

KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLVI. Number 12

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 19, 1908

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



QUEENS OF THE MILKY WAY.

(Photo taken 20 minutes after milking.)

The above half-tone of 7 of the Registered and A. R. O. Holstein cows to be sold at the Burton extraordinary public sale at the Topeka Fair Ground, Tuesday, March 24, 1908, is from a snap shot taken March 13, 1908. These cows were milked at one o'clock and the snap shot was taken 20 minutes past one. Some of the bunch are aged cows and one object of the picture is to show that not one in the bunch has "broken down udders" or fleshy bags. See advertisement on page 384.



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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1883.

Published every Thursday by
THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY
 (Incorporated, January 1906).
 Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

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THE FAIR.

The prosperity of local fairs has been greatly reduced of late years by the frequent recurrence of expositions national in their scope and with millions to expend. Not all of the people who ordinarily attend State and county fairs could go to the great expositions, but the reduction of attendance which resulted from division of interest made it difficult to maintain the local fair on a scale to interest and benefit its patrons to a notable degree. The more or less perfect realization of these conditions in many cases disheartened those who are usually the chief promoters of the local fair, and caused many who could not go to the great expositions and would ordinarily have swelled the crowds and the gate receipts at the local fair to neglect the opportunity within their reach.

For a time, at least, the day of the great exposition is over. The State and county fairs that have succeeded in the face of the great competition should loom up in augmented proportions now; the fairs which have lain dormant during the prevalence of the national events should now come to life and resume their usefulness. These may be assured of as great patronage as their excellence shall merit. There are three primary necessities for the creation of a successful fair. These are competent and conscientious management, money, and confidence of the public.

If there ever was a time when a management could succeed based on sharp practice, the ability to promise much and fulfill little, or to promise a fair and deliver only a horse race with catch-penny allurements in the grounds, that time has gone into history. Exhibitors and the public must be given a square deal.

Fairs ably managed and sufficiently financed may be depended upon to pay out and a little more under favorable weather conditions. But the assurance inspired by a liberal reserve fund goes far in making the ablest management successful. The day of permanent buildings and comfortable equipment for all departments of the larger fairs is at hand. These should not be made a charge against the gate receipts but should be made a part of the investment of the community in necessary plant.

The time has come when the confidence of the public that the fair will be in every way creditable, that it will be worth the cost of the trip and the

gate fee, and that the grounds and the surroundings will be free from every demoralizing feature, is essential to financial success. Some city people may not be very particular about these features, but the farmer and his wife who are bringing up a nice family of young people have determined to be well assured of the absence of the demoralizers who seek to buy "privileges" on or about the fair grounds. Among the State fairs which weathered the competition of the great expositions, the Missouri State Fair was conspicuous. It was conspicuous also as one of the first to make its grounds free from every feature to which the fastidious father would blush to take his wife and daughters. Other of the successful fairs have been almost if not quite as careful as the Missouri State.

When Kansas shall succeed in having a great and notably successful fair, it will be one at which every product of the State will be shown, judged, and awarded premiums. It will also be so clean, so ably managed, and so pleasant in every feature that THE KANSAS FARMER can promise the families of its patrons that this fair is a good place to go.

There are in existence in Kansas several fair associations which conduct their local fairs with great credit. Efforts to have a great fair, patronized by the entire State, may be made successful by observing the three conditions of success herein considered.

POOR CHANCE FOR THE TAX-DODGER.

It is claimed that a serious if not a fatal defect has been discovered in the routine proceedings incident to the enactment of the new tax law of Kansas. So far as appears the defect consisted in a Senate agreement to an amendment to the title of the law by unanimous consent instead of by aye and nay vote. It has been suggested that an extra session of the Legislature may be necessary to cure this technical defect.

That the provisions of the new law will secure a more just assessment of property than has ever been had in Kansas is becoming more apparent as the work progresses. The discovery and assessment of invisible forms of property that have heretofore escaped taxation will take a portion of the burden from real estate and other kinds of property that can not be concealed. It is estimated in some communities that the personal property assessment will be seven times greater than heretofore.

All property is to be assessed at "its actual value in money." The instructions issued to the assessors are well calculated to secure such valuation. The valuation is to be made by the deputy county assessor and not by the owners of the property. Failure to make proper valuation is unsafe for the deputy assessor. The listing of property is to be done by the owner. Penalties for failure to list in full are so severe and are certain to be so rigorously enforced that the tax-dodger is likely to consider whether it is preferable to tell the truth and all the truth or face the probability of serving the State in the big prison at Lansing.

HOW TO GET THE HERD LAW.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like a little information about the State herd law. I understood that there was an amendment passed at the last election making all laws apply the same all over the State. We had a herd law in Sedgwick County and I supposed it would be the same here but I have been told that there is no such law here. What would be the best method to pursue to get a herd law if there is none here?
 A SUBSCRIBER.
 Hamilton County.

The General Statutes of 1905, at section 8194, which is section 1 of chapter 193, Laws of 1872, provides that the boards of county commissioners of the different counties of this State shall have power at any session to direct by order what animals shall not be al-

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lowed to run at large within the bounds of their county.

If this herd law is not in force in your county and it is the desire of a considerable number of citizens to enjoy its benefits it should be no difficult matter to secure signers to a petition in sufficient numbers to induce the county commissioners to take action.

Subsequent sections of the law provide means for its enforcement.

The amendment to the constitution which you mention was intended to cut off the enactment of so-called "local laws," such as vacation of town sites, changing names, etc. These consume much time of the Legislature and usually relate to some matters that might better be attended to in the courts.

HOTBEDS—EGGS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know how to make a sweet-potato bed and when to make it. In what way does the pure food law apply to the selling of eggs by the farmer? Is he supposed to do the guaranteeing act, or who is?
 J. L. M.
 Wabaunsee County.

The inquiry about hotbeds is well covered in a reply prepared several years ago by Prof. Albert Dickens as follows:

"We have had best success by locating hotbeds in some protected situation, south of a building or wall for windbreak, and excavating a pit for the manure and soil so that the surface of the bed when completed is but slightly higher than the ground level. When made early, an excavation may be made two feet deep and a couple of feet longer and a foot wider than the bed is to be. Hotbed sashes, most of those in use, are three feet wide and six feet long—a very convenient size—and the bed is made six feet wide, and as long as required.

"Horse manure is considered best, and while a large amount of straw is objectionable, as much as a third of wet bedding will furnish moisture and prolong the heating period. Leaves are good in place of straw as they heat more slowly. The manure should be forked over and put in a pile four to six feet wide and three or four feet high. If dry, it should be moistened slightly, though not wet through, with cold water; the warmer the water the sooner the pile will begin to heat.

"Within four or five days the pile will begin to steam and should be worked over, turning the manure that has been on the outside of the pile inside and working it over well; if there are any dry spots, moisten them.

"After the pile has warmed through the second time, it is ready for the bed. Put in and spread smoothly with the fork and when it has begun to heat, tramp well and put on the soil. Soil should be about five inches deep and should be rich, with a fair portion of sand, a good garden or potting soil.

"The frames may be of almost any material, and of a variety of constructions. Boards held in place by stakes are often used. When a bed is to be made each year (and every farm should have a good hotbed) it is economy to make good frames and take care of them. Two-inch material is more durable and the frames may be made with eye-bolts and rods or hooks so that they will take up but little space when stored. Eighteen inches on the back or north side of the bed and twelve on the front is a good width for the frames. The ends may be made sloping, or a piece may be set in to hold the sash. Narrow pieces are set in every three feet to support the sashes where they meet. Sash may be bought the desired size or made by the man who is handy with tools.

"The sides and upper end are usually three inches wide by one and one-half inches thick and grooved to hold the glass. The lower end is better made wider for convenience in handling and placing. The center strips are about an inch wide.

"The beds should not be planted until the heat has run down a little below ninety degrees; if it remains much higher for more than a few days, it should be cooled by boring holes with a dibble through the soil, and if very hot, some water should be poured in

the holes. When the sun is shining bright or the bed is hot, the sash may be raised a little or slipped down a few inches, more or less, as the weather and plants demand. Plants that are to be set in the open field, as tomatoes, cabbage, egg-plant, etc., should be hardened before setting by gradually exposing them to the open air; great care must be taken not to make the change too quickly. A considerable amount of lettuce and radishes may be grown in a hotbed, by putting the rows close together and thinning the plants as they require. Lettuce started in the hotbed and then put in a cold frame (a cold frame is a hotbed without the heating material), will make fine plants for early market.

"For use in milder weather the hotbed may be made entirely above ground. Muslin tacked to frames is often used in place of sash.

"For sweet-potato plants this kind of hotbed is commonly used and less pains is taken with the manure. It is not often worked more than once and many growers take the manure direct from the stable to the bed. The sweet potato usually produces plants in about six weeks after the roots are bedded, and as our season for setting begins about the middle of May or a little later, there is comparatively little danger from frost. It is always well to have some cover handy for a sudden change, and for the early beds some matting or straw covers are almost indispensable. Banking around the bed with heating manure during severe weather is a common practise.

"Beds made with little work, as described for the sweet potatoes, will require very close watching for some time. The roots may be bedded when the soil is under ninety. It should not run above that point and should begin to cool within a few days.

"Close attention is required; the beds must be ventilated and the plants watered as often as they require it. In severe weather, the water should be slightly warm, about the temperature of the bed. The weeds must be kept down and the soil stirred a little occasionally.

"Celery plants are often started in the hotbed after the early stuff is off, and a spent bed may be made to produce good spinach and mustard for greens, and indeed, by adding a little more soil, made to grow a number of vegetables ahead of the season."

The second inquiry may be answered as follows: The farmer is not required under the pure food law to guarantee the eggs he sells. If, however, he should knowingly sell spoiled eggs, he might be liable to the same extent as if he had sold tainted meat. If the farmer should choose to guarantee the eggs, he would incur added liability, and would certainly be liable for replacement of spoiled eggs to the full extent of his guaranty, even though he had believed the eggs to be all fresh and good.

Up to this date the prospects for a big Kansas wheat crop are excellent. Moisture has not been over abundant but sufficient. Insects have worked no serious damage. The plant is vigorous. Average conditions for the future should enable this State to come forward with its usual contribution to the world's loaf.

THE KANSAS FARMER needs two copies of its issue of March 21, 1907. Any of our friends who will send to this office copies of that date will lay the publishers under lasting obligations.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club.

The March meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club will be held on Saturday the 28th at the Commercial Club rooms as usual. This will be an experience meeting with special attention to the question of feeding alfalfa to work horses the year around.

Prof. D. H. Otis of the Wisconsin Experiment Station will be represented by a short paper but most of the session will be devoted to experience in our own feed lots. Five minute talks will be made by Geo. M. Kellam, A. L. Brook, D. M. Howard, Mac Lyttle, John Peck, and J. R. Mulvane. Everybody come. Its free.

Miscellany

The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will state as briefly as possible the aims and object of our farmers' organization known as the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union. In doing so I believe I represent a large percentage of the liberal-minded element of our membership.

OBJECTS.

The principal objects of our Union are fraternal, educational, and largely commercial; all are legitimate and worthy objects and deserving the support of all fair-minded men and women of Kansas. In a fraternal way our organization brings our farmers and farmers' families together in a friendly and social union. This feature alone is well worth organizing for, as it largely eliminates one of the most objectionable features of farm life.

We are also ready, in Kansas, to help in a material way all classes of worthy farmers regardless of race or color.

The educational features are fully as worthy and far-reaching as the fraternal and benevolent objects aimed at. Our order is young in Kansas, but what has been done and the opportunities along this line are well worth all our expense and labor in perfecting our organization. And this feature should be made permanent and lasting.

The benefits in a literary way for our women and girls are very fine. They also have an excellent opportunity to learn and talk over business propositions, and it is a surprise to me to find how quickly they take an interest in business affairs when given the opportunity to talk them over in our local unions. Many of their essays are deserving a place in our farm papers. They are the most loyal element to our organization, and are given every privilege and benefit enjoyed by male members. At our last State meeting it was decided to strike out the word male from our constitution. Our female members appreciate this liberal change as they are now raised to an equal footing with an Indian or Mexican greaser, who are both eligible to membership in our organization, while our intelligent colored farmers are not. Heretofore our bright, intelligent Kansas women were ignored in making a quorum. Only male members were counted. An effort will be made to secure a similar organization to our Union for our worthy Kansas colored farmers, who can then cooperate with us in a business way. The better element of our membership are ready to give them a helping hand in a material way.

COMMERCIAL.

The objects aimed at in a commercial way are too great and far-reaching to be told in a brief article of this kind. We are trying to bring the producer and consumer into closer and more friendly relations and eliminate the unnecessary expense and profits of the combinations for controlling prices, especially at wholesale.

We demand an equal opportunity for all and not for a few to profit at the expense of many.

Our remedy is to apply the golden rule of cooperation in a commercial way in place of the present unfair combinations for controlling prices, especially at wholesale.

We would substitute the cooperative profit-sharing plan in place of the competitive system and as far as possible the cash system in place of the credit system.

COOPERATION VS. COMBINATION.

It is not our intention to array any one class of our people against another in a business way but to bring them into closer and more friendly relations. True cooperative plans are broad enough for all to join together for harmonious and united efforts to remedy the evils in the business combinations of our country.

Most of these combinations are organized legally and have the protection

of our laws and can not be reached or controlled in a legal way. They have come to stay and probably will be extended to control all lines of business.

The only remedy seems to be an organized effort by the consumers for relief in a cooperative way. This movement can not be carried out successfully in one year or two years; but we believe we are right and will persevere until the people are educated to the importance of an organized effort for relief. Many of the people and some of our leaders are only in the kindergarten class of our cooperative education.

NOT IN POLITICS.

Some former farmers' organizations tried to remedy in a political way, what we must now do in a practical, business way. Their plan will not be tried again. Our organization is strictly non-partisan, but it may educate some very independent voters. This we believe is all right.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

In carrying out our cooperative plans we recognize the fact that every business man is entitled by right to a fair profit and should at all times receive fair treatment from cooperators.

To demoralize prices and injure or ruin home merchants is no part of true cooperation as the retail price at home is immaterial on the cooperative profit-sharing plan. We may regulate prices but we must not demoralize them at home in either buying or selling.

Our motto should be fair treatment to every one in business, especially our home merchants. Our greatest grievance is beyond them, as in many cases the poor merchant is just as helpless as the consumer to remedy the evils in the wholesale lines. To illustrate this, I will refer to our lumber problem and others.

LUMBER.

Prices of lumber are prohibitive to the ordinary farmer of limited means. Many in Western Kansas are living in sod houses and dugouts, while lumber mills in the South are running on short time on account of poor demand and low prices of lumber. Good grades of manufactured lumber can be laid down in some of our Western Kansas towns at about \$20 per thousand feet. These same grades are being sold at retail for \$36 per thousand feet. We want to eliminate a part of this \$16 per thousand feet profit by cooperating with and buying direct from the mill owner.

COAL.

Our fuel problem is fully as bad. A large per cent of our coal is handled and controlled by wholesale operators, who do not in many instances

own an acre of coal land or a coal mine. They raise and lower prices at will.

The price on Canon City lump coal at the mines was advanced from \$2.25 per ton September 1, 1907, to \$5 per ton January 1, 1908, a raise of about 125 per cent. To remedy this we aim to cooperate with and buy direct from the mine owner through our farmers' organization.

GRAIN.

The prices of our grain are largely controlled by the millers' organization; in many cases very unfair prices are paid. Farmers living within six miles of our home town are forced to draw grain twenty-four miles to adjoining towns to secure a fair price.

COOPERATIVE ELEVATORS AND MILLS.

Our remedy is cooperative farmers' home elevators; and later on, cooperative mills, centrally located.

MILK.

A wonderful reform in the dairy interests of our State can be made by cooperation between the man who milks the cows and the creameries which manufacture the butter. Both sides are willing and will be benefited financially and should get together. Our farmers' organization furnishes the way. I believe the people who use creamery butter on their tables will be interested in this plan from a sanitary point of view.

Our object is to secure a better price for our cream by enforcing the pure food law against the man who delivers stale and low grades of cream, and by doing so injures the quality of the entire cream product.

I hope this brief article may throw some light on the intentions of our Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, that all fair-minded, intelligent men and women on Kansas farms may be proud to become its members.

ALVIN ALLEN,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Business Agent, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of Kansas.

Grain in Farmers' Hand March 1.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, finds, from reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1, 1908, was about 23.5 per cent, equivalent to 148,721,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 28.1 per cent, 206,644,000 bushels, of the 1906 crop on hand March 1, 1907, and 24.6 per cent, 155,268,000 bushels, the average for the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand on March

All Farmers Without Telephone Service Should Write for This Book

A valuable book on the rural telephone. It shows the importance of the telephone to the country dweller; it tells how to organize a telephone operating company, and gives model constitution and by-laws; it describes telephone equipment, apparatus and construction used in rural lines; it treats of maintenance and operation; it tells what is needed for the construction of a rural line and how to estimate cost.

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1. It is estimated that about 58 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 58.1 per cent of the 1906 crop, and 55.9 per cent, the average for the past ten years so shipped out.

The quantity of corn in farmers' hands on March 1, 1908, is estimated as 37.1 per cent, equivalent to 962,429,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 44.3 per cent, 1,298,000,000 bushels, of the 1906 crop on hand March 1, 1907, and 39.4 per cent, 882,707,000 bushels, the average for the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1. It is estimated that about 18 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of counties where grown, as compared with 23.2 per cent of the 1906 crop, and 19.7 per cent, the average for the past ten years, so shipped out. The proportion of the total crop which is merchantable is estimated as 77.7 per cent of the 1907 crop, 89.1 per cent of the 1906 crop, and 84.2 as the average of the past ten years.

The quantity of oats in farmers' hands on March 1, 1908, is estimated as 35.5 per cent, equivalent to 267,476,000 bushels, of last year's crop as compared with 39.8 per cent, 384,461,000 bushels, of the 1906 crop on hand March 1, 1907, and 37.3 per cent, 311,625,000 bushels, the average of the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1. It is estimated that about 28 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 27.6 per cent of the 1906 crop, and 27.4 per cent, the average for the past ten years so shipped out.

Exports from the United States During the First Seven Months of the Fiscal Year.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the seven months ended January 31, of the fiscal year 1907-8. During the seven months exports of domestic products and articles of foreign origin, taken together, amounted to \$1,189,175,759, against \$1,129,697,650, and \$1,056,624,825 for the corresponding parts of the last fiscal year and the one preceding it. This shows an increase of nearly 59½ millions of dollars in comparison with the seven months ended January 31, 1907, and of more than 132½ millions in comparison with the corresponding part of the previous fiscal year. Of the totals

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE

From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of Headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUIN. IRE removes cause. E. W. Grove on boy, 21.

given, merchandise of foreign origin formed but an insignificant part—less than 1.3 per cent—merchandise of domestic origin forming over 98.7 per cent. Merchandise of domestic origin is thus classified:

Classes of exports.	Value.	Per cent of total value.
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.	\$131,625,998	11.21
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.	197,303,322	16.81
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.	394,067,583	33.57
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.	156,502,938	13.33
Manufactures ready for consumption.	290,741,024	24.27
Miscellaneous.	3,635,955	.31
Total domestic exports.	1,173,876,820	100.00

Foodstuffs, including those partly or wholly manufactured, contributed 28.02 per cent, or nearly three-tenths of this total, breadstuffs alone furnishing \$148,036,776, while meat and dairy products together furnished \$111,786,820. The item of eggs is set down at \$950,702—nearly a million dollars. Our exports of fish had a total value of \$2,091,017. Fruits and nuts made a total of \$9,698,888, which is a low figure in comparison with the value of exports in the first seven months of the two previous fiscal years. Vegetables, including beans, peas, onions, potatoes, canned vegetables, pickles, and sauces, amounted to \$2,671,528.

Animals were exported to the value of \$20,505,518, of which amount \$17,976,529 represented cattle.

Of the "crude materials for use in manufacturing"—set down at \$394,067,583—cotton was easily chief, the value of exports of that staple during the seven months being stated at \$316,984,457. In addition to unmanufactured cotton, manufactures of cotton were exported to the value of \$14,289,609. Exports of "crude materials for use in manufacturing" consisting, as has just been seen, mainly of cotton, composed 33.57 per cent of the exports of domestic merchandise.

Manufactures, including those "ready for consumption" and those "for further use in manufacturing," composed 38.10 per cent of the domestic exports. Among those ready for use figure agricultural implements, which represented a value of \$9,599,024.

The remaining 0.31 per cent of the domestic exports is accounted for in the foregoing table under the head of "miscellaneous," for which a value of \$3,635,955 is set down.

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat.

The Crop Reporter gives the following analysis of estimates of production and distribution of wheat in the United States during the six years 1901-1907 indicates that the average yearly per capita consumption of wheat for food in the United States during this period was about five and one-half bushels.

This figure is deduced from the following data:

Production:	Bushels
Wheat production, 1901 to 1906, inclusive.	4,037,000,000
Distribution:	
Exports, July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1907.	847,000,000
Seeds, 295,000,000 acres, at 6 pecks per acre.	443,000,000
Excess stocks on farms, July 1, 1907, over July 1, 1901.	35,000,000
Excess stocks reported in second hands, July 1, 1907, over July 1, 1901.	7,000,000

Total distribution, as above. 1,332,000,000
Remainder (production less distribution, as above). 2,705,000,000
Cumulative population, 6 years, 1901-1906, inclusive. 486,000,000

If all of this remainder, 2,705,000,000 bushels, were consumed as food during this period, the indicated per capita consumption would have been 5.56 bushels per annum. But there was an indeterminate amount of wheat used for other purposes than for food; also there was an indeterminate amount in commercial channels not accounted for in above items, which probably was greater on July 1, 1907, (close of period), than on July 1, 1901 (beginning of period). This indeterminate amount may account for a distribution of anywhere from 10 million to 75 million bushels; probably not so much as 75 million, but more than 10 million; if 10 million, the amount left for food on above basis would have been 5.55

bushels per capita; if 75 million, it would have been 5.41 bushels. The amount deducted for seed, 1½ bushels per acre, is the amount usually recognized as the amount used for seed. Estimates of population are those of

the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. The evidences of supply and distribution of wheat during the six years ended July 1, 1907, therefore indicate a yearly per capita consumption for food in the United States of between 5.41 and 5.55 and probably about five and one-half bushels.

Juniors Win in the Inter-Class Corn Judging Contest.

The Inter-Class Corn Judging Contest of the Kansas State Agricultural College was held in the Agriculture Hall of said college Monday, March 9, 1908. Four classes of five members each participated in this contest, competing for the fielding loving cup. Several individuals also entered the contest, making twenty-seven in all, competing for the gold, silver, and bronze medals offered by the Students' Agricultural Association to the three judges ranking highest in the contest. Much interest has been taken in these annual contests and this work is, without doubt, a great benefit to the students in agriculture, causing them to become more interested in the work and broadening their ideas of agricultural education.

A rating of sixty points was given for placing and forty points for reasons for such placing with the following results:

Class Contest: juniors, 311.6 points; seniors, 310.1 points; sophomores, 288.5 points; short-course (second year), 276.1 points.

Individual Contest: R. W. Hull, (senior), 68.5; E. Kiser, (junior), 66.4; Guy D. Noel, (junior), 66.2; O. M. Kiser, (senior), 66.1; McConachie, (short course), 65.2; W. L. Shelley, (junior), 65.0; L. J. Ostlund, (sophomore), 65.0; H. A. McLenon, (senior), 63.3; G. E. Thompson, (junior), 63.0; C. H. Alsbaugh, (individuals), 61.5; Oscar Baker, (short course), 61.4; W. Turner, (sophomore), 60.8; G. H. Brown, (individual), 60.5.

Judges: C. S. Knight, class instructor; E. G. Schafer, instructor in crops; A. M. TenEyck, professor of agronomy.

Pheasants Beneficial to the Farmer.

EXCERPTS FROM A PAPER BY W. F. KENDRICK, DENVER, COLO.

The actual computable benefit to be derived from the addition to a farm or orchard of a score or more of insectivorous birds is one regarding which neither the professional mathematician nor the watchful, intelligent crop grower can reach a definite, dollar-and-cents conclusion.

But it is a certainty, that any winged creature which devours or annihilates insect pests, or the common field mouse; or which uproots and destroys noxious weeds and the persistent dandelion, is of incalculable benefit to the fruit and grain grower; and all of this the pheasant does. Though absolutely definite figures are, from the nature of the losses, an impossibility, yet fair approximations are constantly being made and are accepted by those conversant with local conditions, some portions of the conclusions reached being decided; others being comparative.

The appalling extent of the slaughter of insectivorous birds is proven beyond question by the tremendous annual increase in the losses to fruit and grain crops through caterpillars, worms, mice, scale, and the scores of other pests infesting the orchards, the grain, cotton, alfalfa, and sugar-beet fields of this country; which losses to the horticulturist and the farmer were recently estimated by the president of the National Audubon Societies, Mr.

William Dutcher, to foot up the amazing yearly total of a greater sum than the complete capitalization of the national banks of the United States, and amounting to nearly as large a sum as there is now on deposit in the postal savings banks of France.

And this enormous amount a yearly and total loss, "which destruction is entirely due to the rapid decrease in the number of insect-destroying birds." Vide Mr. Dutcher's report.

That the loss of this \$800,000,000 each year is preventible by the exercise of a fair amount of protection on the part of the farmer and the pomologist, and by the strict enforcement of the game and penal laws now on the statute books, is readily acknowledged; but where the transgressor of these laws is a neighbor, or a friendly pot hunter, the farmer to often extends to him the mantle of his protection, thus exposing the fruits of his own labor to the onslaughts of the great hordes of crop pests which daily come to life with the return to earth each day of a genial sun.

The proverbial tendency of neighbors is towards protection, but such a line of conduct must be frowned upon in this particular instance if insect pests in general are to be either wiped out entirely or reduced to a minimum by the protection afforded by insectivorous birds.

The present public apathy must be aroused, attention properly applied, action stimulated, and crops of all kinds must be preserved from the minute destroyers of orchard and field, grains and fruits, and the wealth of the nation thereby be conserved.

In the earlier days of the country the owl and the night hawk aided the tiller of the soil and the grower of fruit in suppression of the caterpillar, the field mouse, and other pests sui generis; but with the practical extinction of both of these valuable assistants and the constantly diminishing numbers of another highly esteemed and important aid—the black bird—the attention of students of natural history in conjunction with "the man behind the hoe," has been drawn to the seriousness of making a determined and constant effort to exterminate insect pests, rodents and ground worms, that prey on grain, grasses, fruit, trees and young nursery stock, the result being shown in the importation of many varieties of that delightfully adorned feathered Asiatic, commonly known as the pheasant.

The pheasant was recognized by the early Romans, long prior to the Christian era, as facile princeps, the most gorgeously adorned and most toothsome game bird then known world over, and was carried by the numerous cohorts of the most famous Caesar over the Alps and through Gaul to the Normandy coast, and across that arm of the sea known as the present day Straights of Dover, past the great chalk cliffs of the south of England, and then freed many of the multi-colored bunches of loveliness among the Druidical followers of the Iceni—the first historically known residents of what has long been known as Great Britain. Since that long distant day the fortunes of the Angles, the Norwegians, the Saxons and the Norman conquerors and their successors have met with varying success and vicissitudes. But throughout all of the following nearly 2,000 years the incalculable value of the Imperial importation of long tailed and brilliant hued game birds was recognized by Norman and Celt, Angles and Saxons, and the always increasing covets were jealously guarded both against the poacher and for the protection of the tree and crop growth of the British Isles, heavy fines being imposed throughout the kingdom, in some instances as high as "an hundredth pounds" for injury done "fesawnts of grate pryse."

With the advance of civilization, the discovery of countries heretofore unknown, and the increase in the human race, rapid additions to the products of the farm became a necessity, and protection for the insectivorous friends of the soil tiller became more and more insistent and indispensably requisite to life, until to-day we have the modern State game commissioner,

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armed with almost plenary authority to meet almost any emergency and extent the required protection to the killers of insects "that we, too, might live."

With the growth of horticulture and agriculture, the federal and State Governments formed separate departments with prominent executive heads for the collection and dissemination of data pertaining to the betterment of the business of people engaged in those pursuits.

But it has been left, thus far, largely to the individual to advance and carry to successful proof the idea that in birds with insect and roden killing propensities lies the salvation of the crops of the farmer, the fruit grower, and the raiser of sugar-beets and alfalfa; and, after several years of experimenting, I concluded that, taking them all in all, the Asiatic pheasant—of many varieties—was the bird superior to all others for that purpose. With the object in view of assisting in the improvement of farming and fruit growing conditions, as well as adding a new industry to this State, I brought to the Rocky Mountain section a collection of the hardest pheasants I could procure; and, with careful propagation and frequent additions, I now have left in my breeding enclosures, after liberating thousands of my young pheasants for the benefit of the public, several thousand of as healthy and hardy Chinese and English Ring-neck, Golden, Lady Amherst, Silver, and several other varieties of these lovely plumaged birds as are to be found anywhere in the world, and certainly the largest and finest collection of these magnificently embellished feathered pieces of meaty daintiness to be seen in America.

The expense attending my efforts has been considerable, but the great pleasure afforded me in seeing the mountains and valleys of our State alive with the loveliest, gamest, and most toothsome bird that takes wing is far in excess of the money cost incurred in rearing and freeing great numbers of so beautiful and decidedly useful a bird.

The grower of sugar-beets, cabbage, and other vegetables is in an especial manner a victim of persistent little wormy crawlers, which actually in a few days will nullify his best labors, unless he is diligent enough to spray the leaves of his tender crop in due time.

This heavy expense may be avoided by bringing into the district, and protecting for a few years, a few pheasants and quails, which not only eat these worms, but hunt out the hiding places in which the larvae are deposited, and voraciously devour them, thus using the old prescription "an ounce of prevention," etc.

Upwards of 1,200 wire worms have been taken from the "crop of one pheasant," says an authority. This number being consumed at a single meal, the total destroyed must be almost incredible. It is stated that from the crop of one pheasant 440 grubs of the crane fly or daddy-long-legs were taken, these being destructive of the roots of grass, grains, and vegetables. Independently of the unquestioned utility of the pheasant in destroying larvae and worms, caterpillars, scale insects, and other like small but dreadfully destructive pests, they are the inveterate foes of the common field mouse—those persistent destroyers of young nursery stock and girdlers of fruit trees—and whose pernicious nibblings have brought ruin to many an orchardist, and serious loss to thousands of growers of that succulent fodder, alfalfa, and to the husbandman, who plants the tender clover, as well as the grower of grain.

When the inestimable value of the tireless and beautiful pheasant is given just a little consideration; when the unbought and without-cost-assistance rendered all branches of grain culture and pomology by the introduction into this State of these gorgeously plumed game and valuable insect-destroying birds is conned over, then, I ask, why don't the farmers, the ranchmen, and the fruit-grower join in the propagation, liberation, and protection of so

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wonderfully useful a bird? The destruction of crop-eating and fruit-destroying insects would add a considerable percentage to the incomes of the raisers of grain and fruit in this country.

Then I ask the horticulturist and the alfalfa-raiser, and the small grain grower, is this splendid increase in income worth reaching out for?

I say is it worth reaching out for, because you have it literally within your reach in engaging these birds in your service, breeding and freeing them, and in giving them an opportunity to gobble up the little pests that will certainly wreck you if you are not persistently mindful of their presence.

An orchard free from pests is a pleasure and source of great profit, while one infested with scale, etc., is a disappointment and a loss.

The losses to the farmer annually are stated to vary from 10 to 50 per cent of the crop affected, while to the fruit grower it is at times even worse.

Added to the uncountable value of the pheasant as the friend of the tiller of the soil and the grower of fruit is to be considered the further highly important item that pheasants of all kinds are among the richest table delicacies that the most epicurean taste could desire, and that the plumage from any of the males is an elegant adornment for bonnet or hat, and is extensively used by milliners.

An excellent lesson in natural history is afforded lovers of bird life by a visit to the Kendrick Pheastries in Denver's City Park, where, in addition to the breeding fields in the country—where the main portion of my pheasant stock is raised—I keep in scores of breeding pens the largest collection of Chinese and English Ring-neck, Silver, Golden, Lady Amherst, and other varieties of these lovely Asiatics to be found in any public park in the world, and several times as many as there are in all the other public parks of the United States and Canada combined; an examination and study of which will gladden the heart of any lover of ornithology.

Some of the Work Undertaken at the Fort Hays Experiment Station.

C. K. MCLELLAND, SUPERINTENDENT, BEFORE THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

I think it would be well simply to take up the work we are doing at the Fort Hays branch station and explain some of our problems and needs in that part of the State. As I take it the most of you come from the eastern part of the State. Those of you who are familiar with the history of the station will please bear with me in a few

words as to the history of the station. Fort Hays military station was abandoned by the Government some time about 1890, and in 1895 Representative Siler, of Ellis County, introduced a resolution in the Legislature asking the Kansas Representatives and Senators in Congress to put through a bill asking that the reservation be turned over to the State for a branch experiment station, and part of it was to be given over to the State Normal at Emporia, and a part of it was to be given over for a public park at Hays, Kans. This resolution passed both houses here, and the Senators and Representatives took it up in Washington, and I believe a bill was introduced every year for three or four years until 1900, when a bill was finally passed by the Congress, authorizing Kansas to take this land and establish thereon a branch experiment station, and a branch of the State Normal at Emporia.

THE EXPERIMENTAL LANDS.

In dividing the land between the State Normal and Agricultural College, the station, or college, got a little better of the argument in getting the greater part of the bottom-land, it being thought by those who had the dividing that this would come in for experimental purposes. Now, the entire reservation comprises 4,500 acres. Of this area, perhaps 2,100 acres have been plowed up and 500 acres of it are still leased. Before the State obtained this land a number of squatters settled upon it, and it became necessary to adjust their claims some way, and they were given five-year leases in exchange for their claims. A part of these claims have just run out, so that there are about 500 acres that are still leased, and the station is actually farming about 1,500 or 1,600 acres of plowed land. Of this area, about one-fourth is in wheat, and we have 125 to 130 acres in alfalfa, and this year we had in 175 acres of Kafir-corn, 150 acres of corn, and we had a little bit in fallow land, and the rest was in plot work and experiments.

WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.

Of our wheat experiments, I think possibly the most important is one we are conducting with manures. An author speaks of two types of successful farmers: one who makes a success of farming, and puts everything on the profit side of his ledger without putting anything back into the bank; and there is another type of successful farmer who not only draws from his farm (considering his farm as a bank) but tends to keep up his capital in that bank. We have had many examples of successful farmers in years gone by, but what have they left their children?

They have left some wornout lands down there, but the other type of successful farmer is the one that keeps up the fertility of his soil, and when he dies he leaves his children as good a piece of land, or better, than he had. We have had a naturally rich soil, but our question is, how to keep up the fertility of this soil. All out through that country, it is true on the experiment station as well as other places, when a straw pile gets in the way it does not take long to burn it out. One of our experiments has consisted in putting manure back upon the wheat field to see what result we can obtain. This has been with two loads per acre, four loads per acre, and six loads per acre. In one set it is put on before plowing, in another set it is put on after the wheat is seeded, and in another set it is put on during the winter. The experiment has not run long enough to determine exactly what we may expect.

THE TIME OF PLOWING.

Another experiment, and one that is very important out in that region, is time of plowing, and we have demonstrated to our satisfaction that early plowing has many advantages over later plowing. Last year, for instance, from a plat that was plowed about the first of August, we obtained thirty-three bushels per acre, while upon the later plowings, the average for the entire station was only about eleven to twelve bushels per acre. The farmers out there are becoming thoroughly convinced that early plowing is more satisfactory. I would also add that we have a system of experiments on methods of cultivation, and these experiments will in time prove valuable. You will understand that the station has been running only five or six years, and is not old enough yet to give definite results. It takes time. The longer an experiment runs the more valuable that experiment will be. One year doesn't prove anything out in the short-grass country, they have such variable conditions. But a lot of farmers out there are conducting a little experiment station of their own in this way. They have all concluded that plowing is better than the old methods of disking and stubbling-in their grain. It is safe to say this year more land was plowed out through Ellis County for wheat than any previous year. The farmers got ahead of the Experiment Station. We are going to prove that to them. Another experiment that we are running is a rotation experiment which we think is very valuable. We will try to see what results we can get from corn-raising by putting land every fourth year in spring crops, and the other three years in

(Continued on page 377.)

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

J. W. Johnson.....Kansas and Nebraska
L. K. Lewis.....Kansas and Oklahoma
Geo. E. Cole.....Missouri and Iowa

If W. S. McCan will send his post-office address to THE KANSAS FARMER he will learn something that is very much to his advantage.

Crittenden & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, are manufacturers of a most complete line of horse breeders specialties which are announced in their advertising card which will be found on another page of this issue. They furnish a complete outfit consisting of impregnator and dilator, impregnating syringe, breeders bag, breeders speculum, horse and cattle syringe etc. Write them your wants.

Until within a very short time the bacon type of hog has been practically unknown in Kansas. The signs of the times, however, seem to indicate that there is a change in public sentiment in regard to the most profitable type of hogs for this country. This change may not have crystallized as yet but there are indications that it is coming. Already there are several good herds of Tamworths and some representatives of Yorkshires in the State, while the Hampshire is to be found in places. It has always been taken for granted that the lard type of hogs was the only kind for profitable growth in the corn belt. It is now true, however, that the market for bacon has greatly increased and this kind of meat finds a very ready sale at very good prices in this same corn belt.

With her abundant alfalfa and the alfalfa and the market which already exists for bacon hogs, it might be easy to predict the evolution in Kansas in the not distant future of the alfalfa bacon hog. Such a type of hog could certainly be produced as cheaply here as anywhere on earth, and the alfalfa, both as pasture and dry feed, would undoubtedly produce the highest quality of meat for which this class is noted. While the Tamworth is an ungainly looking beast to those who have been familiar only with the lard type of hogs, he is here to stay and other breeds of bacon hogs will soon follow.

It is always best to buy home-grown seed or home-grown nursery stock where quality and price are satisfactory. The Wichita Nurseries have been established a long time and their patronage has been growing each year. Their plantations are located on the rich bottom-lands of the Arkansas River in such a section of the State that their trees and shrubs become thoroughly acclimated and in condition to do well in either Kansas or Oklahoma. They have a very large and choice assortment of fruits as well as ornamentals and will be glad to send their catalogue to those who ask for it. This nursery is owned by W. F. Schell who will be remembered by thousands of Kansas visitors at the World's Fair, St. Louis because of the remarkably fine show he made there for the State. He had charge of the Kansas State exhibit and won new honors for Kansas fruits.

G. W. Allen of Tonganoxie, Kansas, writes that his herd boar, Meddler Defender, is a grand hog. One of those low down, long bodied, broad backed fellows with more finish than is usually found in a large hog. Besides being a good individual his breeding is up-to-date. While a few of his pigs are a little plain perhaps he thinks that his record would show as few poor pigs as any boar in service at this time. He was the sire of the boar pig under six months that won first prize in a class of twenty last year. The second herd boar in this herd is Kansas Chief who is well bred and a good hog individually. He is more closely and compactly built but has plenty of finish and would attract attention from any hog man. His pigs are very uniform. One of his boar pigs measures 37 1/4 inches on the back line, the same in heart girth and the same in flank, and has a 7 inch bone. He is only 5 months old. Another boar is Allen's Corrector who is fully up to his pedigree. He is a finely bred combination of Corrector and Perfection blood lines. He is perfect in top and bottom line, stands up well on his toes on very short legs and will weigh 500 pounds as a yearling in only fair flesh. Mr. Allen has several litters of fine March pigs that are well bred and very promising. He has three gilts that farrowed twenty-six pigs and saved twenty-four of them which are alive to-day. He does not ask for any boom prices on his hogs and his ambition is to sell every hog so as to make the buyer money as well as to make of him a permanent customer. His address is Route 4, Tonganoxie, Kans.

The Breeders' Horse Sale.

Last week at Bloomington, Ill., was held one of the most successful sales that has ever been managed by Hurt & Son of Arrowsmith, Ill.

There was a large crowd in attendance from South Dakota, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, North Dakota, New York, and Iowa and the horses sold well.

Kansas was represented by John T. Barr, Westmoreland; John Fox, Greenleaf; E. B. McNutt, Cherryvale, and J. A. Wilson, Fairfield, each of whom bought horses. Following is a list of stallions and mares that sold for \$350 or more each.

STALLIONS.	
White stallion, foaled 1906, Albert Maxon, Tripp, S. D.	\$930
Black stallion, foaled 1906, Robert Thompson, Taylorville, Ill.	925
Iron gray stallion, foaled 1906, Wm. Turnpseed, Lexington, Ill.	1,130
Iron gray stallion, foaled 1906, Robt. Thompson.	750
Gray stallion, foaled 1906, Robt. Keeling, Onward, Ind.	1,035

Black stallion, foaled 1906, Robt. Thompson.	1,270
Black stallion, foaled 1906, Albert Maxon.	1,400
Iron gray stallion, foaled 1906, John T. Barr, Westmoreland, Kans.	1,325
Black stallion, foaled 1906, Will Bros., Colfax, Ill.	1,205
Grand Powerful 31787, dark gray, foaled June 15, 1901, H. T. Sill, Bloomington, Ill.	700
DeBreen 35611, dark gray, foaled May 10, 1903, H. G. McMillan.	400
Sultan 43644, gray, foaled May 15, 1893, K. M. Kinsinger, Saybrook, Ill.	1,020
Castelar 47891, black, foaled June 4, 1903, Fred Staley, Danvers, Ill.	600
Bluffer 48267, gray, foaled July 9, 1905, Fred Staley.	600
Arlotte Jr., foaled 1905, B. W. Kerr, Shelbyville, Ill.	460
Captain Tom, foaled 1905, John Michael, Columbus, N. D.	950
Casey, foaled 1905, Jos. Fox, Greenleaf, Kans.	355
Royal Diamond 8119, bay, foaled May 16, 1904, Jos. Ogg, Spaulding, Ill.	380
Kinsall Lad 7726, bay, foaled May 15, 1904, W. H. Hildebrand.	700
No. 74, Aug. Booth, Bloomington, Ill.	400
Silvermine 48742, gray, foaled July 11, 1905, Wm. Sims, Oden, Ill.	520
Conker I 12189, light bay, foaled June 22, 1905, J. Gildert, Lincoln, Ill.	480
Creon 51804, gray, foaled June 2, 1906, J. Irvin, Lincoln, Ill.	755
Fairbanks, J. Wilt, Hillsboro, Ind.	770
Marquis DeTaires, J. Wilt.	1,195
Commodore 24972, black, foaled May 30, 1893, Fred Keefer, Mahomet, Ill.	360
Keota Laramie 31838, brown, foaled July 2, 1901, E. B. McNutt, Cherryvale, Kans.	1,100
Somers 49339, black, foal June 1905, J. A. Wilson, Fairfield, N. Y.	500
Wakefield 6311, black, foaled 1899, David Roth, Lucerne, Ia.	635
Herisson 60338, gray, foaled May 23, 1906, Jos. Ropp, Tremont, Ill.	390
MARES.	
Zanett 42175 (66667), dark gray, foaled April 9, 1905, J. M. Nichols, Syracuse, N. Y.	525
Verveine 42168 (65104), gray, foaled April 25, 1905, J. M. Henderson, Bloomington, Ill.	480
Tillie D. 48719, black, foaled May 9, 1902, J. A. Wilson, Fairfield, Kans.	385
Viola B. 7719, bay, foaled May 5, 1902, Chas. Wood, Keenes, Ill.	350
Cora, H. B. McMillan.	395
Mary, R. D. Humphreys, Lacey, Ia.	375
Violet, H. G. McMillan.	375

Jones and Sons' Good Duroc Sale at Emporia.

Jones and Son of Concordia, Kans., sold a consignment of thirty-five head of bred sows and gilts from their famous Fancy herd of Durocs to a good crowd of breeders and farmers at Emporia, Kans., March 10.

Their offering, which was a good one, represented some of the best blood lines of the breed, and was well received by the buyers present. Prices did not rule high, but were the kind that are profitable to both buyer and seller. The animals sold were the kind that will do their present owners good, and at the prices paid will prove money-makers for them as well.

The top price of the sale was \$131, paid by Col. Ryman of Dunlap, Kans., for No. 18, a fine spring gilt by Fancy Topmoche out of a Proud Advance dam and bred to Woodlawn Prince.

The thirty-five head brought \$1,314.95. The general average was \$37.57.

Col. Sparks assisted by Col. Scofield did the selling in a very effective manner.

A complete list of the sales follow:

Woodlawn Bird 151082, E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans.	\$56
Woodlawn Prize 140508, C. T. Tuttle, Wichita, Kans.	77
Mary's Likeness, H. Shelain, Emporia, Kans.	24
Sow No. 6, F. C. Newman, Emporia, Kans.	31
Woodlawn Loss, T. Janssens, Kansas City, Mo.	40
Woodlawn Model 155145, E. B. Grant.	26
Gilt No. 10, F. C. Newman.	41
Yearling No. 12, Sam Jones, Emporia, Kans.	22
Yearling No. 13, F. L. Mast, Emporia, Kans.	21
Gilt No. 14, E. B. Grant.	25
Gilt No. 15, D. A. Kirkpatrick.	25
Gilt No. 16, E. B. Grant.	31
Gilt No. 17, C. L. Simmons, Elm-dale, Kans.	25
Gilt No. 18, Col. Ryman, Dunlap, Kans.	131
Gilt No. 19, F. S. Heidrick, Madison, Kans.	37
Chief's Pride, C. T. Tuttle.	40
Mauvance 3d, F. L. Mast.	39
Model Bird, J. G. Gaylor, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.	25
Queen of Princes, C. T. Tuttle.	52
Gilt No. 24, C. T. Tuttle.	38
Gilt No. 25, T. Janssens.	36
Gilt No. 26, C. T. Tuttle.	22
Gilt No. 27, O. J. Jackson, Fall River, Kans.	26
Gilt No. 28, J. B. Haley, Hope, Ka.	40
Hunt's Model, T. Janssen.	40
Hunt's Model 2d, W. T. Sutton, Emporia, Kans.	21
Lady Chief's W. L. O. L. Jackson.	40
Gilt No. 32, Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.	33
Gilt No. 33, F. L. Mast.	21
Gilt No. 34, A. W. Jack, Emporia, Kans.	31
Gilt No. 35, J. I. Blackshire, Elm-dale, Kans.	30
Gilt No. 36, O. L. Jackson.	52
Gilt No. 37, S. T. Tuttle.	32
Golden Beauty, S. T. Tuttle.	50
No. 35 1/2, S. T. Tuttle.	35

Drybread Sells Durocs at Good Prices.

Samuel Drybread's Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale was held at the Star Breeding Farm, six miles northeast of Elk City, Kans., Friday, March 13, as advertised in THE KANSAS FARMER.

While prices did not rule high, they were satisfactory, and were the kind that are profitable to both buyer and seller. There were forty-nine animals

sold; they were presented in the best possible condition to give good results to their purchasers, and were in every respect a credit to Mr. Drybread as a breeder.

This was Mr. Drybread's third annual sale and it was well attended by breeders both locally and from a distance, as well as by a good crowd of farmers. His offering was well received by the buyers and much of the bidding was spirited.

The highest price was paid for No. 2, Maud's Chip, by Ohio Chief, dam Morton's Gem by Ed's Col. She went to R. B. Adams, of Thayer, Kans., for \$166. Her litter sister, Morning Chip (No. 3 in the catalogue), was bought by T. I. Wooddall, of Fall River, Kans., for \$140. Both of these sows were safe in service to Hanly Lad, a son of the great Hanley T. I. Wooddall also bought the fine young boar, Star Chief by Chief Sunrise, he by Chief of Ohio, dam Maud's Chip by Ohio Chief. This young lard-bred Ohio Chief will go to head Mr. Wooddall's good herd of Durocs at Fall River, Kans. Colonels Reppart, Sheets, and McCulloch did the selling. The total amount received was \$1,318.50, and the general average \$27.

Following is a list of the sales of \$15 and over:

Star Chief 74243, T. I. Wooddall, Fall River, Kans.	\$61
Maud's Chip 39592, R. B. Adams, Thayer, Kans.	166
Morning Chip 39590, T. I. Wooddall, Fall River, Kans.	140
Sow No. 4, G. H. Plowman, Caney, Kans.	21
Sow No. 5, W. J. Tucker, Elk City, Kans.	30
Sow No. 6, Thos. Skinner, Lafontaine, Kans.	37
Sow No. 9, G. Houston, Lafontaine, Long, Ill.	21
Star Queen 2d 188704, W. R. Royce, Lafontaine, Kans.	31
Star Maid 188700, Wm. Rankin, Neodesha, Kans.	24
Lucile 2d 174866, C. Marlatt, Lafontaine, Kans.	31
Sow No. 14, R. B. Adams.	41
Miss Denver 122980, C. Marlatt.	20
Sow No. 16, G. H. Plowman.	23
Gilt No. 17, R. B. Adams.	20
Gilt No. 18, Tom Skinner.	21
Gilt No. 19, H. L. Crissman, Neodesha, Kans.	16
Gilt No. 22, H. L. Crissman.	22
Gilt No. 24, Wm. Rankin, Neodesha, Kans.	18
Gilt No. 25, S. A. Hands, Thayer, Kans.	16
Gilt No. 27, Tom McGee, Independence, Kans.	33
Gilt No. 28, W. R. Royce.	24
Gilt No. 34, S. A. Hands.	34
Gilt No. 35, C. D. Gibson, Morehead, Kans.	34
Gilt No. 36, Tom McGee.	32
Boar No. 49, E. F. Lant, Parsons, Kans.	25
Boar No. 50, E. F. Lant.	26
Gilt No. 51, O. W. Smerley, Parsons, Kans.	35
Boar No. 53, J. A. Songer, Neodesha, Kans.	26
Sow No. 56, G. H. Plowman.	22

Last Call Wichita Big Angus Sale, Next Wednesday, March 25.

Next Wednesday, March 25, at the Wichita, Kans., heated fair grounds sale pavilion, at 1 p. m. rain or shine, will occur the biggest Aberdeen-Angus auction sale in the southwest this season, and all interested in the improvement of this breed, are earnestly requested to encourage same with their presence. This is not a combination sale of a miscellaneous class of cattle, but a draft sale of desirable selections from America's pioneer herd of this great breed, consigned from Anderson & Findlay Gas, Kans., who imported the first herd of Angus cattle into the United States in 1878, together with some choice selections from the well known herd of F. E. Shaddelford, at Wellsville, Kans. Anderson & Findlay are sending a grand lot of young females in calf to great bulls and some with calves at foot. They are good fertile breeding females from personally selected and imported stock and include nearly all of the best families of the breed. Fifteen choice and fashionably bred young 2- and 3-year-old bulls are included, just ripe for service, all of low down thick set individuality, characteristic of the breed, and good enough to head good herds, or sire the market topping steer.

The various families include Queen Mothers, Ericas, Prides, Coquettes, Brucehill Violets, Fyvie Flowers, Westertown Roses, Wester Fowls Susans, Campfield Rubys, Beauty of Garlines, Lazys, Glenbarry Victorias, Bloomers, Jessicas, Pilgaim Mayflowers, etc., and descending from imported stock that was personally selected by the foreign representative resident of the firm, from such famous herds as the late Queen Victorias, Ballindalloch, Aberlour, and others of note.

They are sired by such bulls as Imported Pacific, sire of Coquettes Pride, that sold at auction in Chicago for \$9,500; Imp. Elberfeld, whose dam, Elba, was the greatest breeding cow at Ballindalloch, and who is a brother in blood to the champion \$9,100 Prince Ito; Imp. Elburg, an Erica, bred by the late Queen Victoria, whose sire and dam were both purchased by the Queen at the famous Ballindalloch farm for \$665.00 and \$1,250.00 respectively; the high priced Eulalies Eric, second prize winner at the World's Columbian Exposition; the double Pride Paisgrave of Glendale, whose sire, Proud Fellowman of Aberlour, sired the highest priced bull at the International sale of 1906; Imp. Monitor of Glamis, the Blackbird bull, bred by the Earl of Strathmore, and closely related to Minx of Glamis, champion at the Birmingham and Smithfield Fat Stock Shows of 1896, where he won prizes to the value of \$4,000.00.

Thus it will be seen that only high class material is included in this great sale, which offers such wonderful bargains, and as the future for this unsurpassed breed of beef cattle is most flattering, this sale presents a rare opportunity to start right with a small herd for a few hundred dollars, that within a few years will increase and enhance in value many times the amount of the original purchase.

Mr. Shackelford includes an exceptionally strong bunch of bulls 2 and 3 year olds, grandsons of the champion

Horse Sense

Proper management of farm teams requires good sense on the part of the owner. An ignorant farm hand easily ruins the best horse by unwise feeding and mismanagement. Best results are obtained by keeping the system of the horse healthy and active, especially the digestive organs. Owners who make daily use of Dr. Hess Stock Food have serviceable, active and handsome horses. It is a tonic which acts directly upon the digestion, contains iron for the blood and nitrates to expel poisonous matter.

Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun tell us that these things are beneficial to any animal.



DR HESS STOCK FOOD

contains such elements. It helps growth and fattening, makes a larger milk yield and gives good condition to all farm stock. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs \$5.00
25 lb. pail \$1.60

Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Where Dr. Hess Stock food differs in particular in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.



ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.

CRITTENDEN & CO. Dept. 31, Cleveland, Ohio.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

The standard reliable remedy for Galls, Scratches, Cracks, Wire Cuts and all similar sores on animals. Sold by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Bickmore's new horse book mailed for 10 cents. Write today.

Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Box 916, Old Town, Maine.

When in Detroit Stop at HOTEL TULLER

New and Absolutely Fireproof.

Corner Adams Avenue and Park St.



HERNOLD & SONS

In the center of Theatre, Shopping and Business District. A la Carte Cafe.

Newest and Finest Grill Room in the City

Club Breakfast.....40c up

Luncheon.....50c

Table d'Hotel Dinners.....75c

Music from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M.

Every Room Has Private Bath.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rates: \$1.50 per day and up.

L. W. TULLER, Prop.

M. A. SHAW, Mgr.

BIG PUBLIC SALE.

at the North Solomon River Stock Farm,

Downs, Kans., Wednesday, March 25, 1908.

17 head of fine stallions, consisting of 7 imported and registered black Percheron stallions, 2 7-8 Percheron stallions, 2 Morgan and

orman stallions, 6 Trotting-bred stallions, 3 Black Kentucky Mammoth jacks, 20 head of mares and geldings; Poland-China hogs; a few choice registered Poland-China bred sows; a few young males, S. T. KINDLEY, Downs, Kans.

Gay Lad, and descending from the famous Jurymen on the dams sire, representing a co-mingling of some of the richest blood of the breed. They possess much scale and substance, combined with quality and breed character, and fit for the purpose intended.

It would be impossible to undertake a detailed description of the many outstanding individuals with the limited space at hand, but suffice to say that the astute and critical buyer will not be disappointed and will find something to suit him, and even though he reads this notice too late to send for the catalogue, it will pay him to attend this sale, and breeders, farmers, range-men, and stockmen generally are cordially invited to take a day off and attend this great sale.

Applications for catalogues may be sent to D. R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa, up to and including March 21, and thereafter to him in care of the Carey Hotel, Wichita, Kans.

Five Extra Good Bulls.

Clarence Dean's offering to the Kansas City Hereford Sale will include the following: Cherry Boy 5th 237466 was calved March 12, 1906, and weighs 1,450 pounds. This is a very low down, blocky bull with fine style and an extra top and bottom line and a tallhead as good as your imagination can lead you to see with a coat of long hair equal to that of a Galloway bull.

Sir Roland 262322 was calved September 12, 1906 and weighs 1,430 pounds. This bull is extremely low to the ground and is as wide as a wagon box with a leg well out on each corner. He has a good top and bottom line and a wide spread horn turning a little down. This bull would make a great senior yearling for some one to show this fall and at that time would weigh 2,000 pounds, which would look good for a yearling bull. He is good enough individually and bred well enough to head the best herd in the country.

Bismark 262316 was calved September 23, 1906 and weighs 1,316 pounds. This will make a very large bull, with plenty of bull character and a good top and bottom line, and an extra coat of good hair. He is a very smooth bodied bull but hardly so low to the ground as the other four bulls.

Duke of Wellington 264794 was calved January 21, 1907 and weighs 1,084 pounds. This calf, like Sir Roland, is very wide and extremely low to the ground and is a grand prospect for a junior yearling for some one this fall. He has a wide spread horn turning a little back and down with a good top and bottom line. He is a grand calf and an easy feeder and the best calf around heart I ever saw.

Lord Nelson 264796 was calved January 25, 1907 and weighs 1,020 pounds. This calf is practically without a fault and should go into good hands. He has an ideal head and horn and in fact an ideal calf from end to end.

This is an extra bull offering and should be looked after by buyers wanting good bulls. They are all nicely marked and have extra good coats of hair and all cut away nicely under throat, thus showing no waste leather there. These bulls are out of good cows and sired by a Grandson of Beau Brummel that tips the beam at 2,400 pounds in his working clothes and will be at sale on sale day for inspection of breeders and farmers. Send to R. T. Thornton of Kansas City for catalogue and mention this paper.

The Egger Consignment.

The Egger Hereford Cattle Company at Appleton City, Mo., contribute five bulls to the sale at Kansas City, Missouri, to be held March 26, 27, and 28, 1908.

They are an extra good lot of cattle, lots 77 and 79 of sale catalogue, are two calves 18 months old both sired by Dowsher 177168, a good son of Imported Pluto 138434, one of the best bulls in the last importation made by the late K. S. Armour.

The dam of lot 77, Chillicothe 58545, which needs no further comment, as no bad cow or heifer sired by Chillicothe ever passed through an auction ring.

The dam of lot 79 of sale catalogue was sired by Keep On 76015, imported by the late C. S. Cross, and one of the good bulls retained by him for use in Sunny Slope.

Lots 78, 80, and 81 of sale catalogue are coming three and four year olds, are in prime condition and are ready for a great amount of work. They are all good, vigorous breeders, having been on grades used, they however, are too good to be used on grade herds. They are not pampered or overfed.

Lots 78, 80, and 81 are sired by Pluto 139434, who is also the grand sire of lots 77 and 79. They are the grand and good Chillicothe dams which are so highly appreciated by all who see them for their great size, smoothness, and feeding qualities.

Lot No. 80 of sale catalogue is a fine individual sired by Chillicothe 58546, his dam by Roderic 80155, grand dam Armour Naird First 60044, one of the good females produced in the Armour herd.

To be fully appreciated these bulls must be seen. They will bear scrutiny and inspection.

The Armour Consignment.

The Armour consignment in the Pankhouser-Gabbert sale at Kansas City, March 26, 27, and 28, will consist of the usual offering they have made at their various sales. Their bulls consist of one Majestic, two Armour Anxiety, two Bell Metal, two Ten Strike, and two by Buckram. Buckram is a son of the great herd bull, Imported Majestic. These bulls are all young, well built, growthy animals with heavy coat, but in medium flesh.

The five heifers in the offering will please the eye of those wishing to buy young ones of good quality. It is not often that Mr. Charles W. Armour consigns anything to these sales under 4 to 5 years old, but the offering presented at the coming sale consists of 3 year olds, heavy in calf, and as they expect very low prices for their offering, it certainly looks inviting to those who wish to purchase either bulls or heifers. It is not necessary to comment

upon the animals as they are sure to please the critics eye when offered at the sale.

Linscott's Jerseys.

When a Kansas man starts out to do anything he generally arrives. This has been the case with R. J. Linscott of Holton, Kans., who owns the famous Jersey cattle herd which bears his name.

This herd was established in 1878 when Kansas was yet a range "cow" country and any man who admitted that he owned a Jersey only brought ridicule upon himself. During all of the years which have elapsed since the founding of this herd, Mr. Linscott has been improving it and he now has the satisfaction of knowing that he owns one of the finest herds in America.

Bred and owned in this herd was L's Comma 198833, who held the champion milk record for 1906. In the test which gained this honor, for her she produced 369 pounds in seven days; 1491 pounds of milk in thirty days or 91 pounds 8 ounces of butter. From such stock as this and from others, many of whose ancestors were Island bred, Mr. Linscott has a very fine bunch of heifers that are offered for sale. This is the day of the special type of farm animal and there is money in Jerseys.

Pleasant Valley Herd of Red Polls.

The Pleasant Valley herd of Red Polled cattle owned by C. M. Chambers of Bartlett, Iowa, was established in 1887 and now numbers nearly one hundred head. It is composed of the best blood from English herds and such bulls as Flasher, Roscoe, Stout, and Falstaff figure largely in its make up. Its cows, when in only fair flesh, usually weigh to 1,200 to 1,600 pounds and its bulls from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds. The bull at the head of this herd during the past season was raised in the herd and weighed at his best 2,388 pounds. He is strong in Flasher and Falstaff blood and is a low built, beefy animal of 7 years of age and of extra fine disposition. His name is Rover 8696 and he is now for sale as his usefulness in this herd is now no longer profitable and an other bull has been secured to take his place. During the coming season this herd will be headed by Falstaff 5th who was the great show bull at the head of the show herd of George P. Schwab and Sons of Clay Center, Nebr. In this herd he made the rounds of the principal fairs and exhibitions and won honors wherever shown. He is now 5 years old and weighs 2,600 pounds. If you will notice the advertising card of this herd on another page and write to Mr. Chambers you will be sure of fair treatment.

T. I. Wooddall Sells Durocs.

T. I. Wooddall of Fall River, Kans., proprietor of the Savor Viver stock farm held his first annual sale of pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys, Saturday, March 14, as advertised in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. Wooddall's offering was nicely fitted and represented a good variety of the best blood lines. It was well received by the good crowd of breeders and farmers present, and drew forth many favorable comments from them; and the only reason that the general average was not higher, was that part of the offering were young gilts of summer farrow and could not be bred to bring litters early enough to suit the majority of the buyers.

The high price of corn in that locality also helped to depress prices. Under normal condition Mr. Wooddall would have received more money for his good offering, but he is not finding any fault and is going right ahead, and buying some of the best foundation stock that he can find, and making preparation for a larger and better offering next time.

At the Drybread sale he bought at a long price a daughter of Ohio Chief out of an Eds Colonel dam, and bred to a son of Hanley. He also bought the fine young breeding boar Star Chief, by Chief Surprise by Chief of Ohio, out of Maids Chip by Ohio Chief. This young fellow will head his good herd of Durocs and he is worthy of the place. Mr. Wooddall has purchased a number of other good brood sows this spring and we predict that he will be heard from in the future.

He also breeds Herefords, and has one of the good herds in that part of the country. The top of Mr. Wooddall's sale was \$65 for Kant Beat Lad by the Champion Kant Be Beat, dam Lincoln Girl by Crimson Pride. This fellow was bought by Samuel Drybread of Elk City, Kans., and will be placed in commission at the Star Breeding Farm as one of the principal sires. In all there were thirty-five head sold at a total of \$577. The general average was \$16.50. Col. Reppert, Sheets, Palmer, and Smithers did the selling in a very satisfactory manner.

Special Prices on Durocs.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the change that J. H. Gayer, of Cottonwood Falls, is making in his advertisement and to the fine line of fall pigs that he is offering for sale. Mr. Gayer informs us that he has thirty-six choice gilts and fourteen extra topsey boars of early fall farrow that he will sell at panic prices in order to make room for his spring crop that is now coming on.

These are by Golden Chieftain, a good breeding son of the great Ohio Chief and out of good dams, representing some of the good blood lines of the breed. Mr. Gayer says that this is one of the best lots that he has ever raised, and that they are sure to prove money-makers to those who buy them, at the prices for which they will be offered.

Mr. Gayer also has one extra good spring yearling boar by Golden Chieftain and out of one of his best sows that he will price for a short time at \$25. This fellow won first in class at some of the county fairs last fall, and he is fit to head a good herd. Ohio Chief stuff will soon be hard to get, and a grandson of this great sire would be a valuable addition to any herd. Look up Mr. Gayer's advertisement in

I Milked Cows Before Hand Separators Were Known in this Part of the Country

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



I grew up on a Kansas farm, nine miles southwest of the town of Beloit. I milked a bunch of cows night and morning for years. I know all about the old fashioned way of skimming milk by hand, churning the sour cream and hauling the butter to town to trade for sugar and coffee.

I sold some of the first hand separators that were ever sold in the State of Kansas and I have been engaged in the creamery and hand separator business ever since that time. I am telling you this because I want you to know my reasons for claiming to know as much as any one else on earth about cream and cream separators.

I know every make of cream separator on the market to-day. I know what it costs to manufacture them and I know what it has been costing the most of the manufacturers to sell them and for years I have been studying on this line because I wanted to figure out a plan by which standard cream separators could be sold to farmers at the right price.

Well, I've found that plan. It is to sell direct from maker to user, cutting out all the needless middle expenses, cutting out high priced

catalogues and giving the farmer a full dollar's worth of cream separator for every dollar he pays me. Doesn't that sound to you like the right sort of plan? It's the Speelman plan and I am the only fellow on earth that uses it and I want you to be the first man in your neighborhood to take advantage of it.

Read My Special Proposition

The first man writing me from each community will get a special proposition that I can't offer to any one else. This is part of the Speelman plan. And another important part is my iron-clad guarantee. I positively guarantee my machine to be just what I say—absolutely standard, satisfactory in every particular and if it fails to satisfy after thirty days' free trial I will refund all settlements of any sort that have been made.

The Speelman Cream Separator is built of the best material money can buy. It has a low tank, large capacity, direct drive, safety ratchet and enclosed gear. It will extract the highest possible percentage of the butter fat and it will make any man who owns three or more cows money from the start.

Write me to-day I'm just anxious enough to get one of my machines working in every locality that it will pay you big to write to me to-day. I mean just what I say about this; it is positively the first man in each community that writes me that is going to get this special offer.

\$39.50

CHAS. SPEELMAN, 305 NEW NELSON BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

THE KANSAS FARMER and write him for prices and descriptions and kindly mention this paper.

Beau Donald 47th Not For Sale.

By an oversight it was announced on page 328 of THE KANSAS FARMER issue of March 12 that Beau Donald 47th was to be included in the big three days Hereford cattle which is to be held at Kansas City on March 26-28. This is an error as Beau Donald 47th is the chief herd bull in the Beuna Vista herd belonging to W. A. Dallmeyer of Jefferson City, Mo. The picture of this bull was intended only to show the type of Herefords to be found in the Beuna Vista herd but through lack of definite information it was announced that he would be sold. This was through no fault of Mr. Dallmeyer, however.

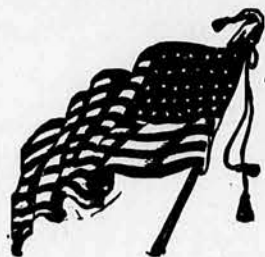
O. L. Jackson's Shorthorns and Durocs.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we are starting the card of O. L. Jackson, of New Albany, Kans., who is offering for sale at prices that will move them nine good Shorthorn bulls from 10 months to 2 years old, and a few choice yearling Duroc gilts. The bulls that Mr. Jackson is offering are good, strong, vigorous young fellows with plenty of bone, good backs, thick,

mossy coats, and are nearly all reds. They are by good sires and out of heavy milking dams from such families as White Rose, Rose of Sharon, Daisies, Rubies, and Frantics. They are all well grown and the older ones are fit for hard service. There are a number of good, strong farmers' bulls among these, and a number of them have quality to fit them for service in pure-bred herds. Mr. Jackson will price all of them at rock-bottom prices to move them, so get your order in early if you want one of these bulls.

The gilts that he is offering are a nice even bunch of spring yearlings out of well-bred, prolific dams and by such sires as Parker Mc and Jerry Jr. They are bred to Qualities Best for May farrow. Qualities Best is a good individual and is by Garrett's De Soto by De Soto, his dam is Miss Golden by Auction Boy.

Mr. Jackson is building up one of the good Duroc herds of the State. He has recently been buying some fancy sows and gilts representing some of the choicest blood lines of the breed. Among them are such royally bred ones as Lady Chief's W. L. by W. L. A's Choice Goods, dam Lady Chief by Tom Watson, and bred to Fancy Chief, he by Ohio Chief; Pearl Orion by Dandy Orion, out of Woodlawn Pearl by Fancy Topnotcher, and safe in service to Fancy



A FLAG FOR EVERY SCHOOL HOUSE

The last Kansas legislature enacted a law, Chapter 319, Laws 1907, requiring school officers to provide an American flag for each school building.

The publishers of The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, have procured a stock of American flags sufficient to supply every school district in the State, which they are prepared to furnish without cost to the school district. They have already supplied many districts with a flag that was wholly satisfactory, and are prepared to ship a flag on short notice in accordance with a special agreement for a limited service which can be given later. Simply send all your subscriptions together in a club and your district gets a flag.

Every school teacher should urge his patrons to have the flag sent at once. Write,

THE KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

For particulars about this offer.

Goods; Bell's Red Bird by Bell's Chief 2d, dam Woodlawn Bird by Auction Boy; Ruby J. by Jumbo Jerry, dam Babe S. by Fancy Wonder; Sensation Tip by the World's Fair champion, Tip Top Notcher, dam Pride of Kansas by Best of Top Notcher; a gilt by Gold Chief, he by Red Chief, and out of Nancy Royal by Royal 2d.

With such foundation stock Mr. Jackson will have the kind of pigs this fall that breeders will want to improve their herds. Watch his advertising and see what he will have to offer you later. In the meantime write him about these Shorthorn bulls and gilts that he is offering at bargain prices, and state that you saw his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Dorr's Durocs and Leghorns.

Charles Dorr, of Osage City, Kans., is changing his card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, and announces that he still has ten good gilts for sale bred to an outstanding son of Kant Be Beat. These will be sold worth the money if bought soon.

Mr. Dorr's many satisfied customers over the State know the quality of his Durocs, and that they always get value received when ordering from him.

Mr. Dorr also states that he has some extra good fall pigs both sexes that will be priced right to any who will order soon.

He is also advertising for sale Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs at the remarkably low price of \$2.75 per hundred, 50 cents for fifteen. Mr. Dorr keeps one of the best strains of Brown Leghorns, and eggs ordered from him will not fail to give satisfaction.

Write him in regard to these and mention that you saw his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Kansas Breaks a Record.

The first cattle to bring \$6.00 on the Kansas City market this year were a bunch of White Faces fed and sold by Chas. Miller of Lindsay, Kans. These steers were remarkable in several ways. They had only been fed 120 days and averaged 1,311 pounds on the market. They were penned in the yards along side of other steers that had been fed 6 months and averaged less in weight. They were sold beside the champion carload of steers at the American Royal which had been in a Missouri feed lot since they were shown and which only brought \$5.85.

Do You Want a Cream Separator?

One of our advertisers is making an extremely liberal offer in this issue to those who want a good cream separator.



This is Mr. Chas. C. Speelman, who is advertising a special proposition in order to introduce the "Speelman" separator in every community. The "Speelman" is one of the best machines made and Mr. Speelman has had years of experience selling separators to farmers and dealers. He is now offering his own machine direct to the farmers and is very anxious to get them advertised in localities where they are not already known. This is the reason for the special offer. It will be to the advantage of those interested to write at once and get full particulars. See advertisement on page 359 and address Chas. Speelman, 305 New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A Dip and Disinfectant.

Keeping the stock and their quarters in a perfectly sanitary condition is of as much if not of greater importance than proper feeding, and should be given even more thought and attention because feeding of some kind or other is seldom if ever overlooked and even if it were, cattle can, to a certain extent help themselves, or make their wants known, but in the matter of keeping clean and healthy, they are entirely helpless and at the mercy of the owner.

Cattle appreciate and respond to cleanliness just as much and in some cases more than humans do, and give a return in money values far beyond the cost of the wash and the time and labor necessary.

Don't wait until you are forced to action by actually seeing the ravages of parasites or disease germs, but prevent the possibility of their appearance by using a good dip and disinfectant as a wash or dip and for spraying the

stables, poultry houses, feeding lots, mangers, water troughs, etc.

Hygeno is the name of a dip and disinfectant which is sufficiently low in price, results considered, to be used freely as a preventative as well as a cure. It is sure death to lice, mites, tick, etc., yet is guaranteed to be positively non-poisonous and can be used with perfect results in disinfecting cattle, poultry, stables, sheds, coops, etc.

In addition to cleansing and disinfecting, Hygeno feeds and fertilizes the roots of the hair and produces a healthier and more luxuriant growth; even restoring the growth on spots that have become bare through injury or disease.

For dressing wounds, sores, foot-rot, etc. it is invaluable; it mixes perfectly with water and is always ready for use.

An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. Hygeno makes the very best kind of health insurance; the saving in trouble and worry aside from the actual loss through sickness and disease is worth many times the cost.

The Hygeno Disinfectant Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will gladly send a copy of their health book and samples sufficient to interested parties.

Sharp Buying Grows More Difficult.

Experienced telephone engineers say that the time is coming when nine out of every ten farmers in the country will be connected with the outside world by telephone. When that time comes the chance for the man who wants to make a good trade because the seller has no knowledge of the value of the commodity in question will be greatly decreased. From the ordinary channels of business this has nearly disappeared anyway; but the farmer has always been at a disadvantage in meeting the wiles of the sharper whose stock in trade is his false statement regarding the prevailing prices of the products he is trying to purchase. In these days, however, the man on the farm is competent to meet the buyer from the town on his own ground, so far as knowledge of the market is concerned. At least the farmer who has telephone service is always able to find out at what prices he should sell his crops before he makes any final arrangement with the itinerant purchaser.

It is well known that before the introduction of the telephone buyers from the large commercial centers would frequently make offers below the prices then offered elsewhere and by this sharp practice secure undue profit. The farmer who lived miles from the nearest town frequently had no means of detecting the fraud until after he had sold his produce at rates far below its value. Nowadays when a buyer approaches a farmer all that the latter has to do is to go to the telephone, call up the market town and find out what are the prevailing prices.

This distinct commercial value of telephone service out of town is undoubtedly one reason why rural telephonic development is proceeding so rapidly. Many a farmer's telephone bills have been paid years in advance by the money saved through information gained just prior to the sale of an important crop. Because the farmer is so good a business man the telephone has become a necessity. A great impulse to further use of the telephone in rural neighborhoods has unquestionably been given by the new policy of the Western Electric Company in the sale of instruments and appliances. In many places, as is generally known, farmers themselves are in a position to string the wires and to do other work of construction and maintenance.

With the opportunity now at hand to secure standardized apparatus and to arrange for connection with the long distance lines of the Bell system a rural community which is not in daily communication with other communities bids fair to become soon a rarity, and the farmer without a telephone will soon be classed with the farmer who does not own a mowing machine.

Advice Concerning Incubators.

The Agriculture Department in Farmers' Bulletin No. 287, entitled "Poultry Management," gives some very good advice which is especially seasonable just now:

"In buying an incubator the order should be placed early without waiting until the purchaser wishes to begin operating it. Spring is a busy time for the incubator companies, and it is often impossible for them, no matter how well equipped they may be, to fill an order the same day it is received. Again, shipments are often delayed by the transportation companies. It is also advisable for every beginner to have his machine some time before he desires to fill it with eggs, in order that he may become fully acquainted with its operation. A book of instructions accompanies every incubator, which makes it unnecessary to go into details here. Probably the most common cause

\$50.00 Saved

By Buying
The

"Money Maker"

The only Tight-Box, Endless Apron, Force-Feed, Successful Box Spreader

made. Will fit any wagon. Why buy a gear when you have it? Put the "Money Maker" on your wagon gear. Can be easily done. Load it with the wettest manure, and throw it into gear. A marvel of simplicity and strength. A boy can handle it.

GUARANTEED to do the work and do it well or your money back.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Chicago and Kansas City

"How to Make Money on the Farm"

Just off the press, 300,000 copies of this circular ready for distribution. Gives particulars in a test of Manure Spreading, Reasons for Buying, etc.

You must not overlook it. Drop postal today and get it by return mail FREE

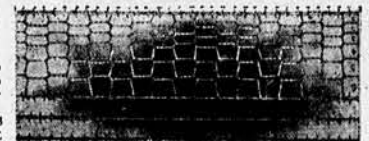


Buy our "Always Ready" \$51.00 2 Horse Power Engine ready to run. Send for Special Book quoting larger sizes; also Steam Engines, etc.

WARNER HOG FENCE

Won't please your hogs but it will you.

Here is the Reason for it



Warner Hog Fence has woven in its margins a thickset barbed wire cable. This stops right off any rooting of a hog or pig around its edges.

Warner Hog Fence can be stretched higher off the ground than any other. The spring bottom bars prevent any rooting while the added height gives extra protection to your fields.

And of lasting value, it PROTECTS ITSELF FROM RUST. Warner Hog Fence never lets a hog root dirt upon the lower strands which rusts them out.

It is built with the purpose of satisfying the man who wants on his place the very sturdiest. We guarantee every foot of it.

One dealer in your vicinity sells it. But if you can't find it, write us and we will mail you our handsome illustrated catalog and tell you where you can be supplied.

THE WARNER FENCE CO., Ottawa, Kansas

or failure with incubators is carelessness and neglect in attending to the machine.

The George Ertel Company of Quincy, Illinois, advise us that they have in their warehouses a stock of their different varieties of machines and are still able, despite of the lateness of the season, to make shipments the same day the order is received. Any one writing them will get prices by return mail, so that it will be possible to order a machine and start it running this month. Starting early means much to the chicken raisers' profits.

A-maize-ing.

The modern farmer ought to be enjoined from deeds of wizardry!

To him there's no such words as luck. But he will buy a field of muck.

Put potash on. Then plant his corn. And in the fall, As sure's you're born.

He'll hush six ears And often more Where only one Was husked before!

—N. Parker Jones.

Roofing Guarantees.

A recent and important development of the roofing trade has been the introduction of a number of ready roofings, the principal feature of which is a ten years' guarantee.

The real significance of these guarantees is so misunderstood and so frequently misinterpreted that we wish to point out some of their valuable and some of their misleading features.

Irresponsible guarantees and those calling for periodical painting are obviously valueless, but aside from these a roofing guarantee at its best is, and must necessarily be, only an agreement to repair for a specified period any leaks that may develop due to defective workmanship or materials. That is all. No manufacturer or roofer could possibly afford to guarantee against damage by leaks to goods or buildings. He would be assuming responsibility for thousands of dollars for every cent's worth of business secured.

Such guarantees are valuable as far as they go, but their value is frequently exaggerated for advertising purposes and, as applied to ready roofings, their principal purpose is to draw the attention of the architect and owner from the real question at issue—the actual value of the roofing itself.

An intelligent investigation of the subject will convince any reasonable buyer that what he wants is a roofing

that really protects—one whose manufacturers can point, not merely to a guarantee, but to roofs all over the country that have been in use twenty and thirty years and are still in serviceable condition, and whose record of low cost per year of service is absolutely unequalled.

There is only one class of roofs made that answers this description; namely, roofs of coal tar pitch, felt and slag or gravel laid along the lines of the Barrett specification. Such roofs have been giving service of the kind described for over fifty years and cover more of the first class buildings of the country than all the other kinds put together. See their advertisement.

Can Recommend It to Others.

Your Gombault's Caustic Balsam is very effective in curing troubles peculiar to horses. It has proved valuable to me and I can recommend it to others.

—N. I. Nelson, Dwight, Kans.

Crittenden & Co., Dept. 31, Cleveland, Ohio, who manufacture and sell a full line of first class Impregnators have just issued a new catalogue which fully describes and illustrates these popular devices and many other articles for stallion owners. Write for one of these catalogues at once mentioning this paper.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

April 3—Howard M. Hill and others, Fredonia, Kans.

Apr. 13—H. M. Hill, Mgr., at Fredonia, Kans.

Apr. 14—Jas. P. Jahr, Sabetha, Kans.

Apr. 15—D. R. Mills, Mgr., at South Omaha, Neb.

Apr. 18—Brown Co. Shorthorn Breeders Association, Hlawatha, Kans.

Apr. 21—Mrs. F. L. Hackler, Lee's Summit, Mo.

Apr. 30—Chenault Todd & Sons, Fayette, Mo.

May 1—H. C. Duncan and H. R. Clay, at Plattsburg, Mo.

Herefords.

March 26, 27, 28—Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo. R. T. Thornton, Manager.

Apr. 14—D. R. Mills, Mgr., at South Omaha, Neb.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Apr. 16—D. R. Mills, Mgr., at South Omaha, Neb.

Poland-Chinas.

February 4, 1909—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kas.

Duroc-Jerseys.

October 20—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.

February 27—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.

Combination Sales.

Apr. 24—Kansas City, Mo., D. R. Mills, Mgr.

Saddle and Harness Horses.

March 24—G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans.

Holsteins and Jerseys.

March 24—G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans.

When writing advertisers mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Agriculture

Alfalfa.

I wish to sow fifteen acres to alfalfa this spring. I prepared my land last September by plowing and harrowing it. When is the best time to sow the seed?

S. M. ROBERT.

Pottawatomie County.

I would advise to continue the cultivation of the seed-bed by shallow disking and harrowing as soon as you can get on the ground, and sow the alfalfa as soon as spring opens, having thoroughly prepared the seed-bed before sowing. If the alfalfa is sown broadcast a light brush with the harrow after seeding is sufficient to cover the seed in a well prepared seed-bed. If the seed is sown with a drill care should be taken not to plant it too deep. A cover of one-half inch or so of mellow soil above the seed is sufficient.

I have mailed you a copy of circular No. 10 giving information regarding the seeding of alfalfa.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Kafir-Corn.

I was intending to send to Oklahoma for Kafir-corn seed, but saw your reply to A. S. F., Augusta, Kans., that Northern or Western seed would be best. We have the same trouble here that he speaks of. Ten years ago we never thought of frost before the corn was ripe and I have planted in June, but of late years we have to plant early and then sometimes the frost will catch it. I have always been told that we should get Kafir-corn seed from the South to mature quicker, and seed corn from the North. This question will be of general interest to all of the farmers of this county.

Lyon County. D. A. LARKIN.

I may not have had sufficient data upon which to place the statement to which you refer. In the general test of varieties at this station we have observed that Kafir-corn and sorghum seed brought from the South has usually matured a little later than our home-grown seed. In any case I am sure that the varieties of Kafir-corn which we are offering for sale will mature before frost in your section of the State, if you plant in reasonable season, say the last of May or first of June. We have perhaps the purest seed which can be secured in this State of both the Black Hulled white and red varieties which we have been breeding by the head row method for several seasons. Our selected head seed of the white Kafir-corn is exhausted. Have the general field seed of each of the varieties at 75 cents per bushel. This is not quite as pure as the selected seed but is well cleaned and good, germinable seed containing no smut. We still have selected head seed of the red Kafir-corn at \$1.25 per bushel. I believe there is no doubt but that the Black Hulled white variety will mature in your section of the State and this variety usually yields a little more grain per acre than the red Kafir which usually matures a week or two earlier at this station than the Black Hulled white variety.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Pumpkins—Sweet Corn.

In my native State, Pennsylvania, we raised field pumpkins by the wagon loads for cows and hogs. We planted them in the corn every fourth or fifth row when we planted corn. Will they grow in Kansas? If so, when should they be planted, and with the corn or by themselves?

Are turnips good for dairy cows? If they are I want to sow an acre. I would also like to get extremely early sugar and field corn for hogs. Have you very early varieties?

Butler County. J. SCOTT ZAKER.

Field pumpkins are not grown very extensively in this State. Perhaps the method of growing the pumpkins with the corn is not so successful here as in the northern and central States, partly because Kansas corn grows larger and shades the ground more. Also it appears that diseases and insects attack the pump-

kins more severely in the western than in the central States. Such insects as the striped beetle, vine borer, squash bug, and such diseases as leaf blight, wilt, and mildew are very common and destructive on all plants of the cucurbita family. Also the lack of moisture during the latter part of the season often results in a lack of thrifty growth of pumpkin or squash vines.

I believe these crops may be successfully grown if planted alone and cultivated and given the best possible chance to grow and develop. It seems that our soil and weather conditions ought to be adapted for growing these crops except perhaps that we may not have sufficient moisture in the latter part of the season.

The Connecticut field pumpkin is the common field variety and generally adapted for planting wherever this crop may be grown. Pumpkins are very tender plants and easily destroyed by frost and the seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past, usually not before the middle of May.

Turnips are better adapted for growing in the Northern States than in warmer States of the middle west and south. It is possible, in favorably moist seasons, to grow turnips by planting in the summer, perhaps in August in this State. The crop grows best in moist, cool weather and is not easily injured by frost. The usual method is to sow broadcast on a piece of new breaking or other clean land free from weeds, taking care to prepare a finely pulverized, well-settled seed-bed. For good yields a very rich soil is desirable. Two or three pounds of seed is sufficient to plant an acre.

Turnips may be a valuable part of the ration for dairy cows. Some succulent food of this kind is necessary in order to get the greatest flow of milk. The food value of this crop is not great but the animal is kept in good condition of health and digestion by feeding such foods. Silage, green crops, or other root crops may answer as well for this purpose.

We have no seed of sweet corn for sale. The Cory is one of the earliest-maturing varieties, but for general field crop it is usual to plant the Evergreen or fodder sweet corn. Sweet corn is really more valuable for forage than for grain. Perhaps you would get more grain by planting such early maturing field varieties as the Pride of the North or Earliest Ripe Dent, seed of which may be secured from seedsmen.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Seed Corn Selection.

S. W. BLACK IN FARMERS BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CHEROKEE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.

One of the chief means of improvement in corn raising is the securing of good strains of seed, seed with a high degree of viability. This result is not secured by haphazard methods. One should have a definite plan for selecting seed corn. That plan should be the result of experience and study and should be adhered to closely until a better one is evolved.

Below we give two plans that have been developed by careful study and experience by successful corn raisers. On your farm they may need revision somewhat. But these two plans have proved so universally successful in all places and under all conditions that they should be given a thorough trial before being discarded.

PLAN NUMBER 1.

Plan number one provides that the farmer shall go into his field as soon as the corn is ripe and at once select his seed.

Advantages:

1. Corn which matures early this year will transmit that characteristic. One can easily choose early maturing ears if the field is visited at the proper time.

2. The stalk on which the ear grows must have proper proportions. It should not be too tall, because if too much vitality is used up in producing a very tall heavy stalk there will probably not be enough vitality left to mature a perfect ear of corn, especially is this true if dry weather

Galloway Manure Spreader

WAGON BOX Direct from Factory to Farm Saves You 50%



Yours To Try 30 Days Free

\$25,000 Guarantee Fits Any Truck

Only Two Horses

My Proposition:

TRY it 30 days free. Fill it full of any kind of manure. Trot the horses. Slam the Gear. Abuse it if you want to. Try it any way you want to. I don't care how you try it—only give it the hardest trial you can think of. All I ask you to do is to be your own judge.

I don't ask you to take my word for anything. I'm just telling about the Galloway because you ought to know. Every statement I make in this ad is backed by a \$25,000 bond.

I don't think the Galloway is good—I know it's good. So good that I guarantee it, not for a week or a month, but until it is worn out.

There is more to my proposition: What I want more than anything else right now is a spreader in your locality, and I've a special arrangement with the first one to get a Galloway. It's hard to beat, and will help you to pay partly or entirely for your machine.

Send me a postal to-day for my special proposition. Be the first one and you can save some money.



MONEY back with 6% from date of purchase if unsatisfactory. The Galloway Manure Spreader is the best manure spreader on the market. I have no hesitancy in saying this, not only because I know every ounce of material that goes into it; know that it is mechanically perfect; know that it is built strictly along the lines that experience has shown to be the best, but I have the results of practical field tests from all over the U. S.

In every way the Galloway has done the work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and in comparison with the work of other Spreaders has time and again proven its superiority.

But, I do not want you to take my word for this. Try my Spreader yourself. Send for it under the Galloway free trial plan. Use it a full month on your own farm. If it does not score 100 per cent on spreading; if you do not find it an easy spreader to work with; if you are not convinced that it is the most durable machine you ever saw, send it back and I'll refund your money. A trial will not cost you a cent.

Then remember, you are further protected by my \$25,000 legal bond, that your spreader shall make good in every respect. You simply cannot lose. The farmer who goes without a spreader a day with such a chance as this is losing money. Any farmer in the United States can afford it. I mean just what I say.

My Wagon Box Spreader is made in three sizes, capacity 50 to 60 bushels. For those who want a larger spreader, I have just perfected a 70-bushel pattern, complete with truck. It is 45 inches wide and has adjustable bolster stakes and all the good features of the famous Galloway Spreader. Ask me about it. Address me personally.

Wm. Galloway, President, THE WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa. I also sell the Galloway Cream Separator on the same plan.

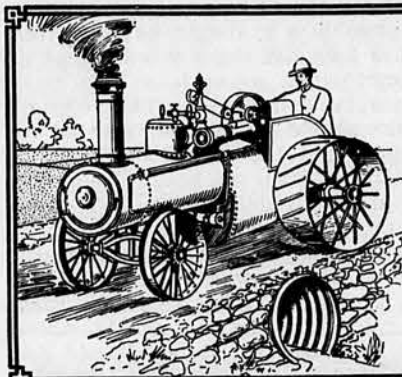
Can ship from Kansas City, Minneapolis, Madison, Wis., etc.

Don't Buy Any Fence at Any Price

until you get my "Leader Fence Book" and learn how to secure the cheapest and best all-wire field and yard fence made. Pay no royalty to trusts or factory combinations. I challenge any and all fence makers to equal the "Leader Fence" in strength, durability and price.

I make the Leader Fence in the most economically run fence factory in this country, of the very best galvanized steel wire, and sell it direct to you at world-beating prices. Or, I will sell you the wire and all materials at wholesale prices and furnish you the Perfection Fence Machine, with which you can build the fence right on the posts at home. I am the All-Round Leader Fence Man. Write today for my FREE fence book.

H. L. FAHRNEY, MANAGER, LEADER FENCE CO., Dept. 28, ST. CHARLES, ILL.



CORRUGATED METAL ROAD CULVERTS

made by us stand up under the heaviest traction engines. Made any length. Easy to place. Cost no more than wood or tile. Our culverts are used by the U. S. Government and many railroads. The safe, economical culvert for every road. Illustrated catalogue free.

Corrugated Metal Mfg. Co., Emporia, Kan.

DON'T SHEAR YOUR SHEEP

this Spring until you get our valuable new book—"How to Shear Sheep." It will show you how to get more dollars for your wool. It is free. Send for a copy today. Over 20 million sheep were shorn last year with the wonderful Stewart patent shearing machines.

The STEWART No. 8 SHEARING MACHINE

is Guaranteed for 25 Years. It will not cut or hack sheep like hand shears and gets from 1 pound up more wool per head. It has all gears cut from solid steel, file hard and enclosed safe from dust and dirt. They run constantly in oil and do away almost entirely with friction and wear. The shear is the only successful one made in America. If you have but five sheep it will pay you. Write a postal card right now and say "Send me your valuable book," and we will send you this free book and our big new catalog, showing the greatest line of shearing machines in the world. Send today for 1908 catalog. Send \$2.00—we'll ship the machine O. O. D. for balance.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 206 Ontario Street, CHICAGO

The "Jayhawk"

STACKER SAVES HIRED HELP

The "Jayhawk" Stacker will do a given amount of work with less help than any other stacker—and it will do it with cheaper help. It handles alfalfa, clover, timothy, Kafir corn, sugar cane, fodder or prairie hay equally well. You don't have to use a different stacker for different crops. With the "Jayhawk" you can make ricks as long as you please, and you can place the hay on the rick right where you want it. There are 10 good reasons why you should buy the "Jayhawk" and you'll want to know every one of them before you buy. Our Big Booklet, "STACK HAY THE EASY WAY," gives all the reasons why. It's free. Write for it today.



THE F. WYATT MFG. CO., 13 Fifth St., Salina, Kansas

sets in toward the close of the growing season.

3. The ear should hang down slightly. The shank should be strong enough to hold the ear firmly in this position. If the shank is too weak the wind will blow the corn off onto the ground where the weather and mice will injure it. If the shank is very stiff the ear will stand up too straight and the rain will enter it. Worms will work very much worse in a damp ear than in dry one.

4. There should not be too many stalks in the hill. Unless the ground is very rich, really good ears will not be produced if there are more than two stalks to the hill.

5. The ears should not grow too high on the stalk. First, it is too far from the base of supply in dry weather, second, where heavy ears are very high the corn blows down easily and third, such corn is harder to gather than ears that grow at a moderate height.

6. All barren stalks should have been detasseled in the growing season before they produced pollen. Such a stalk can transmit its fruitfulness to a considerable distance. One may avoid choosing ears that grow near barren stalks if one goes into the field at the proper time.

7. Smut is an increasing evil in our corn fields. An ear growing near a smutted one is likely to be infested, since the powdery smut particles constitute the seed and they are blown by the wind to the neighboring ears. The same precaution can be taken as above.

8. Our ideal ear is produced upon a stalk that is heavy and stalky below the ear, because that part of the stalk must support and nourish the ear. Above that point the stalk may be moderately light. There should be a good thrifty leaf system because the leaves are the lungs of the plant.

9. The hills from which we secure our seed ears should not be choked and stunted by crab grass, weeds and vines. Such pests will have sapped the vitality from the stalks and likewise from the ears.

10. Usually there are a few days in the fall at the time when the corn is ripe in the fields that may be devoted to this very important work of securing a reliable stock of seed for next year's crop.

METHOD.

A horse should be muzzled and over his back should be thrown a sufficient number of gunny sacks to hold a half days findings. If a small boy can be spared to ride and guide the horse the better. However, with a good steady animal this is not necessary. A two bushel sack may be arranged for throwing over the shoulder as was formerly done when sowing oats or wheat broadcast, or a good sized basket may be provided. Either of these when filled may be emptied into the larger sacks upon the horse.

In gathering observe the above cautions absolutely.

A small quantity of shucks may be left upon each ear. These may be tied together after the ears are taken to the house and they may be hung upon nails driven into the rafters of the barn or they may be strung on poles prepared, or the loose ears may be placed in racks made for this purpose. Wherever hung or placed there should be a good current of air circulating continually.

When thoroughly dry the ears should be taken down and stored in a warm dry place where extremes of weather can not affect them.

Three or four times as much seed

as you will need for your next year's crop should be gathered so as to admit of a still more careful grading and selection next spring before planting. (Bulletin describing this ideal ear selection and grain testing will be issued at the proper time.)

NOTE:—Farmers who have followed the above plan faithfully for a term of years have increased their yield from 20 per cent to 100 per cent. It is not uncommon where a good quality of seed is used and careful selection and testing are practised and these are followed by rational cultural methods to get a yield of from 65 to 85 bushels of corn per acre. Will such returns not pay you well for spending a few days in the corn field this fall selecting your seed for next year?

SECOND PLAN.

The second plan provides for fastening a good strong box onto the front or rear end of your wagon box while gathering corn. Into this box you may throw the choice ears as you come to them. Such ears may be kept in a separate box or bin and may be given the same subsequent treatment as outlined above.

The chief criticisms against this method are:

1. One will not use such care in selection while attending to the chief business, viz., corn gathering.

2. The corn may be injured by the bad weather which we are pretty sure to have during the late fall.

3. One can not be so sure about the favorable surroundings of a seed ear at late gathering time as just at the time the seed is ripe.

4. A hired hand usually does the gathering and can not always be depended upon to exercise the special care necessary to secure the very best seed.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

1. The latter method is much to be preferred to the slipshod one of selecting seed corn from the corn crib, where possibility of heating, moulding and other deleterious agencies are at work.

2. The very best seed corn is none too good.

3. The very best seed corn will not produce a good crop unless you have good soil and use sensible cultural methods.

4. The Ideal Ear. Authorities have decided that the best form for an ideal ear should be as near a cylinder as possible. It should be about ten inches long and about seven inches in circumference, or at least this ratio should be maintained. The rows of grains should be as near parallel as possible and the grains should grow well over the tip and butt. The grains should be wedge shape and their length should be at least twice their width. The cob should be small; from 84 to 90 per cent of an ear of corn should be grain. In yellow corn the cob should be red and in white corn it should be white. If one desires his corn to have a high protein content, the germ or heart should be large. If meal is to be made, the white or starchy end should be large. The grains should be firm on the cob and the ear should be firm, solid and heavy. The grains of the "dent" varieties will be more or less wrinkled on the outer tip, otherwise the surface of the ear should be smooth and glossy. A dead color usually indicates low vitality.

One may plainly see that selecting seed as close to this type as possible will tend to improve the strain.

5. Begin planning for your next year's corn crop now and keep it up all winter.

6. Be sure to use plenty of soft straw or hay for bedding your horses, cows, cattle, and hogs. Save every bit of the manure thus produced. Do not throw it out under the eaves of your barn roof to be leached out by the winter rains and melting snows of spring. If you have a good manure spreader you may haul it onto the field as soon as made. If not, pile it up and turn over often enough to prevent burning. Before plowing in the spring every barn lot and manure pile should be cleaned up and their contents spread upon the corn field.

7. Many farmers find it to be a val-

uable method to plow the ground intended for oats and corn in the fall and early winter. Where this method is practised much, rough and partly rotted manure may be plowed under. It will decay during the winter and will be brought near the surface by the spring plowing where it will do the most good.

Maintaining Soil Fertility.

A. M. TENEYCK IN THE INDUSTRIALIST.

From all over the State we have received letters of inquiry, which read something like this: "What shall I do for my land? It will not produce profitable crops of wheat. Good crops of wheat have been grown on this land for the last twenty years. What manure can I supply in order to restore its fertility and productiveness? Is there any commercial fertilizer that can be profitably used on wheat?" To these letters we make various replies, but invariably recommend rotation of crops. The trouble is that the land is "wheat sick." It is only partially exhausted in fertility, but it needs a change of crops. The humus and nitrogen of land which is long cropped to wheat becomes deficient and must be restored by manuring or by the growing of grasses and legume crops. It has been the history of wheat farming in this country that all wheat lands have finally ceased to produce profitable crops, and the wheat-growing area has moved ever westward. Now, however, practically all land available for the growing of wheat has been taken, and if wheat growing is to continue to be profitable there must be a change in the methods of farming. Wheat can not be grown continuously on the same land without exhausting the fertility of the soil for the production of this crop, but by a proper rotation of crops in which the humus and nitrogen taken out by the grains are restored again in the growing of annual legumes, grasses, alfalfa, and clover, with the return to the land of the manure made by feeding to stock on the farm the coarse fodder and a part of the grain produced, it is possible to maintain the fertility of the soil and continue to produce large crops of wheat.

EXPERIMENTS AT FORT HAYS.

Experiments at the Fort Hays Branch Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College give results greatly favoring the rotation with the cultivated crops. As an average for two years, wheat after wheat yielded 7.4 bushels per acre; wheat after barley, 6.8 bushels per acre; wheat after oats, 9.7 bushels; wheat after Kafir-corn, 13.4 bushels; wheat after soybeans, 13.9 bushels; and wheat after summer fallow, 22 bushels per acre. Similar experiments have been carried on at the Manhattan station for the past three seasons, but with less pronounced results. Wheat after corn, Kafir-corn and sorghum gave a less yield than wheat after wheat, while wheat after millet, flax and soybeans gave a little larger yield than wheat after wheat.

A practical and scientific rotation of crops should include the following:

1. Grasses and perennial legumes.
2. Pasture+manure a year before breaking.
3. Cultivated crops.
4. Grain crops+annual legumes for green manure.

The following are some rotation plans which may be adapted to the wheat-growing sections of the State.

ORDER OF CROPS ON EACH FIELD.

Plan No. 1.

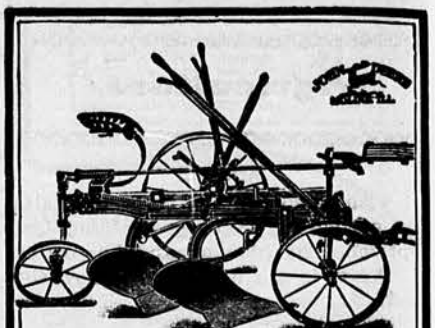
- Year.
1. Grass.
2. Pasture (manured).
3. Wheat.
4. Wheat.
5. Legumes and forage.
6. Wheat.
7. Wheat+legumes as green manure.
8. Spring grains (seed to grass).

Plan No. 2.

1. Grass.
2. Grass.
3. Pasture (manured).
4. Pasture (manured).
5. Wheat.
6. Wheat.
7. Wheat.
8. Wheat.

Plan No. 3.

1. Legumes and forage.
2. Wheat.
3. Wheat+legumes as green manure.
4. Spring grains (manured).
5. Legumes and forage.
6. Wheat.
7. Wheat+legumes as green manure.
8. Spring grains (seed to grass).



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Plan No. 4.

1. Alfalfa and grass.
2. Alfalfa and grass.
3. Pasture (manured).
4. Pasture (manured).
5. Corn.
6. Spring grains.
7. Wheat.
8. Wheat (seed to alfalfa).

If plan No. 1 does not leave the land long enough to grass the farm may be divided into two parts and either plan No. 2 or plan No. 3 may be used on each division of the farm for eight years, when the systems may be interchanged, the first taking the place of the second and the second of the first. Observe that in the above systems of rotation it has been the plan to introduce grass and perennial legumes or annual legumes, cultivated crops and small grains as the essential crops in rotation. When the grasses and perennial legumes have been left out, the annual legumes and green manuring crops have been introduced to take their place as far as possible. All of the plans allow the growing of money crops (namely, crops which may be turned readily into cash) upon at least one-half of the farm each year. The other half of the farm is kept in crops which have a renovating effect upon the land, and which may be turned into money indirectly, by feeding them to stock.

MORE WHEAT BY ROTATIONS.

We may add that in our judgment the farmer who carries out such a system of rotation, growing wheat on only half of his fields each season, will produce more wheat on his farm in the next twenty years than he would by continuously growing wheat, as is the present practise, and the crops introduced in rotation would simply give an additional profit equal to the value of the crops; while at the end of the twenty years, provided live stock is kept on the farm to consume the forage produced and some of the grain, and the manure is returned to the soil, the land will be as fertile and even more capable of producing large crops than it may be at present.

SOIL-RENEWING CROPS.

Soil-renewing crops which may be successfully grown in rotation with wheat in Western Kansas are alfalfa, Bromus inermis, and cow-peas. With good seed and a proper seed-bed a careful farmer should be almost as sure of establishing a successful stand of alfalfa or Bromus inermis as the average farmer is of getting a stand of wheat or oats. Many may not agree with us in this statement, since failure to get a good stand of grasses or alfalfa has often been the experience of many farmers. It is true, however, that these failures are often due either to poor seed or to carelessness on the part of the farmer in not preparing a proper seed-bed.

GOOD SEED.

In order to grow any crop successfully it is necessary to plant good seed, and this is especially true of grasses and alfalfa. No one should sow poor alfalfa or grass seed, but purchase the very best grade of seed which seedsmen offer for sale, even at an advanced price. It is usually better to delay sowing a year rather than to run the risk of loss by sowing an inferior grade of seed.

FALL OR SPRING SOWING.

In Western Kansas spring sowing is more apt to be successful than fall sowing, and our preference is to sow early in the spring, just as soon as the soil is in fit condition to germinate the seed. None of the common grasses are injured by frost, and the earlier the seed can be sown in a favorable seed-bed the more likely the grass is to start and make a good stand. With alfalfa there is some danger of the earliest seeding being destroyed by frost, although as a rule we prefer to take the chances of frost by early seeding rather than the chances of injury by dry weather, hard rains, or hot winds, which are apt to destroy the later seedings.

THE SEED-BED.

Next to good seed, the most important factor in establishing a good stand of grasses or alfalfa. An ideal seed-bed for grasses should not be deep and mellow, rather the soil should be mellow but finely pulverized only about

as deep as the seed is sown, an inch and a half to two inches, while below the seed the soil should be firm, making a good connection with the subsoil. This offers the most favorable conditions for the germination of the seed and the growth of the young grass and alfalfa plants. The firm soil below the seed allows the capillary moisture to be drawn up to the seed, while the mellow soil above the seed offers the most favorable condition for the warming of the soil and for the oxygen of the air to reach the seed; and these three factors, moisture, heat, and oxygen, are essential for the germination of all seeds. Meanwhile the mulch of mellow soil acts as a blanket to keep the moisture from escaping, and at the same time gives the most favorable conditions for the delicate little plant to unfold and push upward into the air and sunshine. Also the firm subsoil gives the proper root-hold and environment which conduces to a rapid and strong growth of the young roots. Grasses and alfalfa are not only much more likely to start poorly in a deep, loose seed-bed, but even after starting the young plants are much more likely to "freeze out" in winter or "burn out" in summer than will be the case in the shallow, firm seed-bed described above.

In preparing a seed-bed for the sowing of grass or alfalfa in Western Kansas it may be desirable to miss a crop preceding the sowing of the grass or alfalfa, practising what is called "summer culture" for a season previous to seeding, and thus not only conserve the moisture in the soil but also prepare available plant-food for the early use of the young grass and alfalfa plants. In any case the preparation of the seed-bed for grass and alfalfa should begin several months before the seeding. A good seed-bed for spring seeding may be prepared by plowing late in the summer or early in the fall and cultivating at intervals with the harrow or Acme harrow during the fall and early spring. An inexpensive and yet practically ideal seed-bed may be prepared by simply disking and harrowing corn-stubble land, or other land which has been well tilled the previous season in the growing of some cultivated crop. Cow-peas or soy-beans are excellent crops with which to precede the sowing of grass or alfalfa.

The English House of Parliament has supposedly the largest clock in the world. The four dials are twenty-two feet in diameter, the pendulum is fifteen feet long, the wheels are cast iron, the hour bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter and weighs fifteen tons, while the hammer alone weighs over five hundred pounds. The clock goes eight and one-half days, and the winding-up process takes two hours. The minute hand moves nearly seven inches every half minute.

The South Sea Islanders always don white and black striped garments for mourning; in Persia they wear pale brown; in Syria, pale blue; violet in Turkey; purple for kings and cardinals in France; white in China; and yellow in Egypt and Burmah.

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Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, strictly select, pure-bred seed. Bred for purity and high yield. Send at once for catalog giving methods of breeding, etc. Pure re-cleaned Texas seed oats.
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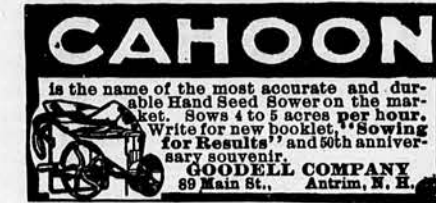


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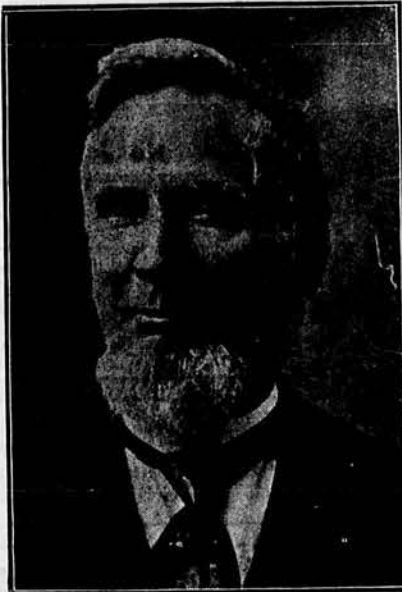
Rich chocolate loam, clay subsoil; can plow every foot; inexhaustible supply fine water at 25 to 50 feet. Soil equal to the best improved land in state selling at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Price only \$15 per acre. Liberal terms. Address for full particulars, E. F. SHELLABARGER, 729 SHUKERT BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Horticulture

"Sing to Me of Apples."

Under the above caption the editor of The Christian Advocate, the Eastern organ of the great Methodist Episcopal church, wrote to his paper as follows:

For some weeks the finest display of fruits to be found in New York has been in the markets of the city, particularly in the streets adjacent to them; and among them all for beauty and variety stands the apple. The orange is beautiful in one or two colors, but the apple has all the varieties of color found in the rainbow, and many



Judge Fred Wellhouse.

tints that are found nowhere else than on its surface. A critic was once heard to say that he never saw a blue or a purple apple. Purple apples are not uncommon, and apples with a well defined bluish tint have been exhibited in horticultural shows.

In early childhood the apple was most coveted by me of all things, except certain kinds of cake. I was always pestering the family by asking for an apple, and my first introduction into possible human inconsistencies in high places was as follows: When about nine years of age I tormented my grandfather by asking for an apple late in the evening. He turned upon me with these portentous words: "If you want to be alive and not dead, don't eat an apple before you go to bed."

Some nights later happening to wake up, I left the bed, and saw him eating an apple! Rather impertinently I repeated the rule that he had given. He was for a moment surprised, and said: "Every rule made by man admits of an occasional exception."

While at Baldwin University last September I made the acquaintance of Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, of Tonganoxie, Kans., who invited me to visit her residence and held out the enticing inducement that the house stands in the midst of four hundred acres of apple trees in full bearing. I was unable to accept the invitation, but it led to a conversation concerning the kind of apples most grown in Southern Kansas.

Having lately read about a present to a university made by Luther Burbank of apples of different sorts, among the hundreds that he had cultivated and the scores that he had originated, the subject was very interesting. My would-be-hostess is the daughter of one of the early settlers of Kansas. When her father went there, what is now a beautiful landscape, rich in "meadowed home," was a barren wind-swept plain, the roaming ground for vast herds of buffalo, the wild theater in which triumphant war parties of Indians bearing aloft the mutilated bodies of their victims were common sights. She informed me that upon this treeless waste she was born, in a house which her father and mother had upreared, and that sometimes it was in "the light of the

Border Ruffian's fires" that her mother read her Bible, and between the war whoops of the Indians that she taught her the first prayer. This agreed fully with all that I heard when passing through Kansas in 1871 on the way to California. I found that her father was still living, and that he was one of the pioneer horticulturists of the State.

APPLE CULTURE IN KANSAS.

The early Kansas horticulturist was almost universally regarded as a "fruit crank," and men who planted trees on the wind-ridden plains were laughed at. For a long time it was necessary to plant over and over again, frequently in the same hole. At last some trees lived, grew and fruited. After it was discovered that fruit could be grown and "thousands who were looking on from tree-sheltered homes in the East took courage, unfurled the sails of their prairie schooners, and set their prows for Kansas." Indiscriminate in planting varieties proved one of the most serious drawbacks of the fruit interests. Between 1870 and 1880 and afterward for a few years horticultural records show that two thousand five hundred varieties of apples were growing within the borders of Kansas.

Every one who planted an orchard selected varieties which had flourished in his father's or grandfather's orchard in the place where he was born and brought up and of the millions of fruit trees planted fully ninety per cent proved worthless. A very large proportion died before coming into bearing, and many more after a few crops. Recklessness generally engenders its own punishment and these dead and dying fruit trees were a severe check to further planting, and for a long time to immigration.

However, not far from 1880, a vivid writer says "that the dense fog which had enveloped the horticultural sky for so many years began to lift; the few iron-clad varieties of fruit which the faithful horticulturist had brought to successful fruitage through hard buffetings with adverse winds restored confidence in Kansas as a fruit State." Until that time many had the idea that only fruit grown on wire stems could survive the vicissitudes of the breezes.

The first commercial orchard was planted by the father of the lady with whom I was conversing, aided by her brother. It was generally looked upon as visionary and impracticable; but it succeeded; and they planted many hundreds of acres, overturning thereby the most solidly established theories. Now a "thousand-acre orchard is quite a usual thing," and in what was called the "Great American Desert," and "out there in Kansas, where buffalo sod and solitude held sway, horticultural kings sit on thrones."

The four hundred acre apple orchard which I was invited to visit consists principally of the Ben Davis apple.

I tried to ascertain who Ben Davis was and what there was specially about his apple, and have probably come as close to the right answer as is possible.

THE BEN DAVIS.

The Ben Davis apple was originally brought from North Carolina, with a lot of other seedling apples, to Kentucky by the Davis family. Later that family moved to Butler County, Mo., and there planted the original Davis orchard. Later the Hill family moved from Kentucky to Illinois, taking with them some grafts from the Davis orchard in Kentucky. The apple proving so valuable, naturally the question arose as to what name should be given to it. The answer came from one of its propagators, "Ben Davis, for it was he who brought the seedling sprout from North Carolina." This answer is taken from a Missouri pomological record. No dates are given. This is said to be all the record as yet found of the origin of the Ben Davis apple. The reason that this apple is planted over a wider area than any other variety is its great commercial value and its rare soil-adaptability.

Until within a few years a part of the original orchard was still bearing. The apple that has proved to be the



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10 Choice Roses 50c.

for all desirable sorts including the noted Baby Rambler, delivered to you, charges prepaid. We have also large two year old roses, tree roses, choice house and bedding plants, floral novelties, etc. 32 large greenhouses—20 acres in flowers. Catalogue free if you mention this paper.

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40 VARIETIES of Berry Fruits that it pays to plant. My 25th annual Catalogue tells the truth about them. B. F. SMITH, Box 7, Lawrence, Kans.

most profitable in Kansas, next to the Ben Davis, is the Jonathan apple, and it is equally profitable for market or table. The original tree of this variety grew on the farm of Mr. Philip Rick, of Kingston, N. Y. It was first described by Judge Buel and given its name by him in compliment to Jonathan Hasbrouk, Esq.

THE MISSOURI PIPPIN.

I asked my patient informant what the next important apple was, and had for an answer, "The Missouri Pippin." This apple has a large acreage in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. It was originated in the nursery of Brinkley Hornsby, at Kingsville, Johnson County, Mo., from seed, in 1861, and was propagated several years before be-

with the exception of thirty dollars' worth of labor the entire work of cultivating his large orchard was done by Mr. Wellhouse, with the assistance of a pair of ponies. His youngest daughter was a delicate child, and to save her life she was turned into the orchard with her father. The buckboard, the ponies, and the little girl were the universal accompaniments of the hard working nurseryman and orchardist. She discussed all problems of the business with her father. He was a close observer and careful student, but she knew all that he knew and learned all that he learned. She could take charge of and carry on any part of the work. This information I picked out of a copy of THE KANSAS FARMER. And in another part of that

gar, marmalade is the result and if spices are put in, apple butter. So that the apple, like most other things, is a blessing or a curse according to the use made of it. Apples are the chief delight of winter in the New England States. In five years of experience in New Hampshire I can hardly recall a day in winter, when making a call, that fine apples were not brought out. The apple is believed to be a native of Southeastern Europe and the parts of Asia adjacent to it. It has been spread by man to all the temperate climates of the globe. It is the most important fruit of the temperate zones and it can be disposed of in more ways than any other fruit. "It is the only fruit that has passed the bounds of luxury and become a



270 Acres of Five-Year-Old Apple Trees in the Wellhouse Orchard in Leavenworth County.

ing introduced into Kansas. The Missouri Pippin comes into bearing very early, but the trees as fruit-bearers are very short-lived. Another apple called the Gano is much like the Ben Davis in flavor and color, but of finer texture. It has not the soil-adaptability of the Ben Davis. It was propagated by Blair Brothers Nursery in Kansas City, Mo. The original tree grew on the Gano farm, Parkville, Mo. The apple appears to be a great traveler.

The Grimes Golden originated on the farm of Thomas Grimes, of Brooke County, Va. This variety is valuable only upon certain kinds of soil. It is a delicious table apple, but not generally profitable as a commercial apple in Kansas. The following is a list of apples voted upon by the Kansas State Horticultural Society in 1906, as being best adapted to Kansas climate; Early Harvest, Red June, Duchess of Oldenburg, Maiden Blush, Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Gano, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, York Imperial.

Everything is in Kansas, but you can get at the best facts there as well as anywhere else.

APPLE SAUCE.

I was very anxious to know how many apple trees there were in Kansas; the number of apple trees growing there in 1906 was no less than 8,174,600. Six years ago there were two million more. Various pests are destroying apple trees in Kansas, to such an extent as to seriously interfere with the profits of the cultivators. The Hon. Fred Wellhouse, the father of Mrs. Bullard, once president of the State Horticultural Society, was reputed the largest apple grower in the world. In one year his nursery stock was destroyed by grasshoppers. Four hundred and thirty-five acres were planted in apple trees, and

paper the editor speaks of her as "a writer known to KANSAS FARMER readers on account of the strong papers she has presented before the State Horticultural Society."

A short time ago Mr. Wellhouse had fifteen hundred acres in growing trees, and in thirteen years from that crop alone he had realized \$150,000. In my boyhood the apple that please me the most was the Wine Sap, and I undertook to find out where that originated. It was recognized first in a book published in Philadelphia in 1804, the Willich's Encyclopedia, where it was called "Wine Sop." In that encyclopedia the author says: "It is the first attempt to collect into one view a list of the finest apples growing in the United States," and he speaks of the "Wine Sop" as of a deep red color, and sweet, sprightly taste, and that it was cultivated by Samuel Coles, of Moorestown, N. J. I had eaten many a Wine Sap and drunk many a glass of sweet cider made from the apple in and about that town. The Wine Sap is grown now extensively in the Rocky Mountain region.

A queer fact about apples is that many so-called sour apples contain more sugar than some of the so-called sweet apples. Several hundred insects feed upon the apple; but most of them have enemies enough to keep them under. Then apples have diseases, the worst of which is "apple scab." I looked up a list of the things that can be done with apples. The poor products can be used in more ways than those of any other fruit crop. The better specimens of the culls, as they are called, are usually evaporated. The cores and peelings are utilized for cider and certain kinds of champagne; others are made into cider to be manufactured into jelly, apple-jack, and vinegar. When cider and apples are mixed and boiled, with or without su-

staple of food everywhere—except in the tropics."

THE APPLE IN ALL AGES.

In Deuteronomy God is said to have kept His people "as the apple of his eye." The psalmist prays: "Keep me as the apple of the eye," and again in Proverbs God is represented as calling upon men to keep His commandments, to keep His law "as the apple of thine eye," and in the Song of Solomon the statement is made that "as the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons;" in the Lamentations of Jeremiah there is a prayer, "Let not the apple of thine eye cease;" in Joel the palm tree and the apple tree are spoken of together, and in Zechariah God's people are told that he that toucheth them "toucheth the apple of his eye." Apples are also spoken of in three passages, one of which is one of the most beautiful in the Bible: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver;" but it is difficult to find any fruit now called "apple" which can be identified as being any fruit mentioned in the Bible by any word in the original translated apple.

The difficulty is equally great in studying the matter from the point of view of the history of the English word "apple." The origin of the word is unknown, as is its relation to the Teutonic language. It has been in the English language a little more than a thousand years, standing for the tree known as crab apple in Europe and Southwestern Asia. There is a curious prescription nearly four hundred years old. I quote it just as it is spelt: "Rough tasted appules are holsome where the stomake is weak." Another definition of the word is "Any fruit, or similar vegetable production; especially such as in some respect resemble the apple, but, from



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the earliest period, was used with the greatest latitude."

In 1555 "Venomous apples" are spoken of, wherewith certain tribes poisoned their arrows.

Exactly three hundred years ago a writer spoke of the fruit or apples of palm trees. At one time the pomegranate was called apple Punic, and then the apple of Sodom, or Dead Sea fruit. These have been spoken of in the English language for nearly the last seven hundred years.

Several centuries ago a writer mentioned "Apples of Sodom which dye betwixt the hand and the mouth." Some persons of high intelligence think that the Bible speaks of Eve eating an apple, and are greatly surprised when asked to find any such thing in the Bible. It is not there, and never was; but the "forbidden fruit" was so spoken of nearly one thousand years ago in English, and Milton says: "Him by fraud have I seduced from his Creator * * * with an apple."

There are alligator apples, balsam apples, cherry apples, custard apples, elephant apples, kangaroo apples, oak apples, pineapples, prairie apples, thorn apples, and fir apples.

The "apple of the eye" was so called because it was supposed to be a globular solid body.

Decay in Wood Prevented.

It is estimated by the Forestry Bureau that a fence post, which under ordinary circumstances will last for perhaps two years, will, if given preservative treatment costing about 10 cents, last eighteen years. The service of other timbers, such as railroad ties, telephone poles, and mine props, can be doubled and often trebled by inexpensive preservative treatment. To-day, when the cost of wood is a big item to every farmer, every stockman, every railroad manager—to every one, in fact, who must use timber where it is likely to decay—this is a fact which should be carefully considered.

It is easy to see that if the length of time timbers can be used is doubled, only half as much timber will be required as before and only one-half as much money will need to be spent in the purchase of timber. Moreover, many woods which were for a long time considered almost worthless can be treated and made to last as long as the scarcer and more expensive kinds.

Of the actual saving in dollars and cents through preservative treatment, a fence post such as was mentioned at the beginning might serve as one example. The post is of loblolly pine, and costs, untreated, about 8 cents, or, including the cost of setting, 14 cents. It lasts about two years. Compounding interest at 5 per cent, the annual charge of such a post is 7.53 cents; that is, it costs 7.53 cents a year to keep the post in service. Preservative treatment costing 10 cents will increase its length of life to about eighteen years. In this case the total cost of the post, set, is 24 cents, which compounded at 5 per cent, gives an annual charge of 2.04 cents. Thus the saving due to treatment is 5.49 cents a year. Assuming that there are 200 posts per mile, there is a saving each year for every mile of fence of a sum equivalent to the interest on \$219.60.

In the same way preservative treatment will increase the length of life of a loblolly pine railroad tie from five years to twelve years and will reduce the annual charge from 11.52 to 9.48 cents, which amounts to a saving of \$58.75 per mile.

It is estimated that 150,000 acres are required each year to grow timber for the anthracite coal mines alone. The average life of an untreated mine prop is not more than three years. By proper preservative treatment it can be prolonged by many times this figure. Telephone and telegraph poles, which in ten or twelve years, or even less, decay so badly at the ground line that they have to be removed, can, by a simple treatment of their butts, be made to last twenty or twenty-five years. Sap shingles, which are almost valueless in their natural state, can easily be treated and made to outlast even painted shingles of the most decay-resistant woods. Thousands of

dollars are lost every year by the so-called "bluing" of freshly sawed sapwood lumber. This can be prevented by proper treatment, and at a cost so small as to put it within the reach of the smallest operator.

In the South the cheap and abundant loblolly pine, one of the easiest of all woods to treat, can by proper preparation be made to take the place of the high-grade longleaf pine for many purposes. Black and tupelo gums and other little-used woods have a new and increasing importance because of the possibility of preserving them from decay at small cost. In the Northeastern and Lake States are tamarack, hemlock, beech, birch, and maple, and the red and black oaks, all of which by proper treatment may help to replace the fast-diminishing white oak and cedar. In the States of the Mississippi Valley the pressing fencepost problem may be greatly relieved by treating such species as cottonwood, willow, and hackberry.

Circular 139 of the Forest Service, "A Primer of Wood Preservation," tells in simple terms what decay is and how it can be retarded, describes briefly certain preservatives and processes, gives examples of the saving in dollars and cents, and tells what wood preservation can do in the future. The circular can be had free upon application to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Vinegar.

R. M. WASHBURN, MISSOURI STATE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Vinegar is the product formed by the acetous fermentation of an alcoholic liquid under the influence of an organism existing in the "mother of vinegar." Formerly most of the vinegar was made from the juices of fruits, and other liquids containing sugars, which had previously undergone alcoholic fermentation. In recent years, however, much of the vinegar has been made directly from dilute alcohol.

In promulgating standards of purity, the United States Department of Agriculture recognizes the following kinds of vinegars: Cider or apple vinegar, wine or grape vinegar, malt vinegar, sugar vinegar, glucose vinegar, spirit, distilled, or grain vinegar.

The name "vinegar" without any qualifying word means at all times cider vinegar. (See the law.)

Cider vinegar, the principal vinegar of commerce in the United States, was formerly made by the slow process of fermentation of apple cider in casks or barrels. This was a long process often requiring several years for completion. It was also a somewhat unsatisfactory method on account of lack of proper control of temperature, as a result of which much of this product often came into the market not far removed from the "hard cider" stage, and deficient in acid strength. Modern quick process vinegar has superseded the old method and complete fermentation is now obtained in forty-eight hours. The flavor of cider vinegar is partly due to the minute particles of the apple pulp remaining in the vinegar. To call these character giving particles "impurities" is incorrect.

Cider vinegar is naturally of an amber color, and contains at least 1.60 per cent of apple solids, and must have not less than four per cent acetic acid.

Wine vinegar is of a color depending upon the source of the wine. This vinegar contains at least 1 per cent of grape solids and 4 per cent acetic acid.

Malt vinegar, the principal vinegar of England, is of a dark brown color and contains more solids than either of the above, the lowest legal being 2 per cent solids and 4 per cent acetic acid.

Sugar vinegar is made from sugar, sirup, molasses, etc., its color depending upon the source of the sugar and the amount of refining to which it has been subjected. It must have not less than 4 per cent acetic acid.

Glucose vinegar is made from glucose (usually the solid form popularly known as "Grape sugar") and is usually of a very light straw color. It must have not less than 4 per cent acetic acid.

Distilled vinegar is made from diluted alcohol and is as colorless as pure

water. It must have not less than 4 per cent acetic acid. Distilled vinegar is pure, as pure as any food can be, and as healthful as any vinegar of equal strength.

Distilled vinegar, while it is a legitimate article, has been the subject of much discussion in recent years, chiefly because it has "masqueraded under false colors," so to speak. When sold without artificial color, it has been given the name of "white wine" vinegar, a gross misrepresentation. When distilled vinegar is artificially colored, it takes on a rich amber color and looks like cider vinegar. This is a fraud, pure and simple, and has been legislated against by a majority of the States. Because of the suspicious way in which this article has been put upon the market the people have come to feel that it must be injurious. There is now little if any foundation for this prejudice. This vinegar is used very extensively in Europe and is, in this country, the favorite with the picklers.

Investigation by this Department shows that more than one-half of the vinegar having the color of, and selling for apple vinegar in this State last summer and fall was distilled vinegar with an artificial color.

Under Sub-section 4, of Section 4, S. B. 47, 44th General Assembly, this Department has ruled against all artificial color in vinegars. The retailers were given until April 1, 1908, to dispose of stock on hand; after that time its sale is prohibited.

Let every food be sold for what it is, then let the law of supply and demand regulate the price.

Stock Interests

Prevented Abortion.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see by your paper of February 6 that J. F. H., of Lakeland, Kans., states he is bothered by abortion in his cows.

I had that trouble here five years ago and lost all of my calves but one, and others lost several. We used a formula published in THE KANSAS FARMER some time before: Sulfur 10 pounds; copperas, powdered, 6 pounds; saltpeter 3 pounds; airslaked lime 3 pounds; asafetida, powdered, ½ pound (I use 1 pound). Powder and mix good and mix one part of above with eight parts of salt or put in feed. I have never lost a calf since, and others have the same story to tell. I have a neighbor that lost three calves this winter by blackleg and I told him of this. He used it at once and lost one more but has lost none now for over four weeks so he thinks I am stopped for good. We think this is a good thing, push it along. We give THE KANSAS FARMER credit.

W. B. STAFFORD.

Bourbon County.

To Control Bovine Tuberculosis.

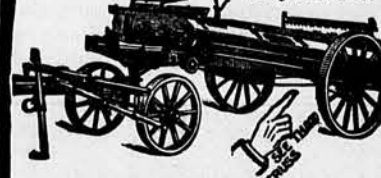
In a special bulletin entitled "Tuberculosis of Domestic Stock and Its Control," Dean H. L. Russell, of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin describes the symptoms of the dreaded disease; its causes, the usual mode of introduction into herds, and the proper methods of controlling it.

"The disease occurs most frequently in cattle and swine," says Dr. Russell, "and its ravages have become so marked in late years that every stockman should be familiar with the conditions under which the disease develops. In both cattle and hogs it is exceedingly difficult to recognize tuberculosis in its early stages; but as it progresses in the body, loss of weight occurs, and in the later stages, emaciation. If the disease is present in the lungs, as is usually the case in cattle, a hacking cough develops. The lymph glands may show evidence of enlargement, and the coat becomes rough. When an animal gradually 'runs down' in condition without apparent cause, particularly if the trouble is accompanied by a hacking cough, tuberculosis should be suspected. In case the animal dies or is slaughtered,

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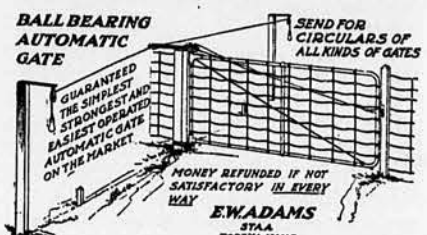


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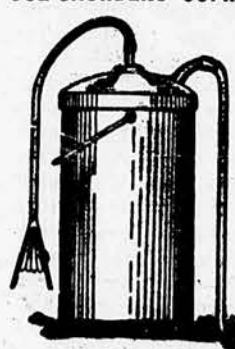
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an examination of the internal organs should always be made.

SYMPTOMS.

"Even in the moderately early stages of the disease it can usually be recognized by the presence of enlarged hardened glands along the windpipe, in the lung tissue, and often in the body cavity. The liver, when affected, has yellow abscesses. Upon cutting these tubercular growths they are generally found to contain yellowish or grayish-yellow cheesy material, often firm and hard, and gritty to the knife, but sometimes, in advanced stages, broken down into a creamy pus.

CAUSES.

"Like all other communicable diseases, tuberculosis is produced solely by the entrance of a microscopic plant organism, the bacillus of tuberculosis, into the body of a susceptible animal. The germ multiplies rapidly in the tissues and is thrown off in the feces and from the lungs. An animal suffering from the disease is therefore spreading it from the time the tubercles or nodules in its body begin to break down until death occurs. Not only is the affected animal itself a source of danger, but the germs are distributed through the stable, transmitting infection to healthy stock even after the diseased animals are removed.

INTRODUCTION.

"The disease is usually introduced into a herd by the purchase of an animal in the early but unrecognized stages of the disease, or by the use of infected factory by-products, like skim-milk or whey. Over two hundred cases have been found in Wisconsin where tuberculosis was introduced in herds by newly bought animals from outside, in some cases by pure-bred stock. Such an increasing number of herds have become involved that the public auction and private sale have become a menace.

PREVENTION.

"Proper pasteurization of factory by-products used to feed young stock should prevent the danger of spreading the disease, and dairy factories should voluntarily take this precaution. Farmers should apply the tuberculin test to their herds, and if the animals are found free, all stock introduced should be tested before being admitted to the herd. For young stock and hogs, skim-milk separated at home or pasteurized at the factory should be used. If the disease is found in the herd, the affected animals should be separated and disposed of, and the barns disinfected. In the case of valuable animals, healthy calves may generally be secured from reacting cows if the calves are separated at birth and fed on boiled milk or on the milk of healthy animals."

The Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the year 1906, has just been published. It is a cloth-bound book of 476 pages, illustrated by 24 plates and 35 text figures, and contains special articles and information of interest and value to the stockman, the dairyman, the farmer, the scientist, and the general public. This report is issued as a Congressional publication, and a limited number of copies is assigned to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress for distribution among his constituents. The book contains the following articles: "Report of the Chief of the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906," by A. D. Melvin; "The Federal Meat-Inspection Service," by A. D. Melvin; "The First Season's Work for the Eradication of the Cattle Tick," by E. P. Stedden; "The Susceptibility of Tubercle Bacilli to Modification," by John R. Mohler and Heary J. Washburn; "Epizootic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis of Horses," by R. W. Hickman; "Osteoperosis or Bighead of the Horse," by John R. Mehler; "Some Observations on Rabies," by E. C. Schreeder; "Instructions for Preparing and Shipping Pathological Specimens for Diagnosis," by George H. Hart; "The Prevention of Parasitic Infection of

Lambs," by B. H. Ranson; "Animal Breeding and Disease," by A. D. Melvin and E. C. Schreeder; "The Danish Hog Industry," by Andrew Fessum; "Suggestions for Horse and Mule Raising in the South," by George M. Rommel; "Investigations in Animal Nutrition," by Henry Prentiss Armsby; "Designs for Dairy Buildings," by Ed. H. Webster.

Besides these articles there are a number of items of miscellaneous information relating to the live-stock and meat industries, also data concerning contagious diseases of animals in foreign countries. The volume concludes with an appendix containing the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture bearing upon the animal industry issued in 1906, the full text of the report of the Department committee on the Federal meat-inspection service at Chicago, a copy of the new meat-inspection law, etc.

Several of the articles have been reprinted separately in pamphlet form and can be supplied by the Bureau free of charge.

Doctor Melvin's articles on "The Federal Meat Inspection Service," which has also been issued as Circular 125 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, presents a brief history of meat inspection in this country and describes the operation of the inspection service under the new law. One is strongly impressed with the care, vigilance, and thoroughness of the present inspection system. The inspection not only comprises a careful ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection but follows the product through all the processes of preparing, curing, canning, etc., prevents the use of harmful preservatives and coloring matter, requires honest labeling, and enforces sanitation in all the plants and processes. The insanitary conditions disclosed by the investigation preceding the passage of the new law—over which, by the way, the old law gave the Bureau no control—have been removed, and to meet the new sanitary requirements, improvements have been made at practically all establishments, ranging from slight modifications to almost complete reconstruction.

All animals found diseased or suspected of being diseased on ante-mortem inspection are slaughtered under special supervision separately from the others. On the regular post-mortem inspection carcasses which present diseased or even suspicious appearances are promptly sent to what is termed a "retaining room," there to be subjected to a more careful and leisurely inspection than would be possible in the rush of the process of killing and dressing. Carcasses which pass inspection are marked with the words "inspected and passed," or an abbreviation thereof, while condemned carcasses and products are "tanked" and rendered into fertilizer, grease, and other inedible products under such rigid supervision as to prevent their sale for food purposes. The stringency of the regulations governing the disposal of diseased carcasses is attested by the report of a commission of five scientific experts outside the Department of Agriculture who investigated this subject last year at the request of Secretary Wilson and whose conclusion was that "if there be any general error in the regulation it is in favor of the public rather than in favor of the butchers and packers."

Doctor Melvin, however, strikes a note of warning with regard to the need of supplementing the Federal inspection by State and municipal inspection. The Federal inspection can be applied only to establishments doing an interstate or export business, and can not reach abattoirs whose business is entirely within a State. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the sellers having suspicious looking animals will send them to a butcher not under inspection rather than to the inspected houses where they are likely to be condemned. It therefore devolves upon the State and the municipality to protect their residents against the danger from places not under Federal inspection, and in the absence of an efficient State or municipal inspection the safe course for the consumer is to buy only meat which bears the Government stamp.

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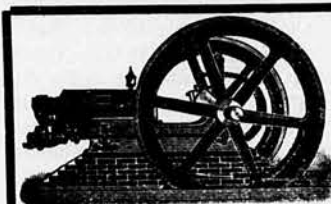
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LIFE'S HERITAGE.

LOUISE CASTLE WALBRIDGE.

(A metrical version of a conception of life published in the form of a will in Harper's Weekly by Williston Fish.)

In childhood land to dancing step
Goes merrily the day,
In woods and fields in happy sport
Among the flowers so gay,
A mystery every passing breeze
That billows golden grain,
The murmur low of elfin leaves,
The song of falling rain;
A magic, too, in brooklet swift
That breaks on pebbly strand,
That mirrors clear the great white
clouds

Above the shining sand,
And when the evening stars flash out
And constellations flame,
What wonders in the spangled heavens
To speak their Maker's name!

With boyhood comes new trains of joys;
Each day a charm unfolds—
To track the squirrel to his haunt
And view the spoil it holds,
To wander idly by the pools
Where fishes dart and gleam,
To listen to the wild bird's note,
The calls of wood and stream;
When soars aloft the butterfly
Where clusters clover bloom,
In swift pursuit of glancing wing
To dash midst sweet perfume,
And when the frost-kissed seals the rills
With shining crystal band,
O'er fettered brook and snow-clad hills,
To roam in Wonderland.

'Tis manhood's part to strive, to dare—
With dauntless men and will.
To hope against hope, to challenge Fate
And boyhood dream fulfill;
To wrest a victory from defeat
When sounds the bugle call,
To run the race with bounding heart
Whatever may befall;
'Tis manhood builds the altar high
Where burns Home's sacred fire,
To flame afar, a beacon true,
The fainting to inspire,
Within whose light those heroes rise
Who duty's call await,
Whence spring, immortal, love and
faith

To speed the good, the great.
So bounteous hours go laden by,
So glides the kindly year,
When childhood, boyhood, youth have
fled,

Still lingers memory near,
The rose and lily bloom to tell
Of happy days of yore,
And poets sing that men may dream
Of vanished friends once more;
Old age but crowns the gifts of time
As silently it falls;
Its gracious calm attends the step
That moves in twilight halls,
Beloved ones now gather 'round
Their reverent watch to keep
Their benedictions whispered low
As gently cometh sleep.

The Will of Charles Lounsbury.

"The following unique will purporting to be the document of one Charles Lounsbury was first published in Harper's Weekly of September 3, 1898. It is however a beautiful conception of life, written by Mr. Williston Fish, a graduate of West Point, who served six years in the army, but is now a prominent lawyer in Chicago. It has since appeared in many other publications and was read by Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, at New York University Law School Alumni dinner, in an after dinner speech about a year ago. He pronounced it the most remarkable document that ever came into his possession. A few weeks ago a poem entitled "Life's Heritage" was published in this paper and it is republished this week on account of its connection with the article in question. It is one that will bear repeating and re-reading.

"I, Charles Lounsbury, being of sound mind and disposing memory do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order as justly as may be to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

"That part of my interest which is known in law and recognized in the sheep bound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of no account I make no disposal of in this, my will.

"My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but these things excepted all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath—

"Item: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously, as the needs of their children may require.

"Item: I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the

woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject nevertheless to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

"Item: I devise to boys jointly all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows with the clover blossoms and butterfiles thereof, the woods and their appurtenances, the squirrels and birds, and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any incumbrance of care.

"Item: To lovers, I devise their imaginary world with whatever they may need; as the stars of the sky; the red roses by the wall; the bloom of the hawthorn; the sweet strains of music, and aught else by which they may desire to figure to each other the lastings and beauty of their love.

"Item: To young men jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength, though they are rude; I give them the power to making lasting friendships, and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses, to sing with lusty voices.

"Item: And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave the memory, and I bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live over the old days again, freely and fully, without tithe or diminution.

"Item: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of the children until they fall asleep."

Educators and the Nation.

The last of February the department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association met in Washington, and at a reception at the White House, President Roosevelt addressed the delegates in attendance in his usual strong, decided, and sensible manner. He said in part:

"Of all the bodies of citizens that I have received here at the White House there is none that occupies a more important relation than yours. I am tempted to say none has come that has occupied as important a relation to the Nation, because you men and women who deal with education, who represent the great American policy of education for all children, a relation to the family, a relation to the future of our whole people, such as no other like number of individuals can bear. I own six of the children that you educate, and I am prepared to extend cordial sympathy to some of you.

"Seriously, friends, it is idle for any man to talk of despairing of the future of this country, or feeling unduly alarmed about it, if he will come in contact with you here, and with the forces that you represent. Fundamentally this country is sound, morally no less than physically. Fundamentally

in its family life and in the outside activities of its individuals, the country is better, and no worse, than it formerly was. This does not mean that we are to be excused if we fail to war against rottenness and corruption; if we fail to contend effectively with the forces of evil; and they waste their time who as me to withhold my hand from dealing therewith. But it is worth while to smite the wrong, for the very reason that we are confident that the right will ultimately prevail. You who are training the next generation are training this country as it is to be a decade or two hence, and while your work in training the intellect is great, it is not as great as your work in training character. More than anything else I want to see the public school turn out the boy and girl who, when man and woman, will add to the sum of good citizenship of the Nation.

TREND OF THE SCHOOLS.

"I trust that more and more of our people will see to it that the schools train toward and not away from the farm and the workshop. We have spoken a great deal about the dignity of labor in this country, but we have not acted up to our spoken words. For in our education we have tended to proceed upon the assumption that the educated man was to be educated away from, and not toward labor.

"The great Nations of mediaeval times who left such marvelous works of architecture and art behind them, were able to do so because they educated alike, the brain and hand, of the craftsman. We, too, in our turn must show that we understand the law which decrees that a people which loses physical address, invariably deteriorates, so that people shall understand that the great carpenter, the good blacksmith, the good mechanic, the good farmer, really do fill the most important positions in our land and that it is an evil thing for them and the Nation to have their sons and daughters forsake the work which, if well and efficiently performed, means more than any other work for our people, as a whole.

"One thing that I would have you teach your pupils is that whether you call the money gained salary or wages does not make any real difference, and that if by working hard with your hands you get more than if you work with your head only, it does not atone for it to call the smaller amount salary. The term 'dignity of labor,' implies that manual labor is as dignified as mental labor, as of course, it is. Indeed, the highest kind of labor is that which makes demands upon the qualities of both head and hand, of heart, brain, and body.

"Physical prowess, physical address, are necessities; they stand on a level with intellect, and only below character. Let us show that we regard position of the man who works with his hands as being ordinarily and in good faith as important and dignified and as worthy of consideration as that of the business man or professional man. We need to have a certain readjustment of values in this country, which must primarily come through the efforts of just you men and women here, and the men and women like you throughout the land.

PREACH POSSIBLE IDEALS.

"I would not have you preach an impossible ideal; for it you preach an ideal that is impossible you tend to make your pupils believe that no ideals are possible and therefore you tend to do them that worst of wrongs—to teach them to divorce preaching from practice, to divorce the ideal that they, in the abstract admire from the practical good after which they strive. Teach the boys and girls that their business is to earn their own livelihood; teach the boy that he is to be the home-maker; the girl that she must ultimately be the home-keeper; that the work of the father is to be the bread winner; and that of the mother the housekeeper; that their work is the most important work by far in all the land; that the work of the statesmen, the writer, the captain of industry, and all the rest, is conditioned, first, upon work that finds its expression in the family, that supports the family."

The Farmer's Wife

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

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Out-of-Doors Work.

W. C. Burgess, in "The Village," gives suggestions for the lawn and shrubbery which are timely:

"The oftener grass is mowed the better it will withstand dry weather. If it becomes necessary to apply water during July or August, do it thoroughly. A little wetting with the good-for-nothing lawn sprinkler is worse than none. Enough water should be applied so that the ground below the sod becomes thoroughly soaked, thus attracting the roots downward. Do not use the lawn-mower when the grass is wet.

Try using a commercial fertilizer on the lawn at intervals during the summer. The result will surprise you. All fertilizer manufacturers make a lawn fertilizer that is much more efficacious than stable manure, more cleanly and sanitary. Stable manure is an abomination on the lawn, for more than one reason. It is unsightly, unsanitary, and every time it is applied, a new kind of weed is sown. Besides, as applied, it lacks efficiency. If, old, well-rotted manure, could be applied very thick, and allowed to remain, some good might be accomplished; but the usual custom is to spread a thin coat, leave it a few weeks and then rake it off. It might about as well not be used at all. The commercial fertilizer is much better in every way. By its use an old, worn-out lawn may be rejuvenated. Any fertilizer dealer who knows his business is able to give full information about its cost and use.

"If you have a thin, weedy spot in your lawn, scratch it and sow grass seed very thick. If at first you don't succeed in getting turf, try again. Thick grass will drive out the weeds in time.

"The shrubbery bed requires little care during the summer. Spaded thoroughly around each shrub in the spring—at least as far from the plant as the roots are supposed to extend. This spading lets in the air and water. Go over the shrubbery bed about once a month during the entire summer, with a spading fork. Be careful not to injure the roots, but go as deep as you can without. After every shower, before the soil becomes crusted, go over the shrubbery bed with a push hoe. This light cultivation admits the air again, and disturbs any young weeds that may be starting.

"Shrubs will go quite a time without water; but should there be an extended drouth they should be watered or the foliage may droop. A little water on the surface is worse than none, for it does not reach the roots, and frequent surface wetting attracts the small rootlets to the surface in search of moisture. Water well, or not at all. After a thorough wetting in a dry time, it is well to place a mulch of short grass or leaves under the shrubs to hold the moisture. A thorough soaking once a week is much more beneficial than frequent surface wetting.

"Never trim shrubs before their blossoming season, but after the blossoms are off. Shrubs should be trimmed but little at any time. A little snipping now and then, if a branch becomes unruly, is usually sufficient. If a more thorough pruning seems necessary, do it just after blossoming time."

House Cleaning Hints.

For cleaning very fine furniture a very good preparation is made by shaving finely two ounces of beeswax and half an ounce of white wax into half a pint of turpentine. Set in a warm place until it is dissolved, but do not set it on the stove. To half a pint of water add an ounce of castile soap and a piece of rosin the size of a small nutmeg. Boil these until thoroughly dissolved, then add to the turpentine mixture. Mix them thoroughly and keep for use in a wide necked bottle.

To paint an old floor which shows unsightly cracks make a thin solution of glue, adding a large tablespoonful of alum to four quarts and steep shredded newspapers in it. Press this mixture into the cracks while warm and it will be found that this homemade papier mache will become as hard as

wood, when the floors may be painted or stained if the boards are not spotted. If a dark paint is to be used it is well to add a little coloring matter to the glue. If glue is not handy make a thin flour paste, adding the alum and paper as before.

To clean straw matting, put three pints of bran in two quarts of water, and boil. When it is nearly cool, wash the matting with it, and afterward dry it well with a clean cloth. Add a little salt in the water for white matting, and vinegar for red.

The Young Folks

THE SEEDS.

Deep in the woods, beneath the snow,
The little seeds in patience lie;
But when the winds of May shall blow
And glory fills the earth and sky,
The seeds all hidden there to-day
Will have performed their duties well;
Each petal blown across the way
The pleasing tale shall sweetly tell.
The gentle words we speak are seeds
That often lie long winters through
Before they blossom into deeds,
Or bring the gains we wish them to;
But though the chilling winds may blow
And barren regions stretch away,
From seeds of kindness that we sow
The blooms of joy will spring some day.
—S. E. Kiser.

LIFE'S MIRROR.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that pure and true!
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.
Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.
Give truth, and your gifts will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.
Give pity and sorrow to those who mourn;
You will gather, in flowers, again
You scattered seeds from your thought outborne,
Though the sowing seemed but vain.
For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.
—Madeline S. Bridges.

One Boy's Revenge.

There are many men whom the young folks of America should know, whom to know would make them better and richer in characters. And it is possible for them to know many of these men by reading about them. One of the most useful of these is Jacob A. Riis. He is a close friend of President Roosevelt and wrote his life which is considered excellent and true. He has also written other books of great merit, but his greatest work is what he is and has done to make conditions better for the poor and unfortunate. It would make too long an article to tell you all the good and useful things he has done if I knew. He landed in this country when just a boy, a poor Danish boy alone with only a very little money in his pocket. Hugh C. Weir, in the "American Boy" tells a little incident which he got from the lips of Mr. Riis himself, and it will interest you to read:

"A cold October rain had been sweeping the streets of New York since dark. The great city stretched black and damp and dismal before a shivering, haggard youth, who cowered in a doorway and sought to draw closer about him the patches of his soaked clothes. He was homeless, friendless, penniless, and what was even worse—hopeless. He had eaten nothing since—when had he picked up his last scraps? He roused himself at the thought. A full day and part of another had passed since his scanty meal. The rain paused, worn out with its violence. The young man staggered aimlessly from the doorway down the street.

"The sound of waters growling beneath him caught his ear. He hesitated and turned his steps to the gloomy bank of the sullen North River.

"Below, the swollen current dashed into gray foam. The youth peered through the darkness, fascinated by a new idea.

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The merchant and the middle man cares only for his profit; the larger his profit, the poorer the oil he forces UPON YOU. DIRECT from the REFINER to the CONSUMER should be your motto. To the people of Kansas, see what we can save you. If your kerosene costs you now at your store 10c per gallon, we can save you from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. If it costs you 12c, we can save you 40 per cent to 45 per cent. If it costs you 15c, we can save you 70 per cent to 75 per cent. If it costs you 20c, we can save you 120 per cent to 125 per cent.
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"Two steps would bring him to the edge of the bridge, and they would not be long ones, either. An instant to brace himself and gather his muscles and he could spring away into those swirling waters. It would not take a big jump. He had often made much longer ones. And then, his weary struggle and his dinnerless days and homeless nights would be over. It seemed so easy, when he stopped to figure it all out again. He made the first of the two steps haltingly.

"Of a sudden there was a low whine in the darkness. A wet, trembling little dog rubbed against his trousers. He stooped down instinctively and the dog licked his hand, with a hearty sympathy, which seemed to leap through his body like an electric shock. And it was—a powerful one, too.

"A second time the dog whined. With sudden movement the young man gathered it up in his own wet arms and dashed blindly away. The little animal had saved him from himself, and—the river.

"But there is a sequel.

"Again the rain began, a chilling, drenching downpour. The dog nestled closer to the youth as he raced on through the night.

"The lights of a police station flared ahead. The young man was past caring where he laid his exhausted body. He pushed through the door and asked the sergeant for a night's lodging.

"What's that under you coat?" was the suspicious query.

"Only a dog, sir!" was the hesitating reply.

"The sergeant frowned.

"You've got to put that cur outside," he grated, "if you want to stay here!"

"The boy walked uncertainly to the

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door. The gust of rain he faced, when he opened it, numbed his brain and body. It was impossible to brave the storm. He stepped back.

"'Couldn't you let the little fellow stay here just for to-night?' he pleaded.

"'You heard what I said!' was the snarling reply. 'No!'

"The young man pushed the door open again and gently put the dog down. It drew its tongue slowly across his hand and slipped into the darkness.

"In the police station lodging room the youth stretched his wearied body on a bench and slept. Toward morning he was sharply awakened by the sense that someone was bending over him. His hand darted beneath his shirt. To his horror, a small locket he had brought from home, the one possession he had treasured through all of his struggles, had been stolen. He sprang to his feet and desperately poured out the story of his loss to the sergeant.

"The officer heard him with a sneer. "'What is a tramp boy like you doing with a locket?' he thundered. 'You ought to be clapped into a cell! Here, Jack, put him out!'

"The doorkeeper advanced with a black look.

"Before the youth could defend himself he was dragged, kicking and squirming, across the room. Almost before he realized it, the door was thrust open and he was thrown bodily down the slippery steps.

"But he was not without a friend, Curled up on the step, his companion, the dog, has been waiting patiently for him to appear. The struggling figures brought the animal to its feet with a growl. As his master was hurled to the walk the dog fastened its teeth in the officer's leg. The man screamed with rage and pain. Then, before the youth could pick himself up, the po-

it also showed him the need of reformers, and he has been a reformer and philanthropist ever since.

Bird Liars.

"The goose is a frightful liar," said a nature faker. "He quite puts me to shame."

"Really?"

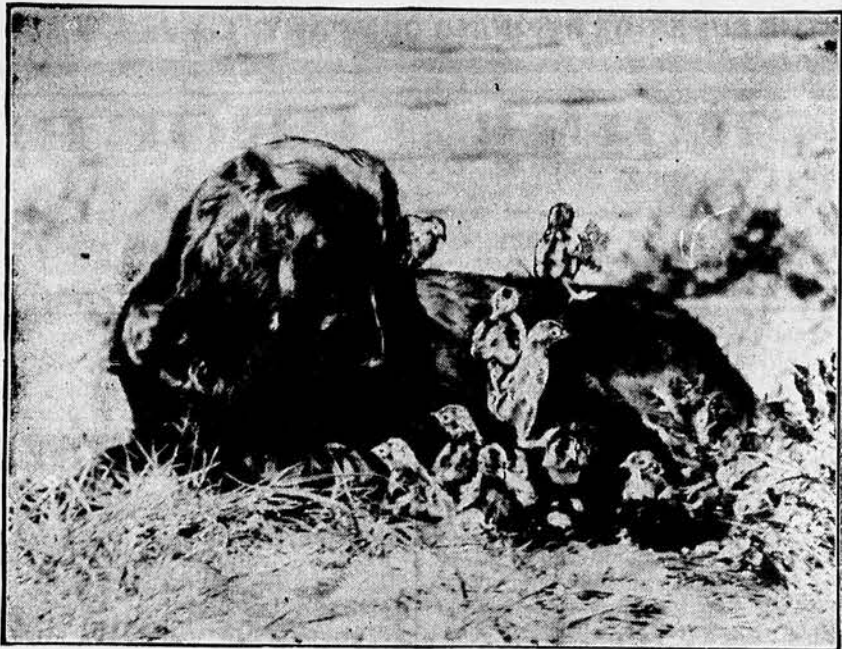
"Really. You know how the goose, when you draw near it, hisses? Well, with that hissing sound it says: 'Scoot, beware, I am a serpent.' Yes, from primeval times the goose mother, sitting on her eggs in a place of reeds and sedge, would not fly when an intruder appeared; but, keeping her body concealed amid the leaves, she would stretch out her long, flexible neck and hiss wickedly. 'A snake in the grass,' the intruder would say to himself, as he retreated; and on her eggs the goose would chuckle in a sly, contemptuous way.

"The lapwing is another liar. Approaching her nest and she sets up a distressful crying and runs back and forth in front of you, trailing one wing as though it was broken. You follow; you think to snatch her up in your hand; with this lie she lures you away from her young.

"The thrush, in time of drought, beats with his feet on the grass like a clog dancer. Thus he lies to the earthworms; he makes them think that it is raining. Up they come in silent haste, and the deceitful thrush makes a rich meal."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Dog Which Mothers Pheasants.

A remarkable instance of reversion of instinct in an animal is reported from Denver, Colo. Queenie, a cocker spaniel, kept as a watchdog at the famous W. F. Kendrick Pheasantries in that city, although trained to hunt



QUEENIE, A SPANIEL OWNED BY W. F. KENDRICK, TAKING CARE OF YOUNG PHEASANTS.

liceman grasped his faithful defender by the neck and, whirling the dog above his head, dashed its brains out on the stone steps.

"Thus did Jacob A. Riis, the poor Danish boy, get his first glimpse of New York police justice."

Twenty-five years after this occurred when President Roosevelt was not President, but was New York police commissioner, Mr. Riis took him to this very station. The rain was pouring in the same fashion as on that memorable night and asleep on the floor were three young men. Conditions had not changed, although the attendants were not the same, but no better. He told this story to Mr. Roosevelt who in his characteristic and emphatic way remarked: "I am going to clean out the New York police force if it takes all my life to do it. I will smash this tomorrow" and with Mr. Riis's help he did. But that was only a beginning. Jacob A. Riis began at the bottom as a laborer and climbed up. He became a newspaper reporter for the New York papers and this gave him a good opportunity to show up the villainess of the great city and

birds, has become so attached to the young pheasants that she cares for and mothers them most affectionately. The dog watches over the birds with the utmost fidelity. Any disturbance or trespassing, by night or day, which could in any way interfere with the pheasants is reported by Queenie's loud barking. By the tone of her bark the keepers think that they can pretty nearly tell what she means. At night she gives the alarm when any brooding grounds, and if she thinks it is important she insists on waking the gamekeepers who act as night watchmen when occasion requires it. —Leslie's Weekly, N. J., January.

There is an old Roman wall standing on the borders of England and Scotland which the superstitious peasantry call "The Devil's Wall" because of the strength of its cement and durability of the stone. It has been difficult to prevent its destruction, because the people insist on gathering up fragments to put into the foundation of their house walls and thereby insure its equal solidity.

You in-door people—women or men—Cascarets are for you. They do what exercise does—what outdoor life and coarse foods do—for the bowels.

Your food, when digested, is sucked into the blood through myriads of ducts in the bowels.

When the bowels are clogged, the refuse is stopped. It decays. Decay generates poisons. Then those myriad ducts suck the poisons into the blood.

More than half the ills that we suffer come in just that way.

The remedy is to clean out the bowels.

Not in a harsh way—not with salts, castor oil or cathartics. But in a gentle and natural way—with Cascarets.

But this way is better yet:

Don't wait till the bowels are clogged. Keep them active. Take one Cascaret the minute you need it. Carry a box in your pocket.

If we keep the bowels clean, we save all those bad hours which are wasted by neglect.

That's why we make candy tablets, and put them in pocket-size boxes. We want you to learn how easy it is to keep well.

There is nothing so natural in laxatives—nothing so gentle—as Cascarets.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50c, 25c and

Ten Cents per Box

BETTER THAN SHINGLES—AND CHEAPER

Shingles are getting so scarce and of such poor quality that builders everywhere are using "Vulcanite" Roofing in their place. It makes a splendid roof, wears longer than shingles or tin, looks better, is easier and quicker laid; much cheaper and does not warp or rot. For a thoroughly reliable, durable, economical roof "Vulcanite" solves the roofing problem. It is the standard Ready Prepared Roofing in this and foreign countries—for over 60 years it has been used on all kinds of buildings so successfully that its sale is increasing at a wonderful rate. Once laid the roof expense stops—it does not require annual painting. Before you build or repair get our free booklet, "The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why," tells why you should buy "Vulcanite"—the kind that's right. Write for it today.

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Dept. 43, 626-59 So. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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Looks Better
—
Easier, Quicker Put On

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not cracked or the fibres of steel broken and weakened by twisting. The Ranger in addition to being the only Humane Barb Wire, most effective, durable and strong, costs you 25 to 50 per cent less than the common vicious, rigid barb wire. Why take chances on having a valuable animal ruined when you save 25 to 50 per cent in the cost of your fence by using Ranger Humane Wire. Write us at once, stating number of rods of barb wire fence you expect to build, and we will send sample of Ranger naming your price, freight paid to your railroad station, with our absolute, positive guarantee that goes with each spool of Ranger Wire. KLEFS MANUFACTURING CO. BLOCK 59 KANSAS CITY MO.



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An Invaluable Feed in the Developing of Young Stock.

A Bone Maker, A Muscle Developer, A Flesh Producer, Prevents Scouring in All Kinds of Young Stock.

Oat Nutriment is a cooked product of our cereal mill and is guaranteed to contain no drugs. It contains 20 per cent of Protein and 8 per cent of Fat. Stock breeders will find its use invaluable in fitting their show herds. Price \$1.90 per hundred, F. O. B. Atchison. Special prices on car lots.

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ATCHISON, KANS.

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The Good Housekeeper.

How can I tell her?
By her cellar,
Cleanly shelves and whitened walls.
I can guess her
By her dresser,
By the back staircase and halls;
And with measure
Take her measure
By the way she keeps her brooms,
Or the peeping
At the "keeping"
Of her back and unseen rooms.
By her kitchen's air of neatness,
And its general completeness,
Where in cleanliness and sweetness
The rose of order blooms.
—From the New Moon.

Club Program.

Responses. Housecleaning Hints.

I. Methods and Manner of Housecleaning.

II. Keeping the Family Peace in Housecleaning Time.

III. Making the Best of Everything.

These responses will prove to be valuable to all for there will be many things suggested that will solve vexing problems that are bothering the minds of housekeepers at this time.

1. The best way to clean house, the best time to begin, and where, may be discussed under this subject.

II. Housecleaning is disliked by the men and those who do not indulge in the exercise more, perhaps, than by those who have the work to do. How may it be accomplished so that things move along smoothly and peaceably and not have everything in confusion and disorder?

III. Under this topic may be given the ways of fixing up the furniture, curtains, carpets, and arranging things to the best advantage; so as to make the home look the very best with what there is.

The Girls Entertain The Mothers.

The Girls Fancy Work Club of Princeton, Kansas, recently conceived the brilliant idea of an elaborate entertainment of our mothers. You see for nearly a year, our mothers, bless them, had opened homes successively, for invasion by girls, who were always so nicely welcomed that we felt somewhat indebted to them. With our club to think is to act always, so a date was decided upon, committees were appointed so as to give work for every member, two girls for invitations, three for "bill of fare," three for program, and two executive.

Mothers cordially responded to neatly written invitations, and when the auspicious day arrived a merry crowd gathered at the appointed place, the home of one of our members. A varied program had been prepared. Opening song, roll call of club members, responded to by quotations (we had especially good ones that day), instrumental and vocal music, two recitations, and an original story by a member. Then came the predominant

ing feature of the occasion. The long table covered with snowy damask; an eyelid embroidered centerpiece and vase of amyrillas and a huge home grown rose. Place cards for ten were tied with blue ribbon (blue is the club color), and a bunch of geraniums in bloom was attached to each.

The reception committee seated the ladies, the four waiters, white aproned and white capped, flitted from kitchen to dining room and back again anticipating and supplying various wants. The rest of us stayed in the kitchen, where the "goodies" were; cut cake, poured tea and coffee, made sandwiches, etc.

The luncheon was served in courses, the table cleared for each course. For our first course we served orange salad, wafers, olives; the second course, chicken, potato salad and pickles, celery, sandwiches, tea and coffee; the third course, ice cream, three kinds of cake, and pineapple.

We girls had been carefully admonished by our senior member to "behave" ourselves, but when our mothers dropped dignity and led out in fun and jokes, we simply had to act natural, and we entered heartily into the perfect enjoyment all seemed to feel.

A. E. W.

The Little Ones

THE KISS.

Last night I had to go to bed
All by myself, my mother said,
'Cause I'd been naughty all day
through.
She wouldn't kiss me good-night, too.
I didn't want to let her know
How much I cared 'bout that, and so
I dropped my clothes right on the
floor—
A thing I never did before—
And put each stocking in a shoe—
She just hates that—and didn't do
My hair, or wash my face, or brush
My teeth, and left things in a squish
All 'round the room; and then I took
Her picture, and my fairy-book
She gave me on my last birthday
In June, and hid 'em both away.

I put my father's picture right
Up in the middle of the light,
To show 'em just the way I feel,
'Cause he said: "Kiss the child, Lucille,
Don't let her go to bed like this
Without your usual good-night kiss."
But she just shook her head and turned
Her back, and then my eyes they
burned
Like fire. . . . It's been a horrid day.
And then, of course, I didn't say
My prayers at all, but went to bed
And wished and wished that I was
dead.

Well, I don't know just how it was,
For I'd been half-way sleeping, 'cause
I was so 'pletely tired out—
When I heard something move about
So quiet, and the next I knew
The door moved back and she came
through
And put her arms around me so,
And said, a-whispering very low,
"My poor, dear child," and was so sad,
And kissed me twice. My, I was glad!
—Harper's Magazine.

General Useful.

B. M'DUFF, ATCHISON, KANS.

Tommy is a little boy who is fond of living in the country with his aunts, who are very busy people. They dearly love Tommy, and are as pleased to have the little nephew with them, as he is to be there.

He was always accustomed to be addressed as, "Dearie," "Honey," "Sweetheart," but one day when he had been particularly useful in the many little things a dear, nice, little boy can do, his auntie called him, "General Useful."

This greatly pleased Tommy. He said, "That is a name worth having." Is it not true?

If you can not deliver the goods, get into some business where goods do not have to be delivered.

Letter posts were first instituted in the Hanse towns in the first part of the thirteenth century. A line of letter posts was established between Vienna and Brussels, and the families of these founders still hold certain rights with regard to the German postal system, their posts being entirely distinct from those established by the Crown and sometimes in rivalry with them. The office of "master of posts" existed in 1581 in England. In America the post office was one of our earliest institutions, and was provided for by legislation in Massachusetts in 1639 and in Virginia in 1657.

KANSAS FARMER SPECIAL OFFERS

The following combination offers are made as suggestions to our subscribers. If this list does not contain what you want please write us. We guarantee the lowest publishers' price, postpaid to any address in the United States on any book or magazine published in the United States.

Remittances made for these combination offers can not apply on back subscription accounts.

Special Offer No. 1.

The Great Magazine Bargain of the year. A saving of 40 per cent on the publishers' prices.

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00	} Our Price \$3.75
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Regular price.....	\$6.00	

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Another great offer which includes Country Life in America, the most beautiful magazine published.

Country Life in America.....	\$4.00	} Our Price \$4.75
The Garden Magazine.....	1.00	
McClure's Magazine.....	1.00	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$7.00	

Special Offer No. 3.

Weekly Inter-Ocean.....	\$1.00	} Our Price \$1.75
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Dressmaking at Home.....	.50	
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$3.50	

Special Offer No. 4.

Campbell's Manual Soil Culture.....	\$2.50	} Our Price \$2.50
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$3.50	

Special Offer No. 5.

Metropolitan Magazine.....	\$1.50	} Our Price \$2.00
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Regular price.....	\$2.00	

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The American Magazine.....	\$1.00	} Our Price \$3.75
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The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following dailies for the price of the daily alone:

Topeka Daily Capital.....	\$4.50	Kansas City Daily Star and Times.....	\$5.50
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The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following weeklies for the price named below:

Breeders Gazette.....	\$2.00	Inter-Ocean.....	1.25
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Hoard's Dairyman.....	1.50		

A Book for Everybody.

The Kansas Farmer has just bought a number of the Busy Man's Friend for its subscribers. This is a book of 250 pages of things that every one should know. It is a compendium of Legal and Business Forms. A Fund of Practical Information for Every-day Life. It contains the Busy Man's Code; The Hows of Business; Points of Law and Legal Forms; Digest of Laws; Practical Information for Busy Men; The Busy Man's Digest of Facts; Computations at Sight. The book is illustrated and bound in cloth. Any old subscriber who will send us \$2 for two new subscriptions will receive this book, postpaid, as a present. This offer is good as long as the books last. Order early and get "The Busy Man's Friend" absolutely free.

—ADDRESS—

**The Kansas Farmer Co.,
TOPEKA, KANS.**

Dairy Interests

Breeding Pure-Bred Stock and How to Make It Pay.

B. L. BEAN, BEFORE THE MISSOURI STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION, COLUMBIA, MO.

When the secretary wrote me requesting me to write on this subject I told him I could not do justice to it. He answered by telling me to tell how I had gotten along in just plain English. Now, all I have done in this line any "dairy farmer" can do.

A few years ago I was raising beef cattle from common cows. We made what butter we could besides raising the calves. This made plenty of work and gave only a small return for it. An opportunity came to sell whole milk on the butter-fat basis and we started at it. This paid better and was less work.

THE RED COWS.

I bought a number of good red cows, also subscribed for a good dairy paper and tried to learn as much about type and the relative value of all different feeds for cows as possible. I experimented on these cows but found they were not what I wanted. I found some men that had high grade Holstein cows to sell. They had started in, twenty years before, with a good type of Shorthorn milk cows and crossed them with pure-bred Holstein bulls so that their youngest cows and heifers were nearly full bloods, and as good as to type and markings as pure-breds. This herd was a good example to show what a man can do by following a straight line in breeding. I bought seven of those cows and as they freshened, weighed their milk and compared it with the other cows. The poorest one of the Holstein cows gave 40 pounds of milk per day at her best, and the test of the butter-fat of the whole herd didn't decrease.

THE REGISTERED SIRE.

I then purchased as good a registered sire as I could get and sold the red cows to a feeder. After I had milked the grade cows a year I was satisfied with them and I added two pure-bred cows to the herd. I thought that I might just as well raise a few that would sell for from \$50 to \$100 at a year old as to raise grades that would bring only one-fourth that amount.

THE SEPARATOR AND THE CALVES.

I bought a cream separator and fed the skim-milk to the calves and pigs, finding that I had more milk than I could feed I bought eight red steer calves and raised them with the two calves from the registered cows. They did well, weighing about 600 pounds at a year old. But when the calves were sold, the two pure-breds brought as much as the eight beef calves. As they had been fed just the same, this gave me something to figure on, and as a result I replaced the grades as fast as I could with pure-bred cows and heifers. Have fed and cared for them as well as I could and they have paid me well.

PRODUCED SOME GOOD ONES.

One other requisite of a good breeder is to be a good feeder. Some say that it doesn't pay to feed, but my cows pay me for cornmeal fed to them when on pasture—that is, a reasonable amount. I have had a 2-year-old heifer that gave me 60 pounds of milk in one day and over 10,000 pounds in a year, but she was well fed and well cared for. My plan is to feed the heifer well before calving and get her to make as good an udder as possible. When she freshens milk her at least three times per day. This will relieve the udder and reduce the inflammation if there is any. It will also stimulate her to milk more and give her much more capacity. This plan should be followed for thirty days at least. I would rather have a heifer before she has her first calf than to have a mature cow unless she has been treated this way. The extra milk she gives will pay for the extra work and there are not so many spoiled udders when treated in this manner. I often hear it said that pure-bred herds do not pay

as well as grades because the pure-breeders feed heavier. If every breeder of pure-bred stock would build a modern silo he would be able to keep his stock at a moderate cost and keep them in fine shape.

FEED FOR FORTY-FIVE HEAD.

I expect to winter about forty-five head on eight acres of corn in the silo and for dry roughage put in eight acres of Kafir-corn, sown broadcast. For protein feed I am using cottonseed-meal and oil-meal, which fed with cornmeal gives a good flow of milk at a light cost. If one starts a herd he should be careful in selecting his foundation. Have for your motto, "Not how many, but how good." Do not buy some other fellow's tallenders and expect them to be any better than grades. Remember that in selecting your herd leader that he is all of three-fifths of the herd.

THE PURE-BRED BUSINESS.

Many ask me if there is not a possibility of the pure-bred dairy cattle business being overdone. This fall I needed more cows and heifers to eat up the rough feed. After doing some corresponding I crossed several States before I could find what I wanted, and was very much surprised to see how scarce pure breeds of all the dairy classes were.

There are so few herds in the Middle West to-day that a man who starts a good one and develops it properly has a sure sale for the surplus of his herd.

In conclusion, will say if a man expects to make a success of his herd he must study his breed well, take several farm and dairy papers, and get all out of them he can.

Feeding for Milk Yield.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY F. H. SCRIBNER, OF ROSENDALE, WIS., BEFORE THE INDIANA STATE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

Perhaps even greater than the question of breed comes the question of feeds, for without the latter, no matter how well bred an animal may be, unless it is balanced up with proper feed and care, best results will not be obtained. So in treating upon this subject, not only to receive the best compensation for our labor, but to come, somewhere near our ideals which we necessarily must have if we are to make progress along dairy lines, three things must necessarily be taken into consideration—the breed, care, and feed.

UNWORTHY COWS.

With all that has been said by men of experience, and the teaching of our agricultural and dairy papers, yet many so-called dairymen are fooling away their time and high-priced feeds on cows that are not worthy the name of dairy cows, and very little or no returns above the cost of feed are being realized. Could such results as were obtained by Loretta D or Yeksa Sunbeam, or even the great cow Colantha 4th's Johanna, have been obtained with common or scrub stock, even with the very best ration that science and experience could concoct? No, it took years of careful breeding and selection and weeding to bring them to the point where such results might be obtained, great care had been taken to secure sires of exceptional conformation and with good butter records behind them, so that the mating of these sires to a herd of cows equally as well bred, reared and developed could not help but bring about such results, but after all, with the good breeding these cows have had, the best results could not have been obtained unless the right kind of a man had been behind them, they not only used good judgment in the breeding, mating and rearing of these animals, but they had been men of unusual activity in regard to the care and feeding of the dairy cow.

DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS.

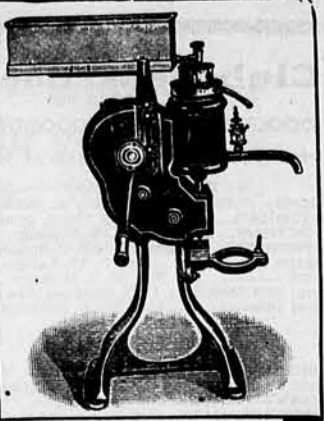
Probably no branch of dairying has received so much attention as the feeding question, not only in the hands of the skilled breeder, but scientific men have been of untold value to the dairymen, in that they were able, through analysis to detect and find out the most digestible protein

1908 Improvements

continue to keep the

U.S. CREAM Separator

at the Head of the Procession



Remember: The separator which gets just a little more cream from the milk each day soon pays for the difference between the best and the "cheaper" article.

Remember: The separator which lasts practically a lifetime, doing good work every day, is a better investment than the cheap machine constantly needing repairs and worn out in a few years.

Write to-day for "Catalogue No. 9" and any desired particulars

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing warehouses at: Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Toledo, O., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Auburn, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta.

Do You Want a Separator For a Season? Or a Lifetime?

Now, let's just look this separator question squarely in the face for a minute or two. You can buy a "cheap" Cream Separator, just as you can buy a watch for a dollar or a ring for 50 cents. The machine is called a separator. It may look something like a separator, but it won't run or last like a separator should. You don't want to buy such a bunch of separator troubles as some of your neighbors have—poor work and trouble from the start and the scrap heap in a season or two.

What you want is a separator that is built to last—that does perfect work on the start, and just as good work in 8, 10 or 12 years as the day you buy it. That's the National. Every separator that leaves our factory has got to be better than any other—better in skimming results—better in the ease with which it works—better in its lasting qualities. We guarantee this to you. Give us a chance to prove it to your satisfaction. Get our Free Trial proposition.

The NATIONAL Cream Separator

is the separator for a lifetime. Just glance at a few reasons why. It's the simplest separator made. Only two parts to clean. There's nothing to get out of order. One perforated cylinder does all that is done by the usual confusing layout of "discs," "wings," "floats," "beaters" and what not in many other machines. The driving mechanism is the finest cast steel and the worm wheel is the famous phosphor bronze—the lightest and strongest metal for the purpose in the world. The shaft is a high-grade steel, cast especially for it. The National runs smoothly and easily while its three legs enable it to be more easily balanced.

YOU ought to know all about this marvelous perfection of cream separator construction. Send for our Free Book! It describes the National part by part—tells you why over 40,000 farmers and dairymen are making more money with the National than they can with any other machine. Try a National on your own farm before you buy! Address either of our offices. Ask for Catalog Y2. Write today.

National Dairy Machine Co., Chicago, Ill. and Goshen, Ind.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR

you would want to buy one. Why not write for it before you buy a machine of any kind from anybody?

Real Factory Prices Save You 25% to 50% And the Davis price is not the only thing you should know about the Davis before you buy a separator. While the Davis price is low, the quality is high and with a high quality and a low price we can't help but feel we will get your order. It's a perfect skimmer, easily cleaned, runs light and the best for you. Ask for money saving catalog No. 125 today, right now. We pay the freight.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,
54-0 North Clinton St., Chicago, U. S. A.

A \$10 Separator

Would be about as much use to you as a \$10 cow

You'd never in the wide world think of trying to run a dairy with a lot of scrub cows, and you know full well it would be just throwing money away to have a separator that wouldn't skim all the cream. If you're like most farmers you've had to work hard for what you've got and you just can't afford to put your good, hard-earned dollars into a separator of any kind until you have at least seen the

Peerless Cream Separator

The only machine with combination of hollow and disc bowl—gives double capacity—the hollow bowl doesn't break the large fat globules—you know that means more butter from every gallon of cream you churn; or a better price if you sell the cream. There are a dozen points where the Peerless Separator is different from all others, and every single point of difference will help you to get more profit out of your dairy. Haven't room to tell you ALL about it here—but send for our catalog and look it over pretty carefully—it will be money in your pocket. Write us today while the matter is fresh in your mind.

Waterloo Cream Separator Company
Dept. C, Waterloo, Iowa

feeds, such feeds as would not tax the digestive organs of the animals too heavily and yet would give the very best results at the milk pail.

I think the word digestible is hardly understood by the average dairyman, for if he would stop and think at what time of the year the cows gave the best returns, he would remember that the June check usually was the largest. Why? Because everything at that time was best conducive to best results, the grass being full of the natural juices, making it very palatable and easily digested, and with the warm, balmy air and sunshine of June, not only made the animal's life agreeable, but conditions were conducive to the filling of the milk pail. So every dairyman should strive to make conditions all through the year as near like June conditions as possible.

PROPER FEED BECOMES SCARCE.

In all my experience with dairy cows I never saw a year but what cows lacked the necessary feed, after the first of July, to keep up a good milk flow. The wise dairyman has

supplied this, realizing that when a cow once shrinks off in her milk flow it is almost impossible to bring her back, and often, yes, too often, the dairyman failed to recognize it because the milk sheet did not form a part of his paraphernalia.

Supplementary feeds should be grown to provide a green forage crop, coming in rotation after pastures begin to fail at this time of year. Oats and peas, sowed at the rate of one bushel of peas to one and one-half of oats, is not only very valuable as green foods, but should you have some left over, makes a very valuable hay, which comes the nearest to taking the place of clover hay of anything we can raise.

THE SILO.

I consider the silo one of the greatest conveniences not only for producing a good, succulent feed for winter use, but an always ready and cheap feed for summer use. There are only about two or three weeks when we first turn out to pasture but what the cows will eat a very good ration of good corn silage twice a day. This also lightens up on the pasture and makes that hold out longer.

FIELDS AND ROTATION.

I think, as far as practicable every one should divide his farm up into fields, and practise a rotation of crops. Our rotation is a four-year one, as follows: Two years in clover and timothy, the first year it is cut for hay and the next pastured. This is followed with corn, and the next year sown to oats and seeded again to clover and timothy. Usually one field will yield us enough hay at one crop to carry us through the winter, and as soon as the grass gets nicely started after cutting, this field will be used for pasture, alternating with the other field, which gives us an abundance of good, fresh pasture, when other pastures are brown and short.

CORN FOR SUMMER FEEDING.

Some early corn should be planted for early feeding, as well as some evergreen sweet corn for late feeding. When you are making your clover hay just think of the digestibility, for one ton of clover cut early is worth two tons cut late, because it carries with it these natural juices which makes it so nutritious and easily digested.

FRESH IN OCTOBER.

There is no question but that the fall cow will give the best returns for the year. If she freshens along in October, and you get her into winter quarters, giving a good flow of milk, and you have furnished a good supply of succulent feeds, she will milk well all through the winter, and when grass comes will revive up and do about as well as the one that freshens in the spring, and when the hot weather, flies, and short pastures of August and September come, let her go dry. Your spring cow would also dry off about the same time, so I think we can safely estimate that the fall cow will yield at least 25 per cent more for the year than the spring cow, and besides this, the prices are always best at this season of the year.

THE BARN.

A warm, cheerful, sunshiny, well ventilated barn has much to do with the production of the cow. It not only makes the place more cheerful, but adds to their healthfulness. I am often in a closely packed hall with low ceiling and no ventilation, where the air is breathed over and over again, and how miserable I feel the next morning, and wake up with a headache and no appetite, and so I imagine a good many of our cows feed about the same way after staying in some of our close, stuffy barns over night. I wish we might realize that there is no one thing so necessary, or which should be seen to more carefully than the health of our animals, because, like humans, without it they are unable to work to best advantage. Put in some system of ventilation that will keep the barn pure and wholesome, tuberculin test your herd frequently, not only for the sake of your own family, but because one affected animal may contaminate the whole herd, thereby causing a great loss.

FANCY FEEDS.

I hear so many dairymen say that they just won't feed any of those fancy feeds. I'll just feed what I can raise on my own farm." I don't think such a person really realizes that milk can not be made without protein, and that very few, if any, are able to raise a balanced ration on their farms. Virtually we raise enough feed on our farms for our stock, but we find it very profitable to exchange some of the more fattening grains for bran, oil-meal, or gluten, and find it very profitable for milk production. Where one feeds corn and corn fodder and timothy hay, the animals get into a constipate condition, which is not a healthful condition, nor can best results be obtained in the milk pail, but clover hay, or alfalfa, with some wheat bran, a little oil-meal, or gluten, or malt sprouts, with good corn silage, will double the productiveness of your cows. One of the most expensive coarse feeds we have to-day is timothy hay, and yet that is what most people raise and try to feed.

REGULARITY.

Regularity in feeding has more to do with good production than most people imagine, and feeding according to the individuality of each animal is well worth trying. Some kind of manger so that each animal will get what belongs to her is a good thing. Watch your animals and see that they relish their food. If not, try and find something that they do like. Watch and see that they do well with what they do relish. The condition the animal is in is a good thermometer to go by. If she is inclined to take on flesh, narrow down her ration by giving more of the clover hay, wheat bran, and oil-meal. If, on the other hand she is milking heavily and getting poorer each day, widen up the ration with a little ground oats and corn.

THE NARROW RATION FOR THE BEEF TYPE.

A Shorthorn cow at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was made to more than double her butter production by feeding a ration on the narrow side to prevent the laying on of flesh. Our winter ration is from thirty to forty pounds of corn silage with about seven pounds wheat bran and three pounds of gluten. We have never found any bad results from feeding silage just before milking and believe if proper care is exercised in not overfeeding or in being slovenly in scattering it along the feeding alley it is all right; also care should be used in getting out silage. Don't loosen up more than you need for each day's feed, as it becomes sour when exposed to the air.

TEST OUT THE POOR COWS.

The Babcock tester and milk sheet have been the two greatest factors in getting our herd on a paying basis, as they not only tell us which the poor ones are, so we can discard them, but tells us which the good ones are, the ones we want to save the heifer calves from. Put such a price on the good ones that they will stay in the herd. For no one will ever build up a great producing herd if he constantly sells off the best ones. Select the cows with good conformation, prominent eye, wide muzzle, strong jaw, long thin neck, pointed at shoulders with deep body and large, well-balanced udder with good teats. Look out for the cow with fleshy udder as they are not usually the persistent ones. See that the milk veins and wells are large, as all these things help in the making up of a good dairy cow. It is an old saying, but still true, that "an animal well wintered is half summered, and well summered is half wintered."

THE PART OF THE FEED THAT GIVES THE PROFIT.

Many summer dairymen simply winter through their stock, keeping them on a cheap, wide ration, and when they come to freshen in the spring there is nothing to them but skin and bones. Such an animal it takes half the summer to get over such treatment and the idea of profit is all knocked out of them. Little do many realize that it is only what we feed above a maintenance ration that gives us any profit. I often hear it said

(Continued on page 376.)

The 1908 Improved DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

are ten years ahead of all others
in every feature of separator
construction.



Ten New Styles-Ten New Capacities-Ten New Prices

A size for every dairy, from the
smallest to the largest.

**BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN
PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION
EVERLASTING IN DAILY USE**

The result of thirty years experience in building separators. See the improved DE LAVAL before you buy, or you must surely regret it later on. Send for handsome new catalogue of 1908 machines to be had for the asking.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Prize winners; 16 in 1908; 3 specials in color; trap nest system; eggs large and well shaped; \$1.50 for 15. A. R. Olmstead, Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS will surely please you. Pens mated now. Send for circular. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Incubator eggs \$3 per 100. No eggs from pens after May 15. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Harvey county, Kans.

WHITE ROCKS—large vigorous farm raised cockerels. Scored by C. H. Rhodes from \$2 to \$5, according to score. Eggs from 3 choice pens scoring from 92% to 94%; \$2 for 15, \$5 for 45. We pay express. Also breeder of high class collies. A. P. Chacey, Ind. Tel. 8243, North Topeka, Kans.

BLUE BARRED ROCKS, PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Large, vigorous and of Royal breeding. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Minnie K. Clark, Route 9, Lawrence, Kans.

BUFF ROCKS—Pure Nugget strain. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—12 cockerels of Bradley strain \$2.50 each. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

BUFF ROCKS—13 prizes at Leavenworth and Atchison, 1908. Incubator eggs a specialty. Circular free. W. T. Ferris, Box 406, Effingham, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—for hatching from selected hens headed by cockerels from Mr. Shielabarger's and Mrs. Grey's (Iowa's best breeders) pens. \$1 for 15, \$5 for 100. Mrs. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans.

B. P. ROCK EGGS—\$1 per 15. Large, thrifty stock and good layers; \$5 per 100. Mrs. W. H. Hamm, Cairo, Kans.

EGGS—White Rock, White Langshan, R. C. Rhode Island Red, Buff Orpington, \$1 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Lizzie B. Griffith, Route 9, Emporia, Kans.

30 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels for sale. Eggs from prize winners \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kans.

DUFF'S BARRED ROCKS—Choice standard stock by standard mating. We breed them now exclusively, and have the very best. Eggs and stock in season. Write your wants. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

YOU CAN HAVE EGGS the year round if you raise Buff Rocks. My birds took five first prizes out of six entries at the Nebraska State fair, 1907, they also scored 90 points and better by Rhodes. Fifteen eggs for \$1.25. For other information address H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—90% to 98% cockerels. Score cards; only a few left. Entered 9 at Eureka show and won special for most part-colored birds scoring 90 and over. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets for sale from high scoring birds \$1.00 and up. Write your wants. Mrs. W. A. Schreier, Argonia, Kans.

FARM BRED BUFF ROCKS. Exclusively. Eggs \$1 for 15. Mrs. Mary E. Morton, Tescott, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Prize winning cocks from the Kansas State Shows of 1907-8. Hens have good range and eggs hatch well. Eggs carefully packed for shipping. \$1.50 per sitting. R. W. Goodman, St. John, Kans.

Buff Plymouth Rock Eggs

I won 1st cock, 92%; 2d hen, 92; 3d pen, 184; at the Kansas State Show, 1908. Eggs from these birds for sale at \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. H. GARRETT, 1308 Logan St., Topeka, Kans.

Miller's Famous Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs now ready from the fanciest pens in the West. My pens are headed by my State Show prize winners. I have won many of the leading prizes for 4 consecutive years. My stock is as good as you will find in the West. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

A. H. MILLER, Bern, Kans.

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, Sta. B., Topeka, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

FOR SALE, BLACK LANGSHANS—Four fancy cockerels which had been reserved for use in my own flock. Prices reasonable. Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.

CHEAPER THAN EGGS—Good Black Langshan baby chicks, 10c each. March 16th and 23. Order early. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY—Absolutely pure. Eggs for sale, \$2 per sitting of 15. Unfertilized eggs replaced at half price. B. P. Speelman, Beloit, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS FOR SALE—Fine farm-raised stock. Also Toulouse geese. Write for prices. T. H. Rutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

Black and White Langshans.

Winning 1st pen 5 times in 5 shows this season, including State Fair and State Show; won 12 ribbons on 16 birds at Topeka. Eggs \$2 for 15. 18 years a breeder.

H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kans.

Tenneholm Black Langshans

of Superior quality. Some cockerels with scores of 93% to 94%, out from 1/2 to 1 1/2 for weight. Write for prices on birds and eggs.

Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

Black and White Langshans.

Winning 1st pen five times in five shows this season, including State Fair and State Show. Won 12 ribbons on sixteen birds at Topeka State. Eggs, \$2 for fifteen. Eighteen years a breeder. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kans.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

This is ideal weather for laying hens and if your hens are not laying there is something wrong with them. Either you are not feeding them the proper material for egg-production or they are infested with lice. It is a good plan to examine them and see whether they have lice or not and if they have, get rid of them as soon as possible. The hens should be dusted thoroughly with insect powder, the poultry house sprayed with liquid lice-killer or carbolic whitewash. A variety of feed is necessary to prolific egg-laying; wheat, kafir-corn, cracked corn are all good. Green food of some sort should be provided; also animal food of some kind, beef scraps or blood-meal.

With the early broods of chicks one should be very careful to see that they they do not get chilled. Hens are liable to keep the chicks out too long on cold days and should be looked after and sent indoors. Brooder chicks also are liable to stay out till they are chilled, unless some one looks after them and sees that they go into the brooder before they get too cold. It takes constant care and attention to raise chicks, especially during the changeable weather of early spring.

We have a call from a subscriber for Toulouse geese eggs. Breeders of Toulouse geese should make a note of this and advertise same in THE KANSAS FARMER. Also breeders of other poultry that are not represented in its columns, should advertise their stock and eggs. This is the harvest time of the poultry advertiser and he should take advantage of a good medium to get his stock known to the buyers.

Chickens with Sore Eyes.

I have some White Plymouth Rock chickens which have sore eyes. The eyes are watery and inflamed. The fowls eat well and the hens are laying. They have free range and a good house. What shall I do for them?

Russell County. GRACE THOMAN.

This is the same old trouble that is worrying so many chickens, the roup in some form. Swab out the throat with a solution of carbolic acid and water or turpentine and water. Anoint the head and eyes with carbolated salve. Conkey's Roup Cure is considered one of the best remedies for roup, or Sturtevant's Roup Pills. We can send you the pills for 25 cents per box or the Roup Cure for 50 cents per box. Address Thos. Owen, Station B, Topeka.

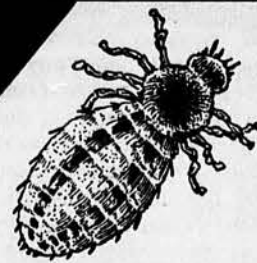
Chicks with Cramps.

Can you please tell me what is the matter with my brooder chicks? They are nearly three weeks old and have been doing fine until yesterday morning some had remained in the brooder, and upon examining them I found that their legs were cramped. There were about five chickens in the brooder that morning in this position. They remain this way several hours and then die. Hardly any recover.

They are kept in a nice dry room of our old house with plenty of chaff in the room. They also have sunlight most all day. I feed mostly wheat and alfalfa leaves and give them plenty of pure-fresh water to drink. They seem to have a good appetite till the cramp takes hold of them. The chickens are little Brown Leghorns and are nearly all feathered out.

Reno County. Mrs. F. E. Town.

Had you mentioned the name of the brooder you use and the temperature you run it at, we probably could have told you what ailed your chicks. You may be running the brooder at too high a temperature and the chicks may get too warm at night and then catch cold on being let out into the cold atmosphere. On the other hand, the brooder may be too cold at night



One Louse

A louse is small, but in the wrong place it makes trouble. Keep them out of the henery or there is misery in store for the hens and small profit for you.

Instant Louse Killer

puts a speedy end to the louse pest. A thorough dusting of roosts, nests, hidden corners and cracks destroys them utterly. If you suspect lice, try it before they become a plague. Instant Louse Killer is the formula of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and kills lice on stock, ticks on sheep, rose slugs, cabbage worms and bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines. It is also a reliable disinfectant and deodorizer. Comes in shaker-top cans.

Sold on a Written Guarantee.

1 lb., 25c. } Except in Canada
3 lbs., 60c. } and extreme
West and South.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will forward 1 lb. by mail or express, prepaid, for 35 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
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ASHLAND, OHIO

LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS of exhibition quality, bred for heavy egg production from the best laying strain in America. 15 eggs \$1, 100 eggs \$5. Alice J. Lamb, Manhattan, Kans.

THOROUGH BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Stock of C. H. Wyckoff, Aurora, N. Y., and H. J. Blanchard, Groton, N. Y. Prize winners and acknowledged as the world's greatest laying strains; eggs, 15 for \$1.50. Also thoroughbred Black Langshans; 15 eggs for \$1, 30 for \$1.50. Minnie Price, R. 3, Paola, Kans.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Good color and shape; scores to 94%; eggs, best pen, \$1.50 for 15, second, \$1 for 15, \$5 per 100. Samuel Andrews, Kinsey, Kans.

EGGS from pure bred S. C. W. Leghorns and W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. H. turkeys \$1.50. 9 Emden geese, 20c each. A. F. Hutley, R. 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, \$1.50 for 15 or \$5 per 100. Express prepaid on more than 15. F. E. Sherwin, Ashland, Mo.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS—\$2 pen, \$1 range, per sitting, \$5 per hundred. Shipping points, Conway Springs and Viola. Book orders early. Mrs. T. R. Wolfe, Route 2, Conway Springs, Kans.

R. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS—60 cents per 15, \$3 per 100. Pullets began laying in September; winter layers; like produces like. H. A. Cowles, Sibley, Kans.

S. C. W. LEGHORN—Cockerels, standard bred, farm raised, 50c each. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kas.

EGGS from high-scoring laying strain of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin ducks, 15 for \$1, 100 for \$5, 200 for \$8. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—30 for \$1. 100 for \$3. Jos. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. P. E. Town, Route 3, Haven, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs from first prize birds scoring up to 95. \$2 for 30. Cockerels \$1 and \$2 each. Score cards. B. McHarg, Box F, Wakita, Okla.

STATE FAIR WINNERS—Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. Rapid delivery. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kans.

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, \$1.50 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, Kans.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively—Farm raised. Eggs per sitting of 15, \$1; per 50, \$2; per 100, \$3.50. P. H. Mahon, R. R. 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and B. P. ROCKS—Eggs now ready from our 19 mated pens. No more pullets or hens for sale. A few cocks and cockerels at reduced prices. Send for catalogue of S. C. W. Leghorns and B. P. Rocks. Elenora Fruit and Poultry Farm, Centralia, Kans.

GALVA POULTRY YARDS

R. C. W. Leghorn and White Wyandotte stock for sale. Eggs in season. First pen Leghorns headed by first cockerel Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Write your wants. JOHN DITCH, Prop., Galva, Kans.

S. C. Brown Leghorns

Bred for beauty, size and heavy egg production. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 30, \$4 per 100. Won all blue ribbons at Eureka fair, 1907, on S. C. Brown Leghorns. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

LAMB'S LEGHORNS. Single Comb Brown. Winners of 27 prizes at Topeka and Kansas City. Eggs, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per 15. W. A. Lamb, Manhattan, Kans.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS—Eggs from prize-winning stock; \$1 per sitting, \$4 per 100. Cockerels and Guineas, \$1 each. Mrs. L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Good stock at reasonable prices. Mrs. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS—Pen headed by 1st cock at Wichita; winner of silver medal at Chicago, 1907. \$3 per sitting, two sittings \$5. Pen headed by 1st cockerel at St. Joseph, \$2 per sitting. 1 won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen at St. Joseph, 1908. R. E. Ruse, Sabetha, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. W. Leghorns, W. H. turkeys; hens, cockerels and pullets from high-scoring stock at reasonable prices. Write A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

BROWN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Ahead of everything; stock for sale; eggs in season. I have the English Fox Terrier dogs. Write me for prices and particulars. J. H. Brown, Clay Center, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS

From winners at Kansas State, Nebraska State, Missouri State, and St. Joseph big Interstate Shows. Males score to 96, females to 96%. Eggs \$1.50 to \$10 per sitting. Catalogue free.

BRIDGEMAN & YORK, Forest City, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. I. RED EGGS from prize winners and high-scoring birds, in both combs. Circulars free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.

S. C. R. I. REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Specials for shape and color. My birds won more premiums at State Shows than any other exhibitor. R. B. Steele, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

R. I. WHITE EGGS—Bred from trap nest layers. Circular free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from the birds that have won the most prizes at State Shows; 57 prizes and 4 silver cups in 1907-08. Infertiles replaced free. Send for circular. Frank Hill, Sabetha, Kans.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—exclusively. Eggs 75c per 15, \$4 per 100. D. B. Huff, Route 1, Preston, Kans.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—State Show winners. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15. Mrs. M. Rees, Emporia, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—R. C. Rhode Island Reds. High scoring, wonderful layers, none better, 15 for \$1.25, 30, \$2.25. A. A. Nieweg, High Gade, Mo.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EXCLUSIVELY—All firsts at State Fair. Eggs—prize pen, \$2; stock, \$5 per 100. Belle Tyler, Haven, Kans.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—I won 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th on cockerels, 1st hen, 1st pen and 4th pullet; also color special on cockerel at Kansas State Poultry show at Topeka, January, 1908. Stock \$1 and up. Eggs, \$1, \$2, and \$3 per 15. A. A. Miller, Route 4, Eagle Hill Ranch, Platte City, Mo.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Eggs from first pen headed by 3d prize cockerel at Kansas State Show, 1908, \$2 for 15; 2d pen \$1.50; good range flock, \$1 for 15; incubator eggs, 50 or more \$5 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Roderick, R. 1, Topeka, Kans.

DUCKS.

FOR SALE—Indian Runner duck eggs \$1.50 per 15. Also some extra fine drakes \$1.50 each. Mrs. Maggie White, Clements, Kans.

Indian Runner Ducks.

First prize winners at World's Fair, New York and Chicago. White Wyandottes, white as snow. State show winners, Silver Cup winners. Score to 96. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write me for terms and dates.

R. L. Castleberry, Box 19, McCune, Kans.

TURKEYS.

FOR SALE—An extra fine bunch of young M. B. turkeys from stock scoring up to 96 points. I took 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st and 2d pen at Central Kansas Poultry show at Newton, Kans., this fall. Extra prices on young stock up to February 15. Eggs in season \$4 per 11. G. W. Perkins, Route 4, Newton, Kans.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Prize winners, big shows. Best winter layers. Great money makers. Breeders, eggs, baby chicks. Catalogue tells. W. H. Maxwell, 1906 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

LARGE BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs for sale, \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. Frank Henning, Route 1, Garnett, Kans.

CHOICE Buff Orpington and B. P. Rock cockerels. Collie pups and bred bitches. Send for circular. W. R. Williams, Stella, Neb.

BRAHMAS.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma, B. P. Rock, and White Pekin duck eggs. Miss Ella Burdick, Emporia, Kans., Route 8.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF EGGS for sale at \$1.50 per sitting from choice pen of Light Brahmas; perfect comb, dark points, and legs feathered correctly. Howard Gray, St. John, Kans.

Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kans. Route 4

Start Early

profits are greatest for the man who markets his chickens early. Do not be satisfied with old, easy going methods. Get the best equipment—produce the best and make the most money. Write for our new book "Incubator Why?" telling why our machines turn 90 per cent of the eggs into chickens and why we can do better for you on prices. Please say whether interested in beginners' outfit or large machines.

GEORGE ENTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

GREIDER'S FINE Poultry Catalogue

for 1908 is larger and better than ever. Tells all about pure-bred poultry and illustrates 60 varieties. Contains 10 beautiful chromes of leading breeds—pretty enough to frame. Tells of best Louse Killer, how to cure diseases, make money. Only 10c postpaid. Send to-day for a copy. B. H. GREIDER, Rheema, Pa.

BLACK SPANISH.

FOR SALE—White-faced Black Spanish. Hens \$2 each. Cockerels \$2 each. pullets \$1.50 each. Chas Hobbie, Tipton, Kans.

MINORCAS.

IMPORTED S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—The world's greatest laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; cockerels \$2 and \$3; hens \$1 and \$2. Beautiful circular 6c. Address Geo. Kern, 817 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

BUFF COCHINS.

EGGS—From prize-winning and high-scoring Buff Cochins. Took nineteen prizes at Kansas State Show 1908. As good as can be found anywhere. Eggs from 1st pen \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, 2d and 3d pens, \$2 per 15. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTED HARTZ MOUNTAIN AND ST. ANDREASBERG CANARIES For particulars address D. E. R. LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KANSAS.

EGGS from Toulouse and Emden geese; Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks; peacocks; Bronze and White Holland turkeys, Buff, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks; White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Houdans; Buff Cochins; Cornish Indian games; Buff, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Black Langshans, White Brahmas, Buff Cochins Bantams, Seabright Bantams; Pearl and White Guineas; Dogs and fancy pigeons. I am going to make it a specialty in furnishing eggs this year by the setting, 30 and 100 geese eggs, \$1 per setting. Duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Poultry eggs, 15 for \$1. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Nebr.

High Class Poultry and Eggs For Sale

Fifteen best varieties. For catalogue and bargains write T. J. PUGH, Fullerton, Neb.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups from trained parents, \$5 each. Will Killough, Ottawa, Kans.

ANOTHER LITTER of those fine Scotch Collie puppies. Get your order in early and get the choice ones. A pedigree with every puppy. Registry parents. D. J. Dawdy, Jewell City, Kans.

SUNNYBRAE COLLIE CLUB, REGISTERED—Sunnybrae Collies for sale. Imported Sunnybrae; Masterpiece at stud, for \$15. F. R. Clark, Manager, Bloomington, Ill.

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 Kans. W. H. Richards.

Scotch Collies.

Fifty-seven Collie puppies just old enough to ship. Place your orders early, so you can get one of the choice ones. Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

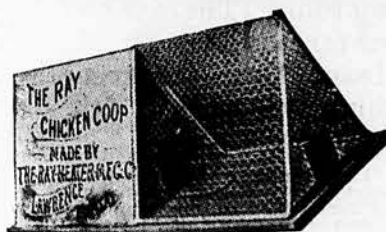
INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Incubators and Brooders

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

STOP! THINK!!



Are you not interested in the "Old Hen" and her little ones? If so, had you not better supply her with a safe, comfortable and sanitary home; one in which she with her little chicks will not be molested by any kind of vermin, rain or any of the pests that usually mean death to the little ones? This coop and runway made of the best grade of galvanized iron and wire, will supply her with just such a home; well ventilated, easily cleaned. Can also furnish you with Fountains, Feeders, etc. Write for catalogue and prices. AGENTS WANTED.

THE RAY HEATER MFG. CO., Lawrence, Ks.

Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 102

L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

521 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas

VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. G. M. COLE, 615 Jackson St. Topeka, Kan.

and the chicks may crowd upon each other and thus get debilitated. Too much or too little heat is harmful to brooder chicks. The temperature should be so regulated that the chicks lay down comfortably and are not uneasy from being too warm or huddled in one corner from being too cold. The temperature should be about 90° the first week, reducing it gradually to 75° and 70° the second and third week. We take it for granted that your brooder is an indoor machine, as you speak of the chicks being in a dry room. For chicks to thrive well it is absolutely necessary for them to have a run outdoors and to let them out on every fine day. May be you have a poor brooder; good brooders are very scarce machines. Young chicks should have smaller grain than wheat, such as millet or such small seed, or the wheat should be cracked. Small grit is essential to the health of young chicks. They should also have some animal food in the shape of beef scraps or beef meal, also some charcoal.

Poultry Pointers.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Warm sweet milk is a good tonic for sick fowls.

Geese thrive best on good grass runs with plenty of water.

When the hens are too fat the eggs are less liable to prove fertile.

An occasional change of feed is relished by the fowls and helps the egg supply wonderfully.

A sudden change from one kind of grain to another will often stop hens from laying for a short time.

One objection to using eggs from young geese for hatching is that they more frequently prove infertile.

An egg from a good layer will be more likely to produce a good layer than an egg from a poor layer.

Young chickens that are subject to weakness in the legs should receive a small allowance of bone-meal in their soft feed.

Disinfectants should be freely used at all times and especially during the spring when cholera is most likely to appear.

The chick is a rapid grower, easily raised if kept from water and trailing through wet grass and weeds until reasonably well feathered.

To a very considerable extent the time of hatch more than the breed regulates the laying. Early hatched pullets make winter layers; late hatched pullets make summer layers.

There is no better disinfectant than burning sulfur. Turn out all of the fowls, close the doors and windows tight, and keep them closed for at least two hours after burning the sulfur.

Young ducklings should not under any consideration be allowed free access to water until they are six weeks old, at which time they will be pretty well feathered and can stand its chilling effects.

As a rule in making up the breeding yards it is better to have a small cockerel and large hens than to have a large cockerel and small hens unless some special object is desired in breeding.

Especially early in the season, the first few days of incubation are by far the most critical, and hens should be closely watched that they do not stay off of the nest too long and thus allow the eggs to become chilled.

It is wonderful how a habit of peaceful, generous, contented and merry thoughts will turn up the corners of a mouth—and any mouth looks smaller and prettier with its corners turned up. And, somehow, the rule works both ways. Stand before your glass and turn up those same corners; you will at once feel as good-tempered as you look. Good temper smooths down the ruffled nerves like a quieting hand.

In Washington and Georgetown, D. C., there are no elections. In 1874 these municipalities were abolished. The district is under control of Congress but has no representatives. Its municipal affairs are regulated by three commissioners appointed by the President and Senate.

CUT PRICES ON AMERICA'S GREATEST INCUBATOR



We are spending a vast amount of money to get before the people the most complete machine on earth. It is simple and perfect and it is simplicity that makes perfection. Don't consider the proposition of buying an ordinary incubator when you can get a machine that has overcome all the weak points in ordinary incubators. They will be sold at cut prices during the month of April. Nothing will do us more good than having a machine in each neighborhood and we are going to put them there. The only machine in America that hovers the eggs with feathers the same as the hen. A machine which retains all the animal heat thrown off by the egg.

Write to-day and get our special prices and a record of a 90 per cent hatch from a machine that was taken 300 miles by express while it was sitting.

THE HEN-FEATHER INCUBATOR CO.,

Dept. H.

Blackwell, Okla.

DO IT NOW. Send Your Name to **Johnson** says that you can get 75% or better hatches from the start; that you will need less oil and have less bother with an

"Old Trusty" Incubator

than with any other incubator ever made. "Old Trusty" is used successfully by 100,000 poultry raisers. It is built on experience, not theory; is simple and sure; has no complicated parts and is sent on

40, 60 or 90 Days Trial

Johnson's prices are right. He pays the freight and ships promptly. You are standing in your own light if you don't get his incubator book, 176 pages. Every page a poultry sermon. More than 300 pictures. No matter where you live, Johnson can help you. Send your name to

M. M. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA

HATCHING TIME SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH...

12 SUPERIOR POINTS

THE X-RAY INCUBATOR Saves two-thirds to three-fourths Expense in Operating.

One Filling of Lamp makes Entire Hatch. All Eggs and Thermometer in Plain Sight. Automatic Wick Trimmer. Eggs Turned Without Removing Tray from Machine. Other Superior Working Points Shown in Catalog, which will be Mailed for the Asking.

Don't Invest in an Incubator until you get Proof of These Claims.

The X-Ray Incubator Co., L St., Blair, Neb.

The Townsend Automatic Trap Nest

Awarded first premium Kansas State Fair, 1906-07. Invaluable to poultry raisers. The hen, on going in, closes the gate behind her, shutting out all other fowls. At any time she wants out for food or exercise, she can easily release herself. By simply lowering a latch, it is converted into a "Trap Nest" that is absolutely reliable. These nests are manufactured under our own patent. Write us for information and testimonials from users. AGENTS WANTED. Address

P. G. TOWNSEND & CO., 629 E. 6th, Hutchinson, Kans.

125 Egg Incubator \$10

and Brooder Both For

If ordered together we send both for \$10 and pay freight. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Our free catalog describes them. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 17, Racine, Wis.

\$7.15

Buy the Best 120-Egg Incubator

\$4.35 Buy the Best 100-Chick Brooder

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, cost but \$11.00. (Freight Prepaid East of Rockies.) Incubator is double walled all over, copper tank and boiler, hot-water heat, self regulator, nursery, high legs, glass door. Brooder is the only double walled, hot-water brooder made. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today, or send the price now under our guarantee and save waiting.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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

Big Poultry Book FREE

There's big money in raising chickens. Some of our customers make as high as \$50 to \$100 a month. We'll tell you how they do it. We have published a big book on poultry raising. It is not a puzzling scientific work, but a plain common sense book made up mostly of the experiences of people who started in with little knowledge of the business and how they have won out and are making good money. It is the kind of information that's worth hundreds of dollars to any one interested in poultry raising. It tells all about

Queen Incubators

why they are so popular—why so many thousands find them the greatest money making hatches on the market. Here's a sample.

"I don't want to set another hen. It is much cheaper, less bother and I get a greater number of chicks to eggs set with my Queen. Last May, in one month I sold over \$60 worth of poultry and eggs. I make big profits from my chickens."

Mrs. C. ARNER, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

This big 100-page Free Book will show you how to do as well or better. We give 90 days trial and a 5 year guarantee on Queen machines. You run no risk. Write for this month's special low prices from \$7.50 to \$17.50 according to size. Freight paid. A postal brings book by return mail, postpaid.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., Box 28, Lincoln, Neb.

Feeding for Milk Yield.

(Continued from page 373.)

that "the way we feed an animal it can't stand it more than four or five years, as the heavy feeding will burn their stomachs out," but I will make this assertion, that a cow fed up to her capacity on a well-balanced ration will live far longer than one that has been poorly cared for. We have one cow in the herd that, except her first milking year and the last, never has produced less than 570 pounds of butter a year, and in the fifteen years that she was milking has produced 7,200 pounds of butter, and figuring at 25 cents per pound, amounts to \$1,800. This cow always had all she could eat up clean every day. It cost about \$40 a year to keep this cow, and for the fifteen years she was at work amounts to \$600, and yet she left us a net profit of \$1,200, or about \$80 a year. This was for butter alone, saying nothing about the skim-milk for the calves, so I firmly believe it pays to get the right kind of cows and feed them right.

Open Air Method for Cattle at Hood Farm.

While at Hood Farm lately, I was very much impressed with their system of rearing calves through the winter, a system that has been in vogue there for at least twelve years.

They have a row of low, long sheds, facing south, with the roof sloping to the north, divided off into about five sections. There are windows facing the southern exposure and they are long horizontally, admitting the sunlight on bright days. There is a door which is rarely closed through the winter, unless there are unusually bad snow storms from the south or southwest.

Each shed or pen has a large yard in which the calves run. Before winter sets in, all the calves except very young ones, and those not old enough to be sent up to their Vermont place, are divided off according to ages and sex, and each lot has a shed and yard for its winter run. They are left there until the spring, having free access to the yard every day, and it is wonderful to see how they will go out in a snow-storm, and scamper and enjoy themselves. Manure from the horse stables is put in daily, and of course changed every day, and the calves find it an aid to warming their bodies at night when they lie down.

OPEN AIR REARING OF CATTLE SUCCESSFUL.

This system has resulted in producing strong, rugged heifers and young bulls, and helps to make larger cows. When treated in this way, they are not pampered, and while they are exposed to the severe weather of Massachusetts, sickness is very rare.

If dairy farmers would have their cows calve in the early fall, and treat the calves in this way, they would get splendid growth in the winter and would be ready to put them out on pasture in the spring, thereby guaranteeing good growth, rugged animals and a good sized heifer when calving time came.

Further along in the same row of sheds are the pens for the service bulls, with yards adjacent.

It is very rare to see the bulls in the sheds, except in very inclement weather, and then only for a short time, and as they are never tied up, they are usually roaming about the yards, and the same may be said of the heifer and bull calves. The coats of the bulls grow very long. It seems to me that this is Nature's way of treating the bulls. They remain in these yards and pens summer and winter. This prolongs life, makes them vigorous and active, docile, and is, in fact, conducive to health in every way.—Valency E. Fuller in Practical Dairyman.

The long-tailed sheep of Egypt and Syria has a tail so heavy and loaded with fat that to prevent its dragging on the ground a wheeled board is fastened to the under side of it. The peculiar fat of the tail is considered a great delicacy, and it is common to find a tail weighing about seventy pounds.

Miscellany

Cereal Production of Europe.

The market shortage in the European grain harvest of 1907, contrasting sharply with the exceptional abundance of 1906, was undoubtedly a prime factor in raising the average farm price of wheat in the United States considerably above the level of 1906.

This condition illustrates forcibly the influence exerted by European agriculture on the welfare of American farmers, and lends timeliness to a bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture on the Cereal Production of Europe, by Frank R. Rutter, special European agent of the Bureau of Statistics. The bulletin gives complete official statistics, as far as they have been published, of the acreage, production, and average yield of the various grains in each country of Europe for the last twenty or twenty-five years.

Wheat and corn are the two grains that Europe imports largely from abroad. European production of rye, barley, and oats is practically sufficient for National requirements.

The growing dependence on foreign countries for much of its grain supply is illustrated by the fact that during the last twenty years Europe has increased its average purchases of wheat more than 100,000,000 bushels, or about 80 per cent, and has doubled its annual purchases of corn.

It is only in northwestern Europe, comprising the countries of Teutonic stock, that the dependence on foreign agriculture is increasing. The wheat production of those countries has remained practically unchanged during the last twenty years, while their requirements have been steadily increasing, so that to-day they require from foreign sources 190,000,000 bushels a year more than they did twenty years ago.

In the countries of Latin origin, located in southwestern Europe, and including France, grain culture has just about kept pace with the increase of population.

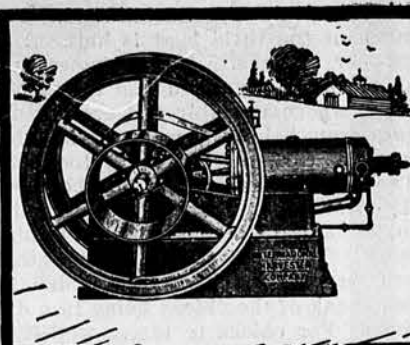
In the more sparsely settled countries of eastern Europe wheat culture has made enormous strides since 1885. The average production of these countries during the five years 1901-1905 was 963,000,000 bushels of wheat, while during the five years 1886-1890 the annual production was only 634,000,000 bushels—a gain of more than half within twenty years.

Paradoxical as it may sound, it appears that the average yield per acre is highest in those countries where wheat culture is least generally practiced and where the acreage under that grain shows the smallest increase. The extension of the wheat area, on the contrary, is most marked where the average yield is lowest.

Thus the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark are at the same time the four countries in which the wheat acreage during the last twenty years has undergone the greatest reduction and the four countries which show the largest yield per acre. In each of these countries the acreage under wheat has fallen at least one-fifth in amount, while in each of them a yield of more than thirty bushels per acre has been obtained on an average during the last five years.

At the other end of the series stands European Russia, in which the increase in acreage during the twenty years was no less than 60 per cent, while the average yield per acre was little more than ten bushels.

This apparent anomaly may be easily explained. A high average yield such as is realized in northwestern Europe—about twice as high as the best average yield recorded for this country—presupposes the use of valuable land, justifying a large outlay in labor and fertilizers, as well as an abundant supply of good, but cheap, labor. These conditions of intensive culture, however, are much more favorable to the growth of crops other than grain, which give the greatest profit when raised on a large



A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

established a new order of things. Any one who will carefully consider the matter must see that they are money makers and money savers.

They make short, easy, pleasant work of what always has been hard, slow work. They save the farmer's strength, save him wages of hired men, save time, and enable him to do more work and make more money out of his farm than ever was possible before.

There is no doubt that on the average farm an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year. The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of their most excellent features.

They are built in:—
VERTICAL, 2 and 3-Horse Power.
HORIZONTAL (Stationary and Portable), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-Horse Power.

TRACTION, 10, 12, 15 and 20 Horse Power.

AIR COOLED, 1-Horse Power.
Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

There is an I. H. C. engine for every purpose.

It will be to your interest to investigate these dependable, efficient engines. Call on the International local agent and get catalogues and particulars, or write the home office.

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

Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of
BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

scale on new and comparatively cheap land.

It appears, for example, that the average crop obtained from an acre of potatoes in Germany is worth about \$40 and from an acre of sugar beets \$55, while wheat yields only \$29 and rye \$21 per acre. In France the acre value of hops reaches \$153, of tobacco \$93, and of sugar beets \$47, against only \$21 per acre for wheat. In the Netherlands the gross return per acre of wheat, \$26 is far overshadowed by the returns from tobacco, \$213; potatoes, \$74; and sugar beets, \$52.

Wheat bread is increasing in use much faster than rye bread. For all Europe the annual per capita consumption of rye twenty years ago was a trifle under three and one-half bushels. It is now just over three and one-half bushels. During the same twenty years the wheat consumption increased from four to more than four and one-half bushels a year for each inhabitant. Only Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia now use rye more largely than wheat.

The rye acreage has been practically stationary. Twenty years ago Europe had 5,000,000 more acres under rye than wheat. To-day the wheat acreage is greater by 22,000,000 acres. In the East wheat is the great money crop, grown principally for sale abroad, while the Russian peasant contents himself with rye bread and the farmer in the Balkan States with corn "mamaliga."

Water Surveys in Kansas Completed.

A bulletin just issued by the United States Geological Survey announces that H. N. Parker, Assistant Hydrographer, United States Geological Survey, has returned to Washington after spending sixteen months in reconnaissance and survey work on the waters of Kansas, in cooperation with the Kansas Board of Health. The scope of the work done was very extensive, embracing the investigation of public water supplies and general sanitary

Don't Neglect It

It is a serious mistake to neglect a weak heart. It is such a short step to chronic heart disease. When you notice irregularity of action, occasional short breath, palpitation, fluttering, pain in chest or difficulty in lying on left side, your heart needs help—a strengthening tonic. There is no better remedy than Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. Its strengthening influence is felt almost at once.

"I have used 10 bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and can truthfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I have tried nearly everything that I know of. The doctor who attended me asked me what I was taking and I told him Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, he said it was not going to do me any good, but it did. I have not taken any for a year now, and while there is occasionally a slight symptom of the old trouble, it is not enough for me to continue the use of the medicine. If I should get worse I would know what to do. Take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure as I did before. I consider myself practically cured of my heart trouble."
S. H. DUNNAM, Livingston, Texas.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

ENLARGED PORTRAITS.

If you have a tintype or photo you would like enlarged send it to us with \$1.00 and we will make you a beautiful enlargement mounted and handsomely crayon colored. Shipped prepaid. Will positively insure the original in any way. Crescent Portrait Co. 417 East 13th St. Kansas City, Mo.

conditions in the principal cities of the State, determinations of the quality of many ground waters, and a comprehensive survey of the stream waters.

All counties of the State except four were included in the work, and assays of their water supplies were made. Among the areas of special interest visited was the notable artesian well district in Meade County. It was found that residents in Kansas are fortunate in having an abundant supply of flowing well waters. In many districts there is great choice of water as to quality, hard and soft waters lying near together, so that by careful selection the supplies most desirable for various industrial or domestic uses may be tapped at will.

The analyses of stream waters are of widespread interest, inasmuch as they were obtained at a group of stream stations, that forms a large link in the chain of similar stations, reaching from Maine to California, which have been maintained by the water resources branch of the Survey during the last year and a half. Samples were collected daily from twenty-three stations on the chief streams of the State and their principal tributaries, and were shipped to the laboratories at the University of Kansas for analysis. The university is an interested party in the work, Prof. F. O. Marvin assisting in planning the investigations and Profs. E. H. S. Bailey and M. A. Barber directing the chemical and bacteriological analyses. Professor Bailey also made an interesting investigation of the zinc-mine drainage in Cherokee County.

It is believed that the surveys completed will be of great assistance to industrial establishments, cities, and individuals searching for the most desirable sources of water, will be invaluable to the State Board of Health in the operation of the new law which gives this board supervision over public water supplies, and will be of general aid in determining and making the best use of the natural water resources of the State.

Mr. Parker is now compiling the immense amount of data obtained and preparing a comprehensive report on the investigations for early publication.

Some of the Work Undertaken at the Fort Hays Experiment Station.

(Continued from page 357.)

wheat. These are run on seven-acre plots.

RAISING CORN.

Now, with corn, we have done much experimenting. We have tested varieties that are grown commonly here in the eastern part of the State with the native varieties out there. We have come to the conclusion that your varieties here in the East are not satisfactory in the West. At the corn show at Manhattan last week I saw no corn on exhibition that was of the varieties which we grow. We have what we call the Pride of Saline out there, and it has done much better with us than the Kansas Sunflower, Silver Mine, or any of the varieties you grow here in the East. It is a white corn. The ears, I should judge, about eight or nine inches long, and circumference about six or seven inches. This year was a very good corn year. It has been considered out there that north of the Saline River is a corn country, but south of the Saline River corn was not thought to be profitable, but gradually corn is being grown a little farther south, and this year corn was grown very successfully in Ellis County.

With alfalfa, we have started a series of experiments on disking, both with the solid disk and what is known as "alfalfa harrow." Disking in the fall, during the winter, in the spring, after the first cutting, second cutting, and each cutting, to see what results can be obtained.

I realize that men are more interested in what has been actually proven than what is under experiment, and I hope at some later date I can tell you more of what we have actually proved. Before I leave wheat I ought to have spoken of the macaroni wheat.

Now, Mr. Carleton, of the United States Department, and others, claim that out through the western part of the State two-thirds of it ought to be in macaroni wheat instead of winter wheat, but at the experiment station we have not found it so. We have not succeeded in doing anything with macaroni wheat. We have bought wheat out from in the neighborhood of Hoxie, a little farther west. A gentleman out there has made quite a success with macaroni wheat, but we have not succeeded in doing much with it.

THE LIVE STOCK.

Now this convention here is probably more interested in what we are doing along live stock lines. We have decided to raise our own calves, and for that purpose we are getting in a little better grade of stock cattle than we had before, having purchased down here in the eastern part of the State of the four beef breeds. We want to eliminate one thing in our experiment work, and that is the question of heredity.

A Member: Were those registered animals?

Prof. McClelland: No, sir, just high-grade animals that we want for our own experiments there in the feed lot. The principal part of the experiment is to determine whether it is better to turn them off as yearlings, 2-year-olds or 3-year-olds, as I understand it. We are buying them at 8 and 9 months.

DAIRY FARMING.

I think there is a great field for the station there in proving that dairy farming could be made profitable out in that country. Those of you who are familiar with the short-grass country know that a diversified system of farming ought to be practised there more than it is on account of the uncertainty of seasons. There is no question but those farmers who are diversifying their farming, raising some wheat, some cattle and some hogs, and so on, are the ones that are going to survive a series of unsatisfactory years rather than those who are depending on wheat alone. We are keeping a few hogs, mostly of the Duroc breed. We had some of the Poland-Chinas, but they were not of the very best stock and we let them go.

Mr. Harrington: Got any hog cholera out there?

Prof. McClelland: No, sir; have not had any there in the last four or five years, since the experiment station was started.

Mr. Robinson: Have you studied out or tested any of the improved cactus which Burbank is producing, for a forage plant, the spineless cactus.

Prof. McClelland: No, sir; we have not; the Department of Agriculture is making some study along those lines.

Mr. Robison: I see his report is that they grow 100 tons per acre of that spineless cactus, when it is handled in small plots. Now, 16 to 20 tons of sugar beets make very good crop under irrigation, but 100 tons of forage to an acre of a plant that needs no care but planting, is better, but it is less rich.

Prof. McClelland: We haven't done anything on that line.

Mr. Harrington: You told us, professor, the corn of the eastern part of the State is not the corn for out there?

Prof. McClelland: We are satisfied of that. In our variety gardens, all varieties are planted side by side, so as to get the same soil, and then our seed mixes, and we have to send back here to get seed again.

Mr. Harrington: What varieties of this macaroni wheat did you raise?

Prof. McClelland: Kharkof.

Mr. Potter: You spoke of fall plowing, did you ever try spring plowing out there?

Prof. McClelland: We tried some this year.

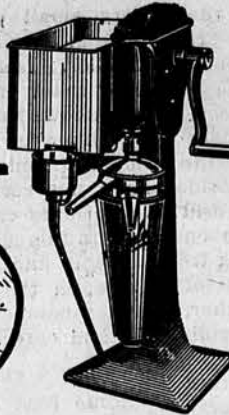
Mr. Robison: You spoke of fertilizing wheat; did you mean manure or straw?

Prof. McClelland: Barnyard manure from the stock lots.

Mr. Dowling: If you put straw out on the ground in your country it would all blow away, wouldn't it?

Prof. McClelland: Well, we have a

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few Russian thistles that would catch part of it.

Mr. Harrington: Haven't you found it is better to manure the ground after the wheat is put in.

Prof. McClelland: We haven't carried that far enough to determine.

Mr. Dowling: I want to ask you about sowing your alfalfa. Did your ground drift worse where you used the Campbell method, than where you did not?

Prof. McClelland: The alfalfa was put in last spring before I went out there. I think that land had only been disked. Disked up during winter, put in latter part of April or May. There was only one part of the field that drifted badly, but what treatment that land had I can not say.

Mr. Dowling: I have been trying to get alfalfa started on high land for several years, and have failed. My boy wanted to try an experiment with it. He had been to the agricultural college. He went out and put on eight horses to a gang plow, and he plowed it just as deep as the plow would turn is ever, and then we got a Campbell packer and ran over it, and then harrowed it and the surface

broke up in little clods. I never saw a better stand than we have got there now. Little clods probably as big as quail eggs. Where that ground has always drifted, it did not drift now. It seemed to be fine underneath and the little clods on top.

Prof. McClelland: We have not used the packer for preparing a seed-bed. We are starting a new experiment of cultivating alfalfa on upland for seed production. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has started some cooperative experiments with us on that line. They claim to have obtained good results in planting it in rows on upland for seed.

Vice-President Melville: You spoke of seed corn; in selecting the corn, did you select the smooth or the rough?

Prof. McClelland: We select mostly the smooth.

Vice-President Melville: The Agricultural College recommend the rough; what is your reason for selecting the smooth?

Prof. McClelland: I can not tell you that. The boys at the Agricultural College select the seed.

Mr. Harrington: I rather guess I

have been experimenting out in that Western country longer than the professor has. I have been experimenting out in that country for seven or eight years. Sometimes it is successful and sometimes it is very unsuccessful. I think they have got the greatest country there is in the world. Will have the garden spot of the world out in Western Kansas as we go on improving that country and getting irrigation plants out. Thousands of acres of land out there that is richer, I believe, than Brown County soil. Brown County is the garden spot now, but it may not be forty years from now. I came to Brown County forty years ago. I know when you plowed ground in the fall years ago it drifted. It doesn't drift now. We can raise better wheat in Brown County now than we could thirty years ago. These things change. Out in that country they raise a wheat, this Red Turkey wheat, that will sell for more on the market than the wheat we raise in Brown County now.

Stock Interests

The Horse's Ailments.

DR. D. O. KNISELY, BEFORE INDIAN CREEK FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

I am going to try, as best I can, to give you some of the troubles of the horse. To enumerate these troubles is, of course, out of the question. We have great books full of the horse's troubles and then there is trouble left. So to start on such a subject we necessarily must take only a few, and these few I have chosen seem to be the most essential to bring out in this meeting.

THE FEEDING OF OUR HORSE.

Many people, in this enlightened day, seem to think any old feed is good enough for a horse. This is an error. Any feed is not good enough, and the best feed is always the cheapest feed in the end. The horse that is fed on good, clean feed, both grain and hay, with plenty of pure water and salt, is sure to be better off than the horse that is fed on crab-grass and corn-stalks. In the first instance, there is but little chance for the digestive tract to become wrong, and digestion takes place all right and the horse goes on with his work without any delay on account of having colic, or something else of that kind, and ten chances to one will be fat and sleek of coat. If we observe the other case we will find the horse looks just as he feels. He is on his feet, and that's about all. The owner will wonder why his horse does not look like his neighbor's. The reason is plain enough, if one only stops to think. His feed is thrown to him in a haphazard way; sometimes he gets four ears of corn, another time fourteen. May be he has hay, may be instead of hay the manager will be full of weeds and that the horse is supposed to eat or do without, and chances are he does without. The grain feed that has been thrown to him is all he gets, and this alone is not sufficient for any horse to live on and do good. He can not live on such food alone, because it calls on the intestinal tract for hard work, and before it is digested the food has soured and the horse is supposed to go to work the same the next day. Now, do you suppose that a horse of this kind could keep up and go on and work, the same as the one that has been looked after carefully? Not very likely. Nor is that all the trouble. He is sure in a little while to have spells of colicky pains, which may last for a little while and then work off, but a little later the same thing occurs again. This keeps up time after time until the owner either disposes of him, on account of these spells, or he is fortunate enough to die.

It is no very uncommon thing to have a party tell you his horse is subject to these kind of spells, and that he has had trouble with his kidneys now for two or three years. It might not come amiss to state at this time that this is a very wrong idea with most people. We find, in our work, a

very small per cent of horses that have any trouble with their kidneys or bladder. Last year in over four hundred cases of colic in the horse, only two showed any urinary troubles. So far this year we have had over three hundred and fifty cases of colic and have not seen one that was due to the urinary canal; so that if we really go into this matter and look it up close we will find a very small per cent, while on the other hand, we find a great amount of it due to poor feeding and care.

HORSE'S FEED OFTEN TOO HEAVY.

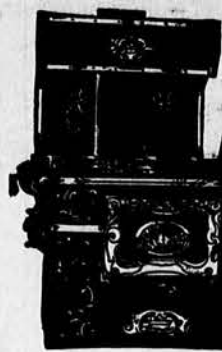
Some feed entirely too heavy, others as much the reverse, not enough to keep a good-sized colt in good shape. The amount of feed that a horse should have must depend on the man feeding. The feeder should know that whenever the fecal matter from the horse is sour and smells bad he is not digesting his feed, and the cause is that he is either getting too much or his mouth may be bad so that he can't chew good. We find a good remedy in the first case is to cut out some of the grain feed, and probably some hay, providing he is a big hay-eater, for twenty to twenty-five pounds of hay in twenty-four hours is a big feed for any horse. For a remedy for the latter case take your horse and have his mouth examined, for many cases can be helped materially, and if the veterinarian is honest he will tell whether or not you will gain by the work. But right here let me say, steer clear of the fellow who has to run over the country and hunt up his work. No one but an empiric will do that, for the man these days who knows his business doesn't have to hunt for work.

COLIC, CAUSED FROM THE FEED.

I remember several years ago of a black horse that came to me about every two weeks. The owner of this horse was cautioned each time about his feed. He was wise and told me the feed had not a thing to do with it, but at the change of moon periods these attacks came on. He was brought to me at one of these moon changes, and it was really a very bad case. This time the owner of the horse was so sure he was gone that he offered him for five dollars. I bought him. He recovered again, and in the dark of the moon at that. I kept the horse sixty days, and during that time he had no sign of any sickness. I sold him to a brick hauler, telling him how I came to get him. I advised him on his feeding the horse, and for six years he had no sign of colic. Now this is often the case. Always correct the horse's diet and you have stopped your trouble in cases of this kind. So that to be careful with the feed is a very essential thing. In this line of work there is one or two things I would like to bring out for your benefit as well as that of the horse.

LAMPERS.

It is the barbarous method of treating young horses for what is commonly known as lampers. The average person considers this a very serious trouble with the young horse. The facts are, gentlemen, that there really is no such a trouble with the horse. The young horse is unfortunate in not having permanent teeth to start with. He, like all other animals and man, first has milk teeth, which must be shed as age increases, and it is during this period of life that he undergoes all forms of treatment for something he has not got. This reason is brought about from the fact of the upper gum being lower than the upper teeth. The reason for this is the baby teeth are not developed enough in length to extend over the gum, nor do they at any time, and all colts under the age of six years have the gum lower than the teeth. We find that from the age of two and one-half years to nearly five the colt is subjected to a good many forms of abuse. Some one will notice his colt is not eating good for some reason or other, and concludes he will see some veterinarian about it and accordingly starts out with the colt. On the road he meets some one who has had all kinds of experience with just such cases. He



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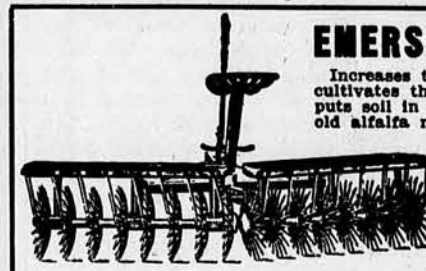
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inquires what his troubles are with the colt, and the owner in response says, "Why, he's got so he can't eat good and I am just taking him to town to find out what's wrong." The experienced individual takes the trouble to examine the colt and discovers his gums are lower than the teeth. "Why," says he, "I can cure him in two minutes," and to save time and trouble of going farther, the owner wants to know what he would do. "Why, just cut them grooves in his mouth and he will be well." Ten chances to one that colt gets from one to eight or ten jabs with the small blade of a knife in his gums. The experienced individual then states that probably the gums will be sore for a few days, but just turn him out and he will come out all right. Chances are he is turned out and the mouth forgotten about, and in this time the probabilities are he has shed from one to three or four baby teeth and when the owner sees him again he is eating all right, and the experienced man gets credit for being wise, when in truth nature was the healer. People very frequently at this time take a red hot iron and burn the gum. I have seen this done so severely that the colt could not eat for a week on account of it. Now, it is very unfortunate for the colt, but from the age of two years and eight months to four years and six months the colt sheds twenty-four teeth. Is there any wonder that he doesn't eat good at all times? Just stop and think! Twenty-four teeth to loosen up and fall out of his mouth, then to have some one jab four or five holes in his gums must seem to that colt as though life had some troubles for him.

VETERINARY AID.

Gentlemen, after making a good resolve to see some veterinarian follow it up, but in doing that know that he is a veterinarian. Don't go to the first butcher you come to that says he knows it all. This butcher might never have seen a college, or even read a book that really taught anything about the shedding of the colt's teeth, but above all things don't torture the colt by cutting his mouth or burning with a red hot iron.

COLIC.

Another trouble of the poor horse, in which more unreasonable stuff is given and no results gained, is the so-called colic. This alone seems a very small matter, and to the average person is something that anybody should be able to detect. The remark has often been made to me, "Oh, it's only a case of colic, but what I am giving it doesn't seem to do any good." How many people here know how many different things may cause a poor horse to show colicky pains? Would you be surprised if I said there was about twenty different troubles in which the horse shows colic? In fact, it is his way of telling you he has pain. Now then, when you stop and think, does it surprise you any that you might be mistaken in your idea of what was the trouble with this animal? Most every person that will

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come along has some sure remedy that will cure the horse with one dose, and if it is possible the dose is poured into the horse. After ten, twenty, thirty minutes have passed, the horse is worse if anything. The propounder of the prescription has never seen it fail before, but he has business some place else to attend to and leaves. Presently another fellow comes along. He has another sure remedy that is equally as successful as the man before. This remedy is given and with the same results. I have known this to be followed up by people until six and eight quarts of stuff have been poured down a horse. Then more than likely some neighbor has had more experience than others of that part, and a boy or man is sent after him. After eight or ten hours of misery has been gone through by the brute, and a mixture that would be worse than any swill barrel, that has stood for a week in the sun, is in this animal's stomach—for it is there—the animal appears to be relieved. Gentlemen, I assure you should one-fourth of the medicine given these cases be absorbed by the stomach, every horse would be killed instead of cured. Now, instead of pouring a lot of mixtures into the horse, at times when he shows

colicky pains, just stop and think. If you had a cramp of the intestinal tract would you mix up a quart bottle of stuff and take it? Would you call up your neighbor and ask him what he did when he got colic? If the pain was real bad you probably would call your doctor instead of your neighbor and if not bad you would call no one and likely not take a thing. Now why not give the horse the same chance? Should he be in some pain, don't go to pouring stuff into him, but give him a good, soft place to lay down on and roll, and chances are in his favor. In case the horse should not, in a little while, be relieved, give him a light dose of oil and turpentine, and if no relief is obtained, don't call in all the neighbors to torture this animal, but call in a veterinarian and find out what really is the trouble. I assure you that if this method were followed through a man's life he would be a long way ahead in the game. You might call a veterinarian and find out there was but very little wrong, but I am sure that in such a case the fee would not be great and the satisfaction of knowing just what was the trouble would more than equal the charge. On the other hand, don't leave your animal to be treated by a dozen persons for several hours or until you think it is sure going to die, and then in a hurry call a veterinarian. Very frequently it is the case that when the veterinarian arrives you hear the owner say, "It's too late, doctor, he just died." Now, you have the doctor to pay just the same and he really has not done you one cent's worth of good, and ten chances to one had he been called soon enough he could have saved the horse and the owner been ahead in the deal several dollars. Don't put off the calling of a veterinarian until your animal is gone, and then lay the blame on him for not doing you good, for surely he is not to blame. He would have come in time, providing he had been consulted instead of a lot of people who have not had time to take a college course or the study of the lower animals. A veterinarian can give you advice as to the feeding of the patient afterwards that might prevent a recurrence of his trouble. Of all the different ailments of the horse these two things that I have given are sure to be treated the worst. It might be of some benefit to state a very frequent mistake that is made by a good many people, not knowingly, but thinking they are doing a kindness to the horse. The individual has a good big drive ahead. He gets up early, quite a little before the regular feeding time, and gives the horse two or three ears extra because of the long drive; he then eats his morning meal and comes out, leads the horse to water, and the chances are he will drink. He is then hitched up and starts away. After a little driving he shows he is not going in his usual way; he may not show any sickness but is lazy. The reason for this is very plain. The horse has the smallest stomach compared to the size of the animal of any animal living. When you think of the amount of hay or roughness he consumes during the night and that he is fed heavily on grain before starting, is it any wonder the horse feels out of sorts? To do the horse justice, give him his regular rations or cut down on them and you will do a kindness to the animal and likely save trouble to yourself.

Official Score Cards.

This week we give the official score cards for Angoras and the different breeds of sheep that are most popular in this territory. These will be followed by the score cards for dairy and dual purpose cattle next week and these in turn by the beef breeds of cattle and the swine in later editions.

By preserving these issues of THE KANSAS FARMER the student of stock-judging can have a complete set of cards for all of the more popular breeds in the west.

Angora Goats.

Fleece—Thirty-one Points.	18
Fineness.	16
Weight.	16
Evenness.	12
Shape.	8
Luster.	8

Body—Sixteen Points.	12
Constitution.	10
Symmetry of Shape.	10
Weight.	10
Ears—Three Points.	4
Ear Lock.	4
Lop Ears.	2
Total.	100

Dorset.

1. General Appearance—Head well up, eyes bright and alert, and standing square on legs.	20
2. Chest and Brisket—Broad, full chest, brisket well forward.	10
3. Back and Ribs—Broad, straight back, with well-sprung ribs.	15
4. Quarters and Legs—Heavy, square quarters set on short, straight legs, well apart.	10
5. Color of Legs—Legs white, with small, light colored hoof.	5
6. Head and Face—Head small, face white, nostrils well extended, nose and lips pink in color.	5
7. Neck—Neck short and round, set well on shoulders.	5
8. Horn—Horn neat, curving forward, and light in color.	10
9. Foretop and Belly Covering—Good foretop and well covered on belly and legs.	10
10. Wool—Wool of medium quality and good weight, presenting an even, smooth, white surface.	10
Total.	100

Hampshiredown.

1. Head—Moderately large but not coarse; well covered with wool on forehead and cheeks; nostrils wide.	5
2. Ears and Eyes—Ears moderately long and thin, and dark brown or black color; eyes prominent and lustrous.	3
3. Color of Head and Legs—Dark brown or black.	4
4. Legs—Well under outside of body; straight with good size of bone; black.	3
5. Neck—A regular taper from shoulder to head, without any hollow in front of shoulders; set high up on body.	5
6. Shoulders—Sloping; full, and not higher than the line of back and neck.	10
7. Chest—Deep and full in the heart place; with breast prominent and full.	15
8. Back and Loin—Back, straight with full spring of rib; loin, wide and straight, without depression in front of hips.	20
9. Quarters—Long from hip to rump, without sloping, and deep in the thigh, 10; broad in hips and rump, with full hams, 10; inside the thighs full, 5.	25
10. Wool—Forehead and cheeks, 2; belly well covered, 3; quality, 5.	10
Total.	100

Cotswold Sheep.

1. Head—Moderately fine, broad between the eyes and nostrils, but without a short, thick appearance, and well covered on crown with long, lustrous wool.	8
2. Face—Either white or slightly mixed with gray, or white dapple with brown.	4
3. Nostrils—Wide and expanded; nose, dark.	1
4. Eyes—Prominent, but mild looking.	2
5. Ears—Broad, long, moderately thin and covered with short hair.	4
6. Collar—Full from breast and shoulders, tapering gradually all the way to where the neck and head join; the neck should be fine and graceful, and free from coarse and loose skin.	5
7. Shoulders—Broad and full, and at the same time join so gradually to the collar forward and the chine backward as not to leave the least hollow in either place.	8
8. Fore Legs—The mutton on the arm or fore thigh should come quite to the knee, leg upright, with heavy bone, being clear from superfluous skin, with wool to fetlock, and may be mixed with gray.	4
9. Breast—Broad and well forward, keeping the legs well apart; girth or chest full and deep.	10
10. Fore Flank—Quite full, not showing hollow behind the shoulder.	4
11. Back and Loin—Broad, flat, and straight from which the ribs must spring with a fine circular arch.	12
12. Belly—Straight on underline.	5
13. Quarters—Long and full, with mutton quite down to the hock.	8
14. Hock—Should stand neither in nor out.	2
15. Twist—Twist or junction inside the thighs, deep, wide, and full, which, with a broad breast, will keep the legs open and upright.	5
16. Fleece—The whole body should be covered with long, lustrous wool.	18
Total.	100

Shropshire Sheep.

1. Constitution—Any quality indicated by the form of body, deep and large in breast and through the heart; back, wide, straight, and well covered with lean meat or muscle; wide and full in the thigh, deep in flank; skin, thick, but soft and of a pink color; prominent, brilliant eyes, and healthful countenance.	25
2. Size—In fair condition when fully matured; rams should weigh not less than 225 pounds, and ewes not less than 175 pounds.	10
3. General Appearance—And character, good carriage; head well up; elastic movement, showing great symmetry of form, and uniformity of character throughout.	10
4. Body—Well proportioned, medium bones, great scale and length, well finished hind quarters, thick back and loin, twist deep and full, standing with legs well placed outside, breast wide and extending well forward.	15
5. Objections—Too fine bones, short body, deficient in twist, legs close together, light in brisket.	

5. Head—Short and broad; wide between the ears and between the eyes; short from top of head to tip of nose; ears, short, of medium size; eyes, expressive; head should be well covered with wool to a point even with the eyes, without any appearance of horns; color of face dark brown.

Objections—Horns disqualify, white face disqualifies, head with prominent bones, bare on top of head.

6. Neck—Medium length, and good muscular development; and, especially with the rams, heavier toward the shoulders, well set, high up, and rising from that point to the back of the head.

7. Legs and Feet—Broad, short, straight, well set apart, well shaped; color, dark brown; and well woolled to the knees.

8. Fleece—Body, head, belly, and legs to knees well covered with fleece and of even length and quality; scrotum of rams well covered with wool.

9. Quality of Wool—Medium, such as is known in our market as "medium-delaine" and "half-combing wool," strong, fine, lustrous fiber, without tendency to mat or felt together, and at one year's growth not less than three and one-half inches in length.

Total. 100

Rambouillet Sheep.

1. Constitution—Indicated by physical development; deep and large in the breast and through the heart; broad back; very heavy, square quarters; skin of fine texture, and pinkish in color; expansive nostril; brilliant eye; healthful countenance; and good feeders.	15
2. Size—In good condition with fleece of five months' growth, full grown rams should weigh not less than 175 pounds, and ewes not less than 120 pounds.	12
3. General Appearance—Ears carried well up; standing squarely on feet and legs; well rounded body, showing in all points symmetry of form.	3
4. Body—Throughout, heavy boned; well proportioned in length, smooth joints; ribs starting horizontally from the backbone, and well rounded to breast-bone—breast-bone, wide, strong, and prominent in front; strong, straight and heavy backbone; heavy, muscular quarters; deep through and squarely formed before and behind; shoulders broad and flat and not projecting sharply above the backbone; muscles firm and heavy, and body entirely free from folds. There may be a slight throatiness, and a small dew-lap, smaller on the ewes than on the rams.	15
5. Head—Wide, medium in length; eyes, clear and bright; prominent ears, medium size and covered with soft fur. Ewes should give no appearance of horns, while upon the rams the horns should be well developed, clear in color and symmetrically curved without tendency to extreme expansion.	5
6. Neck—Medium in length, and very heavy, especially with the rams deepening toward the shoulder.	4
7. Legs and Feet—Legs medium in length, set well apart, medium bone and smooth joints. The feet must be well shaped, medium sized, firm and solid.	10
8. Covering—Evenness of fleece and crimp; body and legs covered to the knees; head covered forward between the eyes; the surface should be free from harsh or bare.	8
9. Quality—Medium or fine, such as is known in the market as "fine delaine."	7
10. Density—Shown by compactness of fleece, which should open freely, and have no tendency to be stringy or knotty.	7
11. Length—At twelve months, growth must not be less than three inches, and as near as may be of uniform length.	8
12. Oil—Evenly distributed, white, soft and flowing freely from skin to surface, forming on the exterior a uniform dark coating.	6
Total.	100

Southdown Sheep.

1. Head—Medium in size and hornless, fine, carried well up; the forehead or face well covered with wool, especially between the ears and on the cheeks, and in the ewe slightly dished.	5
2. Lips—Lips and under jaw fine and thin.	1
3. Ears—Rather small, tolerably wide apart, covered with fine hair, and carried with a lively, back-and-forth movement.	2
4. Eyes—Full and bright.	3
5. Face—A uniform tinge of brown or gray or mouse color.	3
6. Neck—Short, fine at the head, but nicely tapering, and broad and straight on top at the shoulders.	4
7. Shoulders—Broad and full, smoothly joining the neck with the back.	5
8. Breast—Wide, deep, and projecting well forward, the fore-legs standing wide apart.	5
9. Back and Loin—Broad and straight from shoulders to rump.	7
10. Ribs—Well arched, extending far backward, the last projecting more than the others.	6
11. Rump—Broad, square, and full, with tail well set up.	6
12. Hips—Wide, with little space between them and last ribs.	6
13. Thighs—Full, and well let down in twist, the legs standing well apart.	6
14. Limbs—Short, and fine in bone and in color to agree with face.	3
15. Fore Legs—Well woolled and carrying mutton to the knees but free from meat below.	2
16. Hind Legs—Well filled with mutton and wool to the hocks, neat and clean below.	2
17. Belly and Flank—Belly straight and well covered with wool, the flank extending so as to form a line parallel with the back or top line.	5
18. Fleece—Compact, the whole body well covered with moderately long and close wool, white in color, carrying some yolk.	12
19. Form—Throughout smooth and	

HORSE OWNERS! USE

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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best and most effective used. Removes all bunions from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circular. Special advice free.

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Cured in pigs, calves, colts and sheep by feeding ANTI-SCOUR. Send for circular. The Agricultural Remedy Co., Topeka, Kansas.

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Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

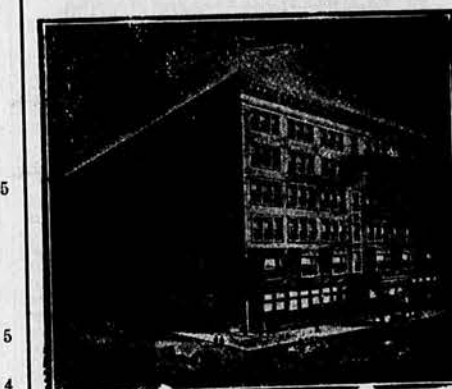
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symmetrical, with no coarseness in any part. 9
20. General Appearance—Spirited and attractive, with a determined look, a proud and firm step, indicating constitutional vigor and thorough breeding. 8

Total. 100

Mutton Sheep.

1. Age. estimated. actual.
2. Weight. estimated. actual pounds. Score according to age. 8
3. Form—Long, deep, broad, low set, stylish. 10
4. Quality—Clean bone, silky hair, fine skin, light in offal, yielding large percentage of meat. 8
5. Condition—Deep even coloring of firm flesh, especially in region of valuable cuts. Points indicating condition or ripeness are thick dock, back thickly covered with flesh, thick neck, full purse, full flank, plump breast. 8
6. Muzzle—Fine, mouth large, lips thin, nostrils large. 1
7. Eyes—Large, clear, placid. 1
8. Face—Short, clean-cut features. 1
9. Forehead—Broad, full. 1
10. Ears—Fine, erect. 1
11. Neck—Thick, short, throat free from folds. 1
12. Shoulder Vein—Full. 1
13. Shoulders—Covered with flesh, compact on top, smooth. 1
14. Brisket—Projecting forward, breast wide. 1
15. Legs—Straight, short, wide apart, strong; forearm full; shank smooth and fine. 1
16. Chest—Wide, deep, full. 2
17. Back—Broad, straight, long, wide, thickly fleshed, ribs arched. 10
18. Loin—Thick, broad, long. 10
19. Flank—Low, thick, making underline straight. 2
20. Hips—Far apart, smooth. 1
21. Rump—Long, level, wide to tail head. 4
22. Thighs—Full, deep, wide. 4
23. Twist—Plump, deep. 5
24. Legs—Straight, short, strong; shank smooth, fine. 1
25. Girth—Large; fore flank full. 3
26. Skin—Pink color. 2
27. Fleece—Dense and even over body; wool abundant. 2
28. Quantity—Long, dense, even. 3
29. Quality—Fine, pure; crimp close, regular, even. 3
30. Condition—Bright, sound, clean, soft, light. 3

Total. 100

Grain in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., March 10, 1908. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City to-day were 87 cars; Saturday's inspections were 85 cars. Shipments, 30 cars; a year ago, 54 cars. Prices were $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower, with low grades almost unsalable. More than 50 cars remained unsold at the close. The sales were: Hard Wheat, No. 2, 4 cars 98c, 5 cars 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5 cars 97c, 8 cars 96c, nominally 95c to 98c; No. 3, 2 cars 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1 car 97c, 2 cars 96c, 1 car 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 2 cars 95c, 1 car 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1 car 93c, 1 car 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, No. 4, 3 cars 95c, 1 car 93c, 2 cars 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1 car 86c; rejected, 1 car 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Soft Wheat, No. 2 red, nominally 99c to \$1.00; No. 3 red, 2 cars 98c, nominally 97c to 99c; No. 4 red, nominally 91c to 96c. Mixed Wheat, No. 3, 1 car 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Durum Wheat, No. 2, nominally 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Receipts of corn were 98 cars; Saturday's inspections were 33 cars. Shipments, 38 cars; a year ago, 39 cars. Prices were unchanged to $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, 16 cars 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3 white, nominally 59c to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 23 cars 59c; No. 3 mixed, 7 cars 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 6 cars 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Receipts of oats were 19 cars; Saturday's inspections were 12 cars. Shipments, 13 cars; a year ago, 20 cars. Prices were unchanged. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1 car color 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, nominally 51c to 53c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1 car 51c, nominally 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 50c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 50c, 1 car 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 3 cars 49c.

Barley was quoted at 65c to 75c; rye, 74c to 78c; flaxseed, \$1.02 to \$1.04; kafir-corn, 95c to 98c per cwt; bran, \$1.14 to \$1.15 per cwt; short, \$1.13 to \$1.17 per cwt; corn chop, \$1.11 to \$1.13 per cwt; millet seed, \$1.65 to \$1.75 per cwt; clover seed, \$11.00 to \$16.00 per cwt.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 16, 1908.—Lighter receipts of cattle last week met with a good demand, and prices advanced 15 to 25 cents during the week, covering all classes. The supply to-day is 9,000 head, market steady to strong. Prices are 30 to 50 cents higher than two weeks ago, and there is little doubt among traders that this good gain will be held or added to in the next few weeks, and although bullish sentiment is hardly as rampant as the middle of last week, it still has a firm grip on the market. Buyers claim that the beef bought at the late high prices is losing money, especially that shipped east, and if this be true, strenuous efforts may be expected from them to hold down prices, and they may be able to effect some pretty good breaks occasionally. Top steers sold at \$6.00 to-day, and on different days last week, branded steers \$5.85, Colorado's \$5.60 to \$5.80, the Lockhart steers at the latter price today, 20 cents above a week ago for the same cattle. Medium grades of steers have shown the most gain in the last week, and bulk of sales is now at \$5.10 to \$5.65. Spayed heifers and yearling steers sell at \$5.50 frequently, top cows \$5.15, bulk of cows \$3.25 to \$4.75, heifers \$4.00 to \$5.00, bulls \$3.40 to \$4.75, calves \$4.00 to \$6.25. Country grades are 10 to 20 cents above a week ago, strong to 10 higher today, stockers \$3.60 to \$5.00, feeders \$4.40 to \$5.25.

Although the net advance in hog prices last week was only 4 cents per cwt, the market closed at the high point of the year, and the general tone of the situation reveals the fact that

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisement for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—Two richly bred Shorthorn bulls, registered and of serviceable age. Call on or address C. W. Merriam, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four Shorthorn bulls from 1 to 2 years old. Good individuals and best of breeding. Call on or address Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, Kans.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE—Sixteen strong, dark red yearling bulls will be sold very cheap. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

WANTED—A thoroughbred Red Polled bull about one year old. Must be at bargain price and from about same latitude as Eastern Oklahoma. Give price f. o. b. Claremore, Okla. L. Box 22, A. F. Parsley, Claremore, Okla.

ABERDEEN ANGUS—Yearling bulls, extra good. Sired by Blon Erica 78022, for sale at reasonable prices. T. R. Culver, Garnett, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein-Friesian bull 15 months old. G. C. Edmonds, Leocompton, Kans. Bell Phone 112A.

FOR SALE—3 red Shorthorn bulls, ages 11 and 18 months; also 15 Shorthorn heifers, 1 and 2 years old. All eligible for record. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kans.

FOR RED POLLED BULLS full of World's Fair blood address D. F. VanBuskirk, Blumound, Kas.

FOR SALE—Four registered Shorthorn bulls, 1 and 2 years. Address E. D. Haney, Courtland, Kans.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian bull for sale; 3 years old. J. E. Huey, R. 6, Sta. A, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—28 head of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle. These are the good kind, and are mostly cows and heifers. I am changing my business and these cattle will be sold at bargain prices. Call on or write Frank Wasson, Clearwater, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Oriskany Short-horn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—12 head of good registered Red Polled bulls from 8 to 14 months old. I will pay freight for a short time. Can ship over Union Pacific or Missouri Pacific railroads. Also a good 320 acre farm for sale cheap. Write Otto Young, Utica, Ness Co., Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS FOR SALE—Yearling sows and spring gilts sired by son of Corrector 2d and bred to son of Chief Perfection 2d. Fall pigs same breeding. William Maguire, Haven, Kans.

KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS—I have lost my health and will sell my entire herd of 40 head for \$400. F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One imported stallion No. 46747. Arago is 7 years old, 17 hands high; weight 1800 pounds. Also one registered Jack, 15 hands, standard measure, weight 1100 pounds, 6 years old, good performer and foal getter. Jasper Pizinger, Box 14, Olmitz, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND—1 French draft stallion, 2 Percheron mares and one stallion colt. Box 481, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—13 Jacks and jennets, 13. Unlucky number! First buyer gets a bargain to break the hoodoo. Don't write, come quick. Also 2 draft stallions. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2500 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kans.

buyers have worked around to a belief in stronger prices for the future, or at least have abandoned hope of much of a decline. The run today is 9,000 head, market opened weak to 5 lower, but soon became stronger, and closed fully as good as Saturday, with the same top, \$4.70, bulk of sales \$4.40 to 4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sheep and lambs are rapidly advancing under the influence of light supplies. Run last week was 26,000 head, a decrease of 15,000 head from supply same week last year, and the market advanced 15 to 20 cents. Supply is 9,300 head today, market 10 to 20 higher, and excited. Lambs today at \$7.10 to \$7.45, ewes at \$5.90, choice ewes worth \$6.00, yearlings \$6.75, wethers \$6.25. These prices are only 30 to 40 cents below the good figures prevailing at this time last year. Goats sold last week at \$4.00 to \$4.50, in lieu of sheep, which were scarce. J. A. RICKART.

The clergy of Iceland are so poorly paid that they are compelled to labor at other professions to keep their families from starving. Besides making hay and tending cattle, all are blacksmiths—the best on the island.



SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED NO. 1—\$8 per bushel. Jacobin pigeons, fancy, \$1 per pair. Ira J. Whipple, Jaqua, Kans.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS—Western grown. Kansas raspberries \$1.50, blackberries 75c, strawberries 50c, dewberries \$1.25. W. A. Schreier & Son, Argonia, Kans.

SEED CORN—Boone County White recommended by Kansas State Agricultural College. A leading variety of white corn, \$1.25 per bushel. C. P. Nettleton, Lancaster, Kans.

SEED CORN—Early maturing Western Yellow Dent, Farmers Interest and Boone County Special. Each ear tested, sold on approval or shelled. DeWall Bros, Box "F," Proctor, Ill.

PLANTS, BULBS, EVERGREENS, ETC.—Strawberry plants, 100, 35 c; raspberries, blackberries, 100, 75c; asparagus, 35c 100; grapes 5c and up; bulbs, gladioli, 1c and up; canna, dahlias, 5c and 10c; hardy plants, phlox, 5c and 10c; perennials, white, red, pink, 15c; oriental poppies, 10c and 15c; add postage; price list free. H. H. Kern, Bonner Springs, Kans.

SEED CORN Boone County White, first prize at Manhattan, 1907. A. Munger, Manhattan, Kans.

WANTED—Brown Dourha and Jerusalem corn seed. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SEED CORN—Kansas Pearl, White Dent. "Queen of the corn belt," pure-bred, guaranteed. A red hot catalogue just off the press sent free. B. G. Shelton, Hiawatha, Kans.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for red clover, timothy, alfalfa, millet, cane and other seeds. If you to offer please write us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SEED CORN—Hildreth and Kansas Sunflower Highest yielding varieties at Kansas Agricultural College. See circular 12, by Prof. Ten Eyck. Write me for prices. J. J. McCray, Treasurer Kansas Corn Breeders Association, Manhattan, Kans.

SEED CORN—C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans. Originator, breeder and grower of Hildreth Yellow Dent corn. First prize at fairs and corn shows. "1908 to 1908 the Hildreth has produced the largest average yields at Experiment Station."

WANTED—Seed sweet corn. Barteldes Seed Co. Lawrence, Kans.

POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAHMAS EXCLUSIVELY—50 pullets. Scored cockerels \$2 to \$4; chicks \$2 per dozen; two hatches each month; eggs from pen, 15 for \$1.50. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred B. P. Rock eggs from prize-winning stock, 75c per 15, \$3.50 per 100. Cockerels \$1 each; farm raised. Hillcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm, A. C. Merritt, Route 4, Topeka, Kan. Independent phone 4351.

PURE WHITE ROCKS—Eggs from stock excellent in beauty and production, 75c per 15, \$4 per 100. R. L. Taylor, Route 1, Toia, Kans.

EGGS from high scoring stock. Silver Spangled Hamburgs a specialty. Write for prices. Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, \$1 per 15. M. B. turkey eggs \$2 per 9, best 50c each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kans.

WANTED—3 dozen Buff Rock Pullets. Address, T. A. Waide, Stanley, Kans.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Pen \$1.50 for 15. Farm range, 75c per 15, \$3 per 100. Cockerels scoring from 91% to 92%. Mrs. M. J. Young, Little River, Kans.

EUREKA PANACEA.

For white scourges in colts, calves, lambs, pigs and poultry. Guaranteed to be safe, sure and reliable. T. J. PUGH, FULLERTON, NEB.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEND 25c for novelty key ring, stamped with your name and address. Topeka Stamp Co., 810 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—a 16 horse power Gear Scott engine in first class running order, and one good 32 cylinder advance threshing machine with Parson feeder and with extension. Jasper Pizinger, Box 14, Olmitz, Kans.

UNTIL APRIL 15th—Ten cents will pay for the Modern Farmer and Busy Bee the rest of this year. Address, Eldon, Mo.

BROTHER, accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. C. Stokes, B. 35, Mohawk, Fla.

WE TAN and make Robes and Coats from horse and cattle hides; also tan them into lace and harness leather. Samples and prices free. Black's Hide & Fur Co., Durand, Wis., Dept. 47.

Stray List

For Week Ending March 12.

Franklin County—J. L. Turner, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by D. E. Higdon, in Cutler tp., one yearling red heifer, with stubby horns, and white switch on tail.

Week ending March 19.

Wallace County—O. N. Thorene, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Martin, in Sharon Springs tp., February 17, 1908, one 3-year-old iron-gray gelding, white spot in forehead; valued at \$50.

Kingman County—Bert Walter, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. N. Hunter, in Rochester tp., February 8, 1908, two bay mares, weight about 875 lbs. each, dim brand on left hip of one, left ham of other, both have small star in face; value, \$50 each.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Allendale Stock Farm

Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. All leading families represented. A few good herd bulls for sale.

W. A. HOLT, - Savannah, Mo.

Live stock advertising in The Kansas Farmer brings results to the advertiser.

REAL ESTATE

"Do You Want to Own Your Own Home?" If so we can sell you 103 acres 4 miles from station, 80 acres of timbered bottom land under cultivation, with good house and barn, large orchard of all kinds of fruit, two good wells, fine feed lots, also watered by creek and pond, for \$22.50 per acre with \$1000 cash, balance in 10 years with privilege of prior payment. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

WRITE J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH., for best list of fruit, grain and stock farms.

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

Eighty acres, Anderson County, three-fourths of a mile from Amlot. Four-room house, barn for an head of stock, good soil, location and water. Price, \$8,500. B. F. Fridley, Amlot, Kans.

A GOOD FARM WELL LOCATED.

240 acres, 1 mile from a good railroad town in Sedgwick, 160 in cultivation, balance pasture and meadow. This is all good alfalfa, corn and wheat land, every foot can be cultivated if desired. The soil is of a dark sandy loam, also fenced and cross-fenced, good orchard, 5-room cottage, some timber, good barn, granary and corn crib and other outbuildings, watered by wells and windmill; an abundance of the water at a depth of 25 feet. Price, \$10,800. The Nelson Real Estate & Imp. Co., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

YAKIMA FRUIT LANDS—

State of Washington—supply the world with apples. The man who cannot make \$250 to \$800 per acre ought to stay at home. Price \$125 to \$1000 per acre. Easy terms. We are oldest firm in the state—1881. Send today for beautiful booklet. Callahan, Denny & Ewing, E. Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Farm Bargains in East Kansas

Write for new land list describing farms that are offered at bargain prices. Corn, wheat, clover and alfalfa land.

MANSFIELD BROS., Garnett, Kans.

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE

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

John W. Everman, J. Gallatin, Mo.

ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE.

184 acres adjoining Arkansas City, Kansas, a city of ten thousand; new modern 9-room house, large barn, 70 acres of alfalfa, 20 acres of English bluegrass, 20 acres seven-year old orchard, balance of land suitable for alfalfa. This is one of the best suburban homes in Southern Kansas. Come and see it. Neal A. Pickett, Arkansas City, Kans.

Real Estate Wanted

WANTED—Would like to hear of at once from owner having good medium size farm or small business for sale in any good prosperous locality. Please give price and description and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. No agents need reply. Address

Lock Drawer 984, Rochester, N. Y.

A Cheap Wheat Farm in Stanton Co., Kans.

160 acres level as a floor. Deep, black soil, ready for the plow, in German settlement south part of the county. Price only \$800.

ALBERT E. KING, McPherson, Kans.

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Twenty years selling all breeds.

E. E. POTTER, Sterling, Kansas,
Live Stock Auctioneer.

Pure-bred stock sales a specialty. Best of references. Write, wire or phone for terms and dates at my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch,

Live - Stock - Auctioneer
Clay Center, Kansas.

I am making a study of your herd and best interests from a public sale standpoint. I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Northern Kansas and want to make your next sale. Selling pure-bred live stock at auction is my business.

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Smoky Hill Galloways.

Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. Large herd to select from. Acclimated to buffalo grass country, equally good for Eastern breeders. Smoky Hill Ranch, Wallace, Kans.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
Over 200 head. Extra lot of young bulls by Imp. Baile of Lockside 23524, Lost Boy of Platte 12623, and Tip Top 22260.

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DUROC-JERSEYS

LIVE VALLEY HERD REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS
Breeders of high-class, pure-bred Durocs. Leading strains of Duroc families represented in our herd. All correspondence given immediate attention; and young stock for sale at all times. See us at "American Royal."
ATTS & DUNLAP, Martin City, Mo.

MADURA DUROCS.
BROOD SOWS—Some fine brood sows bred by Major Roosevelt and Miller's Nebraska Wonder, he by Nebraska Wonder.
FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

Durocs and Leghorns
1000 bred to a son of Kant Be Beat. 100 fall and spring gilts. S. C. Leghorn eggs, \$2.75 per 100; 600 for 10.
AS. DORR, Route 6, Osage City, Kans.

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS
Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 38471 by Kant's Model and Corrector's Model 34331. 100 fall and spring gilts. Also a few choice males of spring fall farrow that will be priced worth the money.
SHERMAN REEDY, Hanover, Kans.

ALLSIDE DUROCS AND HEREFORDS
Choice boars ready for service. Bred gilts and fall pigs, both sexes. Mc's Pride III, Com. 1st V, and Crimson Knight 42579 in service. good Anxiety bred Hereford bull calves. Prices to correspond with the times.
W. A. WOOD, Elmdale, Kans.

PEERLESS STOCK FARM
DUROC-JERSEY HOGS
FOR SALE.
R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, Kans.

Silver Lake Durocs.
Fifty fall pigs will be priced right, either sex. Bred gilts will be priced right on mail order. Bred sow sale Feb. 19. Boars in service. Lone Jack 30291, Paul Jumbo 42209.
W. C. WHITNEY, Agra, Kans.

Howe's
DUROCS; 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write.
J. U. HOWE, Route 8, Wichita, Kans.

Capital Herd Duroc-Jerseys.
Young boars and gilts for sale from such sires as Missouri Goldfinch, Lord Wonder and Parker Boy, with excellent breeding on dam's side. All are good thrifty pigs. Call or write.
J. S. White & Son, E. S., Topeka, Kans.

Elk Valley Durocs
Herd headed by Doty Boy 29279, a son of the champion Goldfinch and Dottie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale.
M. WESLEY, Bancroft, Kans.

SPECIAL!

I have a car of long yearling bulls, a car of all calves, a car of yearling heifers and a car of heifer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L. by Buddy K. IV, Crimson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.
Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr.

Ralph Harris Farm Duroc-Jersey Herd
Kansas Advancer 67427 and Crimson Advancer 7425 at head. At the American Royal, 1907, with 3 entries, we took reserve grand champion sow; champion sow under 12 months; 1st and 2d sows under 12 months, and 2d in junior yearling sows. We look for excellent pigs by our new herd boars.
B. W. White, Mgr. WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS.
Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P., 45 miles west of Kansas City.

K. & N. Herd Royally Bred Duroc-Jersey Swine
Have a few gilts that I will sell at reasonable prices, bred for April farrow. Also a few fall boars of September, 1908, farrow. Write for prices and descriptions.
R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

FOUR-MILE HERD DUROCS
Choice fall boars by Orion Jr. 31497 and Ohio Chief 2d 41197. 50 spring boars, growthy, heavy bone, good feet, nice color; sired by the above named males, and E's Kant Be Beat 67693, Crimson Chief 31263, Rose Top Notcher 54058, You Bet 31111, Tip Top Notcher 30728, and other noted sires. Sows of the best and leading families. Write or visit herd. Visitors met at trains.
E. H. Erickson, R. 1, Olsburg, Kans.

Deer Creek Durocs
100 pigs of March and April farrow by sons of Ohio Chief, Tip Notcher and Kant Be Beat. Ready for shipment after July 1.
BERT FINCH, Prairie View, Kans.

Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polls
Some good young boars by Crimson Challenger 43877 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now.
J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

Vick's
DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47355, Red Top 42433 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and passing me will be called for.
W. L. VICK, Junction City, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS

Highland Herd of Duroc-Jerseys

Choice gilts, fall yearling and mature sows by such great boars as Model Chief Again, Ohio Major, Fanny Chief, Fancy Top Notcher, and others. Bred for April and May farrow to Red Raven, C. E.'s Col. 2d, Colossal, and Wood-lawn Prince. Also a few very choice fall boars by Model Chief Again, King of Colonels 2d, and C. E.'s Colonel 2d at bargain prices. Come and take your pick or write your wants.
GRANT CHAPIN, Green, Kans.

GAYER'S DUROCS; 36 choice fall gilts and 14 tippy fall boars by Golden Chieftain, a good son of Ohio Chief. These will be sold cheap to make room for my spring crop. Also 1 good yearling boar, \$25.
J. H. GAYER, R. R. 1, Cottenwood Falls, Kans.

PRAIRIE QUEEN DUROCS
70 early springs that are tops, by the great Kant Be Beat, Alex Heir, and Wilkes Echo, out of daughters of Ohio Chief and Village Pride, and other good ones. G. H. Ramaker, Prairie View, Kans.

CRIMSON HERD OF DUROCS.
Herd boars, Red Perfection by Leona's Chief, Allsian Gold Dust by Parker Mo., and Red Pathfinder by American Royal. Iowa Girl still farrowing good litters. The best blood lines of the breed with size and quality combined. Spring pigs for sale. J. W. Reid, Portia, Kans.

Orchard Hill Herd Duroc-Jerseys
A few good spring boars yet for sale. Dispersion sale February 23.
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100 tippy pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Tip, Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kants Model, Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit.
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is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its make-up. 50 fine pigs sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L. by Buddy K. IV, Crimson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.
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Fall and spring boars by You Bet 31111, Doty Wonder 41889, Geneva Chief 8049, Rose Top Notcher 54059, and others. Sows bred to the above boars for sale. Over 400 head in herd. Write your wants.
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I have several high-grade Lincoln rams for sale.
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SUNFLOWER HERD.
POLAND CHINAS—Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (119147) by Meddler (89999), dam Excitement (289588) by Corrector (63879). Allen's Corrector (128613) by Corrector (63879), dam Sweet Biter (261780) by Chief Perfection second (42559). Kansas Chief (125848) by Chief Perfection second (42559) dam Corrector's Gem (25072) by Corrector (63879). G. W. Allen, Tonganoxie, Kans. R. R. 4.

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Pigs by the world's record breaker, E. L.'s Keep On, Meddler 2d, Perfect Challenger, Masticator, On Time, Maximus, Highland Chief Jr., Pollman's Meddler, Skybo, Grand Perfection by Grand Chief; and out of sows by Meddler, Chief Perfection 2d, Perfect U. S. and Perfect 1 Know, Keep On Perfection by Keep On, Sir Darkness by Chief Perfection 2d, Cecil by Mischief Maker, Convector by Chief Perfection 2d, Philanthropist by Expansion Lamp-lighter, Big Boy by Perfect U. S., Peace Maker by Mischief Maker, and Sunflower Perfection. Herd in care of H. J. Rickley. Address all communications to Dr. R. P. Smith, Longford, Kans.

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Herd headed by Pilate Chief 43555 by Johnson's Chief 35774, and Major King 43564 by Major M. 31527, a 1000-pound hog.
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Choice spring males at right prices, by Grand Chief, Masterpiece, Nonpareil, Choice Chief, E. L. 2d, and other noted sires. Call on or write
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I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars.
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Some fine gilts bred for April farrow that were sired by On The Line 113401s and Col. Mills 42911, and are bred to Mendlers Dream 43921. Also some choice young boars; one fine Shorthorn bull calf; B. P. R. eggs \$1.50 per 15. Have 120 Poland-Chinas and can fill any kind of order. C. P. Brown, Whiting, Kans.

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A few extra choice bulls, 6 to 18 months old, by my straight Scotch bull, Lankland of Orange and out of heavy milking dams. Prices reasonable.

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The great Protocol 2d 91715, Printer 66884, Beau Beauty 192235 and Beau Brummel 10th 167719, head of herd. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.

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HORSES AND MULES**OAKLAWN FARM**

400 HEAD



We offer largest and choicest collection Most reasonable prices Safest guarantee

THE BEST
Percherons, Belgians
French Coachers

Horses delivered to any part of United States or Canada free of charge.

Three large importations since July 1st, including tops of twenty leading breeding establishments of France. Visit us.

DUNHAM & FLETCHER

WAYNE, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

A 30 Day Continuous Sale at the Cedar Rapids Jack Farm.

I will for the next 30 days sell both imported stallions and jacks, the finest line in the United States, at a cut of from 20 to 30 per cent from regular prices, for cash. The financial conditions have caught me needing money, and the only way to get it is to sell. I have the finest line of Belgian and Percheron stallions that you can find anywhere, which I imported last season, and I will show you better ones than you have ever seen. Your price is mine. I am determined to sell. All parties who want bargains in stallions and jacks, don't fail to come and see me in the next 30 days. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Big Mammoth Jacks

This is the place, they are registered or can be. Will sell you jacks 15 to 18½ hands high standard, from \$500 to \$700, and they have plenty of bone and quality. All young and guaranteed. Also have trotting bred coach stallions for sale. Address

J. L. BAUGHMAN & CO.,
Nickerson, - - - Kansas

JACKS, STALLIONS

25 Imported and Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, 6 saddle and harness Stallions. We have opened a branch barn at Wichita, Kans., and are located at the fair grounds. They have bone and weight enough to please anyone.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.
Branch barn: Wichita, Kans.,
J. C. Kerr, Mgr.

Percheron Horses

Stock for sale. Come and see us or write your wants.

F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kas.

Jacks, Jennets, Stallions

30 black jacks of good ages, heavy boned and up to 16 hands high; 38 jennets; stock nearly all of my own raising and acclimated. Also several draft stallions and one saddle stallion for sale. Prices reasonable.

PHILLIP WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kans.

PIKE COUNTY JACK FARM.

Largest Importer and breeder of Mammoth Jacks in the United States. Every stall in my barns has a big Mammoth jack, 15 to 17 hands high, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., that I will sell on one and two years time to responsible parties. If my jacks are not just as I represent them I will pay all railroad expenses.

LUKE M. EMERSON, Bowling Green, Mo.

THE BROWN FARM

Horses—Cattle—Swine—Poultry.

Silkwood 12325, in stud, race record 1:07; Guideless, record 2:07½; sire of two in 2:10 and of eleven with records better than 2:25. Fee, \$25 to insure. Pasture and feed reasonable. Registered Shorthorns and Jerseys. Large strains. Several Jersey bulls for sale. O. I. C. Swine. Choice boars and gilts for sale. R. I. Red chickens, both rose and single comb. Eggs \$1 per 14, \$5 per 100. Correspondence, inspection and patronage solicited.

T. O. BROWN, Prop., Reading, Kans.

EDUCATION IS ESSENTIAL IN EVERY LINE.

I have the natural qualifications for an auctioneer and have had the benefit of a term of training in the American Auction School located at Chillicothe, Mo., which school provides a thorough course not only in practical auctioneering but also stock judging and other things that very successful auctioneers should know. My terms are reasonable for good service.

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POLLED DURHAMS**Polled Durhams**

FOR SALE

Double Standard Polled Durhams. Choice young bulls sired by Kansas Boy X 2585, brother to first prize winners last two years. Write or come and see stock.

D. C. VanNice, Richland Kans.

HORSES AND MULES**HORSES AND MULES****FRANK IAMs**

"Peaches and Cream" stallion and mares are best investments for deposits, you have in "banks" and can't draw out. Wait me around again Willie, then buy a stallion and two mares of Iams. They will make us 40 per cent and we will know where our money is. Iams will accept our certificate of deposit drafts, certified checks or bankable notes. Iams and his winners and sons of winners "stir up the animals." He hypnotizes the buyers with a "horse show" of bargains. Owing to bad crops, Iams' cash, his 26 years experience, he is selling more and better horses than ever. "Willie," buy an "Iams stallion" this fall, save \$300 and get choice of

160 Percherons, Belgians and Coachers 160

Two to six years old, wt. 1700 to 2550 lbs., 50 per cent black boys, 50 per cent tan stallions. All registered and approved. Mamma, Iams is a hot advertiser, but he has "the goods." He sells "toppers" at \$1000 and \$1500, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. He has on his selling clothes, they fit all buyers. No men with money or bankable notes get away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the U. S. saves thousands of dollars to stallion buyers. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places 1,000 or \$1,500 insurance.



\$1,000 ——— SAVED AT IAMs' ——— \$1,000

Ikey, what a rich graft these "silk stallion salesman" are working on the honest farmer, selling fourth-rate stallions at \$2,000 and \$5,000! Iams sells "toppers" so good, big and cheap that they do not need to be peddled to be sold. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallion yourself. Take no "gold brick stallion salesman's word." Iams has "the goods" you read about. His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams makes competitors "holler." He is knocking "high prices out" of Xmas tree, Iams saws weds, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He takes every statement good. Georgie, dear, buy a stallion of Iams. His \$1,500 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from his own buyers, salesmen or interpreters, has not two to ten men as partners to divide profits with. Iams guarantees to sell a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,500 than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000 by silk salesmen, or pay you \$500 for your trouble, you the judge. Iams pays horse freight and buyer's fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye-opener and greatest horse catalogue on earth.

References—St. Paul State bank and Citizen's National bank.

ST. PAUL, NEB.**J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.**

(Successor to J. W. & J. C. Robison)

Breeder of Percheron Horses**FRANK WASSON, Importer and Breeder of Percheron and Shire Horses**

Stallions of age and quality to suit any buyer that wants a good money maker. Prices right and terms easy. Write for particulars today or come and look them over.

FRANK WASSON, Clearwater, Kansas



Just returned home with a grand lot of European stallions—Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach. In all of our 21 years importing we have never landed a better lot; big, strong, massive, fellows, heavy bone, good actors and sound as gold dollars; ages 2, 3, and 4 years old. As to prices, there is no concern in the United States can sell an honest, all sound and all right stallion for less money than we can. Come and see us and examine our stallions.

When you arrive in Lincoln, take the State Farm or Interurban street car. Inquire for Sullivan's barns. If impossible to come at once, write us for further information concerning our stallions.

THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY,
A. L. SULLIVAN, Mgr. LINCOLN, NEB.

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If you want to put a little money where it is absolutely safe and will yield from 20 to 25 per cent per annum, write for full particulars to

Geo. S. Murray, Formerly Professor Commerce, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas

TORTURING Backache!



(From the Chicago Inter Ocean of December 7)

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist,
Discovers Remarkable Remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the University City of New York and the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York City, but now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very simple, quick-acting formula which has already been approved by the best doctors.

Last night Dr. Lynott read a paper on the treatment of kidney troubles that proved a revelation to those present. Dr. Lynott was highly praised for his deeply interesting paper, but is liable to criticism for allowing his new treatment to be advertised, especially as he was advertising a free treatment on an introductory offer.

Dr. Lynott, however, explained that this free treatment offer was not so much for patients in the big cities as for the people in villages and country districts who had access only to country doctors. Many of these country doctors, Dr. Lynott explained, were not posted on up-to-date methods of cure, and in fact were jealous of the more educated physicians in cities; so to make quick work of introducing the treatment that the BEST doctors must recognize as the proper remedy for kidney trouble, he had decided to offer it free for the time being to people in the country. Dr. Lynott said that the free treatments would not be continued indefinitely.

That racking pain, those awful twists of the muscles, that sharp digging soreness—digging right through the bones and flesh—all day long—half the night long—pain and misery unbearable—

Then Suddenly--

such a relief, the back becomes straight and eased, the internal pains cease, the bones quit aching, the muscles stop twitching—health, strength, freedom from all torture—as if by magic.

That is what can and will be done for you, if YOU will only take the time and trouble to read this free offer carefully. It is YOUR loss if you do not get the free treatment—it is your own self you must blame if your torturing, twisting, digging pains do not cease. Now don't think that this is only an ordinary advertisement—it is a high grade scientific offer—a real free offer—especially for the readers of this paper, and I do not want you to neglect this illness of yours one minute. I want you to get the free treatment and the free book, fully explaining your real illness. For, in the first place, you must understand that those internal pains and aches (a backache that comes from an ordinary twist or exposure and lasts only a few hours is not meant by this, but the chronic aches and pains are due to

Kidney Trouble

Either Kidney Trouble itself, or Bladder Trouble, or Uric Acid leading to Rheumatism. All these diseases go back to the kidneys, and show themselves by internal pains, pains inside and by a racking of the back.

Free Treatment!

The Free Treatment

If you answer this advertisement the first time you see it and send your name. An introductory offer for those who really want to get well and who, when cured, will not hesitate to tell their friends. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.



DOCTOR
T. FRANK
LYNOTT,

whose picture appears here, will personally take charge of your case. He will give your case his personal attention, for he wants to take your case as an example for others. He wants to prove by you that his wonderful treatment is positively efficacious. You may have heard of Dr. Lynott's high standing in the profession and especially of his deep knowledge of urinary diseases (Dr. Lynott received a special diploma for study of urinary diseases from New York University) so the editor of this paper considers himself fortunate in having been able to offer Dr. Lynott's services absolutely free to the readers of this paper. Fill out and mail this certificate to-day.

Now we positively know that Dr. Lynott has THE remedy for kidney trouble that will do the work. This remedy—for the sake of humanity—ought to be introduced AT ONCE into every community in the United States. The easiest way to introduce it would be to establish one cure quickly, showing relief is instantaneous, how the cure is CERTAIN. So, a free treatment will be given to one person in each town. Just send your own name and address—that is all—and the free treatment will be promptly forwarded to you, also the free book explaining about backaches and all other symptoms of kidney trouble. Now remember that you are under no obligations—all you have to do is to send your name and YOU will get the free treatment. Then, after the treatment has helped you so much, you will, of course, be glad to tell all your friends about it—you are under no obligations to do so, but we know you will be glad to do it anyway. You would be grateful to us for the treatment and cure even if we had charged you half of a year's salary—it would be worth that much to you surely—but the treatment is absolutely free, prepaid. This is, of course, strictly an introductory offer—so be the first in your town to write. If you are suffering with any symptoms of kidney trouble or if any member of your family is so afflicted, sign and mail the free trial certificate.

Any sick person who fails to write at once for this absolutely free treatment has no right to complain longer of illness. If you are seeking a cure, answer this liberal offer.

Here is a Table of the Symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

Read Over These Symptoms

See Which of the Symptoms are Yours

It is important to state in your reply to Dr. Lynott what your symptoms are. Just as soon as the doctors receives your reply, either in a letter or on the free certificate shown below, he will send you the free treatment. Now do not miss this opportunity. Just imagine how you will feel as soon as you get the treatment. You must feel relief at once. So do not delay, but write a letter today stating what the symptoms are. Send this certificate at once to Dr. Lynott, Pontiac Building, Chicago.

- 1—Pain in the back.
- 2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
- 3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
- 4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
- 5—Prostatic trouble.
- 6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
- 7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
- 8—Constipation or liver trouble.
- 9—Pain and soreness under right ribs.
- 10—Swelling in any part of the body.
- 11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
- 12—Pain in the hip joint.
- 13—Pain in the neck or head.
- 14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
- 15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
- 16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
- 17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
- 18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

This Certificate

Is Good for the Free Treatment
if you write at once and send your name.

Send No Money

and remember that you are under no obligations whatever in sending your name and address. But when you do send your name and address we are under obligations to send you the free treatment as promised, and then of course, as soon as you see the wonderful quick relief this free treatment gives you, you will be glad to recommend the treatment to your friends, who ought not to object to paying for the treatment, when the worth of this wonderful treatment (sent free to you) has already been proved in your case. So, if you are wise, you will not delay, but will write at once for this wonderful free treatment. Write to

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT,
1880 Pontiac Building, Chicago, Ill.

Free Treatment Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

What is Your Address?.....

What Symptoms have you?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all.

What is Your Age?..... Married?.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. The FREE treatment will then be sent at once, prepaid. It will be up to you to say whether you want to recommend it, and you are under no obligations whatever. Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and mail to

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 1880 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago

LAST CALL!



**WICHITA,
KANSAS**

Wed., March 25

**IN FAIR GROUNDS HEATED
SALE PAVILION**

AUCTION

of Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle,

From the oldest herd in the United States, embracing a large and splendid collection of females of the more popular families and including also 15 FASHIONABLY BRED YOUNG BULLS, consigned by Anderson & Findlay, who imported the first breeding herd of Angus cattle to the United States in 1878, and who have continually added since then from the cream of the best herds in Scotland through their personal representative abroad. Some choice bulls also included from the well-known herd of F. E. Shackelford.

For catalogues apply at once to

D. R. MILLS, Sale Mgr., Des Moines, Ia.

**PUBLIC SALE, At Fair Grounds, Topeka
TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1908.**

**38—Registered A. R. O. and High Grade
Dairy Cows and Heifers, Holsteins, Jerseys,
Shorthorns, 2 Holstein Bulls, 2 Jersey Bulls—38**

**10—Registered and High Grade Saddle and
Harness Horses, Mares and Fillies—10**



Grand Superior 1607.

Montrose—Black Squirrel Stallion. Send for description and pedigree.

Two young cows in this sale have average daily OFFICIAL RECORDS as follows: 2 years old, 4.884 gals. milk, 1.502 lbs. butter; 3-year-old, 8.589 gals. milk, 2.507 lbs. butter. Full age A. R. O. cows have still

better records. Others equally good not yet officially tested.

**TERMS—Cash, or acceptable
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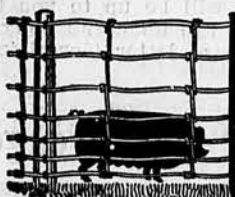
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for the stock raiser and farmer through its use, than the stock itself will, without it. It costs more money to feed lice than it does to kill them, and Hygeno will not only destroy but prevent the diseases that come from lousy stock. Chickens lay more eggs and hogs put on more fat when Hygeno is used freely. All this means more money from hens and hogs at an expense so small—less than a cent a gallon when diluted—that the successful farmers and stock raisers all over the country agree they can't afford to be without it. Try it yourself. Be convinced. Ask your dealer. If he doesn't keep Hygeno send us his name and we will send you a sample large enough to prove all that we claim for it—with Health Book, Free.

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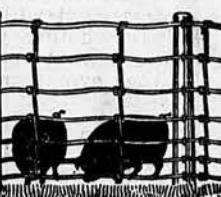
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Strongest, most practical, most durable—every horizontal bar is double strength, high carbon, spring steel wire—cross bars are wrapped three times around every horizontal bar—the last overlaps the other two and forms a positive, secure knot. Page Hog Fence is economical—few posts, few staples and no bottom boards. Write for catalog and folder before you buy a fence, and ask about our hog fence anchors. Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 7811, Adrian, Mich.



THE MONARCH CREAM SEPARATOR STANDS WITHOUT A PEER.



Built in the best possible manner, out of the best material obtainable and under the direct supervision of America's greatest Separator builder. Built on new and practical lines, embodying the latest improvements and inventions in Cream Separator construction. It's a shining example of what superior skill and experience can produce. It's the personification of simplicity, insuring durability and light running. Why accept a substitute when the best can be secured? Manufactured in four sizes 300 to 600 lb. capacity per hour.

**Here is What a Few of the Monarch Users
Think of Their Machines.**

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I believe that this is the best machine I have seen. It is so handy to clean and take apart.—Z. TURIN.

Newman Grove, Nebr., 12-23-'07.
Gentlemen:—The Monarch Cream Separator that I ordered of you fills the bill—is light running, close skimming and easy to clean. Am well pleased with it.—W. V. COLLINGWOOD.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territories. Write today for terms and catalog. Address:

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**100 Choice
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HIGH CLASS



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This is strictly a Breeders' Sale of Breeding Cattle, and from the very herds you would like to select a Herd-Header. Here you can have your choice in modern, up-to-date type of Herefords in the blood lines of **Auxiliary 4th, March On 6th, Columbus, Imp. Majestic, Imp. Weston Stamp, Imp. Pluto and Hesleds.**

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Remember the date. Come to this sale, visit with the best breeders of the country, thereby broadening your ideas and help yourself and your favorite breed by taking home some of the big bargains. We do not expect high prices.

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