udder is absolutely necessary in some instances before all the milk can be drawn by the machine.

5. One man operating one machine can milk about the same number of cows per hour as one man milking by hand.

6. It was found in this test that only 30 minutes was saved by one man operating three machines in place of two when sixty cows were milked. This saving of time would not balance the lack of thorough work when the operator was using three machines. It was found that two machines in the hands of one operator insured the most satisfactory work.

7. Two men operating four machines can practically do the work of three men milking by hand.

8. One operator with two machines can milk between ten and eleven cows per hour, and two operators with four machines about twenty-one cows per hour.

9. It was found necessary to thoroughly wash and boil the milking machine parts after each usage, in order to produce milk with as low a bacterial content as that resulting from careful methods of hand milking.

10. Washing the machines at irregular intervals or simply drawing water through them will increase the bacterial content of the milk even above poor methods of hand milking.

11. The man operating the milkers must thoroughly understand the care and management of dairy stock. He should also be persistent in the attention to details in order to obtain the best results.

12. From these studies it would appear that the milking machine is fitted for large herds rather than small ones, and we believe it would be impracticable to install them where fewer than thirty cows are milked the year round.

These unbiased statements are less encouraging than the majority of dairymen could have wished. But of all things honest reports of experiments of this kind are most desirable.

The cost of a milking machine outfit with three machines is given as \$493.43. The cost of repairs and supplies for two years was \$88.97. Further remarks are unnecessary at this time.

PROFESSOR KING'S RESEARCHES FOR A PREVENTIVE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

The Kansas experiment station has issued bulletin No. 157 entitled Studies on Hog Cholera and Preventive Treatment, by Walter E. King, bacteriologist. The bulletin gives a careful review of work done in the quest for a means of preventing the terrible losses from hog cholera. While giving full credit for the investigations of others Professor King devotes the bulletin entirely to his own experiments and the interpretation of the results. The bulletin went to the printer in November. It mentions extensive experiments still in progress in various parts of Kansas. Though quite technical, the descriptions of experiments may be fairly well understood by persons of ordinary education.

Throughout the bulletin there is manifested conscientious regard for conservatism and accuracy of statement.

The investigations described point to the production of a protective serum which is to be introduced into the circulation of the hog with a view of making him immune from cholera.

The serum is prepared by injecting hog cholera virus into the circulation of a horse. If done with proper precautions as to amount of virus used this does not seriously affect the horse. But after a few hours blood may be drawn from the horse and a serum obtained therefrom in which the virulence of the hog cholera virus is attenuated to such a degree that it may be injected into the circulation of the hog without producing other apparent effect than a slight fever which soon subsides. This fever, however, is a modified hog cholera which makes its subject immune from the real hog cholera, such as vaccination with cow pox makes the human subject immune from small pox.

In the experimental work it was found that when the blood was drawn

from the horse within too short a time after the injection of the hog cholera virus, the effect of injecting it into the circulation of the hog was to produce a dangerous type of hog cholera, while if too long a period elapsed between the introduction of the virus into the circulation of the horse and the withdrawal of the blood, the virus became so attenuated as to afford insufficient protection of the hog against hog cholera.

There seems to be little room for doubt of the correctness of Professor King's plan of operation. Further experimentation should determine all necessary details for the preparation and safe use of this method of protecting swine from the plague which sweeps away millions of dollars worth of hogs every year.

A plan of obtaining an attenuated virus from the blood of the hog has been the subject of considerable experimentation. If successful this plan must always have the disadvantage of great expense on account of the small amount of blood that can be furnished by a hog. The horse, however, has much blood and can furnish a properly attenuated serum at comparatively little cost.

The KANSAS FARMER and all swine growers will watch with interest the further researches of Professor King and of all others who are seeking an effective and practical preventive of hog cholera.

EXPERIMENTATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF KANSAS HARD WINTER WHEAT.

Growers of hard winter wheat in Kansas have observed a tendency to the production of grains having a light yellow color. The importance of this observation is emphasized by the fact that wheat containing a considerable percentage of "yellow berries" tests lighter and grades lower and brings a smaller price than samples having little if any of these objectionable grains.

In a series of investigations carried on at Manhattan by Professors Roberts and Freeman and reported in Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 156, it is shown that these "yellow berries" are really inferior to the red on account of containing lower percentages of protein.

With this knowledge the investigators entered upon an inquiry to ascertain the causes that lead to the production of yellow berry in wheat. It was found that the climate has much influence. After an exhaustive examination of the effects of climate in various factors the investigators serve up their conclusions of this part of the inquiry as follows:

"It becomes clear that the rapidity of growth in general, including the time of coming into head and of reaching final maturity, as well as the percentage of yellow berry produced, are the resultants of at least several combined seasonal factors of which the most important are those which obtain in the spring. The length of time duration for the autumn growth, as determined by the date of planting, and the climatic factors of the fall vegetative period, are merely of underlying importance as deciding the stage of growth and the general condition of the plants on their resumption of activity in the spring. If we attempt to interpret the effect of these combined influences in terms of the rapidity of growth of the plants and of the ripening of the grain, and to correlate them with the percentage production of yellow berry, we shall find, as previously stated, that the prevalent idea that slow ripening is correlated with high percentages of yellow berry is apparently justified by the data collected from our wheat cultures for 1906-'07, when the total averages for the two years are compared.

"When, however, the data for the different varieties within a given season are considered, this rule does not hold. Now, since it is improbable that influences that would operate as between different seasons to bring about such a result would fail to operate in a given season, there must therefore be other factors, or combination of factors, which complicate the results, and which are not analyzable without taking into consideration data with reference not alone to climatological conditions but also to the hereditary tendencies of the varieties concerned."

The second part of the bulletin is devoted to an inquiry into the influence of heredity in the production of yellow berry. Several considerations lead the investigators to the following observations:

"It is certain that the yellow berry is an inferior type of kernel, and is not unreasonable to suppose the strains comparatively free from a tendency to produce such grains might exist, just as, by analogy, strains of families have been found, of various economic plants, whose cell characters render them immune to the attacks of certain species of fungi which ordinarily beset the species."

"Manifestly, the elimination of yellow berry by such a method wholly dependent upon the extent which the yellow berry is distinctly a heritable product, and not a fluctuating variation common to all strains of glutenous wheats grown under certain seasonal conditions. That the appearance of yellow berry in hard wheats is indeed a phenomenon in which the climatic conditions play an important part has long been recognized.

"Nevertheless, that the appearance of the yellow berry is by no means due to climatic factors alone is proven by the following facts:

"Among our mass-variety cultures those wheats were examined which were planted side by side on the same day, and which ripened on the same date. Among these, the percentages of yellow berry were found to vary widely."

Following these observations the authors of the bulletin present a detailed account of their experimental work to determine, if possible, methods of breeding wheat for the elimination of yellow berry. Incidentally they prove the efficacy of the pedigree method of producing strains of wheat with considerably reduced tendency to produce the undesirable grains.

Important auxiliary results obtained in the course of the experiments are reported on the progeny hard and soft grains as follows:

"1. The hard grains planted in 1906 were much heavier than the soft ones."

"2. The yields from the heavy grains were greater than those from the lighter, softer kernels."

It is stated that:

"The results as to yield are in accordance with those usually obtained from similar tests, and are probably due to the fact that large, heavy seeds contain more reserve food material, enabling the plants to start more vigorously than those from lighter and smaller grains."

Careful consideration of the results of the two years' experimentation enables the authors to say that the tendency to produce yellow berry is more pronounced in some strains of wheat than in others, and is "inheritable."

And further:

"In so far as this is the case, the yellow berry problem is one which is capable of being handled by the breeder with a view to the propagation of pure strains of wheat which may be found free from the yellow berry under all conditions. It therefore seems reasonable to hope that from a group of pure strains of pedigree wheats producing no yellow berry for two successive years—which we have—a race of wheat may be derived which will go entirely wide of this tendency to deterioration in the product. If the next few years' work confirms the results of the past two, the outcome, so far as the Kansas hard wheat interest is concerned, will be a distinctively valuable one."

"The results thus far, at all events, brilliantly demonstrate the fact that the pedigree system of cereal breeding is the only one whereby definite and permanent results may be effected in breeding improved races of the grains, since by the pedigree method alone can the improved strains be isolated and separated from those of inferior character."

The modesty with which these investigators describe their progress and their expectations is characteristic of the true scientist. KANSAS FARMER anticipates from their further work results of great value to the wheat growers of Kansas.

Well bred seed corn is worth more than it costs.

It is not too early to consider the matter of seed corn for the 1909 crop. Absolutely sound seed containing the maximum of vitality gives a good stand and a big crop when all conditions are favorable. When conditions are unfavorable the results produced by the best seed may differ from the results from ordinary seed to the extent of half of the crop. Those who have not the best cared for seed corn will do well to buy.

OR STUBBS' POSITIONS.

Inaugural address delivered at the Peoria Auditorium on Jan. 11, R. Stubbs dwelt with pardonless upon the record made by in the early days and with upon the responsibilities a Kansas people of the pres- Plunging into social ethics rnor gave conclusions rather ment when he said: foundation for the greatest wealth in the Union has al- en laid. The material neces- build a superstructure is jus- ality, patriotism, intelligence astry. There is a constant for supremacy in progress at the land. Kansas should tain the principle that men more than property. The property must be kept invio- the rights of persons must be aced before the law. Man- womanhood, noble charac- ideals, service to humanity ine love of country are the measure of success and nec- alifications to a respectable society. Faithful, honest ser- the commonwealth is of more ce to the public than the ac- on of wealth."

ating the importance of ed- the governor declared: y and crime travel hand in illiteracy and ignorance. c school system costs many of dollars every year, but it infinitely more than the cost; greatest safeguard of a re- the key which unlocks the progress, prosperity and hap-

ry in public affairs on the persons in office is likely red by the chief executive e: ame standard of integrity and and the same sound business st be applied to the manage- public and private business o pay political debts out of e treasury under the guise of o men who neither work nor ny valuable service to the a crime in morals and should w."

a shock to the old-time politi- contained in declarations like half of the inaugural address ot to public service corpor- with especial reference to ation. The first proposition n is that, "Every public util- d be compelled by law to fur- same quality of service at price to all patrons alike."

al valuation of railroads was d. This was coupled with the at that the earnings of rail- and all public utilities must ly cover operating expenses, y, maintenance, reasonable in- charges for capital invested, rplus should be set aside each rous year to protect the prop- maintain the service during unprofitable times.

part of the discussion of pub- lies the governor took up the delays," through the instru- of injunctions. He advocat- prompt determination of ques- at come before the courts and the position taken by Pres. t in his recent message to

the enforcement of the prohibi- the new governor left no doubt his intention to sustain cy of Attorney General Jack- to use the authority of the tration in maintaining the dig- the law and in securing its rig- rement against all persons late it and against all officers lect to perform their full duty law's enforcement.

s message to the legislature rnor calls the attention of makers to twenty-seven speci- cts. These are Public Utili- od Roads, the Tax Law, Bank- s, Corporation Law, City Com- Government, Bank Guaratee, ger Rates and Free Transpor- Anti-Lobby, Liquor Legislation, Laws, School Books, Labor Primary Election Law, Pure Tuberculosis, Forestry, Reap- ment, Consolidation of Boards, ebt, Reference Library Bureau, ection, Campaign Expenses, ssing, Special Legislation, and y.

suggestions on Economy will rrsed by those who feel the of December 20 each year.

me of prosperity the tendency rds extravagance in public as a private affairs. This ten-

dency should be repressed. Kansas has ample means for every wise and necessary purpose but not one cent to waste or squander. You will be besieged by political hangers-on for petty places around the Legislature where the pay is good and the work is naught. The Legislature of 1905 took determined ground to rid the pay roll of all useless employees. I doubt not you can do still better, without the least impairment of legisla- tive efficiency. The money which you appropriate belongs to the Kansas tax payers and you should watch its expenditure as carefully as prudent men watch their own expenditures."

These admonitions should apply to other appropriations as well as to those for the benefit of hangers-on about the legislative halls.

ERADICATING DISEASES OF ANI- MALS.

From the report of the bureau of animal industry it appears that the federal meat inspection service now covers five-ninths of the animals slaughtered for food in the United States. During the past year almost 54,000,000 animals were inspected at slaughter, out of which number 175,000 were entirely condemned and 700,000 partly condemned. The close records kept show that tuberculosis was the cause of condemnation in more than three-fourths of the cases. This represents a great economic loss. It is estimated that in this and other ways the stock raisers of the country lose annually fourteen mil- lion dollars from this disease, and it is increasing. The bureau believes that this loss is useless and may be prevented, and well-developed plans have been prepared to prevent it by tracing the infection to its sources, destroying the diseased animals and breeding none but healthy animals. If the money is provided by con- gress, and if the states cooperate, the day is not far distant when tubercu- losis among animals will not figure in the annual loss causes. In the mat- ter of eradicating sheep scab the bu- reau has made gratifying progress, re- moving from quarantine the states of Idaho, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and large parts of North and South Dakota, while in the twelve states and territories remaining in quarantine, the disease has been so reduced as to lead to the belief that all but Califor- nia may be removed from quarantine within a few years. In eradicating the southern cattle tick, as the work goes farther south it becomes more expensive and less productive of large results in territory freed. In about three years 65,000 square miles have been rid of the pest, and with con- gress and the states cooperating it is hoped that the South may within some years be relieved of the losses and inconvenience it is now subjected to in the lack of markets for its cat- tle.

The newly elected Governor of Kan- sas, W. R. Stubbs, succeeded Govern- or E. W. Hoch on Monday, January 11. The other state officers are their own successors.

The Kansas Legislature is now in session. This is a busy time for the members. The new member uses most of the 50-day session in "getting onto the ropes."

WITH THE PUBLISHERS

The first issue in February, or the issue for February 6, will be the Annual Poultry Special issue of KANSAS FARMER. The publishers expect to make it a very valuable issue for all who are interested in poultry. And it will be an attractive issue. Too. The four cover pages will be printed in two colors, with an appropriate illustration on the front page from an original drawing by Albert T. Reid. We want the help of our readers who are specially interested in poultry to make the special issue just as good as possi- ble. Will you not help? You can help especially by sending in brief, tim- ely, practical articles on poultry subjects. And we can use good poultry il- lustrations, a limited number of them. Articles or illustrations intended for this Poultry Special must be in our hands not later than January 25.

KANSAS FARMER folks, in the office and out on the road, are working all the time to increase the circulation of this paper, and we are succeeding. It is quite natural for the publishers of KANSAS FARMER to cherish the idea that every farmer in Kansas, or at least every progressive farmer, should be a reader of this paper. We cannot ourselves reach all of them. But our readers can reach many whom we cannot reach. Many of our good friends are frequently telling their neighbors about KANSAS FARMER, and many new subscribers are obtained in this way. We would be lacking indeed if we did not appreciate this kind of help. We do appreciate it, and take this occasion to express our appreciation. If you who read this have not told your neighbors and friends about the merits of KANSAS FARMER, will you not do so? And remember that if you will send us actual subscriptions we are willing and anxious to remunerate you liberally for securing such subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER. Write us about our special proposition. We do not mean by this that we want you necessarily to devote all, or a large part, of your time to this work, but that you secure new subscribers for us from time to time as you have opportunity. We have openings, however, for men and women who can devote most, or all, of their time to the work of taking subscriptions. Others are making good money in doing this work. If you are interested will you not write us about it at once?

KANSAS FARMER is proud of the fine line of high class advertisers whose announcements appear in this week's issue. We are proud of the number of them, and even more of the character of the advertising. You will find no fake medical, mining nor speculative advertisements in KANSAS FARMER. The advertising in KANSAS FARMER is believed to be as "clean as a hound's tooth." We take special pains to see that it is so, and are all the time making a sacrifice of money in the effort to keep our advertising col- umns clean. Readers of KANSAS FARMER can deal with our advertisers in confidence. We have already told our readers of the recently adopted pol- icy to reject all medical advertising.

Among the contracts for medical advertising canceled last month was one for \$800. This advertiser is as good as gold financially, but the sacrifice of the \$800 did not deter us from asking the advertiser to cancel the adver- tising, in pursuance of our policy to carry none of it. We do not believe that absolutely all medical advertising is bad, but nearly all of it is so, and the publishers of KANSAS FARMER are not willing to take the responsibility of deciding whether any particular piece of medical advertising is free from objection.

EARLIEST NEWS OF BEST 200 RECIPES SPRING SUITS FREE!

If you want to know what is cor- rect in suits for spring before every one else does, write us. Our suits are coming in, and we will be ready to fill your orders, or show them if you come to the store in a week or two. The first suits are always the best. Tell us your size, and the price you would pay, so that we can help you to get the prettiest suit you ever had, at an economical price.

Kansas Mail Order Service, Topeka, Kansas.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME. \$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during sparetime; taught in simplest English; Diplomas granted; positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

THE ENTERPRISING HOUSE-KEEPER. A famous book of tested, economical recipes and illustrated kitchen helps, published to sell at 25c. We will send it free. Just send your name and address, The Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pa., 2211 N. American St., Phila. Makers of the famous Enterprise Meat and Food Chop- pers; Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Cold Handie Sad Irons, etc.

Don't Lose Sight of This Snap. 225 acres level bottom land, 3 miles from Clay Center, Kan., 25 acres pasture, 20 acres meadow, 6 acres alfalfa, balance good plow land, 65 acres of growing wheat, 7 room dwelling almost new, good cellar, granary and corn crib with driveway, frame barn, good well and mill, good bearing orchard, 1/2 mile to school, R. F. D. This farm will stand investigation, no better soil in the state. Price \$18,000. NORDSTRUM-HEUSTED REALTY CO., Clay Center, Kan.

STILL WINNING

We won at Atchison December 29 to January 2, on four entries in Barred and White Rocks, 1st and 3d Barred Rock pullet, 1st White Rock pullet score 95, 2d White Rock hen. We are now booking orders for eggs from egg layers and winners. We have a limited number of breeders at right prices.

Smith & Knopf, R. 2, Mayetta, Kan.

DID YOU EVER THINK OF BUYING A PIANO?

You Try the Piano in the Home Before You Pay Me One Cent

I want to explain in full my proposition by which every reader of this paper can secure a beauti- ful, high-grade piano, if they have any desire or ambition to possess one. I know there are many homes that should contain a piano but do not. I know that you hesitate about buying a piano from an agent when you know that notwithstand- ing his statements, you are giving him, as well as several others, a big profit on the instrument. I sell direct to the customer, no agent's profits to pay. I place the piano in your home for trial as long as is necessary for you to be fully satisfied as to its remarkable merits, before I ask you to pay me one cent. My offer is, beyond question the fairest and most liberal ever made.

SOLD DIRECT TO USER.



Don't Pay an Agent a Big Profit, Buy Direct from Manufacturer

I can save you money and turn- ish you a piano of which you will be proud of for many years. I will gladly send you full particulars, with beautiful book, illustrating the Kauffman Piano, free, on your request. The Kauffman is the ideal home piano in every respect. The tone is rich, full, sweet and refined, and is not excelled by any irrespective of price. The case designs are beautiful and artistic, and represent the very latest in piano construction. There is no reason why you should not have the satisfaction and enjoyment that comes through the possession of a beautiful piano. Write me right now for my free trial plan and handsome book on pianos. A postal card will do. Address as below.

E. M. Wallace, President, Kauffman Piano Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FARMERS EXCHANGE COLUMNS

Cattle.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—3 good bulls; calf, yearling, 3-year-old. Also 50 cows and heifers, registered, eligible to registry and high grades. Cows are bred. Prices reasonable. George C. Smith Ranch Co., Pawnee Station, Kan.

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

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

A SHORTHORN BARGAIN—Pride of Wayne 232531 and 6 spring bull calves of his get for sale. All from Scotch topped dams. Pride of Wayne is a splendid individual weighing 1900. Would exchange him. H. H. Hedderman, 710 Polk Street, Topeka, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—4 young bulls from 10 to 16 months old and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All inely bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Swine

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

WANTED TO TRADE—Nice P. C. male pig, September farrow, for one as good. Also one for sale. F. H. Barrington, R. D. 3, Sedan, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good yearling Poland China boar by champion Mischief Maker for \$20. Spring boars and gilts, \$15, bred sows cheap. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

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

Horses and Mules.

50 HEAD of pedigreed Duroc bred sows, mostly out of a son of Kant Be Beat, cheap. Charles Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE—One finely bred jack, 8 years old, black with white points. His get are fine. E. I. Johnson, Winfield, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—Black French draft stallion, registered, 10 years old, 1650 pounds, sound, sure; will guarantee every way; fine disposition, nice to handle. Three hundred for quick sale. A snap. Box 19, Wayne, Kan.

FOR SALE—One imported French draft stallion, color black, fine disposition, weight 1800, will sell at a bargain if taken before the season opens. For further information write Albert Monson, Stockholm, Kan.

Seeds and Plants.

WANTED TO BUY—Pop corn and sweet corn. State varieties and price per hundred pounds in sacks. Address, C. Hayes, 535 North Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kan.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS—If in need of choice farm and garden seeds ask for my catalogue. It tells about them. A postal will get it. T. Lee Adams, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

The rate for advertising in this department is low, only three cents per word each insertion. There is no more popular advertising than classifying advertisements. 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 with order.

Miscellaneous.

GENUINE CHINESE MONEY brought from China. Agents sample lot, 10 coins for 25c. D. E. Cone, Wallace, Kan.

COURTNEY'S Full Vamp Shoes wear longer, look better and are more comfortable. If your dealer can't or won't supply you write The Courtney Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Indian and old relics. All kinds. Madison Cooper, 410 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

HEDGE POSTS—Want to sell 20 car loads of hedge posts all sizes and all prices. W. H. Bitts, Melvern, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 colonies bees, extra strong with plenty stores. One colony \$5, 5 colonies \$20. J. M. Jims, Oskaloosa, Kan.

DODD & STRUTHERS, Des Moines, Iowa. Manufacturers of lightning rods that protect. Write for full information.

THE ANTI-KICKER will hold your cows' feet and her tail strictly quiet without harm. It is indispensable for breaking heifers. Drop a postal card to A. B. Smith, Topeka, Kan., and know all about it.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—One 12 h. p. traction engine; one four hole John Deere sheller; one feed grinder; one buzz saw; one 2-year-old high grade Norman stud, weight 1,200 pounds. A. L. Gifford, Eskridge, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—75 bbl. planifter roller mill, in first class repair, located in the wheat belt of Kansas. A fine opening for somebody that wants to go in the milling and grain business. Address Lock Box 757, Wichita, Kan.

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

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE—You can secure a copy of a book entitled "Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm" absolutely free, simply by writing to the Atlas Portland Cement Co., 30 Broad Street, New York City, and mentioning this paper. It is a very authentic work and is used by editors of agricultural papers.

Wild Birds.

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

Real Estate.

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

60 ACRES—Good improvements, well watered, close in, \$25 per acre. Good improved quarter, good location, 80 acres of wheat goes; price \$3,750. Write for farm list and map. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

Real Estate.

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

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

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

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

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

BARGAIN—160 acres, all fine bottom land, nearly all cultivated, 95 acres of wheat, all goes, 24 alfalfa, part fenced hog tight, 3 1/2 miles to town. Price \$9,600, \$2,000 cash, balance easy terms. All kinds and sizes, write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acre farm, new imp., price \$30 per acre; 150 acre farm, good imp., price \$30 per acre; 80 acre farm, good imp., price \$35 per acre. Close in and good bargains. KANSAS REALTY CO., Bern, Marion Co., Kan.

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

FOR SALE—Lots 422 and 424 Reno avenue, eight room house piped for gas, well, cistern, outbuildings, fruit and shade trees. Will sell this property on small monthly payments or exchange it for horses, cattle or land. Updgraft & Son, 29 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kas.

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

112 ACRE FRUIT FARM in Jefferson county, Kansas; 50 acres in cultivation, 4,300 apple trees, 2,500 bearing, 100 peach, 25 cherry trees, all bearing, good vineyard, good 8 room house, barn 30x40, windmill, 2 wells; 2 1/2 miles from town, one mile from school; R. F. D. and telephone. Price \$85 per acre. Alvin Griffiths, Ozawie, Kan.

WANTED—A buyer with some ginger, money and judgment, willing to purchase at once the biggest bargain in southeastern Kansas; 720 acres; 500 acres in cultivation, bottom land, now in corn, timothy, clover and alfalfa; this is alfalfa land; this farm is appraised this year for taxes at \$35 per acre; will take \$30 per acre if you take it at once. Call up over long distance phone or take train to our office. In all our experiences in farm lands this is one of the big bargains. Am going to advertise this until sold. We have inspected this and will make good loan on it. Waller & Holtz Realty Co., 307 Fidelity Trust Building, Kansas City, Mo.

628 ACRES—Three miles from town, one mile from switch, 120 acres under plow, 180 more could be cultivated, 40 acres of alfalfa, 70 acres big saw timber on level river bottom, first class improvements worth \$8,000, seven room house, stone barn for 12 horses, with mow and granary, stone cow barn 24x85, with mow for 100 tons of hay, granaries, cribs, scales, chicken house, milk house, wells, springs, and water works system; price \$40 per acre; will take smaller farm in exchange and carry \$10,000 on place. Bardwell & Bardwell, Manhattan, Kan.

Real Estate.

BARGAIN—60 acres good land in alfalfa. Good, full water-right, south line in city line, 100 yards to city cement walks, 300 yards to city school, 1/2 mile to best sugar factory, population 3,000, climate healthful. We have U. S. Naval Sanitarium. Price \$6,000. Terms and further particulars write owner, W. P. Morley, Las Animas, Arkansas Valley, Colo.

ARKANSAS—"Don't you wish you had bought when you were here before?" That's 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 you 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 pry you out. Also, fine timber lands. F. W. Houston, Stuttgart, Ark.

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

NORTH central Kansas lands—Write for new list just out, free. Best values in the state, quality considered. Address E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

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

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

IMPROVED eastern Kansas Farms—fine corn, wheat, clover, timothy, bluegrass pastures. You deal with farmers. State what you want first letter. Ben Newbold, Parker, Kan.

FARMS in the best part of Kansas. In size from 40 acres to 640 acres. Prices from \$25 up. Write for full particulars. Also choice city properties. J. P. Esslinger, Clay Center, Kan.

WILL YOU SELL land, farm, ranch, country or real estate improved or unimproved, new or second hand machinery, live stock, seeds, plants, patent, etc.? If so, send quick description, price, terms, references. Myrick Syndicate, Springfield, Mass.

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

Scotch Collies.

COLLIES from registered imported prize winning stock, any age. F. R. Clark, Sunnybrae Kennels, Bloomington, Ill.

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

SCOTCH COLLIES, sable with white markings. Also White Holland turkeys. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, 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.

COLLIE pups and bred bitches for sale. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

Fifty-seven Collie puppies just old enough to ship. Place your order early, so you can get one of the choice ones. WALNUT GROVE FARM, Emporia, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES of the very best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars address DEER LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KAN.

PIONEERS AND LEADERS
"THE OLD RELIABLE"

DIETZ LANTERNS
STANDARD SINCE 1840
Used by Three Generations
For Sale by All Hardware Dealers
R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, NEW YORK

FOR DRY FARMING USE
The TOPEKA PACKER
IT IS EQUAL TO AN INCH OF RAIN

Make Three Sizes
Sell direct to the farmer. Ask us about it.
Topeka Foundry Co.
Topeka, Kans.

BROWN FENCE
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Galvanized Spring Wire thickly galvanized. 150 styles as 15 to 35c per rod—We pay F.R.T.
Free sample and catalog.
The BROWN Fence & Wire Co.
Dept. 39 Cleveland, Ohio. **FREE**

Every farmer should name his farm. He should know that he is in business and that he and his farm are a business firm. Every farm should be known by its name just as a business man in the city operates his establishment under some fitting title. This matter of naming the farm is one that is growing all over the country. Many times, making a 10-mile drive, you will pass by farms on which are placed bulletin boards containing the name of the farm and the owner. To the farmers engaged in pure bred live stock it is very essential that their farms and herds be given a name. The secretary of one of the leading pure bred live stock records once stated to the writer that he would like to see every man's farm and herd given an appropriate name, and that every animal produced by the skill of the owner of the farm should bear in some form or other the name of the farm from which it was bred. Farmers who want their products to stand for honesty and high values could do no better than give their farm an appropriate name and stamp all products sold from the farm with this name. If the farmer is a stickler for high quality he can in no other way establish the desirable reputation than by having his business name upon all products sold making it his trade-mark. As an advertising feature there is nothing that will beat this method of establishing a reputation locally.

GOOD HARNESS AND SADDLES

SAVE 1-3 BY BUYING THEM AT WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER.
We use the very best material, good workmanship, and add just one reasonable profit. Prompt shipment. Prices always lowest. Large illustrated Catalogue FREE.
H. & M. Market Harness Shop, Box K-19, St. Joseph, Mo.

Hotel Kupper
Kansas City, Mo.
Centrally located in the business district.
Modern in every detail. Cafe of particular excellence.
European plan, \$1.00 per day and up.

48 IN. FENCE 29c
Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. FREE Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to Box 62, MASON FENCE CO., LEESBURG, O.
When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

DITTO FEED GRINDER

An honest mill sold in an honest way. Try it. Keep it if satisfied, if not, send it back at my expense. No money down. I trust you. The best and best grinder in the West. A few bushels of corn buys it. It saves twice its cost every year. Get my free catalogue.
G. M. DITTO, BOX 43, JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Kansas City Poultry Show.
The second annual exhibit of the Kansas City Fanciers' Association held in Kansas City this week is without doubt the best poultry show ever held in the West. The decided improvements which have been made nearly all varieties of standard fowls are here shown, and in all classes, at their best. According to the Implement Dealers occupying the ground floor of Convention Hall for their display, the poultry is held in the roof garden, which is well adapted for this purpose. The fowls are all exhibited in arm cooping placed in an artistic arrangement covering the entire hall. They are arranged in aisles on the east and west sides of the gallery at the south end around the balcony and next to the wall, leaving the aisle which is profusely decorated with Southern smilax, palms, these lanterns, and umbrellas, and through all this thousands of small electric lights twinkle, giving the show room a brilliant and attractive appearance which needs to be appreciated. A society event the poultry show taken second rank only to the show. At the initial show last more than 20,000 persons attended more than twice that number predicted for this year. It is worth going miles to see. Officers of the association are: Borgmann, president and superintendent; W. T. Stark, first vice-president; G. E. Tipple, second vice-president; P. H. DePree, secretary and treasurer. Judges of Poultry: W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; Chas. V. Keeler, Mac, Ind.; Thos. W. Southard, Kansas City, Mo.; A. O. Schilling, Chester, N. Y.

THE VARIOUS CLASSES.
The Barred Rocks are not exhibited in as large number as usual and birds exhibited are not as good as had expected to see. White Rocks have a strong class some good specimens are to be seen. Buff Rocks, one of the largest and competition is very keen, there shown many birds of unusual quality. The awards will be well deserved. The popular Rhode Island Reds, combs, are shown in a goodly number, and some very nice specimens are to be seen. The Orpingtons as usual are there in large numbers, but a prominent member, who last year did much to the White Orpington display at the show, has none of his birds on exhibition this year, which is to be regretted. However, the birds that are shown are not lacking in quality. The Wyandottes, always a great favorite, are well represented and the competition exceptionally strong. The Houdans are probably the largest class

and to win an exhibitor has to have something above the average. S. L. Wyandottes are second only to the Whites and they make a splendid showing. Here are to be seen some of the very best specimens ever seen in the West. They have quality to burn.

Buff Wyandottes are better than usual.

Partridge Wyandottes make a splendid showing, the first prize pullet is a wonder in shape and color with large open lacing. This breed is improving each year but we doubt if it will ever become a really popular breed.

Columbian Wyandottes are shown in larger numbers than last year and a decided improvement is shown over the quality of last year, competition being quite close. We are glad to notice in this class a decided improvement each year. They are fast gaining in popular favor and we predict a great future for this grand breed.

Partridge Cochins breeders have a fine display and we doubt if any other many real good specimens as are seen here.

Langshan breeders have a fair display.

The Mediterranean breeds are well represented but do not seem to have the quality as prominent as some of the other breeds.

Cornish and White Indians, while not a large class, yet some exceptionally fine specimens are shown. This breed is rapidly coming to the front and American fanciers are putting considerable energy into an effort to place them where they belong as one of the most popular and one of the very best table fowls, as well as good egg producers, in the whole standard. The exhibit has a number of as fine specimens has have ever been seen in the West. The second prize cock imported from Cornwall, England, was a wonder, being heavy boned, broad, deep, and low set giving one the impression of a tower of strength. This Cornish cock, although superior to the rest, was compelled to take second place owing to the bad condition of plumage which was badly broken in shipping.

White Indians have a nice display and while not as good as the Cornish a number of fine specimens are shown. First cockerel is exceptionally good in shape, size, and color, as is the third prize hen, undoubtedly the best White Indian in the show, but placed third for being practically devoid of comb.

The Houdans make the largest and best display ever made in the West. The crested varieties are not as popular as some of the so-called utility breeds, but it is well for the breeders to take note of the fact that Houdans are one of the utility breeds and when properly handled one of the very best. They will lay as many eggs as any breed recognized by the American Poultry Association. At the same time there are none better for the weight in the American Standard of Perfection. The Houdans exhibited here will make their presence felt in any Houdan class at any poultry show in America.

Light Brahmas, the grand old breed, are shown in small numbers, but what they lack in numbers they make up in quality, as some very high class Brahmas are shown. The first prize cock is an unusually fine specimen, having size, shape, and good white surface color free from brass, which is so often found in cock birds of this variety. He is also strong in hackle, wing, and tail.

Bantams were not shown in any great numbers nor do we find anything of exceptional merit. The Black Breasted Red have the best specimens.

Turkeys, ducks, and geese are well represented.

Keep Busy.

"Why do you work twenty-four hours a day?" asked the gas jet, sympathetically.

"Just to keep time from hanging heavily on my hands," ticked the clock.—Kansas City Times.

The Russian New Year.

"Russia is away behind the times in almost every way."

"Alas! yes. We, for instance, have had time to forget most of our splendid resolutions before the Russian with his old fashioned calendar gets to the swearing-off place."—Judge.

Duroc Jersey Bred Sows at Auction

Manhattan, Kans., Thurs., Jan. 28

40 HEAD OF THE STRICTLY USEFUL KIND 40

Eight tried sows, 10 fall yearlings and 22 last spring gilts. They are as well bred as any in the land and have been selected from 400 head. All bred for March and April farrow to our herd boar, White House King by the noted White Hall King; Geneva Chief by Big Chief's Son, one of the best Ohio Chief boar ever owned in Kansas; Attraction by Attractive Chief, the best boar Old Red Raven ever sired. The sows and gilts are by such boars as E's Kantbebeat by Red Raven and out of the great sow Foust's Pride by Kantbebeat; Geneva Chief; Wonder Mac by Mac's Pride; Orion Jr. by Old Orion; W. L. A's Choice and others of equal note. We have bought stock from some of the best herds of the country. We honestly believe now is a good time to buy and will appreciate your presence sale day. Write for catalog and either be with us sale day or send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care at Manhattan. Sale at farm one mile southeast of town. Breeders from a distance stop at Gillett Hotel.

SAMUELSON BROS.,

MANHATTAN, - - - KANSAS

L. R. Brady, Auctioneer.

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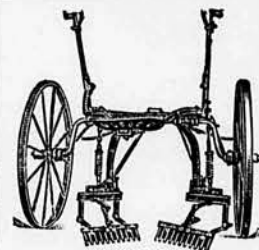


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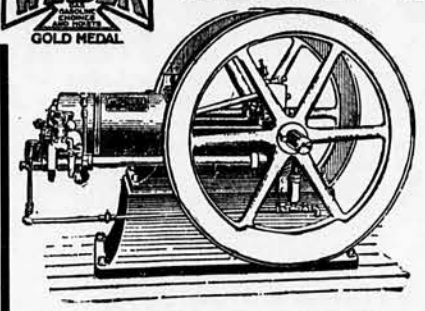
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HORTICULTURE

A Pruning Experience.

When to prune and how are points that have been variously discussed. It is evident that the ideas that prevailed when the old horticulturists of to-day were young in the business have been greatly modified. Even in Eastern journals we read of advocates of the "Western methods of low heads."

Franklin Brown of Iowa contributes to the Western Fruit-Grower some interesting experience as follows:

"Every theoretical fruit-grower has a pet idea in regard to pruning, and among those who are practically engaged in orcharding there is also much difference of opinion and many discussions have been waged as to the merits of different seasons as a time suitable for pruning different kinds of trees.

TIME TO TRIM.

"A practical fruit-grower has said the best time to trim apple trees is when you have time to do the work and a good sharp saw. There is more truth than fiction in this remark, and many orchards would be in better condition if their owners had faith in it. Many a man resolves to trim his trees in June, as he has been told that June is the proper month in which to trim them and that disaster will likely follow if he does the work at any other time. When June comes he is too busy plowing corn and can not get the time, and consequently the trees suffer. Another man intends to prune in March, but the weather is unfavorable so much of the time during that month that he has to utilize every single day for some other purpose. His trees are therefore untrimmed, and though he might do the work later in the season he does not do so, as he believes that March is the only month in which trees should be trimmed.

MARCH AND JUNE.

"We have trimmed trees in Central Iowa in March; we have also trimmed them in June with equally good results. The only practical difference seems to be that the March-trimmed trees send forth a much larger number of water sprouts, but no matter when the trimming was done we have always found it necessary to go along afterwards and rub these sprouts off. We would not hesitate to do the work at either time or between times, as we have generally found the best opportunity in March, or most of our work as been done at that time.

JULY AND LATER.

"Three years ago we had fifty acres

of apple orchard to trim. The work was planned for March, but was not done at that time. June was set as the date, but no work was done during that month. The question then arose as to whether to do the work later in the season or to wait until the next year, and as the trees needed pruning very badly we decided that they should be trimmed in July. The work was started about the 15th and finished about August 1. Many of the trees were about fifteen years old and had had very little trimming. It was found necessary to cut out many larger limbs growing toward the center of the trees and on the whole the trimming was quite a severe one. About thirty acres of the orchard consisted of trees from seven to ten years old, most of which had been trimmed two or three years after they were set out, but the heads were too full and too low. The trimming was done with an idea to raising the head and thinning it, taking into consideration the fact that the head would naturally separate to a great extent when the tree began to bear heavily.

SAW AND PRUNING SHEARS.

"The tools used consisted of a saw and pruning shears. The saw was used upon the larger limbs and the shears for anything up to one and one-half inches in diameter. The limbs were cut off square with the tree in each case and in conformity with our theory that the proper place to cut is neither close to the tree nor at the edge of the collar, but at such a point between the two that the wound would be covered with the least amount of growth; thus the cut was made at the edge of a narrow collar, but in case of a wide one the cut was made proportionately nearer the tree.

PAINT.

Every cut except those made in removing small twigs was covered with a thick paint made with Venetian red and linseed oil.

"The wounds made in trimming these trees did not check or crack, but soon began to heal over nicely and in no case has any evil effect become apparent. The trees have been more free from water sprouts than any others that we have trimmed, have borne well each year unless prevented by late frosts which destroyed the blossoms, and the orchard presents as fine and healthy appearance as any we have seen."

The Care of an Orchard.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like a little information, through the columns of your paper, in regard to pruning and caring for a young orchard. Does it hurt budded fruit trees to be pruned? One of my neighbors claimed it did hurt them and another said that it did not. Which is right? What kind of grass do you recommend for an orchard? O. J. DUNCAN. Coffeyville, Kan.

You have not given us very definite questions to answer regarding the care of your orchard, such as the age of the trees, kind of tree, and the location of the ground upon which your orchard stands. But be at rest regarding the pruning of budded trees. Any tree needs pruning, regardless of whether it is budded or a seedling. Since yours is a young orchard, your chief problem is to see that the trees are evenly headed, and that all dead, injured or interlacing branches are removed. Trim close to the limb or trunk with a sharp saw or knife, and cover the wound at once with some common lead paint.

Regarding cover crops for your orchard, our best results with the young orchards have been secured by keeping the ground cultivated during the early part of the season. About the middle of July we sow cow peas, soy beans, oats or rye. This is left on all winter to catch the snow, and is plowed under in the spring to act as fertilizer. When your orchard is older, say seven or eight years old, if you wish to seed it down we would recommend crimson topped clover or ordinary red clover, or common orchard grass.

If you desire additional information,

please state age and kind of trees, and we will be pleased to answer you further. J. C. CUNNINGHAM.

The Widow's Share in Kansas Real Estate.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you settle this question in law for me?

A man living in Illinois dies, leaving personal property in that state and real estate in Kansas. He has two heirs by his first wife. What share will his second wife, with no heirs, get out of his property? Lacon, Ill.

SUBSCRIBER.

Descent of personal property is governed by the laws of the state in which the person had his domicile at the time of his death. Descent of real estate, on the contrary, is governed by the laws of the state in which the land is situated. The laws of Kansas govern as to the real estate owned in this state at the date of the death of the man mentioned in the above inquiry. These laws provide that one-half of the property shall pass to the widow, in any case, and in case decedent left no children the widow is his sole heir. The fact that the children were born to a former wife does not affect the widow's right to half of the estate in Kansas.

What Style Drill is Preferable?

We find a wide difference of opinion even in the same neighborhood as to what style furrow opener is most preferred on a grain drill. One man will say that he prefers a shoe or runner, another a single disc, and still another a double disc. Sometimes a farmer makes a mistake and realizes it after using his drill. The Kentucky drill, manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., is an interchangeable grain drill. All that is necessary is to change the furrow openers—either style, single disc, double disc or shoe, interchanging on the same machine. It matters not what style drill a farmer prefers, or in what section of the world he lives, he can get a Kentucky Drill—"good as wheat in the mill"—that will do his work as it should be done. The feed is really the "heart" of a grain drill, and the Kentucky hasn't got heart disease. The furrow openers play an important part, because they make the seed trenches; therefore whatever type is selected the Kentucky can always be relied upon to make the most perfect seed trench. It is fully and freely guaranteed—nothing misleading about it—just plain English—a warranty that means protection to the purchaser. Send to the manufacturers for a copy of their Kentucky catalogue and any special information you may want. Then go to your implement dealer and tell him you want to see the Kentucky trill. Don't let the dealer put off a substitute on you, because it costs him less money. Remember there is a guarantee on the Kentucky that the manufacturers could not afford to make unless the Kentucky would do all they claim for it.

Demands for a state fair in Kansas with a state appropriation behind it are persistent. Favorable action on such propositions has not been had in the past. Contentions of aspirants for the honor of furnishing the grounds and entertaining the visitors have been the chief factor in defeating favorable action by the Legislature. It were well if Hutchinson, Wichita and Topeka would consent to provision for a state fair without conditions as to location; then let the location be selected by an impartial commission.

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The simplest, most durable, most economical of all Separators. Every result of the most dairy method. Holds World's Record for cleaning.
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is relied on by horsemen everywhere for Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, All Lameness, world's best known and surest horse remedy. All druggists \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5. Please substitute remedies Book, "Treatise on the free from druggist or write to

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Our new catalogue tells the story of the new Tubular "A" in a way that will interest you. Just send us a post card for Catalogue No. 165 and we will send it by first mail.
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29⁷⁵ FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN 29 CREAM SEPARATOR
A SEPARATOR THAT EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD
DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is guaranteed. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. Our catalogue enables you to do this at our expense. Write us a postal card or a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal 14 DAY TIME TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is doing the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturer of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. We are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when we sell with us. Not one single profit is paid anywhere between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue houses' and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our New Low Down AMERICAN Waist High Separator is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and some free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator.
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1119, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

The Public Hog Sale.

A public sale system of course has merits as well as its merits, and self worked on pure and straight principles it is one of the best to sell. But whenever the makers depart from common sense results follow. The public sale system the main is all right and is a way to sell. But the trouble is some men and the way they conduct their sales. Whenever we depart the way that banks, stores, farmers, etc., conduct their business, we go wrong.

The ultimate end of his hogship is a pork barrel, and his value there is the yard stick. The type that can reach the shortest time at the least cost, and with prolificacy, good health and constitution, with the most high priced meat as bacon, loin, hams, etc., is the best to tie to and is worth the most in breeding stock to the hog producer.

Personal opinions, prettiness or padded sales have no place in making pork for commercial uses. It matters not what a father or his father or grandfather, or that they were for that matter. What the common hog raiser wants is a practical, prolific hog, whether he be white or red. He may keep trying and that and get fooled a few times, but it's a hog to get dollars from and not a hog to put his dollars into.

There is only one way to conduct this business and that is to make it all practical and cut out the unreal. Deal in real hogs that stand on pork barrel merits, and not a strictly hog business and not the hot air boomerang method. We will have no need to decry prettiness. If there are men who wish to continue in this way we can do as we have been doing—give them a good hog alone and when they lose their "eye" the swapping of papers between themselves will soon wear the padded men out, and they will be forced to quit in disgust.

Common hog raisers are the backbone of the hog business and out West have been wise all the time to the sales and it seems the whole country is getting wise. In fact it looks as though the boom had collapsed, when articles from even the chief editors, lamenting and condoning their error. Just study the needs of your hogs. If they don't mature to around 250 pounds by November and December they don't have a good side, length and with a fairly good bone and are prolific and very healthy, go to some sale who has the kind that develop such size and pick out what you want and buy it. Don't get excited as to the price. Just remember there are only a few hogs worth over \$100 and thousands of them less, and either pay cash for what you buy or give a good bankable note. You expect to sell their products the same way and if you do this you will be all right. Your hogs will be all right and your credit will be all right and the whole hog business will be all right.

There are many issues that might be discussed as guarantees, honor, and pedigrees, etc., but the whole thing comes down to these indisputable facts: Deal in right hogs with right men and on right methods and you will be all right.

We sell annually 400 or more hogs through the public sale ring and have not a note on hand; we get the cash or its equivalent and feel satisfied with this method and have reasons to believe the majority of our customers are also, and further believe that the majority of the sales of the great West are conducted with the same satisfactory results.—H. C. Dawson's Sons, Endicott, Neb.

Value of Team of Draft Mares.

There is nothing on the farm that will pay a greater dividend for the investment than a good pair of draft brood mares. They will do as much work on the farm as any team and at the same time produce every year a colt each that will sell anywhere from \$75 to \$300. A pair of good Percheron or Shire mares could be made one of the most valuable acquisitions to any farm. One does not need to have a large farm to maintain a pair of good brood mares. Possibly no other demand for live stock at the present time is quite so strong as for draft horses. They have been commanding very good prices, for several years and the demand does not seem to be at all diminishing. Recently at Sioux City, Iowa, a sale of Percheron horses was held, all of which were American bred. Eighty Percherons were sold, most of which were two-year-olds, but in the lot was a number of yearlings, at the handsome average of \$460. Of course, these colts were sold from a breeding establishment but that does not signify that just as good ones cannot be bred and raised by any ordinary farmer. It was interesting to know that in connection with this successful sale seven head of young mares were purchased by a Kansas man. Mr. L. M. Bard, Marquette, Kan., the purchaser of these mares, will evidently reap a handsome reward on this investment in the next few years at the prices draft horses are now selling and the outlook for a continuous strong demand is flattering. The writer believes that nothing will pay better than a pair of pure bred draft mares. The wonder is why there are not more of them in the Southwest than there are.

What can be done in the way of raising colts from draft mares is plainly demonstrated by Mr. J. A. Gifford of Mitchell county, Kan. Mr. Gifford has two Percheron fillies that were foaled April 4 and 21, 1908, which at the age of six months weighed 885 and 970. These colts at the age of one month weighed approximately 325 pounds and at two months they weighed 475 pounds and at three months 600 pounds. It is easy to calculate what such fillies will sell for at the present time, or a year from now. Of course, the weight attained by Mr. Gifford's colts is phenomenal but with the right kind of treatment of the dam and foal any farmer can get all the necessary work out of a team of mares and produce a pair of high selling colts every year.

Kansas Poland China Breeders' Association.

The next annual meeting of the association will be held at the agricultural college, Manhattan, January 1, 2, 1909. A strong program has been prepared. Papers on "Hog Cholera Investigations," "Market Classes," "Care of the Brood Sow," "Fitting for the Show Ring," "Improving the Breed," "State Control of Contagious Diseases," etc., will be read by such men as Dr. King, Dietrich, of Illinois; Wheeler, Dietrich and others of Kansas. You can't afford to miss it. Come and get your neighbor breeders to come. There will be a whole week of good things besides our meeting. The association is pushing for a state fair, for state control of hog cholera and other measures that will come before our next legislature. You can help us. The annual dues are only fifty cents and may be sent to the secretary, L. D. Arnold, Enterprise.

FITTED TO LESS THAN A HAIR'S BREADTH De Laval Cream Separators

When you buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator you buy mechanical perfection. You get the product of the greatest painstaking mechanical skill and the finest of manufacturing tools. Of special note in this connection is the fact that the bearings and revolving parts of DE LAVAL machines are fitted to less than the one thousandth part of an inch, or, in other words, to about one-fifth the breadth of a human hair. Such a degree of exactness is invisible to the naked eye and can only be determined by the finest of gauges. It is nevertheless the set standard to which all DE LAVAL spindles and bearings must be fitted. Any parts which do not come within this degree of accuracy are thrown aside by the DE LAVAL factory inspectors and much material and many hours of work are sacrificed in this way annually. It is this very sacrifice, however, that makes the DE LAVAL cream separator so extremely durable and capable of lasting from fifteen to twenty-five years under the hardest of farm usage and of always doing easily the very best work under any and all conditions. It is the reason for their remarkable ease of operation and absolutely perfect working in every part. No other separator or farm implement made today has anywhere near the care, time, or expense devoted to its manufacture that the DE LAVAL has. When you buy a DE LAVAL you get the best that money can possibly buy and skill can make in a cream separator way. Moreover, you pay less for it than for any would-be competing separator of similar actual capacity. The DE LAVAL catalogue explains and illustrates these all important points. It is to be had for the asking. Write today.

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In the Sale Pavilion at the Stock Yards at

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These ewes are principally yearlings and 2-year-olds and will be sold in lots of three. They are carefully mated and will have lambs in the spring. This offering was sired by such noted imported rams as Imp. Diamond Ace 161810, the champion ram of America in 1901; Imp. Monarch 192384, champion ram of America in 1903; Imp. American



Wonder 206309, the first prize winner at the exposition in St. Louis in 1904; Imp. Allen's 2093 No. 206305, who was the first prize ram lamb at the English Royal and bred by T. S. Minton. The offering is choice and in the best possible breeding condition. No breeder in America has won more Shropshire prizes than Mr. Allen. For a catalogue address,

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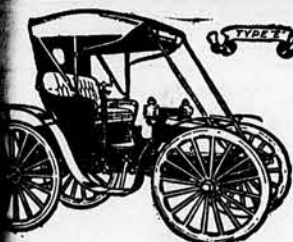
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Our culverts are made of the heaviest material, are corrugated deeper and last longer than any other. Our culverts are not made of the ordinary grade of "tin-shop" galvanized steel, but of a special sheet that will last a lifetime. Ask for catalogue and revised prices. We pay the freight and sell direct to consumer.

The Corrugated Metal Mfg. Co., Emporia, Kans.

Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results

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You would not think of using a silver milk-can for carrying your product to market. On the same principle you should not think of using a tired, low-wheeled car on the farm in country roads. Nor would you of buying milk cans made of cardboard. On the same principle you should buy carriage motor cars, so crudely and poorly constructed that they will not last enough to give you your money back in time—and can never be depended upon. The Reliable Dayton will be found throughout America in country use, giving service day in and day out; service equals the horse for efficiency and to it the tireless capacity for travel of men horses. Motor cars first came into use because the first motor cars were for city streets. Yet farmers have used for a self-propelled vehicle than any other one class of people, because it is the motor car can be made most serviceable. But a motor car for the farm must be constructed for harder work than city car and it must be economical to maintain in order to be profitable. The Reliable Dayton is the product of brains, skill and experience combined, with the foremost motor carriage design, materials and workmanship. It has made good in steady, economical and efficient service. It is the best in the end because built right in the beginning.

RUNABOUT . . . \$800.00
SURREY . . . \$925.00

If you are going to buy a motor car our slogan is worth money to you. It tells you that the Reliable Dayton and a great deal of motor cars in general. It is free. Write today.

Reliable Dayton Motor Car Co.,

Dept. B6. CHICAGO, ILL.

HOME CIRCLE



TWO WAYS.

When Cousin Alice pays a call
She takes her cards, so neat and small;
She always wears her finest frock;
She stays ten minutes by the clock;
Then says "Good-bye" and comes away
Without one single bit of play.
Why, on our square we shouldn't call
Such visits any fun at all.
I run across to Bessie's door,
In plain old dress and pinafore;
And Bessie's very sure to say,
"Take off your hat, and then let's play."
We make a playhouse on the floor;
I stay an hour and sometimes more,
And, oh, such games! I wouldn't do
Like Alice for the world, would you?
Oh, ours is much the nicer way
"Take off your hat, and then let's play."
—Little Folks.

THE OPEN ROAD.

Out past the bars of Square and Place,
And streets where toilers bear their load,
Past all the hurrying populace
There runs the Open Road.

How white its ribbon measures out
The sun baked acres round the town!
How hoarse the People's empty shout
Behind us travels down!

They fret, but we with scrip and staff,
Take pilgrims' way some dusty eve.
Behind the people snatch and laugh
Over the toys we leave.

Beyond us lies the healthy hill,
Lone valleys where the brown streams
meet,
The low-roofed cot, the turning mill,
The waving plains of wheat.
Before us still the wide skies arch,
The primrose West with rose is strewn,
And shadowy cloud battalions march
Across its solitude.

The wild flower clusters brighter twine,
The wild bird's note more clearly rings
And from the shade of beech and pine
Look forth the forest things.
But far behind, through dusty days
The People fret against their bars,
And set no foot in open ways,
Nor eye the evening stars.

And some have paused by purple slope
To hear the echo of their sighs,
Turned back to bring the People hope,
And tolled to make them wise.

For air and the blue heav'n are free
(Say they), and peace is not for few,
And these must share, as well as we,
The stars and morning dew.

These must come forth with pilgrim song,
With light weighted scrip and strength-
ning rod,
For unto all the roads belong,
And the straight paths of God.
—Maud Goldring in London Spectator.

About Clothes.

Some people consider it a waste of time to give any thought to dress. Some think it too worldly and really wicked. The matter of dress is often carried to extremes and too much time and money used upon it and it becomes an absorbing interest to the neglect of things better and of greater importance. In such a case it is wrong. But it is one of the first signs of civilization and it does, without doubt, effect the individual character. To be well dressed helps to give poise and self respect. It makes one feel better inside and behave better to be well and comfortably clothed. To be well dressed does not imply that one must spend a great deal of money nor be extravagant, but it is necessary to give some thought and time to it and exercise good taste and good judgment in the selection and making of the clothes. The care of the clothes and the manner in which they are worn has much to do in making a person look well or ill dressed.

A woman should be provided with clothes suitable for all occasions for which she is liable to need them. She should especially provide herself with house dresses sufficient to keep her looking always presentable to her own loved ones. They should be made in one of the pretty styles for such apparel, plain but well fitting. It makes the husband and children happy to see mother looking well dressed. Even if they say nothing, you will notice the look of pleasure and admiration as they glance at you the second time, which will repay you for the trouble it cost you. Those of you who have never tried it, experiment a bit. Loose sacques and wrappers are slouchy looking and tend to give one a slouchy feeling. A dress may be made all in one piece by joining the waist and skirt together. There are some pretty patterns for such house dresses which cost very little and insure neat fitting gowns. Percales in plain blues or browns, or in other patterns are desirable for this purpose. One should be provided with a street suit which with shirt waists and a pretty silk or net waist

will serve for almost any occasion except very elaborate dinners, weddings or evening affairs. The shoe and gloves effect a woman's appearance greatly. Shabby, unpolished shoes, and worn, badly fitting gloves will make her look poorly dressed no matter what else she may wear. These articles of apparel should be in readiness also.

The stay at home—the mother who seldom goes away from her home—is quite inclined to neglect her own wardrobe and sometimes becomes careless in her dress and appearance, thinking, doubtless, that there is no one nor nothing special to dress for. She lacks the impetus and stimulus that are occasioned by the prospect of going somewhere or of being admired by some one. Many mothers are deprived of going out because they can not go respectably dressed. It is sometimes their own fault, preferring to bestow all upon the daughters because they are young and need to go out while they themselves "can just as well remain at home." I fear, however, that it is often the fault of the man, who holds the purse strings too tight and the wife would rather go without than beg. A plea for an allowance for the wife's own use would be in order here, but that will have to be left for another time. Sometimes the wife does without on the plea of economy and saves on her dress to have the money for other purposes. If the purpose is the more worthy and truly more desirable it may be economy, but there is economy, so called, that is not true economy.

Every woman should be selfish enough, if selfish it is, to retain her self respect. She will fail to do so if she neglects her clothing and personal appearance. There may be emergencies and circumstances that are paramount, that makes it necessary for her to be very plainly dressed and the wardrobe be scantily provided, but the mother should come in with the daughters for a share in clothing and take a little time to keep it in good, presentable condition. So much depends upon little things in woman's dress, the care of the clothing, the way in which they are hung up, or folded and laid away are important. A woman will not look well dressed if bits of thread and patches of mud are seen on the clothing. Little rips, loose ends of braid or trimming are not ornamental.

De Soto and His Men.

FROM AN OLD SCHOOL READER.

When Columbus returned to Spain with his wonderful story of lands beyond the great ocean, inhabited by strange races of human beings, an eager wish for new discoveries arose. The wildest romances were greedily received; and the Old World, with its familiar realities, seemed mean beside the glories of the new.

To the Spaniard of that day America was a region of wonder and mystery, of vague and magnificent promise. Thither adventurers hastened, thirsting for glory and for gold. They roamed over land and sea; they climbed unknown mountains, surveyed unknown oceans, and pierced the depths of tropical forests while from year to year and from day to day new marvels were unfolded—new islands and archipelagoes, new regions of gold and pearl, and barbaric empires of dazzling wealth.

It is interesting to read the stirring adventures of Cortez, who conquered Mexico, and of Pizarro, who overcame Peru. But as these things do not strictly concern the story of our country, we will give an account of one of the most remarkable of the Spanish adventurers—Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi.

De Soto was the companion of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. He had come to America a needy adventurer, but returned to Spain enriched by his



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share of the plunder. Not doubting that in the north were cities as rich, and barbarians as confiding, he obtained permission from the Spanish sovereign to conquer Florida.

This name, as the Spaniards of that day understood it, included the whole country extending from the Atlantic on the east to New Mexico on the west, and from the Gulf of Mexico and the River of Palms indefinitely northward toward the Polar Sea.

The plans of De Soto were hailed with enthusiasm. Nobles and gentlemen contended for the privilege of joining his standard. The youth of Spain were eager to be permitted to go and they sold houses and land to buy the needful equipment.

From the crowd of applicants were chosen six hundred and twenty men; and in 1539 the expedition sailed, high in courage, splendid in show, and boundless in expectation. They landed in Tampa Bay, in the present State of Florida, and began their march into the wilderness.

What a strangely brilliant spectacle the expedition must have presented! How the clangor of trumpets, the neighing of horses, the fluttering of pennons, the glittering of helmet and lance, must have startled the ancient forest! The Spaniards had with them fetters for the Indians whom they meant to take captive, and bloodhounds lest these captives should escape.

From the outset it was a tollsome and perilous enterprise; but to the Spaniard of that time danger was a joy. The Indians were warlike and generally hostile. De Soto had battles to fight and heavy losses to bear. For month after month the procession of cavaliers and priests, crossbow-men and Indian captives, wandered on, lured hither and thither by the hope of finding some great city, the plunder of whose palaces and temples would enrich them all.

But they found nothing better than here and there an Indian town composed of a few wretched wigwams. In this way they traversed great portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, suffering terrible hardships, but never reaching El Dorado—the "land of gold."

At length in the third year of their wanderings the Spaniards came to a magnificent river. European eyes had seen no such river till now. It was the Mississippi! One of their number describes the great stream as almost half a league wide, deep, rapid, and constantly rolling down trees and driftwood on its current.

The Spaniards crossed over at a point above the mouth of the Arkansas. Here they resumed their journeying, for De Soto would not yet admit that he had failed. They advanced westward, but still found no treasures—nothing indeed but hardships, and an Indian enemy "furious as mad dogs," as one of their officers wrote.

The Spaniards in their disappointment were cruel and pitiless. They amused themselves by inflicting pain upon the prisoners; they cut off their hands, hunted them with bloodhounds, burned them at the stake. Hoping to awe the Indians, De Soto once claimed to be one of the gods. But the natives were not to be imposed upon; and a wise savage asked him, "How can you pretend to be a god when you can not even get bread to eat?"

And now the utter failure of the expedition could no longer be concealed; so De Soto, with his followers, returned to the banks of the Mississippi. Here, soon afterward, De Soto was at-

tacked by a fever, and died miserably. His soldiers felled a tree, scooped room within its trunk for the body of the ill-fated adventurer. They could not bury their chief on land, the Indians should dishonor his remains. In the silence of midnight the crude coffin was sunk in the Mississippi, and the discoverer of the great river slept beneath its waters.

The Spaniards now resolved to make their way to Cuba. They had too little food and wood was abundant; so they built and launched seven small brigs to follow them down the Mississippi. They shot their horses for flesh, they plundered the Indians for bread, they struck their fetters from their prisoners to secure their scanty supply of iron.

Embarking in their frail vessels, the Spaniards descended the Mississippi, running the gauntlet between hostile tribes who fiercely attacked them. After severe loss they reached the Gulf of Mexico, and then made their way one of the Spanish settlements. There hundred ragged and disheartened men were all that remained of the brilliant company whose hopes had been so high, and whose good fortune had been so much envied.

"Now I have an impression in my head," said the teachers. "Can you tell me what an impression is?"

"Yes'm, I can," replied a little fellow at the foot of the class. "An impression is a dent in a soft spot." Birmingham (Ala.) Advance.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS

What London Children Read.
The most popular books among the boys in the London day schools are fairy tales and the works of Dickens, Kingsley, and Scott. The seven books most in demand for school last year are thus set out in the L. C. C. Education Committee's report: "Andersen's Fairy Tales," "Robinson Crusoe's Stories," "Tom Brown's School Days," "The Women," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Babes," "Alice in Wonderland," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Heroes (Kingsley)," "John Halifax, Gentleman," "David Copperfield," "Tales from Shakespeare" (Lamb), "Coral Island," "Westward Ho!" "Ivanhoe," "The Pilgrim's Progress."

An Expensive Doll.
One of the most expensive presents the way of toys ever given even to a millionaire's child recently was received by little Lesta Ford, whose father was Paul Leicester Ford, the poet. It is only a doll, but such a doll. Straight from Paris it came, and any human belle voyaging from the land of smiles to the land of dolls had a string of trunks filled with gay frocks made in the French capital. No fewer than a dozen trunks this doll from France. Each was filled with dainty garments and even-earment had been made to measure. There was a hat trunk, a shoe trunk, lingerie trunks and trunks for stockings and toilettes. It was truly a bearing array of loveliness and the girl, heiress though she is, naturally has taken more delight in the gift than anything Santa Claus brought. The doll does everything save eat and there's no proof it doesn't. It's safe to say no flesh-and-blood beauty, whatever her popularity in society, has been compelled to change her clothes as many times as this little Lesta's doll.—Ex.

Some Guessing Games.
A NATION-AL GAME.
A new holiday which comes in January is named after this nation in honor of one of our presidents. The act of crowning kings and queens. The act of giving light. A union or a joining together. Astonishment or extreme terror. Fear. The act of interpreting or making clear so that it is understood. Extremely angry. The place to which one is going. Appointed. The act of killing. The end of a road, of a journey.

Answers.—1. Car-nation Day. 2. Nation. 3. Illumi-nation. 4. Com-munion. 5. Conster-nation. 6. Ex-ecution. 7. Indign-ation. 8. Desti-ny. 9. Assassi-nation. 10. Termi-nation.

For the next game, how many can name the famous or noted persons whose nicknames are here given?
The Father of English Poetry." 3. The Father of His Country." 4. The Father of History." 5. "The Little Lord of Monticello." 6. "The Little Lord of Orleans." 7. "The Grand Old Man." 8. "The Old Eloquent." 9. "The Great Pacific." 10. "The Serpent of the Sea." 11. "The Madman of the Sea." 12. "The Divine Sarah." 13. "The Virgin Queen." 14. "The Swed-Nightingale." 15. "The Quaker." 16. "Defender of the Faith." 17. "Honest Abe." 18. "Mad Anthony." 19. "Rock of Chickamauga." 20. "The Eagle of God." 21. "The Flower of Maryland." 22. "The Great Common-law." 23. "Defender of the Holy Sepulchre." 24. "Coeur de Lion." 25. "Old Ironsides."

The names of the above are as follows: 1. Geoffrey Chaucer. 2. George Washington. 3. Herodotus. 4. Thomas Jefferson. 5. Napoleon Bonaparte. 6. John Quincy Adams. 7. Henry Clay. 8. Cleopatra. 9. Charles XII. 10. Sweden. 11. Sarah Bernhardt. 12.

Queen Elizabeth. 14. Christine Nilsson. 15. John G. Whittier. 16. Henry VIII, of England. 17. Abraham Lincoln. 18. General Anthony Wayne. 19. General Thomas. 20. Attila. 21. Sir Philip Sidney. 22. William Pitt (Earl of Chatham.) 23. Godfrey of Bouillon. 24. Richard I, of England. 25. Andrew Jackson.

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All correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to Geo. E. Dougherty, Topeka, who will give prompt reply by mail when return postage is enclosed. If you send longhand copy of the shorthand exercises for correction and suggestions, enclose four one-cent stamps.

The editor of this department has received a number of letters without signatures or addresses, and is doubtless being blamed for not answering. Even the postmark is not always to be depended on to show the address. So please be careful to write your name and address on each sheet and pin them together. Also please send 2-cent stamps only—instead of one-cent, as heretofore asked for.

SHORTHAND ALPHABET.

K um N an T R Th fine Per
The eight sounds above are written up—
Ex: P L Y S in en G M B I U S
D J Wh W Ch S Sh X Z aw U H
Each sign has a certain shape, and a certain size in proportion to the other signs—just as longhand letters have;—note that up strokes are wider than similar down strokes; they are naturally so written—in longhand.

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

The Shorthand word *?* is made up of two different signs; the hook is one and the down stroke another: *?* (s-ee). *?* is just the same except that it has one additional sign *?* (D), making "s-ee-d". The first sign of *?* is the same as the last sign of *?* and is therefore D; the second is short "o", and the third is G, making the word "dog". *?* is *?* (d-ot), exactly the same as "dog" except the last sign. *?* is *?* b-aw-t (bought). *?* is *?* p-an. *?* is *?* l-en-d. *?* is *?* c-ee-b-s. *?* is *?* m-ee-d (long a) "made", not "mad".

Most of these sound-signs are also used, standing alone, for certain words.

The first five sentences of this lesson are: I may make a key. You might make a wide box. Joe made a pail. James made a sack. Dora has made a mince pie. Write out what you can of the others and send to the editor of this department for correction and suggestions—enclosing two two-cent stamps.

LESSON EXERCISES.

Handwritten shorthand exercises for the words listed in the lesson exercises section.

Hull's Annual Bred Sow Poland-China Sale

IS TO BE HELD AT FARM 6 MILES SOUTH OF BURCHARD, NEB., AND 6 MILES NORTH OF SUMMERFIELD, KAN.

Tuesday, January 21, 1909

Owing to a contemplated business change I am compelled to sell very close this year, only keeping five head, so this sale is practically a closing out sale. I am not quitting the business, but am offering more good ones than ever before at any of my sales. There will be 30 head, consisting of tried sows and gilts. Nineteen of them will be bred to my splendid herd boar Hadley Boy by Hull's Hadley, half brother to Big Hadley. His dam was Square Top by Smeeb's Hadley Jr., making him a line bred Hadley. The remainder of the offering will be bred to O. K. Prince, a boar noted for his great size, extra heavy bone and finish. He is one of the largest boars in this section. Sixteen of the spring gilts that go in the sale are by him. They are large, long bodied and deep. They are very fine brood sow prospects and all of them are safe in pig to Hadley Boy. Some of the best gilts are out of Midnight by Champion Chief; one of the best sires ever owned in the West. In short the offering is by far the best I have been able to present to the buying public. They are of the extra large type yet having plenty of finish. I am sure you will like them. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper, and if unable to attend send sealed bids to my fieldmen or auctioneers. Free transportation from Summerfield and Burchard. Jesse Johnson is fieldman for this paper.

Auctioneer—Col. F. C. Kinney.

GEO. M. HULL,

-:-

Burchard, Neb.

The Garrison Type Poland-China Bred Sows AT AUCTION

Summerfield, Kan., Wednesday, Jan. 27

Thirty-five head the kind that we have found profitable. They reproduce themselves faster than the smaller type. They are quick maturing and always ready for market. There will be three tried sows and the rest last spring gilts. The gilts are mostly by Gold Metal by Bell Metal, he by Exansion. Many of the best ones are by the great brood sow sire Prince You Tell. He was a winner at Nebraska state fair, 1904. His litter sister won first in class at the same fair and is now conceded to be the largest Poland China sow owned by a Nebraska breeder. Among the dams of the gilts are such great old sows as Lady You Know by Price We Know, winner of first in class at Nebraska state fair in 1904. Metal's Queen by Bell Metal has three daughters in the sale. Four out of Auburn Lady, a great brood sow of the Prince You Tell family. Three are grand-daughters on dam's side of Lady You Tell 4th, the dam of Prince You Tell. Three good ones are by the Peter Mouw bred boar Beattie Chief. Their dam was Metal Queen by Bell Metal. The gilts by Prince You Tell and bred to the big boar Gold Metal will certainly be attractions. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Free entertainment.

Jesse Johnson, fieldman for Kansas Farmer; send bids to him. Col. F. C. Kinney, Auctioneer.

A. B. GARRISON,

Summerfield,

Kansas

LIVE STOCK



Among the varied duties placed by congress upon the secretary of agriculture, he is authorized to purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States for the detection, prevention, treatment or cure of diseases of domestic animals, to test the same and to publish the results of the tests in such manner as he may deem best. In carrying out this duty samples of two products have just been tested by the department, Bruschettini's hog cholera vaccine, and the hog cholera and swine plague serum of the same manufacture. Both products are distributed from Chicago, and are claimed to be a cure for hog cholera, or to prevent it. In testing the products the directions for use furnished by the distributors were carefully followed. The test was made by injecting healthy pigs with the vaccine in one case and the serum in another, and after the lapse of ten days with the vaccine, and twenty-four hours with the serum, placing these pigs in pens with hogs affected with hog cholera. All the treated hogs remained well until exposed to disease in this way. After this exposure they all contracted this disease within the usual time, exhibiting typical symptoms and finally died, showing at autopsy typical lesions of hog cholera. The department concludes that neither of these remedies is reliable for protecting hogs from hog cholera, and so sets forth its conclusions by means of a circular.

Importance of the Horse.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of December 26, 1908, on the front page the corn product is termed "King Corn." In the south we hear the term "King Cotton," and when we go to a poultry show they will tell us how the poultry interests overshadow everything else in America. Statistics show that the combined value of all the corn and cotton in this country is 317 millions of dollars less than the value of horses alone.

Cattle, sheep and hogs represent gigantic investments, but the horses have a value of 237 millions of dollars in excess of all three of them.

The most valuable horse in the world today is the American trotting horse, a pure American product that has forced himself upon the people of America and of foreign lands by sheer force of his intrinsic merit. In the world of horses he stands alone. Absolutely there is no variety to take his place.

The great writer, Phil Watts, says: "The American trotting horse is dead

game and will fight on 'till he drops. Put him on the track with a dozen of his kind and the result is an equine battle royal; put him in a plow and his indomitable spirit will kill the cold blooded mate of twice his size and weight. As a road horse he seems to be made not of flesh and blood but of steel and rubber, while his intelligence, docility and nimbleness make him the ideal companion for driving and family purposes."

Our great shows make it possible for over a million people to view the imported Hackney, the German and French Coach horses and all the varieties of draft horses bred abroad. The imported sheep, cattle and our own American hogs, but who ever heard of them offering a prize and showing up the American trotting horse? I have horses that weigh 1,700 pounds but for my use give me the 15½, 1,100-pound American trotter.

Moran, Kan. J. CLARENCE NORTON.

[Statistics of crops give the production of the current year. Statistics of live stock give the numbers and values on hand at the enumeration date. These include the current year's production and those held over from former years. In the case of horses and mules those held over outnumber and greatly out-value the current year's production. The horse is important and his importance needs no padding. —EDITOR.]

Sixty Cent Corn and Five Cent Hogs.

CHESTER G. STARR, BEFORE THE CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Feeding the 60 cent corn alone, I couldn't figure out much profit on that basis, but fortunately the corn market has weakened and the packers have not made good their boast of 5 cent hogs. By aid of these two factors, the feeder may still make his work pay. During the recent years we have seen corn rather uniformly high; fortunately save for several months in 1907 and 1908, we have received high prices for our animated pork barrels. All of us remember the times when corn was sold for from 15 to 20 cents. Hogs were also low. Personally we have had better success with the high prices. Still we must figure more closely than we used to. We must pay closer attention to details and make more use of our experiment stations—the people own the stations, why shouldn't we use them? Their results are very often highly important to us.

our hogs are almost wholly fed after cattle. I am more at home in that phase and with your permission I will confine myself to that line. For several reasons we have no accurate figures of what our hogs do and what they cost us. We buy stockers at all times and when shipping, select a car load or two, weighing the selected ones only. Our hogs are usually fed more or less, the amount of extra feed depending on their appetite. Feeding in this manner, it would require a large amount of time and labor to keep track of their gains and cost of gains—the results would not pay for the extra work. We depend largely on our eye as to the condition.

Of course, the number of hogs following cattle vary, depending upon market, age of cattle, size and condition of hogs and the ration of the cattle. In times when stockers were low we have had as high as 5 to a steer; usually we use 2 to our 2-year-old cattle, fed on ear corn or fodder. The more range the hogs have, the better will remain the health. We keep our hogs just a little hungry and consequently they trail the cattle all over the pasture, getting the extra feed found and, in summer, getting fresher grass. In winter, we use a barn, rather a shed as it is open on the south end and has two 12-foot doors on the east and west. Naturally the cattle wander very little and if left alone, the hogs would travel still less. The barn is 60 rods from the cribs and every morning just as the feeder drives out into the pasture, he calls the hogs up to him to be fed. That stone kills two birds. The hogs must walk, at least, 120 rods and before they get

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320 Acres Instead of 160 Acres

160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

As further inducement to settlement of the Wheat-Growing lands of Western Canada, the Canadian Government has increased the area that may be taken by a homesteader to 320 acres—160 free and 160 to be purchased at only \$8.00 per acre. These lands are in the grain-raising area, where mixed farming is also carried on with unqualified success. A railway will shortly be built to Hudson Bay, bringing the world's markets a thousand miles nearer these wheat fields, where schools and churches are convenient, climate excellent, railways close to all settlements and local markets good. "It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn." Correspondence of an Illinois Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies at low prices and on easy terms. For pamphlets, maps and information as to low Railway Rates, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

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PRICES BELOW ALL OTHERS

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We send two regular sized packets of our superior Garden Seed, your selection, and our Big 1909 Seed Manual absolutely free to all new inquiries. We are anxious to increase our number of customers and have you become acquainted with our Guaranteed Seeds is the reason we make this generous offer. If you give our seeds a trial, we are sure you will become one of our pleased customers. Write today for our Big 1909, 100-page, Illustrated Seed Catalog.

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Apple 40, Peach 50, Plum 100, Cherry 150. Best quality good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord Grapes \$2.50 per 100. Forest Tree Seedlings \$1.00 per 1,000 up. We pay the freight.

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

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Greenwood Co. Nursery
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We have to offer for spring delivery, apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, quince trees, grapevines, blackberry, raspberry, strawberry, gooseberry, and currant plants, rhubarb, asparagus, hardy shrubs, roses, catnip, black locust, Russian mulberry, maple and hedge. If in need of any nursery stock write us.

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Well rooted, hardy, good bearers, healthy. All are true-to-name. Order grape-vines here, also 20 budded peach trees for \$1; 8 budded cherry trees for \$1. With free catalog we enclose due-bill for 25c.

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TREES

of all kinds AT WHOLESALE PRICE. Save agents commission of 40 per cent by ordering direct from us. Premium with each order free of from 1 to 4 trees; roses, shrubs or other stock. Stock Guaranteed first class. Certificate of inspection furnished. Don't delay send for price list now. Address

WICHITA NURSERY AGENTS, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

back to the barn to bother by diving in under the wagon, the feeder is through putting out the feed.

Our watering troughs are arranged to let the hogs have plenty of pure water but not muddy the cattle water. We use more or less medicine—not stock food—buying it in barrel lots and doing our own mixing. The mixture is 3 parts of sal soda, of Glauber's salt, of copperas and 1 part of sulfur. The principal effects are laxativeness and extermination of worms. In winter, we keep it out before the hogs at all times, putting out fresh quantities three or four times a week. In summer once a week suffices. Our hogs vary in size and weight. In buying we like big framed, lean hogs; the range of weight is from 90 to 175 pounds. Fat chunks and slop fed hogs never do very well following cattle. We ship whenever we can select a load weighing from 225 to 300 pounds, the weight depending largely on the market. Our gains, as closely as we can determine, average around a pound and three-quarters daily, the rapidity of gain depending on age and condition of hogs and amount of feed they receive. According to the Purdue station, Indiana feeders report an average of 1.4 pounds and the Missouri station reports 2 pounds. The Ohio station has gains from .92 to 1.71 pounds, the hogs not receiving any extra feed.

Recently we have been interested in two experiments which are reported by the Purdue station and the Ohio station. The results of the experiments show striking value for protein feeds. One when fed to cattle and the other when fed directly to the hogs. I take the liberty of borrowing some of their figures and present them. The Purdue bulletin is numbered, I believe, 115. Thirty-three cattle were divided into three lots. Lot 1 received corn and clover; lot 2, corn, oil meal, stover and oat straw; lot 3, corn, stover and oat straw. Prof. Cochel says that no extra feed was fed to the hogs. The hogs following lot 1 cattle gained 1,048 pounds in 180 days. Lot 2 hogs gained 996; lot 3 hogs, 888; quite a difference in favor of hogs following the corn and clover hay lot. The author also calculated the pork per bushel of corn fed to the cattle. Lot 1 hogs made 2.1 pounds per bushel of corn; lot 2 hogs 1.8 pounds; lot 3 1.78 pounds. The lot 3 hogs were always unthrifty, the big framed, lean hogs doing better than the smaller ones. That probably can be explained in the different food needs of the two classes of hogs. The thing especially interesting to me is the difference in favor of clover hay over both the other rations. The nutritive ratio of the rations of lots 1 and 2 are 1:10.7 and 1:10.4. Why did the hogs do better after the clover hay fed cattle? In other words, does protein feed as roughage do the following hog more good than fed as a concentrate? If this is true, we have an additional reason for growing our own protein feeds in the shape of clover, alfalfa and cow peas. It might be that more of the nitrogenous part of the clover escaped the cattle's digestion and might be used by the hog and the lot 1 cattle did better than lot 2. I would like to hear ideas on that subject. If true it is a valuable point to the feeder.

The Ohio station fed tankage to hogs following cattle; each lot had 7 steers; lots 1 and 3 received corn, cottonseed meal, stover, mixed hay and silage; lots 4 and 6 received the same ration except silage. The hogs in lots 1 and 6 received 1/3 of a pound of tankage daily per head, in addition to what they could glean. The first 60 days, 3 hogs were in each lot, the last 56 days, 4 smaller hogs replaced the first set. The gain of the hogs receiving tankage was 1,230 pounds, the gain of the hogs not receiving tankage was 808—a difference of 422 pounds. The total amount of tankage fed was 259.5 pounds; that would cost at \$45 a ton, \$5.85. The extra pork, 422 pounds at 6 cents, would be \$25.32. How is that for profit?

We are using meat meal this winter. Just now we have 160 hogs after our cattle; they are getting 50 pounds of meat meal daily. They would eat a ton if in a place where they could get at it. They act very much as a lot of boys do towards a neighboring unguarded watermelon patch. Our feeder says that the hogs do not seem to care for the medicinal mixture as much as in former years. The Ohio station observed that their hogs receiving tankage did not care for salt and ashes. The tankage seems to fill their want for something besides corn.



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The best way to convince you how comfortable and well made the CLARK Jar-Less Buggy is, is to let you take one and ride in it. If you are a livery man, farmer or doctor driving over all kinds of roads, in all kinds of weather, you are the man I am after. I never failed to sell the man who really wants a first-class, easy riding, long wearing buggy. Will you take this buggy and drive it over the roughest road you can find? Test it to your heart's content, then if you don't say it's the biggest buggy bargain you ever saw, bring it back at my expense.

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NOTE TO DEALERS We want a live dealer (exclusive agent) in every locality. If you are in the implement or buggy business and there is no one already handling CLARK Jar-Less Buggies in your locality, write to us on your business stationery. We have a proposition that will interest you.



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Goes into the ground point first and comes out of the ground point first—the team does the work. The best light weight medium priced riding plow made, and warranted stronger than any similar plow. Beam hitch, foot lift, light draft, low frame, easy running, high lift, self-leveling, strong and simple. Has the only genuine automatic steering rod made; protected by our patents. It is a perfect plow.

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Yours to Try Free 30 Days—Freight Prepaid

My NEW Roller Feed Spreader, Greatest thing in the spreader line today

Let me tell you something. I'm making a quotation on the Galloway Wagon Box Spreader so low that farmers all over the country are taking notice—and sending in their orders while they can get them at this figure. The name—

GALLOWAY

is a guarantee of manure spreader excellence all over the United States—and every one of my Spreaders is backed by my \$25,000 Gold Bond.

Here are four things to remember in connection with the Galloway: 1. It's the only successful wagon box spreader in the U.S. 2. It has 7 distinct, separate, original patents. Nothing else like it—or as good. They alone make it worth \$25 to \$30 more than any other. 3. My own factory turns 'em out—capacity, Seventy Complete Spreaders a day. 4. I make you a price that sells them. That price is the lowest ever made on a first-class Manure Spreader. But before you risk one cent on my Spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free.

The Galloway Wagon Box Spreader fits any truck

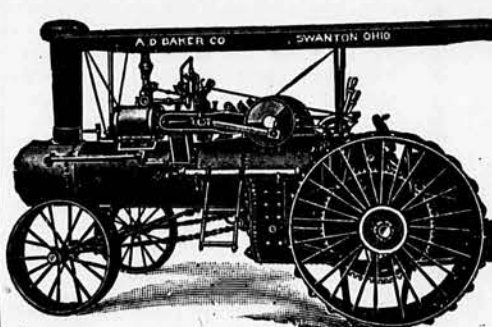
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\$25,000 Guarantee

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

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

POULTRY



Twelve Hundred Hens To Lay.

An egg-laying contest on a much larger scale than previously attempted is to take place at Street, Somerset, England, under the auspices of the Utility Poultry Club. The largest number of laying hens hitherto tested in this way has been 160, but in the new competition there are to be 200 pens of six birds each. The competition will run from October 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909. Each of the 200 wire pens will have a grass run of 120 square yards in a field two miles from Glastonbury station, and the pens of six birds each may be entered from any part of the British Isles. Each pen will have a separate scratching shed. The eggs will be regularly collected, marked, weighed and booked, and will be valued according to weight at the average market value of the district. A large number of prizes will be awarded, ranging in value up to £5 5s. Many private persons interested in poultry are offering prizes. Records achieved in previous competitions are: Two hundred and seventy-six eggs by four pullets in sixteen weeks, and 164 eggs in 132 days by a single pullet.

The Time to Select Breeding Stock.

So many make a great mistake of waiting until spring to select breeding stock. The sooner now that this is done the better the results will be. The object of early mating is to get the stock thoroughly acquainted and used to each other before the hatching season. Another thing which must not be overlooked is getting them accustomed to their breeding pen before the hatching season. Every change and the least excitement affects the fertility of the eggs. So it is very important that all changes both in stock and location, should be made at least from four to six weeks before we intend to set the eggs. We should keep them moderately warm but without artificial heat. Give plenty of chaff and straw for them to scratch in and keep the fowls busy by throwing a little grain on the straw occasionally. Millet or wheat is very good for this purpose. Green food is very essential. Meat scraps and oyster shells are also necessary. I always select hens of a uniform size, color and weight, and the color of the comb and eye must be considered. Select roosters which are of standard weight and color and which are strong in the parts where the

hens are lacking. That is, if the hens have poor combs get a rooster with an extra fine comb, and so on. I think it pays to use nothing but scored stock in breeding pens.

In the early months gather the eggs often, that there will be no danger of eggs getting chilled. Place the eggs in a box in a cool place and where the temperature does not fall below 50° until they are wanted for the incubator. If they are kept long they should be turned twice each week.

Mrs. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH.
Emporia, Kan.

Herd Law Question.

A takes B's stock up for trespass and damage and locks it in the barn. B forces the door in, in A's absence, and takes the stock out; A swears out a warrant; the county attorney refuses to act. Can county attorney be compelled by mandamus or otherwise to act? How much can be charged when stock is taken up for trespass only? Is a man obliged to put in half of a partition fence, where there is a herd law?

X. Y. Z.

Wallace, Kan.

The county attorney can not be compelled to act by mandamus or otherwise to act or prosecute, the matter rests entirely within his own discretion; neither can the complainant call upon the attorney general or any other lawyer except in liquor cases. If, however, the county attorney acts in wilful and corrupt abuse of his discretion in such matters the remedy is by ouster and election of another county attorney. In the present case if the stock were not taken up in accordance with the stray law and there were no reason to prosecute, it would be what is termed a malicious prosecution and the complainant or complaining witness would likely be compelled to pay all costs of the trial or committed to jail until they were paid in case the prosecution should fail. The law does not sanction spite cases.

When stock are taken up for trespass only a sum amounting to the actual damage can be charged and the person who takes up stock damage feasant has a lien on such stock for the amount of such damage but he must begin his action for damages within five days after taking up the stock, and in any case must give notice to the owner of the stock within forty-eight hours of such time.

There is no provision of the herd law of Kansas making it obligatory on any person to build a fence but the following sections of the General Statutes of Kansas, 1901, are in point: "3085. Building more than share.

When in any controversy between owners of adjoining lands as to their respective rights in any partition fence, it shall appear to the fence viewers that either of the owners had, before any complaint made to them, voluntarily erected the whole fence, or more than his just share of the same, or otherwise become proprietor thereof, the other occupant shall pay for so much as shall be assigned to him to repair or maintain, the value of which shall be ascertained and recovered in the manner hereinbefore provided.

"3086. Repair. All partition fences shall be kept in good repair throughout the year, unless the owners of the land on both sides otherwise agree.

"3087. Contribution. No person not wishing his land inclosed, and occupying or using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to contribute to erect or maintain any fence dividing between his land and that of an adjacent owner; but when he incloses or uses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fence as in this act provided."

GEORGE G. ORR.

The Genial Hobo.

"So you don't know where to find work?"
"No, lady."
"Ain't looking very hard, I take it?"
"You're right. Dis is a case of where ignorance is bliss."—Kansas City Journal.

Plymouth Rocks.

CKLS. FOR SALE—Sired by 1st chl. Kan. State Show, scores 93½. Ira Chestnut, Denison, Kan.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Some good cockerels for sale now \$1 each, or 6 for \$5. The A. H. Miller strain. Mrs. Wm. Bumphrey, Corning, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS AND BRONZE turkeys, blue ribbon winners. Bred for beauty and profit. Rocks hold 31 premiums, turkeys 8. Old and young, males and females, for sale. Eggs in season. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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

MARKER BROS.

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

FOR SALE—Pekin and Rouen ducks, White Rock cockerels, Scotch Collie puppies, also Duroc Jersey bred sows. Write. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb., R. 3, Box 24.

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

FOR SALE—Pure bred Barred P. Rock chks. by prize winning stock; farm range \$1.50 each; pullets or hens \$9 per dozen or \$5 per half dozen; crated and delivered at Topeka station. Hillcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 4, Ind. Phone 2180, ring 1. A. C. Merritt.

A BARGAIN IN B. P. Rocks, M. B. and W. H. turkeys. I am closing out my entire line of pure bred poultry. Still have a choice line of B. P. Rock cockerels with or without score cards. Write for prices. Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth, Eureka, Kan.

EERGREEN POULTRY FARM.

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

LET ME FURNISH YOUR SHOW BIRDS.

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

LARROWE'S BARRED ROCKS.

Fall pigs both sexes now ready to ship. Barred Rock chks. and pullets for sale cheap, if taken soon. T. S. LARROWE, Miltonvale, Kan.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

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

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS—I have a limited number of choice snow white cockerels of the Wyckoff strain for sale. Price \$1 each. Mrs. O. E. Fuller, R. D. 2, Clyde, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 single comb Brown Leghorn cockerels. Write me your wants. Mrs. F. E. Town, Haven, Kan.

LOOK!—S. C. B. L. cockerels, cocks and hens for sale, great layers. Write for prices. Frederick P. Johnson, St. Marys, Kan.

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

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—I have a limited number of choice full blooded S. C. White Leghorn and S. C. R. I. Red cockerels; also pure bred Indian Runner drakes for sale. For further information, address, D. Williams, Vermillion, Kan.

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

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

EGGS FROM STATE WINNERS.

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

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels \$1 and \$1.50 each. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

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

Rhode Island Reds.

FOR SALE—Pure bred S. C. R. I. Red cockerels. Mrs. J. M. Quail, Pauline, Kan.

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

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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WHITE WYANDOTTES.

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

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

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

TOPLIFF'S FARM POULTRY.

White and Buff Wyandottes and White Rocks. W. W. cockerels and pullets for sale; also Buff Wyandottes of both sexes. Big, strong ones. Prices from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Drop me a card. Nothing but good ones shipped. W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kan.

Buff Cochins.

CHOICE SCORED BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS—Pullets and hens from prize winning stock at reasonable prices. Call or write. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

Black Langshans.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY

Cockerels, one for \$2, two for \$3. Eggs in season. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Route 3, Blue Mound, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS!

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

Winner special largest number solid colored birds in the show.

56 birds scoring over 90 points.

41 birds scoring over 91 points.

Birds and eggs for sale.

TUCKER & FOWLER,

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FOR SALE—Blue Andalusians. Two trios, thoroughbred, \$3 each. 326 Topeka ave. Independent phone 1594.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

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

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

Ailing Hogs.

Our hogs were taken sick about the end of September. They act very strangely, are dull and lay down a good deal at first and eat all right for the first three or four days, but as they get worse they will not eat anything. When they first get up they are stiff, and can hardly walk but the stiffness passes off some, after they have moved around awhile.

Some are constipated and some have the scours, while some of them vomit, and the ones that vomit seem to get better first. After they have been sick a week they begin to breathe as though they have a cold and their noses are dry and cracked.

The little pigs when first taken sick seem to have fits or a sort of dizziness. They will be eating or drinking when they will stiffen up all in a heap or fall on their sides for four or five minutes and then they will get up and walk off to their beds and lay down. The next time you go to feed them they will seem some better. Some have been sick about two weeks and are getting very thin and weak. We have been feeding Economy Stock Powders which is greatly recommended for hog disease but it does not seem to cure our trouble. We have lost two hogs but we have some that have gotten well again. When the weather is nice and warm they seem to do better but when it gets cold and damp they get worse and they always seem better in the morning and worse at night.

Can you give me any information what to do for them?

I. S. COATSWORTH.

Broughton, Kan.

From the symptoms given swine plague seems to suggest itself, especially as they have been fed an intestinal tonic. There is an indigestion present which might be caused from one of several things and might be the forerunner of some serious trouble. Injudicious feeding, insanitary surroundings, or even tuberculosis may be the cause.

Would suggest an entire change of feed and a course of treatment of the following remedy, which is recommended by the bureau of animal industry at Washington:

	Pounds.
Wood charcoal.....	1
Sulfur.....	1
Sodium chloride.....	2
Sodium bicarbonate.....	2
Sodium hyposulfite.....	2
Sodium sulfate.....	1
Antimony sulfide (black antimony).....	1

These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed.

The dose of this mixture is a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hog to be treated, and it should be given only once a day. When hogs are affected with these diseases they should not be fed on corn alone, but they should have at least once a day a soft feed, made by mixing bran and middlings, or middlings and cornmeal, or ground oats and corn, or crushed wheat with hot water, and ten stirring into this the proper quantity of the medicine. Hogs are fond of this mixture; it increases their appetite, and when they once taste of food with which it has been mixed they will eat it though nothing else would tempt them.

Animals that are very sick and that will not come to the feed should be drenched with the medicine shaken up with water. Great care should be exercised in drenching hogs or they will be suffocated. Do not turn the hog on its back to drench it, but pull the cheek away from the teeth so as to form a pouch, into which the medicine may be slowly poured. It will flow from the cheek into the mouth, and when the hog finds out what it is, it will stop squealing and swallow. In our experiments, hogs which were so sick that they would eat nothing have commenced to eat very soon after getting a dose of the remedy, and have steadily improved until they appeared perfectly well.

This medicine may also be used as a preventive of many diseases, and for this purpose should be put in the feed of the whole herd. Care should of course be taken to see that each animal receives its proper share. In

cases where it has been given a fair trial it has apparently cured most of the animals which were sick and has stopped the progress of the disease in the herds. It also appears to be an excellent appetizer and stimulant of the processes of digestion and assimilation, and when given to unthrifty hogs it increases the appetite, causes them to take on flesh and assume a thrifty appearance.

F. S. SCHOENLEBER.

Size and Quality.

Among hog breeders and a great many farmers who practice raising hogs for market there is strong contention concerning the type of hog that is most profitable to produce. Many of them hold that the profitable hog is the large heavy bone, lengthy, leggy individual. There are others who adhere strictly to what is known as the medium type, one possessing a great deal more quality than the larger type. The advocates of the big type are very loud in proclaiming their many virtues while those raising the medium type are fully as busy proclaiming the superiority of their type of hog. The average farmer, when he wants to buy a boar, will decide that he wants a big coarse fellow with lots of bone. Poland China men in particular are far apart in what constitutes the most valuable type of hog.

Not long ago a breeder entertained a visitor and showed him his herd boar. He was low down, squarely built, with strong limbs all under him, chest strong, short feet, excellent flank girth, and indicating no coarseness at any point. He would weigh about 400 pounds in breeding condition. This hog possessed an extraordinary spring of rib and breadth of back which indicated high flesh forming qualities. He bred these same qualities in his progeny. The visitor after looking at him made the remark, "He is a good hog, but I want one with more coarseness and lots of bone."

Ordinarily men who are clamoring for such a type of boar have never "cut very much ice" as producers of what breeders and packers have termed a good hog. It is a very common thing for farmers to want coarse boars as they believe they can get more growth from his pigs. They lose sight of quality and early maturity, two of the most desirable factors in producing pork. The most successful breeders producing marketable hogs prefer to use a boar of high quality rather than one of great size. They find, however, the rangy type of sows to be the most profitable to cross with. We know there are successful breeders of both types, not only of the Poland China breed, but of the Durocs and Chester Whites. Some of them run to the extremes in either type. All of them seem to be doing fairly well in selling their production, but the financial analysis of hog breeding is the packer's market. This rules the type of hog we must raise. Hog raisers may protest against the big type or against the medium type all they please, but the market is the crucial test. Strange to relate, the breeder's idea of a hog does not meet the demand of the packer. It is only occasionally that the big heavy coarse hog tops the market.

Some breeders claim they must be always selecting and producing large animals as breeders, because in the farmer's hands they quickly deteriorate into small, unprofitable animals. To a great extent this is true, because of the fact that so many farmers feed almost entirely concentrated feeds to their hogs. If they will give them alfalfa, clover, and other forage pasture, they will maintain their normal size.

Not long ago the writer was discussing the subject of types of Poland Chinas with a breeder who has been identified with the pure bred hog business for nearly half a century. We asked him when it was there arose a clamor for the big bone kind and what was the contention that caused such a demand. He replied that 50 years ago there was a class of fellows who were continually crying out that the breeds were being ruined by producing a thick bodied, short legged, broad backed hog; that the breeds under such methods of mating would soon be known as the pigmy pig. It is not the desire of the writer to decry either type, because both types seem to have their functions. The difficulty of the whole matter is that some have gone to extremes both ways. We once heard an Illinois breeder of Poland Chinas state that he did not care how big they got the hog so long as they maintain the leading characteristics of the breed, which he claims is early maturity, quick flesh forming habits and high quality. This looks to be about all there is to the subject: to raise the most pork on the least amount of feed in the least time.

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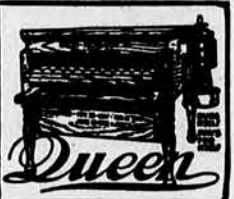
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RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER VII.

Snow Bound.

While the world went about its affairs, attended to its business, read its papers, sent its telegrams and wrote its letters, the little group at Antelope was as completely cut off from it as though marooned on a strip of sand in an unknown sea. A second storm had followed the original one, and the end of the first week saw them snowed in deeper than ever. Antelope was a trickle of roofs and smoke stacks, in a white, crystal clear wilderness, so calm in its stillness and loneliness as the primeval world.

The wires were down; the letter carrier could not break his way in to them. They heard no news and received no mail. Confined in a group of rude buildings, crouched in a hollow of the Sierra's flank, they felt for the first time what it was to be outside that circle of busy activity in which their lives had heretofore passed. They were face to face with the nature they thought they had conquered and which now in its quiet grandeur awed them with a sense of their own small helplessness. Pressed upon by that enormous silent indifference they drew nearer together, each individual unit gaining in importance from the contrasting immensity without, each character unconsciously declaring itself, emerging from acquired reticences and becoming bolder and more open.

They accepted their captivity in a spirit of gay good humor. The only two members of the party to whom it seemed irksome were Bill Cannon and the actor, both girding against a confinement which kept them from their several spheres of action. The others abandoned themselves to a childish, almost fantastic enjoyment of a situation unique in their experience. It was soon to end, it would never be repeated. It was an adventure charged with romance, accidental, unsought, as all true adventures are. The world was forgotten for these few days of imprisonment against the mountain's mighty heart. It did not exist for them. All that was real was their own little party, the white washed passages and walls of Perley's, the dining room with its board floor and homely fare, and the parlor at night with a semicircle of faces round the blazing logs.

On the afternoon of the sixth day Dominick made his first appearance down stairs. He achieved the descent with slow painfulness, hobbling between Perley and the doctor. The former's bath robe had been cast aside for a dignified dark brown dressing gown, contributed to his wardrobe by Cannon, and which, cut to fit the burly proportions of the Bonanza King, hung around the long, lank form of the young man in enveloping folds.

The parlor was empty, save for Miss Cannon sitting before the fire. Dominick had ceased to feel bashfulness and constraint in the presence of this girl, who had been pushed against his will if not against her own into the position of his head attendant. The afternoon when they had sat together in his room seemed to have brushed away all his shyness and self-consciousness. He thought now that it would be difficult to retain either in intercourse with a being who was so candid, so spontaneous, so freshly natural. He found himself treating her as if she were a young boy with whom he had been placed on a sudden footing of careless, cheery intimacy. But her outward seeming—what she presented to the eye—was not in the least boyish. Her pale, opaque blondness, her fine, rich outlines, her softness of mien, were things as completely and graciously feminine as the most epicurean admirer of women could have wished.

Now, at the sight of her bending over the fire, he experienced a sensation of pleasure which vaguely surprised him. He was hardly conscious that all the time he had been dressing and while he came down stairs he had been hoping that she would be there. He sent a quick glance ahead of him, saw her, and looked away. The pain of his feet was violent, and without again regarding her he knew that while he was gaining his chair and his attendants were settling him, she had not turned from her contemplation of the fire. He already knew her well enough to have a comfortable assurance of her invariable quick tact. It was not till the two men were leaving the room that she turned to him and said, as if resuming an interrupted conversation,

"Well, how do you like the parlor? Speak nicely of it for I feel as if it belonged to me."

"It's a first rate parlor," he answered, looking about him. "Never saw a better one. Who's the gentleman with the wreath of wax flowers round his head?"

"That's Jim Granger. He comes from here, you know; and you mustn't laugh at those flowers, they came off his coffin."

"My father knew him," said the young man indifferently. "There were lots of queer stories about Jim Granger. He killed a man once up at Brodie. You've a fine life here, haven't you?"

"Fine. It's never allowed to go out. What do you think I intend to do this afternoon? I've a plan for amusing and instructing you."

"What is it?" he said somewhat uneasily. "Don't feel in the least as if I wanted to be instructed."

She rose and moved to the center table which was covered with an irregular scattering of books.

"Before you came down I was looking over these books. There are lots of them. Mrs. Perley says they've been accumulating for years. Mining men have left them and some of them have the names of people I know written in them. I thought perhaps you might like to read some of them."

Dominick sent a lazily disparaging glance over the books. He was not much of a reader at the best of times.

"What are they," he said, "novels?"

"Mostly." She sat down by the table and took up the volume nearest to her. "Here's Tale of Two Cities. That's a fine one."

"I've read it. Yes, it's splendid. It's all about the French Revolution. The hero's like a real person and heroes in books hardly ever are, only I'd have liked him better if he'd stopped drinking and married his girl."

"I thought perhaps you might like me to read to you," she said, turning a tentative glance on him. "That's how I was going to amuse and instruct you."

"I'm sure it would be much more amusing

and probably just as instructive if you talked to me."

"You've got to stay down here two hours. How could I talk and be amusing and instructive for two hours? You'd probably have a relapse and I'm quite sure the doctor'd find me a dead faint on the hearth when he came in."

"All right. Let's try the books. Don't let's risk relapses and dead faints."

"Very well, then, that's understood. We'll go through the library now. I'll read the titles and you say if you like any of them."

"Suppose I don't?"

"You'll surely have a preference."

"All right. I'll try to. Go on."

"Here's Foul Play, by Charles Reade. It seems to have been a good deal read. Some of the paragraphs are marked with a pencil."

"I think I've read it, but I'm not sure. It sounds like a murder story. No, let's pass on that."

"Well, here's Mrs. Skaggs' Husbands, by Bret Harte. Does that sound as if you'd like it?"

"Husbands!" No. We don't want to read about a woman who has husbands. Pass on that, too."

"The next is very nicely bound and looks quite fresh and new, as if nobody had read it much. It's called The Amazing Marriage."

"Oh, pass on that. I had it once and stuck in the third chapter. The last time I went East somebody gave it to me to read on the train. I read three chapters and I was more amazed than anybody in sight. The porter was a fresh coon and I gave it to him as my revenge. I'll bet it amazed him."

"You don't seem to have anything in the nature of a preference, so far. I wonder how this will suit you. Notre Dame de Paris, by Victor Hugo."

"I don't understand French."

"It's in English and it's quite worn out, as if it had been read over and over. Several of the pages are falling out."

"Oh, I've read that. I just remember. It's a rattling good story, too. About the hunchback and the gipsy girl who tells fortunes and has a pet goat. The priest, who's a villain, falls off the steeple and clings to a gutter by his finger nails with his enemy watching him. It's the finest kind of a story."

"What a pity that you've read it! Oh, here's one that's evidently been a great favorite. It's in paper and it's all thumbed and torn. Somebody's written across the top, 'Of all the damned fool people—' Oh, I beg your pardon, I read it before I realized. The name is Wife in Name Only. It doesn't seem the kind of title that makes you want to read the book, does it?"

"Wife in Name Only!" he gave a short laugh. "It certainly isn't the kind of name that would make me want to read a book."

"Nor me," said a deep voice behind them. They both turned to see Buford, the actor, standing back of the table, his tall, angular figure silhouetted against the pale, oblong of the uncurtained window. He was smiling suavely, but at the same time with a sort of uneasy, assumed assurance, which suggested that he was not unused to rebuffs.

"That, certainly," he said, "is not a name to recommend a book to any man—any man, that is, who has or ever had a wife."

He advanced into the circle of the firelight, blandly beaming at the young man, who, leaning back in his chair, was eving him with surprised inquiry, never having seen him before. The look did not chill the friendly effusion of the actor who, approaching Dominick, said with the full, deep resonance of his remarkable voice,

"Congratulations, my dear sir, congratulations. Not alone on your recovery, but on the fact that you are here with us all." He held out his large hand, the skin chapped and red with the cold, and the long fingers closed with a wrenching grip on Dominick's.

"We were not sure, when you arrived among us a few nights ago, that we would have the felicity of seeing you so soon up and around—in fact, we were doubtful whether we would ever see you up and around."

"Thanks, very kind of you. Oh, I'm all right now." Dominick pressed the hand in return and then, bending a little forward, sent a glance to the actor's shoulder as he said,

"She caught the eye, read its behest, and presented the new comer."

"Mr. Ryan, this is Mr. Buford who is snowed in here with us. Mr. Buford came here the same day as you, only he came on the Murphysville stage."

Buford sat down between them on one of the horsehair chairs that were so sociably arranged round the table. The firelight threw into prominence the bony angles of his thin face and glazed the backward sweep of his hair, dark brown and worn combed away from his forehead, where a pair of heavy, flexible eyebrows moved up and down like an animated commentary on the conversation. When anything surprising was said they went up, anything puzzling or painful they were drawn down. He rested one hand on his knee, the fingers turned in, and sitting bolt upright, buttoned tight into his worn frock coat, turned a glance of somewhat deprecating amiability upon the invalid.

"You had a pretty close call, a pretty close call," he said. "If the operator at Rocky Bar hadn't had the sense to wire up here, that would have been the end of your life story."

Dominick had heard this from every member of the snowed in party. Repetition was not making it any more agreeable, and there was an effect of abrupt ungraciousness in his short answer which was merely a word of comment.

"Didn't the people at the Rocky Bar Hotel try to dissuade you from starting?" said Buford. "They must have known it was dangerous, they must have been worried about you or they wouldn't have telegraphed up."

"Oh, I believe they did." The young man tried to hide the annoyance the questions gave him under a dry brevity of speech. "They did all they ought to have done. I'll see them again on my way down."

"And yet you persisted!" The actor turned to Rose with whom, as he sat beside her at table, he had become quite friendly. "The blind confidence of youth, Miss Cannon, isn't it a grand, inspiring thing?"

(Continued from last week.)

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temper and indigestion cure. A veterinary remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid. **The Newton Kennedy Co.,** Toledo, Ohio.

Farmers' Week in Missouri.

(Continued from page 1.)
we hope to be able to simplify the methods so as to overcome this difficulty."

NOTES.

The Missouri Swine Breeders' Association, at their annual meeting held during Farmers' Week at Columbia, elected officers as follows: President, Dr. G. M. Laughlin, Kirksville; first vice president, C. B. Adams, Grand View; second vice president, W. S. Cotton, Smithton; secretary, C. A. Wilson, Columbia; treasurer, W. E. Bradford, Columbia.

The new officers of the Missouri Improved Stock Breeders' Association, elected during their meeting at Columbia last week, were selected so that each officer shall represent some pure breed of domestic animals. They are: President, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Shorthorns; vice presidents, Hugh Whitford, Guilford, Herefords; Paul Culver, Plattsburg, Aberdeen Angus; R. M. Brown, Carrollton, Galloways; John R. Potts, Mexico, dairy breeds; Dr. G. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, swine; H. R. Brasfield, Unionville, sheep; Hon. Geo. B. Ellis, Columbia, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be held during the state fair at Sedalia.

So enthusiastic were the members of the Missouri State Swine Breeders' Association over the results obtained by Dr. J. W. Connaway in perfecting an anti-cholera serum that they voted to ask the State Legislature to appropriate a good, round sum for the preparation of this preventive and its use among the herds of the state.

The Missouri corn show was held in the basement of Academic Hall and included 204 entries with premiums valued at \$1,370. While the quality of these exhibits was excellent their number was all too few. A big corn state like Missouri ought to have a much larger show. Still, this was a step and a long one in the right direction and next year will doubtless see a larger show, though it would be difficult to make it better.

In the same rooms with the corn show was held the horticultural display and for a state whose apple crop was a complete failure this show was remarkable—at least it looked so. We had no chance to test its quality.

Dr. Edna Day, professor of home economics at the agricultural college, suggested an original idea to the big audience who listened to her address before the Home Makers' Conference. Believing that it is surely as important to care for children as it is to care for calves, Dr. Day suggested the addition of a training school for mothers. She said, "The primary purpose of such a school would be the training of women to care for their own children, but nurses could also be trained to care for other people's children. Until recently it has been assumed that a mother knew by instinct how to bring up her children. Such a training would reduce the present terrible infant mortality."

D. Ward King of Maitland, Mo., who made the King road drag famous, was the star attraction at the Good Roads meeting at Columbia. He said that an excellent drag can be made at home at a cost for all materials and labor of not to exceed \$5. If such drags were in use generally every road in Missouri could be dragged in three hours.

Proper use of such a drag after every heavy rain or continued wet period would soon give Missouri a system of roads that would be practically equal to macadam. Think what a yearly expense would be saved over our present system.

At present the agriculture building is on the state university grounds proper and is one of the oldest of the group. A new agriculture building is being erected upon the state farm which will cost \$100,000 and help to give that department the prominence it deserves.

Columbia, Mo. is a beautiful city of about 12,000 people and is a great college town. In addition to the magnificent state university and agricultural college there are a number of other large schools. It is a city of well paved streets and beautiful homes of most hospitable people. It is attract-

ive, too, because of its excellent hotels where the clerks are polite, the service good and the prices reasonable.

The American Breeders' Association which held its fifth annual meeting at Columbia, Mo., during Farmers' Week is about the biggest association of its kind in the world, so far as quality goes. It is composed of men whose life work is a study of the problems connected with the propagation of animals and plants. The department of agriculture, the Carnegie institute and practically all of the experiment stations, together with many private investigators, are represented on its membership rolls. These men handle big problems, vital problems, upon which hang not only the future prosperity of the nation but the very existence of its people. In the session held last week the Kansas state agricultural college was well represented. Prof. H. F. Roberts and G. F. Freeman of the present faculty, David G. Fairchild, W. T. Swingle and Geo. L. Clothier of the alumni, and Prof. David E. Lantz, a former professor, were all on the program.

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Send us only 15c and names of ten good farmers not now subscribers to The Weekly Journal and we will send to you for one YEAR—52 WEEKS—our great National Weekly, "The Kansas City Weekly Journal"—and will send you, FREE and postpaid, 20 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS, all different. This is a most liberal offer and good for only a limited time. Address, today, Premium Department K, The Kansas City Weekly Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Hide and Fur Market.

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

HIDES.

Green salt cured, short hair, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, 8½c flat; green salt cured, bulls and stags, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; green salt cured, glue, No. 1, 5c; green salt cured, side brands, under 40 pounds, No. 1, 6c; green salt cured, deacons, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 25c; slunks, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; green uncured hides, 1c less than same grade. Green salt sheep pelts, ½c less than cured. Green salt sheep pelts, No. 1, 25¢; No. 2, 20¢; No. 3, 15¢; No. 4, 10¢; No. 5, 5¢; No. 6, 2½¢; No. 7, 1½¢; No. 8, 75¢; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers' heavy, 13c; dry flint, fallen, heavy, 12c; dry flint, light under 16 pounds, 10c; dry flint, culs, 8c; dry salt, heavy, 10c; dry salt, light, 8c; dry sheep pelts, 7¢; No. 1 tallow, 5c; No. 2 tallow, 4c; beeswax, No. 1, 25c. Prices, Wichita and Grand Island, ¼c less. Lynx—Owing to size, \$3@8. Beaver—Owing to size, fur, etc., \$1@7. Bear—Fine and full fur, \$4@8. Wolf—Timber, \$1@2; prairie, 25¢@1. Quotations are for Kansas and similar furs. 30c; No. 1 small, 15c; No. 2 large, 20c; No. 2 medium and small, 10c; No. 3, 5c. Opossum—No. 1 large, 25c; No. 1 medium, 12c; No. 1 small, 5c; No. 2, 2c; (trash, no value). Badger—No. 1 large, 85c; No. 1 medium, 55c; No. 1 small, 25c; No. 2 large, 10c. Skunk—Black prime, 90¢@1.25; short, 60¢@90¢; narrow, 50¢@70¢; broad, 10¢@30¢. Mink—Prime, large and dark, \$4@5; No. 1 large, \$3.25; No. 1 medium, \$2.25; No. 1 small, \$1.50; No. 2 medium and small, \$1.00; No. 3, 50¢; No. 4, 25c. Raccoon—Black and extra dark, \$1.50@3; No. 1 large, \$1; No. 1 medium, 60c; No. 1 small, 30c; No. 2 large, 40c; No. 2 medium and small, 25c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 10c. Muskrat—No. 1 large, 25c; No. 1 medium, 15c; No. 1 small, 10c; kits, 5c. Fox—No. 1 large, grey, 75c; red, \$2.50; No. 1 medium, grey, 50c; red, \$1.25; No. 1 small, grey, 25c; red, 75c; No. 2 large, grey, 25c; red, 1c; No. 3, 25c. Otter—According to size and color, \$1@1.5. Wildcat—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 25c. Housecat—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 5c. Civit cat—No. 1 large, 40c; No. 2 medium,

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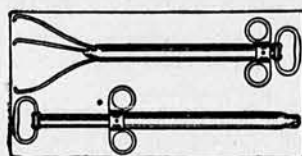
INTEREST YOU? "SOLD \$2212.00 IN 2 WEEKS. Not one dissatisfied user," writes Korstad & Mercer, Minn. "My sales \$1680.00 IN 73 DAYS," writes C. D. Rasp, Wis. "Canvassed 60 PEOPLE—GOT 53 ORDERS. Sold \$320.00 in 16 days," writes W. H. Reese, Pa. "Enclosed order for \$115.00 FIRST DAY'S WORK. Best thing I ever worked," writes L. H. Langley, N. D. "Everybody thinks apparatus finest thing. Sold 15 one afternoon," writes Miss Eva Edwards, Nev., after ordering 73. "I averaged \$164.25 WEEKLY for three months, undoubtedly best line on market," writes J. W. Beam, Kas. "Finest seller I ever saw. catches the eye. Don't want anything better. SELL 8 OUT OF 10 HOUSES," writes Wm. Maroney, Okla. "A man that can't sell your outfit couldn't sell bread in a famine, send 43 more," writes J. B. Cashman, Minn. "I make \$100.00 DAILY," writes J. Seveigne, N. Y.

HUNDREDS MEN AND WOMEN TELL OF WONDERFUL SUCCESS equipping town and farm homes with Allen's Portable Bath Apparatus. 50,000 already sold. Acknowledged best thing ever happened for humanity. Nothing like it. Gives every home a modern bath room for only \$5.00. Think of it! Costs nothing to operate. Used wherever water in any form exists. So energizes water that 1 gallon does more than tub full old way. Gives cleansing, friction, massage, shower baths altogether or separately. Cleanses almost automatically. Makes bathing 5 minute operation. Only clean, running water touches body—no immersion. No tubs, buckets, bowls, wash-rags or sponges—no plumbing. Insures cleanliness without drudgery—prolongs life—prevents disease. Small but mighty—carried in grip. Endorsed by famous Battle Creek Sanitarium and other celebrated authorities. Most popular, easiest, quickest, surest selling household article going.

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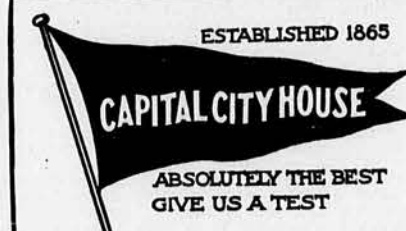
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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

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

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



FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Feb. 16.....J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb.
 Feb. 17.....J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kan.
 Feb. 19.....J. W. Lamb, Holton, Kan.
 Feb. 23.....C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kan.
 Mar. 11.....Jas. T. McCulloch, Mgr., Clay Center, Kan.
 March 13.....D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.
 June 10.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
 Feb. 18.....Combination at Yates Center, G. A. Laude, manager, Rose, Kan.

Herefords.

Mar. 3, 4.....Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patton, Herefords, at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patton's estate.
 April 27.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan. Red Polled Cattle.
 Feb. 22.....S. C. Bartlett, Perth, Kan. Berkshires.
 Feb. 18.....Combination at Yates Center, G. A. Laude, manager, Rose, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Jan. 21.....J. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.
 Jan. 21.....G. M. Hull, Burchard, Neb.
 Jan. 26.....F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kan.
 Jan. 27.....A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan.
 Jan. 27.....Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
 Feb. 2.....F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kan.
 Feb. 4.....W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kan.
 Feb. 10.....W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa
 Feb. 10.....Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.
 Feb. 10.....Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kan.
 Feb. 11.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
 Feb. 12.....Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius at Spring Hill, Kan.
 Feb. 12.....D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kan.
 Feb. 13.....Thos. F. Walker, Alexandar, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
 Feb. 17.....John Book, Talmage, Kan.
 Feb. 19.....J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kan.
 Feb. 19.....J. E. Bower, Talmage, Kan.
 Feb. 19.....J. W. Lamb, Holton, Kan.
 Feb. 20.....H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
 Feb. 25.....H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
 Feb. 25.....C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.
 Feb. 27.....F. C. Strebel, Alton, Kan.
 March 10.....A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.
 March 28.....Geo. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kan. Sale at Clearwater, Kan.
 April 10.....H. N. Stacy, Iuka, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 26.....Bred stock sale, Cappins & Worley, Potwin, Kan.
 Jan. 27.....J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kan., at Havensville, Kan.
 Jan. 28.....Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 1.....W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
 Feb. 1.....J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kan.
 Feb. 2.....Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
 Feb. 16.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kan.
 Feb. 16.....J. E. Jones, Clyde, Kan.
 Feb. 6.....G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 9.....Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
 Feb. 9.....H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kan.
 Feb. 9.....T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.
 Feb. 15.....J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kan.
 Feb. 15.....H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kan.
 Feb. 15.....John M. Morrison, College View, Neb.

Feb. 16.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kan.
 Feb. 17.....R. C. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan.
 Feb. 18.....E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.
 Feb. 18.....B. W. Weldemier, Mgr., Cameron, Mo.
 Feb. 23.....A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kan.

Feb. 23.....Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.
 Feb. 24.....James M. Williams, Home, Kan.
 Feb. 24.....R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kan.
 Mar. 9.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
 Mar. 10.....T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.

O. I. C.
 Feb. 19.....Issac Briggs, Minneapolis, Kan.
 Feb. 19.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
 Feb. 22.....S. C. Bartlett, Perth, Kan.
 March 12.....D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.
 Mar. 1.....W. J. Finley, Higginville, Mo.
 Mar. 2.....L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
 Mar. 3.....Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo.

Combination Sales.
 Feb. 10, 11, 12.....Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Caldwell, Kan., Chas. M. Johnston, Mgr.
 Feb. 16, 17, 18.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kan., at Wichita, Kan.
 Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20.....Mitchell County breeders' combination sale, Beloit, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians.
 Feb. 9.....Henry C. Glesman, Station B, Omaha, Neb., sixty head at South Omaha.

Sheep.
 Jan. 20.....Geo. Allen, Lexington, Neb.
 Jan. 28.....O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb.

Prince Lustre 286379 by Prince Pavonia 207316 has found a new home. He was the champion Shorthorn bull at the Oklahoma state fair and stood second in class at the American Royal. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., raised and sold him to L. M. Norfing, Osborn, Kan.

A. M. Jordan, the Shorthorn and Poland China breeder of Alma, Kan., evidently liked the results obtained by advertising in Kansas Farmer. He writes: "My little advertisement in the exchange column of the yearling boar by Mischief Maker brought two customers the first week it appeared." Customers are always hunting the kind of stuff Mr. Jordan has for sale.

Hunt up the want column of this issue of Kansas Farmer and see the advertisement of Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan., who offers 50 head of extra fine large Duroc Jersey bred sows for sale. These were sired by his show boar, who is a grandson of Kant Be Beat. These sows are bred to a son of W. L. A. Choice Goods or to the son of Kansas Oom Paul or to Kant Be Beat Junior. They will be priced cheap, so write to him at once.

Hampton Spray is the name of the new, pure white, herd bull that S. C. Hanna has purchased for use in his herd of Shorthorns at Howard, Kan. This bull is a Cruickshank Violet and a great grandson of Merry Hampton through Violet Mist 7th, his dam. Hampton Spray carries three Merry Hampton crosses and will make a very able assistant to Imp. Collynie, the present herd header.

It is reported that John Donovan of St. Joseph, Mo., and Hon. M. A. Low of Topeka will hold a combination sale of Standard bred horses during the next 60 days at either St. Joseph or Topeka. Mr. Donovan is owner of the King Hill Stock Farm on which may be found Constantine and Washington McKinley, while Mr. Low's horses are well known to all Kansas horsemen. Full an-

Snapshots Among the Breeders and Auctioneers.---By Reid.



J. W. Creech, Herington, Kan.



F. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.

nouncements will be made in these columns later.

Why do we not hear more from the breeders of O. I. C. swine in Kansas? There are a good many of them and they have a valuable breed of hogs about which they ought to be willing to have people know more. We have a letter from a new breeder who hopes to gain more information than he now has from the columns of Kansas Farmer about this interesting and valuable breed of swine. Let the breeders speak up.

W. H. Williamson, owner of Spring Bank Farm, Raymond, Kan., has a herd of Duroc Jersey swine that is headed by a grandson of Missouri Wonder. He says that his fall pigs, which he is now offering for sale through his advertising card, are doing fine and writes as follows: "I just recently sold a choice boar pig to F. M. Buchheim of LeCompton, Kan., that will be heard from in the show ring next fall if he is fitted. He was sired by my Ohio Chief-Orion herd boar and his dam is a Proud Advance-Improver 2d sow. I also have some others that are equally well bred and as good individually. There still remains for sale two choice spring boars of these Proud Advance sows' litter and that were sired by the great Dreadnaught by Kant Be Beat.

Shorthorn Sale at Concordia, Kan.
 Darling Bros., owners of the famous Evergreen Shorthorn herd which is located at Nellie, Ohio, will hold a public sale of a draft of their cattle at Concordia, Kan., on Friday, Feb. 5. Darling Bros. have headquarters at Randall, Kan., and they propose quarters at Randall, Kan., and they propose that 12 will have calves at foot. Everything consigned will have at least three Scotch tops on the best American families. This herd was founded more than 30 years ago and has been under the watchful care of the owners who have sought every means for its improvement. All of the heifers and, with one exception, all of the bulls were sired by the great Lord Montclair now weighing 2,300 pounds. Full announcements of this sale will appear in future issues of Kansas Farmer. It is best now to file your application for a catalog by sending a card to Darling Bros., Randall, Kan., at once.

The J. W. Creech Standard Bred Horse Sale.
 The first great sale of Standard bred horses that will be held in 1909 is that of Hon. J. W. Creech of Herington, Kan., who closes out his entire holdings at his home town on Tuesday, Jan. 26. Kansas Farmer has received a number of letters inquiring if there will be buggy and carriage horses included in this offering. We are assured that there will be and that they will be bargains in stallions, brood mares, yearlings, two-year-olds and yearlings. The offering

will include horses with records and those which are ready to make records. Teams will also be sold which will include breeding, and quality most useful for the lover of fine horses and also for the farmer who needs a little injection of this kind of blood into his own horses. There are quite a number of race prospects that are now being fitted and that will be in condition to go right along getting ready for an early start in the season. Write for a catalog and get a line on these horses.

Strebel Sells Designator.

F. C. Strebel of Alton, Kan., writes that he has just sold the great Poland China boar Designator to Mr. N. J. Vanderlip of Woodston, Kan. Designator is one of the good sons of Corrector 2d. He is a breeder of great worth and will prove a valuable addition to Mr. Vanderlip's herd. Mr. Strebel further writes that he is busy making preparations for his Feb. 27 sale. Sows in this sale will be daughters of such boars as Perfection E. L., Corrector, Meddler 2d, S. P.'s Perfect, Mischief Maker, Perfect Challenger and other boars of note. Mr. Strebel is bending every energy to put up the best offering of the season and will have more to say in these columns later.

Geo. Hull's Jan. 21 Sale.

Those of our readers who intend to buy a few big Poland China type-bred sows during the winter will do well to remember the sale of Mr. George Hull of Burchard, Neb. This sale comes early and it is altogether probable that there will be more real bargains than at the sales to be held later. Mr. Hull's herd is noted all over his own state for the utility kind. His herd boars O. K. Price and Hadley Boy are a pair of as large boars as can be found in the West. They represent big strains and will reproduce themselves. If you like this kind drop a line for catalog and either come or send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Hull's care at Burchard, Neb.

This week's Kansas Farmer contains the advertisement of Mr. J. P. Esslinger, real estate dealer of Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Esslinger is an old resident of this county and knows the values and resources of this part of the country as well as any man. He has a fine list of farm lands and all kinds of farms ranging in price from \$25 up. Write him for what you want.

Great Sale of Shropshires.

In this issue Mr. Geo. Allen of Lexington, Neb., is advertising his sale of registered Shropshire ewes at Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 20. About 250 head will be sold and they are all bred to have lambs in the spring. They will be sold in lots of three and are mostly yearlings and two-year-olds. Without doubt Mr. Allen is the best known breeder and exhibitor of Shropshires in America.

Mr. Allen is an Englishman and came to this country in 1879, importing a nice lot of Shropshires and Shorthorn cattle. He is going to have something to say about his great herd of over 200 head of Scotch cattle, but in this limited space we want to make it clear to all those interested that this is one of the greatest offerings of Shropshire ewes that has been made in Kansas City in years. By looking up his advertisement you will see that Mr. Allen is offering 250 ewes in this sale that are the direct descendants of imported rams and still better they are bred to imported rams to have lambs in the spring. We were shown this lot of young ewes recently and have Mr. Allen's word for it that they are individually far above the average and the breeding simply can't be improved upon. Catalogs are now ready and free for the asking. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion at the stock yards in Kansas City on Wednesday, Jan. 20, and all are invited to attend. Come to Kansas City and bring your friends who are interested in this profitable industry.

Sunnyside Durocs.

H. H. Hague & Son of Newton, Kan., are making a change of copy in this issue of Kansas Farmer and are offering at rock bottom prices for immediate sale 30 choice young tried sows, bred for early spring farrow. These are well grown, choice individuals from Hague & Son's best prize winning stock and are granddaughters of their famous prize winning sows, Wichita Pearl, who won first and champion at the Kansas state fair 1906, and reserve champion at the same fair 1907, and of Blue Ribbon Queen, who never was defeated, winning 12 ribbons in eight prominent shows in Kansas and Missouri. Through sire and dam they trace to such sires as Higgins Model, Brilliant Jr., Top Notcher Jr., Jim and Improver 2d. Their immediate sires are Savannah Duke who won second in a class of 28 at the Missouri state fair 1902, and Sunnyside Prince, one of the best living grandsons of Higgins Model. These sows have all proved themselves prolific and good mothers, farrowing from 8 to 12 pigs. They are safe in service to Duke of Woodford and King Wonder Boy. Duke of Woodford is by Red Duke who sired the first prize boars and gilts under six months at the Missouri state fair and the American Royal. The September pigs that Hague & Son are offering for sale are thrifty, well grown individuals and are just the kind to buy for profit, and only tops will be shipped out on order. This stuff is all priced to sell and it is a real bargain room for the sprit. Hague & Son have established a reasonable prices and square everything offered by them with a guarantee on its merits and satisfaction guaranteed. Look up their ad and write them and mention this paper.



THIS NEW PICTURE OF
DAN PATCH 1:55
 In Six Brilliant Colors
 MAILED FREE

This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is 21 inches by 28 inches, is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me. You Must Give Me This Information.
 1st. State paper in which you saw this offer. 2nd. Give number and kind of live stock you own.

Address M. W. SAVAGE, Owner, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Also sole owner of International Stock Food Co.
 Also sole owner of International Stock Food Farm
 Also President of Dan Patch Electric Line

A \$5000. DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money Or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will also mail you a photograph of "Forest Patch," the Fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. I paid \$50,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$180,000. I would have lost money if I had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this \$5000. Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200 lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.

M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away hundreds of these incubators to our seed customers. This incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best hatchers made.

Do you want a good incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free.

Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of choice seeds, bulbs, plants and novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it.

MILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.

RANGER BARB WIRE

HEAVY SINGLE WIRE

STRONG, DURABLE.

The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.

M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%

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

DEKALB FENCE CO., - DEKALB, ILL.

Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

BOWSHER

Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Use General Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING

Handy to operate. 7 sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.

Also make Sweep Grinders both hand and power.

C. N. BOWSHER CO. SOUTH BEND, IND.

FEED MILLS

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Cysts, Filled Tonsils, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind \$1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele, Allays pain. Book free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 211 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

PATENTS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS

Notice in "Inventive Age."

Book "How to Obtain Patents" **FREE**

E. G. SIGGERS, Box 7, N. U. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Strawberry Plants that Pay to Plant.

Are the kind we grow. All our fields were under much early and our plants are in first class condition and we are sure they will prove entirely satisfactory to our customers. We have over 12,000,000 plants of all the leading varieties. We also grow raspberry, blackberry and all other small fruit plants. Large quantities of asparagus and rhubarb. Our catalog is different from any you have ever read. It tells the truth about the behavior of all the varieties on our farm. It will pay you to have it. It is free. Address: **W. W. DIXON, Holton, Kan.**

Save You \$4.15 on an Incubator

—Not just a printed promise, but a fact—I can save you all of \$4.15 over the next lowest price of any incubator of equal size, freight prepaid. And I'll guarantee it to be the best chicken-hatching, money-making incubator, you can get at any price.

Fire-Proofed Belle City Incubator

Freight Prepaid

Is sold entirely at my risk. My liberal guarantee gives you 30 days' trial. It has double walls and dead air space all over, 12-oz. cold rolled copper tank and boiler. Safety lamp and lamp support (pat. applied for) self regulator, deep nursery, strong egg tray, thermometer, egg tester, etc., complete. The Belle City Brooder—hot water heat—is the only brooder that has double walls and dead air space—a rare bargain, too.

So get my factory-to-you prices now—see how much you will save. My interesting book, "Hatching Facts"—mailed free. Write for it today. Address

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

I Ship Quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine

M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa

Over 30 Years a Breeder and Importer of

PERCHERON HORSES

A fine selection of young stallions for sale, a number by the noted Brilliant stallion Blande 36577, so long at head of this stud. For bone, size and quality our stallions are unsurpassed. Anyone looking for a herd heading stallion will do well to patronize me. Come and see or write.

ROSENBAUM BROS. & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants

Established 1875.

Chicago South Omaha Sioux City

Send us your next shipment. Our facilities Unexcelled. Write us for market reports.

PUBLISHER'S PARAGRAPHS

Volume 30 of the American Berkshire Record has just been received at the Kansas Farmer office. Secretary Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill., always does his work well and the present volume is to his credit. Pedigrees numbered from 110001 to 115000 are recorded and a list of officers and members of the association and the rules of entry are included. Kansas is well represented among the membership.

Supt. J. H. Miller of farmers' institute department of the agricultural college has arranged two series of farmers institutes for the month of January. The first series will be in charge of Professor Miller and will be held at the following named cities: Dodge City, Jan. 11; Cimarron, 12; Garden City, 13-14; Lakin, 15; Syracuse, 16; Tribune, 18; Leoti, 19; Scott City, 20-21; Dighton, 22-23; Ness City, 25; Ute, 26; La Crosse, 27-28. Assistant P. E. Crabtree will have charge of the second series beginning at Osage City on Jan. 11; Hartford, 12; Madison, 13; Eldorado, 14-15; Douglass, 16; Udall, 18; Burden, 19; Grenola, 20; Cedar Vale, 21; Sedan, 22-23; Howard, 25-26; Severy, 27; Fredonia, 28-29; Elk City, 30.

Every farmer should be interested in getting more for his hogs. By smoking his own hog meat he makes a great saving. Instead of selling to the hog buyer and then buying back from the beef trust his smoked hams and bacon, paying the beef trust 15 cents a pound profit, he should smoke the meat himself, keep what he needs, and sell at good prices to the stores. How to do this, how to smoke meats without a smoke house or fire, how to smoke a barrel of meat at a cost of 75 cents, is fully told in a free booklet issued by the E. H. Wright Co., Ltd., of 625 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. This firm will also send a free sample of their condensed smoke for the names of five farmers who raise hogs and 10 cents to pay postage.

Volume 17 of the American Galloway herd book is just off the press. It contains a record of 3,000 pedigrees numbered from 29001 to 32000 together with a lot of useful information about the association with its constitution and by-laws. Several good illustrations including a good portrait of Campfollower 3d of Stepford 30938 (8407), owned by G. E. Clark of Topeka. In this registration Kansas stands at the head with 810 registrations, with Missouri second with only 376, Iowa third with 363, Nebraska with 307 and other states with much smaller numbers. Kansas made 581 transfers to 583 purchasers, Iowa 511, Missouri 209 and Nebraska 207. The association is in a healthy financial condition and Secretary R. W. Brown is to be congratulated upon this excellent report. The headquarters of the association is 17 Exchange ave., Chicago, Ill.

As usual, one of the first catalogs to reach us this season is that of the old reliable Iowa Seed Company of Des Moines, Iowa. We see that it has been very much enlarged over previous years, now containing 132 pages, crowded with large and varied lists of the best seeds, plants, bulbs, garden tools, and nursery stock. The descriptions are well and concisely written, without exaggeration, and it is profusely illustrated. Nine leading varieties of corn introduced by the Iowa Seed Co. and several plant novelties, are shown in natural colors on the two beautiful color plate pictures, and the cover is handsomely lithographed in seven colors. An unusual feature in seed catalogs that will be appreciated by recipients of the book is a section devoted to cut flowers and floral designs, and to cage birds and gold fish. The Iowa Seed Co. is favorably known to most of our readers, advertisements of the firm having appeared in our columns for many seasons past. We regard them as friends rather than business acquaintances, and would advise those of our readers who do not receive their catalog, to send for a copy. Tell them you saw their ad in Kansas Farmer.

It seems to us to be the duty of the publisher of a reputable paper, as far as lies in his power, to protect his readers from unscrupulous dealers and to call their attention to articles of real merit, and we take pleasure in this issue in calling your attention to the Hapgood Plow Company of Alton, Ill., who have for years prided themselves on the quality of their plows, harrows, cultivators, planters and other farm implements, bugles, harness, wagons, stoves and ranges, gas engines, separators, hay presses, etc., etc. We firmly believe that they spare no pains and expense to give to their customers the greatest value that money can buy. They are the only manufacturers of plows and implements in the world who sell their goods direct to the consumer at wholesale prices, thus saving all middleman's profits. Their goods are all made on honor and each article is sold on a positive guarantee. We are strongly of the opinion that it would be very much to your interest to write at once for their catalog so that you can compare their prices with others who make big claims. Address Hapgood Plow Co., Box 141, Alton, Ill.

Seed Buyers Protected.

The buyers of seed have had very little protection and many gardeners hesitate about buying seed on account of not knowing whether they are getting seed of high germination. This is an important matter for it means much to the farmer or gardener and it pays to get seed that can be depended upon. We are very glad to report that there is one reliable seed company who is giving their customers an ironclad guarantee. We find that the A. A. Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Ia., guarantee all their seeds to be fresh and of high germination and any of you who need seeds will do well to write them for their new 1909 100 page descriptive catalog which will be sent free. Their ad appears in another column.

The Kansas Mid-Winter Exposition.

Beginning Jan. 18 and continuing for two weeks the Kansas Mid-Winter Exposition and Pure Food Show will hold its eighth annual exhibit in the Topeka Auditorium. This show has always been a great success and under the new management promises to exceed its past records. Pipe organ entertainments, concerts by Marshall's Military band, numerous orchestral numbers and some high priced vaudeville will be added features. Manager Geo. W. Bainter has drawn upon every resource to make this the greatest event of its kind and he has succeeded beyond the hopes of its friends. Remember the date is from Jan. 18 to 30 and be sure to be here to see and enjoy this great pure food show and exposition.

Dress Hints.

The magazines have lots of articles on "Economy in Dress Making," "Dressing on Dimes," etc. They describe the styles but none of them ever tells what materials to get, and it's the material that costs. Do you know any dress tuffs that are pretty, and really cost dimes, not dollars?

ECONOMY.

You can purchase as pretty designs and stylish looking goods in Simpson-Eddystone Prints as any one can wish and their cost is extremely moderate when you consider their substantial quality and attractive appearance. Their greatest economy is in their non-fading colors and durable material which make them wear unusually long.

I'm sure you will be delighted with them.

The Man Who Keeps Cows

cannot fail to be interested in the handsome catalog issued by the American Separator Company, Box 1119, Bainbridge, N. Y. It is the finest work of its kind that we have seen put out by a separator company, containing over 75 excellent illustrations, which are both interesting and instructive. The working parts of the separator are shown in detail and convey clearly to the mind the extreme simplicity or the low down American cream separator, and the reason for its ease of operation, quick cleaning and ability to separate either hot or cold milk; milk from fresh cows or "strikers." Their system of selling, wonderfully low prices, liberal term of trial and attractive purchasing terms, are all fully explained in this catalog, while the general information on the separator subject is such that, whether you have a separator or not, you should have a copy of this catalog. You can receive one postpaid by addressing American Separator Company, Box 1119, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Common Sense Culture.

Scientific culture of corn, potatoes, cotton and other root crops which require the ground to be cultivated has done much to increase yield in the last quarter of a century as well as to conserve the fertility of the soil. Observing people, leaders in thought, noted the fact some years ago that the branching roots of growing plants should not be disturbed if a full development of the seed yield is to be realized. This important rule called for previous pulverizing of the soil before the crop is planted. It also called for careful surface cultivation above the growing roots which would furnish a dust mulch to conserve moisture for the plant as well as to destroy all varieties of weeds by shaving them off again and again during the growth of the plant. In this article we do not attempt to give all the details of advice about surface system of cultivation. People interested in the subject should write to the well known manufacturers of pulverizers and surface cultivators, J. D. Tower & Sons Co., 14th St., Mendota, Ill., for their elaborate "Treatise on Corn Culture" which they will send free to those who mention this paper.

The Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Crow, proprietors of the Blue Ribbon poultry farm, located at Hutchinson, Kan., are starting an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer, and are offering for sale at reasonable prices choice young and old stock, both sexes, and eggs in season. This enterprising firm have one of the largest and best equipped poultry farms in the state and are breeding 16 choice varieties, among which are Blue Andalusians, S. C. and R. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White Minorcas, American Dominiques, Whiteface Black Spanish, Black Wyandottes, English Red Caps, Mottled Anconas, Silver Duckwing Leghorns, S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns, R. C. Brown and White Leghorns. The young stock which they are offering are strictly fancy, being the tops of a very successful hatch from 3,300 eggs. Their exhibit at the last state poultry show numbered 230 birds and was the largest there. They won all firsts on 15 varieties, their cash winnings being \$271, besides a number of special prizes. At different shows and fairs during the season the total cash awards won by them was \$1,075. The stock and eggs advertised are all from this prize winning stock and will be sold at reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Look up their ad on another page and write Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Go With Us

KANSAS CITY ~to~ TEXAS

Jan 19

PRIVATE CAR

All Aboard!

Go with us in our special private car to see the great Pecos Valley irrigated lands in southwestern Texas. This famous lake bottom of rich deep chocolate loam farm land is going fast. Sold recently for \$30 an acre—now selling for \$40 and after this trip—January 19 will be \$50 or more per acre. This is your last chance to buy this land for \$40 an acre. Go with us, pick out what you want, buy it on easy payments. We want you to see the railroad building, the reservoir nearly completed and the rapid work on the ditches. In a very short time the water will flow in, the railroad will be finished, and then the land will double in price. Go with us, Tuesday, January 19 from Kansas City in a private car. Write at once for detailed information. Don't delay—catch the next mail. Address

F. O. HORNBECK,
Lead Commissioner, Orient Railroad, Kansas City, Missouri

WON'T YOU DO IT?

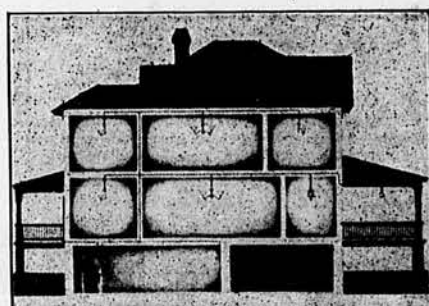
The Kansas Farmer wants an energetic person, either lady or gentleman, in each county as a local representative. We want some one who can devote some time to our work and we are willing to pay them for it. It would be fine work and good pay for a lady and she could make it a permanent position if she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

THE KANSAS FARMER,
Circulation Dept. Topeka

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

in America. We have been making it for over 30 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago



LIGHT YOUR HOMES WITH ACETYLENE

It Makes a Modern Home

A book full of facts for the asking. 139 N. Topeka Av

Wichita Acetylene Co., Wichita, Ks.

BALL BEARING AUTOMATIC GATE

IF NOT THE BEST AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET SEND IT BACK

GUARANTEED THE SIMPLEST, STRONGEST AND EASIEST OPERATED AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET

Don't Look Neat

MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY

ADAMS GATE CO.,
1003 N. KAN. AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

SELF SETTING PLAN

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

Don't Take Down Your Pipes

Chimney Sweep Soot Destroyer removes all soot from your clogged chimneys, stove pipes, furnaces, ranges, flues, etc. It generates non-explosive gases that consume the soot and restore full draft. Can't explode. Cures immediately annoying cases of soot coal and oil soot and prevents danger of fires. Ask your hardware dealer or send 20c for trial package. Soot Destroyer Co., Dept. X, Shenandoah, Iowa.

PKG 20c

Post paid

25 POST CARDS 25c. Something nice. Order now. C. Simpson, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Bargains in Farms, Ranches, City Property

\$3,000 to \$10,000 PER YEAR In the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

The Real Estate Business offers greater opportunities to the man without capital than any other line. The field is unlimited and there is plenty of room for you. I will teach you the business by mail and appoint you my Special Representative and I will give you splendid chances to make money from the start. You can work all or part of your time. One of our representatives made \$500 in one month, another

\$2400 IN TWO MONTHS.

Both were inexperienced before joining us a few months ago. My company is constantly handling some of the best real estate propositions in America and no matter what you are doing now, I can help you make money if you will join my big co-operative force. This is the greatest real estate organization in the world, and if you would like to know all about our splendid plan, write me for my book, which tells how you can start a successful real estate business. This book is absolutely free. Write me today.

Address Post. **GRAY REALTY COMPANY, 111 Reliance Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.**



Dickinson Co. Bargains.

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

OSBORNE COUNTY LAND.

A postal card brings big free pictorial farm list.

Layton Bros., Osborn, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

Hotel 23 rooms, corner lots, steam heat, or will sell for \$4,000. Also 160 acres land, 70 in cultivation. Good orchard, 4-room house, fine water. Six miles from Bennington, Kans. Price \$3,200. Come and see us. J. H. BOYLE, Bennington, Kan.

SHAWNEE COUNTY FARM

1/2 sec. dairy farm, 7 mi. Topeka, good house, silo, orchard, good land, \$46 acre, \$4,000 cash.

160 acres close Topeka, 50 a. tame grass, well imp'd. \$55 acre, easy terms to suit. 80 acres close Topeka, well imp'd, 40 a. alfalfa, clover, all in cult. 90 acre. 160 a. 1/2 in cult. close Topeka. \$45 acre, easy terms. WINGETT LAND CO., 139 West 6th (ground floor), A. J. White, Farm Salesman.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

880 acres, 200 tame grass, 150 corn land, 560 meadow or pasture, well watered, \$5,000 worth of buildings, 200 acres fenced hog tight, all well fenced, 2 1/2 miles of town, 20 miles of Topeka. Best soil, no overflow. Price, bargain. Rates and terms right to the right man. Also two good west Mo. farms for west Kansas wheat land. Manhattan Realty Co., Manhattan, Kan.

TO TRADE.

\$10,000 stock general mdse. for farm. Also \$8,000 hardware stock to trade for farm. A first class, up to date brick plant at a big bargain, or will trade for land. See or address

REZIN IAMS,

Box 237, Clay Center, Kan.

Farm Bargain.

320 acre stock and grain farm, about 100 acres in cultivation, balance good bluestem pasture and meadow, all fenced and cross fenced with posts and wire, plenty of good water, small orchard in bearing, good 5 room house and cellar, new frame barn, also stable for 8 horses, hog pens, corral, etc., 3 miles good trading point, 12 miles county seat, on rural route. Price \$3,500. W. P. MORRIS, Marion, Kan.

A Well Improved Stock Farm

In the banner corn and alfalfa county of Kansas, especially equipped for dairying but could be adapted to corn farming. \$5,500, \$1,500 before March 1, terms on balance.

A. CORNELL, Burr Oak, Kan.

A Fine Section of Land in Butler County, Kan.

280 acres in cultivation, 100 acres in alfalfa and blue grass, 35 acres in wheat, bal. of land in corn this year, bal. of the land in pasture and meadow. This land is a deep, black, sandy loam; house 20x28, 1 1/2 story; barn 28x36, room for 10 head of horses and 1,000 bu. of grain; corn crib for 1,500 bu. of corn; good well and wind mill at the house, piped to the barn and feed lots; 25 acres fenced hog tight and in alfalfa; nice young orchard just coming in to bearing; good well and mill in the pasture; good fences, 1/4 mile to school, R. F. D., and everything in good shape. Buildings 4 years old. This is a first class farm and located in a fine neighborhood, all tillable except about 10 acres. Price \$45 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. H. J. DAVIS, Burns, Kan.

FARMS FOR SALE IN HARVEY COUNTY, KANSAS.

80 acres 1/4 mile from Walton, 8 room house, small barn, 15 acres alfalfa, 20 acres pasture, balance farm land. Price \$5,000.

M. W. DEY, -+ WALTON, KAN.

H. C. SWEET, STOCKTON, KANSAS

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

MISSOURI FARMS for SALE.

Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list.

John W. Everman, -+ Gallatin, Mo.

SANFORD BROS.

Bargains in LOTS and other CITY PROPERTY

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

MANHATTAN KAN.

FARM BARGAINS.

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

Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

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

THE HEATH COMPANY,

625 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas

A GOOD FARM AND GOOD HOME.

600 acres with modern 8 room house, fine porch on north and east, cost \$4,000; fine barn 40x60, 20 foot posts, hay fork, and will hold 70 tons of hay, well arranged with single and double stalls, large box stalls; cribs, granaries, cattle sheds, stock scales, 14 acres in grove, 17,000 young catalpa trees, windmill at barn and one at R. R. water tank belonging to ranch, fine running water on every 1/4 section; 2 lakes, 1, 5 acres, the other 2 acres, well stocked with game fish; 6 acres of orchard bearing all kinds of the finest fruit, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces, crab apples; 200 acres in cultivation; 400 acres grass; good ice house holds 40 tons; 1 house 16x18 for help on ranch, smoke house, shop, fine chicken house, all necessary buildings, 40 acres alfalfa. Price \$40 per acre. Term.

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

The Stray List

December 19.

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

December 26.

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

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

Elk county—J. H. Logsdon, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up, December 14, 1907, by T. J. Nothwest, in Fairbairn tp., one red heifer, white on head and belly; was about 6 months old when taken up; was appraised December 1, 1908, and valued at \$14.

January 2.

Jackson county—J. W. Martin, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by N. J. Basye, November 14, 1908, in Liberty tp., one red heifer, with two slits in end of each ear, valued at \$15.

(First published in Kansas Farmer Jan. 2, 1909.)

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

No. 25254.

The state of Kansas to George Strickler, James A. Hill, Joseph Culbertson, William F. S. Manly, and the unknown heirs of the said George Strickler, James A. Hill, Joseph Culbertson, and William F. S. Manly, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court of Shawnee county, Kansas, in an action therein pending where in E. W. Rankin and Alberta L. Rankin are plaintiffs and you and each of you are defendants, and that unless you answer plaintiff's petition filed herein on or before the 13th day of February, 1909, that judgment will be taken against you and each of you, quieting the plaintiff's title in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee, and state of Kansas, to-wit: lot numbered four hundred sixteen (416), and the north nine and one-half (9 1/2) feet of lot numbered four hundred eighteen (418) on Clay street, in King's Addition and excluding you and each of you from any interest therein and enjoining you and each of you from ever asserting any right, title, interest, or estate in and to said premises.

Attest
R. L. Thomas,
[Seal] Clerk of District Court.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT!



Let us sell you a Good Farm or Ranch. We have a great number of them. Here are two for example.

Rec. 588, 160 acres in Wabaunsee county, 1/4 mile from a good live R. R. town, a fine level upland farm, 1/2 in cultivation. Good 6 room house, large barn, cribs, etc. All in good condition, near school. Price \$50 per acre.

Rec. 105, 2,240 acre ranch, Gray county, 1,600 acres, smooth wheat land, 200 acres alfalfa, balance rolling and rough land, 15 miles fenced and cross fenced, 3 wells and wind mills, 5 room house, shed, corral for 350 head cattle, stable for 8 horses. School 1/4 mile. Price \$10 per acre.

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO BUY OR SELL LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Geo. M. Noble.

Phones 444.

J. Will Kelley.

Snapshots in Eastern Kansas Farms

155 acres in Osage County, 4 miles good town, good 6-room house, barn, chicken house, sheds, outbuildings, feed lots, fenced, good orchard, rural route, telephone, 1/4 mile to school. Easy terms.....\$5,000

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

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

WHAT IS IT?

Don't wait if you want a good home cheap. 160 acres five miles from Salina, 120 acres level, 150 acres plow land, 50 acres now in pasture, 80 acres growing wheat, 1-3 goes to pur-

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

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

Withdrawal of Western Phosphate Lands.

Acting under instructions of President Roosevelt, the secretary of the interior has today withdrawn from entry, selection and location all public lands in Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, believed to contain phosphate rock, pending appropriate action by congress. The list of lands withdrawn was furnished by the U. S. geological survey as a result of preliminary examination of the field. Further work will be undertaken by the survey as soon as practicable, looking toward a careful classification of the lands in question and the restoration to agricultural entry of such portions as are found to contain no phosphate.

This action of the president has been taken largely as the result of facts brought out at the recent meeting of the national conservation commission in Washington. At this meeting it was shown that, at the present rate of production, the known available supply of high grade phosphate rock in the United States will last only about fifty years. Although this western field embraces the largest area of known phosphate beds in the world, the absolute necessity of utilizing these deposits for the benefit of the farms of the United States was strongly emphasized.

Phosphoric acid is one of the three mineral substances which must exist in the soil if the soil is to be productive. It has been shown, as the result of agricultural experiment station work in Wisconsin, Ohio and Illinois, that in fifty-four years soils of these states, in the cropped areas, have been depleted of one-third of their original phosphoric acid. This is equivalent to twenty pounds per acre annually. Assuming it to be only half this amount, for the four hundred million acres of cropped land in the United States it would require 6,000,000 tons of phosphate rock annually to offset this loss, without considering the question of increasing the agricultural yield above the present production.

In 1907 there were 2,265,000 tons of phosphate rock produced in the United States, and of this amount 900,000 tons or about 40 per cent was exported. The phosphate rock of South Carolina is practically exhausted; the Florida deposits have reached their maximum production; the output of the Tennessee deposits is on the increase, but this field alone would, at the present rate of increase in production, last only eleven years. There is some phosphate in Arkansas but it is of low grade; therefore the large deposits of the public land states must be depended upon for the greater part

of our phosphate in the future. To insure the utilization of our own deposits in our own country some means must be devised to prevent its shipment to foreign lands. It is thought that this can be done only by retaining in the Government title to all public lands underlain with phosphate rock, and leasing these lands under terms which will prohibit exportation.

The secretary of the interior is charged by law with the care, preservation and disposition of the public domain for the benefit of all the people of the United States; and the rulings of the Supreme Court are to the effect that he has full power to meet such unexpected contingencies or emergencies as are created by changed conditions, new discoveries or unforeseen happenings. In such cases he fortunately has the power to make temporary reservations or withdrawals of the public domain, with a view to protecting and preserving the same pending the submission of information to congress in order that it may enact appropriate legislation to meet the conditions disclosed. This power has been frequently exercised during the past forty years, in the public interest.

In this particular instance, the question is so vital to every citizen of the United States interested in the present and future agricultural production of the country that immediate action is necessary.

An executive order of withdrawal, general in its nature, like this, is under the rulings effective from the first moment of the day upon which it is made, and thereafter during the existence of the reservation no valid location can be made or claim initiated. Valid claims initiated prior to a withdrawal and maintained by compliance in all respects with the law are not defeated or impaired by such a reservation.

Be Our County Representative.

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