

KANSAS FARMER

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Consolidation of The Kansas Farmer and Farmers Advocate

With this issue Farmers Advocate of Topeka is consolidated with THE KANSAS FARMER, and will no longer be continued as a separate publication. The consolidation was effected Saturday, December 5, when owners of the stock of The Western Printing and Publishing Company, publishers of Farmers Advocate, purchased large blocks of the capital stock of The Kansas Farmer Company from E. B. Cowgill, who resigned the presidency of The Kansas Farmer Company, and Albert T. Reid, president of The Western Printing and Publishing Company, was elected president of The Kansas Farmer Company. T. A. Borman, editor of Farmers Advocate, was also elected a director of the company. The new business manager of The Kansas Farmer Company is E. W. Rankin. The consolidation was completed by increasing the capital stock of The Kansas Farmer Company to \$75,000 and by the purchase of Farmers Advocate. Upon request of the consolidated company, E. B. Cowgill will re-

main with the paper, doing editorial work as heretofore. The publishers promise that the consolidated paper shall contain all the best features of the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER which have commended it to its large family of subscribers, some of whom boast of having read it since its first appearance in 1863. It is promised also to continue the desirable features of Farmers Advocate. The merging of the two papers into one great weekly farm paper will make possible improvements which could not well be afforded by either separately, so that subscribers to both papers will get more for their money than heretofore. To advertisers the new KANSAS FARMER will offer a splendid opportunity of reaching over 50,000 farmers in Kansas and adjoining States. No farm paper in all the West is better prepared to give service to advertisers. The continued patronage of both subscribers and advertisers is respectfully solicited. We invite especially the hearty cooperation of our readers in the effort to publish a useful farm paper for business farmers.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR PURE INSECTICIDES.

A bill now before Congress (H. R. 21318) introduced in the last session by Mr. Lowden, of Illinois, which provides for "preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded fungicides, Paris greens, lead arsenate, and other insecticides and for regulating traffic therein," is of interest to every fruit- and truck-grower and user of insecticides. Users of insecticides and fungicides have had sufficient experience with cheap substitutes for standard articles and with various quack remedies to appreciate the necessity for such legislation, and but few States at the present time have any laws to insure the purity of insecticides and fungicides.

Inasmuch as practically all of these are manufactured in less than half a dozen States, it would seem that much the simplest way to insure the control of their purity is by National supervision of those which go into interstate commerce. Otherwise, every State will need to enact legislation and provide all the machinery for the collection and analysis of insecticides and fungicides used in that State. By having the work done by a Federal agency, it can be done much more cheaply and effectively. Furthermore, the differences in the State laws make it difficult for the manufacturer to put up his goods to comply with all of them. There is almost as much necessity for the control and purity of insecticides and fungicides, as for fertilizers or drugs.

Two products which have recently come into popular favor show the necessity for such legislation very strongly. Arsenate of lead has come into wide use as an insecticide for orchard and shade tree pests, during the past few years. Recent analysis shows that while it should contain 12 to 15 per cent of arsenious oxide, one brand contains but 4 or 5 per cent, and is a very palpable fraud, although



There has been a Wedding in Our Family.

practically all of the other brands are approximately up to the standard. Prepared Bordeaux mixtures, and similar fungicides have recently been placed on the market by several manufacturers. Many of these have very distinct merits for those who are using small quantities, but some contain a very small amount of copper sulfate and are relatively inefficient even when used according to directions, and exceedingly expensive in any event. Inspection and analysis which would show the exact value of these goods would tend to their standardization and would be of distinct value to the consumer.

The bill now before Congress seeks to prevent the manufacture in any territory or the distribution in interstate commerce of any insecticide or fungicide which is adulterated or misbranded as defined in the act. The standards for the purity of Paris green and lead arsenate are defined in the bill. Other insecticides and fungicides are considered adulterated if the strength or purity fall below the professed standard, under which they are sold; if any substance has been substituted for the article; if any valuable constituent of the article has been abstracted; or if the use of the article on vegetation is injurious to vegetation when used as recommended by the manufacturers.

The misbranding of insecticides or fungicides is defined to include: any labeling of a package, which is false or misleading; if the article be an imitation, or offered for sale under the name of another article; or if the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure they are not plainly or correctly stated on the outside of the package. Insecticides and fungicides will also be deemed to be misbranded if they contain arsenic, if the total amount of arsenic and the amount of water soluble arsenic, which is the form which injures vegetation, are not stated on the label.

The bill provides that its enforce-

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ADVERTISING RATES.—15 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Announcements of reputable advertisers respectfully solicited. No medical nor questionable worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday.

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

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

ment shall be in the hands of a board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, and Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and that the analyses are to be made by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. In this and in other details the bill follows very closely the pure food and drugs act, and would be enforced in practically the same manner.

This measure was originally suggested by a committee of the Association of Economic Entomologists and from the beginning has received the hearty support of practically all the entomologists and agricultural chemists of the country. In order to insure that the measure was fair to the manufacturing interests and that it would receive the support of the manufacturers, a conference of manufacturers with representatives of the entomologists and chemists was held at New York City, in June. The measure was carefully discussed and certain amendments were proposed, to be introduced in the present session of Congress. As a result, practically all the leading manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides are heartily in favor of the measure and will support the consumers in their demand for its passage. The greatly increased consumption of insecticides and fungicides has developed a considerable business for the manufacturers of these goods, who realize that any legislation which tends to standardize the quality and to prevent fraudulent and quack articles will insure larger business and increase consumption for reliable brands.

The measure is having the hearty support of fruit- and truck-growers' organizations throughout the country. Whether it will be passed by Congress will depend very largely upon the attitude of the agricultural public. If

the members of Congress and the members of the committee of interstate and foreign commerce of the House of Representatives and the committee on agriculture and forestry of the Senate are convinced that there is a popular demand for such legislation, there will probably be little difficulty in passing the measure, as no serious opposition to it is apprehended. It is incumbent on the users of insecticides and fungicides to communicate with their Congressmen, if they desire such legislation, for Congress can hardly be expected to give consideration to legislation for which there is no popular demand. THE KANSAS FARMER believes this measure should have the hearty support of its readers and suggests that they communicate with their Congressmen concerning it at once.

A FEW WORDS PERSONAL.

The changes announced on the first page of this paper make it proper that I say a few things personally to the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER and to the readers of the Farmers' Advocate.

Seventeen years ago on the first of December I became the editor of THE KANSAS FARMER. During these seventeen years I have acquired a personal interest in each of the increasing number of persons to whom I have spoken through the printed pages of THE KANSAS FARMER. You are to me much like members of my family. I often think of you and speak of you as THE KANSAS FARMER family. Your questions have been many and varied and it has been a pleasure to answer them. Your suggestions have been kindly and your expressions of appreciation have been many and hearty.

Seventeen years ago I bought an interest in THE KANSAS FARMER. As opportunity offered I bought more. The investment was the best I ever made. Why did I sell? I will tell you. The ever growing business of THE KANSAS FARMER made increasing drafts upon my attention. Owning a majority of the stock, I was unable to escape the drudgery of business details. My delight is in editorial work, and THE KANSAS FARMER provides as much of this as I ought to do. The business cares grew with the growth of the paper. I found relief by selling most of my interest. It goes into capable and in every way excellent hands, and I feel that a burden has been lifted from my shoulders.

To the readers of the Farmers' Advocate let me say that the editor whom you have delighted to honor by subscribing for and reading his paper, T. A. Borman, is just now out of the city and, therefore, unable to speak for himself in this issue. He is continued as one of the editors of the consolidated paper. He is one of my valued personal friends of many years' standing, a man of pure motives and great ability. On his behalf and on my own I pledge you the best service that we can give. Our purpose is to help the farmers on the farms to prosper and to enjoy their prosperity.
E. B. COWGILL.

PUNISHED FOR SELLING DISEASED MEAT.

Everybody knows that it is dangerous to eat the flesh of a diseased animal. Everybody ought to know that to sell or offer for sale, for food, any flesh of a diseased animal or an animal that was afflicted with any sore or "gathering" is liable under the pure food laws. It is well to know, also, that the administration of the pure food law is in vigorous hands. Dr. Crumbine, chief health officer of the State of Kansas, is a quiet man who knows his duty and does it. Inspector John Kleinhans is capable, diligent, and fearless in the prosecution of offenders under this law.

Just recently three men, farmers we are sorry to say, were arrested and, on pleading guilty and throwing themselves on the mercy of the court, were fined \$150 and costs, a total of about \$200, for selling the carcass of a diseased animal to a butcher at Paxico in Wabaunsee County. They might have been fined \$500 each and sent to jail for a year for this serious offense.

Every person who reflects on the possible, if not probable, consequences to follow the eating of diseased meat will endorse honest execution of the laws for the protection of the people. This law works no hardship for those who do right; rather it protects the seller of healthy meats against unworthy competition. But the man who is willing to poison his fellows with diseased meats for the sake of gain is a dangerous citizen for whose restraint the penalties of the law are wisely provided.

E. H. WEBSTER ELECTED DIRECTOR OF THE KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

A news item states that E. H. Webster, Chief of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been elected director of the Kansas Experiment Station. Acting Director



ED. H. WEBSTER,
Newly elected Director of the Kansas Experiment Station.

J. T. Willard is now looking after the duties of this position in addition to his labors as professor of chemistry in the Agricultural College.

Mr. Webster is a Kansas product, a graduate of our college. He is a tireless worker, a strong and clear writer, a good organizer, and has a laudable ambition to have the Kansas Experiment Station occupy a position in the first rank of the forces that are developing the new agriculture.

There is little doubt of Mr. Webster's acceptance of the position tendered.

Farmers generally will be glad to know that his selection was favored by Prof. A. M. TenEyck.

LEARNING TO USE ALCOHOL.

The Department of Agriculture is going to show all those who wish to know, how to make denatured alcohol, and thus secure cheap power.

For the first big demonstration Secretary James Wilson has selected the National Corn Exposition, at Omaha, Neb., December 9 to 19, 1908, inclusive, and a model still is being installed in the main exposition building, where visitors may see a product made from refuse which is said to be at once cheaper and safer than gasoline.

Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the alcohol demonstrations and for getting the knowledge of how to make and use it to the farmers of the country. Governor George L. Sheldon, of Nebraska, suggested that the demonstration be made at Omaha, where thousands of farmers will go the second and third weeks in December, and Secretary Wilson at once agreed that the National Corn Exposition would be an ideal place to make the exhibit.

While the administration from President Roosevelt to the statisticians, has been interested in the corn show movement from the first, the alcohol plant will be probably the most interesting exhibit which the Federal Government will make at the corn show. The still will be one which any farmer can afford to make himself with a few plumber's tools. The main thing

is how, and Secretary Wilson expects to show how.

CIRCULATION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If consistent, I wish you would publish in THE KANSAS FARMER the name of the month and year during which the largest amount of money was in circulation in the United States, also the increase or decrease by the month for the year 1908 as far as records are available.
J. H. MORSE.

Neosho County.

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States," prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor, gives the following as the amount of money in circulation in the aggregate and per capita on the first of July:

	Aggregate.	Per capita.
1800	\$25,500,000	\$5.00
1810	55,000,000	7.59
1820	67,100,000	6.94
1830	87,344,295	6.79
1840	135,305,488	10.91
1850	278,761,932	12.02
1860	435,407,252	13.85
1870	675,212,794	17.50
1880	973,382,228	19.41
1890	1,429,251,270	22.82
1900	2,055,150,998	26.94
1908	3,045,457,289	34.81

Both the aggregate and the per capita circulation ran higher in 1908 than ever before, as shown by the following from the Treasury statement for the beginning of each month:

1908.	Aggregate.	Per capita.
January	\$3,078,780,298	\$35.48
February	3,094,362,689	35.58
March	3,092,666,641	35.54
April	3,080,450,734	35.35
May	3,086,294,101	35.37
June	3,036,182,289	34.75
July	3,045,457,289	34.81
August	3,045,962,547	34.77
September	3,077,406,908	35.07
October	3,078,299,361	35.04
November	3,098,498,021	35.22
December	3,117,661,033	35.39

It is the custom of the Treasury Department to estimate the money in circulation by subtracting the amount in the Treasury from the aggregate amount supposed to be in existence in the United States. That this is not a very definite estimate is illustrated by the following Treasury statement: "As the result of a special investigation by the Director of the Mint, a reduction of \$135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years."

It appears, however, that the largest amount of money per capita ever in circulation in the United States as estimated by the Treasury was during the first three months of 1908.

SUBSCRIPTION CONTRACT LIKE ALL OTHERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMERS—Can a newspaper force payment when the publishers have sent the paper over-time?
E. H.

Rooks County.

Buying a periodical is not different from buying other things of value, and there are no special laws for collecting debts for subscriptions. The subscriber for a paper who continues to receive it after the expiration of the time for which he has paid in advance stands in no different light from the person who runs an account at a store and continues to obtain goods after the balance turns in favor of the merchant. The way to avoid liability in either case is to cease to receive the goods, or to order delivery discontinued. The business way to terminate any such transaction is to pay arrears and order delivery stopped.

Many a man is like a giant river in an unexplored country. He has unlimited power, but has never been utilized. Other men are like mill streams. Every bit of the power that is in them is being put into use.

Fill a quart can with ashes and saturate with kerosene. Use a tablespoonful in the center of the kindling when starting the fire.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club will meet at the Topeka Commercial Club rooms on Saturday, December 26, at 2 p. m.

Be a student. Study the needs of your fowls and do your best to supply them.

Agriculture

Grass With Alfalfa—Early Hog Feed.

We propose sowing some rolling land, which is now in timothy and clover (the clover being dead for two years), to alfalfa in the spring. We will prepare it at once by plowing and harrowing. Would you advise sowing it alone or in connection with something to make a sod to hold the land better? I fear the land will wash, leaving the alfalfa plants above the surface.

We couldn't sow our wheat in corn land (shocks) on account of dry weather at right time and gave up altogether. I want to change land. Have all ground set apart for oats that we wish. Would like to grow something to feed to pigs earlier than corn would be ready. Can you suggest anything? Would barley be the thing for this purpose? If you have any information on this crop will you send it to me? W. P. SYMMS.

Doniphan County. The timothy sod will not make a very good seed-bed for sowing alfalfa next spring, at least, the plowing should have been done earlier in the fall and the sod disked once or twice before freezing. Such a seed-bed will likely be too loose and mellow, especially if plowed at this late date. If you decide to sow this field to alfalfa next spring the sod should be well cut up with the disk and firmly pulverized with the packer and harrow before seeding next spring. Really, your cornstalk land, if well disked and harrowed, should make a better seed-bed for sowing alfalfa next spring.

Regarding sowing grass with the alfalfa, this may be advisable provided you wish to use the field for pasture. If your plan is to use it for meadow only, then I would advise sowing the alfalfa alone. At this station we prefer to sow Bromus inermis with alfalfa for the pasture. The Bromus inermis makes a good sod. In your section of the State the English bluegrass and timothy may do very well, or you could sow a combination of these grasses. If the alfalfa is well set the land is not apt to wash much except in the natural draws or water runs. In such places some grasses might be sown or it may even be advisable not to break up the timothy sod in the water runs.

Usually we would recommend to sow alfalfa alone, without a nurse crop and this would be advisable provided you could have sown it this fall. However, since the field in question is likely to wash with early spring rains before the alfalfa starts much, it may be advisable to sow a light seeding of oats or barley with the alfalfa, cutting the oats or barley early for hay.

Regarding early crop to plant for hog feed, barley is perhaps the best early grain to use for this purpose.

I have mailed you copy of Bulletin No. 144 on small grain crops in which some discussion is made of barley. Have also mailed you Bulletin 155 in which you will find information regarding the seeding of alfalfa.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Summer Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was very much interested in an article on dry land farming by Prof. A. M. TenEyck on page 1197. Professor TenEyck says "So in summer culture they plow and then they harrow and harrow and harrow, and the winds come and the soils blow away, and they harrow more and the soils blow more." I would like to ask Professor TenEyck whether he has had any experience in summer culture. It is contrary to my experience. Several years ago I had a field beginning to blow. I harrowed it to break the crust and it immediately stopped blowing, or to be more correct, the soil ceased drifting. Whenever the soil blows away from a field I find there is a hard crust. I would further ask does a heavy rain do more damage to a deeply plowed and well tilled field than to a poorly tilled, hard

crusted field? I believe not, because experience shows that a well tilled field with loose surface will absorb more of the falling water.

I am a farmer and have farmed since I was able to reach the plow handles, and I am trying to learn more about farming, but I must say that Professor TenEyck's "fling" at the Campbell system does not sound reasonable, nor does it agree with actual experience.

HENRY A. SCHACHT.
Ellsworth County.

Loss in Average Oats.

Albert N. Hume, of the Illinois College of Agriculture, gave the farm encampments at Lovington and Greenfield, Ill., some interesting and unusual instruction about the oats crop—unusual in that it went into the definite cost and profit per acre. He said that producers should carefully calculate cost and profit in each kind of crop, for a crop must be profitable or intelligent people will not continue to produce it. He further said: In order to maintain our supremacy in the production of corn we may well study also to be supreme in the production of other crops which will insure a respectable and regular income in the face of adverse weather conditions. We ought to give the most intelligent attention possible to the raising of oats and wheat, and especially clover and alfalfa, and perhaps cow-peas and soy-beans.

GETTING DISSATISFIED WITH OATS.

Although we have had three successive unsuccessful seasons for oat crops, Illinois is considered the first oat State in the Union. A great many people say that oats are unprofitable; that we ought not to raise oats but to find a substitute, yet all agree that oats are about the best cereal crop for our State, to come in rotation after corn. For the past ten years the average yield per acre has been from 32 to 33 bushels. The cost of producing 33 bushels may be figured about as follows, for each acre of ground:

LOSS OF \$3.32 PER ACRE.

Breaking stalks, 17½ cents; disking, 37½ cents; seed, 75 cents; sowing, 22½ cents; plant food, 60 cents; rent, \$5.00; cutting (including twine), 82½ cents; thrashing, \$2.64; hauling, 33 cents; wear and tear on binder, 69 cents; wear and tear on other machinery, 23 cents; total cost, \$11.84.

The average farm price of oats in Illinois is nearly 26 cents per bushel. This means that, with an average crop of 33 bushels per acre the crop sells at \$8.52 per acre, making a net loss of \$3.32 an acre.

These figures make it appear that unless we do better the case is hopeless, and there certainly would be occasion for despair if we did not find encouragement in the yields from lands that have been properly treated.

100 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

One of the best illustrations of a large oat crop that is becoming classic is that produced on the farm of Frank I. Mann, near Gilman, in 1906. The crop was raised on naturally good land under good seasonable condition. The seed was a variety of oats well adapted to the conditions and it was well fanned and sifted so that it was free from weed seed, and it was raised on a farm where the system of agriculture is carefully planned for permanent profit. We will never raise oats profitably until we set a high mark and arrange our system of farming eventually to reach it.

THE COST AND THE PROFIT.

Suppose we could average 100 bushels per acre of oats, then the expense account would be something as follows:

Breaking stalks, 17½ cents; disking, 75 cents; seed, 75 cents; seeding, 22½ cents; plant food, \$1.50; rent, \$6; cutting (including twine), \$1.46; thrashing, \$8; hauling, \$1; wear and tear on binder, 23 cents; wear on other machinery, 11½ cents; total cost per acre, \$20.21. Even at 26 cents per bushel this would give a profit of nearly \$6 per acre, vastly better than a loss.

It should be explained that in the above estimates of cost, the greater wear and tear on machinery is figured with the smaller yield because under average neglect in Illinois the binders wear out in a third of their natural life time, while the man who raises 100 bushels per acre of oats will take care of his machinery and use it three times as long as the average man.

What can we do to raise these large crops? It can not be all done at once. There is small use to plan anything but a permanent system of agriculture. That means sensible rotations and the application of plant food every year and generation after generation.

GOOD REASON FOR DRILLING IN OATS.

There is no longer any doubt that the drill is the best implement for use in seeding, at least under Illinois conditions. One of the great advantages of drilling over broadcasting is that seed oats are often broadcasted on the ground when they can not be harrowed in immediately on account of rain or for other reasons.

THREE YEAR'S EVIDENCE AT URBANA.

At Urbana Experiment Station field in 1905 on eighteen separate plots where one-half of the seed was broadcasted and the other half drilled, the average yield per acre in favor of drilling was 12 bushels.

In 1907 on the same field the same experiment was conducted and the average was 1.2 bushels per acre in favor of drilling. Both years the same amounts of seed were used on both halves.

In 1908 the same experiment was repeated except that one bushel more seed per acre was used on the broadcast halves. The yields showed 1.9 bushels per acre in favor of drilling. The average for the three years is 5 bushels per acre in favor of drilling.

DEKALB, THREE YEARS; SIBLEY, TWO YEARS.

The same experiment was conducted on the DeKalb crop production field with the following results: 1906, 4 bushels; 1907, 3.2 bushels; 1908, 1 bushel; average of three years, 2.7 bushels in favor of drilling. Also at a field near Sibley in 1906 and 1907. As an average of all plots for two years 2.4 bushels in favor of drilling.

The average yield of all three fields all seasons named was 3.3 bushels per acre greater where oats were drilled. The cost of drilling is not greater than that of broadcasting.

TWELVE PER CENT LOSS BY SMUT.

Another measure to increase the yield of oats in Illinois is the treatment of seed, whenever necessary to prevent the ravages of smut. The smut of oats is a fungus disease, which is largely transmitted from year to year by the smut spores sticking to the seed oats. The remedy is so simple that it ought never to be neglected, and yet it is estimated that the loss to the oat crop every year from smut alone is from 10 to 14 per cent of the total crop.

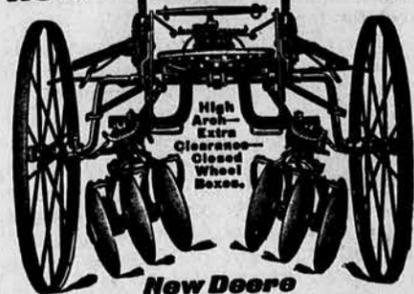
FORMALDEHYDE TREATMENT EFFECTIVE.

It was discovered by a scientist that the smut spores could be easily killed by soaking the oats in a formaldehyde solution. It is often more convenient to sprinkle the formalin solution upon the oats than to immerse them in the solution. Make a solution of 1 pound of formalin to 40 gallons of water. Spread a convenient quantity of the oats to be treated upon a tight floor to the depth of three inches. With an ordinary sprinkling pot sprinkle the solution over the grain until the top of the pile is thoroughly wet. Stir the pile over with a shovel until the damp oats are well mixed with the dry ones, and repeat the sprinkling and stirring until every kernel is saturated. After this put the treated seed into a pile and when all has been treated, cover the pile with a binder canvas or an old blanket. Leave it covered for eighteen hours, then dry the oats enough to sow. The crop grown from this seed will be practically free from smut.

THE SIBERIAN A GOOD VARIETY.

Another matter is the selection of seed. One of the best varieties is the

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Siberian. This is of the white, medium-maturing varieties moving a spreading panicle. While it has yielded highest in bushels per acre only one year it has yielded well every year, so its average yield is the highest for four years.

The next highest yielding variety is Black Gotham, but its price on the market will be cut on account of its black color. The Silvermine and White Bonanza which come next are two bushels per acre lower in yield than the Siberian. The Sixty-Day, a small, very early variety, tested for three years, is notably a good one and in both 1907 and 1908, when conditions were unfavorable for late varieties, the Sixty-Day gave a higher yield than any other variety tested at Urbana. It will take several years to tell whether this very early variety will be best for general sowing, or whether a somewhat later one should be usually employed.

SEED FROM A DISTANCE.

Many letters have been received by the experiment station asking whether good results may be expected from seed oats brought in from the Northwest or elsewhere from a distance. Generally speaking the experiment station would not advise sending far away for any kind of seed. But in 1908, with exception of Sixty-Day oats, the highest yielding variety at the station was Swedish Select seed imported from England, and the next highest was Montana irrigated oats brought directly from Montana or Idaho into Illinois.—Arthur J. Bill, reporter for the Illinois Farmers' Institute, Springfield, Ill.

Stock Interests

In and Out on Hogs.

The Independent Farmer and Swine Breeder discusses the hog situation as follows:

The conditions of to-day offer material for more or less special sermonizing on the staid old business of hog-raising. The farmers of the Western country have been almost or quite of one mind in telling us that during the past thirty years it has been the hog that has proven the regular, easy, and quick money-maker in their rather complex line of affairs. Right in the face of this easy going, but well deserved compliment, to his hogship, as the best end of our over-popular, mixed-farming proposition, it might seem at first though somewhat superfluous to be putting up a fight for still better things for the future of the hog business.

Not so; but to the contrary. The fact is there has been some pretty hot shots all along the line the past three decades to put the farm hog on the splendid base where he stands today; and it will require some lively firing at the front from this date forward if our present vantage ground is to be maintained, and the advance made that shall be in keeping with today's prospects.

But this is precisely what is to be expected. Every inch in advance to be recorded in a man's favor in the hog business has to be fought for. If it were otherwise, and honors came easy, there would be nothing to it.

Conditions to-day are out of line with the normal. We are bridging over some of the bad places in the roads that have come about us, as we are some of us inclined to think, through the operation of causes over which we have little or no control. Corn has been high in price, and it is staying right up on the record level. Other grain feeds are high accordingly. And yet the market receipts show that there has been a pretty long line of hogs kept back in the country through these trying periods. A little bunch of 46,000 showed up at Chicago the other morning in response to a little spurt of a day or two before above the seven-cent mark. Aside from showing that there are still some hogs in the country this incident reflects the fact that it requires

something a little out of the ordinary to cause a farmer to cut loose from his hogs even though feed is high. He takes the view that grass is plentiful, and that with the addition of a light grain ration he will be able to carry them along to a day of still better prices, and, so far as the younger hogs are concerned, to a day when the new crop will be available. This is the level headed thing to do under the circumstances.

But is there not a lesson behind all this manner of dodging from one makeshift to another in these trying times with the hog business? In other words, is it profitable to dodge in and out of the hog business with every little unusual spurt of wind that may happen to blow our way? Is it profitable or good business policy to allow one's self to be put in a position where he must be in the least bit swerved away from the regular course of this business because of the vacillating nature of the feeding question? The satisfactory answer to such problems may be found only in the more general use of good alfalfa and clover pastures, and particularly so to Nebraska and Kansas hog men through the storing away of the alfalfa crop for the winter and spring feeding. But the alfalfa must be grown before it is stored up for feed, and it must be sown before grown.

This is the one feasible plan for putting Nebraska's hog growing business on a basis where it may stand against all dangers. If Nebraska happens to be favored in this respect by nature beyond other sections it is our business to profit by it. There is no question that we are so favored, hence our oft-repeated plea for the development of Nebraska's alfalfa industry.

The Best Time To Water Horses.

A horse should be watered before feeding, and never given a large quantity of water after a meal, for the simple reason that the water will wash the food out of the stomach before stomach digestion has taken place and the food will not be well prepared for absorption; and besides it is sometimes the cause of colic.

There is a popular idea that a warm horse should not be allowed to drink and, unlike a great many other popular ideas, there is a little truth in it. If you water a warm horse in the ordinary way, letting him drink all that he will, you are likely to have a foundered horse on your hands. This is especially so if, at the time, the horse is fatigued. Nevertheless, it is always safe to allow him from six to ten swallows, no matter how warm he is. If this be given on going into the stable and he be allowed to stand and eat hay for an hour and is then offered water, he will not drink nearly so much as he would had none been given before.

The danger is not in the first swallow, as we often hear it asserted, but in the excessive quantities he will drink if not restrained. The most dangerous time to give a horse a full draft is when he has cooled down from fatiguing work and has partaken of a meal.

John Splan, the great trainer, writes: "As to water, I think that a horse should have all that he wants at all times. A man says: 'Why; will you give your horse water before a race?' Yes; before the race, in the race, and after the race, and any other time that he wants to drink. When I say give your horse all the water he wants before the race, I do not mean that you shall tie him in a warm stall where he can not get a drink for five or six hours on a hot day, and then take him to the pump and give him all that he wants. What I mean is to give him water often and, in that way, he will take only a small quantity at a time."

After long, continuous exertion the system is greatly depleted of fluid. Nature calls for its replacement, and this is the cause of a thirst which is so intense that, if the animal is not restrained at this time, he may drink much more than he needs.

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sally followed, of giving the morning meal before water, is not very objectionable, either theoretically or practically. At this time there is no depletion of fluid, consequently the horse is not very thirsty and does not drink rapidly or excessively, and apparently very little evil results from this method. However, the writer much prefers that the horse should have an opportunity to drink before the morning meal.

Personally, I much prefer keeping horses, both summer and winter, in an open shed, with a large water tank in the yard, to tying them by the head in a barn.

F. W. CULVER, M. D. C.,
Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Some Feed Questions.

I would like to ask a few questions.

1. With Kafir-corn, millet, and prairie hay as rough feed, what grain feed and how much will keep spring calves in best growing condition and make the largest growth during the winter months? I have common chop.

2. What will make the quickest growth on young pigs after weaning? I have corn chops, bran, and shorts.

M. E. ANDERSON.

Dickinson County.

With nothing but Kafir-corn, millet, and prairie hay for roughage, it will be necessary to feed your calves a little oil-meal to supply the necessary protein required for growing material. These calves should have in addition to all the roughage they desire two or three pounds of grain daily per head, and I would suggest shelled corn and linseed-oil-meal; that is, oil-meal, fifteen pounds, shelled corn, eighty-five pounds. This ration should keep the calves gaining at a reasonable rate. It is not necessary as a rule to grind corn for calves as they chew corn better than older cattle and seem to thrive better than where it is ground for them.

With present prices of feeds you will get the quickest growth on young pigs just weaned by feeding them corn chop, shorts, and tankage or meat-meal. The tankage should constitute not more than about 10 per cent of the total ration. If shorts is not much higher than corn in price than the corn chop, I would use a fairly liberal amount of that in the ration. Bran is not very satisfactory for young pigs, being too coarse and bulky in nature. If you had skim-milk available, this could be used in place of the meat-meal or tankage, combining three or four pounds of skim-milk with a pound of corn and shorts.

G. C. WHEELER.

War on the Dogs.

When old Missouri gets up on her hind legs and assumes a truculent frown it is time to tremble. Missourians of their own soil may have to be shown, but when they take a notion to do things at home in defense of the true, the beautiful, and the good they generally succeed. During the past few years it has been demonstrated that sheep can be produced in Missouri very profitably. The recent fair at Sedalia had a magnificent show of sheep and certainly indicated great progress over previous years. The auction sale of pure-bred sheep at this fair was a big success, emphasizing the fact that there are many who are interested in building up the industry of the State. One great handicap stands in the way, and that is the dog. There are hundreds of progressive-wide-awake, up-to-date Missourians who would gladly tackle sheep culture if they had any sort of protection from the prowling and worthless dog. Efforts to pass a satisfactory dog law have failed, indicating that as yet the dog was mightier than the sheep. No protest is made against the good dog, for the good dog does not kill sheep. It is the dog generally harbored by the shiftless class that does the harm. Nobody has ever been clever enough to figure out where a prowling cur is profitable to its owner, yet astute legislators who do not own any sheep themselves will churn the circumambient atmosphere with impassioned

oratory in defense of dear old dog Tray. If a man wants to raise dogs he certainly ought to be allowed to and if his neighbors' sheep came over and eat them, said neighbor ought to be made pay the damage. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways and when the dog eats the sheep the owner of the canine offender should be made responsible. The trouble is that ownership is always repudiated when there is danger of being confronted with the dog's crimes. Evolution is a slow horse, but no sane man ever believes that the worthless dog will continue to have friends enough to keep honest, progressive men from going into the sheep business either in Missouri or anywhere else.

Miscellany

More Answers on "Country Life."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Below I give you my answers to the questions on "Country Life." I assume, of course, that you wish brief answers.

1. "Are farm houses in your neighborhood as good as they should be under existing conditions?" Yes. Except in a few cases, the incomes derived from the farms do not warrant better buildings.

2. "Are the schools of your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on a farm?" No. The text books used are not at all what they should be, and the salaries paid the teachers are not sufficient to induce competent persons to properly fit themselves for teaching continuously.

3. "Do the farmers in your neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products?" In most instances they do not. If they did the other questions would settle themselves. Farmers are not kept advised of the probable supply and demand. They have found from experience that such advice as they have been able to get, has not always been reliable, and for various other reasons they have to work very much in the dark as to what the products they are raising for market will bring when ready.

4. "Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the railroads, highroads, trolley lines, etc., the service they reasonably should have? Yes, excepting freight rates.

5. "Do the farmers in your neighborhood received from the United States postal service, rural telephone, etc., the service they reasonably should expect?" Yes.

6. "Are farmers and their wives in your neighborhood satisfactorily organized to promote their futal buying and selling interests?" No.

7. "Are the renters of farms in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living?" No. For the same reasons that a farm owner of small capital can not make his farm pay interest, taxes, etc., on his total investment and have any profit left after fair wages are deducted for his work.

8. "Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?" We could not expect better help, nor help at more opportune times, than we get, considering the wages we can afford to pay.

9. "Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired men?" The conditions here certainly are satisfactory to the farm hand as they are to his employer, and the conditions surrounding the farm hand can not be bettered materially until his employer's conditions are improved.

10. "Have the farmers in your neighborhood satisfactory facilities for doing their business in banking, credit, insurance, etc.?" "Yes, except that bank deposits should be guaranteed to the depositor.

11. "Are the sanitary conditions of the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory?" They seem to be satisfactory, but will undoubtedly be improved as farmers' means warrant.

12. "Do the farmers and their wives and families in your neighborhood get

Jan. '09

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together for mutual improvement, entertainment, and social intercourse as much as they should?" Yes, except as to mutual improvement. Despair of ever being able to live up anywhere near to their ambitions, deadens desire for mutual improvement.

The whole thing in a nutshell is—inadequate income. When farmers get an adequate income they will quickly remedy their other shortcomings.

Neosho County. J. H. MORSE.

Crop Report for November, 1908.

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

Corn.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn is 26.2 bushels, which compares with 25.9 the final estimate in 1907, and 25.6, the average of the last ten years. The indicated total production of corn is 2,642,687,000 bushels, as compared with 2,592,320,000, the final estimate in 1907. The quality is 86.9, compared with 82.8 in 1907, and 84.3, the ten-year average.

About 2.7 per cent (71,124,000 bushels) of the corn crop of 1907 is estimated to have been in the hands of farmers on November 1, as compared with 4.5 per cent (130,995,000 bushels) of the 1906 crop in farmers' hands on November 1, 1907, and 4.5 per cent, the average of similar estimates for the last ten years.

Buckwheat.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield of buckwheat is 119.8 bushels, as compared with 17.9, the final estimate in 1907, 18.6 in 1906, and 17.8, a ten-year average. A total production of 15,648,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 14,290,000 in 1907. The quality is 90.7 per cent, against 87.3 last year, and 89.9, the ten-year average.

Potatoes.—The preliminary estimate of average yield per acre of potatoes is 85.9 bushels, as compared with 95.4, the final estimate in 1907, 102.2 in 1906, and 88.6, the ten-year average. A total production of 274,660 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 297,942,000 in 1907. The quality is 87.6 per cent against 83.3 last year, and 87.6, a ten-year average.

Tobacco.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 825.2 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 850.5 pounds in 1907, 857.2 in 1906, and a ten-year average of 797.6 pounds. A total production of 629,634,000 is thus indicated as compared with 698,126,000 pounds finally estimated in 1907. The average as to quality is 87.9 per cent, against 90.0 one year ago, 84.5 in 1906, and a ten-year average of 85.8.

Flaxseed.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of flaxseed is 9.7 bushels, as compared with the final estimate of 9 bushels in 1907, 10.2 bushels in 1906, and a six-year average of 9.5. A total production of 25,717,000 bushels is thus indicated against 25,851,000 bushels finally estimated in 1907. The average as to quality is 91.4, as against 89.7 in 1907, 92.7 in 1906, and a five-year average of 90.8.

Rice.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of rice (rough) is 34.7 bushels, as compared with 29.9 bushels finally estimated in 1907 31.1 bushels in 1906 and a ten-year average of 30.6. A total produc-

tion of 22,718,000 bushels is thus indicated as compared with 18,738,000 bushels finally estimated in 1907.

The Alfalfa Seed Crop.

Excerpts from Bulletin No. 155, by A. M. Ten Eyck, Professor of Agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

THE SOIL.

Good crops of alfalfa seed may be produced on a variety of soils, ranging from "black gumbo" to "sandy loam," but the general experience is that the soil should be well drained and of average fertility. Very fertile land, and soil supplied with an abundance of moisture, "produces plant, not seed." On this account in Central and Eastern Kansas "upland" or "second bottom" is usually considered superior to "bottom-land" for alfalfa seed production. A soil poor in fertility will produce only light crops of seed, while large yields of seed may be produced from fertile land in a favorable season, but with unfavorably wet weather conditions the seed crop is more apt to fall on the more fertile soil. "Rankness in growth of plant is not conducive to the production of seed." Alfalfa will not thrive on a shallow soil with hard-pan subsoil, or on low or poorly drained land.

THE WEATHER.

In the opinion of many alfalfa-growers the weather is a more important factor than the soil in determining the production of a good crop of alfalfa seed. On a given soil capable of growing alfalfa "the weather is the determining factor in seed production," or it may be as truly said that the moisture supply, in time and amount, largely determines the alfalfa seed crop on any field. On this point a majority agree that the alfalfa should have a moderate supply of water in the early part of the season, and during the early growth of the seed crop just sufficient moisture to produce a vigorous, healthy plant. To insure a good crop of seed no heavy rains should fall after the alfalfa begins to blossom until most of the bloom has fallen, and then the weather should continue rather dry until the seed crop is harvested and thrashed, or put into the stack. Wet weather in the later stage of its growth causes a continuation of blooming and the starting of a second growth of alfalfa, which interferes with an even and proper maturing of the seed. Also, it has been observed that very hot, dry weather, with a deficiency of moisture in the soil during the seed-forming period, has resulted in light blasted seed and a low yield. It is said that, under the conditions observed, alfalfa flowers fail to secrete nectar and are hence not fertilized because not visited by bees and other insects.

OTHER FACTORS.

A rather thin stand of alfalfa with vigorous plants of average growth favors the development of seed, while a thick stand and a rank growth of plant are considered unfavorable conditions for seed production. The seed fields should be comparatively free from weeds. By disking and harrowing the alfalfa early in the spring, or perhaps after the first or second hay crop is removed, the weeds may be held in check and the soil kept in good tilth, resulting in strong, well-de-

veloped plants, capable of producing large yields of sound, plump seed.

EFFECT OF BEES AND OTHER INSECTS.

Until recently it was generally understood that to fertilize alfalfa blossoms required that pollen from a separate flower be brought in contact with the pistil of another flower. This, it was explained, was doubtless largely accomplished by insects, which transferred the pollen from blossom to blossom while they sipped the nectar which each flower secretes apparently for this very purpose of attracting insects. It is probable that cross-fertilization is largely accomplished in this way, but as shown by Roberts and Freeman of this Station,* alfalfa blossoms may be self-fertilized. It is only necessary that the "trigger mechanism" which controls the fertilizing organs be sprung by the touch of an insect or other means, possibly the shaking of the plant in a strong wind, when the confined stamens and pistil "fly up" and the pollen is dusted against the stigma and over the insect, or, in case of artificial hand pollination, the instrument which is used to spring the little flower trap. Thus the insect, passing from blossom to blossom, mixes the pollen of many flowers, but the hand pollination has shown that the blossom may be fertilized with its own pollen. Doubtless other insects besides bees assist in fertilizing the alfalfa flowers.

WHICH CROP TO SAVE.

The region lying west of the Missouri River grows most of the alfalfa seed produced in the United States. A large part of this seed is grown by irrigation in the western part of the Great Plains region, in several of the mountain States, and in California. Much seed is also produced without irrigation in the eastern part of the Great Plains region. The dry climatic conditions of the West make this section of the country better adapted for the production of alfalfa seed than the more humid regions of the Central and Eastern States. The best quality of seed and the largest crops are produced in an arid climate by irrigation. The supply of water and the weather conditions during the growing period of the crop largely determine which cutting to save for seed. Any one of a season's crops may produce good seed, provided the soil and weather conditions are right for growing and maturing the seed. About the same time is required to produce a crop of seed as is required to produce two crops of hay. In the irrigated districts of Colorado and Western Kansas the first cutting is often saved for seed, the practice being not to irrigate this crop, thus causing a medium but thrifty growth of plant, which, with the favorable weather conditions prevailing in the arid regions, usually seeds well.

On the whole, especially in the more humid regions, the second or third cutting is more often saved for seed than the first cutting, mainly because more favorable weather conditions prevail in the late summer and early fall for maturing the seed. Also, the insects which may help to fertilize the blossoms are more numerous in the latter part of the season. Only in the Southern States is it possible to use a later crop than the third for seed.

In those latitudes where the third cutting may mature seed before cool weather and frost, the choice between the second and third cuttings for seed is decided mainly by the weather conditions at and before the blossoming period. If the supply of moisture has been moderate and the alfalfa has made a proper growth and little or no rain falls during the blossoming period, the second cutting will likely seed well. However, if the second cutting is rank in growth, or heavy rain falls just previous to or when the alfalfa is in bloom, it is best to cut for hay. In the non-irrigated area of the semi-arid portion of Kansas and other Western States drouth is apt to prevail in the latter part of the season, by which the growth of the third cutting is greatly reduced, causing only a small development of seed. In such districts the second cutting should be

saved for seed, or perhaps the first cutting, especially on dry uplands which may produce only one good crop (the first cutting) in a season. In Northwestern Kansas and Nebraska it is doubtless safest to use the second cutting for seed, as the third cutting is apt to be caught immature by frost. In central northern Kansas a farmer must usually decide early whether to save the second or third cuttings. If the third cutting is to be saved for seed it is best to cut the first and second cuttings a little early, giving as much time as possible for the third cutting to mature. Also, the early harvesting for hay may give not only an earlier but more vigorous growth to the third cutting, insuring a large production of seed in favorable seasons.

Some growers state that the third cutting should be preferred for seed because it blooms more evenly and matures more evenly and in a shorter period than the second cutting. If this is a fact, it may be largely due to the favorable weather conditions which are more apt to prevail during the season of the year when the third cutting is growing and maturing. When it can be successfully done, using the third cutting for seed has an advantage over using the second cutting in that it allows the harvest of two good hay crops, while if the second cutting is harvested for seed, only one crop of hay is usually secured that season, the growth after the seed crop being insufficient as a rule, in the sections of Kansas named, to produce hay.

On the other hand, when the third cutting is matured for seed sufficient growth of the alfalfa usually takes place after removing the crop to give a good winter cover, and it is the general report by those who practise this plan that taking the third cutting for seed does not exhaust the alfalfa plants so much as taking the second cutting for seed, and a similar observation is made as regards the seeding of the first or second cutting, some growers reporting that when the first cutting is allowed to mature seed there is little or no growth after the seed crop is removed, during the balance of the season.

Maturing alfalfa for seed is doubtless a greater drain upon the vitality of the plants than the ordinary practice of cutting the crops regularly for hay. The writer has secured no authentic data on this point, but has observed in small patches which were not regularly cut that the alfalfa has "run out," while on adjacent fields, properly cut and well cared for, the stand has been maintained.

Insect pests, as the grasshopper and web-worm, are also a factor in determining whether the second cutting, or any cutting, may be safely saved for seed. The web-worm is more likely to attack the second cutting, but in Southern Kansas the third cutting is also apt to be injured by this pest.

WHEN ALFALFA WILL MAKE A GOOD SEED CROP.

Alfalfa is a very uncertain seed crop, and it is a difficult matter to estimate with any degree of accuracy early in the growth of the crop what the yield of seed will be. If the weather and soil conditions have been favorable and the alfalfa has made a proper growth (not too thick and rank, but rather the stems should be of medium height and stout, with many branches), and there is an even heavy bloom over the field in five or six days after the first bloom appears, and no rain falls during this period, the prospect for seed is good. The blooms should be large and of a dark, rich color. When the blossoms are small and light in color it is evidence of a light crop for seed. Again, if the blossoms fertilize properly, the petals dry and stick to the stem a few days, while if the flowers are not fertilized they drop quickly and the stems stand bare. Even before the bloom falls the circular pods are visible. The pods should appear thickly set on the stems, two or more in a group, to insure a good seed crop. Finally, if by examination the pods are found to be well filled with seed, the crop is assured, barring

accidents by which the seed may be lost in harvesting and thrashing.

From the above suggestions it may seem to the novice that he would be able to judge fairly well when a crop of alfalfa should be left for seed; yet old growers do not find it easy to decide. A grower who has had twenty years' experience writes as follows: "I can not tell when a good crop will be made until near maturity, as the blossoms often fall to seed, and then too much rain may cause well-fruited alfalfa to take a second growth and continue to bloom and ripen seed irregularly. Also, during damp, rainy weather the ripe seed may sprout, or when the weather turns dry the ripe pods may burst, shattering their seed." It is even possible that after a crop is ready to harvest it may be lost or badly damaged by excessive rain, causing the seed to sprout or the pods to burst when they dry in the sun.

Relative to saving a crop of alfalfa for seed these suggestions may be given:

If the weather has been too wet and the alfalfa grows too rank, cut for hay. If heavy rains fall while the alfalfa is in bloom, or before the flowers are fertilized, cut for hay. If for any reason the flowers are not fertilized and the bloom falls quickly, leaving bare stems, cut at once for hay. Even after the seed is formed if excessive rains come and a second growth starts, cut the crop and remove it, because it will fail to ripen seed evenly and is almost certain to be an unprofitable crop, and the sooner it can be taken from the ground the sooner another crop may start and mature.

WHEN TO HARVEST.

The harvesting depends a little upon the evenness of blooming and the weather conditions during the period of maturing. In a favorable season, with even blooming and even maturing of the seed, the rule is to harvest the alfalfa when a large proportion of the pods have turned brown. In the average season, as the alfalfa matures part of the seed will be ripe while some of the seed is overripe and shattering and some is yet immature. With such a crop it is necessary to strike an average and harvest when the largest amount of plump, sound seed may be saved.

The opinions of farmers vary widely regarding the proper stage of maturity at which to harvest alfalfa. While the majority prefer to harvest when most of the seed is ripe and when two-thirds to three-fourths of the pods are brown, others recommend to harvest when one-half of the pods are brown. One grower harvests the crop when one-third of the pods are black, one-third brown, and one-third green; others harvest at once as soon as the ripest seed begins to shatter, while still others maintain that the first seed that ripens is the best and prefer to cut a little early, claiming that the seed will be of as good quality and that there is less loss from shattering in handling and less danger of damage by unfavorable weather.

Mature alfalfa seed has a clear, light golden color; immature seed has more of a greenish tinge and may be shrunken, but if the crop is not harvested until the seed is fully ripe the pods drop off, the seed shells easily, and the crop is hard to handle without loss, even if it escapes unfavorable weather after harvest. On the whole, it seems to the writer safest to cut the crop a little green rather than to risk loss in ways mentioned. The greenish colored seed if not too shrunken is good, vital seed and germinates well.

METHODS OF HARVESTING.

A crude method is to cut with a mower and rake into windrows the same as hay. Handled in this way, much seed may be wasted. If the alfalfa is mowed in the morning, when the dew is on, and raked immediately there is much less shattering of seed. If cut during the heat of the day, to prevent the shelling and waste of seed men should follow the machine with forks, moving the cut alfalfa out of the way of the team and the machine. When provided with a buncher or windrower attachment the mower does better work and may be economically

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used. There is some objection to leaving the alfalfa in loose bunches or open windrows, and unless the weather is very favorable, and the purpose is to thrash at once, it is best to follow the mower closely, placing the alfalfa in larger piles or cocks—about what a man can lift at one forkful—thus avoiding pulling the bunches apart in loading, which would cause the pods to break off and the seed to shatter. Also, if the alfalfa is placed at once in the cock in this way, the seed is prevented from bleaching and the straw settles and sheds rain and is preserved and cured better than when left in the loose bunch or windrow, and well-cured alfalfa straw is said to have one-half the feeding value of alfalfa hay.

The self-rake reaper is in common use, and is an excellent machine with which to harvest the alfalfa seed crop. The gavels are dropped from the platform out of the way of the horses and the machine. Usually men follow with forks and lay three or four gavels in a pile. These bunches shed rain and preserve the seed and straw in better condition than the single gavels, and the seed does not shatter so badly in handling the larger, compact bunches as in handling the smaller ones.

Some few growers cut the crop with a header, leaving the alfalfa in windrows across the field. This method is only satisfactory in a dry season, when the alfalfa is thrashed or stacked at once, as soon after harvest as possible. Many Western growers harvest alfalfa with a binder. The usual practise has been to remove the binder part, but leave the packers on and throw the bundles out loose, dropping in bunches by use of the bundle carrier or bunching with the fork, as already described in the use of the self-rake reaper. In recent years, however, many prefer to bind the alfalfa in bundles and shock the same as wheat or other grain. The advantage claimed for this method is that it requires less help, since one man may do the harvesting and put the crop into the shock if help is scarce; the alfalfa may be cut a little greener, the seed does not shatter so readily, and the straw may cure and keep better than when put up loose.

When bound and shocked the alfalfa should stand a couple of weeks, until dry enough to thrash. If put into the stack, thrashermen prefer to have it loose, as bundles are more apt to be damp and tough, but if fully dried when stacked alfalfa should keep well in the bundle. It is suggested to stack with layers of straw between layers of alfalfa, in order to take up the moisture.

STACKING AND THRASHING.

The common practise, when it can be done, is to thrash from the field as soon after harvest as the seed is dry and the straw fully cured. If a machine can not be secured and weather conditions are favorable for stacking, better put into the stack at once when the crop is cured than run the risk of damage by wet weather. A single rain will not injure the alfalfa much if it is well bunched or cocked, but continued wet weather causes the seeds to swell and perhaps sprout, and when the pods dry they burst, scattering the seed. Some growers estimate that half of the seed is lost in this way by a few days of unfavorable weather. Also, if the crop is allowed to lie in the field for a long time there is more or less loss of seed from the effects of heavy dew and damage from mice and insects, and the longer the alfalfa lies the easier the pods break off, and the seed shatters when it is finally handled and stacked or thrashed. The largest amount and best quality of seed may be secured by stacking or thrashing the crop as soon after cutting it as it is in fit condition.

Care should be taken not to stack or thrash when the straw is too green or tough and the seed not fully dry. It requires even more time to properly cure the seed crop of alfalfa than it does to cure the hay crop; the stems are largely stripped of leaves and cure slowly and pack closely in the stack. If stacked green, the alfalfa is sure

to heat and thus injure or destroy the vitality of the seed. Also, if thrashed green or damp, much seed will be lost, since it will not hull properly, and if damp seed is stored in bulk it may heat and spoil. To cure the alfalfa fit to stack, from three to seven days of favorable weather are required, and a longer period if it is thrashed from the field. When bound and shocked the crop should have a couple of weeks of drying weather to cure before stacking or thrashing. It is safest to put into narrow stacks, and it is also a good plan to mix with layers of dry straw, especially if the alfalfa is bound and there is any indication that the straw is damp or green in the middle of the bundles. The straw improves the ventilation of the stack and absorbs the excessive moisture. The practise of using straw in this way, however, is seldom practicable—better stack only when fully cured.

To prevent loss of seed in stacking or thrashing, racks are sometimes covered with canvas and canvas is spread under the machine or along the stack in order to catch the shattered seed and the bolls which break off; also, care must be taken to handle the alfalfa carefully in pitching and loading. Large growers of alfalfa often stack the seed crop in the field with the sweep-rake and haystacker. Those who practise this method usually cut with the mower and leave in bunches or windrows, drying the alfalfa quickly and stacking as soon as possible. This is a rough way to handle the crop and occasions more or less loss of the seed, but where a large area is harvested it may be more profitable to handle the crop in this way than to handle it by a slower method and run the risk of damage from wet weather. When the alfalfa is left in gavels or bundles, as thrown off by the harvester, it should be taken up with a barley-fork. There will be less shattering of seed, however, if the alfalfa is in small, compact bunches, not too heavy to be lifted in one forkful.

When the alfalfa is stacked, unless thrashed at once, within two or three days, after stacking, it should be allowed to pass through the sweat before being thrashed, which requires several weeks or months. The best plan is to cover the stacks well to prevent damage by rain, and thrash late in the fall when the weather is dry and cool. In order to secure seed for fall sowing it is often desirable to thrash from the field, and in a favorable climate or season, if a machine can be secured, this is the safest and most economical method of handling the crop.

Farmers differ in their opinions as to whether it is preferable to thrash with a huller or with a common grain separator provided with a huller attachment. Some growers favor the use of the latter machine because the work can be done more rapidly. As a rule, however, when farmers have had a chance to use both kinds of machines, and have compared their work, the huller is preferred. Although it takes longer to thrash with a good huller, yet with a good crop enough more seed may be secured to amply pay for the extra time and expense required; in fact, the owner of a huller will often pay something for the privilege of thrashing over again the straw stacks left by the common thrasher.

STORING AND MARKETING THE SEED.

A good method is to stack the seed and store in a dry place which may be kept free from mice and rats. It

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is stated by some growers, however, that mice and rats will not touch alfalfa seed provided they have free access to other grain.

The seed should be cleaned with a good fanning-mill before selling, and all light seed, dirt and weed seed removed as far as possible. This extra work is usually well paid for in the better price received for clean seed. If the alfalfa is green or damp when thrashed the seed had best be spread twelve or eighteen inches deep on a tight floor in a dry place and shoveled over once or twice to dry it before it is cleaned and sacked. Prime alfalfa seed should have a bright, clear, light golden or slightly greenish color. Seed which has been wet or bleached in the field will be darker in color, while heated seed will have a brownish dead color, indicating its lack of vitality.

From the grower's standpoint, the best time to sell the seed is when the price is highest. Prime seed usually sells at a high price early in the fall, when there is apt to be a shortage of seed for fall sowing, and again early in the spring, about March 1, seed often brings the highest price, depending largely upon the supply and demand. Alfalfa seed retains its vitality for several years if carefully stored and saved, and it may often be to the interest of the grower, when seed is plentiful and the price low, to hold the seed for a better market.

Aside from its use for sowing, alfalfa seed has a standard market value in Europe for dyeing purposes, being used in the printing of cotton fabrics, and large quantities of seed have been exported from this country to supply the foreign demand. For different years and in different parts of the country the price ranges from seven to fifteen cents per pound. A bushel of alfalfa seed weighs sixty pounds. Three to four bushels of good seed per acre is a profitable crop. The average crop in the more favored alfalfa regions ranges from five to seven bushels per acre, while yields as high as twelve bushels per acre have been reported. A yield of less than two bushels per acre is an unprofitable crop.

From a quantity of Blount's Defiance, a pedigreed wheat developed by the Colorado Agricultural College, Mr. W. F. Ulrey, of Monte Vista, Colo., reports a yield of sixty-two bushels per acre, weighing sixty-four pounds to the bushel. From one hundred pounds of seed seventy-eight bushels were harvested.

Useful Place.

Freddie—Say, wouldn't you like to have three eyes?
George—Yes.
Freddie—Where'd you have the other eye?
George—I'd have it in the back of my head.
Freddie—You would? I wouldn't.
George—Where would you have the other eye?
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Shorthorns, the property of Mr. A. B. Mull, Carlyle, Kans. To be sold in the combination sale at Chanute, Kans., December 18.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

The premium list of the Kansas State Poultry Show is now ready for distribution, and the secretary, Thomas Owen, Station B, Topeka, will be glad to send a copy to any one on request. The show this year will be held at Newton, Kans., thus giving the breeders of the West a chance to show their birds without having to pay a large express bill to send them a long distance from home. It behooves the poultrymen of the western and southern part of the State to rally to the support of this show, for it is their show this year. The breeders of Missouri and Eastern Kansas are not expected to send as many birds to this show as if it was held in an eastern town owing to the high express rates, therefore it is more incumbent on the Western breeders to do their utmost to make this show a success. Very liberal premiums are offered, the payment of which is guaranteed by the annual appropriation made to the State Poultry Association by the State of Kansas. Eminent poultry experts have been secured to judge and score the fowls and a fair and square deal is guaranteed to everyone, whether they may accompany their birds to the show or not. The dates are January 4 to 9, 1909.

At a poultry institute held recently by the Colorado Agricultural College, Prof. W. G. Chambers exhibited a R. I. Red hen that had laid 200 eggs in one year. He keeps from forty to fifty hens on a town lot and has to buy all his feed. He keeps an accurate account of all expenses, and last year for feed, straw and all incidentals, the cost was one dollar per hen. He uses trap nests and keeps no hen that lays less than 120 eggs in twelve months. The average for his entire flock is a little over twelve dozen eggs a hen per annum. The average price in the open market for the year for eggs has been twenty-five cents per dozen. This makes at market price an income of three dollars per hen, or two dollars per hen more than the cost of feed, where all feed has to be purchased. Professor Chambers has made more than this amount, because he has sold some of the eggs for hatching purposes. He ascribes his success to intelligent feeding, good care, and trap-nesting. His hens are given dry feed entirely. He gives a light feed of whole corn and wheat three times a day, scattering the grain in the litter. He keeps before his hens all the time in self-feeding hoppers a dry mash made of the following mixture:

	Lbs.
Bran	100
Alfalfa meal	100
Corn meal	50
Shorts	50
Linseed meal	50
Meat, bone, and blood-meal	50

All mixed with a little salt and cayenne pepper.

Prof. James Dryden, of the Utah Experiment Station, has been carrying on experiments for a number of years with hens. The same hens were kept year after year and a record kept of the egg production and food consumed. The trials showed that instead of becoming more productive with each succeeding year, as is true in the case of dairy cows up to a certain age, the hens became less and less productive as they grew older. The first year was the most profitable. The second year was fairly productive, but by the time the hens were three years old they did not pay for the feed consumed. The decrease in egg-production may be safely calculated at twenty-five per cent each year. It is safe to conclude that poultry keepers would be heavy gainers if they would rid their flock each year of all stock over two years old. Chicks should be marked in some way so that their age may be known, and they can be eliminated from the flock at the end of the second laying season. The

usual mark is a hole punched in the web between the toes where the hens are disposed of every two years, only the chicks of alternate years need to be marked.

Many people have a notion that lice do not trouble poultry in winter. If you want to be deceived, look over your hens any day and you will see that they are infested with them. Mites are not so prevalent in cold weather as in summer, still they are present in most poultry houses. A good insect powder is needed for the hens and a liquid lice killer for the roosts and nest boxes. By getting rid of the lice and mites you will soon see an increase in egg-production, for at times they are so numerous as to stop the egg supply entirely.

Poultry shows will be held in most sections of the State, from now on all through the winter. If you are a breeder of pure-bred poultry it will pay you to attend one of these shows, even though you may not think you have stock that is good enough to exhibit for prizes, you will get to know the different poultrymen attending the shows and from them and examining their birds you will find out much that will be of advantage to you in raising the standard of your own fowls. If you are still breeding scrub poultry, it will pay you to attend a poultry show and purchase a pen of birds so as to get started in the fancy poultry business. With a pen of five or six birds next season you can raise quite a flock of pure-bred fowls. It is too late a day to argue with anybody about the advantages of pure-bred fowls over scrubs. Any person of intelligence will acknowledge the superiority of pure-bred fowls. As to which is the best breed, is mostly a matter of individual preference for a certain breed. There is more in the feed than in the breed and a careful and industrious person can make good in breeding any variety of pure-bred fowls. Attend one poultry show at least, the one nearest to you as a matter of course, and if possible attend the State Show where the best fowls of this and adjoining States are shown every year.

Buying Eggs for Hatching.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed some weeks ago in THE KANSAS FARMER an article persuading the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER to buy a few sittings of eggs of pure-bred poultry. Now as the advice seems very good to me, I wish to add a little more to what has already been said on the subject. I notice where the article referred to says if you want egg layers buy Leghorns. The breeders of pure-bred poultry are all—or at least all of the progressive ones—working their flocks into a 200-egg strain. There are a larger part of the flocks already bred up to 200-egg production, and some of the -rpingtons and Reds are even 240-egg layers, as have been proven by Government test. We can hardly call the Leghorns the only egg machines of today. As to the hardness of the pure-bred chickens, I find them less liable to disease than the mongrel flock which I had several years ago. Had I seen an article in the paper ten years ago trying to persuade the readers to buy pure-bred eggs I should have thought that my money would have been thrown away to place it in eggs at \$2 or even \$1 per sitting.

Shortly after this I thought I would be foolish enough to send to a well-known breed, Mrs. A. A. Berry, and got two sittings of pure-bred White Rock eggs. Out of the twenty-eight eggs sent I hatched twenty-seven healthy chicks; every one grew and thrived and I reared all, excepting a few which the rats got or other accidents happened to. In the fall I had nine fine young cockerels and nine pullets. The young roosters were too nice. I could not think of killing them so I kept three and sold two to friends at \$1 each and the remaining four I took to the local dealer receiving 8 cents per

POULTRY BREEDERS

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B. P. ROCKS and R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS at \$1 each, also W. Holland Turkeys at \$2 each, if taken by Jan. 1st. M. H. Johnson, Potwin, Butler Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—18 varieties of thoroughbred poultry—Toulouse and Emden geese, Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks, Pearl and white guineas, bantams. All kinds of dogs. Also all kinds of fancy pigeons. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

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

Barred Plymouth Rocks!

Blue Ribbon winners, 26 prems. at Clay Center, Kan. Old and young birds for sale. Write. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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have 1000 youngsters growing, good enough for any show. Write please. WHITE PLYMOUTH ROX, Great Bend, Kans.

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

Sixty White Rock Pullets.

The kind that produce prize-winners. Good white birds, good in shape, combs and heavy boned, \$1.50 each while they last. Don't delay but take advantage of this offer now.

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White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

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

Thomas Owen, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

pound. Now if I had spent \$1 in advertising in a paper, like THE KANSAS FARMER, I could easily have sold them for ten times the amount received, but I was afraid of advertising just as I was afraid of pure-bred eggs. Now I think nothing of spending \$5 in eggs or advertising and get good results.

This season I started out with a fine flock of chickens, yarded the different breeds. I advertised in a couple of good farm papers and the demand for eggs has been greater than the supply. I have had orders ahead on some of the breeds at all times and THE KANSAS FARMER has done her part in making the sales. I do not know which of the two papers have sold the most but I think they are not far from equal. I have filled orders very promptly in turn and have had no complaint.

Now all of you who have pure-bred poultry and have not advertised it try a little advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER and see if you won't make more out of your poultry.

Emporia, Kans. MRS. L. B. G.

Wright's Smoke.

How many farmers sell their products and then buy them back, paying some trust an extortionate profit?

Take for instance the matter of hams and bacon. Farmers sell their hogs for 5 or 6 cents a pound, and then buy back from the beef trust their hogs in the form of smoked hams and bacon for 15 to 20 cents a pound.

This waste is entirely unnecessary. The farmer can smoke his own hog meat, keep what he requires and sell the rest to the local dealers at far better prices than the hog buyer will pay.

It is not necessary to have a smoke house or to bother with a fire. By the use of condensed smoke he can get perfect results, and obtain the rich aroma and delicate flavor of hickory smoke.

A 75-cent bottle of Wright's Smoke will smoke a barrel of meat. Farmers who have never used this smoke and are interested in this matter of hog profits, should write for a free sample and booklet telling how to cure meats to the E. H. Wright Co., Ltd., 625 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

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Light Brahma Chickens.

Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Twelve pullets and one cockerel \$8. Only a few dozen to sell. A few well striped cockerels \$1 each. Frank Dunable, Clay Center, Kans.

200 S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels

Fine, vigorous birds, improved size. Our motto: Fine birds, low prices. \$1 each, \$5 per half dozen, \$10 per dozen.

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R. C. Brown Leghorns. 100 yearling hens for sale for \$7.00 per dozen. Some cockerels for 75c each. H. M. JOHNSON, Formosa, Kansas.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—All breeders for sale at very low price. Eggs half price. Ira Chestnut, Denison, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pullets, young mated breeding pens. Every prize State Wide Fair. Every first but one, State Fair. Egg Laying Record and catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1906 MacVicar Road, Topeka, Kans.

White Wyandottes.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Choice cockerels at very low prices. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.

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R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels and pullets \$1 each or six for \$5. Mrs. J. C. Baily, Spring Hill, Kans.

I HAVE A LIMITED NUMBER of R. C. R. I. Red cockerels for sale. They are very fine and highly bred. O. O. Browning, Linwood, Kans.

CHOICE full blooded R. C. R. I. Red cockerels for sale. Mrs. A. L. Scott, Route 1, Larned, Kans.

Kenoyer Poultry Yards, Holton, Kan., R. C. R. I. Red specialists. Stock all sold. Eggs in season.

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BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY.

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

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

Winner special largest number solid colored birds in the show.

56 birds scoring over 90 points.

41 birds scoring over 91 points.

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MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS at a cost of only 3c per 50 hens and that while other hens are loafing. Write: enclose stamp for a trial—it will convince you.

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Have some Grand Cockerels for sale at a Bargain to quick buyers.

Imperial White Indians, Cornish Indians, White Laced Red Cornish, Houdans. Exhibition and utility the equal of any flock. 100 First Prizes 1908 including Grand Special Kansas State show (3,000 birds competing.)

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Horticulture

National Horticultural Congress.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Knowing that practically every State and Territory in the United States is to be represented at the meeting of the National Horticultural Congress, which is to hold its first session, in Council Bluffs, December 14-19, inclusive, I feel that you will be vitally interested in the progress being made.

Thousands of dollars in cash and valuable merchandise premiums have been listed in the November issue of the premium list, and the citizens of Council Bluffs subscribed \$30,000 toward the construction of the buildings in which the exhibits are to be collected.

It is conservatively estimated that there will be 200,000 people in attendance at the fruit show here, as special excursion rates have been granted by all the railroads operating lines in the Western Passenger Association, and as the Horticultural Congress will meet at the same time as the National Corn Exposition to be held in Omaha. An eight minute interurban car service operates between the two points at all times for the accommodation of both expositions.

It has taken about \$40,000 to carry out the decorative plans, and make the necessary preliminary arrangements, for these two shows and as a result there seems to be little question but that it will be one of the greatest gatherings in the interests of agricultural and horticultural interests the world has ever known. Both institutions are working with one end, and motto: "For the Betterment of Agriculture."

I feel certain that the people of your State are interested in both of these expositions as we have received many exhibits from them. The great northwest has promised us many carloads of fruit, some of which have already arrived. Practically all of the prize winning exhibits from the National Apple Show to be held in Spokane the week preceding the exposition here, will be exhibited at the Horticultural Congress, special provision for a passenger schedule train having been made to accommodate these entries.

This is the only National horticultural exposition of its kind ever held and present indications are that it will not be a single, but a permanent success.

J. P. HESS,
President National Horticultural Congress.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Concerning Red Cedar.

When is the best time to gather the seed of the red cedar? How and when to plant it? Can a tree of eight feet in height be reset with any insurance of living? When and how should it be done?

Rice County. GEORGE WORTH.
The seed of the red cedar should be gathered in the fall, and as they are slow of germination, should be stratified in the following manner: Place in a box, alternate layers of sand and seed, keep moist through the winter and exposed to freezing, protect from severe drying the following summer—which is frequently done by burying the box to a depth of twelve inches—expose to frost the second winter and plant the following spring. (Tree culture.)

ALBERT DICKENS.

Celery in a Large Way in Colorado.

The following points are from a recent statement by Prof. H. M. Cottrell, of the Colorado Agricultural College:

Growing celery is one of the newer Colorado industries that is proving profitable and that is increasing in extent every year.

Colorado celery takes first rank in both Eastern and Western markets for flavor, tenderness, and size.

It is shipped in carload lots as far north as Butte, Montana, as far east as Pittsburg, Pa., and through the South to Birmingham and New Orleans. Texas takes many carloads.

The shipments are made chiefly from Denver and Brighton, and most of the celery is raised west of Denver, in the valley of Clear Creek, and north around Brighton.

The first straight carload of celery shipped out of Colorado was sent from Denver, by L. J. Fort, twelve years ago, to St. Joseph, Mo. In 1908, up to November 25, Mr. Fort has shipped two hundred and seventy-five carloads; other dealers have made many carload shipments besides sending mixed carlots made up of a variety of vegetables, including celery.

A straight car of celery contains from 1,000 to 1,100 dozen bunches, of twelve stalks each. It is estimated that the total production for 1908 in the territory around Denver and Brighton will amount to four hundred cars. The Union Pacific Railroad has carried from Brighton, this season, up to November 25, sixty straight cars of celery, besides a greater number of mixed cars of vegetables, of which celery was a part.

The average yield of celery in Colorado is from 2,000 to 3,000 dozen bunches per acre, and the average price received by the grower, 18 cents per dozen, making the average gross income from \$260 to \$540 per acre.

Few growers keep a record of cost. One at Olivet, on Clear Creek, reports a total cost for raising and marketing of \$110 per acre, for a crop that brought him \$400 per acre. His land was valued at \$500 an acre. One of the large growers, who hires all work done, reports an average cost for raising and marketing of \$200 per acre.

Most of the celery in Colorado is raised on half-acre to two-acre tracts. The largest individual grower in the State is L. J. Fort, who, on his farm near Brighton, grew, in 1908, thirty-five acres.

Many of the best growers raise their own seed and have been breeding up for a number of years to improve quality and reduce "stringiness." Colorado seed is preferred as giving a more uniform crop with fine flavor.

Well-Filled Nuts.

PROF. H. E. VAN DEMAN.

At the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association at Chattanooga, Tenn., the last week of October, many important subjects connected with the culture of nuts were discussed. Among them was the behavior of the leading varieties of the pecan and walnut under different conditions of soil and climate. Many specimens were exhibited that showed these differences after they were cracked and the kernels examined.

The most valuable point about any variety of nut, aside from its productiveness, is that it be plump and full of kernel. This may be and is quite a constant characteristic of certain varieties, and with others it is just the opposite. Of the former class, among pecans may be mentioned the Stuart, Van Deman, Schley, Success, Pabst, Curtis, Money-maker, and Young. In the other class is Rome (Columbian), Centennial, Frotcher, Delmas, and Nelson. Under certain favorable conditions these last named varieties may and do fill out well, except the Rome and Nelson, and I have never seen any specimens of either of these kinds that were plump meated or well flavored.

The pecans require a long, warm summer to develop their nuts, but there is also needed a rich soil and sufficient rain to enable the trees to fully develop the kernels. In the native home of the pecan, which is the alluvial river and creek bottoms of the Lower Mississippi Valley and the streams of Texas, there is sufficient fertility in the soil. The rains are usually copious in the Mississippi Valley, but not so in Texas. The consequences are that the pecan crops in Texas are often quite poor and the nuts not well filled. There is not moisture enough in the soil to dissolve the elements of fertility. It is starvation with plenty of food in sight, but not in available condition.

The case is very different in the regions east of the Mississippi River, where the pecan trees have been planted in the "piney woods" land and

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The strongest and most substantial truck made. Automatic wiper—friction clutch pulley. Water pump, spray or oil cooling. Electric ignition. Bronze bearings—all valves vertical. Get catalog K.
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other soils that do not naturally abound in fertility, no matter how abundant the soil moisture may be. They are lacking in potash, phosphorus, and nitrogen, three of the leading plant foods. The pecan being a tree that requires plenty of available plant food, the law of "the survival of the fittest" kept it from growing there naturally. When man planted it there, he was obliged to supply the deficiency and in every case where this has not been done, the nuts have shown the neglect and in many cases the trees as well.

Now there is the most imperative necessity for enriching the soil if good pecans are to be grown in any soil that is naturally poor or that has been run down by repeated cropping, or any other treatment that has robbed it of its fertility. In the "piney woods" region this enrichment must begin at the start, whether the land is new or old. And there must be applied generously potash, phosphorus, and nitrogen in such proportions as will leave no doubt of the soil being well supplied. The trees being naturally adapted to rich soil, they will not grow where the pines, oaks, and many others will flourish, and to produce nuts which are rich in plant foods, makes it doubly necessary. Not less than five pounds of muriate of potash should be applied per tree while they are young. Of phosphorus, in the form of dissolved phosphate rock, ten pounds per tree is none too much. Nitrogen is also essential and any of the organic forms, such as tankage or dried blood are very good. Mixed fertilizers containing the above ingredients are all right, but there should be no doubt about the essentials being in them.

The culture of the Persian (so-called English) walnut is becoming to be understood and there are valuable varieties in the hands of a few who are getting good results from them. But to have the nuts well filled it is necessary that the soil be rich. A crop of nuts is a heavy draft on the tree and its available supply of plant food and this should not be forgotten by those who are growing walnuts. Especially should potash and phosphorus be abundantly supplied to the soil under and about the trees.

More Than Half a Century of Success.

The most eloquent praise that could be given an implement is that it has been on the market for a long period of years, that it has always done its work in the best possible manner, satisfied the many users, was made of such choice material, and in such a workmanlike manner that it lasted for more than a generation and is still capable of doing good work. This is the enviable reputation of the Empire Grain Drill, manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Indiana. Mr. L. H. Cooch, Editor of The Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I wish to say that I have used the Empire Drill on my 500 acre farm in Delaware for the past twenty years, at the end of which time it is giving just as satisfactory service as it did when new. The money spent on repairs has been so slight that it is hardly worth mentioning. I attribute the fact to two things: First, superior workmanship and choice materials, and second, care in handling on the farm. When buying machinery I always try to get the best, and then when the machines are on the farm I see that they are not

320 Acres of Wheat Land in WESTERN CANADA

Will Make You Rich

Fifty Bushels per Acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free and an additional 160 acres at \$3.00 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable." Extract from correspondence of a Missouri Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers \$20 to \$25 per acre. Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequalled; Schools, Churches and Markets close at hand.

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

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TREES THAT GROW

Apple 7c, Peach 5c, Plum 10c, Cherry 15c. Best quality, good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord Grapes \$2.50 per 100. Forest Tree Seedlings \$1.00 per 1,000 up. We pay the freight.

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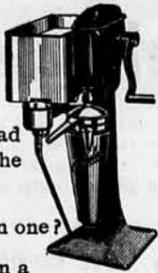
Recleaned and guaranteed free from dodder and all weeds. Strictly pure seed. Price 35 cents per pound, delivered free west of the Mississippi River Address,

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abused. The Empire is certainly a satisfactory grain drill." Thousands of the best farmers the world over will endorse all that Editor Cooch has said. The Empire drill will successfully sow every known seed—wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, beets, corn, peas, beans, etc., as well as all grass seeds. It will also sow all brands of commercial fertilizers in any quantity desired. The Empire Drill is manufactured in many styles and sizes, so no matter where you live or what your seeding conditions may be, you can get an Empire Drill that will do your work just right. Send to-day to the manufacturers for a copy of the Empire catalogue, and if you want special information, do not hesitate to ask for it. Go to your local dealer, and ask to see the Empire Drill. Don't be put off with a substitute, but get the old, reliable Empire.

Law is an excellent thing, but it never made a man pious or temperate yet.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

"By-the-Way"



Have you ever read anything about the cream separator?

Have you ever seen one?

Have you ever seen a

Tubular Separator

If you haven't seen one, you have missed a great deal and if you are skimming without a separator, you are losing more than \$10.00 per cow.

With a Tubular you not only get all the cream, but a richer unwhipped, unchurned grade.

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Dairy Interests

A Profitable Dairy Cow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Readers of THE KANSAS FARMER will be interested in learning the details regarding the year's authenticated record of the Jersey cow, Bessie Bates 155373, which was completed last month. The following is the summary of the records by months beginning October 24, 1907:

	Lbs. milk.	per cent fat.	Lbs. fat.
Oct. 24-31, 1907..	291.9	5.27	15.38
November.....	1,396.1	4.86	67.85
December.....	1,439.5	5.01	72.12
January.....	1,283.1	4.60	59.02
February.....	1,161.3	4.50	52.33
March.....	1,226.3	4.93	60.46
April.....	1,110.2	5.16	57.29
May.....	1,165.0	4.72	54.99
June.....	1,144.1	4.79	54.80
July.....	1,077.0	4.39	47.28
August.....	1,072	5.20	55.78
September.....	872.8	5.60	48.88
Oct. 1-23.....	655.5	5.27	34.54
Total.....	13,888.5		680.70

The average per cent of fat for the year was 4.97. Estimating the yield of butter according to the rule of the American Jersey Cattle Club at 85 per cent fat, the production of this cow was 301 pounds for the year. As far as the writer has been able to learn from reports published to date this is the second best authenticated record for the year which has been made by a Jersey, both regarding milk and fat production. Our cow, Bessie Bates, stands second to the cow, Peer's Surprise, in amount of milk and to Financial Countess in amount of fat. This record was authenticated by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Washburn and Acting Commissioner Lamb.

Since 1892 complete milk records have been kept of every animal in the Agricultural College herd by weighing and recording each milking. In the middle of each month a composite test covering five days' time has been made. We not only have complete records of the milk and butter produced by the cow, Bessie Bates, since she first came into milk but also of her mother and grandmother as well as of her sire's mother, all of which were bred and owned by the college. The following are the complete yearly records for Bessie Bates, the first four being our private records and the last authenticated according to the rules of the Jersey Cattle Club:

	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. butter.
First record, 2-year-old...	5,942	345
Second record.....	7,592	412
Third record.....	8,737	459
Fourth record.....	10,273	541
Fifth record.....	13,885	801
Total.....	46,429	2,558

In some periods the cow was milked

slightly over a year but in that case the record given is for twelve months only. The total milk production during the five years was 46,429 pounds milk, an average of 9,285 pounds per year. The total butter produced during the five years was 2,558 pounds, an average of 511 pounds per year. The average price received for butter by the dairy department during the five years covered by these records has been 28 cts, or a total income from this cow for five years for butter alone of \$716.24.

The 801 pounds butter produced during the past year sold at an average price of 32 cents per pound, making an actual income for the twelve months of \$256.32 for butter alone. In addition we had approximately 11,000 pounds of skim-milk which sold at 20 cents a hundred or \$22, making a total income of \$278.32. Had the 13,885 pounds of milk produced been sold locally by the quart at the current price the income for the year would have been \$520.66.

Bessie Bates is the best specimen we have in the herd regarding type and conformation as well as regarding production. She is a large, vigorous animal weighing 950 pounds, with an enormous capacity for feed. She has never been off feed nor had any trouble with her udder during her life time, and is a regular breeder and persistent milker. We feel that we have reason to be proud of the fact that this cow, and her mother and grandmother as well as her sire were bred by the college. The sire was Missouri Rioter 3d, a double grandson of Bachelor of St. Lambert. Her mother is Daisy Bate 4th 404983.

Bessie Bates was under the care of our efficient herdsman, Mr. I. T. Vannote during the year and was milked by dairy students of the Agricultural College, no less than five different men having done the milking during the year.

FEEDING.

She was fed much the same as we are accustomed to feed our high producing cows. The ration for March is given below as an example of the year's feeding. During the summer months she was turned in a small pasture during the day and was fed green alfalfa or green corn in the barn as well. Silage was fed during the entire period when she was not on grass.

DAILY RATION FOR MARCH.

	Lbs.
Corn silage.....	15.0
Alfalfa hay.....	15.0
Corn.....	3.5
Bran.....	3.5
Oilmeal.....	1.5
Oats.....	3.5

The production during this month was 1,226 pounds of milk and 60.4 pounds of fat which shows she is an exceedingly economical producer.

C. H. ECKLES,

Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Missouri.

Need of Careful Milking.

Every milker thinks he knows how to milk, but if the cows could speak, they would probably intimate that a few lessons in the gentle art would not be out of order. It is not fair treatment to sit down to a cow and tug and haul on her until she steps around in the stall and acts as if she were badly hurt. Sometimes a cow will stop eating and wait until the ordeal is over before she will resume her meal. The cow that does that is usually not comfortable, and an uncomfortable cow will not do her best. Some men have a way of milking that so pleases the cow that she clearly shows her satisfaction. These are the men whose methods should be studied. They never shout at, strike, or otherwise illtreat their cows. They sit down quietly, take hold of the teats gently, no matter how much of a hurry they may be in, and begin to draw the milk without pressing too hard, for they know they are touching her at a tender point. Then they keep steadily at it until the last drop is out. There is no excuse for having a kicking cow in the herd. The kicking cow is almost always made so by her attendant. If a cow is handled before she comes in so as to become familiar with her attendant, and has been kindly treated, there will prob-

"MAIL ORDER" AND "JOBGING" CREAM SEPARATORS

We have all heard a lot about the "CHEAPNESS" of the "MAIL ORDER" cream separator, but not so much about that of the "JOBGING" cream separator, and most of us have lost sight of the fact that there naturally isn't much difference between them. THE SAME "CHEAP" CONSIDERATIONS NECESSARILY CONTROL IN EACH CASE.

The "MAIL ORDER" cream separator has got to be MADE "cheap"—because the "mail order" house has got to buy "cheap" in order to sell "cheap," and it may be depended upon to buy as cheap as it can.

The "JOBGING" cream separator—the one which the big implement concern buys and jobs to its dealers—has got to be MADE "cheap"—because the implement concern has got to buy "cheap" in order to re-sell, and it may naturally be depended upon to buy as cheap as it can.

DE LAVAL cream separators are not sold to "MAIL ORDER" concerns—because they cost more to MAKE than "mail order" cream separators cost to SELL. DE LAVAL cream separators are not sold to "JOBGING" houses—because the jobbers can not buy them "CHEAP" enough and because there is no room for any "jobbing" profit in them.

The BUYER-FOR-USE of a cream separator, like the buyer of anything else, GETS WHAT HE PAYS FOR. If he wants "CHEAPNESS" in first cost he stands to get it in a "MAIL ORDER" or a "JOBGING" separator. If he wants QUALITY and FULL VALUE for his money he is absolutely certain of getting it in a DE LAVAL cream separator.

You pay your money and you take your choice.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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ably be no trouble. It is my opinion that in nine cases out of ten, where there is trouble of this kind, it serves the attendant right to get a good kicking. I think if all milkers would do a little thinking, a little sound reasoning, and investigate matters a little, they would probably find sore teats a common cause for a kicking cow. Instead of using the much-talked-of straps or ropes, I should advise them to use a good remedy. One which has proven effectual without a single exception is simply clean lard. About 15 or 20 minutes before the cow is milked the first time, the lard should be applied to the teats, and when through milking wipe the teats perfectly dry with a soft dry cloth and apply the lard again. This was usually found necessary for about five or six milking. Many milkers have the bad habit of wetting their fingers when milking, and when the teats of young cows are left in this condition, they get sore. On the other hand, lard heals or takes away the soreness that is so natural, caused by the action of rough, hard hands upon the teats that are not accustomed to the milking process.

I once visited a farm where they had a fine young Holstein cow which had just freshened for the first time. The milker and the poor animal had gone through almost everything during the first three milkings. The cow had no means of expressing her sufferings except with kicks, and the owner, although a kind, intelligent person, could not think of other methods to apply except what he had used so often with other cows—tying her with straps or ropes. He decided then to let her keep her calf, as it seemed an impossibility to milk her. It was then that I happened to have my attention called to it, so I told him of our method which at that time we had tried only with three or four young cows. He laughed at me when I suggested that I would apply the lard myself. But the poor cow's teats were now so sore she would not even let the calf touch her. With considerable patting and rubbing and kind words I had the satisfaction of getting the lard applied, and the still greater satisfaction of seeing the cow stand perfectly still a short time afterwards to the great astonishment of those present.

The cow is a creature of habits, and upon the attendant depends the formation of these habits. The more regular they are the better work she will do in the dairy. Teach the young boys to be kind to the cows, to feed them properly, and do everything in their power to make them contented and happy. The true dairy cow usually possesses a highly nervous temperament, that rebels against harsh treatment. In view of this fact, it is illadvised economy for the dairyman to share with the farm dog the duty of caring for her, for if he does, she will in all probability even up with him by giving an ever diminishing quantity of milk. Gentle treatment is about as important as good feeding, and must be the practise of dairymen if they expect to succeed.—A. F. S., in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Moisture in Butter.

A study of the moisture content of butter in its varying phases is one of the most important problems with which the dairyman has to deal. Investigations along this line have been carried on at the Iowa Experiment Station for some time, results of which have been published in various bulletins. Bulletin No. 101, on "A Study of the Moisture in Butter," is a continuation of this work.

The bulletin is divided into three parts. Part one deals with the relation of the moisture content to the score, and gives the results of extended experiments. In the second part the keeping quality of butter containing varying percentages of moisture is discussed. A large part of this work was done in cooperation with a prominent New York commission firm. The third division takes up "A Method of Control," giving practical directions whereby any ordinarily intelligent creameryman may control the percentage of moisture in his butter to within one per cent. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained free of charge by writing to director C. F. Curtiss, Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

It is a mistaken notion some people have that beauty and utility can not be profitably combined. This notion is no longer entertained except by a few backwoods people who have never owned a pure-bred fowl.

Field Notes

Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans., the successful breeder of Duroc Jerseys, is making a special offer on bred sows and gilts.

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch is arranging for a sale of Shorthorn cattle to be held at Clay Center, Kans., on March 11.

W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans., believes in the utility hog and thinks he has that kind in the type he is breeding.

Poland-China & Shorthorns At Chanute.

This is the last call for the breeders' Poland-China & Shorthorn sale which will be held at the fair grounds, Chanute, Kans., December 18.

low with good straight lines, and with promise of both scale and quality. He is sired by Beau Roseland, he by Beau Gondolus, dam Patti 7th.

Hendershot's Stallions and Jacks.

O. P. Hendershot of Hebron, Nebr., is one of the best known breeders of high class stallions in the west.

Breeders' Herefords Sale.

To the Hereford Breeders' sale, which will be held at the Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kans., Wednesday, December 17, Robert Steel of Richland, Kans., will consign eight head of his best cattle.

Last Call For Strong Sale.

This is the last call for the J. C. Strong administrator sale which is being advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

Hereford Breeders' Sale.

As announced last week, and as advertised elsewhere in KANSAS FARMER there will be a breeders' sale of high class Hereford cattle at the fair grounds, Topeka, Wednesday, December 16.

FREE BOOK 64 pages Free Write for it today! This book will save you from \$12 to \$30 when you purchase a stove or range.

one of the choicest lots of Hereford cattle to be offered at public sale for some time.

Pagett Buys Interest in Bonny K.

Pearl H. Pagett, the well known breeder of Duroc Jerseys at Beloit, Kans., has recently bought a half interest in Bonny K.

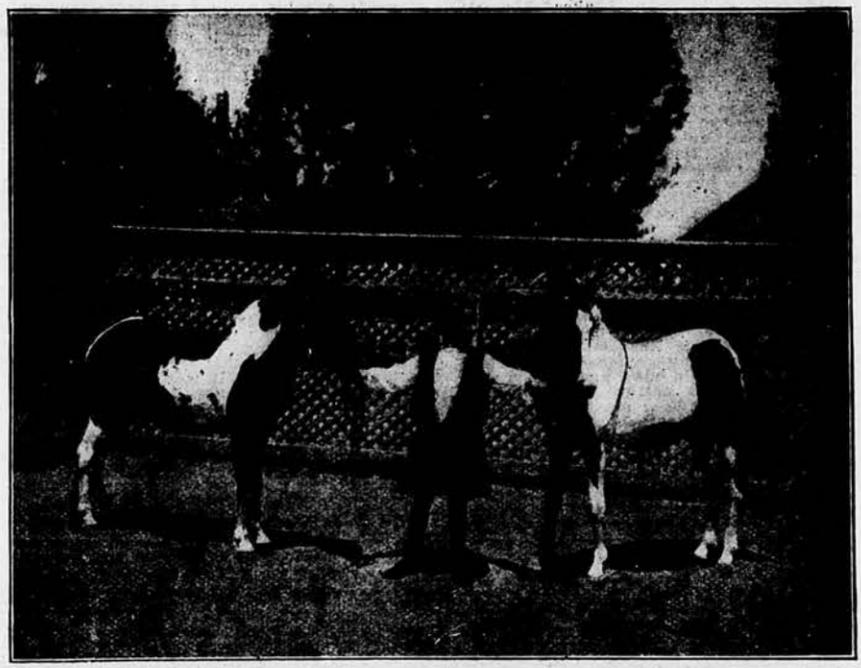
Shetland Ponies for the Children.

There is nothing that will be a nicer Christmas than give the children as much pleasure during the whole year.

to people desiring them for drivers or for their children. It was the pleasure of the writer to be shown by Mr. Clemmons his entire herd.

Shriver Makes Important Deal.

A very important deal in Poland China circles was consummated last week in southern Kansas.



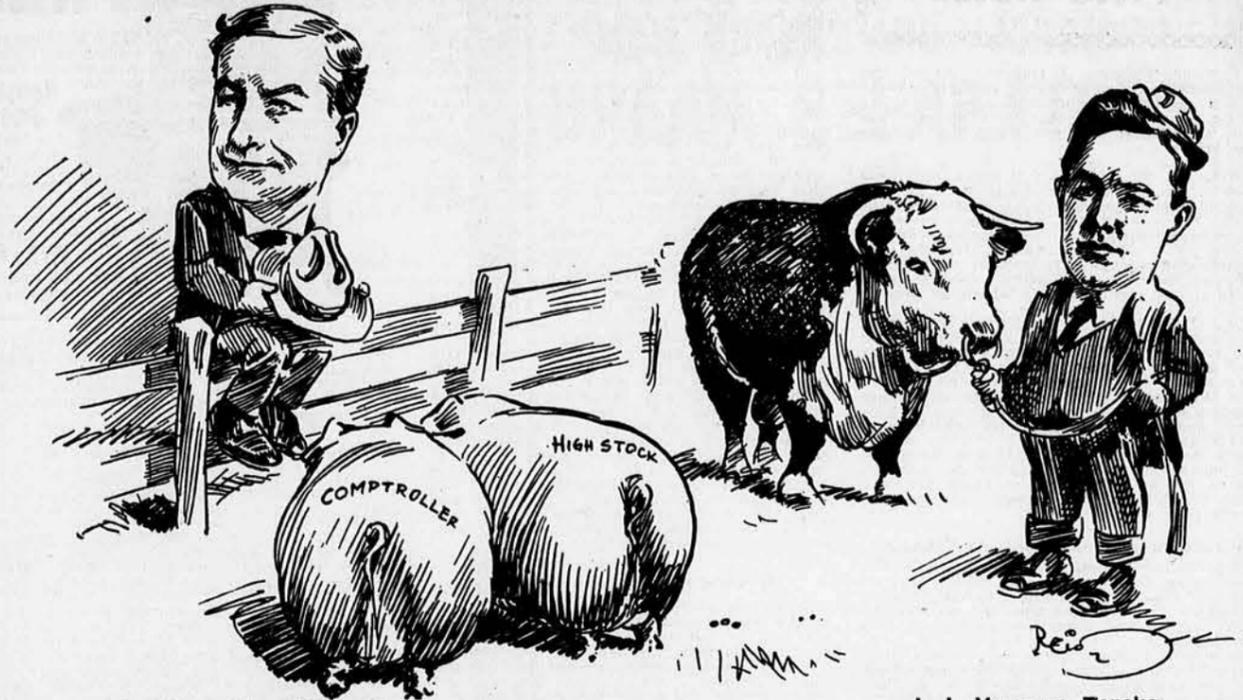
HERE IS THE OPPORTUNITY YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR A \$45.00 FEED GRINDER FOR \$27.00 and a \$100.00 WAGON BOX MANURE SPREADER FOR \$59.50

ket if quality and price is made known. Look up his advertisement and write him quick to learn what he can offer you.

Smoky Hill Galloways.

One of the finest and largest herds of Galloway cattle can be found in the extreme western part of this state. In October, 1907, Ed. J. Guilbert of Gill, Logan county, Kans., increased and improved his already excellent herd by buying the herd of Geo. M. Kellam, Topeka, Kans.; the oldest herd in the state. At the American Royal he again pushed himself forward as a Galloway breeder by buying the great herd bull, Pat Ryan of Red Cloud. Mr. Guilbert's herd now consists of one hundred eighty. It is safe to state his cattle offering afford the best there is to be had of the breed. At the head of this herd are now the three excellent bulls, Pat Ryan of Red Cloud 20038, Valarius 29088 by the imported Randolph 2d of Thorne hill and out of the imported Black Princess of Glenlair and Starlight 24478 by Starlight of Thornehill and out of Miss Dolly 2d of Tarbrooch, imported in 1904. The cow in this herd trace back to such individuals as Duke of Knox 11929, MacDougal 21937 (6841) and King Hensol. In the herd there is now one cow by King Hensol and a large number of heifers and bulls tracing back to him. A goodly number trace to MacDougal 2d as he headed the herd until about a year ago. Mr. Guilbert is an experienced breeder having been in the business for sixteen years. His work and ability were recently recognized when he was elected President of the newly formed Western Galloway Breeders' Association. The heifers and bulls which he has bred and now has for sale are excellent individuals. He has only sixteen bulls left. He has a large number of heifers, however, and is pricing them right. Galloway breeders needing new blood in their herds or young breeders will do well to write to Mr. Guilbert for prices. When you write please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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



National Poland China Breeders' Association

The National Poland China Breeders' Association, which started its organization during the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, September last, held its first annual meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, December 3. A permanent organization has been effected and the officers elected for the ensuing year are G. E. Leslie, Memphis, Mo., Pres.; R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo., Vice Pres.; A. Glenn, Glen Ellyn, Ill., Secy.; and J. M. Klever, Bloomingburg, O., Treasurer. The association elected nine directors, three of which are chosen from the leading Poland China Record Associations. The directors are well known breeders of Poland Chinas and are as follows: James M. Kemp, Kenny, Ill.; H. F. Singleton, McKinney, Tex.; Mr. Dily, Bush Lake, Wis.; W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.; C. E. Tenant, Newhampton, Mo.; E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.; M. A. Deerwester, Ridgeway, O.; W. O. Cannaday, Anderson, Ind., and Benjamin Reynolds, Ft. Jennings, O. The National Association starts out under favorable conditions. The meeting at Chicago was a harmonious and enthusiastic one and was largely attended. It will be an important factor in shaping the destiny of the popular breed of Poland Chinas. The officers of the association are men of a high standing as breeders and showmen of Poland Chinas and they are men of financial affairs as well. The president, Mr. G. E. Leslie, is a well known banker of northeastern Missouri, who has found time to give considerable attention to the breeding of high class Poland Chinas and who has also been able to make his breeding operations as much of a success financially as he has his banking interests. He is one of the substantial men of northern Missouri whose interests are closely allied to agricultural pursuits in all its phases. The vice-president, Mr. R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo., is another gentleman of unquestionable character, who has also made a pronounced success in the banking business. Mr. Maupin has the confidence of the citizens of Pattonsburg and surrounding country and has built up a very successful banking business. He owns several very fine farms in the vicinity of Pattonsburg and has been one of the successful ones in breeding and successfully handling Poland Chinas. Like Mr. Leslie, Mr. Maupin believes in making his breeding adventures as much of a success as he does his financial business. In addition to breeding extensively, Poland Chinas, Mr. Maupin also has a very fine herd of Shorthorn cattle. The secretary, Mr. A. Glenn, has been identified with the Poland China business for a number of years and has bred and shown at the leading eastern state fairs. Mr. Glenn is a lawyer by profession, but his love for nature has allied him with the interests of breeding Poland Chinas. Formerly he maintained a very extensive herd on his large farm in Kentucky, but more recently he has moved his herd to Glen Ellyn, Ill., where he

now maintains a large herd of Polands. Mr. J. M. Klever, the treasurer of the association, is one of the oldest men identified with the Poland China business. Mr. Klever has bred and shown Poland Chinas practically all his life and is pronounced to-day one of the expert judges of the breed. He has officiated at a number of the leading state fairs of the central states for a number of years. Probably no breeder knows Poland Chinas better than J. M. Klever. Of the directors of the association several well known western men are on the list. W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo., has been engaged in the breeding of Poland Chinas for a number of years and is at present an active breeder and owner of a very extensive tract of land in southern Missouri. Mr. C. E. Tenant, Newhampton, Mo., is a very active and progressive breeder and an extensive land owner and merchant. Mr. E. E. Axline, the 3rd from the southwest, is so well known to our readers that an introduction would seem useless. Mr. Axline has been a breeder of Poland Chinas at Oak Grove, Mo., for over 30 years, and has sold stock in nearly every state and territory in the union. He has held thirty-five public sales of Poland Chinas. Mr. Axline has been officiating as judge at many of the leading fairs of the southwest for a number of years, and his services are in demand as an expert in judging Poland Chinas. The kind of men that are to shape the new Association for the coming year are certainly worthy of every confidence the thousands of Poland China breeders have put in them. They are all men of broad minds and have made successes out of their businesses. It is only natural to believe that they will make a grand success out of the new Poland China Breeders' Association.

Roberts Holds Successful Sale.

G. W. Roberts, round-up sale of his Short Grass herd of Poland Chinas, held December 5, was a record breaker for the season. This is Mr. Roberts' second sale and he is certainly to be congratulated on the success of it. His sale last year was satisfactory to him in every way and indicated that there were men living as far west as Pawnee county, Kans., who were interested in pure bred Poland Chinas. His sale of December 5 has again proven that these men believed in high class hogs. It was attended by a number of representative breeders and the local attendance was also large. A noticeable feature of the sale was the support given by those locally, which certainly is a strong endorsement for Mr. Roberts. The splendid average of \$36.59 was made on 62 head and the top of the gilt offering was \$110 which was paid for a Modder 2nd gilt. The top of the boar offering was \$102 for an S. P.'s Perfection boar. Those attending the sale announced the stuff an extraor-

dinary high class lot. A number of animals were sold that are thought to be good enough to win at some of the leading shows if properly fitted. Mr. S. G. Clark & Son, Belpre, Kans.; Mr. E. J. Manderscheid, St. John, Kans.; W. H. Whipple, Rozzell, Kans.; and Mr. H. L. Brooks, Larned, Kans., were among the strongest bidders and best buyers. The following are representative sales:

Table listing various breeders and their sales prices for Poland Chinas, including names like S. G. Clark & Son, Belpre, Kans. and prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$110.00.

Holdeman Holds Good Sale.

The sale of Poland Chinas at Pratt, Kan., Dec. 7, held by H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan., was a very successful one. A large crowd of Pratt county farmers were at the ringside and a number of representative breeders were also present. The bidding was spirited and some very fair prices were paid for the top stuff. The prices paid and the interest shown in the sale would indicate that farmers of the southwestern part of Kansas are interested in good Poland Chinas. Following are representative sales:

Table listing representative sales for Poland Chinas, including names like Corector 2nd's Girl, G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kan. and prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$75.00.

Table listing representative sales for Poland Chinas, including names like Wm. McGuire, Pratt, Kan. and prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$29.00.

Great claims are made for the woven wire fence manufactured by the DeKalb Fence Company, DeKalb, Ill. They manufacture all kinds of wire fencing and if you will write them the kind of fence you need, they will be pleased to send you estimates and their beautiful catalog will in itself explain to you the many styles of fences they make.

IF YOU HAVE PILES

Send us this coupon and you'll get by return mail Dr. VanVleck's 3-fold Absorption

\$1.00 CURE TO TRY FREE

We have found a remedy that is curing thousands in every stage of this cruel disease—curing even cases of 30 and 40 years suffering after doctors and everything else had failed. We want every sufferer to try our remedy. Just fill out and mail the coupon—return post will bring the treatment (in plain wrapper). Then if you are satisfied with the benefit and comfort received, send us \$1.00. If not, keep your money. We take your word. You can see that only a genuine cure could stand such an offer. Tens of thousands are enjoying blessed relief from rectal torture because they accepted this offer at our expense. Will you try it? Address Dr. VanVleck Co., NM 50 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Use this coupon. Write to-day.

FREE \$1. COUPON. Good for a \$1. package of Dr. VanVleck's complete treatment, to be sent free on approval. To: Address as explained in above offer.



Pat Ryan of Red Cloud 20038, owned by E. J. Guilbert, Gill, Kansas.

PUBLISHER'S PARAGRAPHS

Rich, fertile, alluvial farm land in western Canada is listed for sale by J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 8th, Kansas City, Mo.

Acclimated evergreens are being advertised by the Farrar Nurseries, Abilene, Kan. These evergreens are guaranteed to grow for you. They also have special ornamental shrubbery for landscape purposes.

California alfalfa seed is being advertised by the Smith Gentry Company, Corcoran, Cal. This is strictly pure seed, free from dodder and all weeds, and a special price of 35 cents per pound delivered anywhere west of the Mississippi is quoted.

German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb., are making especially low and interesting prices on all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. They also handle the very best class of farm and garden seeds. Their beautiful catalog can be had by addressing them, Box 85, Beatrice, Neb.

The Gilson Mfg. Co., 521 Park St., Port Washington, Wis., manufactures a wonderfully useful gasoline engine. This engine is just right for pumping, running cream separators, churns, washing machines, etc. The price of it is very reasonable. They guarantee it and will send it on trial.

Kittleman Bros., Muncie, Ind., are manufacturers of a very strong durable and stylish woven wire fence which they are advertising on another page. They will sell this fence on 30 days trial. Their catalog will show that they manufacture woven wire fences adapted to every need. Write them for it.

You can get a free sample of woven wire fence by addressing the Brown Fence and Wire Company, Dept. 39, Cleveland, O. This company manufactures a horse, cattle, sheep, hog, chicken and lawn fence. In fact, a fence for every purpose. They have 150 styles. Their catalog is an interesting one and will be sent to you by writing to the above address.

The Bovee Grinder and Furnace Works, Waterloo, Iowa, have made a great hit in their Anti-Friction four burr mill. Thousands of them are in use and every one who feeds live stock in any quantity should have a grinder. Their advertisement on another page explains how you may obtain one and also their catalog which explains in detail the merits of their Mogul Mill.

The Prairie Queen Mfg. Co. of Newton, Kan., handles and sells the Prairie Queen separator, the hard wheat special. They are also general agents for the A. D. Baker engine and can quote very interesting prices on power engines of various sizes. They also have a few second hand engines that are practically as good as new which they will price to you worth the money. Write them for their catalog.

The William Galloway Company is making an exceedingly low price on its wagon box manure spreader. It is the lowest price we ever heard of on a good spreader. Read the illustrated announcement on another page and be sure to get Mr. Galloway's price. He is selling the Galloway spreader on a 30 days free trial, prepaid, and under the strictest kind of a guarantee. Write today to the William Galloway Company, 389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa, for catalog. It will be sure to interest you.

The Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is sent to readers of Kansas Farmer on a 30 days approval test. The manufacturers are so confident of their harrow pleasing those who use them that they make the extraordinary offer of shipping them to farmers direct at their own risk. This is a most liberal proposition. If it interests you enough, try their harrow, and if it is not satisfactory, you don't have to pay for it. They have a very interesting catalog of their goods, which they will be glad to mail to you. Address American Harrow Company, 1612 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich., and this catalog will be sent to you.

There is nothing that adorns the farm home more than evergreen trees. They seem to cast a reflection or refinement around the farm premises. But they are useful for other things. Evergreens properly arranged around the farm buildings afford the very best kind of protection from blizzards and wind storms. The Gardner Nursery Company is making a special offer to Kansas Farmer readers in their advertisement published elsewhere. A postal card addressed to the Gardner Nursery Company, Box 25, Osage, Iowa, will bring you six beautiful evergreen trees free. Don't fail to look this up.

Woven wire fencing is the coming fence of the world. Those who have used it would not go back to the old rail fence, board fence or cruel barbed wire fence. One of the standard woven wire fences and one which has given satisfaction to all its customers is manufactured by the Page Woven Wire Fence Company. Recently this firm celebrated its "Jubilee Year." In commemoration of this event they have compiled a very beautiful catalog showing the uses and various styles of the Page fence. This beautiful catalog will be sent free to all Kansas Farmer readers who will address them at Adrian, Mich., Box 78X.

One of the features of good roads is maintaining strong and durable culverts. During the muddy season it is noticeable that nearly all the mud holes along the public highway are where there is insufficient drainage on account of poor culverts or none at all. The Corrugated Metal Mfg. Company, Emporia, Kan., manufactures a corrugated metal culvert that will largely do away with the mud holes if they are installed correctly. These culverts are made of the very heaviest material and are corrugated so that they will last a long time. They have a very interesting catalog on this kind of material and will be glad to send it to Kansas Farmer readers upon request. Write them for it, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The Deere & Mansur Company, Moline, Ill., sends to their customers and friends who will write a postal requesting it, some very interesting literature pertaining to farm machinery. Their free books are compiled by the most practical men engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. They print these books to mail out to farmers. They would be glad to send one to every Kansas farmer reader. See the advertisement of their new Deere Disc Cultivator with spring uplifts in this issue. This is the easiest operated, lightest draft cultivator on the market. Their book on "more corn" and the cultivation of the corn plant will be sent to any Kansas Farmer reader

who will write the Deere and Mansur Company for it. Address them asking for book No. 514.

The Lightning Portable Wagon and Stock Scale is gaining favor every day. Every one who has used this kind of scales 30 days or more in their praises of it. The scale has a strong steel frame which is only eight inches high, octagon levers, tool steel bearings and compound beam. It is a very accurate and durable scale and will give satisfaction to those who buy it. The Kansas City Hay Press Company, 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo., manufacture these scales and are asking Kansas Farmer readers to write them concerning prices, etc. See their advertisement on another page and write for catalog.

Gasoline power is rapidly taking the place of steam in the running of farm machinery. A gasoline plowing engine is manufactured by the Hart-Parr Company. This engine is adapted to all farm usages, and especially adapted to plowing. It will do the work of 18 to 20 horses at two-thirds the expense. This engine can be used in drawing harvesting machinery, threshing, grinding, pumping water, and various other things where power is needed on the farm. It is absolutely free from danger or fire explosion. It is no experiment and has been tried successfully by a large number of farmers. Address Hart-Parr Company, 216 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa, for catalog explaining the usages of this engine.

Engines are the best and cheapest power farmers can install. There are various kinds of engines suitable to farm uses. However, those that are being favored most are lighter in construction than the former steam engines were built. The kind of engine that is in every way adapted to farm uses is the Wittie farm engine, built by the Wittie Iron Works Co., 527 W. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo. This firm builds engines suitable for gas, gasoline, kerosene, or distillate. These engines are not so heavy, but yet maintain just as much power as heavier constructed engines. They run very smoothly and have no vibration or noise. This firm gives a five year bond guaranty with every engine they manufacture. They have issued a very handsome catalog which they have designated this year as "Catalog K." Write to them and ask for this initial catalog.

Schwab's Red Polls.

The Falstaff herd of Red Polled cattle, of which Mr. W. F. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb., is manager, is one of the best known herds of Red Polled cattle in the west. These gentlemen have a number of farms and the stock is so divided that there is no overcrowding of the younger stuff. In this way they develop their stock in the very best possible way. They have shown at the leading fairs for a number of years, and the herd has many of the best premiums to its credit. They maintain strictly high milking qualities along with heavy flesh forming dispositions. They can price males and females at an extremely interesting figure and KANSAS FARMER readers are requested to write them about their stock.

The Owner of Dan Patch Gives Some Late Facts in Regard to the World's Champion.

During the past few months I have noticed the various comments printed about Dan Patch and his 1908 performances. Some of these have been written in all fairness to the fastest horse that has ever lived, and have been based on facts. Others seem to have been written under pressure of prejudice or based on absolute ignorance. We have many truly great and fast horses in this country and new ones will develop from time to time. As a horse breeder I certainly believe this or I would not continue in the business. I do not wish to appear as trying to detract from the greatness of any horse, but simply to state facts about Dan Patch. Early in the summer I stated that Dan Patch was faster than ever and that although he was twelve years old he would pace the fastest mile in his life. Dan's first fast mile this year was the last week of August, when he paced a mile in 2:00 with every eight in 15 seconds. At that time I told Hersey that his first mile proved my statement and that it was the easiest and best mile I ever saw Dan pace and I saw his miles in 1:58 1/4 and in 1:55. Dan's second performance was a mile in 1:58 1/4 finished where a tremendous crowd had taken possession of the track with just room enough for Dan to pass between the crowding people. His third mile was in 1:57 1/2 and his fourth mile was paced in 1:57 1/4. On October 11, at Lexington, Dan paced the first quarter in twenty-nine seconds and the second quarter in twenty-

seven and one half seconds, a 1:50 clip. He was at the half in 56 1/2 seconds, a 1:53 clip, and the three quarters in 1:25 1/4. At the seven-eighths the pacemaker, driven by Scot Hudson, broke a blood vessel and slackened down enough to shorten Dan's tremendous stride of twenty-two feet and yet Dan Patch finished that mile in 1:56 1/4 which all fair minded men must acknowledge was by far the fastest and greatest mile in the life of the fastest harness horse in the world. Hersey states that when this happened that Dan was going easy and was not tiring and that, barring the accident to pacemaker, Dan would have surely beaten 1:55. In no other year has Dan ever started out with a mile in 2:00 and then reduced it every performance. His last mile is absolute proof that Dan Patch in his twelfth year was faster than ever, which is doubly remarkable from the fact that Dan had been performing these world famous miles for six years. From some of the comments I have seen printed the readers would be led to believe that it was a very ordinary event for a horse to pace faster miles at twelve years of age than any other pacer has approached at any age. I am sure that the facts carry me out in my statement that Dan's performances in 1908 were the most remarkable in his entire life and indisputable proof that he was faster than ever. Is it not an astonishing event in all harness horse history when Dan Patch at twelve years of age paces the fastest miles in all of his wonderful career? Dan returned to my farm in good shape and is jogging sound and full of life and energy. I have no doubt but what he will be able to give a good account of himself in speed performances during 1909, to the gratification of his millions of warm friends. I will make the prediction right here that Dan Patch will pace faster miles in 1909 than have ever been paced by any other horse.—M. W. Savage.

A Fur Robe and Coat.

A good fur coat and robe is something that you should have. There is not anything that will give you more comfort and satisfaction. Ask any one who has ever had one and they will tell you that you would not be without it for many times the cost of same and considering the time they will last. There is not anything that will give the satisfaction and service at such a small cost as does a fur coat or robe. They will keep you warm; they will keep you dry; they will give you the greatest comfort and save many doctor's bills. No better coats or robes are made than can be made from your own horses and cattle's hides. If these are properly tanned they will not be heavy and clumsy but soft, light, pliable—wind, water, and moth proof. A coat that will stand the hardest wear and last many years. If interested write to Cornie Tanning Company, Des Moines, Ia., and they will tell you all about how you can secure a good coat or robe at a very small expense.

German Nurseries.

A new nursery and seed catalogue comes to us this year from the German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb. This is their twenty-second season. Their catalogue is a 112-page book, having grown from a four-page circular issued as a catalogue about twenty years ago. It now takes a carload of paper to get out their catalogue and requires nearly \$10,000 in postage for mailing.

The catalogue contains many interesting things, one being a currant and gooseberry tree. These are imported from Germany direct by the German nurseries, who sold enough of them during the past three years to be able to guarantee them to grow satisfactorily in most parts of the United States. It looks strange to see currants or gooseberries growing on a tree four or five feet high. It is very easy to take care of the fruit on a tree of this kind and no back-aching job to pick it.

Each year it is the custom of this concern to illustrate the newest fruit on the cover of their catalogue. This year their cover shows two new Grapes and a fine new variety of Plum. Any reader writing for a copy of this catalogue, and mentioning this paper, will get one packet of an excellent vegetable novelty free.

Page Fence "Jubilee Year."

It's a pretty good record when a fence "stands up" for twenty-five years—and that is the record made by the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., of Adrian, Mich. This firm is celebrating its quarter-centennial. Been making quarter-centennial. Been making quarter-centennial. Been making quarter-centennial. Been making quarter-centennial.

And that's the outspoken opinion of your "Uncle Samuel," too, because when the United States Government asks for bids on wire fence for Government parks, Indian reservations, etc., the specifications mention that all bidders must figure on "Page fence or equal." The manufacturers of this fence tell

Wanted

We will present you with a handsome and valuable gift in exchange for a small amount of your time. We want information of the proposed organization of telephone companies in your part of the country, also names of farmers who contemplate putting in telephones. If you can get reliable information of this kind, write us at once. We guarantee you will be delighted with the gift we will send you. We sell a high-grade telephone complete for \$10. Anyone can install it and be in constant touch with his neighbors and the nearest town. Our telephones are used by the Government. This proves their quality. Acme Telephone & Mfg. Co., Dept. 36 Factory and General Offices, Abila, Ia.

BOWSER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. Grist Corn with sheels or without. Kaffir in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 8 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 sheel mills.) C. N. F. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

us that it is in use by more than 800,000 farmers, stock and poultry raisers, dairymen, and fruit-growers, and this is surely a pretty solid endorsement. One of the good points in the Page fence is its entire lack of welded wires and short strands, the stay wire being one continuous piece, firmly secured at the top and bottom and wrapped three times around every horizontal. This construction prevents the horizontal wires from sliding up and down, thereby spreading and inviting stock to attempt to enlarge the opening. These horizontal wires are coiled lengthwise and are so elastic that even when stock stampedes into it or falling trees crush it it will spring right back into place again when the weight is released. It's a fence that Jack Frost can't damage either, when he turns his cold weather loose the fence contracts of course, but when the freezing spell lets up you'll find the fence in its original condition. It is a most accommodating fence to use on any and every sort of ground—over the hills—down in the hollows—it adjusts itself to any conditions.

In honor of their "Jubilee Year," the makers of this fence have just issued a "Jubilee Edition" catalogue, which will be sent free for the asking. It tells how Page fence is made, how liquid steel is tested, and gives many other bits of information pertaining to the various processes of manufacture. A postal card addressed to Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., will bring it to you.

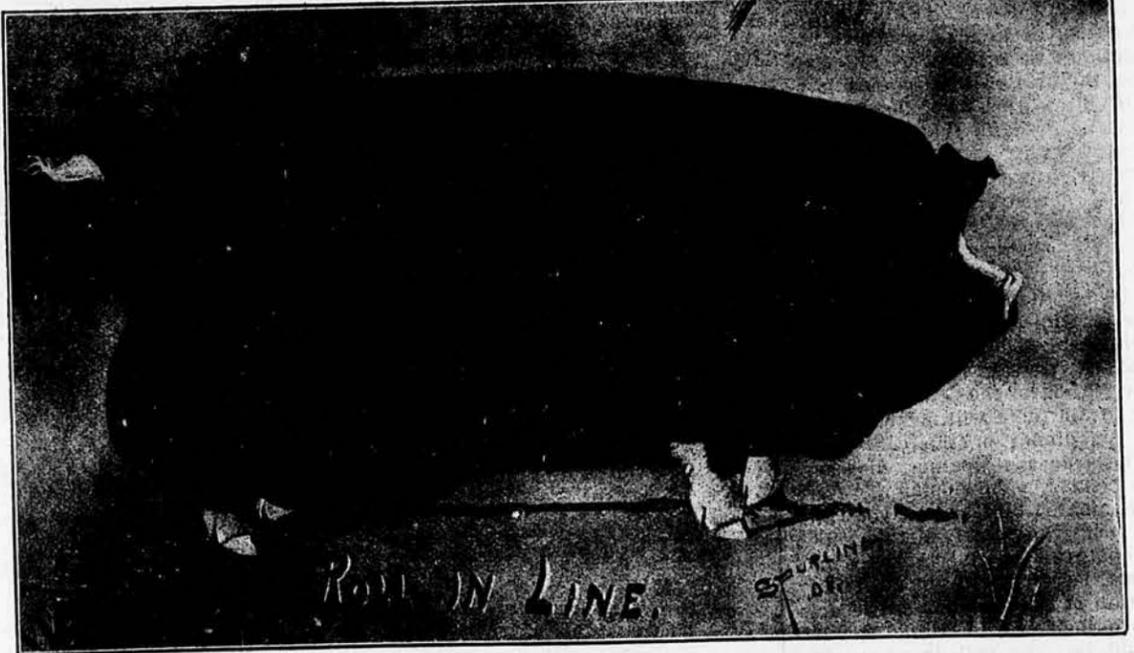
STEEL WHEELS FOR FARM WAGONS

Increase Carrying Capacity More Than Half With Same Horse-Power.

Farmers whose wagons are in good, serviceable condition, with the exception of the wheels, will be glad to know that they can, at very small expense, make them better than new. All that is required is to remove the old wooden wheels and put on a set of steel wheels. No one thing pays better in actual dollars and cents than wide tire steel wheels. No warping, cracking or dropping of tires. Sun and stormproof, they will last a lifetime.



Every farmer is no doubt interested in this subject, and to find out just what a set of steel wheels will cost, and to learn all about Farmers' Handy Wagons, the greatest ever built for farm use, he would do well to write to The Empire Manufacturing Co., Box 136 A J, Quincy, Ill., for a copy of their booklet on wheels and wagons. This booklet is a veritable encyclopedia of information and will prove of interest to every reader of this paper. It is mailed free.



Roll In Line by Next In Line, said to be one of the most promising young Poland-China boar known to the breed and the best pig Next In Line ever sired. Property of A. M. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

WALLS OF CORN.

Smiling and beautiful, heaven's dome
Bends softly over our prairie home.

But the wide, wide lands that stretched
away
Before my eyes in the days of May;
The rolling prairie's billowy swell,
Breezy uplands and timbered dell;
Stately mansion and hut forlorn—
All are hidden by walls of corn.

All the wide world is narrowed down
To walls of corn, now sere and brown.

What do they hold—these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of
morn?

He who questions may soon be told—
A great State's wealth these walls en-
fold.

No sentinels guard these walls of corn,
Never is sounded the warder's horn;
Yet the pillars are hung with gleaming
gold,
Left all unbarred, though thieves are
bold.

Clothes and food for the toiling poor;
Wealth to keep at the rich man's door,
Meat for the healthy, and balm for him
Who moans and tosses in chamber dim;
Shoes for the barefooted, pearls to
twine
In the scented tresses of ladies fine;
Things of use for the lowly cot,
Where (bless the corn!) want cometh
not;

Luxuries rare for the mansion grand,
Gifts of a rich and fertile land.

All these things, and so many more,
It would fill a book but to name them
o'er.

Are hid and held in these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of
morn.

Open the atlas, conned by rule,
In the olden days of the district school,
Point to this rich and bounteous land,
That yields such fruits to the toiler's
hand.

"Treeless desert" they called it then,
Haunted by beasts and forsook by men.

Little they knew what wealth untold
Lay hid where the desolate prairies
rolled.

Who would have dared, with brush or
pen,
As this land is now, to paint it then?
And how would the wise ones have
laughed in scorn,
Had prophet foretold these walls of
corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of
morn!

—Ellen P. Allerton, in Exchange.

Enemies.

Perhaps there are some who have
no enemies. There are those who
boast that they have none. However
that may be, I differ from them and
assert, fearless of being mistaken,
that there is no one, no matter how
perfect he is but who has many enemies.
You remember one of old said
he had foes without and foes within.
I refer to the foes that are within us
—fear, hate, envy, pride, and others.
This first named is the most power-
ful and exerts a great influence over
us, unfitting us for usefulness, rob-
bing us of peace of mind, happiness,
and health, and destroying our ability
in the duties of life. If we plan to
do something to broaden our life, to
go out of the beaten path, we find him
there to block the way, looking so
ominous and dreadful that our hearts
sink and we turn away, glad to re-
main where we are. He fills us with
dread and despair, and makes life
miserable wherever we spend it.

I wonder if you have ever stopped
to think how often you show your al-
legiance to this tyrant foe. How
many times in a day do you say, "I
am afraid?" You are afraid the baby
is going to have the scarlet fever.
You are afraid there will not be bread
enough for dinner or the cake will
fall. You fear the weather, disease,
custom, fashion, public opinion. You
are so dominated by fear that you can
not be your own sweet, simple self,
nor act out the natural impulses of
your heart, lest you will not meet the
approbation of your friends, or be ac-
cording to their way of thinking. If
you would be free call to your aid
courage. He will put your enemy to

flight. Courage is from God, fear is
from the devil. The Old Testament is
full of it. God commanded those
whom he commissioned to do great
things to be courageous and strong.
How many times He repeated to
Joshua when starting into the unex-
plored land of Canaan to "Be strong
and very courageous." The New
Testament emphasizes it. Christ
taught it in all His preaching. "Fear
not," "Be of good courage," etc.

Whatever duty or work comes to
you, do not fear to accept it. Have
courage and even if it seems to you
impossible if it is your work, take
hold of it, trusting for strength, and
you can do it. Courage will lead you
into unexplored regions of your own
nature and show you resources that
you did not dream of. Courage will
give you buoyancy and health and en-
able you to accomplish many things
that fear has all your life told you
was impossible. Whenever you are
tempted to say, "I am afraid," throw
back your shoulders, take deep, full
breaths, and without worry, be strong
to go forward and fear will flee from
you.

Diet for Children.

A child needs to be directed in all
his doings, especially in what he eats
and how. Mary J. Brush, of the Colo-
rado Agricultural College, makes the
following good suggestions

The physician usually directs the
care of the invalid and the food for
the baby, but the mother is usually
left to work out her own problems so
far as the older child is concerned.
One of the troublesome problems for
the mother is deciding upon the right
food for the school children.

Fortunately the healthy child set-
tles the matter for himself, to a great
extent, and his own normal appetite
guides him up to a certain point. But
a normal appetite may easily become
perverted and so lead him astray.

A child needs a large per cent of
tissue-building foods, such as eggs,
lean meat, milk, etc., when he is grow-
ing rapidly. One is often alarmed at
the amount a growing boy eats, but
there is really little cause for anxiety
if the child thoroughly masticates his
food and eats the right kinds at the
proper time.

In regard to sweets, candy is very
desirable if taken at the end of the
meal, but if eaten between meals it
is very objectionable, since it satisfies
the appetite, so the person does not
care for the coming meal; still it does
not give the proper nourishment.

If simple, attractive sandwiches
and plenty of them were always given
children at a party before the ice
cream or candy were passed, fewer
children would overeat at parties.

If children are allowed to eat freely
the food must be simple and easy to
digest. Most meats (excepting pork),
vegetables, fruits, simple puddings,
very little or no pastry, and plain
cakes, with plenty of good bread and
butter, also cereals well cooked, milk
and eggs, will furnish sufficient vari-
ety for anyone. Tea and coffee
should never be given children, while
cocoa may be given in moderation.

Many children have to be urged to
eat fat, as few children eat enough



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fat. It can be given them in the
form of butter or cream.

It is very desirable that children
should grow up learning to like all
ordinary foods and so be able to eat
every kind of wholesome food.

The question of eating between
meals is one that frequently arises.
The child who has his breakfast very
early often becomes very faint before
his noon meal. In such cases the
child should be given a light lunch.
If a child is really hungry he will eat
bread and butter. A sandwich, with
the addition of some kind of fruit, will
often do much to preserve a child's
good temper and also help him do his
work better.

Good habits in regard to eating
should be established at an early age,
since they will probably remain with
one through life.

Ingersoll's Tribute to Woman.

It takes a hundred men to make
an encampment, but one woman can
make a home. I not only admire wo-
man as the most beautiful object ever
created, but I reverence her as the re-
deeming glory of humanity, the sanc-
tuary of all the virtues, the
pledge of all perfect qualities of head
and heart. It is not just nor right to
lay the sins of men at the feet of wo-
men. It is because women are so
much better than men that their
faults are considered greater. A
man's desire is the foundation of his
love, but a woman's desire is born of
her love.

The one thing in this world that is
constant, the one peak that rises
above all clouds, the one window in
which the light forever burns, the one
star that darkness can not quench, is
woman's love. It rises to the great-
est heights, it sinks to the lowest
depths, it forgives the most cruel in-
juries. It is perennial of life, and
grows in every climate. Neither cold-
ness nor neglect, harshness nor cruel-
ty, can extinguish it. A woman's love
is the perfume of the heart. This is
the real love that subdues the earth;
the love that has wrought all miracles
of art; that gives us music all the
way from the cradle song to the grand
closing symphony that bears the soul
away on wings of fire. A love that is
greater than power, sweeter than life,
and stronger than death.

Teacher—Johnny, can you inform
the class as to how the age of a
chicken is determined?

Johnny—Yes'm. By the teeth.
Teacher—Why, Johnny, chickens
have no teeth!

Johnny—No'm. But we have.—The
Bohemian.

There are 2 kinds of charity in this
world; one is from principle, the oth-
er from impulse. Both are good, but
one is divine.—Josh Billings' Philoso-
phy.



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- The place to learn Shorthand
- The place to learn Typewriting
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Pupil.

The Young Folks

RAIN IN KANSAS.

When it starts to rain in Kansas It always rains a heap. And no sighs are going to stop it, For it's bound to wet through deep. When the clouds roll up from westward, And it thunders loud, you bet, There's another soaker comin' If the ground is good and wet.

If it rains all night like blazes, And the next day is sizzlin' hot, There's a ring-tail-rooter comin' Or a cyclone, like as not. There ain't no use o' weather bureaus Tryin' to argue this ain't true, For I've always lived in Kansas And I know what it will do.

'T want that way though back in '60. Gosh all hemlock, but 'twas hot; It would thunder and 'twould lightnin' But it wouldn't rain a drop. Still I followed in the furrows, And a hopin' 't want in vain, And I've always made a livin' So I guess I can't complain.

Now I'm gettin' old and broken, But I've learnt a thing or two, By a watchin' of the weather, 'Bout the things it's sure to do. And my calculatin' taught me, And this rule will always keep, When it starts to rain in Kansas, It always rains a heap. —O. L. Brownlee, Salina, Kans., in Ex.

Prof. Luther Burbank's Triumph.

Luther Burbank, who has illumined the world with floral sunshine and made men glad because of the fruits and vegetables he has coaxed from the earth with scientific genius and that have spread his name and fame throughout the nations, is about to commercialize his "greatest triumph."

What the California plant wonder-worker proposes to do seems to many impossible, but viewed in the light of his past achievements, almost anything may be expected from this creative king of the farm and garden of Santa Rosa. He proposes to feed man and beast on cactus plants. Think of the agony an animal must suffer in biting into the steel-like, razor-edged, needle-pointed thorns of a healthy Arizona sand desert cactus. Imagine your faithful Jersey cow chewing into a cud a mess of freshly picked, spine-covered cacti without kicking over the milk pail and breaking down the pasture fence.

But banish the shivers! Mr. Burbank thought that all over a long time ago, and now he is about prepared to flood the markets of the world with a spineless, thornless, fruit bearing, nutritious cactus that will prove a dietary boon to mankind and will tickle the palates of pigs, cattle, sheep, and horses.

Our ancestors never dreamed of the wireless telegraph or the horseless carriage, but both are here. We of the present generation never dreamed of the thornless cactus, but it's here. The scientific magic of Luther Burbank developed it and will produce it as a commodity.

This civilizing of the savage desert plant is the result of a long experimentation by Mr. Burbank at Santa Rosa, and his success in the undertaking, which he regards as his "greatest triumph," will make foreign missionaries turn green with envy. If they only had a Burbank to reorganize and revolutionize the heathen!

What Mr. Burbank has done is to produce from the cactus a plant destined to be of inestimable value as forage and also as food. At a model nursery established for the propagation of his discovery in the Salton Sea district of California there are now 1,200 of these growing, flourishing plants. As a result of his long and patient labors he has produced several varieties, which, reproducing from the leaves broken off and thrust into the ground, will yield through succeeding generations a limitless supply of food and fodder.

Interesting facts concerning the new cactus announced from the California home of the plant-life magician include the following:

The thornless cactus plant three years old is six feet high, six feet in circumference and weighs 500 pounds. An acre of ground planted with it will yield 200 tons of forage and from ten to twenty tons of fruit, which work-

ers for Mr. Burbank pronounce more delicious than oranges, peaches, apples, or pears.

Four tons of cactus fodder equal in food value one ton of alfalfa, and the conclusion from this is that an acre of land will produce four times as much cactus as alfalfa, twelve and one-half tons of alfalfa to the acre being considered an excellent crop.

The cactus plant is of further value because it can be grown on land that will not produce alfalfa. Mr. Burbank estimated that 8,000,000,000 acres of unproductive soil throughout the world may be utilized to yield the new plant.

Fruit from the cactus will have great commercial and economic value. The fruit may be canned, pickled, preserved, made into sirups, or find a ready market in the fresh state, and the leaves of the plant may be eaten by man, boiled as greens, fried like an egg plant or eaten as a salad. Mr. Burbank and his aids have eaten the products of the plant in every style and know that they are good.

For human beings the product of the cactus is said to have more food value than any other vegetable, containing more of the minerals and salts—iron, potassium, manganese, calcium, magnesia, and soda—that are upbuilders of the nerve cells.

The thornless cactus will be ready for the market in the spring of 1909, when there will be half a million of the plants flourishing. Some idea of their present value may be gained from the knowledge that Mr. Burbank sold five leaves for seed to an Australian company for \$5,000 with the proceeds from which he built a new bungalow at Santa Rosa.

The wonderful plant has been developed with great secrecy, but now Mr. Burbank is ready for the world to know all about it and to await expectantly for the proof of the cactus pudding in the eating thereof.

For many years Mr. Burbank has been considered by horticulturists the first of the world's many experiments for the improvement of fruits and vegetables. He is not and does not claim to be a botanist; his work is intensely practical and he resembles Thomas A. Edison in the respect that he applies rather than creates theories.

Born in a little Massachusetts town in 1849, he spent his boyhood on a farm and early began his attempts to change plant life. The first result of his studies and labors was the well-known Burbank potato, a great improvement over potatoes in cultivation at the time it was originated.

With special education, in the academic sense, for his work, he was forced into outdoor life by his delicate health and devoted his whole time to experimenting. In 1875, when he was 26 years old, he realized the advantage of the California climate for his work and removed there. The most famous of his productions is perhaps the stoneless prune.

He also has originated several varieties of plums that are great improvements. Apples, peaches, nuts, berries, and trees, grasses, grains, and flowers all have been the subject of his investigations toward greater use for mankind, and all have been improved or experiments with them are in progress that promise improvement soon.

Mr. Burbank's work was carried on for years at his own expense, but of late he has received \$10,000 a year from the Carnegie fund. He is unmarried, lives quietly on his little place in Santa Rosa, and seldom leaves it except for the delivery of lectures at Leland Stanford University, where he is a special lecturer on evolution, or for some business connected with his work.—Chicago Record-Herald.

True Bravery.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before all the world.—La Rochefoucauld.

After a man gets to be 38 years old he can't form enny nu habits. The best he can do iz to steer his old ones.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

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THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of known composition. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. See that you get what you ask for.



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

If you did not see our last lesson, look it up right now, and keep all these lessons for reference.

Remember that you have the privilege of writing to the editor of this department for any information or special help that you may wish in connection with the lessons; he is anxious to give all the help he can.

Get some of your friends to work with you on these lessons, and report the class to the editor. You will find it will add to the interest of the study to work together in this way.

SHORTHAND ALPHABET.

K um' E an T R Th Ime Per'od The eight sounds above are written up— Ex P L I E in on G M B I U S D J Wh W Ch S Sh K K G W S U H

Each sign has a certain shape, and a certain size in proportion to the other signs—just as longhand letters have;—note that up strokes are wider than similar down strokes; they are naturally so written—in longhand. In reading the Shorthand exercises, note that each dot and hook and each stroke and circle of a different shape or of a different size stands for a different sound—always the same sound; and that only actual sounds are represented;—there are no "silent letters."

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

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

LESSON EXERCISES.

Handwritten shorthand exercises showing various symbols and combinations.

Here is a transcript of about half the above exercises (though not in their regular order). See if you can read all of them:

I see a man in a seat. Can you see the man in the boat? A dog may eat cheese. A cat may catch a rat. Dora may bake a pie in a tin pan. Can you pay the rent? May I eat the pie and cake?

Not To Be Beaten.

"I can write," said little Rosamond, aged 5, to her aunt, when she came in from school one day.

"Why, that is delightful," replied her aunt. "And what can you write?"

"I can write cat and mat and bat," said the child.

The aunt gave her paper and pen. "Write cat here for me," said said, "and let me see."

Rosamond wrote the word fairly, but put the letter C with its back to the A.

"That is very good," said her aunt; "only look, Rosamond, you have made the C in the wrong way."

The child gazed at the word for a moment, and then replied cheerfully: "But the cat was going that way."

The foundation of the winter's success is based on proper housing of the birds.

Don't Give the Trusts Your Hog Profits



Don't sell your hogs for 5 or 6 cents a pound and buy them back in the form of poorly smoked hams and bacon from the Beef Trust for 15 and 20 cents a pound. You can smoke the meat you need and what's over sell to local stores for 3 or 4 times what you now receive from hog buyers. You can make money—save money—have better meat; you don't need fire or smokehouse. All you need is a 75-cent quart bottle of

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Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper. Don't accept secret nostrums as substitutes for these medicines OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.



The Little Ones

BED IN SUMMER.

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle-light.
In summer, quite the other way,
I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet
Still going past me in the street.

And does it not seem hard to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
And I should like so much to play,
To have to go to bed by day?

—Robert L. Stevenson.

What Mabel Did.

RUTH COWGILL.

Mabel was taking care of the little baby while the mother was getting dinner.

"Mama," she said, "I think you are the dearest mama in the world."

"Yes, dear," said her busy mother.

"I love you so mama, that I wish you would sit down and let me put my arms around you."

"But I am very busy now, dear," said her mother.

"But, mama," Mabel said, "how can you know I love you when you are so busy?"

Mama put some cobs in the fire, and poured some boiling water over the potatoes she had just peeled, and then came over to the corner where her little daughter sat with the little baby in her arms. She took the baby and set him on a little low chair that was there, and smiled at Mabel. When she had got her breath after the big hug Mabel gave her, she said:

"I like to have you put your arms around me, dear, and I like you to tell me you love me. But if you never did either one, I should still know that you love me."

"How would you know?" asked Mabel.

"Because you are so good to me, daughter," said her mother. "When you sit patiently and take care of baby you are telling me you love me. And when you wipe the dishes and hunt the eggs, and when you study well at school, and are kind and good to everybody, then I know you love me."

Mabel smiled brightly and took the baby into her own little arms, for the potatoes were boiling over and the stove was red hot, and several things needed attention.

The baby went to sleep and Mabel laid him softly on his little cot, then tip-toed away to open the door for father who was just coming in, all cold and hungry. She flew about and helped put the dinner on the table

and set the chairs to their places at the table. And all the time she was very happy, for she kept thinking to herself that she was showing mother and father how she loved them. They were all very happy together, even though it was cold, and they were tired. How could they help being happy when they all loved one another?

Club Department

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Ladies' Social Society No. 1. (1888).....
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Chaltee Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
Cultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
Literatur Club (1908).....Ford, Ford Co.
Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Iola, Allen Co.
West Side Forestry Club (1908).....
Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 8.
Fortnight Club (1908).....Grant Township, Reno Co.
Progressive Society (1903).....Rosalia, Butler Co.
Pleasant Hour Club (1899).....
Wakarusa Township, Douglas Co.
The Lady Farmers' Institute (1902).....
Marysville, Marshall Co.
Women's Country Club.....Anthony, Harper, Co.
Richardson Embroidery Club (1902).....
Madison, Greenwood Co.
Prensis Reading Club (1908) Cawker City, Mitchell Co.
Cosmos Club.....Russell, Kans.
The Sunflower Club (1906).....Perry, Jefferson Co.
Chalden Club (1904).....Syracuse, Kans.
Jewel Reading Club.....Sterling, Rice Co.
The Mutual Helpers (1906).....Madison, Kans.
West Side Study Club (1906).....Delphos, Ottawa Co.
Domestic Science Club (1908) Berrinton, Shawnee Co.
Mutual Improvement Club (1908).....
Vermillion, Marshall Co.
Clio Club (1897).....Columbus, Kans.
Central Reading Circle.....Nemaha Co.
White Rose Branch (1907).....Syracuse, Kans.
Cedar Branch (1907).....Lookeba, Okla.
Girls' Fancy Work Club.....Princeton, Franklin Co.
Silver Prairie Club (1907).....Wauneta, Kans.
The Ladies' Mutual Improvement Club.....
Crawford Co.

(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kans.)

Current Event Club.

EDITOR CLUB DEPARTMENT:—On Monday afternoon, February 14, 1898, eight ladies met at the home of Miss Margaret Nesbitt, in North Lawrence, for the purpose of organizing a club for mutual improvement. The idea originated with Miss May Robinson, a niece of the late Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, and previous to this time there had not been an organized club on the north side of the Kansas River at Lawrence.

After discussing the matter fully, an organization was effected, and named the Current Event Club, its expressed purpose being mutual improvement, the discussion of current events, the exchange of recipes and patterns, and

a social good time at each meeting. The new club decided to meet once in two weeks beginning the first Wednesday in October of each year, and continuing until the middle of May, with occasional social meetings during the summer.

The following officers were elected and served during the first year of the club's existence: President, Miss May Robinson; vice-president, Mrs. Jennie K. Watt; secretary, Mrs. Minnie Miller; treasurer, Mrs. Helen Houston.

Of the charter members, three, Miss May Robinson, Miss Margaret Nesbitt, and Mrs. Mina R. Dillon, have passed away. Two, Mrs. Minnie Miller and Mrs. Valentine, have moved away and withdrawn from the club. While three members, Mrs. Jennie K. Watt, Mrs. Helen Houston, and Mrs. Maria Nesbitt, are still active workers in the club.

The membership at first was limited to fifteen members. Later this was increased to twenty-five. After a year or two, some literary features crept in. These gradually increased until a regular literary program was prepared at each meeting. At first, some industrious member wrote with a pen, a program of each meeting for the year for each member. Later, since 1892, in fact, the programs have been printed.

It was decided to hold a banquet each year on the anniversary of the founding of the club at the homes of the members in order, beginning with the charter members. This has been done, and the banquet on the 14th of February of each year, is a time honored institution, and one which no member will miss, if it is at all possible to be present.

The present year, our club numbers twenty-two active members. The meetings are all well attended, and much interest is manifested in the work. We frequently have visitors, and they are always invited to add their mite in the way of helpful suggestions. Occasionally a meeting is given to a lecture or a special talk by outside talent.

While this club has never professed to number among its members what is usually called the wealthy and educated portion of Lawrence society, we have at various times had ladies of marked ability and advanced education as members, and our whole membership is noted for truly good feeling toward each other, and a desire for useful and helpful work.

We have always had one honorary member, Margaret Nesbitt, the invalid daughter of Mrs. Maria Nesbitt. She is with us occasionally as her health permits, and thoroughly enjoys these few outings which come into her life.

Our club is an example of what may be accomplished in a few years in the more obscure portion of the city, and in what for the past six years, has been known as the flooded district. Great oaks from little acorns grow, and much good is accomplished by a small start in the right direction. What the future will bring we know not, but judging by the past, it will be something in the line of progress.

MINA P. DIAS,

Secretary of Current Event Club.
Lawrence, Kans

With this most interesting report comes a neat year-book, giving officers, committees, and fortnightly programs. The programs are good. They have one very essential quality, simplicity. Instead of trying to crowd into one afternoon a heavy program of papers and discussions, this club contents itself with first, a resume of current events, then a reading or an interesting talk, and finally a paper on some popular subject. For instance, there are three programs, the first three of the year 1909: Current events, domestic science, women of Royal family.

Current events, reading, comet superstitions.

Current events, city or farm life, Oriental women.

We are very glad to welcome this club to our columns, and to put its name upon our roll. We hope that we may hear from them again, and that we may be helpful to them as they will be to us.

Those Big Ships.

"I've been in this country longer than you have," exclaimed the first naturalized citizen.

"Why, we came over in the same boat."

"What if we did? You were in the east end of it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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Continued from last week.

The sound of a voice crying "Cora" here rose from the hallway and that young woman, with a languid deliberation of movement, as of one who obeys a vulgar summons at her own elegant leisure, rose and departed, apologizing for having to go so soon. A few minutes later, the hour of supper being at hand, Rose followed her.

She was descending the stairs when a commotion from below, a sound of voices loud, argumentative, rising and falling in exciting chorus, hurried her steps. The lower hall, lit with lamps and the glow of its stove, heated to a translucent red, was full of men. A current of cold could be felt in the hot atmosphere and fresh snow was melting on the floor. Standing by the stove was a man who had evidently just entered. Ridges of white lay caught in the folds of his garments; a silver hoar was on his beard. He held his hands out to the heat and as Rose reached the foot of the stairs she heard him say:

"Well, I tell you that any man that started to walk up here from Rocky Bar this afternoon must have been plumb crazy. Why, John L. Sullivan couldn't do it in such a storm."

To which the well-bred voice of Willoughby answered:

"But according to the message he started at two and the snow was hardly falling then. He must have got a good way, past the Silver Crescent even, when the storm caught him."

A hubbub of voices broke out here, and, seeing her father on the edge of the crowd, Rose went to him and plucked his sleeve, murmuring:

"What's happened? What's going on?" He took his cigar out of his mouth and turned toward her, speaking low and keeping his eyes on the men by the stove.

"The telegraph operator's just had a message sent from Rocky Bar that a man started from there this afternoon to walk up here. They don't think he could make it and are afraid he's lost somewhere. Perley and some of the boys are going out to look for him."

"What a dreadful thing! In such a storm! Do you think they'll ever find him?"

He shrugged, and replaced his cigar in his mouth.

"Oh, I guess so. If he was strong enough to get on near here they ought to. But it's just what the operator says. The fellow must have been plumb crazy to attempt such a thing. Looks as if he was a stranger in the country."

"It's a sort of quiet, respectable way of committing suicide," said the voice of the actor behind them.

Rose looked over her shoulder and saw his thin, large-featured face, no longer nipped and reddened with cold, but wreathed in an obsequious and friendly smile which furrowed it with deep lines. Her father answered him and she turned away, being more interested in the preparations for the search party. As she watched these she could hear the desultory conversation behind her, the actor's comments delivered with an unctuous, elaborate politeness which contrasted with her father's gruff brevity, made her smile furtively to herself.

A jingle of sleighbells from without threw the party into the sudden bustle of departure. Men shrugged themselves into their coats and tied comforters over their ears. Perley emerged from the bar, shrouded in outer wrappings, and crowding a whiskey flask into his pocket. The hall door was thrown open, and through the powdery thickness of the atmosphere the sleigh with its restive horses could be seen drawn up at the porch steps. Those left behind pressed into the doorway to speed the departure. Shouted instructions, last suggestions as to the best methods for conducting the search filled the air, drowning the despairing whines that Willoughby's dogs, shut in the bar, sent after their master. With a broken jingle of bells the sleigh started and in a moment was swallowed up in the blackness of the storm.

Supper was an animated meal that evening. The suddenly tragic interest that had developed drew the little group of guests together with the strands of a common sympathy. The judge and the actor moved their seats to the Cannons' table. Cora was sent to recruit the doctor—a young man fresh from his graduation in San Francisco who took his meals at the bachelor's table—to join them and all the weight of medical opinion to their surmises as to the traveler's chances of survival. These, the doctor thought, depended as much upon the man's age and physical condition, as upon the search party's success in finding him. And then they speculated as to the man himself, drawing inferences from the one thing they knew of him, building up his character from this single fact, deducing from it what manner of man he should be, and why he should have done so strangely foolhardy a thing.

After supper they retired to the parlor, piled the fire high and sat grouped before it, the smoke of cigars and cigarettes lying about their heads in white layers. It was natural that the conversation should turn on stories of the great storms of the past. Rose had heard many such before, but to-night, with the wind rocking the old hotel and the thought of the lost man heavy at her heart, she listened, held in a cold clutch of fascinated attention, to tales of the emigrants caught in the passes of the Sierra, of pioneer mining-camps relieved by mule trains which broke through the snow blockade as the miners lay dying in their huts, of men risking their lives to carry succor to comrades lost in their passage from camp to camp on just such a night as this. Now and then one of Willoughby's dogs, long and thin, came to the door and put in an inquiring head, the ears pricked, the eyes full of hopeful inquiry, a feathered tail wagging in deprecating friendliness. But its master was not there and it turned away, disappearing to run up the hall, sniffing under closed doors and whimpering in uneasy loneliness.

Rose sat crouched over the fire, and as the fund of stories became exhausted and silence gradually settled on the group, her thoughts turned again to the traveler. She had been shocked at first, as the others were, by the thought of a fellow creature lost in the storm; but as the evening advanced, and the talk threw round his vague, undefined figure the ingredients of an identity and a character, she began to see him less as a nebulous, menaced shape than as a known individuality. He seemed to be advancing out of the swirling blackness of the night into extending circles of the acquainted and the intimate. He was drawing near, drawing out of the limbo of darkness and mystery, into the light of their

friendly fire, the grasp of their welcoming hands. He took shape in her imagination; she began to see his outline forming and taking color. With every tick of the clock she felt more keenly that he was some one who needed her help, and whom she must rescue. By ten she was in a ferment of unquenchable expectancy. The lost traveler was to her a man who had once been her friend, now threatened by death.

The clock had passed ten, and the periods of silence that at intervals had fallen on the watchers grew longer and more frequent, and finally merged into a stillness where all sat motionless, listening to the storm. The dark and now filled the night with wildness and tumult. The wind made human sounds about the angles of the house, which rocked and creaked to its buffets. The gale was fitful. It died away almost to silence, seeming to recuperate its forces for a new attack, and then came back full of fresh energies. It struck blows on the doors and windows, like those of a fist demanding entrance. Billowing rushes of sound circled round the building, and then a rustling passage of sleet swept across the curtained pane.

It was nearly eleven, and for fifteen minutes no one had spoken a word. Two of the dogs had come in and lain down on the hearth-rug, their noses on their paws, their eyes fixed brightly and ponderingly on the fire. In the midst of the motionless semicircle one of them suddenly raised its head, its ears pricked. With its muzzle elevated, its eyes full of awakened intelligence, it gave a low, uneasy whimper. Almost simultaneously Rose started and drew herself up, exclaiming, "Listen!" The sound of sleigh bells, faint as a noise in a dream, came through the night.

In a moment the lower floor was shaken with movement and noise. The bar emptied itself on to the porch and the hall doors were thrown wide. The sleigh had been close to the hotel before its bells were heard, and almost immediately its shape emerged from the swirling whiteness and drew up at the steps. Rose, standing back in the parlor doorway, heard a clamor of voices, a rising surge of sound from which no intelligible sentence detached itself, and a thumping and stamping of feet as the seachers staggered in with the lost traveler. The crowd separated before them and they entered slowly, four men carrying a fifth, their bodies incrustated with snow, the man they bore an unseen shape covered with whitened rugs from which an arm hung, a limp hand touching the floor. Questions and answers, now clear and sharp, followed them, like notes upon the text of the inert form:

"Where'd you get him?"

"About five miles below on the main road. One of the horses almost stepped on him. He was right in the path, but he was all sprinkled over with snow."

"He's not dead, is he?"

"Pretty near, I guess. We've pumped whiskey into him, but he ain't shown a sign of life."

"Who is he?"

"Search me. I ain't seen him good myself yet. Just as we got him the lantern went out."

There was a sofa in the hall and they laid their burden there, the crowd edging in on them, horrified, interested, hungrily peering. Rose could see their bent, expressive backs and the craning napes of their necks. Then a sharp order from the doctor drove them back, sheepish, tramping on one another's toes, bunched against the wall and still avidly staring. As their ranks broke, the young girl had a sudden, vivid glimpse of the man, his head and part of his chest uncovered. Her heart gave a leap of pity and she made a movement toward the doorway, then stopped. The lost traveler, that an hour before had almost assumed the features of a friend, was a complete stranger that she had never seen before.

He looked like a dead man. His face, the chin up, the lips parted under the fringe of a brown mustache, was marble white and showed a gray shadow in the cheek. The hair on his forehead, thawed by the heat, was lying in damp half-curling semicircles, dark against the skin. There was a ring on the hand that still hung limp on the floor. The doctor, muttering to himself, pulled open the shirt and was feeling the heart, when Perley, who had flown into the bar for more whiskey, emerged, a glass in his hand. As his eye fell upon the man, he stopped, stared, and then exclaimed in loud-voiced amazement:

"My God—why, it's Dominick Ryan! Look here, Governor"—to Cannon who was standing by his daughter in the parlor doorway, "come and see for yourself. If this ain't young Ryan I'm a Dutchman!"

Cannon pushed between the intervening men and bent over the prostrate figure.

"That's who it is," said Dominick Ryan, all right. Well, by ginger!" and he turned and looked at the amazed innkeeper, "that's the queerest thing I ever saw. What's brought him up here?"

Perley, his glass snatched from him by the doctor who seemed entirely indifferent to their recognition of his patient, shrugged helplessly.

"Blest if I know," he said, staring aimlessly about him. "He was here last summer fishing. But there ain't no fishing now. God, ain't it a good thing that operator at Rocky Bar had the sense to telegraph up!"

CHAPTER V.

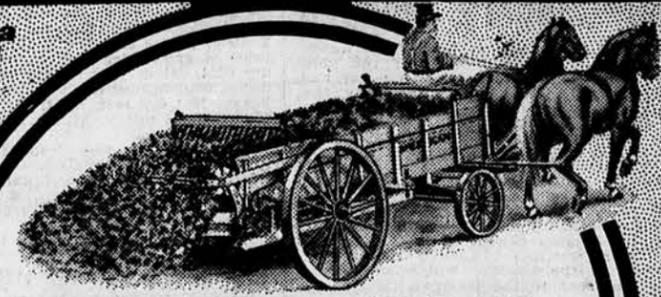
Nurse and Patient.

When Dominick returned to consciousness he lay for a space looking directly in front of him, then moved his head and let his eyes sweep the walls. They were alien walls of white plaster, naked of all adornment. The light from a shaded lamp lay across one of them in a soft yet clear wash of yellow, so clear that he could see that the plaster was coarse.

There were few pieces of furniture in the room, and all new to him. A bureau of the old-fashioned marble-topped kind stood against the wall opposite. The lamp that cast the yellow light was on this bureau; its globe, a translucent gold reflection revealed in liquid clearness in the mirror just behind it. It was not his own room nor Berny's. He turned his head farther on the pillow very slowly, for he seemed sunk in an abyss of suffering and feebleness. On the table by the bed's head was another lamp, a folded newspaper shutting its light from his face, and here his eyes stopped.

A woman was sitting by the foot of the bed, her head bent as if reading. He stared at her with even more intentness than he had at the room. The glow of the lamp on the bureau was behind her—he saw her against it without color or detail, like a shadowy thrown on a sheet. Her outlines were sharply defined against the illumined

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plaster—the arch of her head, which was broken by the coils of hair on top, her rather short neck, with some sort of collar binding it, the curve of her shoulders, rounded and broad, not the shoulders of a thin woman. He did not think she was his wife, but she might be, and he moved and said suddenly in a husky voice:

"What time is it?"

"The woman started, laid her book down, and rose. She came forward and stood beside him, looking down, the filaments of hair round her head blurring the sharpness of its outline. He stared up at her, haggard and intent, and saw it was not his wife. It was a strange woman with a pleasant, smiling face. He felt immensely relieved and said with a hoarse carefulness of utterance, "What time did you say it is?"

"A few minutes past five," she answered. "You've been asleep."

"Have I?" he said, gazing immovably at her.

"Thursday," she replied. "You came here last night from Rocky Bar. Perhaps you don't remember."

"Rocky Bar!" he repeated vaguely, groping through a haze of memory. "Was it only yesterday? Was it only yesterday I left San Francisco?"

"I don't know when you left San Francisco—the newspaper shade cracked and bent a little, letting a band of light fall across the pillow. She leaned down, arranging it with careful hands, looking from the light to him to see if it were correctly adjusted.

"Whenever you left San Francisco," she said, "you got here last night. They brought you here, Perley and some other men in the sleigh. They found you in the road. You were half-frozen."

He looked at her moving hands, then when they had satisfactorily arranged the shade and dropped to her side, he looked at her face. Her eyes were soft and friendly and had a gentle, kind expression. He eyed her to look at them. The only woman's eyes he had looked into lately had been full of wrathful lightning. There seemed no need to be polite or do the things that people did when they were well and sitting talking in chairs, so he did not speak for what seemed to him a long time. Then he said,

"What is this place?"

"Antelope," said the woman. "Perley's Hotel at Antelope."

"Oh, yes," he answered with an air of weary recollection, "I was going to walk there from Rocky Bar, but the snow came too hard, and the wind—you could hardly stand against it! It was a terrible pull. Perley's Hotel at Antelope. Of course, I know all about it. I was here last summer for two weeks' fishing."

She stretched out her hand for a glass, across the top of which a book rested. He followed the movement with a mute fixity.

"This is your medicine," she said, taking the book off the glass, "you were to take it at five but I didn't like to wake you."

She dipped a spoon into the glass and held it out to him. But the young man felt too ill to bother with medicine and, as the spoon touched his lips, he gave his head a jerk and the liquid was spilt on the counterpane. She looked at it for a rueful moment, then said, as if gathering determination,

"But you must take it. I think perhaps I gave it wrong. I ought to have lifted you up. It's easier that way," and before he could answer she slipped her arm under his head and raised it, with the other hand setting the rim of the glass against his lips. He swallowed a mouthful and felt her arm sliding from behind his head. He had a hazy consciousness that a perfume came from her dress, and for the first time he wondered who she was. Wondering thus, his eyes again followed her hand putting back the glass, and watched it, white in the gush of lamplight, carefully replacing the book. Then she turned toward him with the same slight soft smile.

"Who are you?" he said, keeping his hollowed eyes hard on her.

"I'm Rose Cannon," she answered. "Rose Cannon from San Francisco."

"Oh, yes," with a movement of comprehension, the name striking a chord of memory. "Rose Cannon from San Francisco, daughter of Bill Cannon. Of course I know."

He was silent again, overwhelmed by indifference and lassitude. She made a step backward from the bedside. Her dress rustled and the same faint perfume he had noticed came delicately to him. He turned his head away from her and said dryly and without interest,

"I thought it was some one else."

The words seemed to arrest her. She came back and stood beside him. Looking up he could see her head against the light that ran up from the shaded lamps along the ceiling. She bent down and said, speaking slowly and clearly as though to a child, "The storm has broken the wires but as soon as they are up, papa will send your mother word, so you needn't worry about that. But we don't either of us know your wife's address. If you could tell us—"

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She stopped. He had begun to frown and then shut his eyes with an expression of weariness.

"That doesn't matter," he said. "Don't bother about it. Let her alone." Again there was one of those pauses which seemed to him so long. He gave a sigh and moved restlessly, and she said:

"Are your feet very painful?"

"Yes, pretty bad," he answered. "What's the matter with them?"

"They were frost-bitten, one party frozen."

"Oh—" he did not seem profoundly interested. It was as if they were some one else's feet, only they hurt violently enough to obtrude themselves upon his attention. "Thank you very much," he added. "I'll be all right tomorrow."

He felt very tired and heard, as in a dream, the rustle of her dress as she moved again. She said something about "supper" and "Mrs. Perley coming," and the dark, enveloping sense of stupor from which he had come to life closed on him again.

Some time later on he emerged from it and saw another woman, stout and matronly, with sleekly-parted hair, and an apron girt about her. He asked her, too, who she was, for the fear that he might wake and find his wife by his bedside mingled with the pain of his feet, to torment him and break the vast, dead restfulness of the torpor in which he lay.

It broke into gleams of interest and returning consciousness during the next two days. He experienced an acuter sense of illness and pain, the burning anguish of his feet and fevered misery of his body, bitten through with cold, brought him back to a realization of his own identity. He heard the doctor murmuring in the corner of "threatened pneumonia" and understood that he was the object threatened. He began to know and separate the strange faces that seemed continually to be bending over him, asking him how he felt. There was the doctor, Perley, Bill Cannon, and the old judge and three different women, whom he had some difficulty in keeping from merging into one composite being who was sometimes "Miss Cannon," and sometimes "Mrs. Perley," and then again "Cora."

To be continued.

Dress Hints.

I want to make a number of plain school dresses for my girls, ages 5 to 12. The calicoes I buy all fade and have such very large designs. Is there any other sort? If so, where can I get them?

MRS. MERIDETH.

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The Fur Market.

Persons who trap minks, skunks, and muskrats will be glad to know that the market for these pelts as reported by Funsten Bros. & Co., St. Louis, is still higher than a week ago. Quality is improving and the demand is stronger. The future of mink, however, will be largely determined between now and the first of the year. Trappers and collectors are advised to market their mink before that time, to be on the safe side. Red foxes, silver foxes, lynx, civet, and otter are keeping up to the very high prices that have been prevailing during the past week. Opossum and coon are also selling better, and the same can be said of beaver and marten.

The whole tone of the market is very strong and values are on a very high basis, all things considered. Receipts are increasing but demand is fully up to the supply.

Hide and Fur Market.

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

HIDES.
Green salt cured, short hair, No. 1, 10¢; No. 2, 9¢; green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, 8½¢ flat; green salt cured, bulls and stags, No. 1, 8¢; No. 2, 7¢; green salt cured, glue, No. 1, 5¢; green salt cured, side brands, under 40 pounds, No. 1, 6¢; green salt cured, deacons, No. 1, 50¢; No. 2, 25¢; slunks, No. 1, 20¢; No. 2, 15¢; green uncured hides, 10¢

less than same grade, cured. Green half cured, ¼¢ less than cured. Green salt sheep pelts, No. 1, 26¢; No. 1, horse, No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$1.50; ponies and No. 3, 75¢; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers' heavy, 13¢; price of green; dry flint, heavy, 12¢; dry flint, light under 16 pounds, 10¢; dry flint, culls, 8¢; dry salt, heavy, 10¢; dry salt, light, 8¢; dry sheep pelts, 7¢; No. 1 tallow, 5¢; No. 2 tallow, 4¢; beeswax, No. 1, 25¢.

Prices, Wichita and Grand Island ¼¢ less.

FURS.
Mink—Prime, large and dark, \$4.75; No. 1 large, \$3.25; No. 1 medium, \$2.25; No. 1 small, \$1.50; No. 2 medium and small, \$1.00; No. 3, 50¢; No. 4, 25¢.

Raccoon—Black and extra dark, \$1.50; No. 1 large, \$1.00; No. 1 medium, 60¢; No. 1 small, 30¢; No. 2 large, 40¢; No. 2 medium and small, 25¢; No. 3, 15¢; No. 4, 10¢.

Muskrat—No. 1 large, 25¢; No. 1 medium, 15¢; No. 1 small, 10¢; kits, 5¢.

Fox—No. 1 large, grey, 75¢; red, \$2.50; No. 1 medium, grey, 50¢; red, \$1.25; No. 1 small, grey, 25¢; red, 15¢; No. 2 large, grey, 25¢; red, \$1.00; No. 2, 25¢.

Otter—According to size and color, \$1.00-\$1.50.
Wildcat—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 50¢; No. 3, 25¢.
Housecat—No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, 10¢; No. 3, 5¢.

Civet Cat—No. 1 large, 40¢; No. 2 medium, 30¢; No. 1 small, 15¢; No. 2 large, 20¢; No. 2 medium and small, 10¢; No. 3, 5¢.
Opossum—No. 1 large, 25¢; No. 1 medium, 12¢; No. 1 small, 5¢; No. 2, 2¢; (trash, no value.)

Badger—No. 1 large, 85¢; No. 1 medium, 55¢; No. 1 small, 25¢; No. 2 large, 10¢.
Skunk—Black prime, 90¢; No. 1, 80¢; No. 2, 70¢; narrow, 50¢; No. 3, 40¢; broad, 10¢.

Lynx—Owing to size, \$3.00-\$3.50.
Beaver—Owing to size, fur, etc., \$1.00-\$1.50.
Bear—Fine and full fur, \$4.00-\$4.50.
Wolf—Timber, \$1.00-\$1.20; prairie, 25¢-\$1.00.
Quotations are for Kansas and similar furs.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Kansas City, Dec. 8.—Receipts of wheat in Kansas City yesterday were 125 cars; Saturday's inspection were 75 cars. Shipments, 41 cars; a year ago, 73 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1¢ lower and sales were made slowly. Some of the offerings were unsold. The sales were: Hard Wheat—No. 2, 5 cars \$1.05, 2 cars \$1.04, 4 cars \$1.04, 1 car \$1.03, 1 car \$1.03, nominally \$1.02 to \$1.05; No. 3, 1 car \$1.04, 5 cars \$1.03, 4 cars \$1.02, 1 car \$1.01, 3 cars \$1.01, 1 car \$1.00, 5 cars \$1.00, 3 cars \$0.99, nominally 99¢ to \$1.04; No. 4, 3 cars \$1.00, 2 cars 99¢, 4 cars 97½¢, 7 cars 97¢, 1 car 96½¢, 1 car 96¢, nominally 95¢ to \$1.01; rejected, 1 car 93½¢.

Soft Wheat—No. 2 red, 1 car \$1.08, 1 car \$1.07½, 1 car \$1.07; No. 3 red, 2 cars \$1.05, nominally \$1.03 to \$1.06; No. 4 red, nominally 96¢ to \$1.02.

Durum Wheat—No. 2, nominally 91¢ to 92¢; No. 4, 1 car 90¢.

Mixed Wheat—Rejected, 1 car 97¢.
Receipts of corn were 18 cars. Saturday's inspections were 7 cars. Shipments, 8 cars; a year ago, 73 cars. Prices were unchanged to ¼¢ higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, nominally 60½¢ to 61¢; No. 3 white, nominally 60¢ to 60½¢; No. 4 white, 1 car 60¢; No. 2 mixed, 5 cars 60¢; 4 cars 59½¢; No. 3 mixed, 12 cars 59½¢; No. 2 yellow, 1 car 60½¢; No. 3 yellow, 4 cars 60¢.

Receipts of oats were 18 cars. Saturday's inspections were 9 cars. Shipments, 19 cars; a year ago, 4 cars. Prices were unchanged. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 48½¢, nominally 48¢ to 50½¢; No. 3 white, 3 cars 49½¢, 1 car 48½¢, 1 car 48½¢, nominally 47¢ to 49½¢; No. 2 mixed, nominally 47½¢ to 49¢; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 48¢, nominally 47¢ to 48¢.

Barley was quoted at 55¢ to 60¢; rye, 74¢ to 77¢; kafir-corn, 95¢ to \$1.03 per cwt.; bran, 93½¢ to 94½¢ per cwt.; shorts, \$1.05 to \$1.15 per cwt.; corn chop, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per cwt.; millet seed, \$1.40 to \$1.60 per cwt.; clover seed, \$4.00 to \$9.00 per cwt.; timothy seed, \$2.00 to \$3.50 per cwt.

The range of prices for grain in Kansas City for future delivery and the close Monday, together with the close Saturday, were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Monday.	Closed
Dec.	100-99%	100%	98%	98%	100%
May	103%	103%-7/8	102%	102%-1/4	103%-7/8
July	97%	97%	95%	95%	97%

	Open.	High.	Low.	Monday.	Closed
Dec.	58	58%-1/4	57%	57%	58%
May	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%
July	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., December 7, 1908.
Cattle receipts last week footed up the liberal total of 52,000 head, the last days of the week turning out good runs, and the market closed with about all the gain of Monday wiped out. Best stockers and feeders were an exception, and held about steady. The supply to-day is fairly good, at 15,000 head, market steady to 15¢ lower. The main adverse feature to-day is an excessive supply at Chicago. In spite of the fact that last week was more or less disappointing to sellers, and this week is getting a bad start, the feeling is bullish, in consideration of the near end of the range cattle season, and the prospect of better demand for fresh meats incident to colder weather. Top steers to-day brought \$7.35, but comparatively few cattle brought above \$6.50, bulk of short fed steers \$5.25-\$6.50, cows \$5.00-\$4.75, heifers \$3.50-\$5.75, bulls \$2.40-\$4. veals \$2.50 above a week ago, at \$6.50 for tops. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country continue liberal, and the market holds up at about the high point of the fall. Purchases here by country buyers during November were 75,000 head, as compared with 55,000 head same month last year. November was the first month this fall to show an increase over corresponding month a year ago, indicating the popular feeling with regard to winter markets for fat cattle. Stockers range from \$3@4.40, feeders \$4@4.90.

Another surprising run of hogs arrived at the markets to-day, and prices broke 15¢-20¢. Run last week was 105,000 head here, one of the big weeks at this market, and prices held up fairly well considering the run, decline for the week only 15¢-20¢. It left the situation bad, however, and unable to stand the strain of the run of 19,000 head here to-day, extra heavy elsewhere, top to-day \$5.75, bulk \$5@5.55. Packers are good buyers, and hold overs are never large enough to affect the following day's market.

Sheep and lambs closed last week 15¢-25¢ higher for the week, notwithstanding that the run was 37,000 head, considerably above recent weeks. Run to-day is 8,000 head, market a shade lower, top lambs to-day \$6.50, yearlings worth \$4.75-\$6.25, wethers \$4.25-\$4.75, ewes \$3.90-\$4.30. Considerable feeding stock is still coming, lambs \$5@5.25, wethers and yearlings \$4@4.40, breeding ewes around \$4. J. A. RICKART.

For a felon make a mush of meal and very strong vinegar, with a few catnip leaves in it if you have them, and apply several times as a poultice.



They are SURE FIRE - SHOOT STRAIGHT and HIT HARD

.22 S

Try the penetration of U. M. C. .22 cartridges in pine. Their power is surprising. They are preferred by many small game hunters, because of this penetrating power. No disappointing, miss-fires or "variables." Loaded with either black or smokeless powder. They fit any rifle.

Write for Free Targets.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
Agency, 313 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HIDES AND FURS

BOYS: We want to help you to make a little CHRISTMAS MONEY. Write us at either of the following places: TOPEKA, KANS.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Wichita, Kans.; Grand Island, Neb. Ship us your HIDES AND FURS. We guarantee prices as quoted in this paper. Until Christmas we will pay expressage on FURS where it does not exceed 10 per cent of value. Catch the wild animals, skin the dead cattle and horses. Shipping tags free. Don't wait. DO IT NOW. Enclose this ad.



JAMES C. SMITH & CO.

FURS

Trappers and fur collectors, I want your furs; will give as much as any market besides giving you rules for the grading of your mink, coon and skunk skins. Write at once for price list, tags, etc. DON'T DELAY.

FRED WHITE

BELOIT, KANS.

(First published in The Kansas Farmer, December 3, 1908.)

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned commissioners hereunto duly appointed by the Honorable A. W. Dana, Judge of the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, will on the 8th day of January, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. proceed according to law for the Topeka-Southwestern Railway Company along its route as now located from a point on said line to-wit: 25 feet North of intersection of the center line of Bolles Avenue and the North line of 21st Street thence following the line as now located to the East Line of Kansas Avenue, thence from Engineer Station 83+55.6 Easterly to Missouri Pacific right-of-way, thence Southerly to Engineer Station 78+53, all in the City of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Also we the said commissioners will at 1:30 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of January, 1909, proceed according to law for said The Topeka-Southwestern Railway Company along its route as now located from a point on said line, to-wit: 947.7 feet East of and 440 feet South of the Northwest corner of Southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) Section eighteen (Sec. 18) Township twelve (T. 12) South Range Fifteen East (R. 15 E.) being Engineer Station 393+25.5, thence through said Section 18 and Section 13, Township 12, S. R. 14 East to Engineer Station 409+59. Westerly in Shawnee County, Kansas.

To lay off all lands necessary for the route for said railroad and all such land as may be deemed necessary for side tracks, depots, work shops, water stations, material for construction, except lumber, the right-of-way over adjacent lands sufficient to enable said Company to construct and repair its road and stations and a right to conduct water by aqueducts and the right of making proper drains and appraise the value of that portion of any quarter section or other lot of land so taken and assess the damages thereto, which said lands desired by said Railway Company are profiles of said Company's line of railroad in said County, filed in the office of the County Clerk of said County. We will commence to lay off said route as aforesaid on the line of said Company's railroad as located at said point on its line, to-wit: 25 feet North of intersection of the center line of Bolles Avenue and the North line of 21st Street, on said 8th day of January, 1909, at 10:30 a. m. of said day, and will commence to lay off said route as aforesaid on the line of said Company's railroad as located at said other point on its line, to-wit: 947.7 feet East of and 440 feet South of the Northwest corner of Southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) Section eighteen (Sec. 18) Township twelve (T. 12) South Range Fifteen East (R. 15 E.) being Engineer Station 393+25.5, on said 14th day of January, 1909, at 1:30 p. m. of said day. And will adjourn from time to time until our labors in this behalf are completed. Dated the 27th day of November, A. D. 1908.

F. C. BOWEN,
C. E. JEWELL,
A. T. LUCAS.

WE BUY HIDES AND FURS

If you want a square deal and quick returns on your shipments send your hides and furs to us. It doesn't matter whether you have one hide or a carload. We have the largest hide and fur house in the Southwest, and we pay the TOP PRICES. Established 1853. Write for classified price list, and free shipping tags. Special prices on large lots or carloads. Special proposition to fur shippers. **BIGGS & KOCH** 1529 St. Louis Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

TOP PRICES

Furs Wanted

It will be to your interest to have my price list and shipping tags. I do not issue a sliding scale of prices. One price on each grade and don't forget, I pay that price.

BARNARD'S FUR HOUSE
IOLA, KANS.

TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH

And pay highest prices for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat, and all other Furs, Hides and Ginseng. Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged. **ROGERS FUR COMPANY** 109 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

HIDES TANNED

FOR COATS AND ROBES.

Send us your horse and cattle hides; we will tan them and make them up into coats and robes at a great saving to you. Write us for our attractive booklet, telling how to care for hides, prices for doing the work; also shipping tags sent free.

Address—
Cownte Tanning Company, Des Moines, Ia.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

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



Farmers Exchange Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—Local agents to take orders for a complete line of high grade western grown nursery stock. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kans.

Cattle.

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

EVERGREEN FARM HOME—MILKING Shorthorn cattle bred hornless. Berkshire hogs, Oxford sheep, Bourbon Red turkeys. J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

FOR SALE—Six high grade Red Polled bull calves, age eight months. Address, J. W. Kraft, Salina, Kans.

FALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—2 bulls, one 15 months, one 12 months old, and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All finely bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three choice Holstein-Friesian bulls of different ages. Walter Pleasant, Ottawa, Kans.

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

WA SHORTHORN BARGAIN—Pride of Wayne 23381 and 6 spring bull calves of his get for sale. All from Scotch topped dams. Pride of Wayne is a splendid individual weighing 1900. Would exchange him. H. H. Hedderman, 710 Polk Street, Topeka, Kans.

WESTERS FOR SALE—65 Shorthorns, 1100 lbs.; 47 Herefords, 1180 lbs.; 72 Angus, 1040 lbs. All selected high grade natives, low down, blocky and extra fleshy. Jos. L. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Swine

56 PURE-BRED DUROC sows, shoats and pigs not registered, at public sale Wednesday, November 25, 1908. G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Very fine boar pig sired by Frank Winn's Meddler 2d, is now ready for service. Cannot use him in my herd; if you want a fashionably bred one at a bargain price, write at once. J. W. Ferguson, Route 1, Topeka, Kans.

Horses and Mules.

BELGIAN, PERCHERON, SHIRE stallions—I am selling imported horses from \$800 to \$1000; home-bred \$800 to \$650. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

SHIRES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS—Best imported horses \$1000 each; home-bred \$350 to \$750. Also Percheron mares. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia

FOR SALE—One black pedigree standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. Address Sam Brockman, Marysville, Kans.

SHEPHERD PONIES for sale. Write for price list. C. R. Clemens, Waldo, Kans.

Seeds and Plants.

CATALPA seed for sale. True hardy Speciosa. Recommended by Kansas Agricultural College. 75c per lb. postpaid. S. Smerchek, Irving, Kans.

WANTED—Alfalfa, red clover, timothy, English blue grass, millet, cane, sweet corn and other seeds. If anything to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

Wild Birds.

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

Miscellaneous.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO., TOPEKA, KAN., pay the highest market price for hides, wool and tallow.

ARE YOUR HOGS WORMY?—If you don't know it will cost you a post card to find out. On request we send free, all charges prepaid, enough WLM Worm Destroyer for 5 hogs. If they don't show worms you won't need any more of it. 10 lbs. enough for 100 hogs, \$2.50. W. L. Morris & Co., 1516 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for bigger car, black Auto, good as new, cash or easy terms. Box 247, Fairview, Kans.

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

EXTRA FINE COLLIE PUPS, \$5.00 EACH. Jno. W. Tredway, Kinkaid, Kan.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED OR NO COSTS—Safe, sure, permanent. NI KO Company Cure, Wichita, Kans.

MEND YOUR OWN PAILS AND KETTLES with Magic Solder, over candle, lamp or fire. No acid required. Money refunded if not satisfied. Send 25c to Magic Solder Co., Seneca, Kans.

RATS! RATS! Terrible pests. Rid yourself of them. We will show you how. They will disappear completely; no trickery, no traps, no poison. Our EXTERMINATOR drives them away "for good." Success assured. Send \$1 for the exterminator, and have peace. Rodent Exterminator Co., Room 9, 1410 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

DAIRYMEN AND FEEDERS—I can make prompt shipment of cottonseed-meal, oil-meal and other feed. Cottonseed-meal contains the highest per cent of protein of any feed on the market. J. C. Shimer, Topeka, Kans. Long distance phones 471.

THE ANDERSON-ARMSTRONG CO., Topeka, Kans., has northern grown Ohio seed potatoes in quantities to suit. Also storage for same. See them before you buy.

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

Bargains in Farms, Ranches, City Property

BARGAIN—80 acres good land in alfalfa. Good, full water-right, south line is city limit, 100 yards to city cement walks, 300 yards to city school, 1/4 mile to beet sugar factory, population 3,000, climate healthful. We have U. S. Naval Sanitarium. Price \$6,000. For terms and further particulars write owner, W. P. Morley, Las Animas, Arkansas Valley, Colo.

256 ACRES—50 in pasture, balance in high state of cultivation, 30 acres alfalfa, good 8-room residence with two porches and cellar, well at kitchen door, 2 barns nearly new and newly painted, horse barn 32x40, holds 12 head of horses, haymow and corn crib, cattle barn 60x90, equipped for cattle feeding with self-feeder, good granary, all fenced and cross fenced, watered by river, good wells, windmill and tanks, good young orchard, lots of small fruit, 2 1/2 miles good railway town with two roads, on R. F. D. and telephone line, weigh scales in yard. This is a fine river bottom farm and with the exception of about 16 acres, does not overflow at any time. This farm is rented for \$265 cash and one-half of the corn and one-third of the wheat delivered in town. The lease will expire March 1, 1909, when possession can be had if desired. This farm is one of the best money makers in Sedgwick County or any other and is a bargain at \$85 per acre. The Nelson Real Estate & Inv. Co., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

TRADE—Improved farm, level prairie, all cultivation, very best timothy country, Barton County, Mo., one of the best counties. Want unimproved cultivated wheat land. Manhattan Realty Co., Manhattan, Kans.

FOR SALE—Cobbs farm of 187 1/2 acres, 7 acres alfalfa, 40 acres pasture, 20 acres prairie hay; orchards; balance cultivated. Good barn, 4 room house, outbuildings. Mrs. Peart, 1276 Garfield Ave., Topeka, Kans.

CHEAP HOMES—Improved 160 acres, 70 valley land, alfalfa, spring water, price \$4,000, \$1,000 cash. All kinds and sizes in alfalfa, corn and wheat belt. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kas.

FARM BARGAINS.

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

SPECIAL BARGAINS in a 1200-acre grain and stock ranch close to Topeka; bottom and second bottom, mow and pasture land, good improvements, close to a good town and shipping point. Best bargain in Eastern Kansas. Geo. D. Greenough, 400 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FARM BARGAIN—320-acre stock and grain farm, about 100 acres in cultivation, balance good bluestem pasture and meadow, all fenced and cross fenced with posts and wire, plenty of good water, small orchard in bearing, good 6-room house and cellar, new frame barn, also stable for 8 horses, hog pens, corral, etc. 3 miles good trading point, 12 miles county seat, on rural route. Price \$8500. W. P. Morris, Marion, Kans.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Thirty acres land on street car line, joining city of Atchison on east and an amusement park on the west. Platted to sell in lots and acre tracts. Owner, Address Lock box 384, Atchison, Kans.

FOR RENT—Stock and fruit farm. Well improved; near depot. About 190 acres. Write Box 60, Falls City, Nebraska.

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—640 acres of land in Pawnee County, Kans.; 500 acres in cultivation, and good improvements; 300 acres now in wheat. Address Owner, Lock Box 384, Atchison, Kans.

FOR SALE—290 acres land; 65 in orchard, 65 cult., balance in pasture; 3 miles west of Atchison; parallel road. Address Lock Box 384, Atchison, Kans.

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

FOR RENT—AN 80 ACRE FARM, FOUR miles from Clay Center; a little alfalfa; small pasture; rest farm land; will rent for cash; moderate improvements; good proposition for the right party. Address J. E. Johnson, Clay Center, Kan.

Miscellaneous.

COMB HONEY—10c per pound, cases net 19 to 21 pounds. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

Hedge Posts Want to sell 20 car loads of hedge posts all sizes and all prices. W. H. Blitt, Melvern, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—A good second-hand hay press. Self feed. Sandwich preferred. Must be in good running order and price right. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kans.

AUCTION SCHOOLS—Learn auctioneering. Illustrated catalogue free. Carpenter's Auction School, Trenton, Mo.

BED WETTING CURED. 25c p'k's FREE. C. H. Rowan, Dept. 93, London, Can.

JOB PRINTING Write us for prices on anything in the job printing line. Address B. A. Wagner, Mgr., 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—BROWN WATER SPANIEL puppies. The ideal watch and house dog and most intelligent breed in the world, from registered and trained stock. Certificate of registration with each dog sold. Prices very reasonable. Address Thorndale Kennels, Wayne, Kan.

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

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

Snaps in Eastern Kansas Farms

155 acres in Osage County, 4 miles good town, good 6-room house, barn, chicken house, sheds, outbuildings, feed lots, fenced, good orchard, rural route, telephone, 1/4 mile to school. Easy terms.....\$8,000
80 acres; 40 in cultivation, 40 meadow and pasture, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, other outbuildings, all fenced, well watered, 1 mile to school, on rural route, telephone. Easy terms.....\$3,500

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

ARKANSAS—"Don't you wish you had bought when you were here before?" That is what they all say; and then, buy before it doubles up again. What have you got that half equals it? You can't find it in America. Think of the money bags being hauled in by a single farmer. Threshing and hauling \$1000 a day, and more—getting the cash the same day. We have other propositions that will beat you; best; besides, the best climate, best roads, best water and fine people, and anything else you want. I own the cheapest land on Grand Prairie and can make you terms—won't price you out. Also, find timber lands. F. W. Houston, Stuttgart, Ark.

\$15 AN ACRE Illinois land in South Texas. Rich soil; plenty rain; no rheumatism. Write for "Facts." John Van De Mark, Houston, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—80 acres of creek bottom land 80 rods from town, 40 rods from large cement mill in Ellis County, Kans., at a sacrifice. A. Diech, Holsington, Kans.

FINELY IMPROVED 60-acre farm across the road from school, for \$2500. Write for descriptions of farms in the banner stock country of Kansas. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

QUARTER SECTION of practically all nice smooth land, nearly all in cultivation, small improvements, 3 1/2 miles to town. For only \$40 per acre. Dayton Land Co., Abilene, Kans.

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

QUARTER SECTION of fine land in Sherman County, close to Goodland, to trade for part horses, cattle or mules. T. J. Kennedy, Osawatie, Kans.

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

LAND FOR SALE—Three upland farms in Jefferson County. One highly improved. Also wheat land in Gove County. J. F. True, Perry, Kansas.

CASH for your property wherever located. If you want to sell, send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. Northwestern Business Agency R 312, Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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A farm. Bargain. 235 acres fine crop land. Fair improvements. Only \$35 per acre. I. M. NEVILLE, Lawrence, Kansas

Farms and Timber Lands in Virginia. For Sale—Excellent farms from 50 to 1000 acres at from \$8 to \$15 per acre. Write for catalogue. JEFFREYS, HESTER & CO., Inc. Real Estate Agents, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia

2,000 Farm Bargains Free

We send you a list of 2000 best properties in the United States each month, and from every state, but be sure and say in what state you desire to locate. Address Secretary Central Real Estate Dealers' Association, Topeka, Kans.

H. C. SWEET, STOCKTON, KANSAS.

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

FOR EXCHANGE

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

FOR S. E.—80 acres 6 miles out of high school wn, new impa. all nice land, good water, 40 a. broke, 10 a. meadow, bal. pasture, for quick sale price \$3,500. 160 acres 6 ml. out, 20 a. broke, 20 a. meadow, bal. pasture, good impa. fine water, young orchard, and a bargain, price \$5,000, with 1-3 of corn, which is good. If you want a farm write us at once. KANSAS REALTY CO., Burns, Marion county, Kansas.

SANFORD BROS. REAL ESTATE DEALERS

MANHATTAN KAN. Bargains in LOTS and other CITY PROPERTY

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE.

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

John W. Everman, -:- Gallatin, Mo.

Central Kansas Homes

If you want land for land sake see me. I can sell you a home that will make you both rich and happy. In the corn, wheat and best alfalfa section of Kansas. Here are some of the bargains:
120 acres one mile from town \$75 per acre.
160 acres, creek bottom, well improved, \$9,000.
200 acres, half in cultivation, running water, \$10 per acre.
150 acres near town, all pasture, \$2,200.
A good 80, half under cultivation, for \$3,000.
80 acres, well improved, close to school and town, a dandy, for \$4,800.
240 acres, 3 miles from small town, 175 under plow, \$45 per acre.
Three good hotels and two hardware stores for trade for land. Send for my complete list. WALTER NELSON, Clyde (Cloud Co.), Kan.

WANTED—Cultivated wheat land, no buildings, not over 5 miles from shipping point, not west of Norton or Ford counties. E. L. Hull, Manhattan, Kans.

FINE FARM FOR RENT—220 ACRES, near Hope, Dickinson county, Kansas; 40 acres pasture; 85 mow land; 16 alfalfa; 130 under cultivation; improvements good. Inquire of T. J. Getz, Hope, Kan.

CREDITORS' SALE; ONE-HALF VALUE; pledged for company debts; \$1 irrigated farms, with permanent water rights; Pecor Valley, Texas; sizes 10 to 43 acres; \$30 to \$40 per acre, according improvements; railroad shipping stations one-fourth to 2 1/2 miles. Thorpe, 718 Wright bldg., St. Louis.

FARMS FOR SALE IN HARVEY COUNTY, KANSAS.

240 acres, 3 miles from Walton, 5 1/2 miles from Newton. School house on land. One-half in cultivation, balance in pasture. Good 3 room house, barn, good well and cistern. Price \$10,500; time on one-half at 6 1/2 per cent.

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

Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

The Cream of the Pecor Valley. Now open. All river-front sections. The best alfalfa and fruit lands in America. Sold in 40-acre tracts, which will provide a permanent annual income of \$1,000 or more annually. Price \$85 to \$40 per acre on 5 years time, without interest or taxes, including perpetual water right. 50 cents per acre as first payment. Address THE HEATH COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas

THE HEATH COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas

625 Jackson St.

The Stray List

November 26.

Kiowa County—J. H. Olinger, Clerk. STEERS—Taken up in July, 1908, by Murry Brower, in Butler tp., one red steer, two red and white spotted steers, 2 years old, branded S on left hip, swallow fork out of each ear.

Dickinson County. HORSES—Taken up, October 10, 1908, by H. R. Betz, in Rinehart tp., two horses, ages unknown, one sorrel and one bay, having the following brand: Anchor and cross on right hind leg and on hoof. The sorrel has figure (9) nine, and the bay figure (2) two.

December 3. Wilson County. HEIFER—Taken up, August 27, 1908, by A. Burrel, in Cedar tp., one red heifer, age 1 year, no marks or brands.

December 10. Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. COW—Taken up by John Hetzman in Stranger tp., November 19, 1908, one red sow about 2 years old, weight 250 to 275; valued at \$15.

Clark County—W. H. Fox, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by A. F. Goll, November 9, 1908, in Minneola, one brown mule, weight about 800 lbs.; valued at \$100.

Heart Troubles

The heart may be weak just the same as the eyes, stomach or other organs. It often happens that a person is born with a weak heart. Then again disease, fevers, over-exertion, anxiety, nervousness, rheumatism, etc. weaken the heart. The result is shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in the heart, or in some of the nerves of the chest or abdomen. The heart should be strengthened with a tonic, and for this nothing equals Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"I had LaGrippe last fall as I thought in a mild form. I was weak, tired feeling, and short of breath; could hardly go about, and a good deal of the time sort of an asthmatic breathing and extremely nervous. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nerve and now I feel so much better in every way. I am so thankful that I began taking this medicine, and shall not hesitate to tell others how much good it has done me." MRS. F. J. NORTON, Freeville, New York. Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and we authorize him to return price of first bottle (only) if it fails to benefit you. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

DUROC-JERSEYS

ALBION 22429 heads my down to date herd of Durocs, 3 fall boars and select spring boars for sale. Farm joins town. C. G. NEWLAND, Baileyville, Kan.

SPRING MOUND DUROCS.—150 head in herd. Sows in herd direct descendants of the leading families. Public sale Oct. 21 at which time I will sell tried sows and fall and spring pigs both sexes. T. S. LARROW, Miltonvale, Kan.

MAPLE LEAF DUROCS.—Herd headed by Parker's Pilot 70679, dam Lottie by Lord Gold Finch. Sixty-eight choice March and April pigs. Boar and gilt sale October the 19th at my farm two miles north of town. J. O. ELLSWORTH, Formosa, Kan.

FARMINGTON HERD DUROCS.—Headed by Kant Be Beat's Heir 74801 by Kant Be Beat and out of a dam by Improver 2nd. Fine lot of spring pigs by Red Star Jr. 68567 and Arthur 89559. Sows of leading strains. G. F. KEESACKER, Washington, Kan.

THE LINDSEY RED HOG FARM.—The home of some of the queens of the breed and 76 March and April pigs claiming them as mothers. No room for others than the best. Woodlawn Orion 71993 at head of herd. The best of my early spring boars priced Aug. 1. Write L. E. BOYLE, Lindsey, Kan.

OVER CREEK DUROCS.—Carefully selected Durocs. The best blood and individuality obtainable. They trace to the noted ones of the breed and we only keep a few of the best ones for breeding stock. Four extra good fall yearling boars for sale. Also Galloway cattle. J. R. BLACKSHERE, Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

A. T. CROSS, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.—Very choice early spring boars for sale cheap if taken at once. Bred sow sale (Minor & Cross) at Superior, Neb., Feb. 19. Write for prices and breeding. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. A. T. CROSS, Guide Rock, Neb.

STATE FAIR CHAMPION TATARRAX.—We offer tried sows and yearling gilts bred to Tatarrax at very low prices. Our herd is rich in blood of popular families and our prices are interesting. Write or come. GEO. M. HAMMOND and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

MONASMITHS DUROCS.—Herd boars, Garrett's Jumbo 42655 by Auction Boy 3rd and out of Loudon's Bird 43432. Hawthorn Chief by Bell's Chief, dam Lady Crimson by Mendenhall's Challenger. A nice crop of spring pigs and boars priced after Aug. 1. Everything just as represented. Write me for prices on young boars. W. E. MONASMITH, Formosa, Kan.

CHOICE YOUNG BOARS Of early farrow sired by Ohio Prince, Pearl's Golden Rule, Paul Jumbo, Lone Jack and others. Decidedly a choice offering of young boars of best breeding priced worth the money. E. M. MYERS, Burr Oak, (Jewell County) Kan.

HERD BOARS—Five September boars by Improver 2nd and the tops from a crop of 140 head of March and April farrow. Including two very choice early boars by W. L. A.'s Choice Goods. Nothing but the good ones offered. All my best boars at private sale. Prices reasonable. C. E. PRATT, Frankfort, Kan.

BONNEY K 47075 One of the good boars of the breed. You should have a sow or herd boar by him. Unexcelled as a breeder. Also pigs by Kant Be Beat, Nebraska Wonder and others for sale. R. G. SOLLENBARGER Woodston, Kan.

BERT FINCH'S DUROCS College Boy by Golden Rule, and Hio by Ohio Chief in service. A few choice fall boars at prices to move them. A nice crop of spring pigs coming on. Write for prices on spring boars after Aug. 1. BERT FINCH, Prairie View, Phillips county, Kansas.

H. B. MINER'S DUROCS Herd boar by Model Chief. Again sows by Ohio Chief and Lincoln Top and other boars of note. Can spare one or two fall boars tracing to Cole's Duroc. I am ready to answer correspondence about spring pigs. Write me. H. B. MINER, Guide Rock, Neb.

R. L. WILSON'S DUROCS The foundation of the most popular families of Durocs. I offer nothing out choice individuals with a pedigree that is right. 100 spring pigs. Everything just as represented or money back. R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

W. T. FITCH'S DUROCS Herd headed by Nebraska Wonder. The blood of Kant Be Beat and Ohio Chief very prominent in my herd. A nice crop of March and April pigs. Boars priced after Aug. 1. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale in February. W. T. FITCH, Minneapolis, Kan.

FORCE DUROC JERSEYS combine the blood of some of the greatest sires and dams of the breed. Orion F. by Orion Jr. at head of herd. Fine spring pigs by this boar and Potawatomi Wonder and Worthy Wonder. Correspondence cheerfully answered. W. E. FORCE, Blaine, Kan.

COUNTY LINE HERD Duroc Jersey herd, headed by Oom Paul 2nd, sire of the World's Fair Joe and himself winner of first in class and sweepstakes at Missouri State Fair. Nearly all of our spring pigs are by him. Sows carry the blood of 2nd Climax, Joe, Jumbo Red and other good sires. Inspection invited. O. N. WILSON, Silver Lake, Kan.

A Breeding Privilege

To either of our great boars goes with our top gilts at \$20 to \$35. We will keep them until safe. Choice yearling and spring boars. Are you interested in a herd boar with a reputation?

D. O. BANCROFT, DOWNS, KANSAS

PEARL H. PAGETT'S DUROCS

Now offering at private sale the strongest offering of spring boars being made in the West. Big, strong fellows with quality and finish to burn. Breeding right up-to-date. The best at rock bottom prices. Address PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS

SPRING BOARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Bred sows and fall pigs. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kas.

Jackson's Durocs.

Some extra good, well grown spring boars, Ohio Chief, Orion, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods blood lines. I fancy double cross Ohio Chief fall boar, and a few bred sows at right prices. O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, Kans.

Williamson's Durocs.

Herd headed by Chief Orion 76941 by Ohio Chief. Choice spring boars and gilts at right prices. Some choice fall litters for sale later. W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kans.

CROW'S DUROCS—140 large early spring pigs. Ohio Chief, Buddy K., Oom Paul, Mo. Wonder and Kant Be Beat blood lines. Extra quality, reasonable prices. Electric cars run within 2 blocks of yards. W. B. Crow, 200 E. Osborn St., Hutchinson, Kans.

CEDAR LAWN DUROCS

70 choice well grown spring pigs, and a few extra fall yearling gilts and boars at farmers' prices. F. M. BUCHHEIM, R. 3, Lecompton, Kans.

STROH'S HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

70 spring pigs for sale, mostly sired by Hogate's Model, the sweepstakes boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1906, and out of popular breeding dams. Correspondence solicited. J. STROH, Route 4, DeWitt, Neb.

HIGHLAND DUROCS.

100 Choice spring pigs of the best strains and a few fancy gilts bred for fall farrow, at reasonable prices. Farm adjoins town. L. A. KEELER, Toronto, Kans.

Durocs and Shropshires.

Choice Durocs from weanling pigs to mature bred sows \$6 to \$25. Also 25 yearling and early spring Shropshire rams at right prices. H. H. HAGUE & SON, Newton, Kans. Route 6.

200 SPRING PIGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DUROCS; any age, either sex, females sold open or bred. Largest herd in the S. W. Send in your order, we can fill it. COPPINS & WORLEY, Potwin, Kans.

Humphrey's DUROCS. Choice spring pigs, both kinds, of early farrow; Ohio Chief and Improver 2d blood lines. Also Scotch Collies of the best breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Call or write. J. S. HUMPHREY, R. 1, Pratt, Kans.

Walnut Creek Durocs

150 spring pigs by the herd boars, attractive Chief 61097 and Big Crimson 69418, and other good sires. Choice boars for sale now. T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kans.

Wooddall's DUROCS. Choice spring boars, grandsons of Ohio Chief, Tip Top Notcher, Kant Be Beat and Hanley. These are priced to sell. T. I. WOODDALL, Fall River, Kans.

HIGH CLASS BOARS

30 March and April boars sired by Lone Jack, Kansas Buddy, Paul Jumbo and others. Dams strictly good. Big, growthy boars at prices to move them. Write for particulars. W. C. WHITNEY, Agra, Kan.

300 SPRING PIGS

Carefully grown out. Very choice young boars for sale reasonable. I am reserving nothing but the best for the trade. Write for descriptions, breeding and prices. J. A. RATHBUN, DOWNS, KANSAS (Central Branch Mo. Pacific.)

SPRING BRANCH DUROCS

SPRING BRANCH DUROCS.—I am booking orders for spring boars sired by First Quality 60599 and Model Top Notcher 66589. These pigs will be ready for delivery Oct. 1st. All have strong backs, great length and good feet. Write me for breeding and full description. JAMES L. COOK, Marysville, Kan.

CEDAR FRONT DUROC JERSEYS

Spring boars and gilts, the tops of our spring pig crop. These pigs are all well bred, sired by good boars and out of high bred dams. We are pricing them to sell. Ask us about them. N. E. GIDEON & SON, Havenville, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY BOARS AND GILTS

All by boars of popular strains such as Ohio Chief, Kant Be Beat, Nelson's Model, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, etc. My pigs are well grown and am pricing them very low. Write quick. H. R. GINGRICH, Wellsville, Kansas

W. A. KIRKPATRICK offers a few choice Duroc boars and some extra large Toulouse geese of both sexes. Eggs a little later. Lincoln, Neb. Rural Route 5.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

DUROC-JERSEYS

Marshall's Durocs

60 fall and winter, and 80 spring pigs, the best I ever raised, Ohio Chief, Goldfinch, Hunt's Model and Parker Mc. blood lines. Farmers' prices. Call or write

R. B. MARSHALL, Willard, Kans.

\$15-\$25 Per Head

for 25 well grown spring farrow boars sired by Fancy Improver, Grand Chief and Roycroft Advance 100. These are the tops from my large herd.

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co. Kansas P. O. Address, R. F. D., Enterprise, Kans.

College Hill Farm Lamar, Mo.

Home of large type Missouri Durocs. Young stock for sale.

D. A. Beamer.

Chester Thomas' Duroc-Jerseys

Boars by Nebraska Wonder, the great producer. Also 4 by King of Colonels 11. 2 of these are out of Crimson Queen, dam of Vall's Special. Others are by Critic's Redeemer, son of Crimson Critic. These are high class at right prices.

Chester Thomas, Propr.

B. R. Thompson, Mgr. Waterville, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS

OUR THOUSAND POUND POLANDS are what should interest farmers and breeders. Let us send you a spring pig, either sex, sired by the 1,000 pound Hutch and out of a dam by the 1,000 pound Expansive. These are the kind that make money for their owners. THOMAS & SWANK, Waterville, Kan.

PEACOCK POLAND CHINAS.—Boars for sale: 1 by Mischief Maker, dam by Perfect I Know; 1 by Corrector, dam by Proud Perfection; 1 by Corrector 2nd, dam by Impudence; 3 by H's On and On, dam by old Mischief Maker. Priced right. W. R. PEACOCK, farm half mile of Sedgwick, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BOARS FOR SALE..... The large, big boned kind, the kind I breed. Prices low if sold soon. Sired by Prince 45889. J. E. BOWSER, Abilene, Kansas

GAMBER'S POLAND CHINAS—Snap Shot 43435 by Highland Chief Jr., Tell Tale by Meddler 2nd 111111. 75 early spring pigs. No fall sale, but the best for sale at private treaty after Aug. 1. Farm adjoins town. Come and see me. J. F. GAMBER, Culver, Kan.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA HOGS

RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd headed by R.'s Grand Chief and Peter Pan. Some valuable young herd boars for sale. Also a few bred sows. J. R. ROBERTS, Deer Creek, Okla.

ELERBECK'S POLAND CHINAS.—Big, smooth spring pigs of either sex for sale, sired by Logan B., one of the biggest boars in Nebraska. Others by King Do Do Jr and E.'s Expansion. I was first on aged sow at Kansas State fair this year. J. T. Elerbeck, Beatrice, Neb.

BRENNER'S POLAND CHINAS.—Breeding represents the best in the land. About 50 early spring pigs, the best of which are for sale at private treaty about Aug. 1. Tell Tale by Meddler 2nd 111111 in service. Drop off at Culver and see our Poland. G. F. BRENNER, Culver, Kan.

MAPLE RIDGE STOCK FARM.—Home of prolific Poland Chinas priced at farmers' figures for fast sales. Spring boars and gilts that are beauties; fall boars and gilts that can be shown at good fairs and win. We raise them to sell and pigs and prices will please you. We meet visitors at Belton station. Address W. A. HILL, Grand View, Mo.

J. F. FOLEY'S BIG POLANDS—7 1sts and 4 2nds out of 15 entries at Norton county fair. Strong class. Most of these winners for sale and others of quality and breeding. Priced low if you mean business. J. F. FOLEY, Orinogue, Kan.

MARION COUNTY POLAND CHINAS.—Our herd boars are Mo.'s Black Perfection 3rd 44711 and Big Tom's Perfection 43257. Sows of the most prolific strains. Ours will do you good. They are raised on alfalfa. FRED COLLETT, Elk, Kansas.

MARION POLAND CHINA HERD.—The best of breeding and individuality. Fine lot of pigs by Mischief 88260 and Big Black Perfection. Out of sows of equal merit. Write GEO. B. RANKIN, Marion, Kan.

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS At bargain prices. Am anxious to close out. They are extra good, sired by Copeland's L. & W. They are big and smooth and will suit. Write quick. N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kan.

ENOS BRED GILTS FOR SALE.—A great lot of them by Upper Crust and the great Commoner and bred to these boars. They are the big, smooth kind. Also a few young boars. Write for full information. A. R. ENOS, Lost Springs, Kan.

POLAND-CHINAS

MOUNT TABOR POLAND CHINA HERD. Some choice fall gilts for sale. Also splendid lot of spring pigs sired by such sires as Advance Guard by Meddler 2nd, Impudence I Know, On and On 2nd, etc., and out of richly bred dams. Information given cheerfully. J. D. WILLFOUNG, Zendale, (Riley county), Kansas.

HIGHLAND HOG FARM.

Breeder and Shippers of the big pig Winning, P. C. swine. I won 34 prizes and 4 championships in 1907. I bred and showed the champion sow of Colo. and Okla. state fairs, 1908. Extra well bred pigs in pairs and trios not related, for sale at low prices. S. Y. BURK, Bolivar, Mo.

ESBON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Headed by Speculator No. 43626, grandson of Brightlook, one of the greatest hogs in Smith County, also Teddy Expansion, grandson of old Expansion, one of Nebraska's greatest hogs. Sows bred to either hog for sale. Also young gilts and males, spring or fall farrow. W. C. TOPLIFF, Route 1, Phone 74, Eson, Kan.

STRYKER BROTHERS' GREAT HERD OF POLAND CHINAS.—Pigs sired by Meddler 2nd 111111, Meddler's Medal, Perfect Challenger, Imp's Likeness and other great sires and from sows of equal merit. Fine young boars, excellent herd headers, by Meddler 2nd. Nice bred gilts. Call and inspect our herd or write us as to what you want. Address all orders to STRYKER BROTHERS, Fredonia, Kan.

RILEY COUNTY HERD Poland Chinas headed by Jewell by Jewell by Jewell Perfection by Chief Perfection 2nd and out of Sunshine Jimison by Ideal Sunshine. Pigs by this boar and Stylish Perfection 40313. W. D. WILLIAMS, Riley, Kan.

GOOD BOARS of highest breeding, summer and fall farrow. They are priced to sell. We know they will please you in size, quality and breeding. Write us or come and see us. JOHN BOLLIN, R. D. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

THREE CHEERS 47492 by old Indiana and Hurry On by On and On. A line of brood sows reserved and selected of best breeding that have proved more than satisfactory. Young boars for sale. Nothing but popular breeding and good individuals offered. D. A. WOLFFERSPERGER, Lindsey, Kan.

TROUBLE MAKER 41424 the great sire and full brother to the champion Meddler. Three Cheers 44792 by Indiana 47346, Hurry On by On and On 36591. Two October boars by Hurry On that are right for sale. No fall sale but choice March and April boars priced after Aug. 1. LEMON FORD, Minneapolis, Kan.

OUR PRIZE-WINNING POLANDS

At great Iowa State fair, 1908, I won the following: 2nd on jr. yr. boar; 2nd on jr. yr. sow; 1st on under yr. boar; sweepstakes on under yr. herd bred by ex. 2nd on get sire; and 1st on aged herd. I have for sale the same blood lines and many as good individuals, if fitted, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for prices or come and see stock. S. P. CHILES - FAIRFIELD, IOWA

Dawley's Polands Still Lead!

Two junior yearling show boars for sale. They are by Meddler 2nd and out of Dancing Girl by Corrector. I believe they are about the best pair of boars I have ever raised. They are out of a litter of 12. They are already fitted and will be priced worth the money. I have 200 spring pigs that are as good as I have ever raised. F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOARS FOR TRADE!

I will trade my herd boars, Designator and Ideal Perfection, for good gilts. Designator is a good son of Corrector 2nd and out of Pet 4th. Ideal Perfection is by Perfection's Likeness, a full brother to Mischief Maker and Fortune Teller, and his dam was the great sow Porous Plaster. He is a litter brother to Sunflower Perfection and one of the best sires I ever saw. I mean business and will deal very liberally. Write me what you have. FRANK C. STREBEL, Alton, Kan.

Becker's POLAND-CHINAS

Bargain prices on choice bred gilts and spring boars. Some extra good September pigs of both sexes at \$8 if taken soon. J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kans. Route 7.

Special Prices on Polands

For next sixty days I will make special prices on herds consisting of one boar and four sows. Strong in blood of Corrector and Chief Perfection 2d. G. W. ALLEN, R. 4, Tonganoxie, Kans.

Sunny Crest Stock Farm.

Mammoth Bronze turkeys and fine Poland-China male pigs and Jersey calves for sale. Pigs \$10 each, or \$15 per pair. Mrs. Wm. Brite, Route 1, Pierce City, Mo.

WELCOME HERD POLANDS

Bargains for 30 days; choice, large spring boars \$15; gilts \$20. Also fancy sows and gilts bred to Tom Lipton, Topedo, Cyclone or Iron Clad. 250 to select from; stock guaranteed. J. M. BAIER, Elmo, Kans.

CENTER GROVE POLANDS

80 choice well grown spring pigs, either sex; a few extra good boars richly bred, at rock bottom prices. Call or write. J. W. Pelphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans.

WALNUT GROVE POLANDS

BARGAIN PRICES on fancy, well grown spring pigs, both kinds; also choice fall gilts and tried sows, richly bred with size, bone and quality. H. L. Pelphrey & Son, R. 5, Humboldt, Kans.

Spring Boars For Sale.

Big stretchy fellows, sired by 600-pound O. X Prince 42071, out of big dams. G. M. HULL, Burchard, Neb.

BERKSHIRES

Walnut Berkshires Choice Boars and Females, Various Ages, For Sale

LEON A. WAITE, - Route 8. - Winfield, Kans.

MARION BERKSHIRES Headed by a son of Lord Premier #0001.

SUTTON FARM BERKSHIRES

for immediate sale at bargain prices. Choice well grown spring boars and gilts, over 70 good ones to select from.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES

Herd by Premier Belle Duke. Choice pigs of both sex for season's trade.

BAYER'S BERKSHIRES.

110 Choice spring pigs to select from. Some extra good boars of serviceable age.

Guthrie Ranch Berkshires

The Guthrie Ranch Berkshire herd, headed by Berriton Duke, assisted by Revelation, General Premier and Sir Ivanhoe (all three winners).

Ridgeview Berkshires - FOR SALE -

One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes

POLAND-CHINAS

Pickerell Herd—Large Poland-Chinas. Choice pigs, both sexes for season's trade.

Meisner's Poland-Chinas.

Choice pigs for sale sired by Meisner's Hadley, a son of Big Hadley and grandson of Logan's Chief.

BROWN'S POLAND-CHINAS.

Choice fall boars and spring pigs for season's trade from the richest breeding and individual merit.

Highview Breeding Farm Devoted to the Raising of Big Boned Spotted Poland-Chinas

The Biggest of the Big—The Prolific kind, Big Bones, Big Hams and Big Spots. 160 Spring Pigs for sale.

JOHN BOLLIN, BREEDS AND SELLS POPULAR Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars, Nemo L.'s Duke and The Picquet, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

HEREFORDS

Maplewood Herefords

toppy bulls of serviceable age and a few choice females, by the 2400-lb. Dale Duplicate, guaranteed and priced to sell.

SPRING CREEK HEREFORDS—100 head in herd. Herd bull Prairie Donald 3rd by Beau Donald 7th.

SUNRISE STOCK FARM—The home of the best in Herefords and Poland Chinas. The cattle are the descendants of the old Stannard herd and are near descendants of such sires as Lord Wilton, Cherry Boy and Stone Mason.

BERKSHIRES

SHORTHORNS

BAYER'S SHORTHORNS

Bargain prices on Scotch topped bulls and heifers 6 to 20 months old, by the Scotch bull Baron Rupert 248287 and out of good dams.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Duchess of Gloster bull, Gladiator 261035 and Baine 275673, a Cruickshank Buttery.

Big Shorthorns

Strong in the blood of the 2,800 pound bull IMPORTED CONQUEROR 149045.

Young stock of extra scale and depth of flesh for sale.

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25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardathan Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices.

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The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Orulokshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 146047 and Orange Commander 220590.

H. W. McAFEE,

Bell Phone 59-2. Topeka, Kansas

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Capital View Galloways.

70 Extra good coming 1- and 2-year-old bulls. Herd numbers over 200 head, representing the choicest strains of the breed.

SMOKY HILL RANCH

One of the largest and best herds of Galloways in the state. Pat Ryan of Red Cloud 20038, the greatest show bull ever bred in America at head of herd.

MULBERRY FARM GALLOWAYS—Herd headed by Free Gold 28474. 10 bulls, 12 to 18 months, large and well grown.

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JERSEY CATTLE of the very best strains. A few young bulls for sale. Also O. I. C. swine.

ANNUAL XMAS SALE DURING DECEMBER.

Choice young bulls of fancy breeding, Linscott Herd Jersey Cattle.

R. J. LINSOTT, - Holton, Kans.

POLLED DURHAMS

POLLED DURHAMS

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Prices reasonable. Write for them. C. J. WOODS, Chiles, Kan.

Polled Durhams FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls by Kansas Boy X2585, S-H197989, Senator X5940, 283006 and the grand bull, Belvedere X2712, 195058. Inspection invited.

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Alfalfa Ridge Shropshires

Two choice imported Minton rams at head of flock, 100 unrecorded ewes (all true Shropshires) bred to these rams for February and March lambs.

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Shropshire Rams

12 YEARLINGS, big strong fellows, by an imported ram, and out of show ewes. These are well woolled, and in excellent breeding condition and are priced at \$25.

COL. ED GREEN, Florence, - - Kansas

40 SHROPSHIRE RAMS 40

25 yearlings and 15 spring rams, extra good ones out of good dams and by an Imp. sire. These are thrifty vigorous fellows, not too fat, but just right for service.

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Sunnyside O. I. C.'s

BARGAIN PRICES on choice well grown young stock both sexes, by the champion Jackson Chief 2d, and out of smooth prolific dams. Call or write.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Ninety pigs of February and March farrow, and sixteen fall boars and gilts. The large deep bodied strong boned easy feeding kind. I pay express, and ship on approval.

O. I. C. BARGAINS

Bred sows and gilts all sold. Have a fine bunch of spring pigs for which I am booking orders. Write your wants and get prices.

W. S. GODLOVE, Ottawa, Kans. Prop. Andrew Carnegie herd O. I. C. Swine.

Bargains in O. I. C. Hogs

of prize-winning strains. Weaned pigs, either sex \$6 up. Open gilts and boars ready for service, \$10 up. Bred gilts \$15 up. Pedigrees with every hog tracing to Jackson Chief, Kerr Dick, General Kuruki, and others of show winning fame. Breeding circular free.

GLOVER & McGLYNN, 405 Gumble Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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CLOVER RIDGE CHESTER WHITES

Choice pigs from the Garnett and Captain families. The large smooth strong boned, easy feeding kind. Correspondence solicited.

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Greenwood Stock Farm TAMWORTHS

Fall sows and spring pigs, both sexes for season's trade. Write for prices.

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SCHWAB & SONS' RED POLLS—Good for beef and milk. One of most noted show and breeding herds in Nebraska. Over 100 head. Both sex for sale in any quantity. Can ship on roads direct to Kansas and south. Prices low. Write or come. Address:

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Coburn Herd of Red Polls

Choice young stock of both sexes for sale; also a few cows.

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Foster's Red Polls.

15 choice young bulls, a few good females and our 15 2400-lb. herd bull Dandy S. 9147 for sale at bottom prices.

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FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM—Red Polls and Durocs A number of good strong yearling boars for sale cheap. If interested, send for catalogue, giving breeding and description. Two Red Polled bull calves also for sale.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

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Best of breeding. Write or come and see. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, R. 2, Phillipsburg, Kans.

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Braeburn Holsteins.

BULL CALVES—There is a saving in transportation, as well as in raising, by taking them young. Also a few cows to go to make the herd fit the stable. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

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Choice young stock, heavy milking strains. Some extra good bull calves, either breed.

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Herd headed by Sir Johanna Aggie Lad 3494. His four nearest dams averaged 55.9 lbs. milk one day, 22.6 lbs. butter seven days, 17,824 lbs. milk one year, 727 lbs. butter one year. He is assisted by Calantha Karndike 47877, dam Colantha 4th's Sarcastic, A. R. O., 21.15 lbs. butter in seven days as senior 3-year-old, by Sarcastic Lad, out of Colantha 4th, dam of the world's record cow—27,423 lbs. milk one year, 1,247.52 lbs. butter one year. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Bean, Cameron, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES

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HORSES AND MULES

AN IMPORTED STALLION IS A GOOD INVESTMENT.



—that is, if you buy the right kind, from the right firm at the right price. Our recent importation consists of a fine lot of big, clean, sound and pure-bred

Percherons, English Shires, and Belgians.

Stallions second to none anywhere, and they are priced right. Remember we have 80 head of stallions of the above breeds to select from. Every one of them imported by us. We also have 20 imported Percheron and Shire mares that we will sell. **DON'T BUY A STALLION** from a firm until you have seen the "Pictorial Story of the Horse." This work shows pictures from life of many of the stallions we recently imported. It's worth having in your home. If interested in stallions, write us for a copy.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO., Lincoln, Neb.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

60 Jacks and Jennets of good ages. Mammoth and Warrior strains, heavy boned, well grown and in first class breeding condition. Also choice young Percheron stallions, all blacks, and will weigh 1600 to 1800 lbs.

Phillip Walker, Moline, Elk Co., Kans. 30 years a breeder. Farm 2 miles from town.

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Our shipments of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and harness stallions have just arrived at our Wichita barn. We have the biggest and best string of Jacks in the West, at the Wichita Fair Grounds.

J. F. Cook & Co., Lexington, Ky.
Branch Barn, Wichita, Kas., J. C. Kerr, Mgr.

Percherons for Sale

I am offering at private sale four good yearling Percheron stallions; weight from 1300 to 1450 pounds on October 1. Also a few good mares. Call or write.

J. A. GIFFORD, R. 2, Beloit, Kans

Atchison County Jack Farm

Am offering for sale 9 high class Jacks from 2 to 4 years old, all black, and of my own breeding and raising. Also 4 Percheron horses from 2 to 4 years old. This stuff is strictly guaranteed as represented, and will be priced reasonable. For information address

F. W. FOOS, - - Potter, Kans

TANGEMAN'S PERCHERONS

Choice young stallions and a few extra good mares and fillies, all blacks.

J. H. TANGEMAN, Newton, Kans.

Scotch Collies.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups and young dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered, well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennel, Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richard.

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

Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

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

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Live stock auctioneer. Selling for the best breeders in Western states. Still have a few open dates for fall.

FRANK J. ZAUN, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER,

Independence, Missouri.

Am selling for the best breeders in the West. Terms very reasonable. Write or wire for dates. Bell phone 144M.

Get Zaun--He knows how

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FRANK IAMS'

"peaches and cream" imported stallions and mares arrived August, 1908, by "special train." They are "the cream" of France, Belgium, and Germany—"winners and sons of winners" at Paris and Brussels Horse Shows.

8—CARS STALLIONS AND MARES—8

"Bryan and Taft boys." Iams "stirred up the animals." At Nebraska State Fair his horses won 25 money and ribbon prizes and 2 gold medals (over all, and over several "Iowa winners"), and some of "Iams' best horses" "barred" from showing.

"Ikey" buy a stallion of Iams this fall and save \$200. He "hymethes" buyers with "topnotchers." Owing to "hard times," bad crops in Europe, Iams' cash, his 20 years of experience, he bought and is selling better horses cheaper than ever. Iams has

200—PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS—200



2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton stallions. All registered and approved.

Mamma, Iams is a "hot advertiser," but he has "the goods." He sells "toppers" at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher), so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. No man with money or bankable notes gets 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 \$1,500 insurance.

\$1000--SAVED AT IAMS'--\$1000

Ikey, what a rich graft these "stallion salesmen" are working on the honest farmer, selling fourth-rate stallions at \$2,000 and \$5,000. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no stallion salesman's word. "Iams has the goods you read about." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler." He is knocking "high prices" out of the Kmas tree. Iams saws wood "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good.

Georgie, dear, buy a stallion of Iams. His \$1,200 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds.

Iams speaks the languages; buy direct from breeders; pays no buyers, salesmen, or interpreters; has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,500 than than are sold to stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000 by slick salesmen, or pay you \$200 for your trouble, you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for million dollar horse catalogue. References: St. Paul State Bank and Citizens' National bank.

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Percheron Stallions and Mares for Sale

One Hundred Head. All Blacks. Imported and American Bred.

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100 PERCHERONS { STALLIONS
MARES
FILLIES } & BELGIANS 100

Kentucky-Spanish and Tennessee Jacks. Write for Catalog. Hebron, Neb

90 HEAVY BONED, DRAFTY, ACCLIMATED PERCHERON STALLIONS 90

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On main line of C. & N. W. R. R., 25 miles northwest of Omaha and eight miles east of Fremont. Ten passenger trains every day.

Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results

Poland-China and Shorthorn Breeders Sale

AT FAIR GROUNDS, CHANUTE, KANS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

40—POLAND-CHINAS—40

Of the large and medium kinds, representing some of the best sires of both types. There will be choice proven sows, extra good fall yearling gilts, choice spring and winter gilts, and a few tippy spring boars. Females of breeding age will be bred for early spring farrow to big type boars. These are presented by Pelphrey Bros. & Sons and Jewel Bros., of Humboldt, Kans., and will be in the pink of condition.

20—SHORTHORNS—20

Consisting of excellent young cows, some choice 1 and 2 year old heifers, and a few good young bulls. Among these are some Scotch and Scotch-topped individuals of merit, including the imported cow Rowan. The consignors are E. S. Myers, Chanute; A. B. Mull, Iola; J. T. Bayer, Yates Center; Laude & Son, Rose; Jewel Bros., Humboldt; and Geo. McFadden, Benedict, Kans., which is a guarantee of the quality of this offering which will be well fitted and in the most useful condition.

Sale will start at 10 a. m. See descriptive advertising on another page. Bids may be sent to L. K. Lewis in our care. For catalogues and information address:

J. W. PELPHREY, Humboldt, or E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kans.

Breeders' Sale of Herefords

Live Stock Pavilion, State Fair Grounds

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 16

—CONSIGNED BY—

ROBERT A. STEELE, Richland, Kans.	L. L. VROOMAN, Topeka, Kans.
J. P. SANDS & SONS, Walton, Kans.	A. E. METSKER, Lone Star, Kans.
T. P. Whittenburg, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	L. P. LARSON, Powhattan, Kans.

Good Sons and Daughters of Notable Sires and Dams

Twenty bulls are included in this offering. A strong, vigorous lot, in excellent breeding condition. Many of them are great prospects and are good enough to go anywhere. Bred right, raised right, and we feel sure that they will go out and "make good."
There are twenty-two choice cows and heifers, many of them with calves at foot. Every tried cow is a good producer as their calves will show, and being bred again, it practically gives the purchaser three head in one lot. They are large, roomy cows, good lookers and good doers. The kind that make money for their owners. Breeders, ranchmen, and farmers will find this a very desirable offering to secure first-class breeding stock, representing the breeding of Princeps, Beau Brummel, Lamp-lighter, March On 6th, Java, and others of equal note.
Write for catalogue.

L. L. Vrooman, Mgr., Topeka, Kan.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Col. Chas. M. Crews, Auctioneers.

SHORTHORNS

— AND —

POLAND CHINAS

At Chanute Kansas, Friday,
December 18th, 1908.

CONSIGNORS:

A. B. Mull,	G. A. Laude & Son,
J. W. Pelphrey & Son,	J. T. Bayer,
H. L. Pelphrey & Son,	E. S. Myers,
Jewell Bros,	Geo. L. McFadden.

The stock consigned to this sale has been selected with great care and we know it is a useful lot. The Shorthorn Cattle are a good, useful class and include imported Rowan and two of her daughters. Others are Scotch topped and represent such families as Brawith Buds, Young Marys and White Roses. In Poland Chinas the best blood of the breed is represented in good strong individuals. Our catalog is complete. Let us send it to you.

Auctioneers, John D. Snyder, J. W. Sheets.

Address

J. W. PELPHREY

Humbolt - - - Kansas

Administrator's Sale

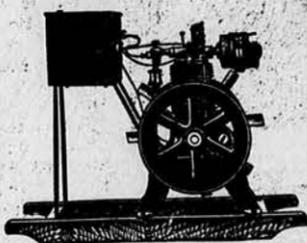
From the estate of the late J. C. Strong, at

Moran, Kans., Thursday, December 17, '08

This will be a complete dispersal of all of his registered horses, jacks, jennets, sheep, and swine, as follows:
The Clydesdale stallion, Kansas Boy 10315, French Draft stallion, Glendine 11707, yearling Percheron stallion, Jay Hawker 51853, 1 Percheron horse colt, Percheron mare, Jessie 50872, Percheron mare, May Lady 50843, yearling filly, Pat 51652, 1 jack 4 years old, 1 jack 7, 1 jack 2, 1 extra good weanling, 8 jennets, Mammoth and Warrior strains; also 80 pure-bred Durocs, 23 Shropshire sheep, 25 high grade Shorthorns and Red Polls, 11 high grade Percheron and Clyde mares, and 2 Kentucky bred saddlers.

Sale will begin at 10 a. m. and will be held at the farm one mile north of Moran; 15 trains daily. Free conveyance to the farm. For catalogues and information address

W. J. STRONG, Adm., -:- Moran, Kans.



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Every reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE who is interested in farm power of any kind should send today for our catalog of the White Lily Gasoline Engine.
It is the best, simplest and cheapest 3 H. P. gasoline motor in the world. Four cycle—air cooled—automatically governed.
Fully Guaranteed.

IT'S THE ENGINE YOU NEED

Will do more work with less trouble than any other 3 H. P. engine. Runs smoothly without jar or vibration. Absolutely dependable. Get our prices and special proposition. Write today

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Corn Belt Shredder Company

In advertising our Improved CORN BELT SHREDDER, we wish to interest the Progressive Farmers and Threshermen of the Country, in a Machine which is Strictly UP-TO-DATE, Built Honestly and for Business. Our Vice President has been identified with the Shredder Business for the last 13 years, and is therefore perfectly conversant with the requirements in this line of Machines. We are now building the largest and most economical Shredder on the market. Our Machine embodies all the good features of any other Shredder, and beside we have added many improvements and new features contained by no other make. Every Farmer who will cut up his corn in the proper season, cut it right, and then use our CORN BELT SHREDDER to Husk and Shred it, will double the value of his corn crop, and the Thresherman who buys and operates our Machine, can double his season's net earnings. The CORN BELT SHREDDER solves the Problem of Husking the corn crop economically by Machinery, and saving \$8.00 to \$20.00 worth of good feed per acre.
Write us for further particulars, prices and so forth.

CORN BELT SHREDDER COMPANY.

Beatrice, Neb.

IMMUNE HOG--COME TO STAY.

A postal card to the undersigned will bring you proof that Immunizing is the only safe way to have cholera proof hogs. Write today.

ROBT. RIDGWAY, Box W, AMBOY, INDIANA.

UNGLE'S HOGGETTE THE GREAT HOG MEDICINE

Endorsed by more breeders, has saved more hogs than any remedy on the market. Write for printed matter. Ungle's Flakes for lice on hogs. Does the work. No Dip or Dipping Tanks to bother with; sent C. O. D. by freight at 4 cents per pound by the barrel only. Barrels run about 200 pounds. Ungle's Dip \$1 per gallon in 5 or 25 gallon cans; guaranteed as good as any dip on the market or money refunded.

READ WHAT THIS BREEDER SAYS:

WOLF CREEK HERD DUROCS,
Burchard, Neb., Sept. 1, 1905.

Hoggette is the best conditioner and worm killer I ever used.
T. L. LIVINGSTON, Prop.

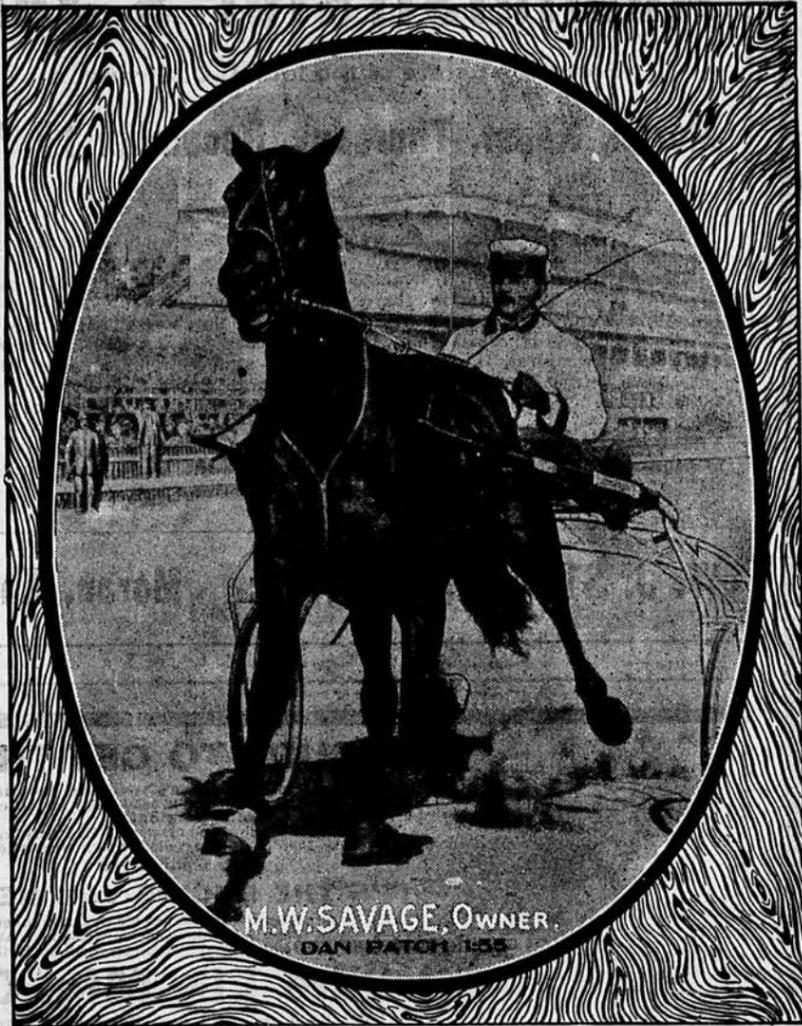
Ungle's Hoggette Co., Lincoln, Neb.

1016 P St. Phone 300 Bell.

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Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Best Results

A \$5000. DAN PATCH STALLION FREE.



THIS NEW PICTURE OF DAN PATCH 1:55 IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS Mailed Free

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

MAIL ME THE FREE COUPON PRINTED BELOW.
Address, M. W. SAVAGE, Owner, Minneapolis, Minn.

A \$5000. Dan Patch Stallion FREE.

Given away in a novel counting contest. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, Dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will ALSO mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the Fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every man and boy will want to count the hairs on this Beautiful \$5000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. A Special Gift sent to Every One who competes. I paid \$60,000. for Dan Patch and have been offered \$180,000. I would have lost money if I had sold Dan for \$1,000,000.

You may secure this \$5000.00 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. This Dan Patch Stallion might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community.

MAIL THIS FREE COUPON TODAY TO

M. W. SAVAGE,
Owner of
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Minneapolis, Minn

Will you please mail me POSTAGE PAID one of the BEAUTIFUL SIX COLOR PICTURES of DAN PATCH 1:55. The World's Champion Harness Horse, described above and also full particulars of your plan of GIVING AWAY a \$5000.00 DAN PATCH STALLION. I have filled out the coupon as requested giving the number of live stock I own and my name and address.

I own.....Cattle.....Hogs.....Horses.....Sheep.....

Name.....

Postoffice..... State..... Ka. F.

WONDERFUL WORLD FAMOUS MILES BY DAN.

1 Mile in.....	1:55	30 Miles averaging.....	1:57 1/2
1 Mile in.....	1:55 1/2	45 Miles averaging.....	1:58 +
2 Miles in.....	1:58	75 Miles averaging.....	1:59 1/2
3 Miles in.....	1:58 1/2	Unpaced Record.....	1:58
14 Miles averaging.....	1:58 1/2	120 Miles averaging.....	2:02 1/2

Dan drew 180,000 people at Two exhibitions and over ONE MILLION PEOPLE have attended his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. The tremendous crowds drawn by Dan Patch have never been equaled.

DAN HAS BROKEN WORLD RECORDS 14 TIMES.

The marvelous Dan Patch was faster than ever in 1908, although 12 years of age. His first fast mile in 1908 was in 2:00--his second in 1:58 1/2--his third in 1:58--his fourth in 1:57 1/2--his fifth in 1:56 1/2--Unequaled Other Years.

ACCIDENT ONLY PREVENTED 1:54 ON OCT. 11, 1908.

On Oct. 11, 1908, at Lexington, Ky., Dan Patch paced the greatest mile of his life and Only an Accident Prevented his having a record of 1:54. He paced the first quarter in 29 seconds--the second quarter in 27 1/2 seconds, being a 1:50 clip--was at the half in 56 1/2 seconds, a 1:53 clip-- the third quarter in 29 seconds and was at the three quarter in 1:25 1/2 and was finishing strong at the seven-eighths pole when the pace maker broke a blood vessel in his nostril and slackened up at once which crowded Dan in toward the fence and forced him to slacken his tremendous stride of 22 feet and yet Dan Patch finished the mile in 1:56 1/2 which the Horse Papers and all Horsemen admit was the Fastest and Greatest Performance in the life of the World Famous Harness Horse King. This accident is all that prevented Dan from pacing this mile in 1:54. Look Out For Dan in 1909.

After eating "International Stock Food," the Greatest Animal Tonic, for over Six Years Dan Patch 1:55, has paced more Extremely Fast Miles than the Combined similar miles of all of the Trotters and Pacers that have ever lived. Dan's splendid physical condition after six years of continuous miles under two minutes is the wonder of the entire horse world. This preparation gives Dan purer blood, more strength, better appetite and digestion, more nerve force and speed. I Originated "International Stock Food" over twenty years ago and have constantly used it for my own Horses, and other stock. If it gives such results for Dan Patch 1:55, it will give paying results for your stock. It is sold by Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money if not satisfactory. I Also Own "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres, 10 miles from Minneapolis. On the farm I have over 200 head of Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Trotters and Pacers. My leading Stallions are Dan Patch 1:55, Directum 2:05 1/2, A Lion 2:07 1/2 and Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/2. I will be pleased to have you visit my stables at any time and see the actual, every day results of using "International Stock Food" for horses of all ages and conditions. I hereby agree to pay you \$5000 Cash if it is not given to my Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts and speed horses every day. "International Stock Food" has stood the great test of over twenty years constant use by over Two Million Farmers and Stock Owners. Its sale has reached around the world until the stock owners of Japan, China, Australia, South Africa, etc., join with the stock owners of European Countries and America in pronouncing "International Stock Food" the Greatest Blood Purifying Tonic and aid to digestion that has ever been placed on the market. These indisputable Facts absolutely prove that my world famous 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is a "Trade Mark," [No. 52791.] for Highest Quality, combined with remarkable cheapness to use. It Purifies The Blood, Strengthens The System and Greatly Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains More Nutrition from all grain eaten. I guarantee it equally as good for all kinds of stock and perfectly harmless even if taken into the human system. On my new label you will find the English names of every ingredient used and your own judgment will tell you that it is the safest and best Blood Purifying Tonic in the world. One tablespoonful mixed with the regular grain feed will Save You at least THREE QUARTS OF OATS, for each horse Every Day and the same proportion in feeding all other kinds of stock. I am simply asking you to use "International Stock Food" on my positive guarantee that it will save you money, over its cost, and keep your stock healthy and vigorous. "International Stock Food" has been the Standard Of The World For Over Twenty Years as a purely vegetable, cheap, medicinal tonic to use in small amounts mixed with the regular grain feed.

Do you realize that a large majority of the Leading Live Stock Breeders of the United States always use "International Stock Food" as a great health tonic and aid to digestion in preparing their animals for the fairs and live stock shows? Ask them the results. Do you realize what a tremendous and indisputable endorsement for "International Stock Food" is the fact that over two million of the best farmers and breeders have been constant, every day users for over twenty years? Would they continue the use for twenty years if it did not pay? Do you realize that "International Stock Food" must have very superior, money making qualities for Farmers, Breeders and Stock Owners in order to stand such a practical test for over twenty years? Do you realize that you are losing money by not using International Stock Food every day for your stock? Actual test on your own stock will prove superior, paying merits. I offer to let you test it entirely at my own risk. Is my offer fair? If you desire any special information in regard to its use I will be pleased to have you write me. Its use is endorsed by every High Class Horse or Farm Paper, 250,000 Dealers and 2,000,000 Stockmen throughout the world. Merit Alone Brings Such A Universal Endorsement From All The Different Countries Of The World.

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THIS \$5000. DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

Mr. Savage has mailed us a large photograph of "Forest Patch" the young Dan Patch Stallion he will give away in his novel counting contest. We can assure you that This Small Engraving is an exact reproduction of this fine, young, registered stallion that weighs 1040 pounds as a three year old. This indicates that he will weigh over 1200 and have the size and conformation to command a large breeding patronage in any community. You can see from this photo-engraving exactly what Mr. Savage is offering and people who know him are not surprised that he makes this great offer from his World Famous Horse Breeding Farm. He is vitally interested in the live stock industry. His offer will awaken new interest in every locality in the breeding of better horses.