

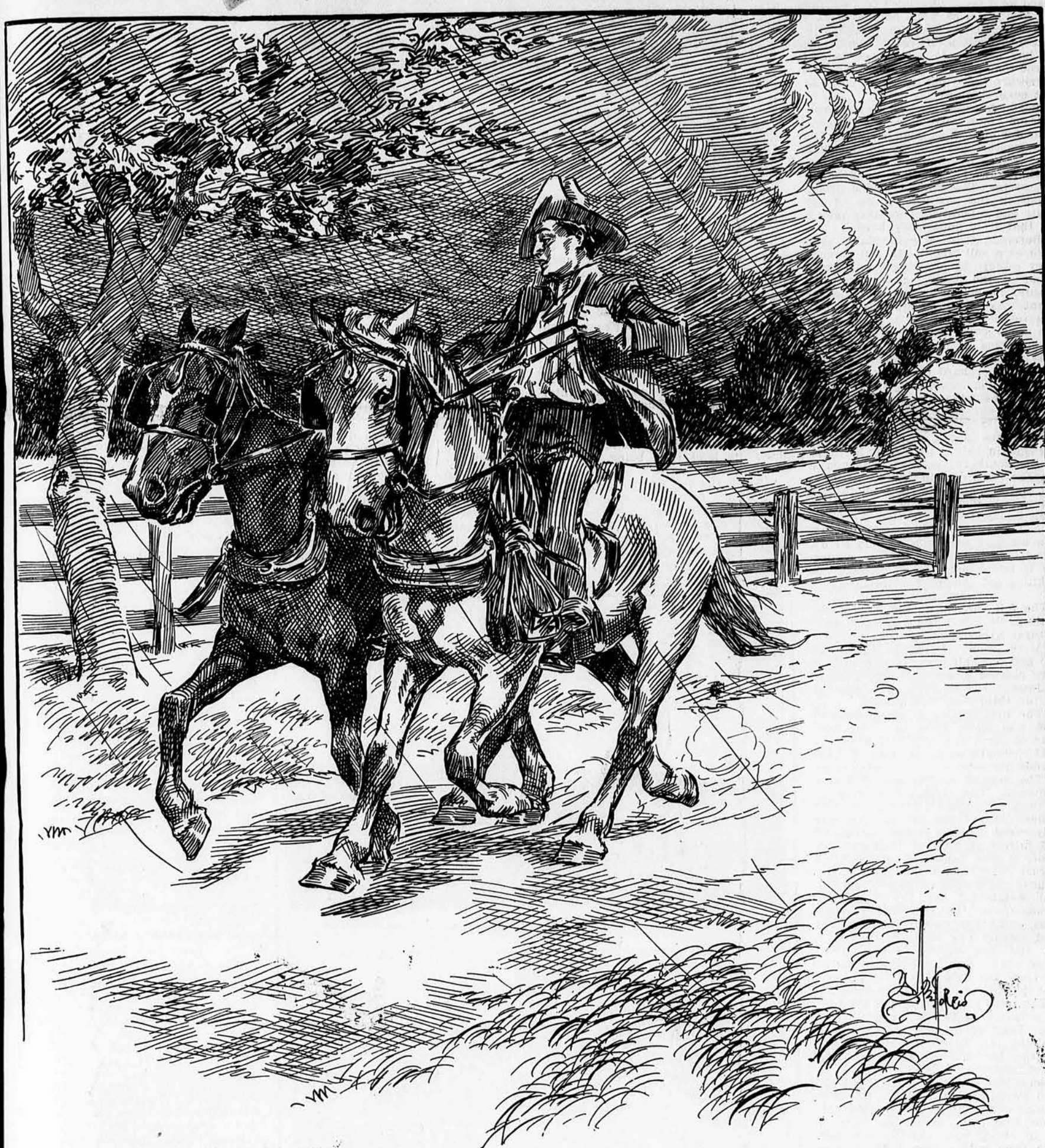
# KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED  
**FARMERS ADVOCATE**

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Getting Home Before the Storm.



# BERMUDA GRASS

By A. M. TENEYCK,

Professor of Agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Bermuda grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*) is a creeping perennial. The creeping stems produce nodes or joints at intervals and each node is capable of producing a new plant. These stems extend laterally, sometimes twelve to fifteen feet, in a single season, and the joints take root as they come in contact with the earth. From the underground creeping stems arise numerous leafy branches four to ten inches in height, and this is the part that is cut for hay, furnishing usually a light yield at a single cutting but the hay is very nutritious and of good quality because of the large percentage of leaves. The grass may be cut for hay several times in the season. Usually the yield of hay would be very light on soil of ordinary fertility, but if heavily fertilized the grass grows much more rapidly and more rank. In one report when nitrate of soda was used as a fertilizer yields of two tons of hay per acre were harvested at a single cutting. On ordinary land without fertilization, however, the yields of hay usually do not exceed two or three tons per acre in the season, and to secure this yield the grass must be cut several times.

Bermuda grass has always been considered more valuable for pasture than for hay. It is unquestionably the best pasture grass in the South, but it is a warm weather grass and is not perhaps in the southern counties of the state. The grass is being grown some in the eastern portion of the state and several farmers have reported that it is apparently hardy.

Bermuda grass is particularly valuable as a soil binder, since it spreads very rapidly by creeping stems which root at the joints, producing new plants, hence, often a single grass plant may cover as much as twenty square feet of soil in a year, where the grass grows thriftily. Where Bermuda grass is hardy and grows well it is a difficult plant to eradicate from the lawn, orchard or cultivated field. But this tenacious quality makes it especially valuable for pasture and it is really not an impossible grass to eradicate in cultivated ground. Bermuda grass is not hardy enough for growing in this state except perhaps in the southern counties and then it may be destroyed in winter by plowing and dragging the roots out with a harrow. In fact the difficulty has been even in Southern Kansas to keep the grass from winter killing. At this station we have not found it fully hardy, though we have succeeded in wintering it two winters in succession, but it killed out the third winter.

#### FOR HAY.

The following is quoted from Press Bulletin No. 137 of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station:

"More About Bermuda Hay—The two and one-half acres of upland that were planted to hardy Bermuda grass on June 29 and 30, 1903, have been cut for the third time this season.

"The first cutting in the season of 1906 was made June 12. The total yield of cured hay from this field was 13,145 pounds, or at the rate of 5,658 pounds per acre.

"The second cutting for 1906 was August 2. The rainfall from June 12 to time of second cutting was 6.53 inches. Before the second crop was fully cured it began raining again and 5.36 inches of water fell on the hay before it was hauled in and weighed August 15. This, through bleaching, reduced the weight materially, but the final weight of dry hay was 7,275 pounds from the two and one-half acres, or 2,910 pounds to the acre. The third cutting was made September 8, and the hay cured without being rained upon. The total yield of cured hay from the field was 7,840 pounds, or at the rate of 3,136 pounds per acre.

"The total yield of hay per acre for the season was 11,704 pounds of 5.08 tons. Land of the very same nature adjoining this field does not produce over one half ton per acre of prairie hay of inferior quality.

"Bermuda hay contains twice as much digestible nutrients as the best of prairie hay, it is much more palatable, free from stems and weeds, and in every way superior to hay made from wild grasses. It is time farmers were beginning to wake up to the possibilities of this remarkable grass, not only as a pasturing grass but also as a hay crop."

#### SEEDING.

The usual method for starting Ber-



Bermuda Grass, showing seed heads 18 inches high and runner. (Courtesy Oklahoma Farm Journal.)

muda grass is to plant portions of the roots of the plant. The following methods of planting are described by Prof. Thos. Shaw in his book on "Grasses:"

"(1) Portions of the sod are obtained and are cut into pieces about two inches square with a sharp spade or corn knife. Shallow furrows are made both ways in well prepared land and the pieces of sod carried in baskets or otherwise placed in the inter-sections of these. The top side of the sod is kept upward. Sometimes the earth is adjusted to the pieces with a hoe or they are covered lightly with a plow, the land then being smoothed with the harrow.

"(2) In the fall while breaking the land with a turning plow, drop small pieces of sod in every furrow behind the plow one or two feet distant, the next furrow slice being made to cover these. Then sow rye on the land and in the spring graze down by cattle to

aid in removing the shade from the crop and to firm the land. Horses and sheep should not be thus grazed while the grass is setting, as they bite off many of the creeping stems and thus interfere with the spread of the grass.

"(3) In the light furrows made between the rows of corn when ready to be laid by, drop small pieces of the sod one to two feet apart and cover with a small harrow or plank leveller, such as one may run between the rows of corn.

"(4) The plants are dug up and shaken free from earth and run through a cutting box, the aim being not to make the lengths short, and these are scattered over well-prepared land and covered with the harrow, followed or preceded by the roller as may be advisable under the circumstances. It has been recommended to sow thus with oats, but there is the objection that the shade from the oats

will hinder the growth. If the oats are cut for hay, however, the injury thus resulting may not be any more than from weeds growing amid the plants."

"When the roots cannot be very easily obtained it is often advisable to sow seed on a small area in order to get a stand of plants to be used as cuttings for future plantings. Sow the seed rather late in the spring after the ground is warm, choosing a time when the soil is moist, taking care to prepare a good seed-bed before sowing. It is recommended to sow seed broadcast and cover with a rake, although if the soil is finely pulverized and level, the seed may be covered with a light harrow. Use about three to five pounds of seed per acre. It is advisable to test the germination of the seed since Bermuda grass seed is apt to be very deficient in vitality. The young plants from the seed grow very slowly and it will be necessary to keep weeds out in order that the grass may not be smothered.

"Bermuda grass seed can be purchased from almost any reputable seed-house. Usually the price is very high, ranging from 50 cents to \$1 per pound."

#### Hog Cholera Test at Kansas City Stock Yards.

Under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. W. B. Wiles of the Iowa Agricultural College, assisted by Dr. Charles P. Sneed of Kansas City, Kansas, have begun some of the most important experiments that have been undertaken in recent years. These experiments are being made at the Kansas City stock yards and have for their object the immunization of hogs from cholera by serum vaccination.

For the purposes of this experiment 35 Poland China pigs were selected which were in the pink of condition and which weighed about 65 pounds each. Into the flanks of the four was injected blood that had been taken from hogs dying of cholera. Next twenty-two of the pigs were driven into the pen, and one by one they were made immune from cholera by injections of immunizing serum into their flanks. The nine hogs that remained out of the bun of thirty-five were then carefully tagged.

After the treatment process the thirty-five pigs were placed in one pen, far removed from the hogs that are sent to market, and there they are to remain until the test is completed. And this is what is expected to result if the test proves the success the government officials anticipate:

The four pigs that were inoculated with the cholera blood will, by all laws of chance, die. They also will communicate the cholera to the nine that were given no treatment, and these will be made sick and most, if not all will die. But the twenty-two pigs that were immunized with the serum will not "take" the cholera, but will live and grow fat.

Dr. Niles said that the serum treatment was not a new thing. It has been used in tests for many years and recent tests had shown it to be successful, as the Department of Agriculture had published in its bulletins and reports.

"I think it has been demonstrated by these bulletins that cholera prevention by the serum treatment is no longer experimental, but that it is a settled fact, as much so as the treatment of diphtheria by anti-toxine."

"Circular Number Twenty Three," while the bearer of a significant number, is one of the most important and valuable that has been issued by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It contains a list of the names of the shareholders, the by-laws, the report of proceedings of the meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago on December 2, reports of officers, classification and premiums for Shorthorns at the National shows at Hamline, Kansas City and Chicago, public sales to be held by the Association in 1909, an article on the dual purpose cow and the picture and record of the wonderful cow Lula owned by the Missouri Experiment Station. Sec. John W. Groves has his office at 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, where he may be addressed.



Walnut Grove Farm—Percheron Mares at Work in a Tile Drained Corn Field.

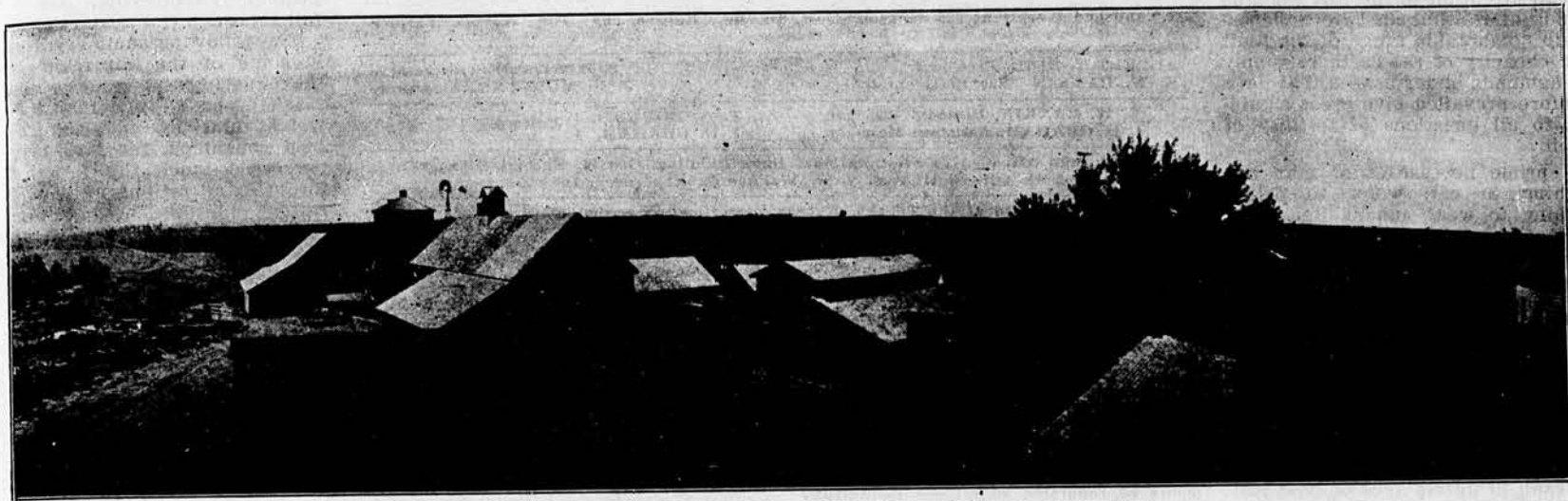


Walnut Grove Farm—Group of Shorthorn Cattle.



# WALNUT GROVE FARM

*An Object Lesson in Kansas Agriculture.---By I. D. Graham.*



Walnut Grove Farm—A Glimpse of Some of the Farm Buildings and the Silo.

In America the foundation of every man's business rests primarily upon the cultivation of the soil. We have wasted much of our natural resources. Our forests are greatly depleted, our mines are being rapidly exhausted. Soon agriculture and our manufactures will be our chief support.

The most important material problem confronting the American people today, is the permanent maintenance of profitable systems of agriculture. The discovery and adoption of a system of farming which will restore our soils to their virgin fertility and maintain a high productive capacity are the only things that will produce a cheap and profitable food supply for our rapidly growing population; hold the balance of international trade in our favor, and insure agricultural supremacy for America. It is upon these things that the success of your business and mine will depend.

Already are the boundless wheat fields of Kansas showing the evil effects of continuous cropping. Already are our widespread corn fields suffering from soil robbery and Kansas is but a young state. All over the Union are farms that are seriously worn in a generation, and exhausted and worthless in a century.

America has been an exporter of food stuffs solely because of her boundless area of virgin soil. This is now occupied and much of it exhausted, and still her population grows enormously. We have been farming by the mile. We must now farm by the acre.

Occasionally one lights upon a farm whose owner has had some idea of his duty to himself, his neighbor, and to posterity. Who has realized, before it was too late, that his farm must be fed if it would work for him. Who knew that when he sold a load of wheat or corn he disposed of just that much of his farm and thus wasted his capital. There are such farms scattered about here and there but they are all too few, and when one is found it is at once a revelation and an object lesson. A revelation in that it shows what simple means are necessary to secure such valuable and lasting results and an object lesson in methods of accomplishment.

Such is Walnut Grove Farm belonging to M. A. Low.

Located immediately adjacent to

the city of Horton, Kan., with a market and shipping point within easy access, and with every acre capable of cultivation, Walnut Grove Farm is most favorably situated for any kind of farming operation. The land is gently rolling in part, though a portion of its 300 acres is first bottom. It is equipped with eleven farm buildings of ample size and convenience, besides the farm residence, the large silo and an animal hospital. It is fenced and cross fenced with permanent woven wire fences. Abundant living water is piped to the house, barns, and feed lots where it is delivered under tank or windmill pressure. A small branch of the Delaware river runs through the place and on its banks is an abundant supply of timber most of which is black walnut

thousand other farms. Walnut Grove farm differs from other farms and the difference lies in the way it has been handled and in the fertile condition which it has attained.

Less than a quarter of a century ago the present owner found this farm in a bad state. Included within its boundaries is the site of the old Kickapoo mission, a large part of which was worn out and covered with cockleburrs. Now this site, which is the summit of one of its low hills, is covered with the most luxuriant growth of blue-grass the writer ever saw in Kansas or anywhere else. Adjacent is a field of alfalfa of the finest. Beyond was timothy that stood breast high with which was growing knee-high Alsike clover and the two covered the ground with the densest growth we

writer ever saw; and therein lies the wonder. It is richer and in better condition today than when its first sod was turned.

A majority of the farms of the eastern states, and too many of those of the West, are not making money; their owners are barely getting a living, and that by using up the farms. Walnut Grove Farm has always been a money-maker, and it is more so today than ever before.

How was it done? In the answer is the revelation, it is so simple. Crop rotation and manure. That's all.

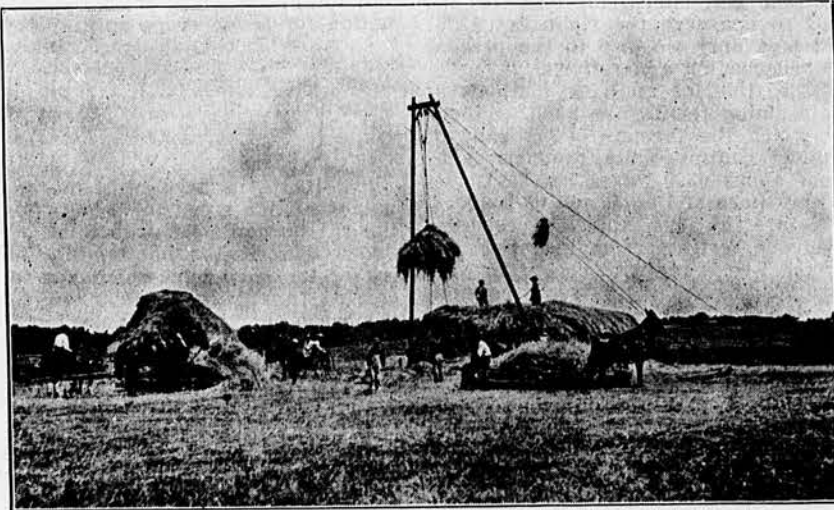
In past years Walnut Grove Farm has been the home of many light harness horses which were not unknown to fame. It was the home of a choice herd of Shorthorns. It is now the home of Percherons and Jerseys, all of which have contributed to the fertility of the soil from which they received their sustenance.

Manure from the barns is not allowed to lie in the sun and rain and bleach out its valuable qualities. It is distributed with a manure spreader over the fields and pastures each day that its entire substance may become a part of the soil which it rejuvenates. It has not been found necessary to inoculate the soil to produce alfalfa; manure applied freely and frequently insures a rank growth.

And all this has not cost much more labor than the average farmer applies on his farm. It has cost brains and method and good horse sense, but it has been worth the cost.

The plan is, after all, very simple. It consists in putting back on the land every year as much of the elements of fertility as are taken off, and of making an everlasting war on weeds; not only on those in cultivated fields, but on those in pasture and meadow, as well.

It does not pay to keep scrub stock. It costs no more to keep pure bred fowls than common stock, but the profit is much greater. Now is a good time to get a start in pure bred poultry, for fanciers are making reduced prices on their fowls, as they are in need of room for the growing stock. Sell off all the scrub fowls and start in right with pure bred chickens that you will be proud to see on your farm.



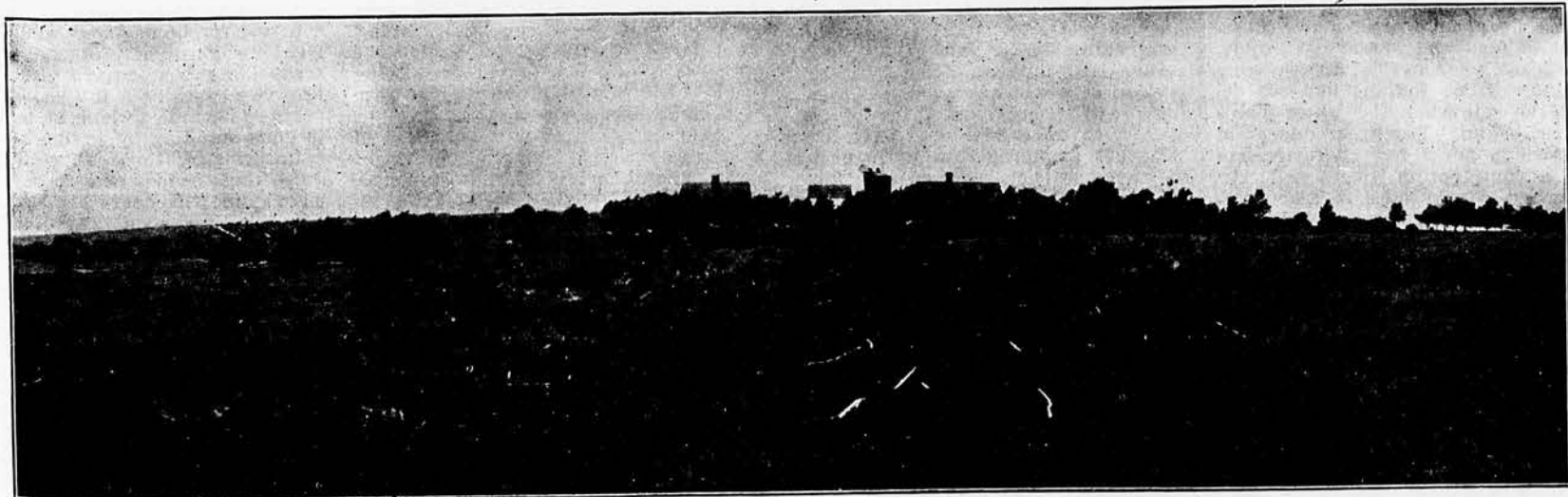
Walnut Grove Farm—Making Hay on Tile Drained Bottom Land.

which will be immensely valuable in time. The underbrush has been cleared out and replaced by a luxuriant growth of blue-grass which gives it a park like appearance. The bottom land on the place is thoroughly tile drained, and clears itself of surplus water within a few hours. There are more than thirty thousand feet of drain tile in place and the results from its use are wonderful.

A brief catalog of some special features of Walnut Grove Farm may contain items which would apply to a

ever saw. A little further stood the cocks of the first crop of alfalfa, so close together that the buggy could not pass between without touching them. At the time of my visit the corn was young but showed that dark green color and thrifty condition which meant big ears and plenty of them.

Everywhere was the most luxuriant growth of the most varied crops, and nowhere were weeds. Walnut Grove Farm is the best cultivated, the most productive, and the cleanest farm the



Walnut Grove Farm—Site of the Old Kickapoo Mission. Once a Forest of Cockleburs, Now a Magnificent Growth of Blue-grass.





# KANSAS FARMER

## EDITORIAL



### CONSERVE THE SOIL.

The increasing frequency and earnestness with which thoughtful persons call attention to the fact that the demands of the human race are coming into computable range of the limit of the capacity of the earth to supply these demands under usages that have heretofore prevailed give great significance to all questions of fertility of the soil.

The prime necessities of man are something to eat, water to drink, something to wear and shelter. For two of these all mankind depends upon the farmer and the productive power of his fields. If this productive power is stationary the situation is one of increasing gravity; if it is declining without remedy, calamity seems only a matter of time; if it may be augmented to meet growing demands the outlook for the future is pleasing.

The soil as man found it at his advent upon the earth was the accumulated result of untold ages of heat and cold, of water, and the cycles of vegetation and animal existence upon what is believed to have been, "in the beginning," a barren sphere. That the sunshine, the rain and the frost could change the hard rock to gravel and to sand, the sand to silt and the silt to clay is fortunate for vegetation. That vegetation could grow on the soil as the elements left it, could contribute its substance to the soil and grow again is fortunate for animals. That both plants and animals lived and died and gave their bodies to the soil cooperating with the heat and the cold, the rain and the wind in forming fertile soils is fortunate for man.

When men were few, when commerce was unknown, little of the produce of the earth was removed from the place where it grew. Wild men and hunters did not export fertility and the accumulated richness of the soil was augmented much as under occupation by wild animals.

What the ancient dense populations did to conserve the richness of the soil, is little known. When Babylonia was designated as the "Land of Kings," the plains of Shinar were fertile. Modern research indicates this region as first in advancement in the very ancient world. The productivity of the soil must have been maintained for several thousand years. Its fertility was the wonder of its compeers. It is now a cheerless waste. Some months in the year the country is partially covered with marshes, while the remaining portion is a desolate plain.

Possibly the blight of misgovernment has been a factor in the depletion of the soil, but should the rejuvenated Turkish empire seek to establish the supremacy of the ancient Chaldea the obstacle of a depleted and barren soil would be hard to overcome.

Migrations westward from the cradle of the race resulted in dense populations in what had once been the wilds of Europe. Before the advent of commerce comparatively little of the fertility was carried from these countries. As commerce has become more prevalent one of its incidents has been to carry elements of fertility from newer lands to those of Europe. While these have been largely wasted, portions at least have found their way to the soil. Then, too, the farmers of Europe have long had more or less strongly the conviction that the soil must be fed. This has been greatly reinforced by every year's experience. Green manuring and the compost heap have done much to enable it to feed and clothe her people.

The case of America differs from the others. The Indians had not depleted the soil when the white man's conquest began. The great migration which began but a few centuries ago found a continent of virgin soil, virgin timber—virgin natural resources. What mattered it if the first fields appropriated were robbed of their fertility? Were there not unnumbered acres on whose surface white man's foot had never pressed? As the great region west of the Alleghany was reached, and brought into cultivation its productiveness attracted the husbandman from the Atlantic Coast settlements. If they abandoned partly worn fields, it was to find newer and better than the old had ever been. Surplus products of the new country

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crept over the mountains in droves of cattle and hogs.

The advent of the canal and the railroad made possible at once the peopling of regions far interior and the transportation of these crops to the seaboard. These carried in people and carried out elements of fertility. Much of the latter went to Europe. This exportation of the accumulated riches of the ages, the fertility of the virgin soil, has but just passed its maximum.

Coincident with this situation we begin to realize that soon we shall need all that our lands can produce and that to conserve the richness of our soil is a duty we owe to the present and succeeding generations.

It is time for applying methods of maintaining fertility as good as those by which the farmers of the land of Shinar continued its productiveness from about 6500 years before Christ to the times of Daniel and of Ezra.

Nature by her unaided processes produced fertility from barren beginnings. She is ready to cooperate with man in developing this resource lending the aid of heat and cold, water and plant growth. She has stored in some parts of the earth great deposits in mineral elements of fertility that are subject to depletion in cropping the average soil. But it is time that men everywhere should study the conservation of fertility and cooperate with her slow but ever active methods of developing it.

### CROP-MOVING MONEY.

The Wall Street Journal states that the carrying crops from the time of maturity and harvest, when the elements of producing cost are included, through the period of distribution until another harvest, is one of the main burdens upon the monetary system of the country. On account of higher prices or larger yields, much more money will be needed this year than a year ago.

We are within a few weeks of the time when Eastern money usually begins to move Westward to meet the incoming tide of grain for first distribution. The new crop of wheat for December, for instance, is quoted at 11½ cents a bushel more than that of a year ago. To handle the 700,000,000 bushels of wheat at so much higher a price will mean an addition of \$80,500,000 to do the work. That is to say, that amount of values in excess of what has been required at a lower price will be locked up in holding and handling the wheat crop in the form of cash or credit.

The present price of corn for December is about 5 cents a bushel lower than that of last year. But the estimated yield is so much larger that the amount of value represented in a crop of 3,250,000,000 bushels is approximately \$200,000,000 more than was represented in last year's crop. The oats crop at latest estimates will be 256,000,000 bushels larger than last year, while December quotations are

about the same as a year ago. The difference in the prices of barley, rye and flax will easily add \$50,000,000 more to the increase in the amount of capital needed to finance their distribution. Cotton prices have reached a level at which a difference of \$10 a bale will easily be required to finance a crop of 12,000,000 bales. Making allowance for the larger crop of 1908, the amount of money involved in the two different crops would still be \$63,000,000 larger for a 12,000,000-bale crop this year at 11 cents a pound.

Summarizing these results we have the following items of increased valuation for seven crops only:

	Increased value.
Wheat .....	\$ 80,500,000
Corn .....	200,000,000
Oats .....	102,000,000
Rye, barley and flax.....	50,000,000
Cotton .....	62,000,000
Total seven crops .....	\$495,000,000

This takes no account of the higher values of live stock for whose financing the burden falls upon the autumn and winter months, nor for the financing of the wool clip which has to be carried from May to May, nor of the various other yields which when they move from first hands absorb money with great rapidity. It is probably not overestimating to say that a clear billion of dollars more will be involved in financing this crop year, taking the country as a whole, than in that of 1908-09.

### KINDS OF FEED, BREEDS OF HOGS.

In an extended and well planned series of experiments in feeding hogs, R. R. Dinwiddie and A. K. Short of the Arkansas Experiment Station sought answers to several questions of great practical importance. A comparison was instituted of the capacity of the lard type and the bacon type in the utilization of wide and narrow rations.

In these experimentations the lard type was represented by Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey and O. I. C., the bacon type by Yorkshire and Tamworth.

The rations used were designated as "narrow," containing an unusually large proportion of protein; "wide," containing relatively small amounts of protein; and "medium," containing such proportion of protein as to form a "balanced ration."

The narrow ration was composed of 9 parts by weight of corn chops, 4 of bran, 2 of blood meal, 1 of tankage. Nutritive ratio 1:3.

The wide ration was composed of 4 parts of corn chops, 1 of bran. Nutritive ratio 1:8.1.

The medium ration was composed of 1 part corn chops, 1 part wheat middlings, 2 parts bran. Nutritive ratio 1:5.

The experiments were continued through six periods of three weeks to each period or a total of 126 days. Careful records were kept of each period. Too much space would be required to print the details of the ex-

periments here. Those who desire to enter into these should write to the Director of the Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark., for the full report.

The following summary states briefly some of the important results of the experiments:

1. Measured by actual increase in weight and by increase relative to feed consumed, the lard type of hog possesses much the larger capacity for utilizing rations of wide nutritive ratio.

2. By the same standard, the bacon hogs showed slightly greater capacity for digesting narrow or proteid rations.

3. Measured by increase in weight for feed consumed, the wide ration having a nutritive ratio of 1:8.1, proved four-fifths as efficient as the narrow ration, having a nutritive ratio of 1:3, in the case of the lard type of hogs, and three-fifths as efficient for the bacon type.

4. In both types of hogs the largest increase in weight relative to feed consumed and apparently the fattest hogs results from feeding the more nitrogenous ration, that is the ration containing the largest proportion of protein.

5. Of all the breeds, the Tamworth proved to be least adapted for growth on an exclusive corn ration.

### THE RIGHT TO TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

A has charge of a farmers' telephone central. Owing to a quarrel which A had with B entirely foreign to telephone matters, A refuses to switch B or any member of his household. On the morning of July 26 B's wife was taken seriously ill. A refused to call B's family physician who resides in a town twelve miles away. B then went to a near neighbor's phone and A refused to answer him. B had to drive five miles before he could get into communication with the doctor.

The telephone company is a mutual to which B belongs. It is loosely organized. Members think the company can do nothing.

Is there any law to punish A for his course in the matter?—Subscriber.

There is no statute in Kansas requiring a central telephone operator to connect a subscriber. But, if B's dues are paid so that he is in good standing, the Common Law is applicable to his case.

If the company is a corporation of which A is an employee, B may sue the company and obtain judgment for all damages suffered. The cost to which he was put in calling the physician, B's mental suffering, the suffering of his wife and impairment of her health caused by the refusal of A to serve B as faithfully as if there had been no quarrel are items for which B may recover by a suit for damages against the company. It is in this case the business of the company to take proper measures to discipline its servant A.

If the company were a partnership of which A was an employee the proceeding would be essentially the same as against the corporation except that any partner would be individually liable for the entire judgment, provided the others were execution proof.

If A was operating a private exchange for the neighborhood the action would be against him individually.

In any of these cases in addition to the suit for damages B would have a right to an action of mandamus to compel the company in either of the first two cases or A in the last case to connect B's line so long as he remains in good standing by paying his dues.

In bringing these suits B will require the services of a local attorney. The suits will necessarily cost some money and a good deal of bitterness in the neighborhood. It will be better to settle the matter without going to law. It will be well to try the Bible method of reaching agreement. Can not a spirit of concord be introduced instead of the spirit of discord? If every neighbor will determine to do what is right, litigation will be unnecessary.

Send to KANSAS FARMER the names and addresses of all who are interested and we will mail to each a



August 7, 1909.

marked copy of this number. A settlement, good feeling, happiness, and prosperity will probably follow.

### THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Associations for the promotion of the science and art of breeding plants are of recent origin. Until a few years ago the various stock breeders' associations gave their attention largely to the commercial side of their business. But earnest men in many parts of the world have lately devoted much thought, research and labor to the problems of heredity in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms. They have learned at least enough to show them that a field of research and of great practical possibilities lies almost unexplored.

The organization which naturally and necessarily came into existence is known as the American Breeders' Association. At first it was the American Plant Breeders' Association, but realizing that the laws of heredity to be learned are the same for animals as for plants very soon resulted in generalization of the name and the membership so as to include all who are engaged in the investigation or the practice of breeding. The association is now almost universal in its scope. Its studies extend from heredity in the human race to embrace domestic and other animals, plants that produce crops and those of less present practical value, and on down the scale of living things.

So vast is the subject becoming that the association is composed of various divisions or committees, each devoting its labors to a section of the work.

The next meeting of the membership of about 2,000 is to be held at Omaha at the time of the great Corn Exposition of 1909. The fact that every species is amenable to improvement by breeding will be strikingly illustrated by the exhibition of the results from all parts of the country at the show.

### SOME RIGHTS OF THE ROAD.

There is great increase in the use of the highways by automobiles. The speed of these is so much greater than that of ordinary horses that they almost invariably pass the teams which they overtake. A question of the rights of the road is thus presented. It is well understood that the law requires that when conveyances going in opposite directions meet each is to give half of the road by turning to the right where this is practicable. When a swift vehicle overtakes a slower one it is proper for the slower vehicle to give opportunity to pass if this is practicable. Except as defined in the ordinances of some cities there is no law which states which side of the road must be given. In several cities the driver in the slow-moving conveyance is required to keep to the right hand side of the highway. It is proper for the automobile driver on overtaking a team to sound his horn. This should be received as a courteous notice of desire to pass and should have courteous attention. If the forward vehicle is heavily loaded or if the condition of the road is such as to make it inconvenient or dangerous to turn out the automobile driver should recognize the situation and act accordingly.

All vehicles have equal rights in the road. It is both diplomatic and right for drivers of automobiles and horses to respect these rights and to do it cheerfully. No driver should assume an overbearing attitude and cause unnecessary inconvenience to other users of the road because of having the power or even the legal right to do so.

### KANSAS TURKEY WHEAT.

Producers of the hard red wheat which is known in the markets as "Turkey Red," or "Dork Turkey," are gratified at the recent recognition of the merits of this excellent grain. When it first appeared on the markets millers were reluctant to buy it. The fact that it is hard was then against it. The flour it yields has not quite the shade of soft wheat flour. But bakers presently learned that it makes excellent bread and many loaves per sack, chemists found its nutritive values superior; millers adapted their machinery and their processes to the use of hard wheat; the margin between the prices of soft and hard wheat narrowed, finally disappeared, and again reappeared in favor of the hard wheat. The St. Louis market was the last to concede the

superiority of the hard wheat. Mills of that city supply a southern market whose customers demanded the dead whiteness of the soft wheat flour. But St. Louis has now recognized the superiority of the more nutritive hard wheat flour, and the St. Louis Daily Market Reporter of July 24 shows a difference of four cents a bushel in favor of "Kansas Turkey" wheat over all others.

### THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Some otherwise well informed people still entertain the notion that the Panama republic is somewhere in the southwest and that the canal zone is a public work that will perforate the isthmus for the greater benefit of nations other than our own. They do not realize that the Panama canal is on a direct with Buffalo, N. Y., and that ships carrying Trans-Mississippi products, if they sail from Galveston, travel directly east, and if from New Orleans the line of travel is southeast. The Panama canal is a highway in which the Trans-Mississippi states are more directly interested than almost any other sections of country, for it is here and also in the Latin American states that the greatest benefit will be bestowed. All this and other interesting matter connected with the zone will be displayed in illustrated lectures by government experts at the August session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, to be held in Denver. This city is the geographical center of the Trans-Mississippi states and it is here that the government proposes to do some missionary work, and if possible awaken the commercial mind of the western states to the tremendous possibilities that are shortly to be opened.

### WHO RAISED THE FIRST KANSAS ALFALFA.

The Hutchinson Times claims for J. P. Hall of Barber county the honor of being the first man to raise alfalfa in Kansas. This claim is based on the fact that Mr. Hall sowed a small plot to alfalfa in 1897 from the seed of which he raised several acres in 1880 and marketed some hay.

Mr. Hall was early but not soon enough.

The writer came to Kansas in 1876 and in 1878 moved to Chase county where he found an old and well known field of alfalfa on the Blackshere farm some miles above Elmdale. How old this alfalfa field was at that time we do not know but it was well known among farmers of that county and the elder Blackshere is credited with having laid the foundation of a substantiated fortune on it. Do any readers of Kansas Farmer know of an earlier cropping of this wonderful plant in Kansas?

Lake traffic figures for the month of June, as reported to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, indicate a considerable improvement in the business situation as compared with conditions prevailing a year ago. The domestic shipments from lake ports of leading classes of commodities totaled 10,179,633 net tons, compared with 7,427,616 net tons shipped during June, 1908, and 11,690,632 net tons shipped during June, 1907. The domestic shipments for the current season, to the end of June, 19,589,552 net tons show a total about 65 per cent in excess of the

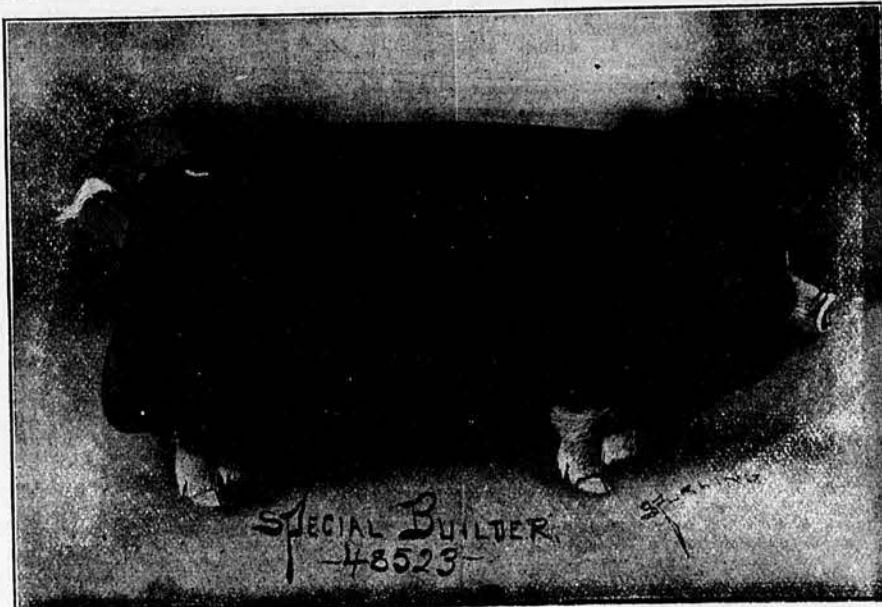
total domestic shipments for the corresponding period in 1908, though even this larger total falls much below the 1907 figures. The volume of movement for the current season may be said to stand half-way between the extraordinarily heavy movement during the earlier part of 1907 and the abnormally light movement which prevailed during the greater part of the 1908 season. This is particularly true of the iron-ore movement, which normally supplies about one-half of the entire lake tonnage of merchandise.

The entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are now employing the most rational of all methods for combatting perhaps exterminating injurious insects, namely promoting the prosperity and spread of their insect enemies. Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, recently visited France, Holland, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and England, and the results of the trip are already evidenced by the receipt at the parasite laboratory, Melrose Highlands, Mass., of a greatly increased amount of parasitized material, which is being handled at that point by expert assistants and will subsequently be liberated in woodlands ravaged by the gipsy and brown-tailed moths; whose destructiveness and rapid increase have alarmed the entire country.

There is only one place in all the world where products can be stored cheaply, and that is on the farm. But, by reason of the road conditions all over the country these products are rushed from farm to station, the railroad equipment is taxed to the limit, the grain is stored in expensive elevators and the farmer pays the bill in the cheapened price of grain and the expensive operations of hauling and shipping. If the farmer could be placed in possession of good roads over which he could haul his products any day in the year he would be independent. In addition, he would have all the comforts of city life, graded schools, daily mails, daily papers, quick transit—with none of their disagreeable features. Money spent on a permanent road is an investment, and never an expense.

The people of the civilized world are increasing their per capita consumption of wheat if the statisticians have made no mistake. Years ago the estimate was that each bread-eater required 4½ bushels per year. Now it is 5½ bushels. Less rye is used than formerly, probably less meat is consumed as prices advance. Potatoes have ruled high. The increasing numbers of wheat-eaters with their increasing demand for wheat bread have kept up with the world's increase in production and have even brought about a scarcity.

Prof. Geo. L. Clothier of the Mississippi State Agricultural College, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and, later, of Cornell University, is visiting Kansas friends and incidentally showing his 1,000 acre ranch in Marion county to his young wife. Professor Clothier is possessed of the energy and initiative necessary for success in his undertakings.



Special Builder, sired by Goodrich Special, has dam was Alert's Daughter by Prince Alert. His grand sire is Chief Perf. 2nd and his grand dam Cute Keep. Special Builder is a show dog in any company. He is owned by W. S. Hormel, Emporia, Kan.

## REAL ESTATE.

**GREENWOOD COUNTY LANDS.**  
160 acres improved; 45 acres in cultivation, about 25 acres of bottom; balance bluestem pasture; well watered; 11 miles from town, price \$25 per acre; send for list of bargains.

G. K. JACKSON LAND CO.,  
Enreka, Kansas.

**SPLENDID SMALL RANCH** in Greenwood county, 480 acres 6 miles Toronto, 100 acres good bottom land, 80 acres alfalfa, 35 acres meadow, balance in pastures well fenced and with living springs, 2 alfalfa hog pastures. Good 8 room house, large barn, granaries and sheds, all kinds of fruit, R. F. D. and phone; known as the best improved place in the country. For quick sale, \$28, half cash. Try me on exchanges. H. B. GILES, Emporia, Kan.

### RARE BARGAIN.

80 acres all good alfalfa, corn and wheat land, 70 acres in cultivation, 10 acres in pasture, mostly all bottom land that does not overflow. Located 3½ and 4½ miles from 2 good railroad towns in Sedwick county has good 3 room house, small barn, orchard, 2 good wells and grove. Price \$4,000. See this is only way to know its merits.

**THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO.,**  
137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

Clover, timothy, corn, oats, alfalfa, wheat, everything. Second Poor Man's Opportunity sold. Land is advancing. Get in! A third Poor Man's Opportunity, 160 acres, 5 room house, stable, 100 acres cultivation, \$3,300; 160 acres, very fine soil, alfalfa land, fair improvements, \$5,000; 100 acres, improved fine black soil, \$2,500; 320 acres, well improved, a snap at \$10,000. Our very best land, \$40 and \$50. Write for printed list.

**DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD,**  
Mound Valley, Kansas.

**PURCHASE A FINE FARM** of 640 acres in the Arkansas River valley, 2½ from a good town, and 12 miles from Hutchinson, Kan. This farm has a 6 roomed house, barn, sheds, well and windmill, fenced and cross fenced, 400 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture, 800 acres now in corn, one-third goes to purchaser. A bargain at \$24,000. 120 acres in Vernon county, Mo., improved, 80 acres in corn, one-third goes to purchaser. Price \$2,700.

**CHAS. PETERSON,**  
Hutchinson, Kansas.

### LOGAN CO. SNAP.

640 acres of good alfalfa land, well watered and corners with townsite of Russell Springs, Logan Co., Kan. Some alfalfa seeded this spring. A snap at \$10 per acre, easy terms. For full particulars write

**W. H. LINVILLE,**  
Beloit, Kansas.

## Thomas County Farms

### FOR QUICK SALE.

320 acres nice level land, 200 acres in cultivation, half mile of good school house 4 miles of railroad switch, 6½ miles of two other towns. Price \$18 per acre. Terms if desired.

640 acres, 480 acres cultivated, 160 acres pasture, frame house, stable, sheds, well, wind mill, tank, 6½ miles town, 10 miles of Colby, a dandy farm and can give good terms. Price \$20 per acre.

500 other farms, for particulars write or call on.

**JOSEPH SAGER,**  
Colby, Kansas.

## When You Buy Catalpa

The price is not of such importance to you as it is to get Genuine Pure Speciosa, the big, hardy kind. Our seed is inspected by U. S. Dept of Agriculture Forest Service. Write for proof and prices. Also have fine line of trees of quality.

**WINFIELD NURSERY CO., Winfield, Kan.**

The foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1909, amounted to \$1,638,400,000 on the export side and to \$1,311,900,000 on the import side leaving a balance of \$326,500,000 in our favor. Some of this has of course been expended in buying depraved but titled husbands for daughters of foolish American multi-millionaires.

### CHEAP RATES.

Account fall meeting of merchants at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph, the Missouri Pacific will make open rate of one and one-half fares to these points from stations in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Dates of sale July 31st to August 8th inclusive, good for return until August 18th.

### TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

KANSAS FARMER will be sent ten weeks for ten cents to any new subscriber desiring to become acquainted with the best agricultural publication in the Southwest. Old subscribers are asked to make this known to their neighbors and friends. Send KANSAS FARMER ten weeks to some of your friends and neighbors. You will be doing them a good turn that will be appreciated.



# Readers Market Place

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING  
3 CENTS A WORD

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

## HELP WANTED.

**HOUSEKEEPER WANTED**—MIDDLE aged lady; must be intelligent, industrious and have no incumbrance. Address Route 2, Box 30, Canute, Okla.

**WANTED—MEN TO SELL RIDING ATTACHMENT** for plows, listers, harrows. Weight 110 lbs. Clamps on beam, makes complete riding implement. Address, Plow Co., Coffeyville, Kan.

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

**WANTED LOCAL MEN TO TAKE ORDERS** for high grade western grown nursery stock. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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

## FOR EXCHANGE.

**FOR EXCHANGE—A CHICAGO SUBURBAN** lot for a draft stallion or a jack. W. J. Yoho, 316 S. Seneca St., Chicago, Ill.

## SWINE.

**POLAND CHINAS, SHORTHORNS AND** B. P. Rocks—Yearling boars, sows and gilts open or bred, also fall pigs. B. P. Rock egg \$3 per 100. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

**FOR SALE—DUROC BOAR, AMBITION'S** Best 51073, by Ambition, winner of first at Illinois state fair last year; 3 years old and sure breeder; dam Com Paul breeding; low price. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

## CATTLE.

**POLLED JERSEYS—FOR BREEDERS'** names write Charles S. Hatfield, Box 8, R. 4, Springfield, Ohio.

**WANTED—JERSEY BULL ABOUT** eighteen months old, must be extra good one. Frank York, Dunlap, Kan.

**FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF** high grade Polled Durham cows and heifers. C. M. Albright, R. 2, Overbrook, Kan.

**FOR SALE—CAR LOAD OF REGISTERED** Shorthorn cows and heifers, fine ones, Scotch breeding. J. J. Thorne, Knisley, Kan.

**BEAUTIFUL ALYSDALE—HOME OF** the red and roan Shorthorns, Prince Consort 187008, red; Master of Alysdales 241519, roan for sale. Car load of their sons, car load of their daughters, at prices less than they are worth; will sell singly; let me show them to you. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

## DOGS.

**COLLIES, SABLE WITH WHITE MARKINGS,** \$5 and \$7 each. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kan.

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

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

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

## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**WANTED—NEW CROP MEADOW FESCUE** or English blue grass, clover, timothy and other grass seeds. Please write us when you have any to offer. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, BLUE** grass and other grass seeds, seed buckwheat, turnip seed and other seeds for fall planting. Send for prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

## POULTRY.

**BUFF COCHIN EGGS—HOUSEL, JEWEL, Kan.**

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

**BARRED ROCKS—EXTRA FINE** spring cockerels and breeding pens at half price now. Circulars. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

## MANURE SPREADER.

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

## LAWYERS.

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

## REAL ESTATE.

**CATHOLICS LIVE AMONG YOUR OWN** people. Farms for sale near church. Circulars free. Box 501, St. Paul, Kan.

**AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL LANDS** in the richest valley in Mexico. J. Wiswell & Co., General Agents, Columbus, Kan.

**FOR SALE—THREE GOOD FARMS—300** acres, 120 acres, 16 acre truck. For full information and description address 1001, Minneola, Tex.

**FIFTY IMPROVED FARMS FORTY** miles south of Kansas City, \$30 to \$75 per acre. Send for lists. J. B. Wilson, Drexel, Mo.

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

**10-ACRE SUBURBAN HOME IN EM-**poria, with three residences which will rent well. Good investment. Write for prices and description. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE—LIVERY BUSINESS LOCATED** in thriving town in east central Kansas, fine location, no opposition, no automobiles, everything first class. For particulars address W. A. Devine, Manchester, Kan.

**FOR QUICK SALE—200 ACRES, FINE** dairy and stock farm, \$2,500 worth of improvements, close to good town. Price \$5,800. Farms and ranches, all sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

**BARGAINS—160 ACRES, BOTTOM, 110** cultivated, 30 alfalfa, good improvements, orchard, timber, running water. Price \$50 per acre. All kinds and sizes. Write for our large lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

**FREE HOMES FOR EVERYBODY UNDER** the homestead and desert acts. Sulphur Springs Valley, Arizona, is fast settling. Water obtained at a depth as shallow as 4 1/2 feet. As fine alfalfa land as there is in the world. For further information address the McCall Realty Company, Cochise, Ariz.

**CENTRAL KANSAS FARM LANDS—WE** have large lists of choice farming lands in the Great Arkansas River Valley of Kansas, ranging from \$15 to \$100 per acre, according to location and improvements. Best wheat, corn and alfalfa raising soil in the world. Every acre pays big interest on investment. Write us today for full particulars. Cooke & Grant, 16 N. Main St. Hutchinson, Kan.

**460 ACRE FARM, FINE BUILDINGS,** fenced, bearing orchard, some alfalfa, living spring water, twelve miles Topeka, railroad station 1/4 mile, immediate possession. Bargain. Write Jno. T. Chaney & Co., Topeka, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DUO HOLDS THE COW'S TAIL WHILE** you milk. 25 cents coin. J. P. Overlander, Highland, Kan.

**FOR SALE—EVERYTHING IN BEE** supplies at lowest prices. Try my comb foundation. O. A. Kenne, Topeka, Kan.

**HONEY—CALIFORNIA WHITE SAGE,** extracted, case 120 lbs. delivered in U. S. \$10.80. Particulars and sample, 10 cents. R. M. Spencer, Nordhoff, Cal.

**WENZELMANN PATENT UNIVERSAL** Holster, handiest thing on the farm, price \$3.50. Ask your hardware dealer or address Wenzelmann Mfg. Co., Galesburg, Ill.

**GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE** Upright pianos. Slightly used instruments; 12 Steinways from \$350 up; 6 Webbers from \$250 up; 9 Krakauers from \$250 up; 7 Knabes from \$250 up; 3 Chickering from \$250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights \$75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

## THE STRAY LIST

JULY 31, 1909.

**John E. Barrett, Co. Clerk.**  
Taken up July 1, 1909, by J. R. Vice of Perry tp., Woodson County, one sow, 300 pounds, black, 2 white spots on back, 3 white feet, and white face. No mark or brand. Valued at \$15.

## OLD HOMESTEAD POLAND CHINAS.

**Big strains, early, growthy pigs, \$15 each.** HERMAN MEYER, Washington, Kan.

## GRAND LOOK AND HUTCH BREEDING.

**60 early farrowed Poland China pigs,** sired by Big Look, by Grand Look, weighing nearly 1,000, and out of a dam by Expansion, a half-ton boar. Their dams are mostly granddaughters of Expansion. Of course, they will be big. Will offer them at prices consistent with quality.

D. A. KRAMER,

Washington, Kansas.

# RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

Copyright 1906 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

(Continued from last week.)

She was in this state of feverish distraction when she went to Bill Cannon's office. She had chosen the last of the three days he had specified in his note, and had left the flat at the time he had mentioned as the latest hour at which he would be there. She had chosen the last day as a manner of indicating her languid interest in the matter to be discussed, and had also decided to be about fifteen minutes late, as it looked more indifferent, less eager. Bill Cannon would never know that she was dressed and ready half an hour before she started, and had lounged about the flat, watching the clocks, and starting at every unrecognized sound.

She was received with a flattering deference. As her footstep sounded on the sill of the outer office, a face advanced toward one of the circular openings in the long partition, immediately disappeared, and then a door was thrown back to admit to her presence a good-looking well-dressed young man. His manner was all deferential politeness. A murmur of her name, just touched with the delicately-questioning quality imparted by the faintest of rising inflections, accompanied his welcoming bow. Mr. Cannon was expecting her in the private office. Special instructions had been left that she should be at once admitted. Would she be kind enough to step this way?

Berny followed him down the long strip of outer office where it ranked the portion in which the regularly-recurring holes afforded glimpses of smooth bent heads. She walked lightly, and had an alert, wark air as though it might be a good thing to be prepared for an ambush. She had been rehearsing her part of the interview for days; and like other artists, now that the moment of her appearance was at hand, felt extremely nervous, and had a sense of girding herself up against unforeseen movements on the part of the foe.

Nothing, however, could have been more disconcertingly friendly than the old man's greeting. As the door opened and the clerk pronounced her name, he rose from his seat and welcomed her in a manner which was a subtle compound of simple cordiality and a sort of masonic, unexpressed understanding, as between two comrades bound together by a common interest. Sitting opposite him in one of the big leather chairs, she could not but feel some of her resentment melting away, and her stiffly-antagonistic pose losing something of its rigidity as he smiled indulgently on her, asking about herself, about Dominick, finally about her sisters, with whose names and positions he appeared flatteringly familiar.

Berny answered him cautiously. She made a grip at her receding anger, conscious that she needed all her sense of wrong to hold her own against her crafty enemy. Even when he told her he had heard with admiration and wonder of Hannah's fine record in the primary school department, her smile was guarded, her answer one of brief and watchful reserve. She wished he would get to the point of the interview. Her mind could not comfortably contain two subjects at once, and it was crammed and running over with the all-important one of the money. Her eyes, fixed on him, did not stray to the furnishings of the room or the long windows that reached to the ceiling and through the dimmed panes of which men on the other side of the alley stood looking curiously down on her.

"Well," he said, when he had disposed of Hannah's worthiness and even celebrated the merits of Josh in a sentence of appreciation. "It's something to have such a good sterling set of relations. They're what make the 'good families' in our new West out here. And they're beginning to understand that in Europe. When they see your people in Paris, they'll recognize them as the right kind of Americans. The French ain't as effete as you'd think from what you hear. They've had their fill of Coal Oil Johnnies and spectacular spenders. What they're looking for is the strong man and woman who have carved out their own path."

Berny's eyes snapped into an even closer concentration of attention.

"Maybe that's so," she said. "but I don't see when my sisters are ever going to get to Paris."

"They'll go over to see you," he answered. "I guess I could manage now and then to get 'em passes across the continent." He rested one elbow on the desk against which he was sitting, and with his hand caressing his short, stubby beard, he looked at Berny with eyes of twinkling good nature.

"Come to think of it," he added, "I guess I could manage the transportation across the ocean, too. It oughtn't to cost 'em, all told, more'n fifty dollars. It seems hard luck that Miss Hannah, after a lifetime of work, shouldn't see Paris, and—"

"What makes you think I'm going to be there?" said Berny sharply. She found any deviation for the subject in hand extremely irritating, and her manner and voice showed it.

"Oh, of course you are," he said, with a little impatient, deprecating jerk of his head. "You can't be going to persist in a policy that's simply cutting your own throat."

"I rather fancy I am," she answered in a cool, hard tone. To lend emphasis to her words, she went from her upright attitude and leaned against the chair-back in a sudden assumption of indifference. Her eyes, meeting his, were full of languid insolence.

"I don't feel that I'll go to Paris at all," she said. "I think little old San Francisco's good enough for me."

He looked away from her at the papers on the desk, eyed them for a thoughtful moment, and then said, "I didn't think you were as short-sighted as that. I'll tell you fair and square that up to this I've thought you were a pretty smart woman."

"Well, I guess from this on, you'll have to put me down a fool."

She laughed, a short, sardonic laugh, and her adversary smiled politely in somewhat absent response. With his eyes still on the papers, he said, "No, no—I can't agree to that. Short-sighted is the word. You're not looking into the future, you're not calculating on your powers of endurance. How much longer do you think you can stand this battle with your husband and the Ryans?"

In the dead watches of the night, Berny had asked herself this question, and found no answer to it. She tried to laugh again, but it was harder and less mirthful than before.

The old man leaned forward, shaking at admonitory forefinger at her.

"Don't you know, young woman, that's a pretty wearing situation? Don't you know

to live in a state of perpetual strife will break down the strongest spirit? The dropping of water will wear away a stone. You can't stand the state of siege and warfare you've got yourself into much longer. Your rage is carrying you along now. You're mad as a whole hive of hornets and the heat of it's keeping you going, furnishing fuel to the engines, so to speak. But you can't keep up such a clip. You'll break to pieces and you'll break suddenly. Then what'll happen? Why, the Ryans'll come with a big broom and sweep the pieces out. They won't leave one little scrap behind. That flat on Sacramento street will be swept as clean of you as if you'd never had your dresses hanging in the cupboard or your toothbrush on the wash-stand. Old Della's a great housekeeper. When she gets going with a broom there's not a speck escapes her."

His narrowed eyes looked into hers with that boring steadiness that she was beginning to know. He was not smiling now, rather he looked a man who knew he was talking of very momentous things and wanted his companion to know it too.

"That's all talk," Berny snapped. "If that's all you've got to say to me, I'd better be going."

"No, no," he stretched out an opened hand and with it made a down-pushing gesture that was full of command. "Don't move yet. These are just suggestions of mine, suggestions I was making for your good. Of course, if you don't care to follow them, it's your affair, not mine. I've done my duty, and, after all, that's what concerns me most. What I asked you to come here for today was to talk about this matter, to talk further, to thresh it out some more. I've seen Mrs. Ryan since our last meeting."

He paused, and Berny sat upright, her eyes on him in a fixity of listening that was almost a glare. She was tremulously anxious and yet afraid to near the coming words.

"What did she say?" she asked with the same irritation she had shown before.

"She doubles her offer to you. She'll give you two hundred thousand dollars to leave her son."

"Well, I won't," said Berny, drawing herself to the edge of the chair. She can keep her two hundred thousand dollars."

"That two hundred thousand dollars, well invested, would give an income of from twelve to fifteen thousand a year. On that, in Paris, you'd be a rich woman."

"I guess I'll stay a poor one in San Francisco."

He eyed her ponderingly over the hand that stroked the beard.

"I wonder," he said slowly, "what's making you act like this? You stump me. Here you are, poor, treated like dirt, ostracized as if you were a leper, with the most powerful family in California your open enemy, and you won't take a fortune that's offered you without a condition, and go to a place where you'd be honored and courted and could make yourself anything you'd like. I can't make it out. You beat me."

Berny was flattered. Even through the almost sickening sense or longing that the thought of the lost two hundred thousand dollars created in her, she was conscious of the gratified conceit of the woman who is successfully mysterious.

"Don't bother your head about it," she said as lightly as she could. "Think I'm crazy, if that makes it any easier for you."

"I can't think that," he answered, conveying in the accented monosyllable his inability to think lightly of her mental equipment. "There's something underneath all I don't know. You've not been quite open, quite as open as I think my frankness deserves. But, of course, a man can't force a lady's confidence. If you don't want to give me yours, I've got to be content without it."

Berny emitted a vague sound of agreement. She once more drew herself to the edge of the chair, taking the renewed, arranging grip of departure on her purse. She wanted to go.

"Well," she said with that cheerful lengthening of the word, which is the precursor of the preliminary sentence of farewell, "I guess—"

"but he stopped her again with the outspread, authoritative hand. "Don't be in such a hurry; I've not finished yet. There's more to be said, and it's worth losing a few moments over." His race was so much more commanding than his words that she made no attempt to move, though each minute deepened her desire to leave.

"This is just between you and me," he went on slowly, his voice lowered, dropped to the key of confidences. "It's a little matter between us that no one else needs to know anything about. My part of it just comes from the fact that I want to do a good turn not only to Della Ryan, but to you. I'm sorry for you, young woman, and I think you're up against it. Now, here's my proposition; I'll add something to that money myself. I'll give you another hundred thousand. I'll put it with Mrs. Ryan's, and it'll run your fortune up well past a quarter of a million."

His eyes fixed upon her were hard in his benevolently-smiling face.

"What do you think about it?" he asked, as she was speechless. Three hundred thousand dollars in a lump's a goodish bit of money."

Berny felt dizzy. As her rancor had seemed slipping from her in the earlier part of the interview, now she felt as if her resolution was suddenly melting. She was confused between the strangling up-rush of greed and the passion that once again rose in her against the old man, who showed such a bold determination to sweep her from his daughter's path. She was no longer mistress of herself. Inward excitement, the unfamiliar struggle with temptation, had upset and unnerved her. But she did not know it, and she answered slowly, with a sort of sullenness, that might have passed as the heaviness of indifference.

"What do you want to give it to me for?" "Because I'm sorry for you. Because I want you to get out of this hole you're in, and go and make something of your life."

Before she knew it, Berny said low, but with a biting incisiveness, "Oh, you liar!"

Cannon was surprised. He looked for a staring moment at her pale face, stiff over its strained muscles, and said in a tone of cheerful amaze, "Now, what do you mean by that?"

"Just what I say," she said. "You're a liar and you know it. Every word Ryan's said to me's been a lie. Why, Mrs. Ryan's better than you. She don't come covering me with oily stories about wanting me to be happy. You think that I don't know why



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you're offering me this money. Well, old man, I do. You want to get my husband for your own daughter, Rose Cannon."

It was Cannon's term to be speechless. He had not for years received to unexpected and violent a blow. He sat in the same attitude, not moving or uttering a sound, and looking at Berny with a pair of eyes that each second grew colder and more steely. Berny, drawn to the edge of her chair, leaned toward him, speaking with the stinging quickness of an angry wasp.

"You thought I didn't know it. Well, I do. I know the whole thing. I've just sat back and watched you two old thieves thinking everything was hidden, like a pair of ostriches. And you being so free with your glad hand and being sorry for me and wanting me to make the most of my life! You said I was a smart woman. Well, I'm evidently a lot smarter than you thought I was."

"So it seems," he said. "Smart enough to do some very neat inventing."

"Inventing!" she cried. "I wish there was some invention about it. I don't take any pleasure in thinking that another woman's trying to buy my husband."

He dropped his hand from his chin, and moved a little impatiently in his chair. "Come," he said with sudden authority, "I can't waste my time this way. Are you going to take the money or not?"

His manner, as if by magic, had changed. Every suggestion of deference, or consideration had gone from it. The respect, with which he had been careful to treat her, had suddenly vanished; there was something subtly brutal in his tone, in the very movement of impatience he made. It was as if the real man were at last showing himself.

She uttered a furious phrase of denial and sprang to her feet. His manner was the last unbearable touch on the sore helplessness of her futile rage. His chair had been standing sideways toward the desk, and now, with a jerk of his body, he swept it back into position.

"All right, then go!" he said, without looking at her.

Berny had intended going, rushing out of the place. Now at these words of dismissal, flung at her as a bone to a dog, she suddenly was rooted to the spot. All her reason, balance, and common sense were swept away in the flood of her quivering, blind anger.

"I will not go," she cried at the pitch of folly. "I will not till I'm good and ready. Who are you to order me out? Who are you to tell me what I'm to do? A man who tries to buy another woman's husband for his daughter, and then pretends he and she are such a sweet, innocent pair! Wouldn't people be surprised if they knew that Miss Rose Cannon wanted my husband, was getting her father to make bids for him, and was meeting him every Sunday?"

"Stop!" thundered the old man, bringing his open hand down on the table with a bang.

The tone of his voice was bull-like, and the blow of his hand so violent that the fittings of the heavy desk rattled. Berny, though not frightened, was startled and drew back. For a moment she thought he was going to rise and forcibly put her out. Then she looked sideways and saw two men at a window on the other side of the alley gazing interestedly down at them. Cannon was conscious of the observers at the same time. He restrained the impulse to spring to his feet which had made her shrink, and rose slowly.

"Look here," he said quietly, "you don't seem to understand that this interview's at an end."

"No," she said with a stubborn shake of her head, "I'm not through yet."

"There's nothing more for you to say unless you want to accept Mrs. Ryan's offer."

"Yes, there is, there's lots more for me to say, but since you seem in such a hurry to get rid of me, I'll have to wait and say it to your daughter next time I see her."

She paused, daring and impudently bold. She was a woman of remarkable physical courage, and the old man's aspect, which might have affrighted a less audacious spirit, had no terrors for her. He stood by the desk, his hands on his hips, the fingers turned toward his back, and his face, the chin drawn in, fronting her with a glowering fixity of menace.

"When do you ever see my daughter?" he asked, the accented pronoun pregnant with scorn.

"Oh, on the streets, in the stores, walking round town. I often meet her. I've wanted several times lately to stop and tell her what I think of the way she's acting. She doesn't think that I know all about what she's doing. She'll be surprised when she hears that I do and what I think about it."

She faced the old man's motionless visage with an almost debonaire audacity.

"You can offer me money," she said, "but you can't muzzle me."

Cannon, without changing his attitude, replied, "I can do a great many things you don't think of. Take my advice, young woman, and muzzle yourself. Don't leave it for me to do. I've had nothing but friendly feelings for you up to this, and I'd hate to have you see what a damned ugly enemy I can be."

He gave his head a nod, dropped his hands and turned from her. As he moved, a small spider that had been hidden among the papers on the desk started to scuttle over the yellow blotting pad. It caught his eye.

"Look there," he said, indicating it, "that little spider thinks it can have things all its own way on my desk. But—" and he laid his great thumb on it, crushing it to a black smudge—"that's what happens to it. Now, Mrs. Dominick Ryan, that's not the first little spider that's come to grief trying to run amuck through my affairs. And it don't seem, as things look now, as if it was going to be the last. It's not a healthy thing for little spiders to think they can run Bill Cannon."

He rubbed his soiled thumb on the edge of the blotter, and Berny looked at the stain that had been the spider.

"Best not butt into places where little spiders are not wanted," he said, and then looking at her sideways, "Well, is it good-bye?"

Something in the complete obliteration of the adventurous insect—or the words that had accompanied its execution—chilled Berny. She was not frightened, nor less determined, but the first ardor of her defiance was as though a cold breath had blown on it. Still she did not intend to leave, ignominiously withdrawing before defeat. She wanted to say more, rub it in that she knew the reason of his action, and let him see still plainer in how slight esteem she held his daughter. But the interlude of the spider had been such a check that she did not know exactly how to begin again. She stood for a moment uncertain, and he said, "Will you take the money?"

"No!" she said loudly. "Don't ask me that again!"

"All right," he answered quietly, "that ends our business. Do you know your way out, or shall I ring for Granger to see you to the door?"

There was a bell on his desk and he ex-

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tended his hand toward it. She guessed that Granger was the polished and deferential young man who had greeted her on her entrance, and the ignominy of being escorted out under a cloud—literally shown the door by the same youth, probably no longer polished or deferential, was more than she could bear.

(To be continued next week.)

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# DAIRY



Up in Wisconsin where they give a great deal of attention to the dairy interests the Experiment Station has been doing some figuring. It finds that the five poorest cows in their herd ate \$140 worth of feed during the period of test and produced \$143, or a net gain of \$3 on the five head. During the same period the five best cows ate \$204 worth of feed and returned \$395, or a net gain of \$191. And the good cows required no more care and but little more feed than the poor ones. Get a lead pencil and learn whether you are keeping cows or they are keeping you.

## The National Dairy Show.

The National Dairy Show is an annual event of increasing importance to the great industry it was organized to exploit. Dairy products, dairy implements and machinery and dairy cattle all find a home here and the exhibition as a whole is interesting to the layman and tremendously so to those directly engaged in the business in any of its phases.

Last year the show was held in Chicago and because of the counter attractions of a great city, many thought the show suffered. This year the show will be held in Milwaukee which is the geographical center of one of the best dairy regions in the Union and which will not offer so many other attractions during its sessions. The American Jersey Cattle Club has been quick to recognize the value of this great show and has put up special prizes on Jersey cattle to amount of \$500 and it is believed that this prize fund together with the general interest will result in the largest and best display of Jerseys ever made in America.

## The Kansas Method.

An Australian correspondent in Hoard's Dairyman says that: "The home separator system is extending. There are a few who are battling against the inevitable, but they must give way in the long run. Competition is beating them, for the factories which buy cream instead of whole milk are able to pay their suppliers more. An instance of the few fighting against the change is the Milawa factory, which is a cooperative concern in Victoria. They have ten creameries, each of which originally cost \$2,500.

"The trouble is that the majority of the farmers will not store fodder, and

directly the locality is hit with a dry spell, or the throes of winter grip the places, the supply falls below the point which will pay to keep the creamery going. Then those who are provident are obliged to do something else with their milk or cart it long distances to the central factory. The home separators get rid of all this trouble, for the enterprising farmer is in no way dependent upon his neighbor. Victoria is the only state in Australia where the whole milk system at any time gained popularity. In New Zealand the plan was, however, almost entirely followed at one time, but even there the change has come and the home separator is getting a foothold. For one thing, it is cheaper, so far as working expenses at the factory are concerned, and dollars talk—a most eloquent quantity.

## Building an Ice House.

Please give information on building an ice house.—Mrs. Jessie P. Farrington, Argonia, Kan.

It has been customary for a good many years to construct small ice houses below the surface of the ground, and it may seem strange that ice should melt faster in ground storage than in surface storage, for during the summer months the temperature of the soil is much lower than the temperature of the air and it is but natural to infer from this that the ice would keep better below ground than it would in an ice house built above ground; and it would be true were it not for the fact that the earth is such a good conductor of heat that experiences prove that ice houses built in the ground must be more thoroughly insulated and therefore are more costly than surface ice houses. Hence underground ice houses are practicable only where there is lack of room. They cost more for construction besides the expense of excavating and the extra amount of labor required to pull the ice to the surface of the ground.

A cube will require the least material for walls and the least surface exposed for radiation, hence an ice house built on the plan of a cube should be the most economical and give the best results. The smallest ice house that we would consider practicable to build would be 10 by 10 by 10 feet. Such a building would contain a thousand cubic feet, or it would hold forty thousand pounds of ice, or twenty tons. The real capacity of the

house, however, would be less than this, owing to the space necessary for sawdust or other insulating material. Such a building, if we allow ten cents per square foot for construction, would cost about sixty dollars. The foundation for the building may be made of concrete, stone or brick and it should be deep enough to prevent the building from settling and be below the frost line. This may run from a foot and a half to two and a half feet. The foundation wall need not be more than twelve inches thick and it should extend above ground about a foot. The floor should be made of quartz sand, crushed rock, or cinders and should be tile drained. At the foot of the drain where it comes from the ice house there should be a trap to prevent a circulation of air through the pipes. A layer of cement may be put over the floor and provision made for draining it, a trap being used in the pipe. On top of the floor there should be placed from eight inches to a foot of some insulating material like sawdust, chaff, cut straw, or some material of that kind to insulate the ice from the ground. The framework of the building should be constructed of 2 by 4's; the outside may be sided with drop siding and battened to cover the cracks. The inside may be lined with rough boards, although this is not absolutely necessary. The space between these rough boards and the siding should be filled with some good insulating material such as shavings, sawdust or cut straw. The roof may be put on of 2 by 4 rafters on which are laid rough boards to support some roofing material. On one side of the building there should be a continuous door through which the ice may be put in and taken out. This door should not reach quite to the foundation. Ventilation should be provided by making windows on either side of the gable or by placing a ventilator on top of the roof. About eighteen inches of sawdust or other insulating material should completely surround the ice when it is packed in the house. —J. C. Kendall.

## Cane vs. Beet Sugar.

Owing to an opinion sometimes expressed that beet sugar is not as satisfactory for making preserves and jellies as cane sugar, the California Experiment Station studied the question under commercial and domestic conditions. Of 2,000 cans of cherries, apricots, plums, peaches and pears prepared with syrups of different strengths and stored for two years in cases under rather unfavorable conditions, only six cans from the beet sugar lot and seven cans from the cane sugar lot were found to be spoiled, evidently owing to imperfect sealing. This shows, according to a report of the station, "the utter lack of foundation for the idea that fruits do not keep well when preserved with beet sugar, and that such sugar does not work well in the cannery."

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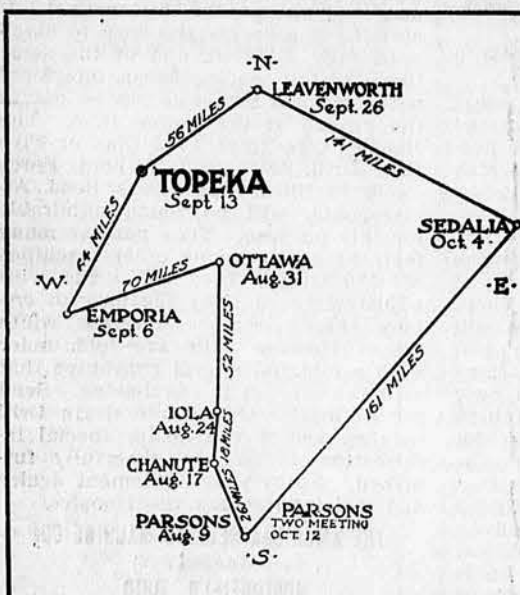
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**The Shawnee Alfalfa Club.**  
 The July meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club was one of the best in its history. The attendance approached the 100 mark, with four different Kansas counties represented and the enthusiasm was above normal. Among those who had been invited to present papers at this meeting Hon. Baile F. Waggoner, of Atchison, Kan., and Joseph E. Wing, of the Breeders' Gazette were obliged to decline the invitation to be present, though they each sent short papers. Mr. Waggoner wrote on the subject of soil inoculation, as follows: "Relative soil inoculation would say I have no doubt but that it is a wise thing to do. In the fall of 1904 I sowed eighty acres of alfalfa, and inoculated all of it but about three acres—reserving that for the purpose of observation, and to compare it with the growth of the plant that was inoculated. While the plants all came up, apparently vigorous, and there was no difference in the fall, yet in the spring I noticed that three acres of it was a weak, sickly growth, while that adjoining it was vigorous. After the first cutting, in the spring of 1905, I secured from the Agricultural Department at Washington bacteria, which is furnished there, and took particular pains to inoculate the three acres with that preparation. The result was almost magical. On account of the three acres being more perfectly and scientifically inoculated in the spring of 1905, and the remainder of the ground in 1904, the growth of the three acres was more vigorous than the other, and even to this day the difference can be discovered. I used about 150 to 200 pounds of soil to the acre, and I have no doubt in my own mind that it will pay any one engaged in this business to inoculate the soil, especially in this climate. Of course, alfalfa will inoculate itself in the course of two or three years, but I believe that the beginner should use the inoculated soil. However, great care should be used to see that the soil has no obnoxious weeds in it. As a substitute for inoculation, I am of the opinion that one crop of clover or Canada field peas is all right, and, where people are not inclined to go to the expense of soil inoculation, I would recommend one crop of red clover or one crop of Canada field peas preceding the sowing of alfalfa." Secretary F. L. Wolf then read Mr. Wing's letter, as follows: "Alfalfa will no more live and grow without inoculation than malaria will attack a man who has not the malarial germ injected into his veins by the mosquito. Alfalfa is absolutely dependent upon the bacteria for its existence. However, not all soils need artificial inoculation. Certain alkaline western soils seem to be naturally impregnated with these germs. Certain alluvial soils in Louisiana where I have been working have in them naturally the alfalfa bacteria. How these got there we do not know. Other soils in the same neighborhood have not the bacteria and alfalfa sown on them is a sure failure unless inoculation is given. We find soil inoculation best performed by taking earth from a successful alfalfa field, sowing it broadcast over the new field and immediately harrowing it in to keep it from sunlight, which injures or kills the bacteria. Not a great amount of earth is needed. Very good inoculation has been had by mixing 100 pounds of infected and pulverized earth with 20 pounds of alfalfa seed and sowing these together, harrowing in at once. Where inoculation can be had by hauling earth only a short way it may with advantage be put on more liberally. Inoculation takes better and the bacteria are most vigorous when the soil has in it abundant carbonate of lime and also some humus. Thus soils strongly impregnated with lime are called 'natural alfalfa soils.' Parts of Kansas are lacking in lime content. This seems especially true of southeastern Kansas." Prof. H. F. Roberts, head of the Department of Botany of the Kansas Agricultural College, then gave a most interesting lecture, which was illustrated by numerous charts and which covered the subject of soil inoculation in a most thorough and satisfactory manner. This paper will appear in full in next week's Kansas Farmer. Discussion of the subject of soil inoculation was lively and was participated in by numerous members and visitors. Regrets were expressed at the forced absence of ex-President Bradford Miller, who is confined to his home by illness. The subject selected for the August meeting was "The Actual Value of Alfalfa as a Manure for Other Crops," and a continuation of the discussion on soil inoculation. With a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Roberts for his excellent lecture, the club adjourned to meet at the Commercial Club rooms, Topeka, on Saturday, Aug. 22.



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# POULTRY



The premium lists of the State-Wide Fair at Topeka, Sept. 13 to 18, are now ready for distribution. A copy can be secured by addressing R. T. Kreipe, Secy., Topeka, Kan. A very liberal allowance is made for the Poultry Department and a good representation of the poultry interests is expected. Try and be on hand with some of your birds. It will be a grand opportunity to advertise your stock, besides standing a chance of winning some good premium money.

Before selling your fowls it would be a good plan to fatten them for a few days, so as to realize as much money out of them as possible. Fowls should always be fattened as quickly as possible. Ten days is long enough, but they should be confined in a coop or a small yard. They must have a constant supply of fresh water and should be fed four times a day, the first meal being given early and the last one late. A recommended mixture is three parts cornmeal, one part ground oats, one part bran, one part crude tallow, the entire lot scalded and fed for the first three meals, with all the corn and wheat that can be eaten up clean at night.

Probably the cheapest grain that can be procured for chicken feed at the present time is oats. The oat crop is now being thrashed and will be first on the market. It will be found to be economical to cook the oats for the hens, and let it soak over night. The chickens will eat it much more readily than if fed dry. The poultryman has no grain that is more beneficial for growing stock and laying hens. Besides its usefulness as a grain food, it may be sprouted in winter to supply an abundance of fresh green food. It is claimed that in one hundred pounds of oats there are fifteen pounds of flesh-forming food, six of fat, forty-seven of starch, two of bone-forming and twenty of husk or fiber. In oatmeal there are eighteen pounds of flesh formers, the same of fat, sixty-three of starch, the same of bone-formers and two of husk or fiber. For the purpose of comparing with wheat, we give the analysis of the latter, which has twelve pounds of flesh-forming material, three of fat or oil, seventy of starch, same of bone-makers and one of fiber.

## Fattening Chickens.

Young cockerels that have free range on the farm possess a good frame and constitution, but they lack in flesh and in quality of meat. When fed in pens or crates for two or three weeks, they gain in flesh very rapidly, while the increase in the bones or frame is relatively very small. Professor Robertson demonstrated by experiment that one fatted chicken had

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as much edible material on its frame as three like chickens not fatted. Young cockerels of the general-purpose breeds, two to four pounds in weight, are very economical producers of meat when confined in pens and fed properly. In Professor Robertson's experiments 131 chickens weighing 492 pounds gained in four weeks 335 pounds. The cost per pound of gain was 4.9 cents. This represents not only a gain in weight, but a gain in quality, and the market will pay much more for such chickens than for those direct from the range. From lack of exercise the muscles become more edible or tender. A considerable business in fattening or, more properly, fleshening chickens has grown up in several western states. This business is largely done by the large packing companies, who buy the chickens from the farmers and fatten them at fattening stations. This work might be done on the farm and the profit saved to the farmer. There is probably no class of live stock that will produce meat at less food cost than will young cockerels of the right age, and no other kind of farm animals sell at as high a price per pound as chickens.—Exchange.

## Large Profits in Capons.

No one is better situated to raise capons than the farmer. On the average farm the additional work required to raise from 100 to 200 capons would not be noticed, and the most of this work can be attended to in the winter when time is plentiful with the farmer.

In the neighborhood of Fairbury, Ill., a great many capons are raised every year and are found to be very profitable. There are many stories told about the size to which capons grow, while the truth is that the ordinary capon will grow to but one or two pounds more than the ordinary uncaponized cockerel would in the same time, and to secure this additional weight extra feeding is necessary.

In preparation for capon raising it is wise to hatch about twice the number of chickens as capons desired, for fully half are likely to be pullets. The pullets may be kept for egg production or may be sold for spring chickens, thus securing enough money to pay for raising the whole flock up to the time the cockerels are old enough to caponize, which is about twelve weeks.

The operation of caponizing does not require much skill, although the beginner will probably kill two or three at the start, which will not be lost, for they bleed to death in about the same time as if their throats had been cut, and are exactly as good for table purposes as if bled in the latter way. A set of tools for caponizing costs from \$1.50 to \$2, and with each set are sent directions that any one can follow.

After the caponizing the cockerels become docile and quiet; they lose ambition and their combs cease to grow; in fact, they shrivel, and when fed they eat their fill and sit quietly around until feeding time again. Capons always retain that sweetness and juiciness of flesh that is characteristic of the spring chicken—the reason they bring such a high price. They are fed much as other fowls would be, only eating more. About all they eat goes to the formation of juicy, palatable flesh.

A few years ago capons commanded hardly any attention in the West, and do not yet bring the prices they do in the eastern cities. By the last of March good capons sell readily in Chicago at 17 cents per pound, as against 12 cents for dressed chickens. As the average Plymouth Rock capon will weigh seven or eight pounds, it will be seen that the capon sells for from 40 to 50 cents more than the chicken of the same age, and the difference in the cost of raising is insignificant. The writer has known of 400 capons that cleared nearly \$1 each. However, these were extras—sold in Philadelphia, the greatest capon market in the country.—Miller Purvis.

## BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

In order to make room for growing stock I will sell a few dozen W. P. Rock hens at \$10 per dozen or less quantities at \$1 each. Such breeders would be worth from \$2 to \$5 each at breeding season. Some late chicks might yet be gotten out of them.

THOMAS OWEN, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

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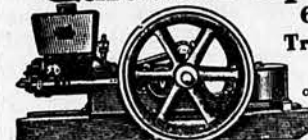
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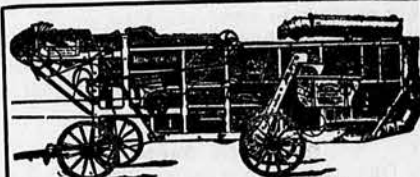


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# HOME CIRCLE



## About "Snarlies."

The snarlies got into a little girl's hair; they said, "Let us make a little nest there." Mrs. Brush came along and she said, "Oh, no! This little girl's hair wasn't meant to look so." But the snarlies determined that there they would stay; they wanted to work and they wanted to play. So they said, "Mrs. Brush, you are not doing right. To stay in this hair is our greatest delight. If you don't go away we'll tie you up tight." So then Mrs. Brush sent for good Mr. Comb to come and help drive the snarlies all home. And together they drove all the snarlies away. Then wasn't this little girl happy and gay?

Dear Little Girls: We know people who love to have their hair combed, but we are afraid this is a state of mind few little girls can boast of, especially at this time of year when the tangles will come tighter than ever and when you are in a hurry to do something. We send to you the following lines, by an unknown author, which if you will learn and reflect during the dreaded daily hair-combing operation, we can assure you will furnish you quite certain relief from the worst of the ordeal.—A Mother of Three Little Girls.

## What Does McCutcheon Mean?

The Chicago Tribune publishes every day a picture by that clever cartoonist, McCutcheon. Sometimes he makes people laugh, sometimes he preaches them a sermon, and sometimes he does both at once. My sister Margaret usually laughs over these pictures. Afterwards, when they happen to deal with political matters, she asks me what they mean. But the other morning she did not laugh. Instead, she grew very angry, and exclaimed, "Does he pretend we are as bad as the Turks? Does he mean human lives are no better than birds and animals?"

I looked at the cartoon. It represented several ladies who were reading the daily paper and exclaiming, "Oh, those cruel massacres." Upon these ladies' hats were dead birds, and upon their furs were the heads of many other small dead creatures.

"No, Margaret," I said, "I do not think he means exactly that. He might, however, very well mean this. Here"—I laid my fork down impres-

would be short for Little Sunbeam for well she knew Little Sunbeam would return no more.

Out through space she flew just a tiny speck nearer and nearer to earth. As she passed by the old man in the moon nodded his head and smiled at her and she thought then what a kind old man he must be to notice such a tiny, little mite, and she felt sorry for him because, each night, he had to sit up there all alone.

Little Sunbeam flew faster and faster for her little wings were strong and she was very little and better still she was on a mission of love. No wonder her sweet face shone as she sped along.

After awhile the earth began to grow larger and larger and Little Sunbeam could see some shiny patches of white and some dark crooked streaks and a lot of dark green with a number of silver threads through it. After awhile she could see the towns and the old, old hills and the little mirror lakes and the tall trees around them, and their shadows under the water. Little Sunbeam flew faster and faster, thinking how wonderful all nature is and before she knew it she was almost to the ground but just then she saw an open cottage window and flew inside lighting on a pillow beside the curly head of a sleeping child. Little Sunbeam stood very quiet, hardly moving, and wondered at all the strange things around her, for you see she was a long way from home and besides she was quite tired. For a time she was very lonely and her little heart grew sad. She could look from the window and see her mother's face shining with love and kindness and she knew her mother wanted her to be good and fulfil her mission, because all little children should obey their mama and Little Sunbeam wanted to be a good child. Everything was strange and at first she was afraid but after a little while she became interested in all the strange things she had never seen before and for a time forgot her mission. A gentle breeze made all the little leaves flutter and nod pleasantly to her while the little flowers bowed their welcome and the birds plainly said, "Good morning." The Little Sunbeam whispered in the child's ear softly, "I love you, I love you." Then the little girl

you think the beam in your own eye is big enough to need plucking out?"

Margaret has not mentioned the Turks since. I am wondering what her new hat will be like.—Amy Lisle, in Our Dumb Animals.

## The Little Sunbeam.

One time the mother sun called a little Sunbeam to her side and told her of a world away off in space that was ever dark and drear unless little sunbeams were sent to kiss the flowers and caress the sweet birdies and bring roses to the faces of all little boys and girls. Little Sunbeam listened to her mother and wondered while her gentle heart yearned to go where so many of her little sisters had gone on their mission of love.

So her mother gave her the fairy wings of the morning so the way

must know she had been a disobedient child because Little Sunbeam was leaving her to go home. This made the little girl sorry and her little heart was sad to think Little Sunbeam was going away and she would never see her again, so she called to her mother to help her for she knew her mama could call the Little Sunbeam and maybe she would come back to her and play awhile.

Just then the little girl awakened and when she jumped up and ran to the window sure enough there was Little Sunbeam and a great many of her little sisters flitting through the apple blossoms going away. Already the shadows were coming and Little Sunbeam's mother was going to bed behind a big hill off in the west.

For years afterwards the little girl remembered and told her little play-

mates about the Little Sunbeam who came to her in a dream.—L. A. Weld.

## Anti-Ants.

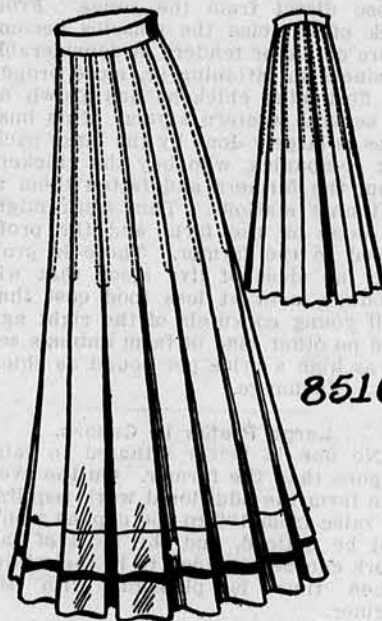
Many are the troubles of the good housewife when ants make their appearance in the kitchen or pantry. Once they get a foothold many housekeepers find themselves wholly unable to get rid of them. We cannot tell how it is, but they do come and they do go. Never allow grains of salt, sugar or other crumbs to be scattered about the shelves or floor. If you see an ant kill it and wipe the shelf with a clean dry cloth. Should they become troublesome the following receipts will be found perfectly reliable:

Red ants—Corrosive sublimate, dry form, 5 cents worth in a pint of boiling water, cool and bottle for use. If

cloth is used on the shelves dip the edges in the solution, dry and straighten them, before using, and the ants, the tiny ones even, will not go over it. A narrow strip of cloth prepared in this way and sewed around the flour barrel or table legs will be a perfect protection from attacks of the tiny red ants. Turn rest of solution back into the bottle as it will last a year and is always ready for use.

Black Ants—Tartar emetic 5 cents worth, dissolve with water in a saucer or shallow dish that they can get into easily. Place the dish where the ants have the habit of coming, remove all food to a safe place and give the ants full possession all day or until there are no more to be seen. These are both poisonous articles and must be kept beyond the reach of children.

# FASHIONS



8510

Misses' Pleated Skirt.

No. 8510. Noticeable among the newest styles are pleated skirts. This smart model is laid in a box pleat on each side the center front and the center back. It is suitable for serge, cashmere, linen and pongee. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

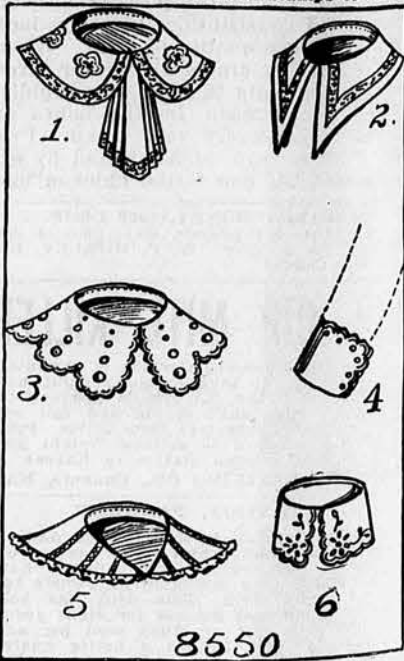
Shirtwaist. No. 8518. This smart practical design will be found excellent for the separate waist of linen, madras and pongee or it may form part of a costume of panama or the heavy cotton fabrics. The present development is white linen trimmed with heavy lace and insertion. The closing is on the left side and the neck is finished by a round Dutch collar. The one seam sleeve is laid in groups of tucks alternating with bands of insertion. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Pattern here illustrated will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.



8518

## Ladies' and Misses' Collars and Cuffs.

No. 8550. The low Dutch collar bids fair to be a most important adjunct to the toilette this season and is very smart and dainty. They may be made of several materials, all over embroidery, tucking, lace and plain linen. Motifs, either of embroidery or lace are often used in the trimming, although the prettiest finish is an embroidered scallop with a row of eyelets or embroidered dots above. The set illustrated contains four different styles of Dutch collars, a turn down collar and cuff. The pattern is cut in three sizes for ladies and misses. Small, medium and large. The medium size requires one-half yard of 24-inch material for each. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.



8550



8545

A Smart Yet Simple Little Dress.

No. 8545. This attractive little dress with the fronts lapped in diagonal effect is one of the newest and prettiest of the styles for girls. The blouse made with front, back and sleeves in one piece, closes in the back, and is becomingly full. The straight skirt is finished by a deep hem. Plaid gingham trimmed with bands of white material would be effective, but linen, madras, cotton, poplin and chambray are all suitable. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 6 to 12 years. Size 8 requires 4 yards of 24-inch material. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

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The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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**Fish-Worms: A Story for Little People.**

RUTH COWGILL.

Grandfather was very old, so old that he did not have to work any more. There are two kinds of people who need not to work, you know, those who are very small and those who are very old. But grandfather wanted to do something. He said it was no fun sitting around watching other people do things. And so he often helped Charlie with his work. For Charlie was right, and big enough to do a good many useful things.

One day Charlie wanted to go fishing with his cousin who was coming out from town to visit him, but how could he? For there was his whole garden to hoe, besides his regular chores to do and he knew he could not go through that big garden in less than two hours.

And so though he was a big boy and ought to have been ashamed of himself, he sat down and cried. Grandfather found him there and asked him what was the matter.

"Got to hoe the old weeds, boo-hoo," he said.

"Why, that's fine work," said Grandfather. "That makes your back strong and the muscles big in your arms. Come along, get your hoe, and I'll help you."

Charlie always liked to have Grandfather with him, so he dried his tears and shouldered his hoe, and followed grandfather to the garden.

"Grandfather, your back is too old to hoe," said Charlie.

"Pshaw no," said Grandfather. "I'll hoe for a while, and you can talk, and then you can hoe while I talk."

So Charlie sat on the fence and commenced to tell his troubles, how his cousin was coming to spend the day and he could not go fishing with him.

"Pshaw, now, that's too bad," said Grandfather. "I used to like to fish when I was a boy."

He hoed along across the garden, one whole row, then he looked pretty tired and warm, for he was a very old man, you know—and Charlie took the hoe and began to work.

"Now, you have to talk, Grandfather," he said.

"Pshaw now," said Grandfather, "Who ever saw such a boy! Why, you're half through one row before I've got fairly started."

"Lots of worms in this ground Charlie," he went on.

"Yes," said Charlie, "fish-worms. But they don't do me any good."

"Is that so," said Grandfather.

"Yes. They're no good except to fish with, and I can't go fishing."

"Pshaw, now, boy," said Grandfather. "You just listen to me a minute, and you remember what I say. If it wasn't for those fish-worms, you wouldn't have any garden at all."

Charlie stopped hoeing a minute to look up in astonishment.

"No, and you wouldn't have any corn or wheat, anything growing. Your ground would be packed so hard and solid it wouldn't be much better than coal to make garden in. I could plow it," said Charlie.

"Pshaw," said Grandfather, "you couldn't find a plow little enough, nor you couldn't plow deep enough, not often enough to do what those little worms do."

"What do they do?" asked Charlie.

"They go plowing about through the dirt, in their stupid way, this way and that way; up and down and back and forth, and that is what keeps the ground light and soft."

"Well, I never thought of that," said Charlie. "What time is it, Grandfather?"

"Ten minutes past nine—and here comes your cousin."

"Hey, cousin," shouted Charlie, "Bring a can and pick up some of these worms. I need them in my garden but I can spare a few to bait your hook. And in half an hour I'll be through and we'll take Grandfather fishing."

And so the hard work was not so hard after all, and Charlie soon finished it, and Grandfather enjoyed the fishing full as much as the boys.

**Engines for Plowing.**

Will some of the readers of KANSAS FARMER give their experience with a small traction engine for plowing? I want to know about both steam and gasoline engines, what size engine, how many and what kind of plows, expense of running, especially the disadvantages, amount of repairs, etc.—W. H. Wirick, Yates Center, Kan.

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Gasoline tractors 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Famous air-cooled 1 and 2-horse power.

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Also a complete line of Famous mounting engines from 4 to 20-horse power, and sawing, spraying and pumping outfits and jacks.

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Are known by a superior standard of construction. 25 years of service has demonstrated their worth. Does work at lowest cost and is always ready to saw, grind, pump, shell or do any farm or shop work.  
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# THE FARM



In a circular just issued by the U. S. Forestry Bureau, Royal S. Kellogg shows that the consumption of timber in this country is more than three times as rapid as its reproduction.

Alfalfa is very long-lived; fields in Mexico, it is claimed, have been continuously productive without replanting for over two hundred years, and others in France are known to have flourished for more than a century. Its usual life in the United States is probably from ten to twenty-five years, although there is a field in New York that has been mown successively for over sixty years. It is not unlikely that under its normal conditions and with normal care it would well-nigh be, as it is called, everlasting.—Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa."

The report of the U. S. Crop Reporting Board shows that Kansas has more than one-fifth of the acreage of winter wheat. The millers of Kansas who convert a large part of this excellent wheat into flour seem unduly bashful about reminding the bread-eating world that winter wheat flour is the best in existence and that the Kansas hard red winter wheat has peculiar excellencies. Were Kansas millers as persistent in heralding the merits of their product as are the millers of Minnesota in advertising theirs, the difference in price should be strongly in favor of the Kansas product with profit to both the millers and the wheat growers.

Replying to an inquiry, Willis Wing of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, writes: "Alfalfa seldom if ever spoils with its own sap. I do not know that any one attempts to put it into the mow with all of its own sap in it, but we often put it into the mows or the rick very green, and stock is always glad to get it. The first cutting seems to be a sappler product than the second or the third. When Mr. G. put his green hay into the barn it heated a little, or at least sweat violently, and the vapor was chilled and condensed on the cooler hay on the surface of the mow. The water then bleached it just as the air and dew would bleach it in the field. The second and third cuttings showed less effect from this because they were drier."

There is a fungus disease of chinch bugs now among the bugs in the fields, waiting only for the proper conditions of moisture and temperature to occur, when it will kill most of the bugs. One may create these conditions artificially by cutting and putting corn in small piles along the side of the fields where the bugs are going into the corn from the oats or wheat stubble. The bugs will gather on the green corn and it will heat and furnish just the conditions for the growth of the fungus and the killing of the bugs. This plan and a dust furrow along where the chinch bugs are traveling are about the only effective ways of fighting chinch bugs.

Plow a furrow with a turning plow and hitch a horse to a pole and drag it back and forth through the furrow.

## Japan Clover.

What is the chemical composition of Japan clover? How does it compare with red clover for feed? Does it improve the fertility of the soil like red clover?—W. Honk, Vinita, Okla.

The chemical composition of Japan clover hay as compared with Red clover hay may be stated as follows:

Hay	Water	Crude Protein	Fat	Nitrogen free extract	Crude fiber	Ash
Japan clover...	1156	13.16	3.33	44.14	23.00	4.33
Red clover...	20.8	12.4	4.5	33.8	21.9	6.6

These figures are the averages for several analyses and are taken from Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, and the Farmer's Cyclopedia of Agriculture.

It thus appears that Japan clover is practically equal to Red clover in feeding value, having fully as much protein and more nitrogen free extract (carbohydrates), but somewhat less fat.

Japan clover is also a soil improver, taking its nitrogen largely from the air and actually adding to the nitrogen supply of the soil. It acts as a feeder to other grasses growing in the field and I believe the experience of farmers is that it does not run out the other grasses, but rather very much increases the total production of pasture or forage from a given area.

Japan clover is considered a valuable pasture grass in the south and those who have tried it longest in this state speak well of it as a forage and pasture crop.

Mr. Edmund I. Burton, Coffeyville, Kansas, writes: "Tell all the good farmers to sow Japan clover in their prairie pastures. It is a wonderful feed and gives a tasty finish which is well relished by all kinds of stock."

## The Rat Problem.

The rat is believed to be the worst mammalian pest known to man. Not only does it destroy property worth millions of dollars every year, but it is now known to be the principal agent in disseminating bubonic plague. This is not a contagious disease in the ordinary sense. The infection is spread from rat to rat and from rat to man solely by means of the rat flea.

The United States Department of Agriculture, through its Biological Survey, has recently given the rat problem serious attention. The results of that work have appeared in a bulletin on The Brown Rat. There are several species of rats, but the common house or barn rat, the so-called "Norway rat," is the most widespread and by far the most destructive. By means of ships it has been carried to almost every part of the

world, and wherever landed it has proceeded to make itself at home.

The rat's bill of fare includes almost everything eaten by man, and a considerable number of things not included in human dietaries, as, for instance, carrion, mice, kid gloves, ivory, and horses' hoofs.

Among the most common foods of rats are corn and other grain. If fed on grain alone, it is estimated that one rat will eat 60 cents worth in a year, while of oatmeal, it will consume \$1.80 worth. If we suppose the number of rats in the United States to be equal to the number of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, it would cost more than \$100,000,000 a year to board them on grain.

But the damage done by rats is not to be measured by what they eat. Through pollution of food products they do as much damage as by eating them. Besides they do great damage by digging under buildings and embankments, by gnawing woodwork, by cutting holes in sacks, and by cutting up goods and papers to make nests. They kill young poultry and squabs. They steal eggs. They frequently destroy the nests of wild birds. They have been known to gnaw holes in lead pipes, and they cause fires by gnawing the insulating covering from electric wires where they pass under the floors or inside partitions. They also cause fires by carrying and gnawing matches.

Though a serious pest on farms, rats commit their greatest depredations in cities. An attempt has been made to secure from the business men of Washington, D. C., estimates of the annual losses due to rats and mice. The data secured indicate losses exceeding \$200,000.

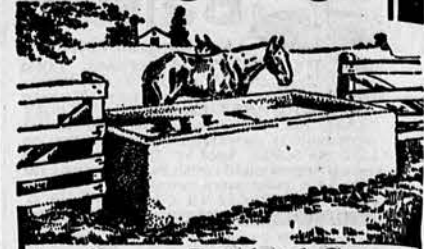
The rapidity with which rats multiply is the main reason why man appears to make so little headway in their destruction. The females give birth to large litters of young, and the intervals between the litters are short. More than 20 young rats have been found in a single nest, and it is safe to estimate the average litter at more than 10. It has been calculated that a single pair of rats and their progeny breeding without interruption and suffering no losses would in three years increase to more than 20,000,000.

The author of this bulletin says hawks and owls, especially the latter, destroy great numbers of rats, a good work which man should encourage. Weasels, minks, and skunks are also rat destroyers. He recommends the persistent use of traps and poisons. But he thinks the most promising lines of effort lie in (1) rat-proof construction of buildings, especially the use of concrete in foundations; and (2) reducing the food supply of rats by the disposal of garbage, and the protection of food supplies.

There are those who believe that by improved farming of the profitable kind the average yield of corn in the United States may be raised from about 25 bushels per acre as at present to 50 bushels per acre. Present prices justify the effort needed to induce every acre of corn to improve upon past performance.

An Ohio pork producer, writing for the Ohio Farmer, finds that hogs recently marketed paid him over \$1 a bushel for the corn that it took to make them. He made liberal allowances for all other feed consumed.

## How to make Cement Feeding Floors and Watering Troughs



## Sunflower Portland Cement

mixed with clean broken rock, sand and water makes an artificial stone superior to any turned out in Nature's laboratory. Used by U. S. Gov. and careful builders in all kinds of concrete work from Seattle to New Orleans. Send for FREE bulletin on how A. L. Saylor made a concrete trough, feeding floor and hog dipping tank on his farm near Sylvia, Kansas.

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710 MAJESTIC BLDG., DENVER, COLO.

**\$10.00 Sweep Food Grinder.**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

**\$14.00 Galvanized Wind Mill.**

**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**  
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

**PURE HONEY.**  
Extracted in cans of 60 lbs. net, amber \$7.80, white \$9. Comb honey in one lb. sections. Send for price list. Nothing but genuine bee's honey. Reference Kansas Farmer. The Arkansas Valley Apiaries, Las Animas, Colorado.

**BIG BARGAIN FOR THRASHERMEN.**  
32 H. P. cross-compound Reeves Engine, 36-60 Reeves Separator, and four 6-gang LaCrosse High Private disk plows, for sale on first reasonable offer. Separator entirely new; other machinery guaranteed in fine condition. This stuff must go quickly.

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H. P. WRIGHT INVESTMENT COMPANY,  
Established 1885. Kansas City, Mo.

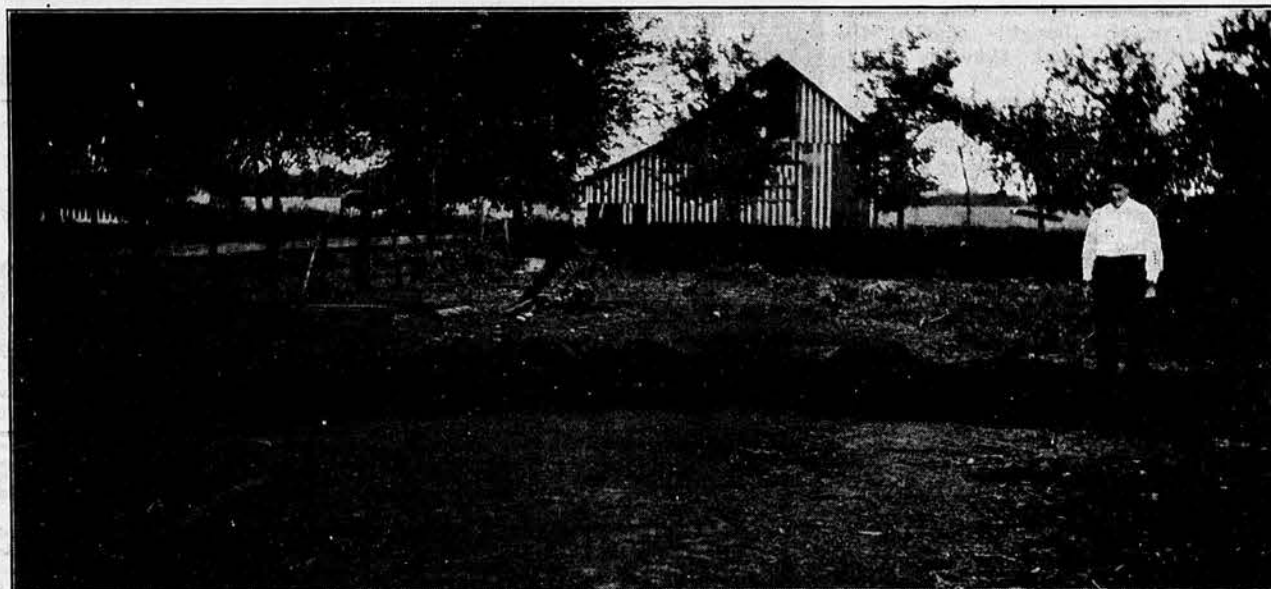
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New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan. I received the corn harvester today. It works fine and I would not do without one. My corn has been froze but it works as good as any corn binder and I will do all I can to sell the Harvester. If you wish to use this letter you may and welcome. F. E. Nelson, Cortland, Ill.

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Sam Drybread of Elk City, Kan., and a bunch of his Duroc spring pigs. Most of these pigs are sired by Bell's Chief by Ohio Chief. Mr. Drybread will hold a sale Nov. 10.



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**\$20 ACRES CHOICE ROOKS COUNTY LAND, \$6,800.** Nearly all tillable. Some in cultivation, miles from station. **STEVENS & RUBY**, Stockton, Kansas.

**A BARGAIN.** You can buy 320 acres well improved, 5 miles from a good railroad town, in Jackson Co., Kan., for \$15,000. See or write. **BLACK & BLACK**, Holton, Kansas.

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**320 ACRES** of extra good land, house of 4 rooms, a fine barn, and other good improvements, 2 1/2 miles to town. One of Brown county's best. Enquire of **R. A. HENRY**, The Real Estate Man, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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**THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.** If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive where real estate values are low, but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest prices, address the Secretary of the Commercial Club, Topeka, Kan.

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**FARMS FOR SALE** in South Missouri. I have several good farms for sale on easy payments from \$5 to \$10 an acre. Please write me for full particulars. **WILLIAM BOWEN**, Houston, Missouri.

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Should you want to buy any Western Kansas land for speculation or for a home, don't fail to write me. I am selling land throughout all counties in western Kansas. I am myself farming extensively on the kind of land I offer for sale. I can sell you land that will make you money. Write me at once for prices. Address **EUGENE WILLIAMS**, Minneola, Kansas.

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**TWO GOOD BARGAINS.** 280 acres, six miles to town, well improved, creek bottom, some timber, 50 acres pasture, rest farm land, near school and German church, \$65 per acre. 160 acres, adjoins town, good improvements, 15 acres alfalfa, hog tight, 100 under plow, rest pasture, \$75 per acre. Write me your wants. **B. F. BEESON**, Linn, Kansas.

**WESTERN WYOMING LAND**—Nothing equals this undeveloped section. One valley never before advertised. The average crop pays for the land on which it grows. Well improved, irrigated tracts near the railroad from \$15 to \$30 per acre, on easy terms. Homesteads nearby. Will you investigate it now or wait until all the bargains are taken? Write me today for further particulars. **CARL G. ANDERSON**, Immigration Agent, Athol, Smith Co., Kan.

**TWO OF THE BEST FARM BARGAINS IN EASTERN KANSAS.** A 320 acre farm situated adjoining the town of Moran with the buildings located only 3 blocks from the splendid new graded school building. All of this land lays level and smooth with a deep loam soil and is fenced on the outside and cross fenced with wire and hedge. About one-half of this farm is in grass—bluegrass, white clover, timothy and red clover—the balance being used for growing corn and the small grains. There is a good residence of 6 rooms, a good barn, a shingled roof corn crib that will hold not less than 2,500 bushels of corn, a granary that will hold 1,000 bushels of small grain and a good improvement house. There is a bearing orchard, a plenty of berry fruits; the yard has a fine bluegrass lawn with fine shade of maple and black walnut. This is one of the most pleasant farm houses in Allen Co. and if so favorably located in Illinois or Iowa with the same quality of soil would sell for not less than \$125 per acre. It is priced at \$60 per acre if sold within the next forty days.

This is a 90 acre farm also situated adjoining the town of Moran, one corner being within two blocks of the new M. K. & T. depot. There is no better soil in any country than the lands of this farm. Every acre is a deep black loam that will produce big crops of corn and the small grains. The growing crop now on the farm will show the quality of the soil. The bottom lands of no country excel this. There is a good 5 room cottage dwelling, a very fair small barn and a small bearing orchard. Price \$70 per acre. Moran is a town with two trunk line railroads and the junction of a branch line. It has 850 people and is surrounded by one of the best agricultural sections to be found in the State of Kansas. For any additional information regarding these two farms or the other farms in this, the great bluegrass, timothy and clover section of the state, write Smith & Wilson, at Moran, Kan.

**EXCHANGE COLUMN.** If You Want a quick deal, list your trading property with us. We trade while the other fellow sleeps. We have exchanges for land, merchandise, live stock, or anything of value. Try us. **NEFF REALTY CO.**, Olathe, Kansas.

**Trades Wanted** direct from owners of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise and hardware stocks, hotels, livery stocks. List your property with us, giving complete description. We can get what you want. No sale, no pay. Buyers wanted for good farms. **BERSIE REAL ESTATE AGENCY**, Eldorado, Kansas.

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



**HOME IN MANHATTAN** or Lands anywhere in Kansas. See Manhattan Realty Co., **HULL & MOORE**, Manhattan, Kan. You should buy this summer. Write us now.

**Look at this**—157 acres of fine land, all bottom, improved; price \$90 per acre. 93 acres, all bottom, fair improvements; price \$90 per acre. 60 acres bottom, improved; price \$5,500. 175 acres, 100 bottom, improved; a fine home; price \$14,000. Bargains in city property.

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



## FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

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

## PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

**Percherons.**  
Aug. 8—W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia.  
Nov. 9—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.  
Nov. 11—Percheron Breeders' Sale at Manhattan, Kan. Will H. Rhodes, Manager.

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

**Herefords.**  
Sept. 29—Miss Lou Goodwin's dispersion at Blue Rapids. Chas. R. Thomas, manager, Williamson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Oct. 6—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

**Aberdeen-Angus.**  
Oct. 27—Sutton Farms, Chas. E. Sutton, owner, Lawrence, Kan.

**Poland Chinas.**  
Aug. 8—J. A. Jenkins and W. L. Clark, Conway, Springs, Kan.

Aug. 26—W. R. Coleman, Kingman, Kan.  
Aug. 26—W. R. Coleman, Kingman, Kan., and A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan.

Aug. 26—A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan.  
Sept. 8—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.

Sept. 23—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.  
Oct. 13—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.

Oct. 13—H. W. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.  
Oct. 26—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.  
Oct. 31—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 27—Geo. W. Smith, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 27—G. M. Hill, Garnett, Kan.

Oct. 29—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Nov. 3—J. W. Pelphrey & Sons, Humboldt, Kan.

Nov. 4—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.  
Nov. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

Jan. 19—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 2—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.

Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kan.  
Feb. 15—C. H. Plieher, Glasco, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

**Durocs.**  
Sept. 3—H. J. Coppins, Fortwin, Kan.

Sept. 25 and Nov. 20—S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kan.

Oct. 27—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.  
Nov. 5—Minor & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

Nov. 8—C. L. Carter, Cabool, Mo.  
Nov. 9—A. L. Aitkin and W. W. Weast, Parsons, Kan.

Nov. 10—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.  
Nov. 12—S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kan.

Jan. 31—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.  
Feb. 1—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan., and R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan. Combination sale at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Feb. 3—Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 4—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Frank Elder, Green, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.

Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

Feb. 9—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.  
Feb. 10—Samuelson Bros., Blain, Kan.

Feb. 17—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Feb. 18—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.

Feb. 21—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.  
Feb. 22—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.

Feb. 23—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan.  
Feb. 23—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kan.

**Berkshires.**  
Aug. 31—Sutton Farms, Chas. E. Sutton, owner, Lawrence, Kan.

**Combination Sales.**  
Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Woodson County Breeders' Association will sell: Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Sept. 29; Shorthorn cattle, Sept. 30; Durocs, Berkshires and Poland Chinas, Oct. 1. Write G. A. Laude, Secretary, at Rose, Kan.

Dec. 11-13—Enid Fine Stock Show and Sale, F. S. Kirk, Manager, Enid, Okla.  
Feb. 16, 17, 18—Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan.

During the week of Sept. 20 to 25 Wichita announces the holding of the First Kansas State Wheat Show, with \$500 in prizes, payable in gold. The best bushel of Turkey hard wheat will receive \$300 and the balance of the money will be distributed in smaller amounts among other prize winners. No entry fee will be charged and the competition will be open to everybody. During the same week the National Alfalfa Millers' Association will hold its annual meeting and in connection there will be held the First National Alfalfa Products Show. This will be held in an alfalfa palace, to be erected for this purpose.

A. & P. Schmitz, owners of the Mill Creek Valley herds of Poland Chinas and Herefords, at Alma, Kan., write that business is looking good to them. They state that the corn crop is now assured and that they will have about 80 head of spring sows and gilts for their fall and winter trade. Most of these were sired by Voter and the balance by Meddler 3d by Meddler 2d. Everybody knows Voter and the Schmitz Bros. think that Meddler 3d is living up to the reputation of his grandfather, the Great Meddler. He is a fine breeder and large in size, with the Meddler quality. If you want to get Voter pigs now is the time to get busy. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing your wants.

Probably the best herd of Galloway cattle in Kansas, if not in the West, is owned by E. J. Guilbert, Gil, Kan. This herd includes that once owned by Geo. M. Kellam, Richland, Kan., which is the oldest herd in the state and which has always been highly bred. It also includes Pat Ryan of Red Cloud, the grand champion bull of the breed in the United States. This bull was owned and showed by G. W. Lindsay, Red Cloud, Neb., for a number of years and was always a winner. Mr. Guilbert has been giving personal attention to his herd and we feel justified in saying that no better

## SIX BRED GILTS FOR SALE.

Sired by the Peter Mow bred boar, Chief, and out of Big Tecumseh bred sows. Will breed them to my Expansive boar, Kansas Ex., and ship them when safe at \$25 each. Also spring pigs both sexes.

## A. C. LOBAUGH,

Washington, Kansas.

bunch of Galloways is to be found west of the Mississippi river than those on the Smoky Hill ranch. In addition to Pat Ryan, Mr. Guilbert has Starlight 2d of Tarbreoch 24473 and Valarius 29088 at the head of his herd, which numbers about 200 head of registered animals. Mention the Kansas Farmer and write your wants to Mr. Guilbert, as he can supply you with the choicest animals of this splendid breed.

W. L. De Clow, Cedar Rapids, Ia., will probably have the biggest and most attractive sale of draft horses that will be made west of the river this fall. He has already made two importations of Percherons and Belgians and the third is due to land in a very short time. No better evidence of the quality of the horses that go into the De Clow sales could be offered than is given by the example of ex-Senator Geo. B. Ross of Alden, Kan., who attended his last sale and bought six of his finest mares. Mr. De Clow has won a great reputation as a good judge and importer of heavy horses. The quality of his animals has served to attract attention in Kansas, where quality is appreciated. Already we have information by a number of Kansas breeders of their intention to be present at this sale and we predict that Kansas will become the owner of a goodly number of the animals offered. Notice the change in his advertisement this week and write him early so as to be sure to get one of his catalogs. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## Get Your Name on List for Catalog.

Don't fail to send in your name for catalog to W. R. Coleman, at Kingman, Kan., who will hold a Poland China bred sow sale Aug. 26. The offering is a very high class lot and it will pay you to attend this sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## G. M. Hull Sale Oct. 27.

Geo. M. Hull, of Garnett, Kan., will hold a Poland China sale Oct. 27, and sell a choice lot of Poland Chinas sired by Hadley Boy, he by Hull's Hadley. Hull's Hadley is a half brother to Big Hadley. If you want big hogs write Mr. Hull or arrange to attend his sale Oct. 27. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## Perfect Improver.

Perfect Improver, the chief herd boar at head of J. U. Howe's Duroc herd at Wichita, Kan., is one of the largest Duroc boars in Kansas. He was first and grand champion at the Wichita Fair in 1908. Perfect Improver is not only large and smooth, but has quality with it. Mr. Howe has about 100 spring pigs sired by Perfect Improver. Write him for prices.

## Modern Monarch.

One of the good breeding Poland China boars in Kansas is Modern Monarch. This boar was sired by Indiana, he by L. & W. Perfection, his dam was Black Beauty 2nd. Modern Monarch's dam was Princess Vivian by Prince Alert. He traces back to champion winners on both sire and grand sire, his dam and grand dam, Messrs. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan., have a number of extra good spring pigs sired by Modern Monarch. Write them for prices.

## Cedar Heights Shorthorns.

D. H. Forbes & Son, of Topeka, Kan., are having a good trade on their Shorthorns. They have three choice young bulls left that are real bargains at the price they are offered. One is a pure Scotch calf sired by Royal Violet. They also offer a number of fancy heifers at reasonable prices. Don't fail to write them or come and see this herd, farm only one mile from Topeka. Street cars run almost to the farm. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

## Stanfield Herd of Duroc Jerseys.

H. C. Stanfield of Buffalo, Kan., is offering some bargains in Duroc herd headers, sired by the following boars: Jerry Wonder 60339, sired by Missouri Wonder, dam, Corrector Belle, by Corrector C; K's Kant Be Beat 69761, sired by Kant Be Beat, dam, Ohio Pride, by Ohio Chief. Don't fail to write Mr. Stanfield for prices. You will make no mistake if you buy from Stanfield. He has some of the best Durocs we know of. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

## Hamaker's Poland Chinas.

Just west of Pawnee City, Neb., on a highly improved farm, is to be found one of the best Poland China herds of the West. The herd boar, Growthy King, is one of the greatest of young boars. He is sired by Peter Mow's breeding and sired by his famous boar, Long King. His dam was a Glantess sow. There are about 100 pigs on the farm that are dandies. Their dams are mostly of Expansion breeding. G. S. Hamaker owns this fine farm and herd. See his advertisement in Kansas Farmer later.

## Pleasant View Durocs.

R. B. Marshall, of Willard, Kan., who is widely known among the Duroc breeders, has an excellent lot of spring pigs for this season's trade. The pigs are mostly early farrow and have been well grown out. They have lots of quality, good arched backs and are in a thrifty condition. Mr. Marshall has a few good fall gilts that he is pricing right. They are sired by the Kansas and Oklahoma champion, Tartarax, Pleasant View King and Wonder Chief, out of excellent dams representing rich breeding. Write R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

## Keesecker's Durocs.

Last week a Kansas Farmer field man visited the good herd of Durocs owned by Glen Keesecker, of Washington, Kan. Mr. Keesecker is a gentleman who does things and does business in spite of bad conditions. He did fine last year and is selling bred gilts right now at good prices. He has nearly 50 choice spring pigs sired by the big boar West's Duroc Paragon and Kant Be Beat's Heir by Kant Be Beat. The first named boar was used in O. S. West's herd, also in the Chester Thomas herd for one or two seasons. He is very large and an excellent breeder. The sows represent the best families and are good individuals.

## Pawnee City, Nebraska, Polands.

Pawnee City and vicinity in Southern Nebraska boasts of some of the finest Poland China herds to be found anywhere. Chief among these is the great herd owned by H. S. Chapman & Sons of Dubois. The Chapman herd is located five miles east of Pawnee and is the oldest and strongest herd in this part of the state. It was established more than 20 years ago. Many noted boars of the breed have originated from this herd. Among others the great sow sire, King Do Do, Corwin Medium and Scottish Chief, sire of the sensational boars shown at Omaha Exposition. There is left, after careful culling, 35 mighty choice spring boars and 40 gilts out of the best bred sows of the breed and sired by Looks Grand by Grand Look and out of a

growing Perfection dama. Watch these columns for further announcement concerning this great herd or write now and mention Kansas Farmer.

## Old Homestead Poland Chinas.

A new advertiser in Kansas Farmer this week is the hustling young Poland China breeder, Herman Meyer, proprietor of the Old Homestead Poland China herd, located at Washington, Kan. Mr. Meyer is nicely located four miles due south of town and has one of the splendid little herds of this part of Kansas. His herd boar is Chief's Look, sired by Long Look, he by Grand Look. The dam of Chief's Look was a fine large sow, sired by that king of boars, Expansion. The sows in herd are good individuals and representatives of the best families. Among them are several by Peacemaker 41352. An extra good one is May Queen, sired by Copeland's L. & W. Perfection, one of the greatest sons of the noted L. & W. Perfection. The spring pigs of which there is a fine lot, are mostly by Major A. 49864. The pigs are of March and April farrow and are very large and growing. They are for sale and will be priced low, considering quality. When writing please mention this paper.

## C. S. Nevius Heard From.

In a letter to Kansas Farmer C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan., who is widely known as a breeder of Shorthorns and large type Poland China hogs, has the following to say: "One ought not get too busy to write what is happening as time goes along, but we have actually been clear under with work of late. Crops are better than for years. This means a bright outlook for hogs and cattle. We can furnish some one in need of a good herd bull in Prince Violet 4th by Prince Pavonia and out of Charming Violet by Scotland's Charm. We could also spare a bunch of good young cows and heifers, either calves at foot or bred to one of our good herd bulls. In Poland China hogs we have about eight fall boars and are ready to book orders for spring boar pigs, have 200 to pick from. Keep our sale dates before your readers and remind them of the kind we breed, the good sales we have made and the number of hogs and cattle we have sent out with entire satisfaction to the buyers—C. S. Nevius."

## The Sheldon Kind.

If you want some of the big kind with quality you should write to H. O. Sheldon, of Wichita, Kan., breeder of large type Poland Chinas, who is offering some bargains in spring pigs. Mr. Sheldon will hold a bred sow sale on Jan. 19 and is reserving most of his gilts for this sale, but as he will not hold a fall sale the tops of his boar pigs are offered for sale at prices that certainly should move them quickly. These pigs are by Columbia Expansion, now in service in C. H. Nevius' good herd. Columbia Expansion is proving a great sire, their Columbia Expansion pigs have both size and quality, they grow to make a big, smooth hog, the kind that any lover of the breed must admire. Granger by Master by Prince Alert, sired by Master by Surprise Wonder, is the sire of many of the good spring pigs. D's You Tell by Designer and out of a Prince You Tell sow, Columbia Expansion 2d and Silver Metal are also well represented. The sows are by Columbia Chief, Designer, Blain's Tecumseh 2d, Mogul, Kind Do Do, Blue Valley Expansion and other great sires. If you are in the market for a good boar write H. O. Sheldon. You know the kind Sheldon breeds, just a useful lot of well bred hogs, the big boned kind. The kind that grow big on alfalfa with very little corn or mill feed. Write H. O. Sheldon for prices. They are priced to sell quick. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## The Agricultural College Buys More Percherons.

Several important sales of Percheron horses have been made from the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm in the last few days. Among them is a team of extra fine black mares that went to the Kansas State Agricultural College. Prof. R. J. Kinzer has bought a number of teams of Whitewater Falls Percherons for use on the agricultural farm, but this time he had a larger stud from which to select and has taken with him the best of the lot. Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan., who will make a strong showing at the Percheron State-Wide Fair at Topeka this fall bought another mare from Mr. Robison. J. F. Porter, Neosho Rapids, was also the purchaser of a good mare. In the eyes of Mr. Robison, however, perhaps the most important sale was that of his assistant herd stallion, Resistant, to L. W. Sloan, Moran, Kan. Mr. Robison writes, "I think the stallion Resistant is one of the best that has ever left the Whitewater Falls Farm. He is a black imported horse that weighs a ton and has as much bone as any of them. I disliked very much to let this horse go and it was only the price offered by Mr. Sloan that tempted me. I bought him last year to use on my Casino fillies and I believe he will make an exceptional sire."

## Kramer's Polands Always Good.

Ever since the writer has been doing field work, which is now about 10 years, he has visited the Poland China herd of which D. A. Kramer is owner, at least once a year and sometimes oftener. Mr. Kramer on each occasion has had a good bunch to show. Some seasons they were better than the year before and sometimes not quite so good, but as a general proposition they get better with each succeeding year. Mr. Kramer's ability as a breeder being such that the herd has had every reason to improve under his excellent management. Mr. Kramer is one of the breeders that never yielded to the fact of breeding for fancy points to the detriment of size and vigor. Neither has he been so hidebound that he couldn't see good points in a hog, regardless of breeding. He has never sent out inferior stock from his herd. He has always culled closely and as a result the name of D. A. Kramer in a Poland China pedigree is a guarantee of a good hog. This year Mr. Kramer has about 75 extra choice pigs of both sexes, sired by his great boar, Big Look, by the state fair winner, Grand Look. His dam was by the 1,000 pound boar, Hutch. One good litter is by Kansas Ex. and out of an O. K. Price dam. The dams of pigs are all bred big. There is one daughter of old Expansion and four of his granddaughters, all mated to sows. One is by Grand Look. Mr. Kramer can't use Big Look to advantage longer in the herd and will sell him reasonably. He is straight and all right and will be fully guaranteed. Mr. Kramer is in the market for a good boar to take his place. A nice little herd of Jersey cattle is being started by Mr. Kramer. They are headed by a fine St. Lambert bred bull. When writing about the pigs mention Kansas Farmer.

## Prof. F. B. Mumford, Dean at Missouri

President Hill has announced the election of Prof. F. B. Mumford as dean of

the agricultural college of the University of Missouri. He succeeds Dean J. H. Waters, who becomes president of the Kansas Agricultural College. Professor Mumford became professor of agriculture at Columbia in 1895, in 1904 he became professor of animal husbandry and has made experiments in the feeding of cattle more extensively than any one else in the world. He has fed a thousand cattle in 150 experi-



ments. Professor Mumford was born in Michigan in 1868. He was graduated at the State Agricultural College in 1891 and two years later took his master's degree. He studied at Leipzig and Zurich in 1891. He was acting dean of the Missouri college in 1903-5. Professor Mumford recently declined the presidency of the State Agricultural College of Massachusetts, a college in South America and one in India. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, recommended him to the position at a salary of \$10,000 a year. He is a member of the American Breeders' Association, the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations and the council of the University of Missouri.

## Strickler's

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Superior Courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Civil Service. Graduates in Every State in the U. S. Positions Always Ready When You Are. Every Graduate Gets a Good Position. 200 Employed in one R. R. Office Building. 104 Page Catalog Tells About School.

Room 10, Capital Block, Topeka, Kan.

## Learn to Draw

The field of art probably offers greater opportunities than any of the other professions.

## The Reid School of Art, Topeka, Kansas

is the oldest and most successful art school in the west. After first year students work helps to pay their tuition. Board in Topeka is cheaper than in larger cities.

For information address

## Reid School of Art,

Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## PENMANSHIP BY MAIL

Beautiful Book, containing more than 70 fine specimens of Penwork, FREE to all who wish to improve their Penmanship. Address THE HAUSAM SCHOOL, Hutchinson, Kan.

Box 255 M.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Summer term opened Aug. 2, 1909, with a large attendance.

Another Term Will Open Aug. 30 or you can start in at any time during August and finish in September. The one tuition pays for both terms should you wish to put in the time. This is the largest school of the kind in the world and only one where students make bonafide sales. 80 page catalog free. Carpenters Auctioneering & Mail course now ready. W. B. CARPENTER, President, Missouri.

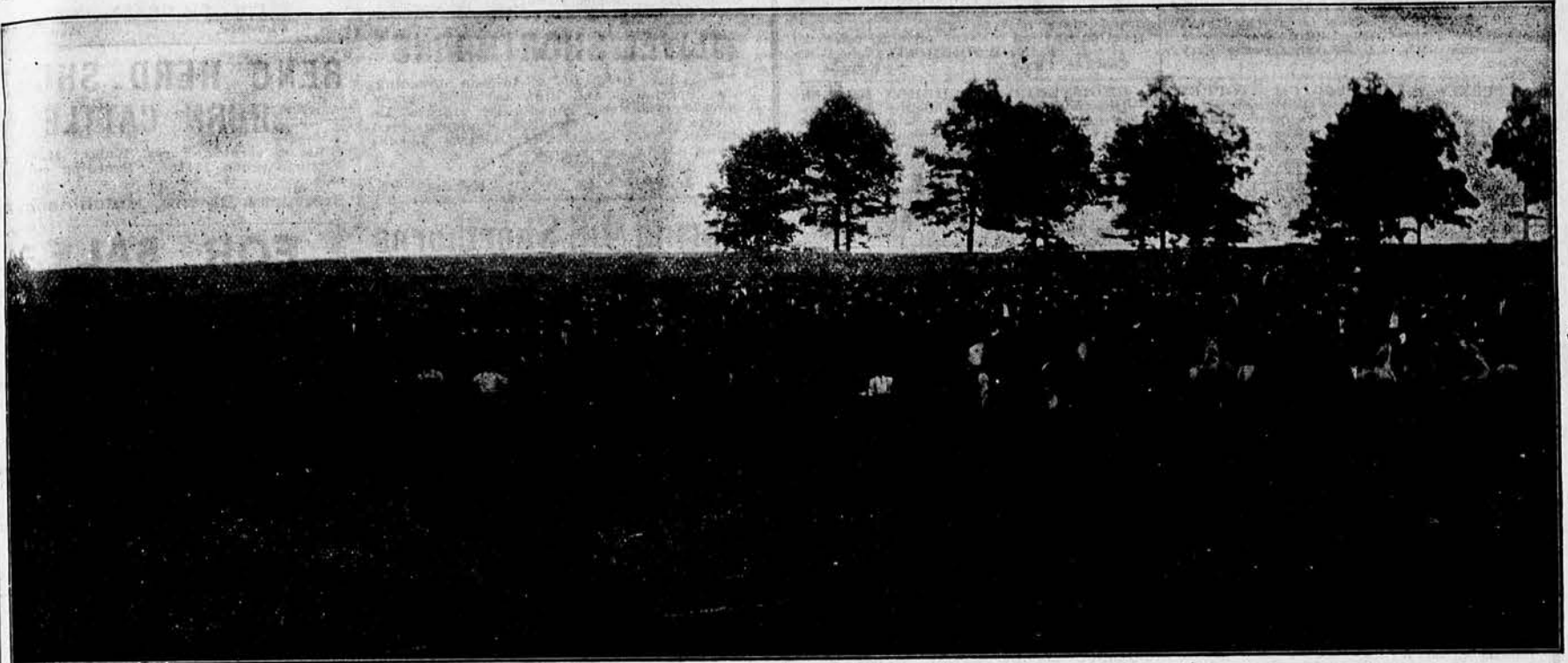


# DeCLOW'S PERCHERON MARE SALE

**CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, AUGUST 18.**

The August 18th offering is fully equal to the last and an officer of the Percheron Society, and the leading Percheron breeder, whose valuable assistance rendered me in the selection of high class brood mares throughout the Perche, says they are even better than the last collection, which were so carefully selected after months of diligent canvass and re-canvassing of the French Percheron Farms.

I will give you a detailed description of all mares individually, both Percheron and Belgian in catalogue, which will be ready for distribution



about July 25. Remember! I shall not import any medium or common stock. My sales shall be strictly first class blue ribbon sales. I am importing the cream of the Percheron District. **DON'T FORGET THIS!**

These mares are strictly the fountain head of pure Percheron breeding. I could have imported some medium mares to fill this sale with, but am determined that no common mare shall go through my sale ring. I will fill the sale with some of the top mares of Belgium, and in this way the complete offering will be strictly the tops of both countries, the best to be had for the money. Every mare guaranteed a prolific breeder—a written guarantee given with each. The breeder's certificate from France or Belgium will accompany each mare.

Write for full particulars and catalogue. Remember the date, August 18, at

**DeCLOW's Cedar Rapids Importing Farm, The New France of America.**

**W. L. DeCLOW,**  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

## PUBLISHERS' NEWS

The Road Supply and Metal Company, of Topeka, is doing a mighty fine business with its corrugated, galvanized culverts. There is nothing better for culverts. See ad on page 10. Write for prices, mentioning this paper.

Doubtless the best known alfalfa huller is made by the Birdsell Mfg. Co., of South Bend, Ind. It is a favorite in Kansas, the great alfalfa state. Write for interesting booklet, mentioning Kansas Farmer. See ad on page 11.

A new auto ad appears in this paper on page 11. It is by Winters & Co., Coffeyville, Kan. It is offered in 10 and 14 horse power. It is a thoroughly practical car. Learn more about this Kansas car by writing to the above address.

The line of buggies, surreys, wagons, etc., manufactured by the Century Mfg. Co. are advertised on page 8. These good vehicles are sold on credit and are guaranteed. The company wants good agents. For free catalog address Century Mfg. Co., Dept 521, East St. Louis, Ill.

The Topeka Packer is an increasing factor in western farming. It is being used successfully in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and other states. Drop a card today for booklet No. 15 to the Topeka Foundry & Machine Company, Topeka, Kan. Read about it on page 13.

The "Caldwell Special" is the name of the gasoline engine made by the Caldwell-Hollowell Mfg. Co., 506 Commerce street, Waterloo, Ia. See the ad on page 11. This is a splendid engine for farm use. It will pump your water, grind your feed, run the separator and many other things. Write the company for further information.

The Gilson Mfg. Co. has an illustrated ad of its gasoline engine on page 13. It is claimed for this engine that it "Goes like sixty, sells like sixty and sells for sixty," and the claims are all true. It is sold on free trial. Made in horse powers from one to 25. Ask for catalog, addressing Gilson Mfg. Co., 907 Park St., Port Washington, Wis.

The P. and O. Success Plows are made by the great Parlin & Orendorff Company, of Canton, Ill. See the illustration and description of this plow on page 11. It is made in all sizes. The P. and O. line, plows, harrows, planters, cultivators, potato diggers, stalk cutters, etc., are all as good as the best of their kind. Send for catalog No. 43 to Parlin & Orendorff Company, Canton, Ill.

August is a good month in which to secure school and college catalogs. A number of the best schools and colleges in the West of different classes have announcements on page 7 of this issue. It will be wise to get in touch with the institutions in which you are interested. In writing for catalogs, the advertiser as well as the publishers of Kansas Farmer will appreciate it if you will say you saw the catalogs offered in this paper.

O. L. Pirtle, the real estate man, located

at Wilsey, Kan., has an announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer that should interest farmers and stockmen that are in the market for farms. Wilsey is in Wabunsee county, one of the best farm and stock counties in the state. It is well watered and the lands for the most part are level. Prices are rather low, compared with other sections of the state. Write Mr. Pirtle for his large new list of bargains, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

A growing number of farmers are interested in investments, not only in land, but in good securities of various kinds. The H. P. Wright Company, of Kansas City, Mo., makes a specialty of selling high class bonds to farmers. Read what the company says on page 14. They offer Kansas school, county and city bonds. You don't have to pay taxes on them. They are safe. The H. P. Wright Company is reliable and is one of the strong companies of its kind in Kansas City.

We have been interested in looking over the catalog issued by the Leather Tire Goods Company, 2402 Whirlpool Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y. This company has an illustrated ad on page 8 of this paper. The "Woodworth Treads" seem to be just the right thing for the auto owner. They are leather tire protectors. They do what is claimed for them, they are easily fitted, they do not skid and they do not puncture. Over 40,000 sold in the last three years. Send for catalog to above address.

This issue of Kansas Farmer contains the advertisement of B. F. Beeson, real estate dealer of Linn, Kan. Linn is located in Washington county, the land is level and crop failures are practically unknown. In the advertisement which appears this week Mr. Beeson calls attention to a couple of his very best bargains. He has lands of all kinds at different prices, according to quality, location and improvements. See the advertisement in this issue and write for further descriptions.



The H. P. Wright Investment Co., Kansas City, Mo., offers an excellent proposition in our advertising columns. Four and one-half per cent bonds in Kansas schools and municipalities with no taxes to pay make a better investment than would bonds bearing a higher rate of interest but which are taxable and on which more or less risk must be assumed. Kansas bonds of the kinds described in their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer are absolutely safe. Write about these choice investments.

**Removed Spavin—Thinks it the Best Blisters.**

I used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for bone spavin with the best results. The spavin is gone and the mare is sound. I think it is the best blister in the world for bunches of any kind.—H. E. Lilly, Wayne, Kan.

**St. Joseph Business University.**

E. E. Gard, principal of St. Joseph Business University, Dept. K., St. Joseph, Mo., says he will guarantee you a position after you have graduated from his regular courses of study in either shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping or general business. St. Joseph is a city of some 125,000 people with an advertising club of 1,000 members, and the conditions of business in such a booming city makes it possible for Professor Gard to make this guaranty and to "make good." Mention Kansas Farmer and write Professor Gard for full information.

**Insure Your Winter Wheat Crop.**

The Van Brunt Manufacturing Co., 124 Van Brunt St., Horicon, Wis., offer a very efficient implement in their single disk drills which puts every seed in the ground at a uniform depth. In this way you will protect your crop from frost, use much less seed and get a big increase in both quantity and quality of crop. This drill does not clog with corn stalks or weeds, it weighs less and works easier than others. Ask them for full particulars and read their handsome advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

**Don't Kill Your Lumpy Jaw Cows—Cure Them.**

Farmers should not get so busy in the hay or corn field that they neglect their live stock. Lumpy jaw is one of the things to look out for. A little well directed at-

tention in time will avoid all loss. Lumpy jaw can positively be cured if you go at it before the bone becomes too seriously affected, and the treatment is very simple. The Rapid Lump Jaw Cure, a remedy gotten up by an Iowa druggist, will dispose of it effectively inside of three weeks. The remedy is sold under a strict guarantee to do this. You can have your money back if it fails. The caution to be observed here, as in treating all other animal ailments, is, don't wait too long. The chances of recovery of chronic, long standing cases are almost more doubtful, than if you treat promptly. If you have a lumpy jaw animal, write at once to the H. C. Adams Mfg. Co., Dept. 23, compounding of the Rapid Lump Jaw Cure, Algona, Ia., and follow directions.

Probable the largest business college in the West is the Gem City Business College, located in the fine city of Quincy, Ill. The annual attendance is 1,400. It occupies its own \$100,000 building illustrated here—



with. The free catalog will interest all who send for it. Write for it to D. L. Musselman, president, Lock Box 149, Quincy, Ill.

## Shropshire Importation

arrives August 10. "Clover Hill Farm." Largest number highest winners ever left England. 2d prize aged ram English Royal Show, 1st yearling ram, 1st and 2d yearling ewes, 1st and 2d ewe lambs. Breeding rams and ewes as superior accordingly. You would enjoy a day with us immediately after this importation arrives and Chariton is close direct run from Kansas City. "Clover Hill Gold Stamp" (in photo) is one of the rams for sale. Send for our home-bred ram folder with photos. "To Clover Hill for Quality Shropshires" is an old saying because the Clover Hill Flock is old, reliable, and superior. First breeders to bring English Importations west of Mississippi River.

**CHANDLER BROS.,** Chariton, Iowa



