

KANSAS FARMER

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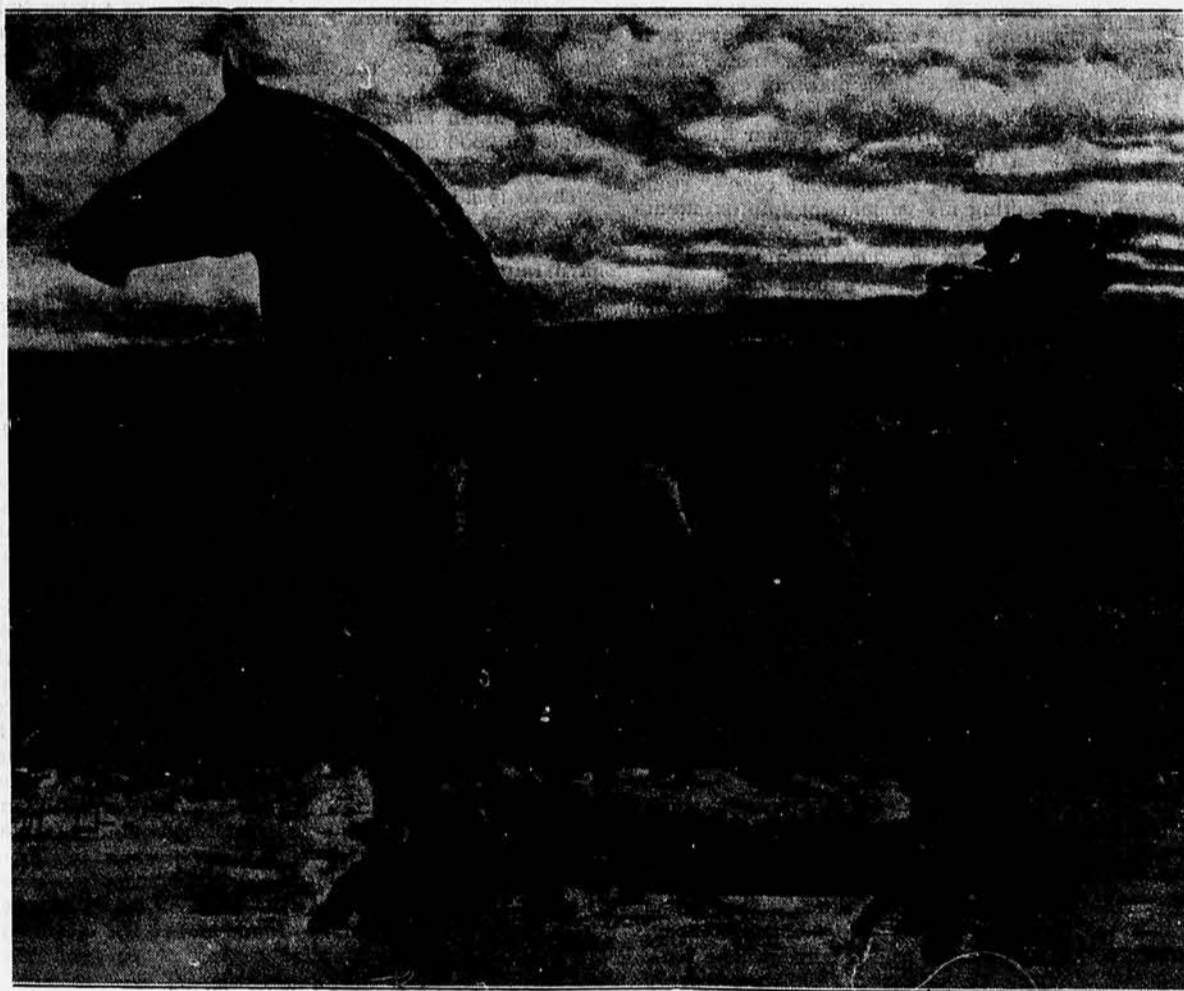
TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 30, 1908

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

The Seed-Corn Question

The corn-breeder is just now giving much of his attention to selecting and testing seed for the 1908 crop. If he has not already completed the selection of ears from which to plant his choicest breeding plot, he is giving careful study to each ear of the stock on hand. It must approach very

closely to his ideal as to size and shape, regularity of grains, proportion of corn to cob, depth and form of grains, indentation, color, purity of breed, and other characteristics. Experience enables the breeder to pass on the essential points rapidly. Having satisfied himself as nearly as



IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION VATEL.

Imported and owned by Dunham & Fletcher, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois. Type of their importation of February 5, 1908.

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sas and the plains gopher in the western counties. They are very similar in their habits, and it is noticed that they have spread so rapidly with the increase of the acreage of alfalfa that they are now more plentiful than they were ever known to be in Kansas before. In fact, the only portion of the State that has not suffered seriously from them is the southeast corner.

The gopher does not multiply as rapidly as do rats and mice, but he is so nearly immune from fatality that practically each member of the gopher family reaches maturity. In addition to mankind there may be named among his enemies the small striped skunk, the bull snake, and an occasional house cat.

Professor Scheffer called attention to the methods which had been adopted in some counties of paying bounties for gopher scalps, and cited as an illustration Marshall County, Kansas, which last year paid out \$4,200 for scalps with no appreciable results. The professor objects to the bounty-paying idea, first, because it discourages better methods of extermination; second, because it presents great opportunity for fraud; and third, because the expense is too great for the amount of good accomplished. He called attention to the fact that the gopher has almost no external ear and his scalp therefore appeared merely as a piece of skin with two ear holes in it. He said that an enterprising boy with a ticket punch could make a dozen scalps from the hide of one gopher.

Thus far the best means of killing gophers which has been discovered at the Experiment Station is to poison them, and this is done by mixing a quantity of strychnin in molasses and pouring it over corn which has been soaked over night. This corn is then dropped, in small quantities, into the runways of the gophers, which have previously been opened up by a "prod" prepared for the purpose. As the gopher is an underground animal and accustomed to darkness he is at once attracted by any gleam of daylight in his burrow. Professor Scheffer leaves the hole made by the prod open so that the small amount of light it admits will attract the gopher to where he finds the poisoned corn. One quart of this prepared molasses is enough to impregnate a half bushel of corn with the necessary poison and this, in turn, is enough to poison the gophers on several farms. Bits of potato, apples, sweet potatoes, or raisins or prunes may be used as vehicles for the poison, but owing to the rapidity with which their moisture evaporates he found corn to be the most satisfactory. This poisoned molasses is sold by the Experiment Station at Manhattan at \$1.10 per quart, which is the actual cost of producing it without any profit to the college.

Other methods of destroying gophers were discussed. In irrigation districts where the land is flooded by water occasionally, gophers are killed or driven away. Fumigation by pumping noxious gases into the runways was shown to be efficient in the destruction of most burrowing animals but not of the gopher. His interminable runways permit the earth to absorb these noxious gases before they can reach him in sufficient quantity to be destructive. Professor Scheffer also told of his experience in trapping gophers and exhibited one trap which had proved most satisfactory of anything he had used, but said that trapping was always a slow and inefficient method. Several members asked of him the value of certain poisoned tablets which are now on the market and which are prepared especially for the destruction of gophers. He said that his experience with them was limited, but so far as it had gone these tablets had not proved so satisfactory as had the poisoned corn.

Some of the strongest points made by Professor Scheffer were that there must be cooperation among neighboring farmers in their fight on the gopher; that authority should be given to the proper officials to eradicate them from the public highways and railroad rights of way, and that there should be a law passed authorizing

township trustees to provide and distribute gopher poison.

The subject of gophers and their destruction was quite fully covered in a bulletin recently issued by the Experiment Station, and information that is well worth having may be gained by asking for one of these bulletins.

Members of the Alfalfa Club were deeply interested in the subjects presented by these professors and carried home with them much valuable information. Much credit is due to President Bradford Miller, whose untiring efforts have helped to make the Alfalfa Club an institution of recognized worth to the farmers of Kansas. Both President Miller and Secretary Graham reported that they have frequently received letters from farmers and others outside of Kansas who are interested in the work of this club.

An innovation was made at this meeting by the exhibition of the ten ears of Reid's Yellow Dent corn which received second prize at the State Corn Contest recently held at Manhattan. This corn was grown by Ed. Flaherty, of Seneca, and was purchased at public auction by Grant Kelsey, of Menoken Township, for \$20, and Professor TenEyck is credited with saying that in most respects this was the finest exhibit of corn ever made at Manhattan.

The next meeting of the Alfalfa Club will be held on Saturday, February 29, at the Commercial Club rooms, when the principal topic for discussion will be the feeding value of alfalfa and alfalfa-meal. This discussion will be lead by Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the animal husbandry department of the Agricultural College, who will give the results of extensive feeding experiments at that institution.

Remember that this is the only alfalfa club on earth and that "whosoever will may come."

PUNISHMENT FOR TARDINESS AT SCHOOL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Have the teachers in our country schools the right to punish the children for being a few minutes late in the morning?

Although we try to get our children off to school in time, yet it seems unavoidable at times that they are a little late. Our teacher has made it a rule to punish the children for being tardy and I objected as I regard it as an injustice to punish the children for the faults of the parents.

What is the legal status of this question? I can find nothing in the school law in regard to it.

Atchison County. G. W. GIBSON.
The district board has the power to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations for the management and government of the school. They may require the classification of the pupils in regard to the studies pursued, and that there shall be prompt attendance, diligence in study, and proper deportment. It is held that the authority of the board is ample to provide all reasonable regulations. Punctuality being a desirable quality in school work, it is clearly within the powers of the board to provide rules and regulations governing the same.

A FEBRUARY OFFER TO DAIRYMEN.

Any of our subscribers in need of an exclusive dairy paper, Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Waterloo, Iowa, a semi-monthly, may receive it free one year by sending one dollar to advance your subscription one year, or sending one dollar for a new subscriber to THE KANSAS FARMER. This offer is good during February, 1908.

TEACHING TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please print the laws referring to scientific temperance instruction in our State?
Jewell County.

Section 1, Chapter 169 of the Laws

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
FAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Files in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c

of 1885, Chapter 2, Section 76, Laws of 1907, is as follows: "Examination of Teachers in Physiology and Hygiene. No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in any of the public schools of this State after the 1st day of January, 1886, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the elements of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcohol stimulants and narcotics upon the human system; and provision shall be made by the proper officers, committees, and boards for instructing all pupils in each public school supported by public money and under State control upon the aforesaid topics."

HOW PRODUCE BLACK OR TAN-COLORED LEATHER?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You published a recipe for tanning hides in your paper several weeks ago. Can you inform me, through your columns, how to color tanned hides both black and tan for harness and saddles? I was asking a neighbor for this information, who did not know, but said ask THE KANSAS FARMER, they know everything.
S. J. SCHMOOKER,
Ford County.

What THE KANSAS FARMER knows is infinitesimal in comparison with what it does not know. How to answer this inquiry is part of what we do not know. We therefore appeal to such of our readers as possess the information to bring it forth for the benefit of THE KANSAS FARMER family.

On another page is presented a clipping from the Kansas City Times in which it set out some action had at the recent session of the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association in listening to what purports to have been an ultimatum from certain manufacturers of implements. It will be noted that the International Harvester Company is stated to have had no part in the ultimatum. It is fair to the reader to say that the International Harvester Company requests the publication of the Times article referred to. Since the International has been held to account for many sins charged, the reader will doubtless be glad to know that there is at least one oppression of which it stands acquitted.

Miscellany

The Missouri State Dairy Association Meeting.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association was held at Columbia last week, and in some respects it was the best meeting that they have ever held. The features of the meeting were lectures delivered by Professor Fraser, of Illinois, and Professor Eckels, of Missouri. Secretary R. M. Washburn, of the association, who is also Dairy and Pure Food Commissioner of the State, thinks that these lectures would, if properly headed by the farmers and dairymen of Missouri, be worth at least a million dollars a year to that State. Secretary Washburn has promised these papers for publication in THE KANSAS FARMER.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, P. P. Lewis, Crescent, Mo.; first vice-president, W. S. Dille, Holden, Mo.; second vice-president, J. E. Roberts, Bolckow; secretary, R. M. Washburn, Columbia, Mo.; treasurer, D. A. Chapman, Warrensburg, Mo.

Some stirring resolutions were adopted at this meeting, and we desire to direct special attention to resolution number six. This resolution indicates that the dairymen of Missouri are waking up to the situation which confronts them and are taking active steps towards reforming it. We are glad to say that Kansas is working along the same lines.

The resolutions are as follows:
We, the State Dairy Association of Missouri, assembled in eighteenth annual convention, and representing 25,000 dairy farmers in Missouri, hereby resolve:
First, We thank the Commercial

Club for their liberal financial assistance.

Second, We wish to express our appreciation to the State Agricultural College for the most elegant banquet served us; for the excellent program; and are not unmindful of the efficient service rendered by the university girls.

Third, We wish to express our obligation to the State Board of Agriculture for their financial assistance, and to the Hon. Geo. B. Ellis, secretary, for his generous efforts in behalf of our meeting.

Fourth, We recognize that the Agricultural College is handicapped for lack of proper buildings and appreciate the wisdom of the recent Legislature in appropriating money for the erection of a large central agricultural building, and urge that immediate steps be taken by the board of curators to hasten its construction.

Fifth, We appreciate the great usefulness of the department of home economics in our Agricultural College and herewith express the hope that a suitable building for this work will be provided for by the next Legislature.

Sixth, We appreciate the great services of the Agricultural College to the farmers of the State, yet, we realize that out of the 100,000 boys on the farms of Missouri who were last fall of proper age to attend an agricultural school, less than 300 individuals availed themselves of the privileges of our excellent college of agriculture. What is the matter? An agricultural high school is needed; one which can be entered direct from the country schools and which teaches all the rudiments of scientific agriculture and home economy. We therefore do commend the stand taken by the State Board of Agriculture in regard to the matter, and respectfully and most earnestly urge the board of curators of the university to take such action as is necessary to start such a school under the Agricultural College by the beginning of the next school year.

Seventh, We approve the work undertaken by the United States Dairy Division and favor its enlargement into a bureau and respectfully ask the Secretary of Agriculture and the Congress of the United States to look into the merits and needs of this large work.

Eighth, We note with satisfaction the growth and development of the dairy department of the university, especially along the line of stock and experimental work. We find the greatest need of this department at present to be a suitable barn. For the fourth time this association calls the attention of the board of curators to the fact that the barn provided for the dairy herd is not suited for this purpose. It lacks ventilation and is not constructed so that it is possible to keep the sanitary conditions as perfect as they should be kept. We doubt if there is a herd of dairy cattle of equal value in the State kept in as inferior a barn.

Ninth, We realize that the disease tuberculosis is thoroughly distributed over the State; that it is to be found both in beef and dairy herds; that it is spreading; that it constitutes a danger both to human health and to the stock-raising industry of the State. Therefore, we demand that a law be passed giving the State veterinarian authority to administer the tuberculin test whether the owner of the stock be willing or not, and providing that the owner be properly reimbursed out of the State Treasury for all stock condemned.

Tenth, We realize that the expense of attending the State Dairy Association is the cause of keeping many in the remote parts of the State, from being present; and realizing the need of reaching these people with the good things we enjoy here, we resolve that there be formed four district dairy associations, one for each quarter of the State, said association to be under the guidance of the State Association and to receive such aid on the program from our State instructors as is possible for them to give, believing in this way we can reach a large majority of our dairy farmers who have not attended our State Association convention.

D. A. CHAPMAN, Warrensburg, Mo.
MARSHALL GORDON, Columbia, Mo.
C. J. JONES, Roanoke, Mo.

Analysis of Paints.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has been of late a number of requests from your State, especially among the farmers, for information with regard to how they can secure the bulletin relating to the analysis of paints. The requests for information have been so general that it seems proper to say that copies of bulletin No. 70, showing the analysis of most of the paints on sale in North Dakota, will be sent free to individuals as long as the present edition lasts.

The publication of this notice may save considerable correspondence, and would be much appreciated. Parties desiring this bulletin should address Prof. E. F. Ladd, Agricultural College, P. O., North Dakota.

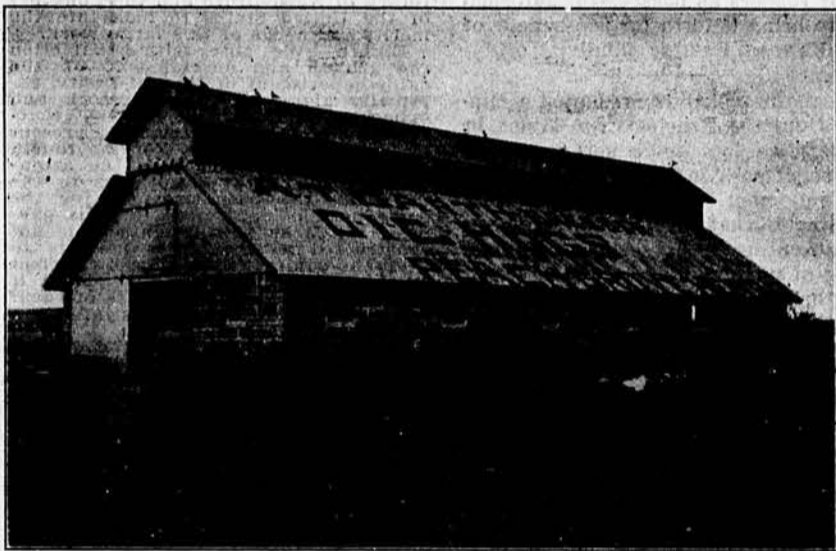
Common salt is used in cement work during freezing weather. As to the proper amount of salt that should be added to the water there seems to be some variance of opinion. One authority states that for every degree below freezing, 1 pound of salt should be added to each 100 pounds (12 gallons) of water. The specifications of the New York subway work require that 9 pounds of salt be added to each 100 pounds of water during freezing weather. Extensive experiments by

Clifford Richardson, extending up to one year, tend to show that salt in a quantity up to 10 per cent of the weight of the water does not lower the ultimate strength of ordinary mortar. The addition of salt, however, will increase the time of setting and lower the strength for short periods. It is stated that by actual test, 10 per cent of salt added to water will reduce the freezing point from 32° to 17°.

A Good Hog House.

THE KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of frequent inquiries about plans and materials for the construction of good hog-houses. For the purpose of replying to these inquiries, in part at least, and as an illustration of one of the very practical uses to which concrete can be put in modern construction we have selected the hog-house of Mr. A. T. Garth, of Larned, Kans., as an illustration.

Herewith we give a photograph of Mr. Garth's building, together with floor plans and other information furnished by him. This building is constructed of hollow concrete blocks, made on the ground, and measures 28 by 60 feet outside dimensions. The concrete blocks are 6 by 8 by 18 inches and the side walls are ten blocks high above the foundation, which is also of concrete, built solid. Above the walls the building is of



Cement Hog-House of A. T. Garth, Larned, Kansas.
(Photo by KANSAS FARMER man.)

frame work and includes a loft for storage. The passageway is eight feet wide. The pens are each 7½ feet by 9 feet 4 inches and the gates are hung so they may be swung across the passageway and thus form auxiliary pens for temporary use. Each pen has a window set high enough for proper ventilation and light. Of

south, so that the entire house may be washed out with the aid of the hose and the waste water will flow to the sink hole and thence to the cess pool at the southwest corner of the building. This provision of a cess pool is necessary in this case as the hog-house stands on very level land and has no natural drainage to a stream or to lower ground. As Mr. Garth is the owner of one of the best herds of O. I. C. swine in the country he very naturally made proper provision for their health and comfort. Mr. Garth is vice-president of the Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association. This swine-house has been in use about two years and has proved very satisfactory.

IMPLEMENT MAKERS LASH RETAILERS.

"You Must Do Business Our Way," The Command.

Retailers Are Told They Have Been Doing Business on Manufacturers' Money—"Make Farmers Pay," They Say.

(From Kansas City Times.)

"Do business our way or someone else will do your business after January 1, 1909."

Crack went the whip at yesterday afternoon's conference between the board of directors of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, in which the conference committee of the association also participated. Five representatives of implement and vehicle manufacturers

is merely a gentle way of saying, "We will put you out of business."

IT HITS THE FARMER.

And in the long run it all comes back to the farmer. He will have to stand the changed conditions. Continues the ultimatumist:

"The farmer has been given too much time. Make him pay up. He has the money. Do business on a basis of shorter time and you will be able to deal with us on a shorter time basis." Then here is something that is entirely new:

"We would rather do less business and that on a closer cash basis than to do a greater volume with slow credits."

That is the whole meat and substance of the implement men's meeting this year. The day of reckoning was seen last year, but twelve months of grace were allowed. Now the final decision must be made. As for the committee, some were in favor of the new plan, some opposed.

The Percheron Registry Company.

Secretary Chas. C. Glenn of the Percheron Registry company writes:

The annual meeting of the Percheron Registry company was held on Tuesday, January 14, at Columbus, Ohio.

The accounts of the treasurer were submitted to the Ohio Audit Co. (Certified Public Accountants) and found correct and its report accepted. This report showed that there were \$2,254.32 in cash on hand and no debts outstanding.

A resolution was adopted appointing the Board of Directors a Legislative Committee to encourage the passage of any law that would have for its purpose the improvement of the breeds of horses.

All of the members present were very much pleased with the prosperous year of 1907.

The same board of directors was elected for the ensuing year. At the meeting of the directors which followed immediately after the stockholders meeting, the same officers were elected to serve another year.

It is the policy of the Percheron Registry company to issue a volume of its stud-book each year. Already three volumes have been offered to the public, the last one containing nearly 1,000 registrations.

A copy of each of our volumes, as published, has been sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, where it is a well known fact, that all stud-books are, and have been, subject to the greatest scrutiny and criticism. We have not received from the Department any criticism concerning the correctness of the pedigrees of any animal that has been recorded by us.

In our opinion a record is no record at all unless it is correct, and one that contains a large number of mistakes, or a large number of improperly recorded animals is of no value for the purpose for which it is intended.

No cross bred, or grade stallion or mare is offered for sale accompanied by a certificate issued by the Percheron Registry Company and it is this fact that gives an animal recorded in our book more value than one recorded in a book that is published with less care.

We recommend that the Department of Agriculture in Washington investigate our stud-book, as well as every other, with a view to preserving the purity of the Percheron breed. Only by this means can we expect a great future for the breed in which we all are so much interested.

We rely upon our members to assist us in keeping our records correct and free from criticism in the future, as they have in the past.

We believe that ours is the only Percheron Association that will not record anything except animals that are pure-bred, and pure-bred without the shadow of a doubt.

We will soon begin preparation for the publishing of our fourth volume of the Percheron Register, and we urge upon all members that have unrecord-

thoughts contained therein shall lodge in the minds of my readers; and I wonder how many of my readers are starving their soil, either through the wasting of their manure by letting it lie under the eaves or in other exposed places instead of hauling it out every day or at least once a week?

Now, you can starve your soil just as you can starve yourself by feeding it food—manure—in such a way that it cannot be properly digested. Ideal manuring means placing a small particle of fresh barnyard manure with each and every particle of soil. This can be done successfully only by using a good manure spreader.

The use of a manure spreader, as well as all other forms of high quality machinery on the farm, increases not only your soil fertility but your general capacity to produce, and hence increases your profits. I believe that the time has come when most farmers now realize that cheapness of farm machinery as well as in all other lines is only a compromise to get something for nothing. I believe that he most of you realize that this is not saving but a sort of graft.

In nothing does this apply more forcibly than in the purchase of a manure spreader. This machine has to do heavy work and be pulled over rough fields frequently and in all kinds of weather. It must be strongly built to stand what is required of it to be successful. It cannot be built of pine or cheap grey castings. It is certainly much cheaper in the long run, as you have learned from experience with your farm wagon, reaper, etc. Put a little more money into a manure-spreader in the first place and get one which will give you large satisfaction while in use and endure for a generation. To do this, it must be constructed of oak, having oak pole, oak double bolsters, oak wheels, oak beater and the fifth wheel of malleable iron instead of cheap grey castings. The other parts should all be made of equal strength; then, too, it should have broad tread and track absolutely so as to make the draft lighter and enable you to straddle the rows when top-dressing corn or any other crops that are planted in rows.

There is one machine on the market that meets all these requirements. This machine I have personally used on my farm where I have raised record crops in my system of rotation. I have consented to tell the readers of our paper because I believe it will be largely helpful to them. I refer to the Great Western Spreader made by the Smith Manufacturing Company, Chicago. If you have not a manure spreader, write them for new book No. 22 DC free—containing practical experience with barnyard manures. It is worth reading and costs you nothing but a postal card.

The Shimer Woven Wire Fence.

On another page can be found the advertisement of the Coffeyville Shimer Woven Wire Fence and Manufacturing Company advertising the famous Shimer woven wire fence.

The woven wire fence has come to stay, for there are too many valuable animals ruined by barb-wire, and it is not profitable for farmers to continue its use. The Shimer fence is a patent fence, and is made of special, high carbon spring steel wire, made especially for them. Their wire specifications demand thirty-five to forty-five points of carbon; the high carbon fence is the long lived fence.

The stay wires in the Shimer fence are made of the best selected Bessemer steel, and are fastened to the line wires by the famous Shimer loop that won't come loose or slip.

The Shimer crimp in all of the line wires is the most perfect principle yet devised to overcome expansion and contraction. Because of the high tensile strength of the wire, the Shimer fence only needs about half as many line posts as other woven fences.

The Shimer fence is sold on quality, and not on price; it is not a cheap fence, but it is a double fence, and it is finding a market in every State in the Union and in Canada, England, and the Continent. This fence is sold direct to farmers and to farmer agents, cutting out much of the expense that there would be handling it through the trade, thus reaching the class direct that appreciate a good fence and saving this cost to them.

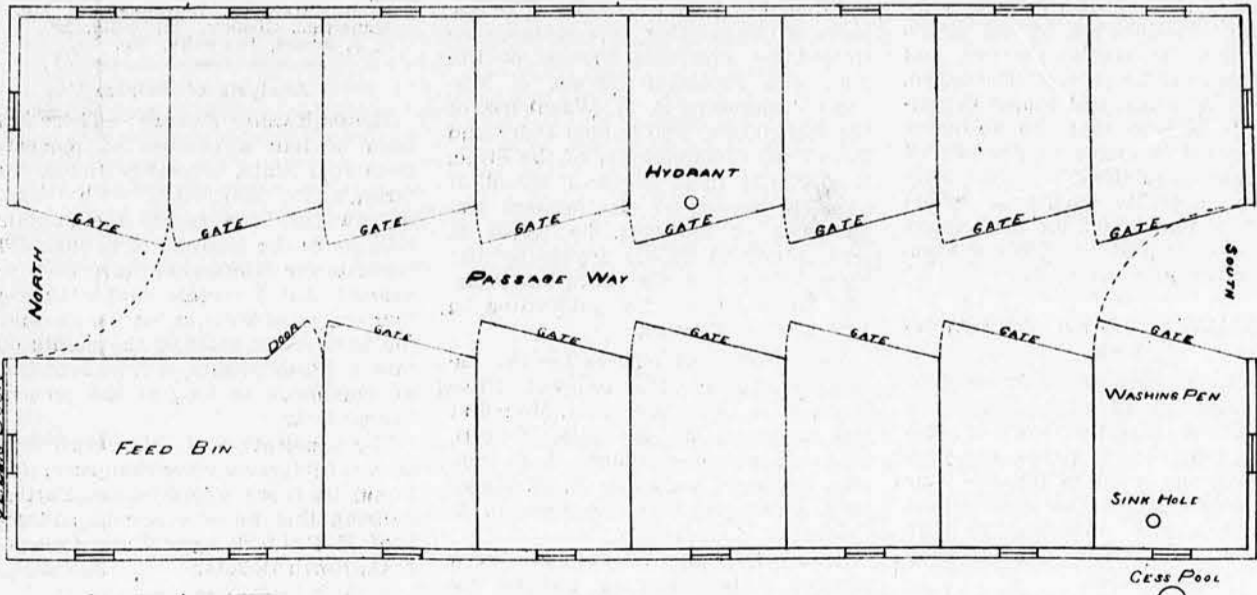
Write the Coffeyville Shimer Woven Wire Fence and Manufacturing Company for circulars giving a description and prices, and they will be furnished on application.

The Modern Methods of handling real Estate.

An association of the real estate dealers of several States has been formed and is known as the Central Real Estate Dealers' Association, with headquarters at Topeka, Kans. People desiring to buy property write to this association and they send him a list of the bargains located in the country in which they most desire to make purchases and also puts them into communication with their representative at that point, who will give them all the information regarding the country, prices of land, the climate, etc.

This has proven to be a great thing for people who wish to make investments and the president of this association says the real estate business is growing more active than it has been for a number of years because of the financial flurry. Hundreds of people are writing letters and state that they desire to make purchases as they feel their money invested in lands would yield them more on the increase value rather than the interest would make them by their money loaned out. This is especially so with the people in the eastern part of the United States who are creating a great demand for farm properties and wild lands.

The association has a representative in almost every locality in the central, east-central, and southwest part of the United States. It is through this great organized plan that they sell so many properties. Real estate is now selling better than it has for a number of years. They also receive letters from people who want to buy. A large of-



Ground plan of A. T. Garth's O. I. C. Swine Barn. Drawn by L. M. Graham.

course, each corner pen has two windows. The feed bin is 15 feet by 9 feet 4 inches. In the middle pen and close to the gate is a hydrant for the supply of water to the entire building. This hydrant is fed from a windmill tank which also supplies the house and the feed lots with water. The entire building has a cement floor which is built with a gentle slope from side walls to center and from north end to

Manufacturers, the National Plow Association and the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association.

"You men have been doing business on our money," one of the whip crackers told the committee. "You have bought from us on such terms that you could sell goods and yet have practically no capital. Now it's up to you, the retailers. Borrow money, increase your capital, do business with your own money as we have to do. Otherwise—"

"Well, it wouldn't take forever for a new man to learn your trade and the credits in your neighborhood." Which

ed stock to send applications in without delay, in order that they may appear in this volume.

Thrift Talks by a Farmer.

"If you starve your soil, it will starve you." It has been said, "No humus, no soil; no soil, no crops; no crops, no nothing."

I suppose there are few farmers in this day who will not agree with the axioms stated above; they are not new or original, but I have stated in this way to give sufficient force so that the

force is kept constantly busy in caring for this plan of the changing of lands.

The great immigration which seems to be only starting from the East is making a big business for this association. We are glad that such a plan has been inaugurated as it secures the means for farmers to sell their lands as well by writing to this association and especially in localities where there are no representatives for the association. Lands that will produce alfalfa seem to be selling most readily.

A Twentieth Century Home.

The design which we illustrate this month is particularly adapted for building in the country on account of its extreme simplicity and the ease and cheapness with which it can be constructed. The foundation is finished in four range rock above grade and three inch siding for remainder of building. If cheaper cement blocks

rooms. The stairs are so placed as to permit a direct entrance to them from either the living room or the kitchen. The pantry connects with both the kitchen and dining room. A woodshed could be placed on the end of the house if needed and a door placed to it in the washroom.

The second floor has two large and two small chambers, one of which could be used as a bathroom, and if needed two rooms could be finished in the attic.

This house can be built for \$1,750, exclusive of plumbing or heating. Complete plans and specifications of No. 131 can be obtained for \$18.

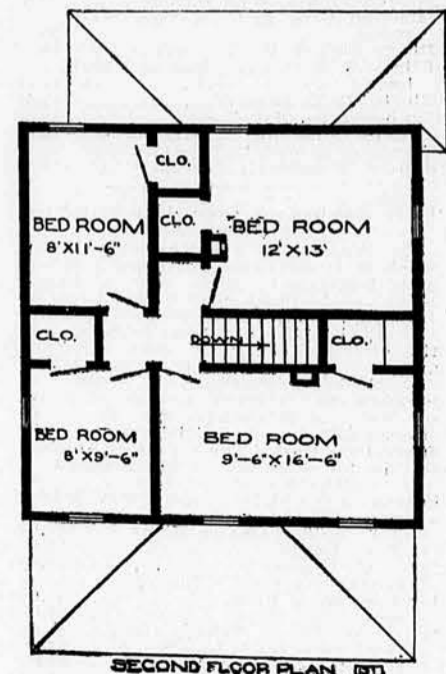
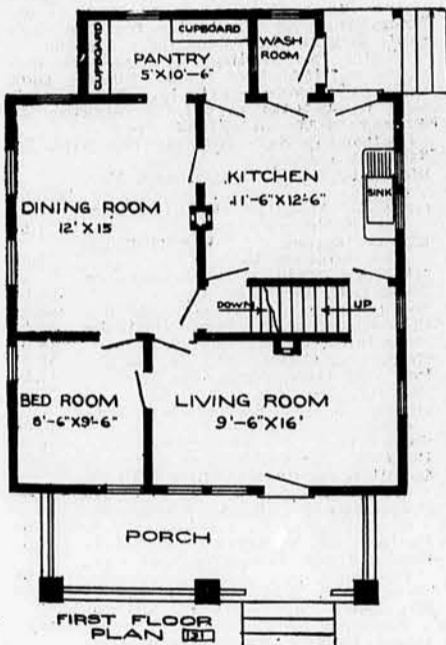
Height of first floor nine feet; second floor eight and one-half feet; cellar seven feet.

In explanation of our estimates we



could be used for foundation above surface and concrete mixture below grade.

The large open cornice and commodious porch with its immense pillars give this home a finished appearance.



would say that it is impossible for us to give an exact cost for any locality without first becoming acquainted with local prices and conditions. We would suggest in this capacity that you either see your local contractor or write us and we will send you a list of questions and at a small expense figure for you the exact cost of any building.

In response to numerous requests we have prepared a book containing a number of views and complete floor plans of moderate priced houses. These will be sent prepaid upon receipt of 25 cents. Address all letters to the Home Building Department, care THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

F. G. Nies & Son Sell Polands February 10.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER F. G. Nies & Son, of Goddard, Kans., are advertising their Poland-China bred-sow sale, which will be held at Goddard, Monday, February 10. Their offering is an exceptionally good one, strong in individuality, and fashionably bred. It will consist of fifteen choice fall gilts and proven sows, twenty-five extra well grown spring gilts, and fifteen spring and summer boars.

Nies & Son's herd is headed by On and On Again 125973, a good breeding son of the \$8,000 On and On, Corrector 2nd 109419, a grandson of the great Corrector and a strong breeding animal. Also by a good son of Impudence and out of a dam that sold for \$565 in one of the big sales.

This fellow is a show prospect, and we predict that he will be heard from later. A large part of the gilts included in the offering are by On and On Again, and will be bred to this Impudence boar for early farrow. The dams that this young stuff is out of are well bred, with size, bone, and finish, and are excellent producers. Corrector 2nd is the sire of a number of some of the best things in this sale, and part of the offering will be bred to him and On and On Again. The writer has carefully inspected Nies & Son's consignment, and is in a position to recommend it. We saw no poor feet, and the entire offering is strong in quality, with good bone, fancy head and ears, good coats, plenty of size, with natural fleshing and feeding qualities. Everything will be well fitted and in the pink of condition.

The sale will be held in town under cover in a good, comfortable place, and all buyers from a distance will be entertained free. Nies & Son have one of the good offerings of the season, one that will justly merit the patronage of breeders and farmers, who wish to improve their herds, or secure foundation stock.

Write for catalogue and arrange to attend their sale.

Boy's Corn Contest Meeting.

On Saturday, February 8, at 2 o'clock p. m. there will be held in the Commercial Club rooms a meeting of all persons interested in the Shawnee County Boy's Corn Contest. There has been no movement inaugurated of late years that is at once so valuable and so interesting to the younger generation of farmers in this county as is this boy's contest. Perhaps 500 boys in Shawnee County will enter this contest during the coming season and this meeting is called by President

Amatite ROOFING

Most ready roofings require a heavy coat of paint as a wearing surface every year or two. Otherwise they soon leak. Paint and labor cost money and trouble, but all smooth-surfaced roofings demand such attention or the weather will quickly ruin them.

Suppose you could get a paint for your ready roofing that would last as long as the roofing and never need to be renewed? You would buy it, wouldn't you? Suppose (better yet) that the roofing had a special mineral surface that didn't ever need any paint? Wouldn't you buy that? Of course you would.

If you send for a Free sample of Amatite and booklet about it, you will find it exactly fills your bill. The mineral surface of Amatite will outwear any paint, and generally lasts as long as the building without any care at all. Investigate before you buy painted roofings.

Address nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Boston, St. Louis, Allegheny, Kansas City, New Orleans, London, Eng.
Storage House at Pittston, Pa.

PURF-BRED STOCK SALES.

- Shorthorns.**
February 17—C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.
Feb. 19—J. F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kans.; sale at Wichita, Kans.
March 17—T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., at Kansas City, Mo.
- Herefords.**
Feb. 20—A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kans.; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 25, 26, 27—Combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., C. A. Stannard, Mgr.
- Holstein-Friesians.**
February 11—Henry C. Gillesman, Sta. E, Omaha Neb.
- Poland-Chinas.**
Feb. 1—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans.
February 1—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
February 4—R. W. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.
February 5—G. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
February 6—B. E. Maplin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Rimson, Mo.
February 8—W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
February 10—F. F. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 10—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Feb. 12—Charles Plicher, Glasco, Kans., at Concordia, Kans.
February 13—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
February 14—H. W. Phelps, Scottsville, Kans.
February 15—Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
February 17—C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.
Feb. 19—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kans.
Feb. 20—E. E. Axline and Knapp Bros., Independence, Mo.
February 21—B. F. Jehmael, Laredo, Mo.
Feb. 25—L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.
Feb. 26—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
February 29—A. K. Sells, Fredonia, Kans.
March 6—Hales & Hughes, Severy, Kans.
Mar 12—W. C. Topliff, Mabon, Kans.
- Duroc-Jerseys.**
February 4—B. N. Welch, Waterville, Kans.
February 5—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.
February 7—J. C. Logan, Onaga, at Havensville, Kans.
February 10—Pearl H. Padgett, Beloit, Kans.
February 10—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.
February 11—L. D. Paget & Segrist, Beloit, Kans.
February 11—John M. Morrison, College View, Neb.
February 11—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans.
February 12—Kirkpatrick & Wilson, Lincoln, Neb.
Feb. 14—John W. Taylor & Roy C. Williamson, Edwardsville, Kans. Combination brood sow sale.
Feb. 18—S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kans.
February 18—John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., bred sow sale.
Feb. 19—T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.
February 20—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.
February 22—Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kans.
February 22—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
February 22—J. E. Davis, Fairview, Kans.
February 27—D. O. Barber, Downs, Kans.
February 28—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.
March 4—Burt Finch, Prairie View, Kans., at Norton, Kans.
March 5—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
- O. I. C.**
February 1—Matthews Bros., Grant City, Mo.
February 18—John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.
- Percherons.**
Feb. 22—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans.
Feb. 18—J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 22—R. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
March 12—R. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.
- Jacks and Jennets.**
March 3—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets L. M. Monsees & Sons Smithton, Mo.
- Combination Sales.**
February 4-5—W. H. Cottingham & Sons, McPherson, Kans., horses and Shorthorn cattle.
February 12, 13, 14—Combination Sale Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt, Chas. M. Johnson, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.
Mar. 4-5-6—Breeders' Sale of horses, C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.
March 10-12—Wichita, Kans., D. R. Mills, Mgr.
March 19—O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb., Percheron brood mares, Kentucky Jacks and Shorthorn cattle.
Apr. 2-4—Kansas City, Mo., D. R. Mills, Mgr.

Black Panama \$3.00 Skirts

Order a stylish, plaited skirt of good black panama cloth, 27 plaits closely laid all around, one wide fold at foot. Special bargains, sent express or postage paid in Kansas. State size in ordering. Rush your order.

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The Standard Visible Writer

Its Record Has Never Been Equalled

CATALOGUE FREE

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Strawberries
1,000,000; Dunlap, Cardinal and 50 other varieties, Raspberries—Cumberland, Conrath, Cardinal, etc.
Blackberries—Snyder, King, Mercereau and Blowers. Catalogue Free.

G. S. Christy
Johnson, Nebraska

60-DAY OATS made the highest average yield four years in succession at Manhattan. Pure-bred seed, re-cleaned. Shipped on approval. Send for our sample and catalog.
L. C. BROWN, LaGrange, Ill.

HIDES and FURS
Ship them to W. S. Young, Larned, Kansas.

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Coming Events.

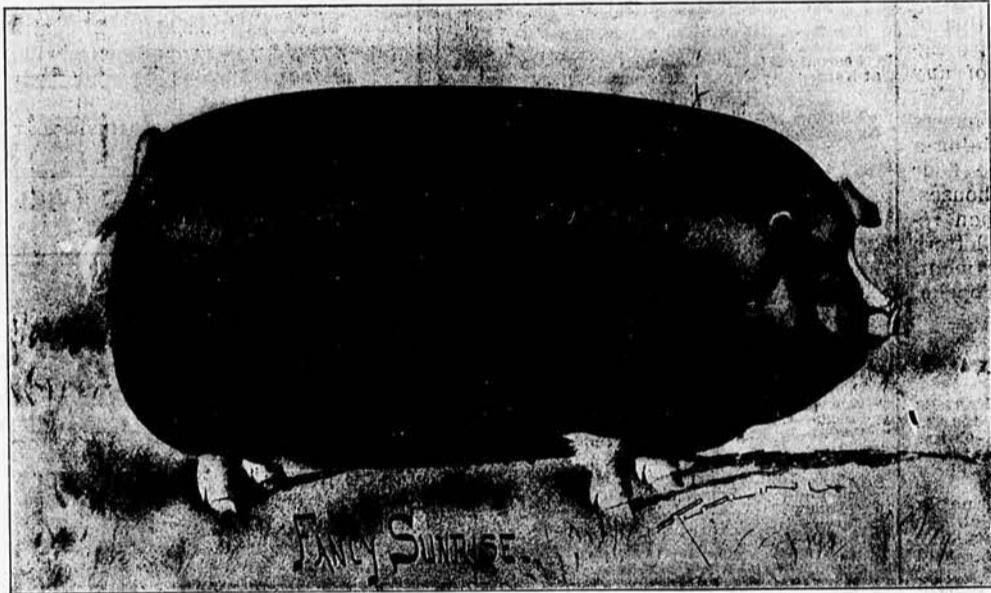
February 11 and 12.—Standard Poland-China Record Association, Institute and Annual Meeting, St. Joseph, Mo.

D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, is the manager of a series of cattle-breeders' combination sales to be held at Wichita, March 10 to 12, and at Kansas City, Mo., April 2 to 4.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of C. M. Garver's dispersion sale of Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns at Abilene, Kans., February 17.

Modern Practises in "American" Centrifugal Pump Construction Bulletin No. 104, is just issued by the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.

Mr. I. B. Goode, of Peabody, Kans., makes an announcement in our advertising columns this week in regard to his Poland-Chinas.



Fancy Sunrise, owned by Logan & Gregory, whose Poland-China bred-sow sale will be held on February 15 at Beloit, Kans.

that is demanded by our Western breeders, and he has proved himself an excellent sire. The gilts that Mr. Goode is offering for sale are in fine healthy condition, but not loaded with fat.

We are just in receipt of a copy of the revised and enlarged seventh edition of that valuable book, "Modern Silage Methods," published by the Silver Manufacturing Company, Salem, Ohio.

In this issue appears the advertisement of Geo. P. Schwab & Son, Red Polled cattle-breeders of Clay Center, Neb.

calves are the kind that weigh from 900 to 1,000 pounds at twelve months. Write these gentlemen. They guarantee their stock to be first class.

On February 13 Mr. R. F. Norton, owner of the Orchard Hill Herd of Duroc-Jerseys at Clay Center, Kans., will sell his entire herd of eighty-seven head.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Chas. H. Pilcher's bred-sow sale at Glasco, Kans., February 14.

Saturday, February 15, is the date of Logan & Gregory's Poland-China bred-sow sale at Beloit, Kans.

Chinas as a splendid judge of the correct type of a Poland and Mr. Gregory is equally as well known because of his ability to grow out the best specimens of the breed, and together he and Mr. Logan have this season succeeded in raising a nice number of spring pigs.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Pagetts' two-days' sale of Duroc-Jersey bred sows at Beloit, Kans., on Monday and Tuesday, February 10 and 11.

On January 22 at Waterville, Kans., Thomas & Swank held a very satisfactory sale of their good Poland-Chinas. The day was not very comfortable.

boars found at the heads of these two popular herds. Both herds are rich throughout with the blood of old Kant Be Beat, Ohio Chief, and Crimson Wonder.

Mrs. Myers' Black Langshans. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans., is starting a poultry advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

Maupin's Extraordinary Effort in Poland-China Brood Sows.

Now we go to Pattonburg, say everybody as soon as through at New Hampton, for February 6 is the day when R. E. Maupin sells Poland-China brood sows as good as the best.

Talk about "hot bloods," they are sizzling here being sired by such noted boars as Chief Perfection 2nd, Meddler, Spellbinder, Keep Sake, Keep On, Perfection E. L. and other great sires.

the highest possible breeding, but in themselves they are good enough to be top liners in any herd of fashionably bred Poland-Chinas.

Herpicide by On the Dot Oxygen, by On and On, and Carbon, by Chief Perfection 2nd are also used on this farm, and some of the sows in the sale are bred by these boars.

The Thomas & Swank Sale.

On January 22 at Waterville, Kans., Thomas & Swank held a very satisfactory sale of their good Poland-Chinas. The day was not very comfortable.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Table listing horse sales with names and prices. Includes Thompson Bros, C. A. Gale, Dillon, Neb., L. F. Miller, W. J. Cullum, etc.

Strykers Sell Polands. Monday, January 20, Stryker Bros., of Fredonia, Kans., sold a high-class offering of Poland-Chinas.

Table listing horse sales with names and prices. Includes Sincerity, C. W. Thompson, Fredonia, Graceful Meddler, Geo. Lorraine, etc.

E. H. Erickson & Samuelson Bros.' Duroc-Jersey Sales. On Wednesday and Thursday of last week E. H. Erickson, of Olsburg, Kans., and Samuelson Bros., of Cleburne, Kans., sold ninety head of good Duroc-Jerseys.

day people are using less water, and protecting that water when they have got it into the soil, because just as long as you keep the soil saturated you work against the bacterial life that is doing so much for the benefit of the soil. There are just three or four of these that I want to speak of. You add any organic or vegetable material to the soil knowing that it will decompose just as soon as this material gets incorporated in the soil. There comes along a crowd of putrefaction and decay bacteria, and these decay bacteria destroy and tear the vegetable matter, and put it in shape in the soil so that the plant can secure and later use it for food. But it is not plant food yet. Another crowd of bacteria comes along; and these break it up further, and then another crowd comes along, bacteria that change this nitrogen into nitrites. This organic matter is almost changed into the form which plants can use but not quite. The next step is made by other bacteria which change the nitrites to nitrates. The tubercle bacteria which grow on clover or alfalfa roots gather nitrogen from the air and are still another class. Some of you use commercial plant food. One of the materials you buy often is a nitrate. Nitrate of soda let us say. Now that nitrate of soda is plant food just as soon as it gets into the soil and is dissolved. All this nitrate that is in the soil must be dissolved in the water of the soil before it can be utilized by the plants as food. When the putrefaction bacteria are working, and they work as long as there is any organic matter in the soil, they loosen the nitrogen locked in the nitrates and by so doing cause it to be lost to the soil. Potassium and phosphorous being mineral materials are left alone. So long as the plant isn't using large quantities of nitrates that exist in the soil as in the case early in the season the plant doesn't suffer but later when the plant does require a large quantity as during the period when the plant is fructifying, we can't afford any nitrogen loss. If you add organic matter, like stable manure, to your orchards or your vineyards about the time your crop is maturing or in mid-summer, you simply start putrefaction bacteria to work and they destroy the nitrogen in the soil and send it back into the atmosphere. Hence different kinds of partially rotted manures should go in the orchards after they have fructified in the fall or winter, because at these times the nitrates are used up and the addition of manure can do no harm from the standpoint of bacteria. A few years ago your society did not pay any attention to bacteria at all, now you are coming around and saying you cannot raise good fruit unless you spray your fruit. Whether you believe in spraying or not, it is the truth indisputable that spraying goes hand in hand with the highest production of orchard crops. It is the bacteria at work there that destroys that crop. You may spray for insects or you may spray for fungus but spray you must, if you would get the best sort of crops in my judgment. The next step in the treatment of the garden and the orchard crops will be in a way a study of the bacteria down in the soil. I believe there are failures because we do not know bacteria better. Fields are not producing the corn or wheat or alfalfa they ought to produce simply because there is something wrong down in the soil with the bacteria development; and just as soon as we understand the matter we will correct the trouble. Let us look upon the soil as an essential element in profitable orcharding.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. W. Robison: This subject of manipulation of the soil, of bacteria, and of chemical work on the soil, is just beginning. Nature here had long years to prepare the soil for planting, and we have cultivated the soil, and as we have taken grain and grasses off the land we have been using up that soil. Now, how are we going to put it together again? It has been said that we did not need the same cultivation for orchards. We do not

need the same! A very instructive example of this was an alfalfa field that I saw that was a little over half a mile across. It had three distinct varieties of soil—the second bottom soil, a little reddish clay, and the blackest, richest soil of the bottom, in the middle of the field, and down along the timber near the edge was some grubbed-out soil. The middle of September it got about three inches high on the bottom, on the second bottom with the reddish clay it was two inches high, but down in the grubbed-out timber land it was a foot high. The same drill mark right through. Nothing different here but the soil. The soil originally was not different. The ground back on the high-land had been robbed, and down near the timber there was plant food enough. Now, here we are going to change that upland soil. We must study the plant that will develop that soil. We probably have nothing better than alfalfa now, but the timber land did not need the alfalfa. It would bring large crops of any kind of grain. The other soils had been robbed so that it does need something to build it up. Something beyond that chemical action of bacteria going on. Work that soil and get it into proper condition for any line of crop. Now the nodules on the alfalfa plant is one of the bacteria of the alfalfa plant. A little fertilizing and cultivating develops that nodule so that it is forced to act on the soil. I know in some of our fields we started the manure-spreader diagonally down over the field, with very little feed, three tons to the acre, and the whole season you could see the track of that manure-spreader where it had laid the barnyard manure. The barnyard manure liberated the other nodules and the other elements and set them all to work to accomplish the enriching of the soil. It may take the nitrogen out of the air that comes from the Gulf of Mexico; it may take it out of the air that comes from Arkansas, and fix it in our soil here, to grow our crops. Now, this is the study we want the Agricultural College to do. We want the experiments that they have made there, made up so that we may know what is the actual work under any of those soils. It might be taught in the public schools. There is surely nothing better to start the mind a little on that line. Children must be interested in something, and they can start and learn something that is useful just as well as something that is not useful. (Applause.)

Professor Massey, of Wellington: I was very much interested in Professor Burkett's talk along the idea for re-direction of our public schools, and especially the district schools. I don't know whether I exactly understand him in full. I believe that the solution of the district school is to kill it to start with, and then re-direct and rebuild on a better foundation. A great deal of trouble with our district school to-day is the fact that we have too many lines of diversification, and we do not have time to teach all these things.

President Taylor: I consider we are getting along famously. We are spending time with excellent results.

Dr. Bohrer, of Lyons: I am very much interested in the lecture given by Dr. Burkett, and to help and strengthen it, I hope to read a paper before this society along the same lines, and touch the same subject, at least, that we have discussed here this evening. Speaking of the common school, I was brought up on the farm, and have always lived in the country, but the average school is an eyesore to me wherever I go. They are not accomplishing the objects for which they were intended or for which the country school was created, and it is true that forty-nine perhaps of the young men and women out of every fifty begin and finish their education in those common schoolhouses. It is an education after a fashion.

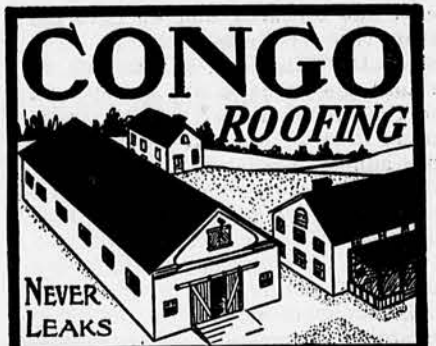
Dr. Burkett: I want to say just one word. Of course, in introducing this subject of rural education I was introducing something that did not belong to my subject, but some years

ago I made a resolve that on every occasion no difference what the occasion that I made an address I was going to make an appeal for the re-direction of our rural schools and that is the reason I mentioned it to-night. I believe in the consolidation of schools. It may not be in your time, but I believe that township high school, or the township school with a high school there, will be the sort of education throughout Kansas and in every other State. We will carry our child through all the grades up to the high school, and we will give him a re-directed course of school study in that township high school and in those under-graduate schools. Why, the very arithmetic that your children are studying to-day are teaching allegation. I saw a school book the other day that had twenty-five or thirty pages taken up with allegation. That has been abandoned; we are not using that any more. What we want is to teach those sort of things that have to do with the environment of the child. Life is the essential education. These other things are just means that will make them fully rounded men, as I have used this expression. It is all right if you must teach about King George and King Charles, but my boy and girl must be taught about King Corn and King Cotton. You may say that the laws of the Medes and Persians ought to be in there. All well and good, but the laws that underlie planting and animal development are going to concern my boy and girl more than all these other things put together. I believe that any subject followed concretely and long enough, if it brings mental discipline in its study, is bringing culture and power. We can not expect all our young men and women to be graduates from the Agricultural College; eight thousand each year are too many. But let us give them something that is along their line, and show them that horticulture and agriculture are sufficiently dignified to receive thought and study in the school.

Prevention of Damage from Frost.—Spraying.

After the reports of the officers at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society the following discussion was had:

Mr. Dixon: I can not allow the reports to pass without saying a word about the weather panics we had in the spring. I say weather panics because one continued after another. I had an idea that we were going to have a slight frost in the spring, so I prepared for it a little, and had some experience that was worth something to me, and if the cold weather had not continued so long I think I would have done some good. The benefit that I experienced in the strawberry field was by irrigation. You will remember that we had a very dry spring, and for two weeks before the lowest frost, on May 25, we had been irrigating and running our pump day and night; and we had been practicing another method, too, and that is smudging. The strawberries began to bloom along about the middle of May, and we smudged every cold night, and we had no damage from frost. The night of the 26th was Sunday night, and our men were not working during the day. I never dreamed that the thermometer would go so low as it did. The thermometer stood at 49° in the evening. The next morning it stood at 28°. Our strawberries were in full bloom, and all the blossoms that stood up were killed, and especially where they were unirrigated, but where the plants were thoroughly irrigated, and wet, the damage was very little, and if I had smudged that night I am sure we would have had no harm at all. The cold nights we had had before showed no damage when we smudged. A neighbor not a mile away did no irrigating and his strawberries were damaged, and on the night of the 26th, all his strawberries were killed. Our irrigated field yielded an average; the field that we had not irrigated none as far as profit was concerned. Four acres of them were almost a total failure because the ground was perfectly



Congo Roofing

is proof against decay because there is nothing in it that can rot.

It is proof against water because it contains nothing which is soluble in water.

It is proof against heat because there is nothing in it which even the tropical sun can soften.

It is proof against cold because there is nothing in it which even the climate of Alaska can freeze.

It is proof against leaks because it is so pliable that anybody can lay it right, fitting it tightly and snugly around the chimneys and valleys.

It is proof against dissatisfaction because it is made to endure, and people who once buy it, buy it always.

Sample Free on Request.

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Stop at The FREDONIA Hotel, 1391-1393 H St., N. W. Washington, D. C. American Plan, \$2.00 per day and up. European Plan, \$1.00 per day and up. In the center of everything. Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Electric lighting, modern improvements. Special rates to tourists and commercial travelers.



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USE SAUNDERS' GOPHER EXTERMINATOR

To kill prairie dogs, squirrels, gophers, badgers, etc. The apparatus shown in cut forces air through carbon bisulphide direct to holes and runways and is the most effective remedy known.

Price, complete with full directions for using, \$5.00.

FLINT SAUNDERS
Lincoln, Kans.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

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

GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

A five-passenger, side-entrance, 20 H. P. Touring Car, 1907 Model, slightly used but in good condition. This car is made by one of the best concerns in the country, and bears the manufacturers' guaranty. Speed 45 miles per hour and a good hill climber. Address,
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VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 20 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office.
DR. C. M. COE, 615 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

tion, digestion, uses in the body, and in the effect that heat has upon it.

The five food principles are water, mineral matter, carbohydrates, fats and oils, and protoids.

Water, which occurs everywhere in nature, constitutes by weight about two-thirds of the entire body, distributes to the various organs the digested products of the food, removes the waste materials, lubricates joints and tissues, and aids in equalizing the temperature of the various portions of the body. About seven pints of water are required each day to maintain the best bodily condition. Pure water is unaltered in its value to the body by the application of heat. As water is found in all foods, the entire amount required need not be taken as a beverage.

The mineral matter, such as salt and compounds of lime and iron, builds bony tissue and enters into the chemical composition of the blood and other fluids.

The carbohydrates are the sugars; starches (corn-starch, wheat-starch, potato-starch, etc.); and celluloses, which are the tough parts of vegetables. These carbohydrates give to the body heat and work-power, and taken in quantities beyond the immediate needs of the body, may cause the accumulation of fat. They comprise the larger part of the food consumed by man, affording from 50 to 80 per cent of the nourishment used. All carbohydrate material used as food is derived from vegetables, except the sugar of milk and a small amount of similar material in the liver of animals. The starches are found in the seeds, roots, and tubers of plants. Sugars occur in the sap of plants and the juices of fruits and some vegetables. Ordinary table sugar is from sugar-cane or sugar-beets; maple-sugar is from the sap of the sugar-maple tree and honey is gathered by the bees from flowers. Cellulose, which is but slightly available to man as a source of energy, forms the framework of all plant structures, and plays an important part in the diet of man because it aids the general digestive processes.

Fats and oils are derived from plants and animals, and are familiar as butter, lard fat of meats, cottonseed-oil and olive-oil. These are the most valuable of all foods as sources of heat and work-power, being capable of producing two and one-fourth times as much heat as an equal weight of carbohydrate or protoid. Fat eaten and digested beyond the immediate needs of the body is deposited in the tissues as fat.

Protoids are required for the building of all tissue, and therefore stand preeminent in importance. While protoid may replace either carbohydrate or fat as a source of energy, neither fat nor carbohydrate can alone build tissue; therefore protoid is absolutely essential to life and can never be eliminated from the diet. Typical protoid foods are milk, cheese, eggs, lean meat and certain vegetables, as peas, beans and lentils. All cereals contain an important percentage of protoid.

A review of the five food principles will show that carbohydrates, fats and protoids are the result of life, therefore are called organic foods; and that the mineral matter and water do not result from life, therefore are known as inorganic food materials.

A Wise Protest.

MRS. FLORA D. REED, HAVENSVILLE, KANS.

Do we farmers enjoy being continually held up for public ridicule, portrayed as wholly illiterate, gawky, uncouth in appearance, unshaven and unshorn, ill-appareled, aboriginal, with a dialect and physiognomy all but unintelligible? To be sure it amuses a certain class of the reading public, but is it just, is it honest? Is the intelligent farmer a freak or is the hayseed one? If we do not merit the encomiums thrust upon us, it is a worn-out joke, as coarse as it is unseemly. It would be as difficult to portray a typical farmer as it would be to picture a typical representative of any other class, but to say that he and his family are physically, intellectually, spiritually inferior to any other class

who earn their living by the sweat of the brow or the cunning of the brain is to invite discussion. In physique can the city-born and bred eclipse him? Is the self-conscious swagger of the city youth more graceful than the manly stride of the country lad? Granted that he wears his clothes with less grace or regard for appearances than does his city cousin. He, nevertheless dresses more in accord with the work he has to perform, or if in holiday attire more nearly in conformity to his means, his love of freedom and comfort, as well as a well-balanced indifference of conventionalities.

Countrified? Yes, an appellation to be devoutly wished. It stands as well for brain as brawn, for a love of, a devotion to nature in her unalloyed beauty and simplicity as well as sublimity. He loves her in all her varied moods. His heart is warmed alike by her gentle caresses or her harsher moods.

If he is ignorant of the attractions of the city, so also is the city-born unable to comprehend his intimate knowledge and joy in birds and bees, in flowers and forests, in rippling streams that speak to his wild fancies of joy and peace not found in crowded thoroughfares. His comradeship with nature's children, animate and inanimate, teach him a reverence for nature's God that only a son of the soil can feel.

We have had enough of this senseless ridicule of the agricultural class from whence springs a larger proportion of our statesmen, our educators, scientists, men of affairs, artisans in every field of action, more than from the city-born.

The Young Folks

IF WE HAD BUT A DAY.


We should fill the hours with the sweetest things
If we had but a day,
We should drink alone at the purest springs
In our upward way;
We should love with a lifetime's love in an hour,
If the hours were few;
We should rest, not for dreams, but for fresher power
To be and do.
We should guide our wayward or wearied wills
By the clearest light;
We should keep our eyes on the heavenly hills
If they lay in sight;
We should trample the proud and the discontent
Beneath our feet;
We should take whatever a good God sent
With a trust complete.
We should waste no moments in weak regret
If the day were but one,
If what we remember and what we forget
Went out with the sun;
We should be from our clamorous selves set free
To work or to pray,
And to be what the Father would have us be,
If we had but a day.
—Christian at Work.

Breadfruit.

ANNA DEMING GRAY.

The staple diet of natives of the South Sea Islands is breadfruit. When the trees upon which this fruit grows are full grown, they are of a remarkable height, being often forty or even fifty feet tall.

They begin bearing when they are three or four years old. There are several varieties of this fruit, but the kind of which the islanders are most fond is about the size of a coconut. The rind is heavy and rough, and one fruit is quite sufficient for a hearty meal. If the rind is pierced a milky juice comes from the fruit, and it begins to decay at once. A favorite pudding is made by pressing out the fruit and working the pulp until a thick batter is formed. This is wrapped in banana leaves and baked. When the season of breadfruit is over if any of the fruit is left, deep holes are dug in the earth and carefully lined with banana leaves. The pulp from a great number of breadfruit is poured into these pits and covered with leaves and a heavy stone placed over it. This is the way the



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The Boy Knew His Business.

A well-known clergyman was crossing Lake Erie upon one of the lake steamers, and seeing a small lad at the wheel steering the boat, accosted him as follows:

"My son, you appear to be a small boy to steer so large a boat."

"Yes, sir; but you see that I can do it, though."

"Do you think you understand your business, my son?"

"Yes, sir; I think so."

"Can you box the compass?"

"Yes, sir."

"Let me hear you box it."

[Boy boxes the compass.]

"Well, really, you can do it! Let me hear you box it backward."

[Boy boxes it backward.]

"I declare, my son, you do seem to understand your business."

The boy now took his turn in question-asking.

"Pray, sir, what may be your business?"

"I am a minister of the gospel."

"Do you understand your business?"

"I think I do, my son."

"Can you say the Lord's Prayer?"

"Yes."

"Say it."

[Clergyman repeats the Lord's Prayer.]

"Well, really, you do know it! Now say it backward."

[Clergyman says he cannot do it.]

"You cannot do it, eh? Now you see I understand my business a great deal better than you do yours."

The clergyman acknowledged himself beaten.—John J. Hess.

Three Ways.

Aunt Jennie was propped up in bed in the east chamber. As she glanced over the morning paper her sister-in-law's heavy voice preceded its owner into the room:

"Well, Jane, how are you this morning? I'm all used up myself, and I've so much to attend to, but I knew tomorrow would be just as bad, and I felt I must make the effort to come."

Aunt Jennie was nothing if not gracious. She smiled, but answered gently:

"You're very good, Sarah, but you mustn't have me on your mind."

"Well, I felt I ought to speak about your doctor. I don't say anything against him, but you don't look as well, and he's so young!"

"I don't know how I look, but I feel better; and as for his being young—I don't like him any the less for that," replied Aunt Jennie, with a smile.

"Well, he seems dreadfully inexperienced to me," insisted her visitor, gloomily.

As she heard her sister heavily descending the stair a few minutes later, Aunt Jennie sighed to herself, "No wonder poor George looks depressed sometimes!"

A few minutes later a carriage stopped. Madge hurried in breathlessly:

"Good morning, aunty! I can't stay but a minute, but I thought you might want something from downtown. John can bring anything back."

"Thank you, dear; that's thoughtful of you. Did you have a good time at the musical?"

"Yes, lovely; but I can't stop to tell you about it or I'll be late for my French lesson. So you don't think of anything you want? Your fire's smoking dreadfully. Shall I tell Amella?" and she whisked away, calling back, "Good-bye! I hope you're better."

"There, I might have sent for that yarn and the book I wanted!" exclaimed Aunt Jennie as she heard the carriage door click. "But Madge fairly took my breath away."

She dropped her paper quickly half an hour later at the sound of a trill, then of a light step on the stairway, and a merry voice demanding:

"How's this angel this morning?" and Kate stopped to kiss the face under the puffs of white hair.

"Oh, as useless as ever."

"Well, it's got to be stopped," Kate declared, tossing a bundle on the bed. "Here's some yarn which mother said you wanted, and I wish you'd knit a muffler for the Sailors' Haven."

"Oh, just what I did want. Of course, I'll knit a muffler, child. I'm thankful I can do something."

Kate gave a gay account of the musical as she coaxed the fire into a blaze, rearranged the table, drew a window shade, and moved a bowl of flowers into the light.

"How pretty you look, aunty, in that lavender sack," she exclaimed, "and you look better, too? That young doctor is doing you good. Here," she went on, "is that book you were asking about. Father's finished it."

"Well, I don't believe you have!" exclaimed Aunt Jennie.

Kate blushed guiltily. She hated to be caught in her kindness.

"No, I haven't, but I was going to be so busy I thought you might as well have it."

"Oh, I see through you, bless your heart! You do me more good in ten minutes than all the rest of the town in a week."—Youth's Companion.

The Little Ones

IF I KNEW.

If I knew the box where the smiles are kept,
No matter how large the key
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard,
I would open, I know, for me,
Then over the land and sea broadcast
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold
Them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would gather them, every one,
From nursery, school, and street,
Then folding and holding, I'd pack
Them in
And turn the monster key.
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.
—Exchange.

Two Ways to Travel.

A TRUE STORY.

The long train drew in to the "Dinner Station" and hungry people began to bestir themselves. Families and couples and single persons stepped briskly down the aisle and across the broad platform toward the Dinner. Frances and Bruce and Willy Wisp were hungry people but they did not bestir themselves. Their dinner was in the basket in mother's seat and did not begin with a capital D—only splendid ones eaten at round tables, in great rooms with waiters flying about, began with capitals.

"O, dear," softly sighed Frances, "I wish we were rich!"

"So do I," sighed Bruce, but not softly. "Then we'd go 'cross there too and eat our dinner out of plates and knives and forks."


"And we'd step down out of the parlor car—not this common car—and when the conductor said, 'All aboard!' we'd fold up our napkins like everything and run to the parlor car and sit in big, soft seats."

Frances' eyes were wistful, she was thinking especially of Loubelle Weir. Loubelle was in the parlor car or else across there in the great, clattery, chattery restaurant. They had seen her get on the train, stepping daintly in her beautiful white clothes. Her mother and a maid had walked behind her. Then the parlor car had hidden her and they themselves had stepped up onto this common car, with mother and the big basket behind.

"Dinner's ready!" Mother called from her seat. She had a white towel spread on the seat beside her and grandmother's biscuit and cookies and little round tarts laid out on it. She was smiling gayly.

The three children crossed the aisle and sat down facing mother. They were hungry and grandmother's things tasted good, but there was a little bitter flavor to them all, just as if grandmother had made a mistake and flavored them with extract of envy, instead of vanilla. While they sat and soberly munched they were think-

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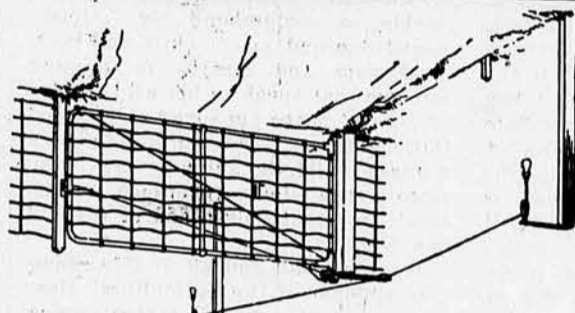
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ing of Loubelle Weir and her dinner with a capital D, and of the parlor car.

"I wish we could travel 'ristocratically!' burst out Bruce at length, unable to restrain himself. "I wish we were in the parlor car. I don't like traveling in just common cars."

"I don't either," Frances agreed, a little less tumultuously. "I'd rather have a white dress on and sit in a lovely cushioned chair with plenty of room."

"I'd ravver, too—so'd I ravver," chimed in Willy Wisp eager to join the majority. "I wanter travel in a cushion chair."

"Then we'd be with the nicest kind of folks," Frances took it up again, "not with all kinds like this. It would be lovely to be with the nicest kind."

"I know," Bruce cried, "we'd go on a flyer then and just fly! Wouldn't we go on a flyer, mother, if we were rich? We wouldn't go creeping along this way, would we? No, sir!"

Scorn of thirty miles an hour was plain in the tones of Bruce.

"How would you like to travel at the rate of two miles an hour—in a cupboard—with the pigs?"

The children turned like one child. The voice was deep and pleasant and came from directly behind. A kind old face, framed in white hair and beard, was nodding at them over the seat-back.

"Well, how would you like that?" repeated the deep voice. "Because I know of three children that traveled that way. They were relatives of mine."

The people from the restaurant were drifting back into the car but the children did not see them. They only saw the kind old man who said such remarkable things. His relatives—in a cupboard—with pigs! And he was such a nice-looking old man and did not look poor at all. It did not seem possible that his relatives—

"If you are through with your dinner and your mother is willing, come over into my seat and I will tell you how it happened," the deep voice went on pleasantly.

As they went they had a glimpse through the window of Loubelle Weir crossing the station platform towards her parlor car. The maid stepped daintly behind.

"It was quite a little while ago—about a hundred and fifty years," the old gentleman began, his eyes twinkling down at them. "My great-grandmother was about as old as you, I should say," nodding at Frances, "and she had two brothers younger still.

Her father and mother moved from one little town to another. There were no railroads and they must go in carts drawn by gentle, plodding old oxen—all the family and all the furniture, too. And the children—the story has come down very straight—did not go in the parlor cart. There was a huge old cupboard with a door above and a door below, with a partition between the divisions. It is in existence now. I have seen it many a time. Well, the children's father laid this great cupboard down on its back in the ox-cart and proceeded to pack the three children in one of its compartments and the pigs—the old gentleman paused dramatically—"the pigs in the other! And that was the way they traveled, all the way to the new home—jog-jog, jog-jog, jog-jog. They must have bumped about and the pigs must have squealed. How would you have liked that? not a very luxurious way to travel, was it? But, do you know, I rather expect those three little shavers thought it was great fun. Thought they were traveling in style, most likely! And the pigs—it must have been a great day for the pigs."

Frances and Bruce and little Willy Wisp went back soberly to their own seats. They had forgotten Loubelle and the maid and the dinner with a capital D. Back and forth across their minds jogged a great ox-cart with a huge cupboard inside, on its back, and in one end were the three children and in the other end were pigs. They could hold their breaths and almost hear the children laugh and the pigs squeal. It was an interesting story that the deep-voiced, kind-faced, twinkling-eyed old man had told.

"What a comfortable car this is!" Frances said, by and by.

"How fast we go—most fly!" said Bruce.

"And there are such nice folks in the car."

"And nobody in the other end is squealing."—Annie Hamilton Donnell in *Congregationalist and Christian World*.

Little Hans—Mother, tell me how papa got to know you?
Mother—One day I fell into the water and he jumped in and fetched me out.
Little Hans—H'm, that's funny; he won't let me learn to swim.—*Fliegende Blätter*.

When writing *The Kansas Farmer* please give your name and address.

Club Department

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Exhibit at the State Agricultural College.

CARRIE H. DAUGHTERS.

During the recent exhibit of the domestic design classes at the Agricultural College, I heard the wish expressed by many of the visiting women that such a display of students' work could be given during the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Manhattan in May; that it was a pity more women of the State could not see what advantages the school offered to the future house-keeper and breadwinner. Then the thought came to me that you might like an account of the display for the women of the Country Clubs who are readers of THE KANSAS FARMER and who I am sure would have taken so much pleasure in looking at the pretty gowns and dainty underwear and the articles of home decoration as we did. Every woman knows how dear they are to all womankind, and there was so much of all these things to be seen that I hardly dare to attempt an inventory.

The exhibit occupied the two large class rooms on the second floor of Kenzie Hall. The apartments were made home-like and cheerful by palms, ferns, and flowering plants. Miss Becker, the head of the domestic art department and Miss Weeks, the instructor of the color and design classes were at the entrance to welcome their guests, who came in crowds, regardless of the stormy weather.

The exhibits of the domestic art classes were placed on tables and on forms, and there were so many of these that there was barely space for passageways. The walls of the color and design classes were arranged very attractively. Pretty illuminated texts made the visitors pause to read before going further and to be the better for the reading.

It was a treat to watch the young girls guide their mothers and friends to the particular table where their work was placed. One girl of fifteen whispered to her mother to show the writer her dress, a pretty lawn, one of the neatest in workmanship on the table, and I know the mother took pride in acceding to the girl's request. Miss Becker informed me that there were one hundred and twenty shirt waist suits upon the table and forms. These were of madras, percales, lawns, linens, and gingham; no two alike in pattern or of the same trimming. The materials were good and tasteful in color and design. No one was ugly or loud, some were embroidered beautifully, some trimmed with tucks or bands, a few with pretty lace, some ruffled, but while no two were alike, one could not safely judge which was the prettiest or which the most complete. All were in such good taste and arranged so harmoniously that all the visitors could only admire. There were also one hundred and twenty suits of underwear that were exquisite in the neatness of the sewing and daintiness of trimming.

The model books representing the work taken by the first year students were marvels of precision and carefulness. I never realized before how many stitches there were to learn in needle work, and I almost envied these girls with their opportunity to acquire an education in manual cleverness.

In my school days, the intellectual faculties alone were cultivated, and bitter experience has been my hard teacher in the finger exercises of the domestic scale. I do not wonder that the percentage of marriages is higher among the Agricultural College

graduates than other institutions, for their domestic art girls can darn socks neatly and sew on buttons deftly and securely, and that means happiness in the home.

Miss Weeks' classes in color and design exhibited about three hundred designs and color drawings and eighty stencil designs applied to linen and other fabrics, some of the prettiest of these were cheese cloth dresser scarfs stenciled in delicate blue or pale green dyes. There were linen portiers and sofa cushions in the deep hues that were very artistic in effect. The original design for the Y. W. C. A. calendar recently issued were also on exhibition, and attracted much attention. Most of the work shown was done by the G. G. girls of the short course class who had had little previous instruction in drawing. Sixty juniors and four seniors had places in the exhibit. Miss Weeks is intensely interested in this work, and believes in the practical application of the principles of order and harmony in the use of color in original designing by the student. That she has numbered her classes with the same interest and enthusiasm is shown by what they have accomplished. Miss Becker is just as much of an enthusiast and as tireless a worker in her line. She is a graduate of Drexel, where she received the best technical training. With this mechanical skill she possesses gift of expression and needle work becomes with her something more than a trade. It is an art, an expression of ideals to her, and to the girls she instructs.

I hope I have succeeded in creating a design in the minds of the readers of the club column to a pilgrimage to Manhattan, where the next annual exhibit is held, for I know they will acknowledge that the half has not been told them.

Club Spirit Growing.

In her message, Mrs. Eustace H. Brown, president State Federation of Clubs, says many interesting things. Her message is given here in part:

CLUBS IN PANAMA.

The club spirit is not dying out, and will not so long as it provides a method of uniting and directing woman's intelligence and energy into broad and helpful paths. What more gratifying recognition of its success than the appointment of Helen Varick Boswell by Mr. Taft and the Canal Zone Commission to visit Panama for the purpose of organizing women's clubs? How successful she was in doing this is told in the General Federation Bulletin for December; but the significant fact—the encouragement to the student and advocate of the club movement, lies in the recognition by so high an authority of the function of the woman's club—its effectiveness as an antidote to discontent—in this case engendered by enforced idleness resultant from industrial conditions in the tropics, and the social isolation in the new community of the Isthmus.

Miss Boswell organized eight clubs of American women, living in the larger towns on the zone, which have applied to the General Federation for admittance to membership. Their representatives will be among the notable women to attend the biennial in Boston next June. It is of interest to note the work outlined for these women, so far from us in miles, yet whose adjustment to their surroundings is of importance to the success of one of our Nation's greatest projects. They have four departments: Home, education, philanthropy, and music and literature. The beautifying of their dwellings; planting the tropical flora in their yards when there is ground for them; placing vines and plants about their verandas, with orchids hanging from baskets, are some of the practical things undertaken by the home department. Classes in Spanish, as well as contemplated improvements in the schools, are in charge of the educational; and "The philanthropic department will visit the sick in their homes and in the hospitals, and arrange lectures on

home-nursing by nurses from the hospitals."

The music and literature departments arranges the programs for the meetings, and have discovered unsuspected musical talent—so Miss Boswell tells us.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Our scholarship fund is growing, our chairman reports, faster than the increase in the scholarships—or in the demand for them. Don't mistake this fact to mean that there is no need, because there is no demand. Instead, it shows that the club women themselves are falling to make known to their respective communities the advantages offered through the generosity of colleges and commercial schools, and the effort of the State Federation to help those who would help themselves. It is the responsibility of the individual woman or club to sense the needs of a class most reticent in revealing their own financial condition, which thwarts a worthy ambition and prevents them from developing into the man or woman of attainments which their talents promise. The worthy and respectable, the sensitive but aspiring—these are the ones to make the most of such opportunities as the Federation offers; and these we must reach, through observation and sympathy. Don't delay in this matter. As Dr. James recently asserted, "The educational plant should work day and night" in his advocacy of night schools in the cities. Our scholarships must not lie idle.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Lifting our eyes above and beyond surrounding conditions, we see upon the horizon an International Scholarship Fund, the scheme for which was presented by two delegates from the Society of American Women in London, to the General Federation Council at Jamestown. This purposes raising a fund which will give to American women similar advantages to those which the Rhodes scholarships give to men. As Madame Thayer expressed it: "It is not in the order of moving things for one half to move forward without the other;" "No Nation rises higher than its mothers." Those who believe in the higher education of women will readily see that that which promises, such an advantage to our sons, and to the Anglo-Saxon race through them, would be doubly effective and more immediate if given to our daughters also. The proposition is, that every State paying one hundred dollars toward the International Scholarship Fund has the privilege of a candidate for a scholarship, with which to complete their education abroad. By advancing this measure, we would show our confidence in the daughter's ability, and make it possible for her to win for herself an inestimable advantage. Our Kansas boys have won out on the Rhodes scholarships, and our girls are of the same material.

A Unique Year Book.

I have had the pleasure of examining the West Side Forestry Club year book that is being used this year, that is from June, 1907, to May, 1908. They hold their meetings once a month the year around except in December. The club flower is alfalfa. The year book is pure white, tied with white ribbon and has interspread through it pictures of Willow Park, the spot they have beautified. The program contains so many good topics for papers and discussions that I shall give them for the help it may be to other clubs in making programs:

Wild Flowers Worth Cultivating; Flowers the Year Around; A Study in Bulb Culture; Individuality in Lawn Planting; Evergreens for Every Place and Purpose; Hot Beds and Cold Frames; Colonial or Old Fashioned Gardens; Preservation and Renewal of Forests and National Forest Reserves; Treatment of Insect Enemies of Forestry in Kansas; Choicest Vine for Trellis and Lawn.

In writing The Kansas Farmer please give your full name and post-office address.

Kokomo Woman Gives Fortune

To Help Women Who Suffer.

In the past few years Mrs. Cora B. Miller has spent \$125,000.00 in giving medical treatment to afflicted women. Some time ago we announced in the columns of this paper that she would send free treatment to every woman who suffered from female disease or piles.

More than a million women have accepted this generous offer, and as Mrs. Miller is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used the remedy, she has decided to continue the offer for awhile longer, at least.

This is the simple, mild, and harmless preparation that has cured so many women in the privacy of their own homes after doctors and other remedies failed.

It is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of leucorrhoea or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors or growths; also pains in the head, back, and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause, or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge a 50-cent box of this simple home remedy, also a book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

Don't suffer another day, but write at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 9840, Kokomo, Indiana.

Nervous Indigestion

The action of digestion is controlled by nerves leading to the stomach. When they are weak, the stomach is deprived of its energy. It has no power to do its work. If you want permanent relief, you must restore this energy. Dr. Miles' Nervine restores nervous energy, and gives the organs power to perform their functions.

"For many years I was an acute sufferer from nervous indigestion; at times I was so despondent life seemed almost a burden. I tried all kinds of remedies and various physicians with little or no relief, until one night last summer I saw Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure advertised. I resolved to make one more trial which I did in the purchase of one bottle of Nervine and one of Heart Cure. In a few days I began to feel better, which encouraged me so much that I continued the medicine until I had taken more than a dozen bottles. I am very much improved in every way; in body, mind and spirits since. I make a special point to recommend the medicine, and I feel a sincere pleasure in knowing that several persons have been benefited through my recommendations."

A. S. MELTON, Asheville, N. C.
 Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

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 48-in. stock fence per rod only
 Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire. Catalogue of fences, tools and supplies FREE. Buy direct at wholesale. Write to-day.
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Dairy Interests

Steady Market for Cream.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The creamery papers of the Northern States were recently full of notices to the effect that creameries and cheese factories in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Northern Iowa are closing for the winter. This information applies to localities in which the dairy business is conducted almost entirely by the neighborhood creameries or cheese factories. The closing of these creameries and cheese factories for the winter means that there is not sufficient volume of milk or cream produced in their respective localities to make it possible for their economical operation during the winter. If these creameries or factories did run through the season of light receipts the expense of making the finished product would be so great that very small returns could be made the farmer for his product. A creamery or cheese factory is like any other manufacturing institution. It must have a sufficient quantity of raw material on which to work to make the cost of producing the finished product very near the minimum. Unless a minimum of expense can be maintained a creamery or cheese factory can not meet competition and it is on this point where farmers in establishing creameries must figure carefully when they consider a proposition to establish such an institution in their neighborhood.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OFTEN LOST.

With the creameries closing for the winter in the localities above mentioned the farmers of the various communities lose the golden opportunity to realize the largest profit from their cows. The farmer should have his cows fresh in the fall in order that he may have a large supply of milk during the winter when prices are highest. The cow which comes fresh the middle of September or October will give a good flow of milk during the winter and her product will sell at from 25 to 50 per cent more than it will sell per pound during the months of May, June, and July. A good cow, fresh in the fall, well fed and housed, will give the grain and roughage crops of the farm the very best market obtainable, which will mean for her owner more money through the medium of the sale of her butter-fat than by any

other means which the farmer can employ. Furthermore, the cow fresh in the fall can be given the farmer's attention at a time when he has most leisure and when his time is worth less money than at any other season of the year. The fall fresh cow will begin to shrink in her milk by the middle of April or about the first of May, but at that time will go on pasture and the milk flow will be revived to a point equal almost to that of a fresh cow. Consequently, the cow fresh in the fall, if properly handled, is fresh practically two times during the year. Then during July and August when the weather is hottest, the flies are at their worst and the farmer is busiest and butter-fat lowest in price, the cow is dry and getting ready for another season of usefulness beginning any time after September 1.

Another point of advantage for the fall fresh cow is that in the fall of the year the calves are more successfully raised than if dropped in the spring. This is so because there are no troublesome flies and the calves can be started better on good dry feed and grains than on the grass of the spring. The fat calf, properly handled through the winter, goes on the grass the following spring a sturdy youngster and is able to take care of himself and make his owner at 1 year old more money than if reared in any other way.

CREAMERY BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

It will be seen that the farmers in localities where the supply of milk and cream is so small that the creamery must discontinue operations during the winter time is losing one of the most important and greatest advantages of the dairy business. The Western farmer should congratulate himself, therefore, that the creamery business is so handled in the West that regardless of the small volume of cream at any cream-shipping point during the winter months he is able to dispose of his cream and realize the high winter prices. Therefore, hundreds of patrons in the Western States ship small quantities of cream during the winter to the distant creamery, which patrons if dependent upon a neighborhood creamery could not possibly have a market for their cream. In Kansas any man who has a can of cream to sell either winter or summer if within reach of a railroad depot is as well provided with a market at as good prices as his neighbor located at a point where there may be a dozen cans of cream shipped per week. The dairy business in Kansas has been built up under conditions by which shipments of cream from the various points are small, and the business to be successful, as it has been, has provided for this condition of affairs and this is a thing which must be appreciated by those who are producing cream for sale.

It is plain to be seen that the farmers in localities where there is no market for cream during the winter have absolutely no incentive for becoming winter dairymen for their market is cut off during the period of most favorable prices. The cream-buying agents of the Western country realize that in order to build up winter dairying they must provide a market for the patron's cream during the winter season, no difference how small the quantity of cream the patron may have to sell. This means that the cream-buying stations are operated to-day on the same plan as a grocery store. The merchant would not think of building up a satisfactory business in general merchandise lines if he closed his store during a season of the year when business was dull. The merchant keeps his store open for the purpose of building up a business which is profitable during his otherwise dull season.

CASH MARKET FOR KANSAS CREAM.

Another advantage which the farmers of Kansas have as compared with their neighbors in many parts of the United States is the fact that in Kansas cream is bought on a spot-cash



Just One Fault With the New DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

At every conference and convention of the De Laval traveling representatives and local agents during December and January there has been just one criticism made in connection with the new 1908 machines and the policy of the Company in respect to them, and that has been that the Company's advertisements, catalogues and circulars DO NOT BEGIN TO CLAIM NEARLY ENOUGH FOR THE NEW MACHINES, and that if their advantages and many features of superiority could only be brought home to every intending buyer of a cream separator there could scarcely be a single buyer who would not prefer a De Laval machine and find it actually cheaper and wiser in every way to purchase one of them in preference to anything else.

The general consensus of opinion at every meeting has been: "CLAIM MORE FOR THE MACHINES and try harder to make intending buyers really appreciate THEIR SUPREMACY IN EVERY WAY in the face of the claims of all kinds made for would-be competing machines, which, if words and means can only be found to accomplish it, must result in the new De Laval machines SIMPLY SWEEPING THE FIELD IN 1908, provided enough of them can be produced to meet the demand."

A new catalogue illustrating the new machines is to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO
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CREAM WANTED!

After sixteen years of successful business, the Lincolnville Creamery Co. has reached the conclusion that the best creamery method is to go direct to the producer and give him the profits or saving that is made by cutting out the cream-buyer and roadman with his big expense. This expense should be a profit, and belongs to the producer. So we are going to give you Kansas City top for your cream delivered to Lincolnville, Kans., which will make you about two cents per pound more money. Your check is returned to you the same day the cream is received. Give us a trial shipment and be convinced.

THE LINCOLNVILLE CREAMERY CO., Lincolnville, Kans.

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-105 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.
 Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

market as are the farmer's potatoes, poultry, hogs, and grains. The States of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Oklahoma are the only States in which spot cash is paid for cream generally. This is possibly only under the hand separator and cream-shipping plan. Cash for cream has its decided advantages. It means that the farmer can pay cash for his merchandise at the stores and get the advantage of cash prices.

In Kansas the cream checks buy groceries and pay the running expenses of the farm because cream is cash every day. This helps the farmer keep out of debt. He has no big grocery bills to pay when he sells his wheat, corn, or hogs, and has the money which comes in large sums from such sales to apply on the purchase of more land or build a new house or barn. This is why the farmers of dairy sections are more prosperous than the grain farmer whose harvest comes only once a year. The cash payment for cream is the one thing which has had a great influence in the development of the dairy industry in the sparsely settled sections of the Western country.

DAIRYING ON A LARGE SCALE.

Many more farmers would be induced to go into the dairy business on a larger scale if they felt that it was possible for them to make a success, which means the realization of a good profit out of their cows, if they could do so with what is known as a combination of beef and dairy animals. Kansas cows are pretty generally of beef type or are descendants of beef bulls. That means that these

cows have for years been bred and fed along beef lines and for this reason it is no wonder that they are not first-class milkers. It is inconsistent that farmers will insist upon a cow which will produce beef and milk. On this point Professor Haecker, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, says: "We find that the cows that do the poorest in the dairy are those that are nearest beef type." This is the opinion of a man who has spent his life in the dairy business and than whom there is no better known dairy authority.

If the farmer expected to make money on the race track he certainly would hitch into the sulky a racing horse. He would not be so foolish as to go on the track with a plow horse in competition with the racers and expect to win. The farmer would not be guilty of such an inconsistency. The ridicule of his neighbors and his own better judgment would not for one minute permit him to do this. If so, then why should the farmer expect large and highly profitable returns from cows which have not been bred and developed for use in the dairy?

The dairy cow is a factory for the manufacture of the roughage and grains of the farm into butter-fat. If this butter-fat be manufactured economically then the machine, which is the cow, best adapted to the process is the machine which the farmer must have. A man who is building wagons would not use machinery which had been built and especially adapted for the erection of locomotives. It would be just as foolish for the manufacturer of wagons to do such a thing as it

is for the farmer to expect satisfactory work of a beef cow in the dairy.

COWS THAT ARE MILK-PRODUCERS.

We know that among the thousands of cows in Kansas at this time there are probably 60 per cent of them good producers if properly fed and handled. Our cows are not as a rule as poor as are our dairymen. Hundreds of profitable cows are not giving their owners good returns because the owners are at fault. Give every cow in the herd a good chance to prove her worth as a milk-producer and if she is not giving proper returns for her feed do not feed her for milk. The farmer will begin right by selecting his best cows from his common stock and then by introducing into his herd dairy blood of his favorite breed when he will obtain a cow adapted to his purpose. With butter-fat averaging above 20 cents per pound the year round, a cow producing 200 to 250 pounds per year, which is not an unusual farmer's cow product, he can very well afford to let the beef take care of itself. However, from such herds the farmer will not have lost his beef. His well-raised calves fed on the skim-milk and the grains of his farm will sell at a price so near the calves of his neighbor who allows the calves to run with the cow that the dairy farmer when he sizes up his cream check will feel that he is far ahead on the year's profits. M.

How to Care for a Cow After Calving.

PROF. OSCAR ERF.

After the cow has recovered from calving she should be well fed and the feed gradually increased until the full limit of profitable feeding is reached and she should be pushed to her utmost limit for the first half of the period of lactation, for it often pays to feed a cow a very heavy ration at first, since it will show during the rest of the period of lactation in her milk yield. This one point dairymen sometimes neglect, owing to the rush of work, and the fresh cow is never given enough to eat. You can not afford to start a cow on a low milk yield, for no amount of care or feed afterward will succeed in bringing her up to her best yield. Care in feeding at this particular time is of paramount importance for it is the neglect of many and sometimes of all of the details in caring for the cow that makes the average cow yield less than one-third of that produced by them if properly handled. After the cow has once passed through the greatest flow of milk the feed should gradually be reduced, feeding only to produce at most profit. Care should be taken to keep her in moderate flesh and the ration should be changed once during the last month of milking. It is similar to that recommended to be fed before calving.

The Grange

A Good Time to Read and Think.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At this season of the year when we farmers are "short" on daylight and "long" on lamplight and we have a relax from the drive and worry of farm work, there seems to be ample time these long evenings when sitting by the stove, toasting our feet, to read and meditate over the many problems in which we are all more or less interested. With the great number of news and farms papers and magazines that we can have in our homes these times, at a minimum cost, we can very easily have on our sitting room tables a variety of good, wholesome reading matter from which we can glean the news of the day and data on some or all of the perplexing problems that confront us in whatever direction we may look. Now, as THE KANSAS FARMER is one of the leading farm journals of the West and is read by thousands of farmers, it seems to one of the number that it is an excellent medium through which the farmers can, if they will, communicate their

thoughts and ideas on many of the important farm problems which might be a great help to many of us.

It is true there is no time in the year when a farmer does not have a number of things to employ the greater portions of his body and mind. But this surely is an exceptional time of the year for investigating, or in other words, reading between the lines.

The farmers of this State have made some wonderful changes in the appearances and productiveness of their farms. They are intelligent, industrious, business men and women. They need good farm papers like THE KANSAS FARMER and strive to make their farms more productive. These farmers use modern machinery; they breed and raise blooded live stock; modern houses and barns have taken the place of the claim shanties and hay stables, making their homes more comfortable and more attractive, and these signs of success and prosperity are visible in every neighborhood and county in the State, and with rural free delivery of their mail and the telephone is it any wonder that the farmers of the Eastern States are looking at Kansas as a desirable State in which to own and manipulate a farm?

The farmers of Kansas have had a very smooth sea and easy sailing of late years, and have their business well in hand and are able to stem the financial tide that lately threatened to wreck them on the "Wall Street" breakers.

Having touched upon this financial question, the thought comes to my mind, how many farmers who have been more or less interested in the threatening attitude of the late financial troubles realize that it was a well-in-hand organization that saved us from a disastrous money panic? If the banks of the State had not been well organized and worked together in unison and harmony, it would be hard to imagine what the result would have been. This to my mind proves that organization is a good thing when rightly managed and we farmers, it seems to me, should read up on farmers' organizations and try to get together and aim at the general good of all. The farmers are too much divided on the business principles of organization or are too content with the present conditions by which they are forced to do business. We farmers have been at the tail end of our business deals about long enough, and it will be common prudence on our part to put forth our best efforts to get a better hold on our business affairs, or, in other words, be more united than we now are. To my mind what we need is a good live grange in every township in the State, and now is a good time to think and talk about the needs for organization of farmers. I favor the Grange because it is the oldest, best, and strongest farmers' organization in this country, and we Grangers believe the farmers of this State will make no mistake in their selection if they join this organization, adhere to its principles, and follow its teachings.

I hope to hear from others on this important question of organization. Cowley County. R. W. A.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 125, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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I have a safe and positively SURE way to take hairs off face, neck, arms, etc. FOREVER. I HAVE THE TRUE SECRET. Write for information, I send it sealed, FREE. Address HELEN DOUGLAS, 20 E. 22 St. New York

Woman's Watchword Is Modesty.

Whatever threatens woman's delicate sense of modesty, frightens her. For this reason many a woman permits disease of the delicate womanly organs to become aggravated because she cannot bring herself to submit to the ordeal of unpleasant questionings, offensive examinations, and obnoxious local treatments, which most physicians think necessary. Doubtless thousands of the women who have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter have been led to do so by the escape thus offered from a treatment repugnant to modesty.

Any sick woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., in perfect confidence; all letters of consultation being treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers being sent in plain envelopes with no advertising or other printing upon them. Such consultation costs you nothing whether you take treatment from Dr. Pierce or not.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been long hailed as a "God-send to women." It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It enables women suffering from "female weakness," prolapsus uteri, retroversion, anteversion, and other displacements of the organs distinctly feminine, to cure themselves right in the privacy of their homes. Pelvic catarrhal drains, painful or irregular periods, backache, frequent headaches, weak nerves, dragging-down pain or distress in the lower abdominal, or pelvic, region, gnawing sensation in stomach, dizziness, or faint spells, and kindred conditions and symptoms are cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is not a secret or patent medicine, against the use of which most people of intelligence naturally object, but is, in fact, the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated and experienced physician in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments and who is not afraid to publish all its ingredients, as he does, on its bottle-wrapper, attesting the correctness of the same under oath.

"Favorite Prescription" is the one medicine for woman's delicate ailments which contains neither alcohol nor harmful, habit-forming drugs, being a pure glyceric extract of curative principles found in our most valuable native, medicinal roots, as attested by many of the most eminent medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the female system.

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For over-worked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dress-makers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequal-

ed and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this PROVEN REMEDY OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

"The Blood is The Life."

Science has never gone beyond the above simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgement are affected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. Foul, impure blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It enriches and purifies the blood thereby curing, pimples, blotches, eruptions and other cutaneous affections, as eczema, tetter, or salt-rheum, hives and other manifestations of impure blood.

In the cure of scrofulous swellings, enlarged glands, open eating ulcers, or old sores, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has performed the most marvelous cures. In cases of old sores, or open eating ulcers, it is well to apply to the open sores Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve, which possesses wonderful healing potency when used as an application to the sores in conjunction with the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" as a blood cleansing constitutional treatment. If your druggist don't happen to have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock, you can easily procure it by inclosing fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., and let it come to you by return post. Most druggists keep it as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery."

You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of known composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, the same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

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We will send this grand combination of papers, all, one year for only... **\$3.75**

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS scored or un-scored. I have good ones sired by the best birds in the state. Prices, \$2 to \$6. Yours for business. G. S. Hutchens, McPherson, Kans.

CLOSING OUT SALE of Bearman's White Rocks at bargain prices. 35 Barred Rock cockerels, \$2 to \$5; America's best strains females, \$1.50 to \$2. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Write soon. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS ONLY—The winners of 8 of the possible 10 blue ribbons at the Kansas State Shows of 1907 and 1908. You make no mistake by starting right. Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. Mary Noland, Hennessey, Okla.

FOR SALE—B. P. R. Royal Blue Strain. Some choice cockerels from \$3 to \$5 each; also some pullets. Write for prices. Mrs. Walter Bond, R. 14, Rossville, Kans.

EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Cockerels for sale \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Eggs in season. E. Leighton, Edinham, Kans.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—High-scoring stock for sale at living prices. Score cards with birds. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE an extra fine lot of B. P. Rock cockerels at \$1 each. D. N. Hill, Lyons, Kans.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels from my prize winners, at reasonable prices. Eggs in season. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from high-scoring stock \$1.50 each. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kans.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. Also several other varieties. Write your wants. Circulars free. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively; young and old. Stock for sale. J. C. Boetwick, Hoyt, Kans.

FOR SALE.

Pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels by prize winning birds, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each; all same breeding; farm range. A. C. MERRITT, Hillcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm, North Topeka, Kans. Ind. Phone, 4261.

Miller's Famous Barred Plymouth Rocks

If you want a fine cockerel from my prize-winning strain write me at once. I have a fine lot and they won't last long. Prices \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Miller, Bern, Kans.

BARRED WHITE ROCKS

My stock of White Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Thirty five cockerels, early hatched of best American strains, \$2, \$3, \$5; females \$1.50, \$2; trio \$5 and \$7; pens \$10 and \$15; eggs \$2 for 15, \$5.00 for 45. Incubator eggs from best yards \$8 for 100. Eighteen years experience. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively, and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first-class, high scoring stock at live and let live prices. \$2 per 15, \$1 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

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ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels \$1.25 each Eggs in season. C. W. Howard, Stamford, Nebr.

PURE BRED Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kans.

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F. S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching from pure-bred, high-scoring birds, at 75c per sitting of 15 eggs. Special prices on incubator lots. A few cockerels left going at \$1 each. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—White Leghorn cockerels, very fine birds. Price \$1 and \$1.50. Eggs in season. Mrs. Lena Osborn, R. 3, Emporia, Kans.

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SILVER WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Winning firsts and special sixteen years. Fine cockerels for sale from State Show first prize mating. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Full blood Rose Comb Buff Wyandotte cockerels; eggs in season \$2 for 15. John Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kans.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES from my prize-winners at reasonable prices. Cockerels scored by Atherton. J. H. Becker, Route 7, Newton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Golden Wyandotte cockerels; also a few M. B. turkeys. Cockerels \$1 and \$1.50. Eggs in season. A. B. Grant, R. 9, Emporia, Kans.

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

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FOR SALE—Whitefaced Blank Spanish. Hens \$2 each. Cockerels \$2 each. Pullets \$1.50 each. Chas. Hobble, Tipton, Kans.

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The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

A few errors crept into the awards of the State Poultry Show as printed in a recent issue of *THE KANSAS FARMER*. The winnings of O. C. Sechrist, Meriden, on Brown China geese and Indian Runner ducks were inadvertently left out. He won on Brown China geese, 1st cock and 1st hen, and on Indian Runner ducks, 2d cock, 2d cockerel, 4th hen, 5th pullet, 2d and 5th pen. F. W. Hallett, Chillicothe, Mo., won 4th pullet on R. C. R. I. Reds in addition to other winnings published. Mr. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, 4th Barred Plymouth Rock hen scored 91 1/2 points in place of 89 1/2 as reported. He had no hens in show scoring below 90.

A subscriber asks, "Where and at what price can I obtain a book on scoring chickens?" There is no such book published to our knowledge, though "The Philosophy of Judging," by Lee and Felch, would come nearest it. We believe the Orange Judd Company, Chicago, Ill., has this book for sale.

Another subscriber asks for the Standard for Light Brahma fowls. The Standard of Perfection issued by the American Poultry Association, has the standards of all Standard varieties of poultry printed in it. It is a copyrighted work and we are not allowed to print anything out of it, without being liable to punishment for infringement of copyright, otherwise we would gladly publish the Standard for Light Brahmas or any other variety desired. This book is sold at \$1.50, postpaid, and can be procured through this office.

Among the next great poultry shows are the St. Joseph, Mo., show, January 27 to February 1; the Leavenworth show, February 4 to 7; the Dodge City show, February 5, 6, 7, and 8; and the Atchison show, February 10 to 14. All of these shows will be good ones and well worth attending by fanciers adjacent to their territories.

After the shows are over, will come the time for the mating of pens and getting ready for the eggs for hatching business, and incidentally the incubator will be getting in its work of hatching the coming season's brood of chicks.

While our legislators are making a great ado about passing the two-cent fare bill, maybe there are other matters of far more importance to the public that they are neglecting, and especially is this applicable to freight and express rates. A ludicrous example of the inequality of express rates on fancy fowls was called to our attention last week. We had occasion to ship two W. P. Rock cockerels to J. B. Sherwood, of Talmo, Kans. The expressage on the two birds to Talmo was \$1.13. He thought this excessive and asked us to investigate. We investigated and found that where the merchandise rate is under \$2 per 100 pounds a one and a half rate is charged for fancy fowls, but where the rate is over \$2, a single rate only is charged. In other words, had Mr. Sherwood lived twice as far from Topeka as he now does, his chickens would have gone to him for one-third less money than he paid. This reminds us of the story of the Irishman, when told that in every bushel of snow there were certain degrees of heat, asked very pertinently, "If that is so, then how many bushels must I use to boil my pot of coffee." We might ask the express companies, if the longer they haul fowls the cheaper the rate, how far would we have to send them to get them hauled free?

A striking instance of the trite remark that it pays to be polite and obliging came under our observation

during the State Show. One express company in Topeka hauled three times as many coops to our show as other companies, largely because their agent here has been so obliging and courteous to the poultrymen that they go out of their way to ship by his express company. Some of the agents are so sour and surly about answering questions that we are actually afraid of calling them up by 'phone for fear of being insulted.

Setting the Incubator.

LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH.

The time is coming, and all too soon, when we should begin thinking about setting our incubators. Those who have them can set them at the time they desire, providing they have been fortunate enough to get eggs enough, and if they have not it will pay them and pay them well too, to buy eggs from some one who is getting eggs. It has been my experience that sitting eggs early, which were laid in winter, by hens that lay good, are sure to bring us winter layers, while eggs set from spring and summer layers bring us only a very small number of winter layers. It pays us to set winter-laid eggs and thus improve our stock by making them come nearer the 200-egg mark. I have made this a practise for the past five years and now I can not find a hen that is not paying her way, and making a good profit besides in my flocks. I usually set my incubator the first time the first week in February so it will hatch about the first of March.

The first thing one should see to is that you have good coal oil, as I find this has a great deal to do with keeping up even heat. I always use one company's oil as I find it gives better satisfaction than any of the others I have tried. An oil that smokes soon forms soot which makes it very difficult to keep up heat with sooty flues and the soot is liable to get afire and cause much trouble.

I start my machine early in the morning by filling the tank with hot water, then fill the lamp, cut the wick straight across, being careful not to leave any corners to smoke. (This is the only time the wick is trimmed; after this I scrape off the char with a match.) I place a piece of paper in the egg tray on which I place the thermometer. I keep the damper down until the heat registers 100°, then I set the regulator so the damper just begins to raise, and then I fill the tray with eggs, all it will hold without crowding. It takes from ten to fifteen hours for the cold eggs to warm up to 100°. I keep them at 102° the first week, the second at from 102° to 103°, and the third from 103° to 104°. This temperature I find brings good, strong chicks. I begin turning the eggs on the third day and turn from two to three times a day; the oftener they are turned the better, if they are warm enough. I also sprinkle eggs once each week and twice the last week just about as much as I dampen clothes for ironing, as this has a tendency to make the shells brittle so the chicks can easily get out. I take the chicks from the incubator as soon as they get dry and spry. This gives the remaining ones a better chance.

Be very careful not to let your machine run dry or the lamp go out. This is not written for the benefit of experienced poultrymen and women but for the benefit of amateurs.

Turkeys in January.

January should find the breeding turkeys in prime condition, the female fed only for health and vigor, and not for fat or great weight; the males should receive special attention, given a liberal varied ration in order to keep them in the prime of life and at the same time avoid overfeeding, especially on corn. Overfat turkeys are very unsatisfactory for breeding turkeys. Inbreeding of turkeys soon works disaster. We don't know of any animals, fowls, or anything else in the animal kingdom or feathered world that will deteriorate more rapidly by inbreeding than turkeys. It does not require inbreeding indiscriminately for a long time to weaken the constitution of turkeys. It only requires one or two

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Rose Comb R. I. Reds; 7 years' experience with this breed. A few cockerels for sale. White Angora rabbits for sale; prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

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ROSE COMB R. I. RED cockerels at bargain prices. Fine birds. G. D. Willems, Route 2, Inman, Kans.

PURE-BRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels of true Tripp-Macomber stock, for sale, \$3 each, f. o. b. Olathe, three for \$8. Eggs in season. Mrs. G. T. Goode, Olathe, Kans.

PURE-BRED R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels at reasonable prices. A. L. Scott, R. 1, Larned, Kans.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels; Duroc-Jersey boars; one registered Red Polled bull. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK Langshans and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. One dollar each. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kans.

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BLACK LANGSHANS FOR SALE—Fine farmed stock. Also Toulouse geese. Write for prices. G. H. Huley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

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ORPINGTONS—Breeders eggs and baby chicks. Catalogue free. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Maxwell, 1906 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B., Topeka, Kans.

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I have six Hiawatha Incubators, guaranteed hatches, for sale at \$6.00 for the 120 egg size, and \$8.00 for the 240 egg size, if taken at once, cash with order. Edith Shaw, Box K, Hiawatha, Kans.

years of close inbreeding to work havoc in the coop of turkeys. We presume quite a number of our readers are perfectly familiar with the turkeys' wild life and understand just as well or better than we can tell them than in their wild state they will avoid inbreeding. Presumably there are a number of readers too, that do not understand how they avoid inbreeding, consequently we will explain briefly that they proceed very wisely, as follows: Near molting time the hen steals away to parts unknown in order that she may select her suitor out from flocks no relation to her. This seems to be a natural instinct with them to avoid weakness and death in their broods. In their wild state, when a turkey shows signs of disease and feebleness, the young and strong turkeys at once challenge him for a mortal combat. Consequently he is soon overpowered and laid to rest for all ages to come. Thus disease is kept out of the wild flock. Therefore, if we do not use the same precaution with our domesticated flocks we can not expect to keep them healthy and vigorous.

Going back to the subject of mating, again we say a change of males every year will prove a wonderful conqueror over disease and low vigor. For this reason we advocate the use of new males as often as possible.

Since we have dealt with this subject previously in these columns, we will now take up the feeding and care of the breeding stock. Here is where hundreds of veteran breeders fail. Too many turkeys intended for breeding purposes are allowed to grow entirely too fat. We notice fat turkeys invariably produce a large per cent of soft-shelled eggs, while the eggs that are normal in size and shell are infertile. Consequently fat turkeys are only fit for the market. We are very careful in feeding our breeding turkeys in order to avoid excessive fat. Mash we find is a very unhealthy food for turkeys, especially hot mashes. A grain ration is far better for turkeys than a mash. We feed liberally on wheat, oats, and millet seeds. Give a feed of corn occasionally. Sharp grit and charcoal is always at their command and by the time the laying season is on we have our turkeys in a condition to produce strong, healthy poults, with a large per cent of little eggs. It is a very foolish practise to allow the breeding turkeys to run with fattening hogs or to feed with the turkeys intended for market purposes. They invariably fall to give satisfaction when thus managed.

January is not too soon to select your breeding females; selecting turkeys depends largely on your purpose. If you are breeding for fancy points you will necessarily be compelled to breed from turkeys that have no tendency to brown edging or tail cover, or gray at base of tail, "chalk colored" shanks and a number of other points that debar the specimens from producing high-class exhibition birds. It is almost invariably true that specimens that show considerable brown edging on tail covers are decidedly large boned, making a more desirable turkey for market purposes than the fancy marked turkeys. Hence the individual must know his purpose of breeding when selecting his stock. Breeders throughout the land well understand that the great size is all the rage. Consequently it is very necessary to select turkeys with as much size and frame as possible in order to meet the demand of the trade, although we are confident this great size is running to an excess, somewhat crippling the merits of our most noble bird. The more medium in size we get the better it is for our flock. Not until last year did we ever receive a complaint of furnishing a wise customer a tom too large. The customer in question wrote us for prices on a tom of a certain weight, large bone and frame in proportion to weight. The tom was to be only ordinary flesh; the price, however, was to be no lower, provided we could furnish the desired weight. Fortunately for us, we found a tom that exactly tipped the beam good and strong, filled the description in every particu-

lar (all you experienced breeders know just about how we felt when we found we had one bird that come up to all the requirements, as about ninety-nine orders out of a hundred come for something you haven't got, nor no other breeder on the face of the earth could ever produce), we replied with description and price, and as fast as the mail service could exchange the correspondence, we had his check for the tom in question.

We shipped the tom promptly and on receipt of the tom there were two souls made glad. We had our price for the tom, while he had the tom and was well pleased until the end of the breeding season, when he wrote us the tom matured into a monster giant, but was evidently too large for his hens, resulting in the majority of his eggs being infertile. He continued by saying: "If possible select me a smaller tom without sacrificing any color points." Of course we could easily do that, but if we were called upon to furnish a larger tom without any sacrifice in color points, then we would have been up against a difficult problem. Hence we say size, a great many times, is overdone. We are confident that the many complaints of turkeys producing soft-shelled and infertile eggs is more or less due to the fact that the breeding stock is all out of reason too large. There is no question but what, to mate turkeys intelligently requires considerable amount of skill. To combine fancy points and great size is quite a problem with the best of breeders. If we could only be contented with medium-sized turkeys, we could soon breed to Standard requirements in feather, but the two features do not seem to go together at all; consequently we are continually battling against nature and in my opinion nature will come out victorious.—J. C. Clipp, in Poultry.

When writing The Kansas Farmer please give your full name and post-office address.

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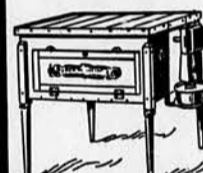


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The sale will be held in the judging pavilion
at the college and everyone will
be made comfortable.

My offering of the above date numbers 50 head and 20 of them are
tried sows of real merit and 14 are big, smooth fall gilts that are the
kind, I think, that you are looking for.

No better offering of tried sows will be made this winter, and among
them will be such sows as Beauty's Surprise 100436 by Choice Perfec-
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The 16 spring gilts are the actual tops of my big crop of early spring
pigs. Four will be bred to Guy Hadley and the rest to S. P.'s Satir, a
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Mostly bred for early farrows.

For full information about this offering drop me a card and receive
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"THE SEVEN SISTERS" that go in the sale are seven spring gilts sired
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L. R. Brady will conduct the sale and will be assisted by Chas. Currie
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35 Duroc 35 BRED SOWS and GILTS

At Auction
FEBRUARY 4, '08 AT WATERVILLE, KANS.

A carefully selected offering, including 8 tried sows and fall year-
lings. The spring gilts are all of very early farrow and very growthy.
The spring and fall gilts are by the \$500 Crimson Chief 49609. He is
conceded to be one of the great boars of the breed. The tried sows are
such as have been purchased with great care from the leading herds of
the territory and are granddaughters of such sires as Kansas Wonder,
and Van's Perfection. There are daughters of Chief's Wonder, grand-
son of Ohio Chief and Higgins' Model. Everything will be bred for early



farrow to Jr. Ben 49683 by Jr. Jim and out of a litter sister to Nebras-
ka Wonder. A few bred to a son of Red Raven. Also a son of Field Mar-
shall Jr. We are not putting up a big offering, preferring to build up
our business by selling only the good ones. The rest go to market. This
is our first public sale, but we are in the business in earnest and it is
our desire to cooperate with breeders that believe in breeding the best
and selling them at their value, leaving out the hot air.

B. N. WELCH, .:- WATERVILLE, KANS.

T. E. Gordon, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Cottingham & Son's

12th Annual Sale of Horses and Shorthorn
Cattle, at

McPherson, Kans., February, 4-5, '08

Horses

Feb. 4, '08

Consisting of single and double
drivers, draft farm horses and
brood mares, all good ages, well
bred, high class stuff. Most of
road horses sired by standard-bred
stallion, Golden Morgan 3426. Draft
mares bred to one of our Perche-
ron stallions.

Shorthorns

Feb. 5, '08

Including 26 cows and heifers, 14
bulls ranging from 8 months to 2
years old, 5 calves at foot, cows all
bred to the Scotch bull, Scottish
Secret 231954, sired by Imp. Colly-
nie 135022. The bulls and heifers
are out of Scottish Secret and Roan
Boy 195879, almost a pure Scotch
bull. These are good individuals
in good breeding condition.

Send for catalogue to-day.

W. H. COTTINGHAM & SONS,
McPherson, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. W. C. Curphey, Col. E. E. Potter, Col. J. L. Seitz,
L. K. Lewis, Fieldman.

FRANK IAM'S

"Peaches and Cream" stallion and mares are best investments for deposits, you have in "banks" and can't draw out. Waits me around again Willie," then buy a stallion and two mares of Iams. They will make us 40 per cent and we will know where our money is. Iams will accept our certificate of deposit drafts, certified checks or bankable notes. Iams and his winners and sons of winners "stirs up the animals." He hypnotizes the buyers with a "horse show" of bargains. Owing to bad crops, Iams' cash, his 26 years experience, he is selling more and better horses than ever. "Willie," buy an "Iams stallion" this fall, save \$300 and get choice of

200 Percherons, Belgians and Coachers 200

Two to six years old, wt. 1700 to 2500 lbs., 90 per cent black boys, 50 per cent tom stallions. All registered and approved. Mamma, Iams is a hot advertiser, but he has "the goods." He sells "toppers" at \$1000 and \$1,500, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. He has on his selling "clothes," they fit all buyers. No men with money or bankable notes get away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the U. S., saves thousands of dollars to stallion buyers. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places 1,000 or \$1,500 insurance.



\$1,000 ————— **SAVED AT IAM'S** ————— **\$1,000**

Key, what a rich graft these "sleek stallion salesman" are working on the honest farmer, selling fourth-rate stallions at \$2,000 and \$5,000! Iams sells "top-notchers" so good, big and cheap that they do not need to be peddled to be sold. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallion yourself. Take no "gold brick stallion salesman's word." Iams has "the goods" you read about. His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams makes competitors "holler." He is knocking "high prices out of Xmas tree. Iams saws wods, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. Georgie, dear, buy a stallion of Iams. His \$1,300 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no buyers, salesmen or interpreters, has not two to ten men as partners to divide profits with. Iams guarantees to sell a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,500 than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000 by sleek salesmen, or pay you \$500 for your trouble, you the judge. Iams pays horse freight and buyer's fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye-opener and greatest horse catalogue on earth.

References—St. Paul State bank and Citizen's National bank.

ST. PAUL, NEB.



Just returned home with a grand lot of European stallions—Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach. In all of our 21 years importing we have never landed a better lot; big, strong, massive fellows, heavy bone, good actors and sound as gold dollars; ages, 2, 3, and 4 years old. As to prices, there is no concern in the United States can sell an honest, all sound and all right stallion for less money than we can. Come and see us and examine our stallions.

When you arrive in Lincoln, take the State Farm or Interurban street car. Inquire for Sullivan's barns. If impossible to come at once, write us for further information concerning our stallions.

THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY,
A. L. SULLIVAN, Mgr. LINCOLN, NEB.



Robison's Percheron Sale

Seventh annual sale, Wichita, Kas., February 18, 1908.—40 mares, 20 stallions. Catalogs ready January 15.

J. W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.



FRANK WASSON, Importer and Breeder of Percheron and Shire Horses

Stallions of age and quality to suit any buyer that wants a good money maker. Prices right and terms easy. Write for particulars today or come and look them over.

FRANK WASSON, Clearwater, Kansas

Breeders' Fifth Annual Sale

200--HORSES--200

Bloomington, Illinois, March 4, 5, and 6, 1908

Sale will be held in Coliseum

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 4, 5, and 6, we will sell 200 imported and home-bred Registered Percherons, French Draft, Shires, Clydesdales, Coach, and Trotting Horses, Stallions, Mares and Fillies.

A number of these imported last year. The following are the consignors: D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill.; A. J. & F. R. Dodson, L. F. & W. A. Boyle, H. S. Hoyman, Sannissippi Farm, Ed Hodgson, A. J. Glick & Son, C. E. Moots, R. D. Humphrey, Fenton Imp. Co., Farmers' Horse Co., J. W. Cavanaugh, Galesville Horse Co., M. L. Ramseyre, Burgess & Son, L. D. Young, F. E. Waters, Chas. Ewing, Simon King, Henry Knoche, C. E. Smith, A. R. Fry, A. & J. Parks, Chas. Sprague, D. A. Albright, S. Herbert, J. P. Wilson, J. J. Gilchrist, Welsh, Weakly & Peck, S. E. Naffzinger, W. J. Naffzinger, Henry Moll.

This will be one of the largest sales of stallions ever held in the State. These are consigned by the very oldest breeders and importers in the State, and out of the very best families and show herds. We don't claim to have all of the prize-winners of France, England, or Scotland, but we do claim to sell you horses that were good enough to win at St. Louis, Springfield, Chicago, and other large shows in 1905-6-7. Catalogues ready February 12.

Our Sixth Annual Sale, October 28-29, 1908.

C. W. HURT, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Illinois

COL. D. L. BROWN, Auctioneer.

R. T. YOUNG'S

Tried Sow AND Yearling Sale

South Auburn, Neb., Friday, February 7, 1908

Sale in Town in a Fine, New, Heated Sale Pavilion.

33 Head Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

A DEAL GOES WITH EVERY SOW

- 10 Head of Tried Sows
- 5 Head of Yearlings
- 17 Spring Gilts
- 4 Fall Boars

I am putting in many of these tried sows as an attraction both as regards individual merit and breeding and past record in the breeding pen.

I will offer you sows sired by prize winners and many tracing closely to the most prominent blood of the breed. We have represented, Proud Advance, Shamrock, Improver 2d, Orion, Arion, Kansas Wonder, Neb-raska Belle, Junior Jim, and Kant Be Beat. My first bred-sow sale averaged \$35. Come and be my guest on sale day.

Auctioneers, C. H. Marion, R. A. Wilkason.

**Kansas Farmer Advertisers
Get Best Results**

FEBRUARY 14

THE REASON WHY


FEBRUARY 14

you should attend this

Combination Brood Sale — 40 Head Duroc-Jerseys

is, that at our fall sale the Agricultural College bought their two boars, for one of which they refused \$500 inside of ten days. W. H. McCasky of Lawrence bought a boar which the next week won all the prizes at the Douglas County fair. You cannot afford to miss such opportunities for these

40 Head are the Best of the Breed



Ohio Chief 41419	{ Protection 4697a Duchess 18958a	{ Coulonges 3185 Tip Ear 8798 Watt's Col. 5795 Duchess 32d 13364
Kansas Queen 156702	{ Brighton Wonder 34725 Sam's Choice 71864	{ Tolstoy 12533 Ohio Anna 8th 24200 Red Chief I Am 7693 Topsy 2d 39932

LADY MACBETH,
Finest gilt to be sold in State this year.

and are bred to Proudest Advance Again 64165, by Proud Advance 23549; Kansas Chief 64723, by Ohio Chief 41419; Buddy IXL 64781, by Buddy K. IV 20861; Hamlet 61039, Grandson II Climax 23361.

Sale to be held in well-heated barn on

February 14, 1908, at Edwardsville, Kans.

JOHN W. TAYLOR } Edwardsville, Kansas { ROY C. WILLIAMSON

Auctioneers: I. W. Holman, Fulton, Mo., L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kans.

**DUROC-JERSEY
BRED SOW SALE**

Garnett, Kans., Tuesday, Feb. 11

(Sale at farm just west of city limits.)

10 proven sows in the prime of their usefulness, 3 extra fall gilts, 20 fancy, well-grown spring gilts by such sires as Chief Orion, Hunt's Model, Lincoln Wonder, Proud Advance Jr., and Tip Top Notcher Jr. These will be bred for early farrow to Fuller's Ohio Chief, one of the best breeding sons of the great Ohio Chief, F's Kantbebeat by Kantbebeat, and Proud Advance Jr. by Proud Advance.

For catalogue address

N. J. FULLER, } Garnett, Kansas

Cols. Edmonson and Given, Auctioneers. L. K. Lewis, Fieldman.

**NIES & SON'S BRED
SOW SALE**

Goddard, Kans., Monday, Feb. 10

40—Choice Sows and Gilts—40

15—Fancy Spring Boars—15

Representing the best blood of the POLAND-CHINA breed. 15 of these are fall gilts and there are 25 extra well grown spring gilts, all safe in service for early farrow to Corrector 2d, a grandson of the great Corrector; On and On Again, a good breeding son of the \$8,000 On and On; and a good son of Impudence out of a Perfection 2d dam. Our hogs have size, bone, and finish, and will be presented in the pink of condition.

Sale will be held in town under cover. Write for catalogue now and come to the sale.

F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kans.

Cols. Snyder and Arnold, Auctioneers.

**Grand Dispersion
Orchard Hill
Duroc-Jerseys**

Clay Center, Kans., Feb. 13, 1908.

87—Head Choice Duroc-Jerseys—87

This sale will include my three herd boars, Kanhio Chief 37491, a grandson of Ohio Chief; Norton's Top Notcher 43715 and Gold Dust Top Notcher 62325, sons of the grand champion, Tip Top Notcher. Dams by Improver 2d 13365, Norton's Wonder 24685, Chapin's Duroc 39277, You Bet 3111, Marti King 17345, and Orison 35147. Also 2 fall yearling gilts, 17 spring gilts, 10 spring boars, and 44 fall pigs.

Sows and gilts have been properly mated and bred. Special attractions, the herd boars and two sows by Improver, one by Chapin's Duroc, and the great Lucy Wonder 20th 139466, who weighs 600 pounds at 2 years.

Come and buy some of these good things. Catalogues now ready.

R. F. NORTON } CLAY CENTER, KANS.

Col. L. R. Brady, Col. Sam Langworthy, Auctioneers.

**THE
Fifth Annual Pure Bred Stock Sale**

**BY THE
Improved Stock Breeders' Association**

Of The Wheat Belt Will be Held at

Caldwell, Kans., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Feb. 12, 13, 14, '08

Commencing promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. each day.

Catalogues are now ready, send for them to

Chas. M. Johnston, Mgr., Caldwell, Kans.

HOLSTEIN-FRESIANS AT AUCTION

At South Omaha, Neb., Tuesday, February 11, '08

50 head of registered cattle, consisting of 30 cows and heifers milking or soon fresh; 12 heifers and heifer calves; 8 bulls and bull calves. Breeding and individuality the best. Send for catalog.

Auctioneer,
Col. B. N. Keiley

Henry C. Glissman, Sta. B., Omaha, Neb.

The Padgett's Two Days Sale of Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

— AT —

Beloit, Kansas, Monday and Tuesday, February 10 and 11, 1908

10 Tried Sows and 40 Spring Gilts

SIRES OF OFFERING

Kant Be Beat 10239, Crimson Model 56365, Dandy Orion 33879, Colonel 56365, Hunt's Model 20177, Aksarben 12027, Crimson Red 41671, Ohio Chief 8728, Fancy Chief 24923, and others.

There will not be a light colored hog in this entire bunch. They are nearly all the long-bodied, heavy-boned, broody kind. Will run on alfalfa pasture until sale day, and have been bred to raise good litters. The sows have been bred to my herd boars, Pearl's Golden Rule 68467, Chief Perfection 20609, Big Chief's Son 45659.

Pearl's Golden Rule has been by eminent breeders pronounced the best boar in Kansas for his age, while Chief Perfection holds grand champion honors won at Mitchell County Fair 1906, and Big Chief's Son is the best boar of Big Chief Ohio by Kantbebeat.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

1 sow by Ohio Chief; 1 sow by Crimson Red, a granddaughter of Crimson Wonder; 3 gilts by granddaughters of Crimson Wonder; 1 gilt by Kant Be Beat out of a Ohio Chief sow; 3 gilts by Kant Be Beat out of a granddaughter of Crimson Wonder; 1 sow that took third at the State Fair 1906.

PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kans.

11 Tried Sows and 29 Gilts

The Get of

Kant Be Beat, Kansas Wonder, Field Marshal Jr., Chief Perfection, Red Raven, all ranking among the foremost of the breed.

Everything bred to a great son of Ohio Chief, a splendid son of Kant Be Beat, and a sensational son of Chief Perfection.

The dams of offering carry the blood of the most up-to-date strains as will be seen by a glance at the following list of great mothers: Miss Perfection 173550, Millie 130454, Emmeline 85496, Lady Chancellor 134370, Gipsy Lady 86668, Lady Maid 134372, Gipsy Hercules 85498, Gipsy Perfection 158198, Lady May 158186.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Lady May, the sow that won second at Lincoln, Neb., in 1906; 3 Kantbebeat gilts that are dandies; 3 Kansas Wonder gilts that are of exceptional merit; 2 Red Raven and 2 Field Marshal Jr. gilts that are good to look at. Every individual in this great bunch is of the extra big, smooth type with all the beauty lines of the smaller kind. Here is a chance for breeders to get something that will add quality and value to their herds, and farmers buying can not go wrong.

L. D. PAGETT & SEGRIEST, Beloit, Kans.

Auctioneers for both sales, Col. John Brennen, Col. Frank Smith, Col. Harry Vanamburg, J. W. Johnson, of The Kansas Farmer, will be in attendance at both sales and any bids sent to him at Beloit, Kans., will be treated fairly. Breeders stop at Commercial Hotel as guests of the Pagetts both days.

Address either party for a catalogue, Beloit, Kansas.

CATALOGUES READY.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Poland=Chinas

Beloit, Kans., Saturday, February 15

20 Tried Sows--20 Fall Yearlings and Spring Gilts

The offering will consist of 20 head of tried sows, 20 head fall yearling and spring gilts. They will be bred to KANSAS MEDIUM, sweepstakes boar at the Mitchell County Fair 1907; DUDE, who headed the young herd that won second at American Royal 1906. One sow by MISCHIEF MAKER and out of SARAH H. by L'S PERFECTION. One by LAWRENCE PERFECTION 2d and out of LENORA BELL. One by L'S CHIEF out of BIG PERFECTION by SUNFLOWER PERFECTION and will be bred to a litter brother to STATESMAN. One gilt by PERFECT CHALLENGER out of MISCHIEVOUS SARAH by MISCHIEF MAKER will be sold open. One by GLASCO CHIEF and out of HIGHLAND MAUD by HIGHLAND CHIEF JR. This sow is a litter sister to the sweepstakes sow at Concordia and Glasco, and won second at both places. She will be sold safe to KANSAS MEDIUM. Ten fall yearlings by PRINCE HENRY and out of dams by EXPANSION, FIRST QUALITY, BLACK JUMBO. The gilts will mostly be by DUDE by SUNFLOWER PERFECTION.

Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kas.

Catalogues ready. Auctioneer: Jas. T. McCulloch. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Ward Bros.' Annual Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

Is to be held at the farm near Republic, and 12 miles northwest of Belleville, Ks.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1908

The offering consisting of 40 bred sows and gilts is the best in the history of our public sales.

20 HEAD or MORE WILL BE TRIED SOWS, every one of them sows that have already proven their worth as good breeders in the herd. Everything will be bred for March or early April farrow to such boars as Model H, Paul Jumbo, Wonder Mac by Mac's Pride, Expansion by Jumbo Perfection, and Missouri Advance by Advance Banker. The spring gilts are very growthy by sires like Model H, Paul Jumbo, Belle's Chief 2d, and others. Their dams have the best possible blood lines and are the big, smooth kind. Among the tried sows that are included in the sale are Model Girl 2d by Higgin's Model, Countess 2d by Improver 2d and out of the \$320 sow, Countess; Lady Crimson by Mendenhall's Challenger and out of Miss Crimson, the dam of so much show stuff; Lady Blossom by Mac's Pride, a dandy and the top of one of the best Kansas sales held last winter; Superior Girl 3d, one of the best sows on farm, sired by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder, dam by Improver 2d, Belle of Kansas by Prince Wonder by Crimson Wonder and closely related to Kantbebeat on dam's side; Pauline Wonder by Missouri Wonder and winner of first in class at Republic County Fair this year, and a lot of other good ones; in fact, the entire offering is a good one, full of attractions. File your application for catalogue at once.

Ten pure-bred Angora does for sale the day of sale.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson or J. R. Johnson in their care.

Ward Bros., Republic, Ks.

COL. LUTHER, Auctioneer.

Oerly's Great Effort in Poland-China Bred Sows

AT

Oregon, Missouri, Monday, February 10, 1908

60---Head of as good sows as ever went through a sale ring---60

Bred to **Impudence, Meddler 2d, and Meddler Maker.** One of the fanciest offerings that it is possible to get together. Ten bred to Impudence, eight to Meddler Maker, seven to Meddler 2d, and others to Spellbinder Meddler, Emergency, and other famous sires.

These sows are sired by such boars as Chief Perfection 2d, Mischief Maker, Meddler, Meddler 2d, Prince Alert, Perfection E. L., Impudence, Spellbinder, S. P.'s Perfection, Keep On, On and On, Corrector 2d, and Corrector.

ATTRactions

Sister Martha by Prince Alert, bred to Meddler 2d; Purity by Meddler, bred to Meddler 2d; Josephine by Phenomenon, bred to Meddler 2d; Busy Bee by Corrector 2d, bred to Meddler Maker. One by Keep On bred to S. P.'s Perfection, one by Keep Ahead bred to Impudence, one by Keep Sake bred to Impudence, one by Meddler out of Lady Keep On bred to Impudence. In fact they are all attractions; not a bad one in the lot.

If you are looking for the kind that are always in demand, don't fail to attend this sale. Catalogues are now ready. Send mail bids to Geo. E. Cole, of the Kansas Farmer.

F. E. OERLY,

Oregon, Missouri

C. M. Garver's DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Monday, February 17, 1908,

IN SALE PAVILION AT FAIRGROUNDS

Abilene, Kansas

26 Head Richly Bred Poland-Chinas **26**
25 Fall Yearlings, 1 Boar

The get of Highland Chief Jr. 29364, Advance 36692, Peacemaker 102761A.

Will also sell one-half interest in Stemwinder 42902, the boar that won first in under 18 months and grand champion any age at Dickinson County Fair. He is a great combination of size and quality.

The individuals in this offering are of the extra big type.

45 -- Head Shorthorn Cattle -- 45

Including the Scotch Herd Bull, Royal Glaston.

Twelve cows with calves at foot. Seven yearling heifers, one of them sired by the great Choice Goods. Several choice two-year-old heifers, one of them a first prize winner, and one pure Scotch heifer that is a splendid individual. Seven yearling bulls of the short-legged, blocky type. Breeders can stop at Central Hotel.

Jas. W. Sparks, J. N. Burton, W. C. Curphey, H. Little, Auctioneers. G. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

C. M. GARVER, - - Abilene, Kansas

C. H. Pilchers' Blue Ribbon Polands

At Glasco, Kans. February 14, '08

45 Head Rich Blooded Poland Chinas 45

25 Gilts of Fall and Spring Farrow
15 Tried Sows and 5 Boars

The Get of

Glasco Chief 64947, Nonpareil 86105, Sunflower Lad 63223, C.'s Choice 36531, Keep Coming 37114, Boy Perfection 63615, Midnight Jewell 63199, Star Perfection 64949, Grand Perfection 36031, Winning Graniteer 76341, Ontier 39155, Conqueror; and out of cows carrying the most popular blood of the breed.

Special Attractions--Low Down 87164.

Dam of Conqueror. The tears come to my eyes when I think of parting with this great sow, but two of her gilts will stay in my herd. Low Down has sons at the head of good herds and daughters that have gone to good herds.

One spring gilt and two fall gilts by Glasco Chief are simply grand and they too will be special features.

Auctioneers: McCulloch and Valandingham. Send mail bids to either auctioneer or J. W. Johnson, of The Kansas Farmer, in my care. Breeders, stop at Cline Hotel.

C. H. Pilcher, .: Glasco, Kansas

THE NORTH MISSOURI SALE CIRCUIT

Dr. Thomas Sells Strictly High Class Poland-China Bred Sows at St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, February 4, 1908.

35 Head Poland-China Sows—Queens of the Breed 35

Sired by Impudence, Corrector 2d, Mischief Maker, Top Notcher, and other boars of outstanding merit. Bred to Top Notcher by E. L. Perfection, Nebraska Special by Impudence, and Perfect Meddler by Meddler. Nebraska Special stood second at the Nebraska State Fair this fall, and first and champion at St. Joseph, winning over the hog that stood first at Lincoln. He is one of the coming hogs of the breed, and a litter by him are sure to be money makers.

ATTRACTIONS.—Three by Impudence, out of a Perfection E. L. dam; five by Keep Sake; three by Corrector 2d; one by Mischief Maker; four yearling sows by Top Notcher that are particularly fancy. This stuff will be in the very best of condition. Individually they are good enough to go anywhere. Their breeding is irreproachable. Send for a descriptive catalogue that will tell you all about them, and arrange to be on hand sale day. Mail bids sent to Geo. E. Cole, of The Kansas Farmer, in my care will receive careful attention.

R. W. THOMAS, - - - St. Joseph, Mo.

Tennant's Superb Offering of Poland-China Bred Sows, at New Hampton, Mo., Wednesday, February 5, 1908.

50—Grandly Bred Poland-China Sows—50

Sired by Perfection E. L., On and On, Impudence, Exception, Chief Perfection 2d, Goldfinder, Keep On and Top Notcher. Bred to Flying Fox by Spellbinder, and Othello by Chief Perfection 2d.

ATTRACTIONS.—3 by Perfection E. L. out of Evalyn by Perfect I Know 2d, 1 by On and On out of Chief's 2d Lady by Chief Perfection 2d, 1 by Impudence out of U. S. E. L. by Perfection E. L., 1 by Meddler 2d, 1 by Chief Perfection 2d, and 1 by Keep On. There will also be included in the offering 24 yearling sows by Tormentor by Meddler bred to Flying Fox and Othello.

This will be an excellent opportunity to obtain sows as richly bred as are to be found in any auction ring this winter and bred to as good boars as are in service in the Poland-China ranks. Catalogues are now ready and will be mailed you on application to

CHARLES E. TENNANT, New Hampton, Mo.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Col. J. Klaas, Col. P. B. Wilkerson, Auctioneers. Send mail bids to Geo. E. Cole, of The Kansas Farmer, in my care.

Maupin's Great Sale of Poland-China Bred Sows at Pattonsburg, Mo., Thursday, February 6, 1908.

50—Richly Bred Poland-China Sows—50

Sired by such boars as Chief Perfection 2d, Grand Perfection, Meddler, Spellbinder, Keep Sake, Keep On, Perfection E. L., and other famous boars, and out of dams equally as well bred. Bred to Mo's Meddler by Meddler, Herpicide by On the Dot, Oxygen by On and On, and Carbon by Chief Perfection 2d.

ATTRACTIONS.—Portia by Meddler out of a Corrector dam, Fay by Meddler, Passiflora by Spellbinder, Winsomeness by Keep Sake, Bessie Beauty by Chief Perfection 2d, Bessie Keep On by Keep On, Vena by Perfection E. L., and Marigold by Chief Perfection 2d.

Sale will be held in town in comfortable quarters, and every arrangement will be made for your comfort during your stay. Send for my illustrated catalogue.

R. E. MAUPIN, - - - Pattonsburg, Mo.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks and others, Auctioneers. Mail bids may be sent to Geo. E. Cole, representing The Kansas Farmer at this sale.

Fulkerson's Grand Sale of Poland-China Bred Sows--The Best Yet. At Brimson, Mo., Friday, February 7, 1908.

50 Head of Good Ones-45 Bred Sows and Gilts, 5 Boars-50

By such noted sires as Chief Perfection 2d, Meddler, Impudence, Keep On, Chief Sunshine 2d, On and On, U. S. Corrector 2d, Meddlesome and Sporting Imp., and bred to the three great young boars, Sporting Imp, about the best son of the mighty Impudence, that recently sold for \$10,000; Meddlesome, one of the best sons of the World's Fair champion, Meddler; and U. S. Corrector 2d, a good son of Corrector 2d, sire of the highest litter ever sold. Arrange to attend this sale and buy one of these good sows. They will surely make you money. They are bred high enough to suit the most exacting breeder and will be in the best of condition. Sale held under cover. Send for one of my catalogues.

F. D. FULKERSON, - - - Brimson, Mo.

Col. F. J. Zaun, Col. S. G. Gannand, Auctioneers. Send mail bids to Geo. E. Cole, who will represent The Kansas Farmer, at this sale.