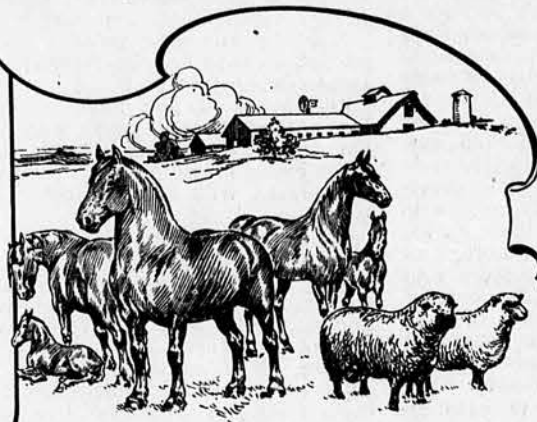


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Keeping Eggs for Hatching

Every year there comes up in the poultryman's mind the reasons for his eggs not hatching. He is not sure whether it is the hen, the method of keeping the eggs before incubation, or the incubation process itself.

With these thoughts I began to revolve in my mind the best methods of keeping the eggs previous to incubation or setting. If an egg is not properly cared for at such a time, its chances of hatching are reduced to a minimum.

An experiment is not of its great value until it has been substantiated at least twice, but the one I am to give you is the result of only one year's work. It taught me many things and opened my eyes up to several possibilities, hence it was of some value. You, who listen to it can therefore take it for what it is worth.

In order to make it as clear as possible, in case it is printed, I have written it in the fullest outline form, consequently it can be best understood by reading it rather than by listening to it.

How Long May Eggs Be Kept Without Injuring Their Hatchability?

	Batch 1.	Batch 2.	Batch 3.	Batch 4.	Batch 5.	Batch 6.
No. of eggs kept.....	35	28	21	14	7	1
No. of eggs.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
No. fertile.....	4	8	26	39	40	43
No. infertile.....	46	42	24	11	9	7
Per cent fertility.....	8	19	52	78	80	86
No. broken.....	0	0	0	1	1	0
No. dead germs.....	1	4	8	8	6	0
No. pipped.....	0	0	4	5	3	0
No. chicks.....	3	0	6	16	17	37
Per cent hatch (fertile eggs).....	75	0	28	41	40.2	86
No. not hatched.....	0	4	8	10	14	3

Many people advocate the keeping of eggs for some length of time before setting, but as to just how long, there is a variance of opinion.

So, one lot of 50 eggs were placed in a common egg crate, kept in the laboratory and turned every day. Every succeeding seven days another 50 eggs, the same number of eggs from each pen corresponding with the first lot and as nearly as possible from the same individuals, were kept until the first lot was 35 days old.

Then one-half of each lot was placed in each of two Model incubators. At the end of the second test there were only enough eggs left to fill one incubator, so all the eggs were transferred to machine No. 27.

The fertility ran from 8 per cent of those 35 days old to 86 per cent of the fresh eggs. It seemed that the fresher the eggs the greater the fertility.

The hatchability ran almost in the same way. Since three out of the four fertile eggs, 35 days old, hatched, they made a larger per cent hatch of fertile eggs, than any but the fresh eggs, but since the per cent of fertility was so low they cannot be classed in the running. The fresh eggs hatched by far the best, but there seems to be but a slight difference between those 7 days old and those 14 days old, in hatchability.

Since it is believed that when an egg is freshly laid, if fertile, it has already commenced its embryological growth, it would seem that the less time this start in life is kept dormant,

PROFESSOR ALLEN PHILLIPS BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

the better chance it would have to develop into a live chicken after the proper period of incubation.

We feel justified in saying that unless a cool place is accessible to keep the eggs in, do not keep any longer for hatching purposes, than is absolutely necessary. The fresher the eggs are the better.

The machines were run similarly to the other Model machines.

In the experiments which follow the eggs were kept 14 days.

How Much Does the Material Surrounding the Eggs Influence Their Hatchability?

	Batch 1.	Batch 2.	Batch 3.
No. of eggs.....	50	50	50
No. fertile.....	42	41	37
No. infertile.....	8	9	13
Per cent of fertility.....	84	82	74
No. broken.....	0	0	0
No. dead germs.....	2	3	2
No. pipped.....	3	5	3
No. chicks.....	26	20	18
Per cent of hatch.....	61.9	48.7	35.1

The actual results can best be shown by the data but they do not tell it all. It is believed that the presence of moisture is a necessity now in incubation and since no type of machine using moisture, was available, moisture pans were placed in the drawers of the Cyphers machine. This might have cut off some of the ventilation, but since this style of machine has a forced ventilating system, we cannot see how it would have any serious detrimental effect.

The intention was to run the temperature of the machine at 102° the first week, 103° the second week, and 104° the last week, with a hanging thermometer 2 inches above the center of the tray. Evidently this was too low a temperature because the hatch did not begin until practically the 21st day. Too many chicks died in the shell. We cannot account for this.

The eggs were kept as directed in the outline, each lot of 50 eggs containing the same number of eggs taken from each pen. The eggs were strictly fresh laid.

Those eggs kept in a revolving egg case tested out in fertility the best and in hatchability by far the best. We can see no reason why this should be so. The eggs were exposed to light and free circulation of air at all times, and from a labor standpoint, were the easiest to turn with the assurance that no eggs would be broken.

The eggs kept in bran hatched next best. These eggs were packed in a box of bran and the box turned over every day. This is an easy way to keep eggs and none will be broken, but it has the one possible defect of never being able to see the eggs during the period of keeping.

The eggs kept in a common egg case were kept as ordinary shipping eggs would be. These showed the least fertility and hatching per cent of any hatch. Some care had to be taken to prevent breaking when the case was turned over.

We do not feel that these results

are anywhere near definite. In fact, we feel that it makes no difference what way eggs are kept. Until repeated experiments give the same results as above, we consider it best to keep this opinion.

How Often Should Eggs Be Turned, if Turned at All?

	Batch 1.	Batch 2.	Batch 3.	Batch 4.
No. of eggs.....	50	50	50	50
No. fertile.....	37	42	41	37
No. infertile.....	13	8	9	13
Per cent fertility.....	74	84	82	75.5
No. broken.....	0	0	0	1
No. dead g'rms.....	6	8	5	8
No. pipped.....	4	5	6	3
No. chicks.....	15	13	13	7
Per cent hatch.....	40.5	30.9	31.6	18.9

This hatch as a whole was a miserable failure. The chicks were few in number and weak in strength. Why this was so we cannot say, unless the eggs were kept at too high a temperature before incubating.

All the eggs were kept and incubated under the same conditions and since each batch was made up of the same number of eggs from each pen, the results are comparable.

As we found last year, the eggs turned every day hatched better than those turned at any other time. And we firmly believe that eggs should not be allowed to stay in one position for two weeks without being turned. The difference of 21.6 per cent between the eggs turned every day and those turned not at all seems to bear out this statement.

The machine used was practically identical with the one used in No. B, and was run in the same way exactly. The chicks left in the shell were not fully developed, so unless the eggs were kept at too high a temperature before hatching, the machine was evidently run at too low a temperature.

What Position Should Eggs Be Placed in While Keeping for Hatching?

	Batch 1.	Batch 2.	Batch 3.
No. of eggs.....	50	50	50
No. fertile.....	40	41	42
No. infertile.....	10	9	8
Per cent fertility.....	80	82	84
No. broken.....	0	0	0
No. dead germs.....	9	4	3
No. pipped.....	2	2	4
No. chicks.....	23	27	24
Per cent hatch.....	57.5	65.7	57.1

The machines used were a 120-egg Model and for the first five days a 60-egg Cyphers. After the first test, which was made on the fifth day, all the eggs left were placed in the Model. Eight eggs from each batch were put in the Cyphers so comparatively it could make no difference in the result.

Since this machine had been run successfully before, with the felts in all during the incubation period and a water tray used also, this was tried. The felts were never removed.

The aim of running the temperature was the same as in the preceding experiments.

Since we supposed every day turning was the best for eggs kept for hatching no way could be found of keeping the eggs in the position desired and turn them also. So we did both. Every day the case containing

the eggs was turned over for five minutes and then put back in its original position.

The fertility of all the lots was about the same, but the eggs kept on the large end hatched quite a bit better than either one of the other two lots.

Why this was so we cannot say, only a corroboration of this result could convince us that any but the small end should be kept down the majority of the time.

But since there seems to be no serious injurious effects from keeping eggs on the large end, we believe that the practical way would be to keep on both ends, that is, turning over every day.

At What Temperature Should Eggs Be Kept for Hatching?

	Batch 1.	Batch 2.	Batch 3.
Average temp. kept in.....	65	50	80...
No. of eggs.....	50	50	50
No. fertile.....	44	44	12
No. infertile.....	6	6	37
Per cent fertility.....	88	90.1	24.4
No. broken.....	0	2	0
No. dead germs.....	18	4	12
No. pipped.....	0	2	0
No. chicks.....	19	31	0
Per cent hatch.....	48.1	70.4	0

This experiment shows two temperatures in which not to keep eggs.

The eggs were obtained in the same way as all of the experiments, kept on end in shipping crates for 14 days but each of the three lots was kept in a different temperature.

The dairy cold storage room was taken as the coldest place to be had, and the furnace room of the heating plant as the warmest. The laboratory was taken for a moderate temperature. The eggs were turned every day.

The eggs from the warm room when set had an air cell three times as big as the eggs from the cold storage room. The eggs from the laboratory had the air cells twice as large as those from the cold storage room.

The embryos in the cold storage eggs developed better and quicker than in any of the other eggs. In fact, all of the eggs kept in the laboratory showed a tendency to be backward in development. The first eggs to hatch were the cold storage eggs.

The machine was run in identically the same manner as the machine in Experiment D.

The percentage of hatch of the cold storage eggs being 27.3 per cent better than the medium temperature eggs, and 70.4 per cent better than the warm room eggs, leads us to believe that an average of 65° or above is too high a temperature in which to keep eggs. Whether an average of 50° is too high or too low, can be determined only by more extensive investigation.

Will Washed or Dirty Eggs Hatch as Well as Clean Unwashed Eggs?

	Batch 1.	Batch 2.	Batch 3.
Per cent hatch.....	48.1	70.4	0
No. of eggs.....	50	50	50
No. fertile.....	42	43	42
No. infertile.....	7	5	6
Per cent fertility.....	85.7	89.5	87.5
No. broken.....	1	2	2
No. dead germs.....	6	11	9
No. pipped.....	6	8	1
No. chicks.....	28	31	21
Per cent hatch.....	54.7	48.8	50

(Continued on page 9.)

AS TO LINE BREEDING

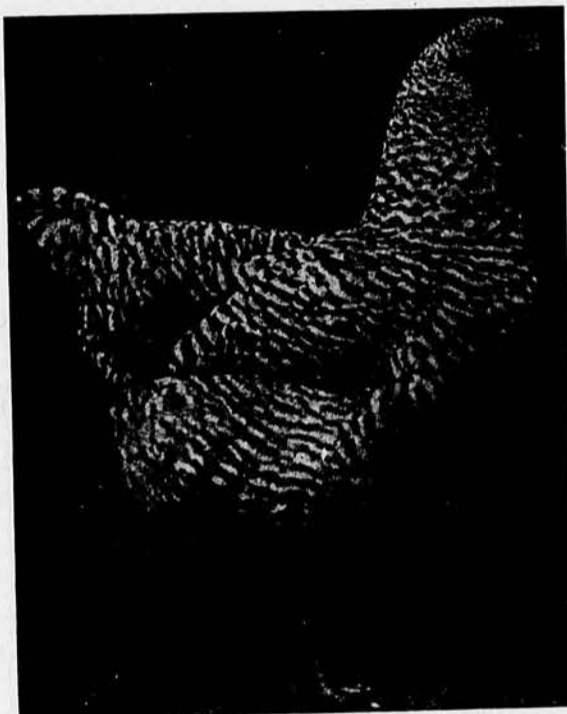
BY JOHN B. GAGE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

The beginner in the poultry business, if he believes what he reads in a great many of the poultry papers, would almost be forced to the conclusion that his only hope of success lies in following a policy of line-breeding. The great majority of people interested in poultry now-a-days know that line-breeding is a system where the blood of one individual bird is concentrated in his or her descendants through the mating of a male with pullets raised from him or the mating of a hen with a cockerel hatched from her eggs. Birds can be so mated in any degree of direct relationship such as grandparents with grandchildren or great-grandparents with great-grandchildren. By following the system out through a number of generations the descendants can be made to be almost entirely of the blood of one particular ancestor. Many writers in the poultry papers contend that this in-breeding does not in any way reduce the vigor or utility qualities of the birds. They present this method of breeding to those starting in the business as something of recent discovery, and as a safe and sure highway to success, utterly ignoring the thousand and one pitfalls into which the beginner will surely fall if he attempts literally to carry out their suggestions. The new breeder knows how falsely he has been misled only when, after years of continual defeat at the shows at the hands of the older breeders who know where line-breeding is useful and where it is not, he finds that he has a flock ruined in vigor, stamina, laying qualities, and size. These arguments which we hear so much of in favor of line-breeding are composed of about an equal admixture of truth and falsehood and to correctly separate the wheat from the chaff it is necessary for us to know something of the history of line-breeding.

We all know that the strongest races of the human family have sprung from mixed descent from the time of the Phenicians, Greeks, and Romans down through the Middle Ages to the Germans, English, and Americans. Those favoring line-breeding will not accept this argument though as they say the human family differs in this respect from any of the other creatures of the animal world. But we have only to turn to the history of the development of Shorthorn cattle to illustrate the strength as well as the weakness of line-breeding. Thomas Bates in the early years of the nineteenth century practically founded the breed of cattle we now call Shorthorns. He was also the first man to apply the principles of line-breeding to the improvement of stock. He was a great stickler for pedigree and had a habit of taking a great fancy to particular animals. When he took such a fancy to an animal he would attempt to get as much of this animal's blood in his herd as possible. He would also in-breed or line-breed, as we call it now, in order to get as much of a certain favorite ancestor's blood in his individuals descendants as possible. He founded his herd with the best stock that money could buy and was always extremely careful to use only the most vigorous animals for breeding purposes. His success was phenomenal. He produced a distinct strain of cattle and their reputation grew until the Bates cattle were known all over the world and brought fabulous prices. Breeders would have no other kind. Finally however for some reason, unexplainable at that time, there came a halt in the improvement of the pure Bates bred Shorthorns. They gradually commenced to lose their vigor and for no apparent reason. About this time Amos Cruickshank, a Scotchman, became interested in this breed of cattle. He studied the methods of breeding that Bates had used. Other men had done this before and thought they were following the exact system which Bates used, but Cruickshank took into consideration a fact which everyone else had overlooked, namely, that Bates had started his operations with cattle which had never been line-bred before and whose blood was fresh and vigorous and able to successfully undergo the strain which Bates put upon it. So Cruickshank did not as his fellow-breeders were doing, attempt to found his herd with cattle of pure Bates blood but used those of other strains of strong individuality. He then followed the Bates system and the Cruickshank cattle soon out-classed the Bates on account of their better feeding qualities and greater

vigor. His success was even greater than that of Bates and endures until the present day. But the final result is the same in the case of Cruickshank that it was in the case of Bates. The pure Cruickshank cattle have ceased to improve rapidly and have lost part of their old-time vigor for no other cause than that they have been inbred for so many generations. Cruickshank himself at the dispersion of his herd said that his cattle had been line-bred as long as the laws of nature would allow and that to continue any longer the policy he had pursued would result in their deterioration rather than their improvement and would bring about as disastrous a result as marked the close of the Bates cattle boom. Modern Shorthorn breeders after having made many mistakes are beginning to learn these principles and the best breeders are now putting in their herds outcrosses of suitable

There came to my notice recently two poultry plants, one of which pursues a policy of line-breeding and another which carefully avoids it except in very rare instances. The first of these plants, the one which used line-breeding, last year had very poor hatches and out of the chicks hatched succeeded in raising to maturity less than 25 per cent. The second plant, operated in much the same way only careful to place new blood in their flocks, hatched a much larger percentage of the eggs put in the incubators and raised to maturity over 75 per cent of the chicks hatched. Another indication of the baneful effects of continued and indiscriminate line-breeding is clearly seen in the increased vitality which the newer breeds have in comparison with those that have been established for many years, a circumstance that is well known to and will be admitted by any breeder



A typical Barred Rock pullet, a prize winner, bred and owned by C. M. Kuriburt, Fairbury, Neb.

quality. As the cattle breeders have learned their lesson so must the poultry men only in the latter case it can be learned much more quickly as generations follow one another more rapidly in the case of fowls. We do not have, by any means, to refer to the effects on the vigor of stock of line-breeding to cattle alone. The experience of the farmer's wife with her chickens will show conclusively the folly of indiscriminate in-breeding. Find a farmer who does not every year or two purchase new males and you will find one that has a sickly, good-for-nothing bunch of chickens and will hear him complain of no eggs, poor hatches, and a heavy mortality while the chicks are young. Nor to the farmer alone does this apply.

who has investigated this subject. Nor is it necessary that a bird should be line-bred to be a prize-winner, the best White Wyandottes I have ever seen in the show room were to my knowledge the product of three direct outcrosses. From the foregoing it may well be believed that the beginner unless he has some special object in view will be safer if he leaves line-breeding entirely alone and keeps up from year to year the vitality of his flock. We might draw the following general conclusions: Don't line-breed or in-breed your flock in any way if your main object in raising poultry is to produce birds for utility purposes rather than for strictly fancy points.



A pair of beautifully colored Silver Wyandottes, owned by Orchard Grove Poultry Farm, Okla.

Don't line-breed in any case unless you make yourself thoroughly familiar with its principles and uses. Don't line-breed unless you have unrelated birds of exceptional vigor that have not previously been line-bred. Don't in any case cross a cockerel on pullets that are the product of the same mating that he is. Line-breed if you have a bird or birds of unequalled merit with which you can find no birds suitable to out-cross and you are yourself thoroughly conversant with the methods of line-breeding. Line-breed if you want to establish some certain exceptional point in your flock. Take a bird that possesses in strong degree this exceptional feature and mate him with unrelated hens or pullets that also show the desired quality. The pullets you raise from this cross mate with their father and the pullets you raise from this second cross again mate with the old bird. If unable for any reason to do this take a cockerel from the first mating and mate him with pullets from the second or third mating. By selecting vigorous birds all the time and those that show the qualities you desire perpetuated the result will be to strengthen and intensify these characteristics. As said before, however, this method of breeding should not be continued through too many generations or the result will be to deteriorate rather than improve the birds. [The above article by Mr. Gage will, we are sure, be read with interest by our many readers. It is published by KANSAS FARMER as a contribution to an important question, but its publication does not mean that KANSAS FARMER endorses the article as a whole.]

Who Owns the Corn Stalks?

Some land is rented to a party for corn for one-third grain rent. No written contract is made and no oral contract except to rent it for one-third grain delivered. The corn has been husked and delivered. Do the stalks belong to the land or to the tenant? Has the tenant any claim on them? The tenant doesn't live on the land and hasn't it leased for another year.

Anson, Kan. Wm. L. MEUSER.

I apprehend that by the question is meant, Do the stalks belong to the tenant or the owner of the land instead of to the land itself?

The rule relative to growing crops and growing grain is that it forms a part of the realty until severed from it.

Strictly speaking, the term grain, according to Webster, signifies the fruits of certain plants which constitute the general food of men and beasts, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize or Indian corn. So that the term one-third grain delivered could not be construed to contemplate the stalks attached to or even severed from the land but only the actual corn husked or unhusked and that only after it has been severed or removed from the land.

If the agreement had been for the delivery of one-third of the crop then growing on the land it would include the stalks as well as the actual corn or fruit, as the stalks are used to feed animals and become useful in that way but in no sense are they grain in the common acceptance of the term. As far as the tenant's not living on the land that is wholly immaterial if he is a renter.

Section 24 of the Act in relation to Landlords and Tenants provides:

"Any rent due for farming land shall be a lien on the crop growing or made on the premises. Such lien may be enforced by action and attachment therein, as hereinafter provided."

Section 25 provides:

"When any such rent is payable in a share or certain proportion of the crop, the lessor shall be deemed to be the owner of such share or proportion, and may, if the tenant refuse to deliver him such share or proportion enter upon the land and take possession of the same or obtain possession thereof by action of replevin."

In the oral agreement referred to, however, the agreement for the delivery of one-third of the grain—not of the crop—as rent, so that the tenant is the sole and actual owner of the whole crop including corn and stalks except, of course, one-third of the grain or corn, and on this proportion of the corn alone the landlord has a lien for his rent.

GEORGE G. ORR.

The Score-Card Versus Comparison

A FRIENDLY DEBATE ON THE ABOVE QUESTION BY TWO KANSAS FARMER PEOPLE.

The two following articles on the comparative merits of the score-card and comparison methods of judging are by the editor of the poultry department of KANSAS FARMER, who is also secretary-treasurer of the Kansas State Poultry Association, and by the business manager of KANSAS FARMER. It was arranged by the writers that each article should be written without any knowledge by the writer of what the other had written, so that the articles do not answer each other so directly as would be done in a regular debate. These articles are meant simply to be contributions to the literature of a very interesting question on which there is wide difference of opinion, and in the discussion of which much feeling is sometimes displayed. It is not hoped that the following articles will settle this question which divides into two camps the lovers of high-class pure-bred poultry.

The Advantages of the Score-Card System of Judging Poultry.

THOMAS OWEN.

Articles innumerable have been written extolling and decrying both the score-card and comparison systems of judging poultry, but a recent flurry among comparison enthusiasts to have their system adopted by the Kansas State Show is responsible for this article.

The comparison system of judging, as its name implies is that mode that compares each bird in a class one with the other, until by elimination the last one is finally picked out as the winner. It is the English system of judging fowls, the score-card system being an American innovation. And by the way, it has been said of the score-card that it is old-fogyish and unprogressive, whereas the reverse is the fact. It is comparison judging that is out of date. Instead of progressing, they are retrograding; going back to the old times at the fairs when the management would pick out any kind of a man to judge the chickens. If he happened to be a Shorthorn breeder the largest specimen of fowls would get the premium, for he could see nothing but beef; if a Jersey breeder was chosen, the egg-layers got the prize, for he saw nothing but milk or eggs. If asked for a reason for his decision, he would tell them to go to thunder! He didn't have to give a reason for his action; and it is just here where the superiority of score-card judging over comparison is seen. It is the reasonableness of the thing. The score-card judge must give a reason for his decision, and he puts that reason down in black and white. The comparison judge simply says verbally, "That's my opinion," and lets it go at that. The Good Book says we ought to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and if we cannot do that it would seem as if our faith was rather ill-founded. At a recent comparison show an exhibitor, who was not present when the judging was done, asked the writer why his birds were declared the losers. "I don't say but that they got their deserts, but I would like to know why those birds that won are better than mine." I could not tell him. The judge had left and made no sign. Had they been scored, I could have told the man, by looking at his score-cards why his birds had been defeated. As it was, he only knew that he had been beaten. But we do not need to berate a comparison show in order to extol a score-card exhibition. The judge at a score-card show takes each specimen in hand and section by section he examines it and records his judgment on the score-card. The secretary of the show then takes the cards and after footing them up, practically compares them one with the other till he finds the best bird and that is declared the winner. Sometimes a tie in the score occurs; then the two birds are taken to the judge and a final decree is declared.

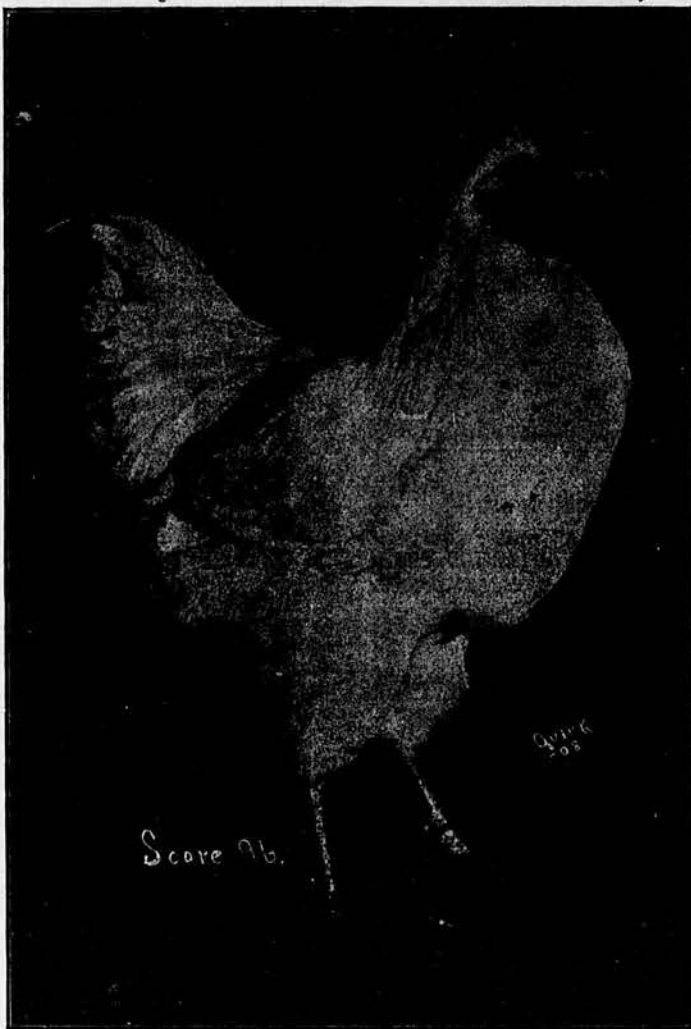
Frequently at a comparison show a judge has as many as one hundred pullets to compare one with another for the first prize. It is an impossibility for any man to retain the different points of these specimens for comparison in his mind. It is beyond the capacity of the human mind. But we are told by judges that they virtually score the birds and keep tab of this score. If they do that secretly why not acknowledge the corn and call it a secret score-card show? When a bird is disqualified at a score-card show, the cause of disqualification is

stated explicitly on the card. In a comparison show there is no record of the disqualification and unless the owner is present when the judging is done, he has no means of knowing what the disqualification was.

Any old specimen of humanity can judge a comparison show. He does not need to give a reason for his decision. He can stand on his dignity and say, "The bird loses because I say so." It takes a smart man to properly judge a score-card show, for he has to give a reason for all of his decisions and put it down in indelible marks. He puts a merit marks here and a demerit mark there, so that the owner of the bird can check him up and see that he makes no mistake.

Judge Rhodes informed me that there is just as much, if not more dissatisfaction in a comparison show than in a score-card show and he has officiated at both kinds. Judges Shellabarger, Holden, and Heimlich will corroborate this statement. And this is reasonable, for at all poultry shows

Not only is the score-card popular among poultrymen but it is getting to be used quite extensively in judging horses, cattle, and swine and a much more definite result is obtained than in the old way of comparison. Butter, cream, and milk are now judged by score-card. If the butter is not salted just right, the score-card will tell the fact; if the flavor is objectionable the card will say so; if the color is not just the tinge it ought to be, a cut will be made on the card; if the grain of the butter is too coarse, the card so states and so when the score is complete, the butter-maker knows wherein his butter is deficient and will apply the proper remedy in future. At Manhattan College recently they judged milk by score-card. Market milk must have a flavor of 40 points to be perfect. It should be rich, sweet, clean, and pleasant, without any objectionable odor. It should contain 4 per cent or more of fat and 8.5 per cent solids not fat for a perfect score. It should not contain more than 10,000



Ivory's Prince, White Rock cock, first at Kansas State Poultry Show, 1909. Bred and owned by C. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

only a small per cent of the exhibitors are winners. The majority are bound to be losers. The losers at a score-card show don't like score-card judging and would like a chance at comparison. At comparison shows the losers hate comparison judging, and would like to try the score-card system. "And forever and forever, as long as the river flows; as long as the heart has passions and as long as life has woes," so long will there be discontented ones at poultry shows.

At most poultry shows there are but twelve regular money prizes offered in a class, viz., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd cock; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd cockerel; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd hen; and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pullet. In some classes there are over two hundred specimens. There are therefore over 90 per cent that must perform be losers. But these losers in a score-card show, have a pecuniary value, for they have all been scored and have a comparative ratio to the winners. If the loser is only a fraction of a point in score below the winner, even the loser is a good bird. But what of this great majority in a comparison show? Alas for the poor losers, they have but one sole fact confronting them and that not a consoling one; that the other fellow beats them. How much or how little no one knows but this they do know, they were beaten.

bacteria per cubic centimeter. It should not show acidity of over 2 per cent for a perfect score. The package should be clean, free from metal parts, and no foreign matter should be detected in the contents. The score-card shows the milkman wherein are the defects and he applies the remedy accordingly. And even old Uncle Sam, and he is no slouch, uses the score-card. He recently sent a Government inspector to inspect the dairies of this country and he proceeded to judge them by score-card. A perfect dairy should score 100 points, if below 60 it was condemned or disqualified as we chicken men would say. If the cow stable was not kept clean, it was docked 10 points. If the cow's udders were dirty and not washed before milking, another docking of 10 points. If the attendants were untidy another cut was made. If cobwebs were hanging all about the dairy room so much was cut and so on all down the line. The man was not told that his dairy was worse than Jones' dairy and that he should go and see that one; for Jones' dairy might have been twenty miles away. No, he was told definitely wherein his dairy was derelict and he knew at once where to apply the remedy. It was "out with this manure," or "off with these cobwebs," or your dairy will be off the market. Something definite there, something

reasonable, something educational. The Standard of Perfection is the poultryman's Bible, his guide, his law. It lays down certain rules for the guidance of exhibitors and judges. For instance it says that certain birds must have a definite weight, if not, there is a penalty attached; and after a man has diligently succeeded in getting his fowls up to weight, then you nullify the whole law at comparison shows by not weighing the birds and giving the first prize oftentimes to a specimen that should be disqualified for lack of weight. It is a slipshod method of obeying the Standard. As well might a county attorney let a criminal go without prosecution because it is an easy way of getting rid of him, forgetting that there are other communities that should be protected from his depredations. As well might a judge let the horse thief go because it is cheaper to let him go than to keep him in jail. He forgets the law, he forgets his oath of office. If the law is a bad law, repeal it but as long as it is a law, enforce it.

Objection is made because all score-card judges do not score alike. Do all comparison judges judge alike at comparison shows? We venture to say that there is as much diversity of opinion in a comparison show as there is in a score-card show. It may not be as apparent to the naked eye, for the score-card judge has written his opinion down in black and white whereas the comparison judge's opinion is invisible, for it is nothing but air. The only real thing that may be said in favor of a comparison show is that it can be judged quicker than a score-card show, but should quickness be the criterion of a performance rather than efficiency? But even the element of celerity has been eliminated, for at the last two Kansas State Shows the awards have been made and the ribbons up on Wednesday of show week, a record not excelled by any comparison show of the same size. From a judge's standpoint the comparison system is preferable and especially to an incompetent judge, for he can hide his inefficiency behind his prerogative of answering no questions and therefore telling no lies. But the score-card judge has the record staring him in the face and he must make it good. There should be no controversy as to the value of a score-card in selling birds. Judge Shellabarger says, "As an evidence that there is a selling value to the score-card, we find a great many breeders who exhibit in but a few shows and some not at all, yet they annually employ a judge to visit their yards and score their birds. They say it pays them to do so and that they can advertise having had their birds scored by such a judge, and are able to sell to much better advantage. The traffic in fancy poultry, we assert, is in a great measure due to the score-card." The writer not long ago attended a meeting where one of the fanciers in one breath, contended very strongly for a comparison show and in the very next breath, said he wanted Judge Rhodes to come and score his birds so he could sell them profitably. The man who buys a bird by score-card can generally form a very good impression as to the value a certain bird might be to his flock. If a bird was cut 3 points on comb he would know that he had a very defective head-piece. If cut slightly in sections that he is desirous of that that bird would suit him. He knows strengthening in his flock, he knows the Standard says a bird that scores below 90 points cannot win a first prize, one below 88 a second prize, and one below 85 a third prize. It would not be desirable therefore to purchase a bird scoring below 85. He does not have to depend on the seller's word as to the excellency of the bird but has the judge's recorded opinion. What has comparison judging to offer in lieu of this?

The score-card is educational in its tendencies. If a pullet is cut hard because it has poor under-color, the breeder goes to work and mates her with a male that is strong in under-color and so improves the progeny. If the defect in a male bird is very glaring in comb, shape of body, or otherwise, the breeder will take the precaution not to breed him at all, so as not to perpetuate the defects in his flock. And so we might go on indefinitely multiplying examples. What does the losing exhibitor at a comparison show learn? Simply that the other fellow has better birds than

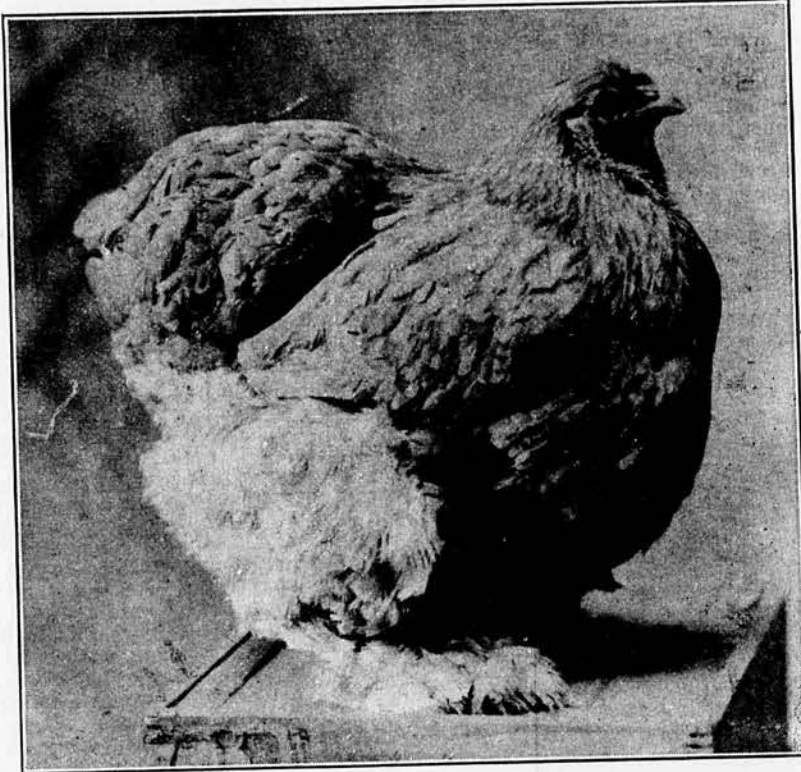
himself and if he would be up with the procession he must buy or steal the winner's fowls.

We do not claim that the score-card system of judging is a perfect system, but we do claim that it is the best system so far evolved, and as far ahead of comparison as an agreement in writing is ahead of an oral one. It is not only the best for the amateur, as the comparisonists admit, but it is the best for all poultrymen, young or old, experienced or inexperienced. There is a definiteness about a score-card that is convincing, satisfying; a tangibility that can be felt, and a value that is real and permanent.

The Case for Comparison Judging.

E. W. BANKIN.

I am very anxious to have it understood at the outset of this article that I am not going to claim that the score-card method of judging has no merit.



Queen 2d, bred, owned and exhibited by Buck Bros., Guthrie, Okla. A typical, down-to-date Buff Cochin hen.

I believe that the comparison method of judging poultry is the better method, but it would be unjust to me to say that I therefore condemn the score-card method entirely. My contention is this simply, that the best way to find out which is the better of two birds is to put them up side by side and compare them, rather than to score one and then the other independently, by a percentage method called the score-card method.

The American Standard of Perfection is the official publication of the American Poultry Association. In this book is found the only official description of the breeds and varieties of pure-bred poultry which we call Standard. Both the score-card and the comparison advocates abide by this book which for short is commonly called the Standard. This Standard gives a description of each variety, stating what makes up an ideal fowl, as to size, shape, and color. This ideal is an ideal of beauty. In breeding pure-bred fowls we are breeding for the beautiful. We are breeding for utility too, for the lovers of pure-bred poultry do not believe beauty and utility to be inconsistent.

In arriving at the respective merits of two or more birds I believe that the best method is actually and carefully to compare the birds, and that better results can be obtained than by a mechanical examination of different sections of each bird separately.

Let us be as free as possible from confusion on another point about which confusion often exists. The question at issue between the score-card and comparison methods of judging is not as to the value of the score-card in determining the quality of one bird, but it is a question as to determining the relative value of two or more birds, for comparison has no meaning in the handling of a single bird.

I readily concede that it is worth something to the beginner to have a score-card by a poultry judge. As is often claimed by the score-card champions the exhibitor then has something to show for his pains, and this is of some value to him in case he does not win. That this is worth something I concede, but granting this does not grant that the score-card method is better than comparison. And if the

score-card is as unreliable as I believe it is, then its value for the beginner or any one else is not great enough to hurt.

In arguing the case for comparison, I have this in my favor, that the tendency is more and more in the direction of comparison. Kansas City held a comparison show this year. A comparison show as far west as Kansas City five years ago would have been an impossibility. All over the country shows are being changed from score-card to comparison. They never go back the other way. I was told only the other day by a breeder from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, that most of the exhibitors at the great show held there annually are for comparison. I asked him why then his people did not run their show to suit themselves. He replied that the prejudice in favor of the score-card was still very strong with some breeders. In fact some of them

these pullets by comparison, which means that he exercised great care. When he got through he was satisfied in his own mind that he had picked what he believed to be the best five pullets, and in the right order. This is all that is to be expected of any judge under any method. Now what would have happened had he been judging by the score-card? Almost any judge would have given a dozen or more of about the best pullets the same score, say 95 points. Does any one suppose that these 95 point pullets would all be the same in quality? If they should be put up side by side, that is compared, wouldn't any one familiar with Wyandottes be able to pick out some of them as better than others? Take the matter of cutting almost any section one half, which is the smallest cut given by most judges. The section is not absolutely perfect, we will say, in color, but so nearly so that the judge decided to let it pass. Or he is honestly in doubt whether to cut a certain section one half or a whole point. He may decide finally to cut it one point whereas he was about to cut it one-half. Another bird he cuts one point also in the same section, but he thought of cutting one and one-half points. Both birds are thus cut one point, but if these two birds had been placed side by side the judge would have seen that one was better than the other in this section. This is not a criticism of the judge but of the score-card method of judging. These things will always happen under the best judges in the use of the score-card.

I saw a fine lot of Light Brahma pullets at a Cedar Rapids show several years ago. All had good wings, all good for "about" one-half point cut, and that is the cut the judge gave them, and he could not be criticised for cutting them all one-half, but the naked eye in a real comparison of the wings detected that some of these wings were better than others.

Take another illustration, the case of two Buff Cochins. The Standard calls for profuse, long, soft, fluffy feathering in all sections, and says the more heavily feathered bird is to be preferred, other things being equal. The score-card judge comes to a Buff Cochin hen. She is elegantly feathered, a Cochin all over. She is splendid in leg and toe feathering, so good that the judge doesn't cut her in these sections, and he is right. Under the score-card there is no call for a cut. But he passes on to the next hen of a similar type, but she is even more heavily feathered than the other, being a wonder, one in a thousand, in leg and toe feathering, but he cannot give her any advantage over the first one, because he has passed the first one without a cut. This is not a criticism of the judge, but of the method. The eye instantly sees that one is superior to the other. I will tell you, however, what judges often do in cases of this kind. They sometimes take up again the card of the first bird and make a cut on the legs and toes, or instead of doing this they sometimes cut so lightly the other sections of the second bird that she wins over the first. Now, is this really score-card judging? Isn't it comparison, really? And this suggests another method followed, and properly, by some of our best judges. Before scoring a class of cockerels, we will say, the judge goes down the line and picks out the best birds, and by comparison, mind you! He sometimes makes a mark on the coops of these

best birds, and then he sees to it they are scored "right" when he gets to them.

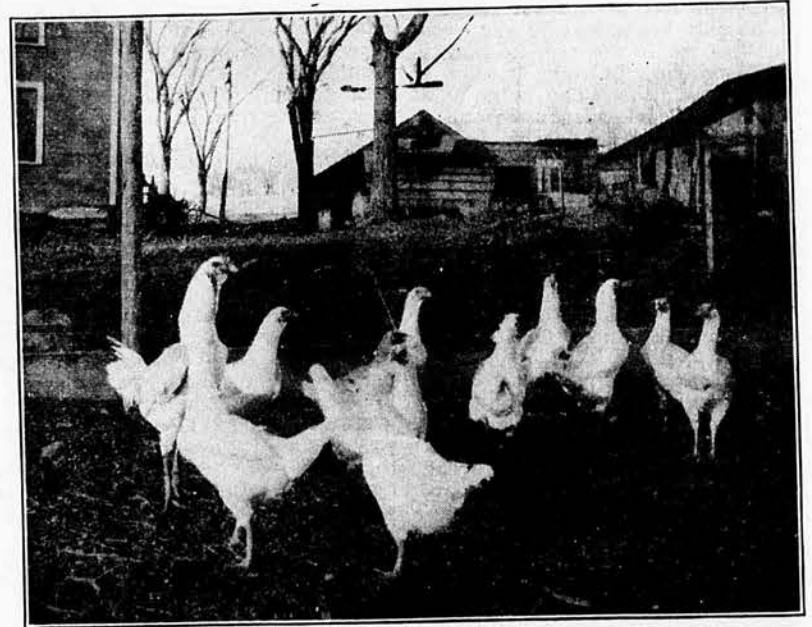
Here is an illustration from my own experience. I was at a show at which a fine special prize was to be given to the whitest bird in the show. It was a score-card show. It was found on looking over the score-cards to decide where this special was to go that the least color cuts, one-half point in all, were given to a White Wyandotte pullet and to a White Rock pullet, located on opposite sides of the room. Both birds had been noticed all week as unusually white in color, and they were so indeed. The judge did perfectly right in cutting each one-half point for plumage color. It was mutually agreed that the two birds should be taken to a good light, placed side by side and "compared" as to color, a very sensible thing to do, because when they were thus placed side by side the owner of the owner of the White Wyandotte pullet threw up his hands instantly and said to give it to the White Plymouth Rock. The merest glance detected the difference between the birds, but the score-card did not find the best colored bird of the two, and could not under similar circumstances.

Illustrations like the above could be multiplied indefinitely. They all point to the conclusion that the score-card method is artificial and unreliable. Some breeds when they leave a show want a score-card to show for their pains. Well, I cannot quarrel with such a breeder, but I should not care one red cent for a score-card to show. All I would want to know was whether I won or lost. In sections where score-card shows are never heard of, the breeder cares about nothing to take away with him. He knows that he won or lost, that is enough for him. That is enough also for the breeder of Shorthorns at the International at Chicago or the American Royal at Kansas City.

Some breeders also want score-cards of their birds in order to sell them. Of course people will continue to call for score-cards so long as the score-card is in wide use, and the childlike confidence of some breeders, especially beginners, in the score-card is beautiful to see. Speaking for myself I should not care to buy a bird on the score-card say-so of a judge. And this is true, that even many score-card champions will concede that the current evils of selling from a score-card nearly, if not quite, offset the advantages. At best the advantage of buying a bird with a score-card is an advantage in the eyes of the believer in the score-card method of judging. And this advantage is much less highly thought of than it was five years ago. It is much like reasoning in a circle to argue that the score-card gives you "something to show." To be sure, but the real question at issue is as to the value of that "something," and my own opinion of that something has grown steadily less for the past ten years, until it has now nearly reached the vanishing point, and that the general tendency is in this direction there can be no question.

It is generally easy to prove the truth of a statement if it is true.—Agricultural Advertising.

You cannot convince the other fellow until you convince yourself.—Agricultural Advertising.



A pen of White Indian Games, not fighting birds, but hardy, meaty, all purpose fowls. This pen is owned by Orchard Grove Poultry Farm, Chelsea, Okla.

Keeping Eggs for Hatching.

(Continued from page 2.)

Suggestion: Try temperatures 40°, 50°, and 60° also. Weigh eggs before keeping and before setting and notice comparative evaporation.

Has the cleanliness of the shells of the eggs anything to do with their hatchability?

The results of this experiment leave us just where we were at the beginning—uncertain.

Fifty eggs, in each of three lots all from the same pens, so as to make each lot comparable, were used.

One lot was very clean, naturally. One lot was washed and scrubbed with sapollo. One lot was smeared with fresh poultry droppings.

These were all placed in a Courtland incubator, controlled by an electric regulator, whose mission was to keep the temperature near or below 103°. One night the battery evidently ran low, for we found the temperature at 118° and the regulator down. Moisture was added when necessary.

The dirty eggs in percentage of chicks to fertile eggs, hatched a little better than either of the other lots.

The results to us show practically no difference, but they are far from conclusive.

Has the Size or the Shape of the Egg or the Texture of the Egg Shell Anything to Do With the Hatchability of the Eggs?

Description of the Eggs.

- Batch 1—With ridge around the middle.
- Batch 2—Small and twisted.
- Batch 3—Thin shelled.
- Batch 4—The usual small end, enlarged.
- Batch 5—Short and round.
- Batch 6—Long and narrow.
- Batch 7—Small.
- Batch 8—Double yolk.

The idea of this experiment was interesting and it was hoped that something unusual would happen, but nothing did.

The eggs were picked up from any place on the plant, and while still fresh were put in a Cyphers incubator along with No. B. There really was little difference in the fertility, only the edouble yolked egg failed to develop any germs. In this egg the two yolks were united.

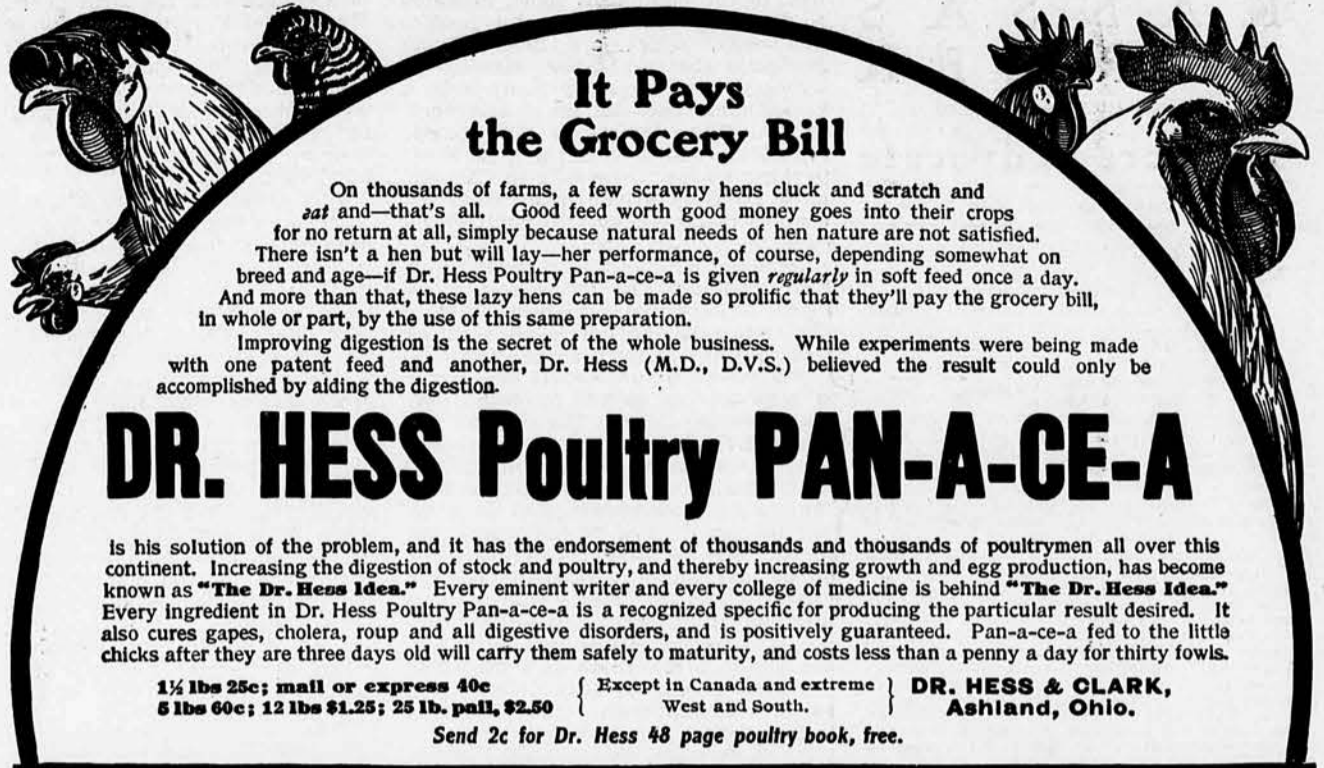
The sheet of data shows the results the best. It was expected that the thin shelled, the small and the long narrow ones would fail to develop into live chicks but why those with the usual small end enlarged did, I am at a loss to say.

Evidently a ridge, a raise in the shell around the egg, a twist in the shell at the small end, and a blunting of the length of the egg, does not have a great deal of unfavorable control on the hatchability of the eggs.

To the writer it seems safe to set eggs with ridges and blunted lengths, but any resembling the other cases we would cast aside. However, only normal eggs are the most acceptable by most people.

The chicks hatched were leg banded and when developed will be watched to see if they have any tendency to lay eggs resembling the ones they came from.

Suggestions for next experiment: Have a check batch of picked normal eggs to see if it really does make any



It Pays the Grocery Bill

On thousands of farms, a few scrawny hens cluck and scratch and eat and—that's all. Good feed worth good money goes into their crops for no return at all, simply because natural needs of hen nature are not satisfied. There isn't a hen but will lay—her performance, of course, depending somewhat on breed and age—if Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is given regularly in soft feed once a day. And more than that, these lazy hens can be made so prolific that they'll pay the grocery bill, in whole or part, by the use of this same preparation.

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is his solution of the problem, and it has the endorsement of thousands and thousands of poultrymen all over this continent. Increasing the digestion of stock and poultry, and thereby increasing growth and egg production, has become known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." Every eminent writer and every college of medicine is behind "The Dr. Hess Idea." Every ingredient in Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a recognized specific for producing the particular result desired. It also cures gapes, cholera, roup and all digestive disorders, and is positively guaranteed. Pan-a-ce-a fed to the little chicks after they are three days old will carry them safely to maturity, and costs less than a penny a day for thirty fowls.

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INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

<p>difference how an egg is shaped. Run more eggs in each batch if possible.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Batches No.</th> <th>1.</th> <th>2.</th> <th>3.</th> <th>4.</th> <th>5.</th> <th>6.</th> <th>7.</th> <th>8.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of eggs.....</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. fertile.....</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. infertile.....</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per cent fertility.....</td> <td>80</td> <td>80</td> <td>77.8</td> <td>70</td> <td>70</td> <td>90</td> <td>70</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. broken.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. dead germs.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. pipped.....</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. chicks.....</td> <td>8</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per cent hatch.....</td> <td>100</td> <td>68.3</td> <td>28.5</td> <td>42.8</td> <td>85.7</td> <td>33.3</td> <td>28.5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Suggestions: In like experiments that may follow, keep the eggs nearer 50° than 65° on an average, in all experiments except the one on temperature. In the temperature experiment keep eggs at 35°, 40°, 45°, 50°, 60°, 70°, and 80° if possible. In this experiment weigh the eggs as a whole before keeping and before setting in order to find the differences in evaporation in proportion to the temperature in which they are kept.</p> <p>Summary of Findings: From the results of this experiment and the things observed during the time it was carried on, the following results may be given. These should not be taken as final nor conclusive, but might aid the reader who is trying to obtain information along the same line:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fresher the egg the stronger the fertility. 2. The fresher the egg the greater the hatchability. 3. Unless a cool place is at hand to keep eggs in, eggs to be used for setting should never be kept any length of time. 4. An open, wire, revolving egg case seems to be the most convenient and safest thing in which to keep eggs for setting. 5. Eggs must be turned during the period they are kept before setting. 6. It does not harm eggs to be on the large end during part of time of keeping. 7. There seems to be little difference as to the position in which eggs are kept. 8. A temperature of 65° or over is too hot at which to keep eggs. 9. A temperature of 50° seems to be a good temperature at which to keep eggs. 10. Washing eggs does not injure their fertility or hatchability. 11. Dirty eggs seem to hatch as well as clean ones. 12. Abnormalities in the shell of eggs does not have the effect on their fertility and hatchability that is generally supposed. 	Batches No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	No. of eggs.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	No. fertile.....	8	8	7	7	7	9	7		No. infertile.....	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	Per cent fertility.....	80	80	77.8	70	70	90	70		No. broken.....			1						No. dead germs.....			2	1	1				No. pipped.....		1	1				1		No. chicks.....	8	5	2	3	6	3	2		Per cent hatch.....	100	68.3	28.5	42.8	85.7	33.3	28.5	0	<p>I STILL HAVE a few R. C. and S. C. R. I. Red cockerels for sale. Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Springhill, Kansas.</p> <h2 style="margin: 0;">TREES</h2> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: x-small;">of all kinds AT WHOLESALE PRICE. Save agents commission of 40 per cent by ordering direct from us. Premium with each order free of from 1 to 4 trees: roses, shrubs or other stock. Stock Guaranteed first class. Certificate of inspection furnished. Don't delay send for price list now. Address WICHITA NURSERY AGENTS, Box B, Wichita, Kan.</p> <h3 style="margin: 0;">CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.</h3> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: x-small;">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, SMITH-GENTRY CO., Corcoran, Cal.</p> <h3 style="margin: 0;">TREES & PLANTS</h3> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: x-small;">At Half Price Catalog free Ratekin's Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia</p>
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The above is a scene at the fair grounds at Beloit, Kan., during the fair last season. It was one of the most successful live stock shows held in the State last season. One hundred and forty-six head of horses were exhibited and a large number of cattle of almost every breed were shown. February 19 the cattle breeders of this county will hold a combination sale. Forty-one head will be sold. The horse men in the county will hold a horse show the same week and the cattle that go in the sale will be passed on by a competent judge from the agricultural college. It will also be farmers' institute week in Beloit. Nothing but choice animals are being consigned to this sale as it is really a show and sale. It is to be a big event among fine stock people in north central Kansas. Get a sale catalog and arrange to be in Beloit that week. This photo was furnished by E. C. Logan, Beloit, Kan.

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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.

OUR POULTRY SPECIAL.

The poultry department of livestock farming is growing in relative importance year by year, especially in Kansas and the Central West.

Nine years ago, according to the Government census, Kansas was the fifth State in the Union as a poultry State, and in proportion to population it stood in first place. At the present time Kansas is believed to be in third or fourth place in the volume of its poultry products, and to be still first in per capita production.

And yet the period of over-production is not in sight. Such a period appears to be further away than it was ten years ago. Nothing indeed is less likely than that Kansas will glut its own or other markets with poultry and eggs. The demand grows faster than the supply, and prices are gradually working to a higher figure. Topeka is in the center of a great poultry country, and yet during this present winter eggs reached the 40-cent mark at retail. Eggs brought 50 cents in November in St. Louis and more in cities further East.

Last summer spring chickens brought 20 cents per pound in Topeka dressed, as late as August and September.

The demand grows for several reasons. Prices for nearly every food product have advanced for several years and poultry prices have advanced sympathetically. This is one reason. The population is all the time increasing, and this is true especially of the city population, which consumes poultry and eggs, but does not produce them except in a limited way. The wealth of the people is increasing so that they can consume comparatively expensive food products like poultry and eggs in larger quantities than formerly. Both poultry and eggs are to be obtained in the markets of better quality and of more presentable appearance than in the past. It is claimed that as people advance in culture and refinement they eat more poultry and eggs and less pork and beef. The agitation for vegetarianism

has, in the opinion of some, operated to increase the demand for poultry and eggs, which are indeed meat products, but, whether rightly or wrongly, are thought by many to be a compromise between meat and vegetables. The revelations made public regarding conditions in the great meat packing houses, especially in Chicago, have probably driven many from the coarser meat products to poultry and eggs.

Here are a number of reasons which have combined to increase the demand, and therefore, the price, of poultry and eggs, and nearly all of these will continue in force indefinitely.

We are sure our readers will agree with us that we do well to issue a special poultry edition. There is no disposition to compare poultry with other departments of the farm and to say that poultry is of more importance than some other branches of farming. We do say that it is important and increasingly so, that there is room for almost indefinite increase of poultry products, and that most farmers could profitably raise more fowls than they do at present. Of course, however, the fewer fowls some farmers raise the better, because they do not, and never will, take such care of fowls as to make them profitable.

Some farmers consider poultry on the farm as too small a matter for consideration. But Swift and Armour do not think so. These great concerns are making the handling of poultry an increasingly important part of their business. Swift & Company think it worth while at the great live stock shows to make displays of their "milk fed" chickens.

KANSAS FARMER would like to see more poultry, good poultry, and more especially pure-bred poultry, on our western farms.

PRICES FOR PURE-BRED POULTRY AND EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We do not hear so much now as formerly about the "Golden Mean," a phrase which originated, as the writer believes, with the Greeks. The present age has pretty nearly forgotten it.

Sometimes there is criticism of the high prices often paid for pure-bred poultry and for eggs for hatching. And the criticism is often justified. Too high prices are paid in many cases. But whether the price paid in any particular case is too high depends not only on the equality of the fowls or eggs purchased, but also upon other things.

We know of cases where as high as \$1,000 has been paid for a single specimen of poultry. Was the price too high? Well, if the man who sold the bird could get \$1,000, do you blame him for getting it? In such a case the price is not too high from the seller's point of view. And if the buyer wants the bird a thousand dollars' worth and has plenty of money with which to pay, then he must be the judge as to what price is too high. That price would be too high for the writer of this article to pay, that is certain, but I am not going to undertake to decide what some one else can afford to pay, or ought to pay. One thousand dollars is a big price to pay for a fowl, but is it any higher than \$10,000 for a boar, \$17,000 for a bull, or \$44,000 for a cow? These prices have been paid in this country.

I suppose that no good business reason can be given for paying \$1,000 for a single fowl, but often a breeder, particularly if he is in the business for a living, is justified in paying a good price, a big price, in fact, and he has a right to ask as big a price as he can get.

A breeder of Silver Wyandottes who had for several years been making his entire living from breeding this variety and selling his birds and eggs for a big price, showed several very fine females at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show at New York, the greatest show in America. A rich man wanted to buy his three best females. The breeder refused to sell for various high prices offered him. Finally he said: "I can't afford to sell these pullets except at a price which will warrant me in retiring from this business. I am making my living out of it and a good deal more. I am known as the best breeder of Silver Wyandottes in the country. I have been years in building up my flock to the point which it has attained in my best birds you see in this show. If I sell them I am no longer at the top, and my business suffers." Now wasn't this man right? Didn't he talk good sense? And yet some would have said he was foolish for refusing \$500.

or any like sum for three "chickens." Maybe people were foolish for sending from all over the world to this man for Silver Wyandottes at fabulous prices, but the fact remains that they were doing it, and he surely would not be justified in throwing away a permanent, profitable business for a few hundred dollars.

This article, however, is not intended to urge any reader to pay "fancy" prices for pure-bred poultry, but it is written with the idea that some readers will see that if they desire to get really first-class pure-bred poultry they should expect to pay what is considered a fair price, and should be willing to do so. They should not expect, for instance, to buy first-class pure-bred fowls for \$1. Nowadays the carcass of a fowl of good size is worth that. I killed a cockerel that at the time was worth over \$1 at the meat market. And yet if I had asked some one a dollar and a half for thick cockerel, including the labor and expense of boxing him up and delivering him at the express office, some people would have thought I had an immense amount of nerve. There would be no profit, and surely no satisfaction in raising a bird like this and selling him at butcher's prices. I know a breeder of Mammoth Bronze turkeys who sold some fine big toms dressed at 20 cents per pound. For one of them he got \$5 as he weighed 25 pounds dressed, and of course this is not an unusual weight for a male turkey, in fact it is under the Standard weight for a full grown tom. But this man told me that if he had quoted a price of \$5 to some people for this bird for breeding purposes they would have fainted. But isn't a first-class bird for breeding purposes worth twice his value for eating purposes and up?

The value of a pure-bred fowl depends upon how good he is, and upon his breeding. Each person must decide for himself what he ought to pay. But one must expect to pay a reasonable price, a price at which the seller can make a fair profit, and from this price up if he buys something of the highest quality and buys from a breeder who has a wide reputation. Such a breeder charges for his reputation which has cost him years of time and much money to build up. And he has a right to charge for that reputation, and so will you when you arrive at the point at which he has arrived.

KANSAS SCHOOL LANDS.

KANSAS FARMER receives numerous inquiries relative to school lands in Kansas. The Auditor of State who has charge of the State's interests in the school-lands has prepared an official statement covering important points. A copy of the statement can be had on application to the Auditor who may be addressed at Topeka.

Under the law, County Clerks are required to file in the office of the Auditor of State an abstract of all prior leases in force on the second Monday in January of each year, but apparently many of the County Clerks have not understood the law, and their reports consequently show only those lands upon which the lease money is being paid in advance as the law requires, and does not show all lands held by lessees upon which rental is in default and upon which no forfeiture notice has been issued by the County Treasurer as the law provided. The list herewith, therefore, does not represent the actual number of acres by counties that are shown to be under lease by the records in the offices of the various County Clerks.

It has been more or less the practice in certain counties for real estate agents to lease the lands, pay the first year's rental, then purposely fail to pay the next and the succeeding years' rental until such time as they had opportunity to dispose of the lease right to some party ignorant of the law governing the settlement of school-lands as a homestead right, when they would in most cases pay up the arrearages of rental; but if the opportunity did not come for the disposition of their lease right the arrearage of rental was never satisfied and the State lost the rental for those years. It would not be too much to say that the list in many counties does not represented to exceed one-fourth of the lands which are held under leases of the character above described.

All information as to the legal descriptions of the lands can be obtained only from the clerk of the county in which the land is located. The law governing the settlement and sale of school-lands provides, in part, that the lands may be settled upon for home-

stead purposes, not to exceed 160 by any one person, and by the improvement of the same by the erection of a permanent dwelling and such other improvements to the amount of \$100, and by proof of settlement and residence of six months, purchase the land at the appraised value, exclusive of the improvements.

The first essential in the settlement of school-land is that of actual residence, then the filing of the affidavit of settlement.

The terms of payment are, one-tenth down at the date of purchase, final payment in twenty years, interest six per cent, payable annually, with privilege of paying all at any time.

No person who has made settlement and purchase of 160 acres can again exercise that privilege.

List of Counties and Number of Acres of School Land Therein According to Last Report.

Barber	5,780	Lane	1,760
Cheyenne	5,840	Logan	2,240
Clark	2,660	Marion	480
Comanche	4,320	Meade	8,460
Ellis	320	Neas	680
Ellis	1,040	Pratt	800
Finney	6,400	Rooks	760
Gove	1,960	Scott	180
Grant	160	Seward	6,000
Grant	2,680	Sherman	5,400
Gray	880	Stafford	80
Greeley	6,880	Stanton	6,880
Hamilton	20,380	Stevens	8,840
Haskell	2,840	Trego	480
Hodgeman	240	Wallace	10,400
Kearny	5,400	Wichita	1,840
Kingman	560		
Kiowa	1,840	Total acres	120,860

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

It is stated that James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, will remain in the president's cabinet for a time after the inauguration of Mr. Taft and will thus establish a new high record for length of service in the cabinet; and that he will then resign, making it necessary to find a successor. There has been comparatively little discussion of names likely to be considered for the place.

Nearly a year ago it was suggested that Hon. C. F. Scott, congressman from the Second Kansas district, would probably be considered. As chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture Mr. Scott has acquired a familiarity with the great Department of Agriculture such as would require much time and study from any other man in the United States. Besides this qualification Mr. Scott has a knowledge of agricultural conditions throughout the country and is possessed of administrative abilities of a high order. It is stated, however, that Mr. Scott's position as chairman of the great committee which has practical control of the movement recently started for the conservation of the natural resources of the nation, affords opportunities very attractive to the Kansas Congressman.

But that the position of Secretary of Agriculture should be filled from the great farming country comprising the Middle West, and that Kansas has in the Secretary of its State Board of Agriculture a man whose prominence in this kind of work makes it important that he speedily erect a lightning rod if he desires to escape the Presidential thunderbolt, are truths which scarcely need to be stated.

For more than a decade and a half the work of Secretary Coburn has been recognized for its preeminence in accuracy, clearness, strength, thoroughness, and comprehensiveness. That Mr. Coburn has the ability to carry the development of the National Department of Agriculture to a perfection such as he has given to the Kansas work will not be questioned in any quarter.

Mr. Coburn has a rather fixed habit of declining tenders of positions which would be eagerly accepted by almost any other American. No one knows the purposes of the President elect, but should he invite F. D. Coburn to a seat in the chief council of the Nation, it will be the opinion of a vast majority of farmers that he should reform his disposition to decline and consider it his patriotic duty to give to the whole country the benefit of his superior qualifications for the work. True, Kansas realizes that to furnish Coburn for the National work would be a sacrifice of the State's individual interests, but Kansans have always taken a broad view of the rights of the nation to require local sacrifices for the good of the whole people. That Kansas farmers appreciate the efficient services of Secretary Coburn is attested by the demand made by the State Board of Agriculture that his salary be raised to double the present figure.

F. D. Coburn would be a valuable member of the President's Cabinet.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

The question of revision of the tariff where seriously raised raises up objectors from almost every quarter. Usually the farmer is not heard from since protection of the tariff is in most cases beneficial to "the other fellow." There are however, two points on which the farmer is now interested, viz., hides and wool. On the question of lowering the duty on hides S. H. Cowan, Fort Worth, Texas, attorney for the American National Live Stock Association, has presented the following for the consideration of the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives:

1. The difference in cost of shoes and leather here and abroad is very small, hence a mere reduction of duty on leather and shoes will not reduce prices to the consumer therefore would not justify putting hides on the free list to benefit consumers, as is adroitly proposed.

2. Shoe dealers, even retailers, are asking for "free hides." What benefit would accrue to them from free hides if leather is protected? The explanation of their action is that leather and shoe men have combined against the live stock producers to get hides on the free list and to retain the tariff on their own products. They have established a press agency, or publicity bureau, at Chicago, and are carrying on a campaign through the newspapers and otherwise for "free hides," falsely asserting that the tariff is of no benefit to the farmer. Those leather and shoe men who came before you assenting to the removal of the duty on shoes and leather afterwards took it back. They now say "give us a tariff but don't give it to the stock-raiser."

3. The profits of the retailers are from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent above the factory cost. Yet they clamor for free hides which would affect the cost not over one per cent or two cents per pair on shoes, and deprive the producer of hides of the little tariff that he has, on the false pretense of love for the consumers who pay these prices. How can two cents per pair change the retail prices of shoes?

4. Removal of the duty on hides and not on leather and shoes will not cheapen leather and shoes. It would simply legislate the hide tariff, as an item in the price, into the pockets of the leather and shoe men. Hence their combine. Don't the manufacturers and retailers agree on retail prices? Don't they thus destroy competition and violate the law? Shall these men dictate the tariff?

5. While we oppose the removal of the duty on leather and shoes or hides, yet if you do take it off hides, against which we strongly protest, justice demands as compensation that you take it off leather and shoes.

6. The cost of producing hides here is much more than 15 per cent above the cost of production in South America or Mexico. If the difference in the cost of production be properly considered for the manufacturer, as the shoe men claim, why is it not equally so for the stock-raiser and farmer?

7. They say the packers benefit by the tariff on hides; grant it; the producer gets a share of it, often all of it. Leather and shoe men benefit from the tariff on their product. Is the tariff to be a matter of favoritism for the protection of some and punishment of others? That is their proposition.

This is our only means of answer-

ing the flood of literature from the leather publicity bureau and we ask you to consider these points and do justice.

HOW TO GROW OATS.

The first essential for an oats crop is the right kind of a seed-bed. While the surface should be well fined, the subsurface must be firm and well packed. Unless the subsurface can be thoroughly packed with a packer, it is better to prepare the seed-bed by disk-ing, rather than plowing.

The next requisite is good seed, and plenty of it. The tendency is to sow too little rather than too much seed. Two and a half bushels to the acre is not too much. By all means, use a drill. It will materially increase the yield.

And finally, use clean seed, and treat it for smut. The process is simple and cheap. Take a pound of a 40-per cent solution of formaldehyde, pour it into 40 gallons of water and stir until the formaldehyde is thoroughly mixed with the water. Spread the oats to be treated on a clean floor and sprinkle them with this solution, shoveling them over until all are wet; then let them stand about half an hour, after which spread them thinly until dry. When dry they are ready to be sown, but may be kept indefinitely if the proper time for sowing has not arrived. But if they are to be kept any considerable time, care should be taken to see that they are thoroughly dry before sacking, or placing them in a close bin. Experiments show that the yield may be increased from 10 to 50 per cent by this treatment. At present prices, oats are a profitable crop, where an adequate yield can be secured. It is a good crop to precede alfalfa, and is desirable for a proper rotation of crops; more attention should be paid to it by western farmers.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

The destruction of the Copeland Hotel, Topeka, by fire, and the marvelous escape of all but one of the guests, brings home to Kansans the danger constantly present in big buildings unless they are fireproof. The daily and other papers devoted to news have familiarized the public with the details of the catastrophe, with the narrow escape by improvised ropes made of bedclothing, and with the heroic service of the firemen in rescuing persons who could not have escaped but for the help of these trained men.

But the lesson that ought to be drawn is that every building that is to contain many people and that is more than two stories high should be made fireproof. The discovery of the fact that, by the use of reinforced concrete, indestructible buildings may be constructed at really moderate cost is important. The Copeland

WITH THE PUBLISHERS

Our readers already know that this is KANSAS FARMER's Poultry Special Issue, and the publishers do not mind saying that they are proud of this 44 page paper. No apology is needed for issuing a Poultry Special. There is no question that is more interesting to farmers and their families than poultry. More letters relating to poultry questions are received from readers of KANSAS FARMER than about any other question, and this is true also of other farm papers. The publishers of KANSAS FARMER are themselves interested in poultry. Five people connected with this paper are life members of the American Poultry Association. This is not true of any other farm paper in the country nor of any poultry paper. And this membership means a genuine interest because it means that these five KANSAS FARMER folks have put up \$10 each for the life membership. KANSAS FARMER is recognized as one of the very best papers in the country for advertising pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale. The columns of this paper are carrying at the present time a splendid lot of poultry advertisements, and good letters are being received at the office of KANSAS FARMER from the poultry advertisers, and the real poultry advertising season is only starting. Here is a sample of such letters:

"Enclosed please find \$..... for full payment of my ad. We are getting lots of letters through your paper."—Mrs. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan., January 25, 1909.

"KANSAS FARMER has given us the most satisfactory results, giving us more orders than we were able to fill."—Smith & Knapp, Mayetta, Kan., January 12, 1909.

"Your paper has done me a great deal of good, and I intend to use space in it when I have anything to sell."—Mrs. Alice Currutt, Montserrat, Mo., January 13, 1909.

"We have had a flood of inquiries."—Eagle & Son, Melvern, Kan., January 23, 1909.

Recently we had a letter from a subscriber, in which he took occasion to say that he had been a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER "always." A good many letters of the same kind have recently been received at this office. KANSAS FARMER has now been published 46 years. We should like to know if possible who is the oldest subscriber to this paper, not in age, but in the number of years he has been reading KANSAS FARMER. Can we not hear from some of our subscribers who have been reading this paper for many years? If we can learn the names of any who have been subscribers to KANSAS FARMER for 40 years or more—well, they can have the paper as long as they want it without cost.

KANSAS FARMER would like to be of as much service to its readers as possible. You know already that questions relating to farm matters are welcomed by this paper. But we are glad also to get questions relating to any other matters that are of genuine interest to our subscribers. We may have facilities for locating the information desired that many of our readers do not possess. We cannot promise in advance to answer all questions asked. That would be too large a contract, but we will welcome the questions nevertheless. If you want any question answered by mail, please enclose stamps for reply.

This is the time of year when we appreciate renewal subscriptions especially. Please remember our standing offer of a subscription for two years in advance for \$1.50, and of three years for \$2.00. We wish every old subscriber would act as our local agent. Many subscribers do act as such, sending in the names of their friends and neighbors as new subscribers. We do not ask you to do this without compensation. We pay a liberal commission for all new subscriptions sent us. If you are interested, write for our terms.

as an ornament on your lawn or as a business bird on the farm or city lot, as the White Plymouth Rocks. They are superior to any other breed as layers. In many instances they are termed egg machines.

The White Rocks of today are bred large, with well-shaped bodies, thereby making them a desirable fowl either

have sold all stock therein mentioned, and could have sold more. You may place the ad, which I send you with this, in two inch space. I wish to endorse heartily the advertising columns of KANSAS FARMER to all my poultry advertising friends. Better place an ad in KANSAS FARMER. Give it a trial I have used KANSAS FARMER and Farmers Advocate several years, and have always sold all the stock and eggs I could spare, and now these two papers are combined. I have also used five other papers, but results were not satisfactory, so I use no other paper but KANSAS FARMER, and I am sure of results. Give your customers what they pay for, and KANSAS FARMER will be a money maker for you. I wish to quote a few lines from one of my customers for Buff Orpingtons . . . I was once afraid to spend my money for advertising, but am not so any more. I thought if I spent \$5 in advertising I was throwing it away, but a trial convinced me that this is the only way to make big money with poultry. Give KANSAS FARMER a trial and you will stay with it. The rate is not high for the circulation.—Mrs. Lizzie Griffith, R. 3, Emporia, Kan., January 29, 1909.

Poultry-growing is an adjunct of every properly conducted farm and of every rural home. Probably no class of livestock is more widely distributed and no other is so universally reared as poultry. The flesh of fowls is prized by all, while eggs, the most digestible form of animal food, are coming more and more into use in lieu of high-priced meats. Besides their constant consumption as food, vast numbers are required to supply the demands of manufacturers.

—F. D. COBURN.

Hotel—often called Copeland County on account of its prominence as the headquarters of the Republican politicians of Kansas—was a well constructed, four-story building. It was erected a little over a quarter of a century ago. This was before the age of reinforced concrete. The additional cost of making such a building fireproof would, if erected now, making partitions and floors of reinforced concrete, casings of metal, etc., be about twenty per cent.

In the great fires of recent times, notably the Baltimore fire and the San Francisco earthquake fire, reinforced concrete buildings proved their value. In many instances they stood as monuments amid surrounding desolation.

It ought to be unlawful to construct a hotel or place of assembly over two stories high without making it fireproof.

The White Rocks.

MRS. IDA MEIER, LINCOLN, KAN.
There are no breeds of fowls that will give you as good results, either

for market or fancy. There is no breed of fowls that has won the admiration of the fancier, farmer, or market, or market poultrymen as have the White Plymouth Rocks. As a commercial or market fowl there is none to excel and few if any to equal them. Their large size, hens weighing from seven and one-half to eleven pounds, their rich yellow shanks and skin makes a clean, plump carcass, bringing the highest market price possible. Their white plumage is another point in their favor, as the soft feathers bring on the market at this time twenty-eight cents a pound, while the feathers from parti-colored fowls are only worth two and one-half cents a pound. Consider well the difference, please.

The White Rocks mature earlier than the other breeds, becoming broilers at six weeks old. Try them and be convinced of all that I claim for them.

A Letter from a Poultry Advertiser.
Please take out the ad which advertised my Brown Leghorns, as I



White Wyandotte cock, winner of several prizes, and father of a string of fine show birds, owned by D. A. Chacey, Leavenworth, Kan.



Buff Leghorn pullet, in first prize pen at Kansas State Poultry Show, Jan., 1909, owned by Prof. W. B. Wilson, Ottawa, Kan.

READERS MARKET PLACE

CATTLE.

\$50 BUYS a registered yearling Red Polled bull. Females at reasonable prices. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

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

TWO YEARLING JERSEY BULLS, registered, good individuals, out of good dams; sired by Ingomar of Menlo, who was out of Rose Kinlock. Price \$60 and \$75. F. O. Chesney, Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SWINE.

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

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

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

25 DUROC JERSEY boars, spring and fall and 50 gilts sired by a good son of Kant Be Beat, open or bred to Golden Rule or King Orion. Price low. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One registered Kentucky jack, seven years old. A. F. Baldwin, Carneiro, Ellsworth Co., Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Part or all of 4 jacks, 6 Jennets, 1 road stallion, to close partnership. J. J. Laylin, R. D. 2, Vandalia, Mo.

PERCHERON, Belgian and Shire stallions. New importation. Imp. horses \$1,000. Home bred draft stallions \$300 to \$650. Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

FOR SALE or trade—2 registered stallions, one a Percheron the other standard bred. Extra good individuals and breeders. F. T. McKee, Blue Rapids, Kan.

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron stallion, 5 years old. Also Mammoth 6 years old, 15 1/2 hands high. Good stuff, no trading stock. Jas. Haley, Hope, Kansas.

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

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

FOR SALE—Imported Percheron stallion, weight 2100. One registered Percheron stallion coming two years old. One registered Percheron mare. These animals are all high class and will be priced right. Address P. O. Box No. 321, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—One registered black Percheron stallion, No. 47792, 4 yrs. old, weight 1900, sound and gentle; can show colts. JACKS—2 extra large Tennessee jacks, black with mealy points, 15 1/2 and 16 hands high, weight 1050 and 1100; extra heavy bone; best of feet; good head and ear; 4 and 6 yrs. old; sound; quick performers and sure foal getters; can show some of the best colts in the state from this stock. J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED CORN—Hildreth Yellow Dent "Easily ranked best, Bulletin 123," originator. C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

SEED CORN—Get Trent's seed corn book. Winner of first prize in Kansas show for 3 years in succession. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kan.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1—In three choice varieties. Fruit trees and small fruits at wholesale prices. List free. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

JUST YOU write for prices on cherry trees, you will be surprised and pleased when you see them. Lost Springs Nurseries, Lost Springs, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Pure red seed oats, thoroughly re-cleaned. Extra good seed at the right price. Send for sample and prices. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

SCOTCH COLLIES

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

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

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

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups and young dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs registered, well trained and natural talkers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. M. Richard.

Classified Advertising 3 cents a word

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

WILD BIRDS.

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

POULTRY.

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

R. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels for sale at \$1.25 each. C. W. Howard, Stamford, Neb.

WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels for sale \$1 each or 5 for \$4. Mrs. F. E. Yauss, Baker, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCK CKLS., pure bred \$1 and \$2 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs booked for sitting to 1st of April \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mention Kansas Farmer. Fred Kelm, Seneca, Kan.

SAND CREEK CORNISH, the best all purpose fowl. 10 entries Kansas State Show won 9 prizes. Stock and eggs. Try them. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Some good cockerels for sale now \$1 each, or \$4 for \$5. The A. H. Miller strain. Mrs. Wm. Humphrey, Corning, Kan.

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

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Cockerels from State Show first prize mating for sale, -2 to \$5 each; good birds for price. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

BARGAINS IN BARRED ROCKS—40 cks., 80 hens and pullets of laying qualities and winners of 85 premiums. Write today. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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

B. P. ROCK CKLS., not scored all sold. Still have a number of scored birds. Bargains in W. H. turkey toms; also M. B. turkey hens and a 40 pound tom. Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth, Eureka, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Won at Hiawatha and Atchison poultry shows 1st pen, 1st cock, 2d cockerel, 1st, 2d pullet, 2d, 3d hen, also special. Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK CULTURE—Valuable book, describes and prices wonderful egg producers. How to start and make big money with small capital. Send 2 cents. Berry's Farm, Box 19, Clarinda, Iowa.

R. C. R. I. REDS—Prize winning cockerels for sale, including the one winning first at Kansas State Show at Newton, and other good ones from \$2 to \$10. My birds are the champion Kansas winners. Eggs in season. Send for mating list, and list of winnings. FRANK H. FOSTER, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Barred P. Rock cks., 80 hens and pullets; farm range \$1.50 each; pullets or hens \$9 per dozen or \$5 per half dozen; crated and delivered at Topeka station. Hillcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 4. Ind. Phone 2180, ring 1. A. C. Merritt.

STANDARD BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns founded by stock of prize winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's fairs, and have taken first wherever shown. Stock for sale; eggs in season from pens scoring 90 to 95. No. 1 pen, \$2.50 for 15; No. 2, \$1.50 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, Kan.

GOOD 240 ACRE BLACK LAND FARM at \$32.50 per acre. In Neosho county, Kan., 2 miles from railroad station, 1/2 mile from school. Good black and brown land; 125 acres now under cultivation, and 100 acres more can be put under cultivation; good house and barn. This is a bargain. No trades. Thos. D. Hubbard, Erie, Kan.

IT GIVES RELIABLE INFORMATION about the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico. It gives you the facts about real estate values and development of this country, of Texas school land and New Mexico homesteads. Send us your subscription for three months; only 25 cents. Southwest Farmer and Investor, Amarillo, Tex.

In this issue E. C. Logan, Beloit, Kan. is offering for immediate sale an American bred trotting stallion, five years old, that is well bred and one of the best individuals in the State. He is a sure breeder and has won in some of the best county fairs held in the State. Mr. Logan is also offering for sale a mammoth black jack that he guarantees a sure breeder and all right in every way. Both are for sale and the prices will be made with a view to selling them at once. See his advertisement in horse section.

MISCELLANEOUS.

30 BREEDS geese, ducks chickens. Stamp for catalog. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

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

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

SQUAB BREEDING HOMERS—100 pairs at \$1 per pair. Special prices on large quantities. I. S. Sheets, North Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—A harness and buggy business in the best town in Kansas. Other business reason for selling. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS—1 year old, 200 \$1; 1,000 \$3.50. 2 years old, 100 \$1; 1,000 \$5. Discount large lots. Circular free. R. W. Weaver Co., R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

MEN WANTED—To live and work on farm by the year, married man and grown son preferred. House furnished. References required. H. L. Pellett, Eudora, Kan.

FOR SALE—Shetland ponies, ferrets, poultry, pigeons, pheasants, rabbits, guinea pigs, goats, cats, dogs; 2-cent stamp for particulars. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio.

WANTED—At once a good farm hand to work on farm and help to milk, must have good habits, good to stock. Work the whole year for a good man or boy. J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.

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

WANTED—An intelligent, energetic farmer desires to take charge of a good, well-equipped farm in Kansas or Oklahoma, with team and machinery furnished by owner, for part crop. Best of references. Address C. F. G., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, 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 V. L. Parks, R. D. No. 1, Adams, Tenn.

REAL ESTATE.

THE RICHEST FARMS FOR SALE, where everything grows large, in southeastern Kansas, 120 miles south of Kansas City and 30 miles west of Missouri; prices away below their value; maps and printed information. No trades. Thos. D. Hubbard, Erie, Kan.

FREE HOMES for everybody under the homestead and desert acts. Sulphur Springs Valley, Arizona, is fast settling. Water obtained at a depth as shallow as four and one-half feet. As fine alfalfa land as there is in the world. For further information address the McCall Realty Company, Cochise, Ariz.

117 ACRES FOR SALE OR TRADE—4 roomed house, poultry house, cave, small barn, 5 acres hog tight, good orchard, 45 under cultivation, spring, well and windmill, route and telephone, 4 1/2 miles to town. Price \$3,000. \$1,000 cash will buy it. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

CALIFORNIA LAND, \$1 acre, cash payment; balance, entire purchase 90c month per acre; close San Francisco; no taxes; no interest; 5-acre tracts; level, rich, clear; ready to plow; immediate possession given; particulars, maps, photographs free. Stevenson colony, 1414 Market St., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—640 acres, desirable location, one mile from county seat, a thriving railroad town. Farm all fenced, well and windmill, never failing supply of water. Forty acres in cultivation, part of which is in alfalfa, balance in pasture. All tillable, except 40 acres. Price \$10 per acre. Terms, Frank A. Rees, Owner, Syracuse, Hamilton county, Kan.

STRICTLY ALFALFA LAND—480 acres, all in cultivation, smooth valley, 1/2 mile school, new improvements. Adjacent to high priced best land and within a mile of the new electric railroad now building. 12 feet to water. Near Garden City. Will divide to suit. Terms on A. No trades. \$35 per acre until March 1. A. L. Stockwell, Route 1, Portia, Kan.

FOR SALE—McPherson Co. farm, 240 acres, six miles from Canton, dark heavy soil well improved, good house and barn and outbuildings, fine fruit, soft water, 2 wells, 70 acres pasture with running water; 160 in cultivation; 75 acres in wheat goes with sale; a fine farm. R. F. D. and phone. Price \$16,000. Good terms. Roy T. Glass, Canton, 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. Thrashing and hauling \$1,000 a day, and more—getting the cash the same day. We have other propositions that will beat your 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, fine timber lands. F. W. Mountain, Stuttgart, Ark.

REAL ESTATE.

LAND—\$4 to \$20 per acre; near town and school. Amos Baughman, Max, Neb.

120 ACRES good Neosho county prairie farm, fair improvements, good orchard, \$3,000. Ed George, St. Paul, Kan.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

IMPROVED Coffee county 160 acre farm, no waste and a big bargain at \$40 per acre. We have a nice list to select from. Write for list and map. The oldest firm in the State. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE—New 9 room residence, 3 acres, and 50 barrel feed and flour mill, central Iowa, county seat town of 3,000 population. Will exchange for land or other property. Box 81, Independence, Ia.

BIG BARGAIN—Wheat and cattle farm, 720 acres, three sets improvements, plenty good water, all under fence, crop goes with place if sold before February 10. Write owner, John Linn, Otis, Kan., R. D. 1.

NORTHEAST ARKANSAS land \$5 and up. Improved farm and timber tracts, fine climate, fine water. Prairie rice lands that yield 100 bushels. Address Home-seekers and Investors information and Supply Bureau, Jonesboro, Ark.

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

FOR SALE—An extra good 240 acre farm, \$25 per acre. 115 acres broke, 45 more nearly level, good pasture, good water, 4 1/2 miles from town, 40 rods to school, telephone and mail route. E. E. Thompson, owner, R. F. D. 1, Densmore, Norton county, Kan.

AN IMPROVED FARM of 132 acres, 15 acres alfalfa, lots of fruit, 300 rods hog fence, 4 room house on Grouse Creek, Cowley Co., Kansas, for clean stock merchandise or unimproved western land. Give full description. Lock Box 2, Oxford, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—80 acres 3 miles from Clyde, second bottom, \$50 per acre. 160 acres near Green in Clay Co., 90 under plow, well improved, \$50 per acre. 100 acres pasture near town, \$3,500. Write for fine large list. Walter Nelson, Clyde, Kan.

AT St. James, Mo., 49 acres, 22 acres fine young, bearing apple trees; 4 room house, barn, etc.; on main road, 1 mile from town; telephone, free mail delivery, graded school; fine, healthy place for poultry; at reduced price. F. S. Newcomb, St. James, Mo.

LOOK HERE—130 acres, Anderson Co., Kan., 6 mi. from Garnett, 60 a. fine bottom, 25 a. rough pasture, balance fine meadow, 5 room house, board stable, 1/2 mi. school, rural mail, telephone line past the farm. Price \$85 per acre. Spohn Bros., Garnett, Kan.

BARGAIN—160 acres, all fine bottom land, nearly all cultivated, 95 acres of wheat, all goes, 24 alfalfa, part fenced hog tight, 3 1/2 miles to town. Price \$3,500, \$2,000 cash. balance easy terms. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

40 ACRE TRACTS near the great Orient Railway in Dewey Co., Oklahoma. Best place on earth for poultry and fruit raising. Send for my free list telling all about this good country and describing farms from \$350 to \$5,500. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

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 Home-seeker, the best monthly land paper published—it is free. Address, The Allen County Investment Co., Longton, Kan.

RANCH FOR SALE—400 acres deeded land, 1,000 acres leased, one-half river bottom corn and alfalfa land; the remainder good grazing land; good improvements 125 acres alfalfa with hog fence, 1/2 mile from railroad station. Will sell all or part. Write owners G. W. and Joe Carson, Bliss, Okla.

IF YOU want to invest come to Wakeeney Trego Co., Kan., located near the center of the famous Golden Belt country, with best of church and school privileges, fine town, with good court house and no county debt. A healthful climate and without the extremes of some much advertised localities. Prices range from \$12.00 to \$30.00 per acre. Have a farm of 465 acres joining town. Very pleasant home only one-half mile from town school and the same to one of the best county high schools in the State. Over 300 acres in cultivation, good orchard garden and hog lot; rest in pasture. Good buildings and abundance of water. Also improved farm of 160 acres joining town, and others short distances out. Several choice bargains in improved and unimproved farms, ranches and town property. If you desire it, 36 years acquaintance in this and other parts of the State are at your disposal. Will endeavor to be worthy of your confidence. Address, E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, Kansas.

My... (QUE... and... Not... I o... tested... good... think... temp... that... low...)

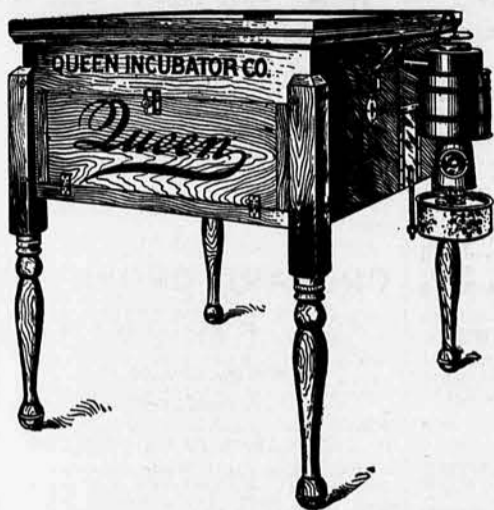
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320... WE... 160 ACRE... FARM... WEST... CAN...

QUEEN INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



are used with highly profitable results on thousands of Kansas farms. Are you a QUEEN user? If not, why not? Read what some Kansas folks have to say about the QUEEN, after thorough trials. You may not have a personal acquaintance with any of these persons, but we ask you to remember, that they were strangers to us and our Incubators and Brooders, until they sent for our catalog and bought their QUEENS on the strength of our representations, with the results, as you may read for yourself. Would you be satisfied to own a QUEEN Incubator or Brooder, or both, if you absolutely knew you could have equally good results? If so, sit down right now and send for our

FREE QUEEN BOOK.

We cannot tell you all about QUEEN Incubators and Brooders in this advertisement, but we can send you our book, if you will send us your name. The QUEEN BOOK will tell you all about the excellence of our way of making our machines, about the way we sell them on 90 days' free trial, under a binding 5 years' guarantee; about our low prices for which we will ship you QUEEN Incubators and Brooders, freight prepaid to your railroad station—safe delivery guaranteed. We are not trying to make the cheapest machines on earth, nor the highest priced ones—but we are making Incubators and Brooders that give the best results to the users, for prices so low, that you do not have to mortgage your poultry prospects for several years, to own a QUEEN. We not only guarantee QUEEN Incubators and Brooders, to be as we show them in our Queen Book, but we also guarantee, that they will give you results equally good, as any of our customers report. And this too, whether you ever saw an Incubator or Brooder or not—QUEENS simply must make good for you, or we don't ask you to keep them. Ask the Kansas Farmer, with whom we have been advertising for years, if they ever heard of us not living up to our guarantee to the exact letter. Poultry and eggs are going to be higher in price than ever the coming year. Get in line to raise more, and do it easier and cheaper than ever before. Start right by writing us today for our Free Queen Book. Address plainly as below, and you will get the book by Return Mail. Address plainly.

QUEEN GETS RESULTS—875 CHICKS.

We set our 160-egg size Queen incubator seven times and hatched 875 chicks, hatching practically all the fertile eggs. Can say for your regulator, it is perfect, as we had the bad luck to break our thermometer and ran one whole hatch without one, hatching 133 chicks out of 136 fertile eggs. You may use this letter as you like, as I will cheerfully answer all inquiries.—A. J. Paynter, Pure Bred B. P. Rocks and R. C. Rhode Island Reds

162 CHICKS FROM 166 EGGS.

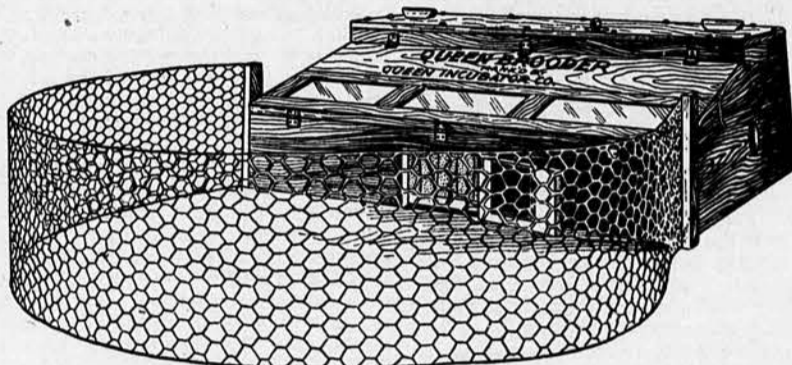
I had another hatch come off today. This is the third hatch I have hatched in the QUEEN incubator. I had in 166 fertile eggs and hatched 162 strong chicks out of them. I am running other makes of incubators, but like the QUEEN best of all. I have been running incubators for the last 14 years. I am having the best of success raising the chicks in my two QUEEN Brooders.—Mrs. Katie Weller.

QUEEN CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

My results with the QUEEN were entirely satisfactory. My last hatch is a sample of the three sittings, I made last spring; 185 chicks out of 195 eggs. The machine, (QUEEN) in my estimation, cannot be excelled. It requires little care, little coal oil, and no anxiety as to results.—Dr. J. Horner. Note—Dr. Horner has been using the QUEEN for more than two years.

QUEEN HOLDS EVEN HEAT AT ALL TIMES.

I ordered a 110-egg size QUEEN Incubator in February. I put 110 eggs in it and tested out 18. Out of the 100 good eggs I got 95 live chicks. I think that is pretty good for that time of the year, as eggs laid in February are so apt to get chilled. We think the QUEEN Incubator just fine—never had an incubator that would hold the temperature as even as the QUEEN. It is just the same in the night as in the day, (and that is something you can't say of all incubators). Most of them are inclined to run low during the night.—Mrs. Wm. Burk, R. F. D. No. 1.



AFTER A SEASON'S TEST.

As I am through hatching now, I thought I would make a report as to how I succeeded with my first incubator and brooder, both machines being the QUEEN. I hatched 240 chicks in three hatches, and as soon as they hatched I put them in the QUEEN Brooder. I raised 229 out of the 240, and the youngest are now four weeks old. If anyone can beat these figures, especially for brooder work, they will have to go some.—Otto Krueger, 514 3d St.

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

WON'T YOU DO IT?

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

THE KANSAS FARMER, Circulation Dept. Topeka

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago



LAFE BURGER

Live Stock Auctioneer
Write or wire me for date.
Wellington, Kansas.

PATENTS TRADE-MARKS and COPYRIGHTS Notice in "Inventive Age." Book "How to Obtain Patents" FREE E. G. SIGGERS, Box 7, N.U. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

320 Acres of Wheat Land in WESTERN CANADA Will Make You Rich

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

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 Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. CRAWFORD,
125 West 9th St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kan., who breeds Poland Chinas will sell a draft of bred sows from his herd Saturday, February 20. The offering numbers 35 head in all and 20 are spring gilts and 3 are fall yearlings while 12 are tried sows that represent the breeding of such noted sires as old Bright Look, the double sweepstakes Poland China boar at the Nebraska State fair a few years ago. Also old Expansion and Bright Look. Mr. Topliff owns two males that are a credit to his herd and would not be anything else to any herd in the west. One is Speculator and the other is Teddy Expansion. His catalog, which is now ready, gives full particulars as to how these boars are bred as well as the breeding of the offering of sows. The three fall yearling gilts and 20 spring gilts are bred to the very best advantage for early spring farrow and are a well grown out lot. The sale is going to be held in Esbon and all the customary arrangements will be made for caring for his guests on sale day. J. W. Johnson of the Kansas Farmer will attend this sale and will handle bids for those who desire to be represented in this way and can not attend. Remember that Mr. Topliff is one of the young Jewell county breeders of Poland Chinas who is producing the kind you can't help admiring. He is inviting you all to attend and if you will send him your address you will receive his catalog by return mail.

J. H. Harter to Sell Polands.

Mr. J. H. Harter of Westmoreland, Kan., will hold a public sale of registered Poland China sows, Tuesday, Feb. 16. Mr. Harter has been breeding good Poland Chinas in a quiet way for a good many years and has a splendid herd. The offering will consist of about 40 head of tried sows and gilts, all from a line of breeding coming from such breeders as A. B. Garrison, Summerfield and Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan. Mr. Harter has always bought the best regardless of price. He owns the great sow Lady You Tell 4th dam of the great boar Prince You Tell. His pigs are of the strictly big type and just what farmers and breeders should be looking for. The herd boars are a good son of Victor I.X. L., winner at World's fair, and Mogul's Monarch, litter brother of Mogul's Masterpiece, winner of first in class and reserve championship at Nebraska state fair last year. Mogul's Monarch is one of the best sons of the great boar Mogul, that did such splendid service in Carl Jensen & Sons herd at Belleville, Kan. Mogul's Monarch was one of their herd boars for sometime. Another herd boar is What Ex by Delevar Metal by Gold Metal. Mr. Harter invites all farmers and breeders to attend his sale and inspect the offering whether they buy or not. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Samuelson Bros. Duroc Jersey Sale.

One of the first Duroc Jersey bred sow sales to be held in central Kansas this year was that of Samuelson Bros. of Manhattan, Kan., on Jan. 28. The offering came into the ring in moderate flesh only, but every animal was sold on its merits and the prices received, although rather low, were not so very bad when the fact of the very early date of this brood sow sale is considered. The entire offering, several of which were quite young, averaged about \$22.50. The top of the sale was brought by No. 1, who went to C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kan., for \$42. Col. L. R. Brady of Manhattan officiated in

his very effective manner. Following are some of the representative sales:

- 1—C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kan. \$42.00
- 2—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville 33.00
- 3—T. E. Goethe 39.00
- 4—J. E. Joines, Clyde 23.00
- 5—Leonard Drury, Manhattan 21.00
- 7—J. A. Quinn, Waterville 35.00
- 8—Dave Hamilton, Manhattan 21.00
- 9—Dan Siegel, Manhattan 25.00
- 10—J. M. Williams, Home 37.00
- 11—M. Villander, Cleburn 21.00
- 12—Henry Strong, Manhattan 30.00
- 13—John Hakanson, Manhattan 20.00
- 14—Harvey Signor, Manhattan 20.00
- 15—Geo. Ford, Manhattan 31.00
- 16—Getz Bros., Manhattan 21.00
- 18—J. E. Joines 22.00
- 19—Jas. Haley, Hope 36.00
- 23—Jas. Haley 24.00
- 24—D. P. Shepherd, Abilene 24.00

Menehan Sells His Entire Herd.

One of the leading Poland China events of the winter will be the closing out sale to be made by Mr. Jas. Menehan of Summerfield, Kan. The date is Wednesday, February 17. Mr. Menehan is selling his entire herd, consisting of 8 tried sows, 3 fall and 30 last spring gilts and the two herd boars, Hutch Jr. and Orphan Chief, also 14 good fall pigs. Orphan Chief is a grandson of Orphan Boy, sweepstakes boar at Lincoln, Neb., 1907. He is a grandson of old Expansion and his dam was by Big Tecumseh, he by Blains Tecumseh. Hutch Jr. is a son of the great boar Big Hutch. All of the tried sows are in pig to Hutch Jr. and a few of the gilts by other boars are also bred to him. All of the gilts sired by him are bred to Orphan Chief. The tried sows are as good a lot as ever went through a sale ring in Kansas and carry the blood of nearly all of the big type sires of the past few years. Among them Josie Expansion by Chief Goldust, grandson of Chief Tecumseh 3d. Her dam was an Expansion bred sow, Black Lady by Blain's Wonder and out of Black Lady, one of the best Black U. S. sows ever owned in Kansas. Fanny Girl by Logan Perfect, he by Logan B. Her dam was Fanny Priceless 3d, winner of first in class at Nebraska state fair, 1905. There are several granddaughters of old Price We Know, winner of first in class at Nebraska state fair. Among the gilts are three mighty good ones by Prince You Tell, the famous brood sow sire. All of the sows as well as the gilts are of the very big type, still perfectly smooth. It will be a great chance because everything will be sold. Write now for catalog and mention this notice. Bids can be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Menehan's care.

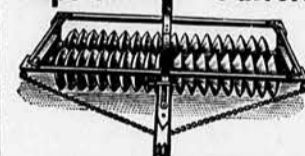
Kansas Farmer never before carried so much advertising as it carries this week. And it is clean advertising, no medical, mining stock nor speculative advertising. Kansas Farmer edits its advertising columns as carefully as its reading columns. All papers should do this, but unfortunately all do not. We believe the advertising columns are interesting and valuable as well as the reading columns. Look over the ads in this issue. If you have occasion to write to any of the advertisers, please tell them you saw their announcements. This will please them, and this courtesy will be appreciated also by Kansas Farmer.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

Farm Bargains Near Topeka

160 acre farm, 12 ml. sw., 4 ml. good town on new R. R. 85 acres cult., 10 acres tame meadow, 40 acres wild meadow, 45 acres smooth pasture, all good land, 5 room cottage house, small barn, good new shed and crib, good water, orchard of all kinds of fruit; fine location. \$45 per acre. A snap. We have a fine country home, 1 mile of street car; 60 acres of land mostly in tame grass, all smooth; good 7 room house, nice new barn, good outbuildings, plenty of fruit. This is a fine country home and must be seen to be appreciated. The owner desires to go west and offers this property for \$7,500. Good terms if desired. We have a big list of farms for sale. See us. GILLET & GILLET, The oldest real estate firm in Topeka. 104 West Fifth Street. Topeka, Kansas.

Imperial Pulverizer, Clod



Crusher and Roller Leads them all.

Send for THE PETERSON MFG. CO. Kent Circulars

PUBLIC LAND

Irrigated. No floods or droughts. No crop failures. Free fuel. Fine climate. Southern Idaho. Easy terms. Ten years time. Special excursions. For Free Map of Idaho and particulars how to file, address The Idaho Land Co., 207 Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

YEARLING BULLS
CARLOAD BULL CALVES.
CARLOAD 2-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS,
BRED.
Good colors, bred right, priced right. Will sell in lots to suit.
C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kan.
Address mail R. F. D. 2, Enterprise, Kan.

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

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

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

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

POULTRY



All readers who are interested in poultry should preserve this number of KANSAS FARMER for future reference for there are several articles in it that will bear re-perusal and further study.

Judge W. C. Ellison of Minneapolis, Minn., has been added to the corps of experts that are to judge the next State Show. Judge Ellison has a National reputation as a Buff Wyandotte breeder as well as an expert judge.

The two articles in this issue on the comparison and score-card systems of judging, the first by the writer and the latter by Mr. Rankin, were written devoid of any controversial spirit. Neither writer knew what the other had written. They might be compared to the briefs of two lawyers to the Supreme Court, or a last plea to the final tribunal, the people.

Another poultry secret that is extensively advertised and many good dollars lost, is a system whereby a man can make \$200 and over a year from twenty hens. The real gist of this system when simmered down, is that if a man will give \$500 worth of time, care and attention to twenty hens he can realize \$200 in the course of a year, or in other words be \$300 out on the transaction. The secret is to take a few hens, set a few eggs, raise a few chickens, but all good and high priced. If a man wants to devote all his time for a year to raising a few chicks, for the pleasure and recreation he may get out of the business, it is all well and good, but the money part is all on the wrong side of the ledger. The man who makes the money is he who sells this secret for five or ten dollars per.

Another secret much advertised and much patronized we fear, is the secret of telling the laying hens from the drones. There is no doubt but that a great many unprofitable fowls are kept from year to year, that ought to be discarded from the flock, but the system advertised is a very unsatisfactory one. It is said that you can tell the layers from the non-layers by the shape or conformation of the hen's body. That is, she should be big and broad behind and be like the good dairy cow, wedge-shaped. But it requires an anatomical expert to decide this, besides it is not always true that the best shaped hens lay the eggs or most of the eggs. We recall the case of a hen shown at several poultry shows. She was the best shaped hen in her class and won first prize every time, but she had never laid an egg in her life, neither for the man who now owns her nor for the man who raised her. The shape was there all right, but the eggs were minus. The best way to tell a laying hen is to see her lay the egg.

We notice that several poultry papers are still running an advertisement for the man who says in great, black head-lines, "Poultry feed for 15 cents per bushel." This is a very alluring bait for the poultryman who has to pay in the neighborhood of a dollar a bushel for his chicken feed, and would be a "consummation devoutly to be wished." But alas! it is a fake, as we have previously stated and the method he tries to palm off on his dupes is as old as the hills. It is simply the sprouting of grain, making a great bulk out of what before was in a natural and condensed form. If anybody wants to make this kind of feed for his fowls, and it makes a good green food, all he has to do, is to get

some barley, wheat, or oats and soak in warm water for twenty-four hours, then place in a box or tray with a perforated bottom, so that the water may drain off. Sprinkle the grain with warm water twice a day till it becomes a mass of roots and sprouts, the latter should be four or five inches long. The hens will eat roots and sprouts readily and it is a healthy feed, but it would not do as a steady diet or take the place of all other feed as this advertisement says it will. Neither is the secret worth the \$5 that the advertiser would like you to send him.

While attending the recent State Poultry Show, Professor Dyche, of Lawrence, told the writer he had been studying as to the best kind of poultry house for the farmer, and had come to the conclusion that one built out of cement would be the proper thing. In the first place, it would be cheap, for sand, stone, and cement are cheap and the man could do his own work. In the second place, it could be kept clean very easily. Being fire proof, a fire of straw could be kindled in its center and all the lice and mites would be burned out in a few moments. The professor's idea was to build the whole building, roof, sides, and ends out of cement grout, leaving only an open front of wire netting. This could be closed in cold nights with muslin curtains or glass could be used if desired, and the glass frames or muslin taken out when it was desired to clean out the house by making a fire in it. Even the roof could be made out of cement, by first having boards to hold the cement till it sets. Wire screening or barbed wire could be used to reinforce the roof. The door, roosts, and nest boxes would be the only inflammable things about the house and these could be taken away when it was to be cleaned. The dimensions of the house could be any size desired by the owner to suit the size of his flock. An 8x12 house is a very convenient size for a small flock of fowls. If a large one was desired, any length could be added to it or two or more of the smaller ones might be built.

The following copy of a postal card was recently received by the writer: "Dear Sir: I wish to purchase a White Plymouth Rock cockerel, of the low single-comb type. His plumage must be pure white, his legs short and yellow. Breast broad and from a good laying strain. What are your White Rocks? I would like a good, all-around bird, with perfect eyes for about a dollar. What have you in this line? Answer soon." The above is not an imaginary or made-up card, but a correct copy of the original, with the exception of name and address, that is now in my possession. I print it, so as to emphasize a point that I wish to make, and that is, that a breeder of pure-bred poultry cannot afford to sell fine specimens of his fowls for the price of common stock. Such a bird as described on this card could not be bought for twenty-five dollars. In fact fifty dollars was refused for just such a bird at our last State Show. Yet the writer of that card wanted such a bird for one dollar, or to be exact "about one dollar." Seventy-five cents might be "about a dollar" according to his notion. No, it takes time and money to produce first-class specimens of fancy poultry. Out of a flock of two or three hundred fowls, not over half a dozen prime specimens are often found and when found they are valuable. When a man nurtures and tenderly cares for a fine chicken for nearly a year it ought to be worth more than a dollar. Suppose a breeder of fine Jersey cattle was to receive a description of one of the finest cows he had and then was offered for her the price of a common scrub cow. Wouldn't it make him mad? A poultryman is made of the same clay as the rest of humanity and it grieves on his nerves when he is asked to sell his best specimens of poultry for the price of common stock. It has taken time, care, and deep study, as well as

lots of hard cash to get his flock into the right condition for producing prize-winners and when he has them he should get a reasonable price for them. Five or ten dollars for a prime male bird is not an unreasonable price. Remember it is not a mere chicken that you are buying, but a sire with the prepotency to reproduce his kind a hundred fold.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

CKLS. FOR SALE—Sired by 1st cl. Kan. State Show, scores 93 1/2. Ira Chestnut, Denison, Kan.

FOR SALE—40 White Plymouth Rock pullets at \$1.50 each. No cockerels. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

EGGS—Smith & Knopf's laying strain of Rocks, Barred and White. Trap nest and pedigree, bred winners and layers. Write for 1909 mating and price list. SMITH & KNOPF, R. D. 2, Mayetta, Kan.

WRITE YOUR POULTRY WANTS

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

MARKER BROS.

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

EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM.

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

LARROWE'S BARRED ROCKS.

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

SAFETY HATCH OUBATORS



Are iron clad and asbestos protected with perfect lamp stove, strongest and most simple regulator, ventilation automatic, hot water tank of finest copper, inner and outer cases of 1-in. lumber and packed, finished and suitable for parlor. 100-Egg. Prepaid to your R. R. Station.

Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

'S' OP YOUR FUSSIN'

With complicated, no-account, hard-to-run incubators. Get big hatches with no trouble with a Poultry Leader INCUBATOR. Made by a farm-poultry raiser for folks who haven't time to bother. Send now for catalogue and proof of superiority. EMIL SCHNEER, Mfr., Sutton, Neb.



TO get right down to a workable MONEY basis in YOUR Poultry Work—to stop YOUR loss in spoiled eggs and dead chicks—to get YOU such chicks as will reach the MONEY-LINE, this is the mission of

The New Method Incubator

—The New, Automatic, Fire Proof, Steel Lined, Open Nest, Incubator, that cannot be over-entertained—that is as automatic in moisture and pure air as a live hen. Such is the New Method—the incubator that is "different." Why continue to hatch incubator chicks that are weakly, and that cannot be raised without such great loss in the brooders? Investigate our OPEN NEST SYSTEM. You owe this much to yourself. I have a special proposition to make every reader of the Kansas Farmer that will enable you to own a New Method Incubator. I want to send you this Proposition, also our Free Catalog, which deals in facts that are of vital interest to you. This Book is free if you mention Kansas Farmer when writing. Drop me a postal today for the book, and let's get acquainted. It might do us both good. Address P. U MOORE, Gen. Mgr., NEW METHOD INCUBATOR 208 W. Main St., Morrow Ohio

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both \$10

If ordered together we will send both for \$10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 90, Racine, Wis.

Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wood on Heat" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free. GEORGE H. STAHL, Box 48 B QUINCY, ILL.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Imperial White Indians, Cornish Indians (the best meated and best all purpose fowl for the farmer), White Laced Cornish, Columbian Wyandottes and Houdans. At Kansas State Show, 1909, with 18 entries won 9 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth and 11 specials. At Kansas City Show, greatest ever held in the West, with 16 entries won 16 prizes and 7 specials. Over 100 first prizes in 1908.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY FARM

Box A., Chelsea, Okla. WYANDOTTES

TOPLIFF'S FARM POULTRY.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

BLACK LANGSHANS.

Winner of 2d and 4th cock at State Show. Winner of grand prize largest and best display in Asiatic class. Winner special largest number solid colored birds in the show. 56 birds scoring over 90 points. 41 birds scoring over 91 points. Birds and eggs for sale.

TUCKER & FOWLER, 1019 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kansas

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS at a cost of only 2c per 50 hens and that while other hens are laying. Write; enclose stamp for a trial—it will convince you. N. L. WEBB, I-32, Lamasco, Texas.

FREE TRIAL \$65 PER MONTH to introduce our Poultry Remedies. Bank references given. Don't answer unless you mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Dept. 26, East St. Louis.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. H. A. SANDBORN, Detroit, Kan.

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

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

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM.

Choice young birds, the tops of a successful hatch from 3,500 eggs, from high scoring State Show winning stock. We breed Blue Andalusians, S.C. and R.C. Black Minorcas, S.C. White Minorcas, American Dominiques, Whiteface Black Spanish, Black Wyandottes, English Red Caps, Mottled Apscons, Silver Duckwing Leghorns, S.C. Black Leghorns, S.C. White Leghorns, S.C. and R.C. Buff Leghorns, R.C. Brown and White Leghorns. Eggs in season, prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or write MR. & MRS. O. H. CROW, Hutchinson, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—Choice S. Sp. Hamburg and S. C. White Leghorns cockerels; also 1 M. B. turkey tom coming 3 yrs. old. Write price. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Surplus stock all sold. L. H. HASTINGS, Quincy, Kan.

HAMBURGS AND WYANDOTTES.

EGGS FROM STATE WINNERS. R. S. Hamburgs, White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin ducks. \$1.50 per sitting. W. S. RINKLEY, Clay Center, Kan.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

Ertel's POULTRY DIARY

Is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.

Why We Raise Black Langshans.

MARY M'CAUL, ELK CITY, KAN.
First, I would place the Black Langshans' extreme hardness in favor of selecting this breed.

You do not hatch three hundred chicks and raise one hundred as you do of the small, delicate breeds. The Blacks hatch good, big chicks and they nearly all grow to maturity, if given half a chance. The skin and flesh of this breed are white and tender. The skin being very thin and the flesh fine grained and sweet makes them ideal table fowls, much more so than the thick, yellow-skinned varieties.

There was a test of the cooking qualities of a popular American breed compared with the Black Langshans and the five disinterested people were unanimous in saying the flesh of the Langshan was much the best.

As to their laying qualities, if you try them, you will not be disappointed. They lay big, brown eggs and a great many of them, especially when eggs are scarce and the price attractive.

Last but not least, the Langshans are very beautiful. Just get a flock of pure Blacks and if you are not pleased with their appearance, and if every one that happens to come does not say "What a pretty flock of chickens you have," your experience will be different than mine has been.

Try them once and you will keep them.

Mating the Breeding Pens.

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH, EMPORIA, KAN.

The time will soon be at hand when the public in general will be looking for eggs from pure-bred poultry. Now is the time to get the breeding pens mated up and accustomed to their new homes. It is best to pick out the hens and pullets well developed and as near the standard as is possible and all uniform in size, color, etc. Then place with them a male bird with extra good qualities where the hens and pullets are lacking. It is always best to place an old bird with pullets and a young one with the hens, this insures good, strong chicks.

As to the feed. I think feed has a great deal to do with the egg production as well as the fertility of the eggs. I do not believe in too much green bone or too much meat-meal, as it has a tendency to toughen the shells and that is one cause of so many chicks dying in the shell at hatching time. The best food I have found for pen fed stock is bran mash in the morning, with wheat or oats scattered in litter at noon, and whole corn at night. Give all the milk and water they will drink. Keep all drinking vessels thoroughly clean by scalding them each morning. I always manage to let the pens out on free range from two to three days in each week, this gives them plenty of green food. Grit of some kind must be before them at all times, for this I have best results from broken up crockery. Oyster shells are also good but the birds seem not to enjoy the shells as much as the broken crockery. Charcoal is also very beneficial for good health. I consider one rooster to 9 to 12 hens or pullets, about right. The birds should be well housed and the house free from vermin. One of the best ways to keep free from mites and lice is to use the wire hen's nests. In these nests there is no place for them to hide and you can easily get rid of them. These nests can be purchased at any of the large mail order houses.

If you have any surplus stock place a small advertisement in KANSAS FARMER and you will not have it long.

A Chicken Talk.

I have for the last fifteen years been raising golden Wyandottes, and I think there is no better breed of chickens on earth. About five years ago I sold some of my culls and the man didn't do a think but take them to the county show and win first prize on them. That rather stirred me up and I began buying better cockerels and some eggs and the next I had some fine birds and showed them and won everything in my class. I have been breeding for better layers, as well.

This winter while the man of the house hoards his grain as dollars, and shoos the chickens from every grain he can, still my hens are paying their way better than either hogs or cows,

for they have laid all winter and eggs are high. I don't know why so many men think every grain a hen eats is wasted, when the hen not the man is paying the grocery bill.

I use an incubator for early hatching, and hens when I can get them. I have always given the little chicks to hens as I have have used brooders, either homemade or otherwise. As to the feed I never have much of a variety, but I find ground cornmeal (ground coarse) fed dry is very good, but at the very first I think it is a good plan to bake corn bread, as for eating, and crumble it up for them. That gets to be a big job if you have many, so after they are a week old I give them corn chop, with milk and water to drink, also grit so they can run to it. I find alfalfa hay, fed dry, is very good for laying hens in winter. I find they eat it as well dry, as if soaked, but perhaps if it was run through a cutter they would eat the stems better. All the bones I can get hold of I bake in the oven until they are brown, then they are easily cracked with a hammer and the only trouble I find with this method is to keep the chickens from under the hammer and to get enough bones. But this grit brings the eggs in winter all right. I also give my hens all the coal ashes that accumulate from the two stoves. I am aware that I have told nothing new, but this is some of my own experience. I have found the work both pleasant and profitable, although like all kinds of business there are some things not so pleasant.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Good Poultry on the Farm.

D. A. CHACEY, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

I take this subject to appeal to the farmers in this most solely neglected part of one of our greatest sources of wealth.

The bulk of the poultry comes from the farm and not the fancier; but the best poultry comes from the fancier or small farmer. Some of the most miserable looking stuff it is to. No wonder the first thing a packer does is take off the feathers, for in no other way could they be graded, no two alike, of every color and shape and size, more like crows than chickens. Some say, why do we get such poor stuff from the fine farms? Farmers say we pay no attention to our hens, that is so and they never pay anything for them either. Where they came from no one knows, but they were traded around and got the start and now they are in the last notch of degeneracy. Some spring they nearly all die off with the cholera. It is not cholera it is weakness from excessive inbreeding and neglect. You do not in-breed your hogs and cattle, or your corn or wheat why the poultry?

Now to come right down to business, you know you take in dollars for cents spent. You know you have many good meals from fowls and eggs. Do they ever get an extra meal from you of anything they like, as you like what you get from them? Say yes to the first and no to the second. Well can't you be square and return good for good? Now again in passing a neighbor's place that is a little more up-to-date than your own and you see his flock of fowls all just alike, don't you turn and look and drive a little slower to take a good look at them and wish you could swap eggs with him? Now just close to the road is a fine hen with fifteen chicks all just alike. Oh! how fine to look upon, compared with yours of every known color and shape.

Pure-breds look alike all the time, and for that reason bring from one to two cents, and often much more, per pound. I have seen scrubs turned down at less than the market when a bunch of White Wyandottes brought 2 cents above. Eggs producers are the greatest money-makers. All wild birds lay from two eggs to fifteen and then hatch them. And your chickens are nearly wild. You figure on your hogs, cattle, and grain but never on the poultry. Why? One farmer said because he was ashamed to, he never let his wife buy a new bird or some eggs to raise new blood but for twenty years kept the same stock, and every time he thought the wife had a few dollars extra he would be short all of a sudden and borrow it from her and never, no never, think to pay it back. Mr. Farmer if you have a lick of sense, shut up about fooling away money on new stock, but let them buy some, grade up the flock and double, no treble and more the income for can't you see how much more money your wife will have to lend, all you will need to do is to make up excuses enough to get it all.

I WANT EVERY POULTRY RAISER TO WRITE FOR MY SPECIAL PROPOSITION



Get my offer on a Fairfield incubator or brooder before you buy any other make of machine. I will help you get an incubator or brooder free. Doesn't that sound interesting? I am making absolutely the fairest and most liberal offer ever made by any incubator manufacturer, to help introduce the Fairfield in every section of the United States. Just write me for my new illustrated catalog and I will mail you my special proposition at the same time. I want every poultry raiser to write me for this offer, because I can save you money on my incubator or brooder, and at the same time will give you the chance of getting your machine partly or entirely free. This is no soliciting, canvassing or agency offer, but a straight business proposition requiring about ten minutes of your time. I wouldn't make the offer under any conditions unless I knew I had an exceptional machine to back it up. Remember, I will leave it to you to say whether or not the Fairfield is the machine you want to buy. Write me today for my catalog and special offer.

JUST A WORD TO CHICKEN RAISERS
Don't kill the goose that lays the golden egg by setting your hens to hatching. Buy an incubator this year. Let it hatch our chickens and keep your hens at their more profitable work of laying. My largest machine will do the hatching of 30 hens better and cheaper and it's a lot easier to watch.

SHIPPED FREIGHT PREPAID

FAIRFIELD INCUBATORS AND BROODERS ARE SOLD DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOU AT A SAVING OF 30% TO 50%.

I don't doubt but what you have been thinking of buying an incubator or brooder, perhaps both, for a long time. Probably you are hesitating simply to be sure you get the best machine for the money. Now, if that's the case, I say just try a Fairfield first. You can't make a mistake, for if the machine, under my liberal, iron-clad guarantee don't suit you, it won't cost you one cent. I ship my incubators and brooders out on the plan that if you don't find them all that I claim for them or perfectly satisfactory, return them and I will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. This is the only fair way. But my machines are bound to please you. The steam and water forced circulation heating system, the most important part of an incubator is perfect in the Fairfield. I guarantee it. Remember, an incubator without a good heating system regardless of other fine points is absolutely worthless. It simply can't hatch. The Fairfield will hatch every hatchable egg. It's better made than any other incubator on the market. Try one and prove this for yourself. Our regulator could not be improved--works automatically and keeps the temperature always at hatching point. Box is made of California redwood throughout, beautiful in finish, makes a fine parlor table. Another important feature is our non-explosive lamp. We have never had nor heard of an accident with a Fairfield Lamp, with thousands in use everywhere. Our brooders will make good hen mothers for the chicks which a Fairfield will hatch. They are well built, simple, cheap, and can be set out in the open air. We guarantee our brooders and ship them out on the same liberal offer made on our incubators. You need both machines and, remember, my new plan will help you get them very easily and very cheaply. Write for my catalog and special offer today sure.

S. C. Thompson, Manager, Nebraska Incubator Company,
177 MAIN STREET, FAIRFIELD, NEBRASKA.

Remember they are shipped FREIGHT PREPAID to any point in U. S. and Guaranteed. Get Our New Catalog Today.

The best incubator ever made.

NOTICE THE HEN FEATHERS

It sells on sight. It hatches every egg possible to hatch. Write for prices and catalog.

The Hen Feather Incubator Co.
Mfg. Incubators and Brooders

Dept. H. Blackwell, Okla.



Get Johnson's New Book Right Away—Best Ever—Send Your Name Today



Be sure to raise chickens this year—and I ask you, old friend or new friend, to send me your name early for my new 1909 Poultry Book. It's better than ever—every page a poultry sermon—over 200 pages and over 1,200 photograph pictures.

New Old Trusty



Johnson Pays the Freight
40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial
75 per cent Better Hatches Guaranteed


The same sure and certain Old Trusty, made of California Redwood, is encased this year with metal and is absolutely fire-proof—legs and all. Don't pay two prices to anybody this year. Investigate my New Old Trusty before you buy. My price is going to be lower to you—something below \$10 anywhere you live—freight prepaid east of the Rockies. Send for the book today.

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

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

COLD WAVE

Fireproof and Insurable Now and Always Have Been



on top of this incubator does not affect its percent hatching quality. The QUEEN is built to hatch in cold weather. Its high-power heater, and easy-working regulator, insure plenty of even heat. Thousands and thousands of poultry raisers, know Queen Machines get better results than others. I want you to know it. Write today for my free

QUEEN INCUBATOR and BROODER BOOK

and let me prove why my machines are ahead, how you can make more money with them. Give me the chance to "show you."

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.,
Wickstrum, Box 28, Lincoln, Nebr.

Note Sizes and Prices

80 Eggs.....	\$ 8.00	180 Eggs.....	\$12.50
120 Eggs.....	10.00	240 Eggs.....	15.00
		360 Eggs.....	\$18.50

For these prices I Pay Freight and give you strong and binding 5-year guaranty and 90 days Free Trial.

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY

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

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

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

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

CHUBBY CHICKS

hatch big profits. The Reliable Incubator hatches chubby chicks. Write today for our Free, interesting, illustrated Poultry Book, which will instruct you in every branch of poultry raising and tell you how the Reliable has smashed World's hatching records continuously for the last 12 years.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.
Box D 10 Quincy, Ill.



Cheap Poultry.

J. H. BROWN, BOYERO, COLO.

There seems to be a few matters connected with the breeding of fowls that, if properly understood, would work alike to the benefit of breeders and purchasers.

The rearing of pure-bred fowls, with necessary care and attention, can not be done at anything like the cost of the same number of dunghills; as a consequence, a breeder who aims to have his stock up to the mark, and expects to profit thereby, must have a fair price, or not sell; and unless he can get this, had better consign them to the pot. The mania now among purchasers of poultry, as well as of all other commodities, is to buy cheap; and unfortunately the bulk of buyers are poor judges of the quality of the stock they get, even though they want it up to the standard. We find a class of dealers ready to meet that class of buyers, with stock (although dear at any price) at such a figure as will not compensate him for actual outlay in the way of feed, advertising, postage, etc. Of course, these cheap Johns are generally short-lived, but when one dies out we generally find another ready to take his place. And so long as we find buyers silly enough to believe that a breeder will sell him a first-class fowl for a dollar, that cost him double to produce, just so long will this evil exist.

It is but safe to conclude that a breeder who advertises pure-bred fowls, and understands the breeding of them, is not doing so for the benefit of the public, but expects a return for his labor; and it requires very little calculation to show that this can not be realized in the prices at which many parties are offering stock.

The interests of breeders and buyer are identical. To serve them best, pay fair prices, and exact fair returns. If you can not afford to buy a trio, why buy a good pair, and you will be further ahead than had you bought a whole yard of inferior stock for the same price.

Of course there may be, and no doubt are, exceptions to this rule. A party may be so situated or disposed as to close out really good stock at unremunerative prices, but where the balance stands on the wrong side of the ledger, very few can be found to follow it up as a business.

Just a Word to Poultry Raisers. It is just as Mr. Thompson of Fairfield says, "Don't kill the hen that lays the golden egg, by setting her to hatching chickens for you." The biggest profit in the poultry

Let Us Send You Our Book.
about good wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS
and the
ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.

By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spokes united to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of our wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalogue free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 48, Quincy, Ills.



ELECTRIC

SPRAYING OUTFIT
WITH GASOLINE ENGINE HIGH PRESSURE SPRAY PUMP, FITTED WITH RELIEF VALVE AND PRESSURE GAUGE MOUNTED ON 16-INCH WHEELS. COMPLETE AS SHOWN BARREL AND HOSE NOT INCLUDED.

PRICE F.O.B. CARS CHICAGO
\$67 1/2

WILL PUMP UP TO 150 LBS. PRES. SURE

CAPACITY 100 GALLONS PER HOUR

READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
AERMOTOR CO. CHICAGO

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS
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Mayer's Leading Lady

THE CORRECT SHOE FOR STYLE, EASE AND GOOD WEAR

You could never hope to buy a more stylish or serviceable shoe than the "Leading Lady." It is right up-to-date in appearance and fits the foot perfectly from the very first. Besides being stylish and comfortable, the

Leading Lady

wears much longer than most shoes. It is so well made that it lasts twice as long as the average shoe, and will retain its shape to the end. *Why buy inferior shoes when, with the same money, you can get the "Leading Lady?"* Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

Look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle "Leading Lady" Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15 x 20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes, Special Merit School Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN



THIS TRADE MARK IS STAMPED ON THE SOLE

business comes from keeping your hens laying all the time and employing incubators to do the hatching for you. Now we believe most poultry raisers are convinced of the advantages of owning an incubator of the right sort. In buying your incubator it is worth while to consider two important things. Consider carefully the plan on which the machine is being sold. Be sure that you are buying your machine on a positive guarantee that it will do the work or it will cost you nothing. You cannot possibly take any risk when you buy your machine on such a plan. Mr. Thompson of Fairfield is selling his machines on just that sort of a plan. The Fairfield incubator which Mr. Thompson sells is an exceedingly good machine. It has the best heating system in any incubator made. The heating system of the Fairfield insures a perfectly uniform heating throughout the incubator. The Fairfield heating system is protected by exclusive patents so it will be found only in this machine. His incubator is made well from start to finish. It is made of California re-wood lumber in the box, a high grade copper is used for the construction of the heater. The very best kind of a lamp goes with the machine. We are very glad to call our readers' attention to this splendid incubator and this square dealing way Mr. Thompson has of selling his machines. It is up to you to write him for his catalogue and special offer and let him ship you his machine on the positive guarantee that if you are not satisfied it will cost you nothing. Write him today for his catalog. You will see his advertisement on page two of this paper. Address S. C. Thompson, manager, Nebraska Incubator Company, 173 Main St., Fairfield, Neb.

What a Hen Would Do—If She Could.
By nature, the hen is a very accommodating bird. She is willing to produce 200 eggs a year, more or less, if she's given anything of a fair chance. The trouble is, Superior Man, her master, not understanding the complex requirements of her nature, doesn't give her a ghost of a chance in a great many cases at least. In all soberness, the trouble in the poultry business today is lack of understanding. Men think that if a hen gets corn and water in abundance, eggs should be forthcoming in equal quantity. They don't realize that corn alone is not a good egg food, nor do they grasp the further fact that the imprisoned hen lacks such things which are absolutely essential to egg production. Once these truths are understood there is an effort made to right the wrongs of the hen and collect her dividends; but here, again, there is often a mistake. One thing, and one thing alone, is life and health to the poultry business—"The Dr. Hess Idea." Build on that, and success follows; ignore it, and failure is certain. In a nutshell, "The Dr. Hess Idea" is this—good digestion is the foundation of all satisfactory growth and production in the animal world. Without the ability to properly digest and assimilate food, neither bird nor animal can produce a proper return for the investment. With good digestion there is regular and constant return. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does for the hen what the careless poultryman fails to do—it provides all the needed elements for growth and egg production because it aids digestion. It is a tonic. In it are iron, always a blood builder; bitter tonics, good for the digestive organs; and nitrates, without which the waste of the body would remain to poison the system and bring disease. A few times feeding Poultry Pan-a-ce-a brightens up a flock of hens wonderfully and gives a great start to the business of laying. Contentment and good health follow as a consequence, and soon the poultryman's bugaboo—non-production—disappears for good. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is equally good for young chicks. It greatly shortens the time between the shell and maturity; and when an old fowl is to be fattened, Poultry Pan-a-ce-a makes a plumper bird and sweeter flesh than would be possible without its use. And, lastly, there's no risk about it. If it doesn't "make good," you don't have to pay for Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

LUMBER

Send Us Your Lumber Bill for Our Estimate!

We urge you to send us your building list for our estimate. Make up a list of every single item you will need and send it to us. We guarantee to go over it carefully and itemize it fully, and to send you a statement of just what we will furnish. You can include in your list of material everything needed; that means even plumbing and heating material, furniture, rugs, etc.

100,000,000 FEET OF NEW LUMBER AT WRECKING PRICES

We purchased direct from the Mills, at various Forced-Sales, thousands of carloads of high-grade, first-class, brand new Lumber. We bought it at sacrifice prices and we are offering it for sale at a reasonable margin of profit. This is an opportunity of a lifetime to buy the very best Lumber manufactured at prices less than the dealer or jobber can ordinarily buy it for. Write us today.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO

Send for Free Catalog No. 81
We publish a book of some 500 pages, containing a general record of our goods and showing millions of dollars worth of merchandise secured by us at Sheriff's Sales, Receivers' Sales and Man's Sale. It lists Building Material and Supplies, Machinery, Roofing, etc.



Freight on Breese Bros. Roofing
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DON'T spend a dollar for roofing until you have seen and tested the old, reliable Breese Bros. guaranteed waterproof, fire-resisting, durable Rubber Roofing. Made by our own special process, of long-fibre wool felt, saturated in asphalt. Heavily coated on both sides.

Free Cement and Special Roofing
Nails included in each roll. Hammer lays it. Use on ALL Buildings.

Send for Free Samples and Booklet
Get these samples of 1-ply, 2-ply and 3-ply roofing. Put them to every test you can think of and prove to your own satisfaction that Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing is the highest quality roofing on the market. We give the

Longest Guarantee
Send for samples or order now on our strong guarantee of satisfaction or money back. We pay freight to all points east of the western boundary line of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and north of south line of Tennessee. Don't delay ordering; these special prices may not be offered to you again. Take advantage of them and write now, today.

THE BREESE BROS. CO., Roofing Dept. 47, Cincinnati, Ohio

Lowest Factory Prices
Freight Prepaid on 100 lbs. or more

35-lb. Roll—108	\$135
Sq. Ft.—1-Ply	
45-lb. Roll—108	185
Sq. Ft.—2-Ply	
55-lb. Roll—108	225
Sq. Ft.—3-Ply	

Order today, or write for Samples and Booklet

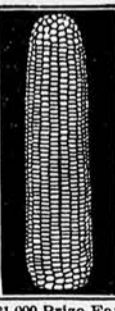
Increase YOUR CORN CROP 30% for \$1

THE secret of bumper corn crops is in the seeding. Had all the corn planted in 1908 been sorted with the **SIMPLEX GRADER**, America's greatest yield would have been increased 300,000,000 bushels. The "SIMPLEX"

All-Steel Corn Grader—Price \$1

insures the accurate dropping, by hand or machine, of even, regular size, perfect grains. RESULT—every stand is uniform. Until the invention of the Simplex, accurate dropping was impossible. The Simplex is guaranteed to do the work better than any \$15 grader. Buy one and you'll forget your high-priced machine. So simple your boy can work it. Made entirely of pressed steel; will last a lifetime. You can't afford to be without it, whether you plant one or 1,000 acres. Just slip a dollar bill in a letter, mail to-day, and we will send you, with the Grader, booklet—"Bumper Corn Crops—How To Produce Them." This booklet alone is worth \$5 an acre to you. The Simplex does the work perfectly. Capacity, 10 to 15 bushels per hour. Order today. Money back if not as represented.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO., 711 to 731 Lock St., Cincinnati, O.
Largest Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Roofing in the World.




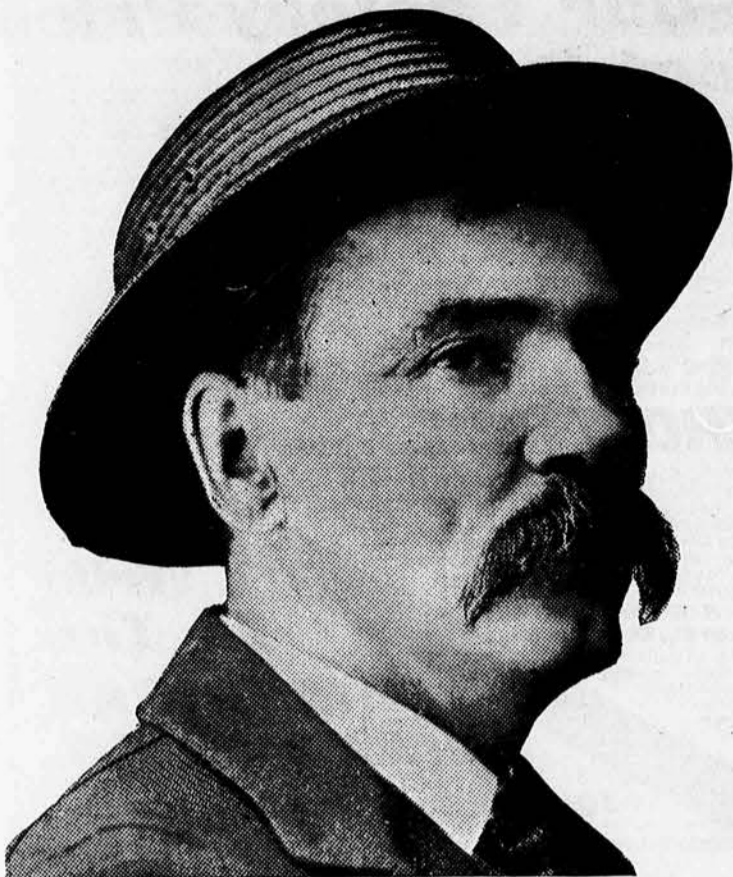
10 Cents A Pound For Hogs

Farmers, don't sell your hogs for 5 or 6 cents and let the Beef Trust sell the meat at 15 to 20 cents. Butcher your hogs, salt and smoke the meat yourself, sell the hams and bacon and make 3 or 4 times what you do now. You don't need a smoke-house.

USE WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE
A liquid made from hickory wood. Put on meat with a brush. A 75 cent bottle smokes a barrel. At Drug Stores. Send 10c and names of five who smoke meat and we will send you sample. Write for

FREE BOOK "New Way" E. H. Wright Co., Ltd., 625 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.





To My "Kansas Farmer" Friends

I'VE been acquainted for a long time with thousands of the regular Readers of this Great Paper. I know the publishers, too. And I guess I've had letters from you, reader, or some nearby neighbor of yours certainly has one of my OLD TRUSTY INCUBATORS and an OLD TRUSTY BROODER, so I could just let you ask him or her about them and about me if you wanted to. But I've got lots of things new to tell you this year and I want you to just send me your name so I'll understand that you're interested again to hear what

Johnson Says

I'VE GOT GREAT NEWS for you this year, besides My New Old Trusty's price being lower, and I want to tell you all about it.

My "big letter" is finished for 1909. That's what I always call my Big Free Poultry Book and Old Trusty Incubator Catalog. I wrote it myself, as ever, and took many of the new photographs, too. Over 200 pages this year, and over 1200 pictures, most of them new, so you'll be bound to be interested, whether you got my last year's book or not.

Thousands of users of Old Trusties have written me again and sent in helpful advice to chicken raisers, and photographs of results of their big hatches and broods of broilers. So be sure to write me today by postal or letter or send your name and address on the coupon below and—

I PROMISE YOU that you'll pay yourself well to learn right away all about how I've made Old Trusty Metal Covered and Absolutely Safe.

I promise you that my new Old Trusty is a better chicken hatcher and safer and surer than ever and that you'll get satisfaction or your money back from me. 75 per cent better hatches from all fertile eggs guaranteed. Easiest, simplest incubator in the world to run and hatch chickens with, no matter where you live or what the climate is or what time of the year you use my New Old Trusty although now's the best time to get one and start to make the most money. I promise you that my New Poultry Book gives more practical pointers to Beginners or old experienced Poultry Raisers than any other Incubator Book published to sell or to send free. I promise you that Johnson has been working all the year 'round to make his New Old Trusty better than ever and this year has been the greatest year ever. That's why I want you to write me and—

Get My New "Old Trusty" Incubator Book Sure This Time

OLD TRUSTY always has set the pace as a chicken hatcher that practically runs itself, and does it still. Everybody knows that because over 100,000 are being used everywhere. But Old Trusty this year is better than ever—is safe and sure, more convenient and more handsome. No charge for the improvements, although encasing Old Trusty in metal costs me more than before when I only used the best California Redwood. Now I use the same California Redwood and the fine finished metal encasing too. Because the only way to make an incubator so it is safe under any circumstances is to make it so it can't burn. You could build a fire on top or under it—pour oil on it and light the oil—or try and test it every other way to burn it—or set fire to it—top—bottom—sides—or legs—you can't do it because it can't be done.

I just want to send you an Old Trusty on

40, 60 or 90 Days Trial

Enough to Get Three Hatches

Freight Prepaid

To Your Railroad Station Anywhere East of the Rockies

10-Year Guarantee

Johnson's Own Guarantee of Durability

Also 75 per cent Better Hatches Guaranteed

NOW ABOUT PRICE. Don't pay two prices. Don't fuss with experiments or new fangled improvements made to charge extra for. Look up the facts about Old Trusty which is way past the "experimental" stage these last six years and you can read why and all about me and my 100,000 customers and friends in my Free Poultry Book—before you order.

My price is lower to you this year—

BELOW \$10 COMPLETE—freight all paid to your station east of the Rockies and no worries about it. Also Promptest Shipments.

Let me write you personally and tell you my price to you and send you my Big New 1909 Poultry Book Free. Will you? Write me—

THE BOOK SAYS just exactly what I'd say to you if I could come down where you are and talk to you, or if you could step in here and visit me at my home—and in my big factory next door where I've got over 400 friends of mine here in Clay Center helping me make Old Trusties. So I've written this book and called it again my "big letter" for 1909. And I want you to be sure, this year of all years, to

Get My "Big Letter to You" of Over 200 Pages and Over 1200 Pictures

All the type matter is real chicken-raising experience. All the pictures are actual photographs. No "artist's dreams."

Just photos taken by me and my camera. (I use a Kodak all the year 'round to get snap shots of the real things that happen in chicken raising to show my friends and help prove to them what they also can do).

Also hundreds of mostly new photographs, big and little, sent me by my friends from all over the United States and many parts of the world. (These pictures beat mine in interest half the time because they show better than anything I can say to you, or show you, just how the actual users of Old Trusties are doing and the letters show how they feel and the successes they are making—just as you can. And I want to tell you that when you open up this book of mine this year, in a few days from now when you get it, you'll sit up all evening and just say it's the best reading you've found for a long time—on Chicken Raising.

You ought to raise chickens this year if you are ever going to, because it's going to pay big. But hurry up and send me your name because the rush is beginning and I want to be ready to send you a New Old Trusty promptly.

Let my book tell you why and how to make the most money with chickens.

Write me and let me write you a letter personally besides sending you this new book of mine.

Cut Out This FREE BOOK Coupon Now

--Send Me Your

Name

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....State.....



Here She Stands

--Better Than Ever

K. F.

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

Here's my name and address so you can send me Your New 1909 Old Trusty Incubator Book Free and tell me about your new Low Price—Under \$10 Complete—Freight Prepaid to my station.

M. M. Johnson

(Incubator Man)

Clay Center, = Nebraska

The Agricultural Remedy Co. of Topeka in addition to manufacturing the Hercules Stock Dip for the cure of mange and the destruction of all animal parasites, now make a concentrated lime and sulphur dip, a lead, arsenic and soda spray for codling moth, plum curculio, San Jose scale, West Indian peach scale, leaf curlers, leaf spot, all kinds of plant lice and apple and pear blight. Just write them your needs and mention Kansas Farmer.

The Archias Seed Store Bought the Best.
At the close of the Missouri State corn show held at Columbia, Mo., last week, the premium corn was sold at public auction. The first prize 10 ears of Red Yellow Dent corn was, after spirited bidding, knocked off to the Archias Seed Store of Sedalia, Mo., at \$30. This was the highest priced corn sold. The Archias Seed Store bought the best, and it is this plan that has given this growing seed company the popularity which it enjoys. This firm is now advertising in our columns. Look up the ad.

Discover the Wealth
That lies beneath the surface of your farm. Mr. Farmer. The task of drilling several hundred or even thousands of feet into the earth is not a great undertaking. The idle laborers should employ their time in winter in prospecting for water, coal, oil, gas and other minerals. The modern drilling outfits and pumping equipments of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., are furnished by them to prospecting companies on favorable terms. This company would like to send their new large illustrated catalog to any interested person who will write to them for it.

The Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress.
The third annual session of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress will be held in Cheyenne, Wyo., on February 23-25. This congress will be attended by more than 1,000 delegates from almost every state, by representatives of several departments of the government and by a number of foreign governments. The speakers are men of national prominence and a very interesting and profitable session is promised. Delegates will be appointed, as follows: Twenty by each governor, five by each state board of agriculture, five by the national agricultural organizations, five by each state horticultural association, two by each state live stock association, and two by each Grange.

The Farmers Institute Circuits Completed.
Prof. J. H. Miller, superintendent of the farmers' institute work of the agricultural college, announces the following dates for the completion of the northern and southern circuits: Prof. J. C. Kendall will speak at the following places on the dates named: Whiting, Jan. 25; Sabetha, Jan. 26; Oneida, Jan. 27; Seneca, Jan. 28; Centralia, Jan. 29; Frankfort, Jan. 30. Prof. TenEyck will occupy the following dates: Hanover, Feb. 1; Haddam, Feb. 2; Scandia, Feb. 3; Miltonvale, Feb. 4; Longford, Feb. 5; Talmage, Feb. 6. Director E. H. Webster will be at Marlon on Jan. 25-26; Florence, Jan. 27; Peabody, Jan. 28-29; Wilsey, Jan. 30. Mr. P. E. Crabtree will be at Oswego Feb. 1; Chanute, Feb. 2; Humboldt, Feb. 3; Iola, Feb. 4; Neosho Falls, Feb. 5; and LeRoy, Feb. 6.

crop as a small one. Galloway Brothers make a specialty of this oats business. They do not pretend to grow other kinds of grain and seed, but believe in doing one thing and doing it right. Oats is their hobby. We believe it will pay everyone of our readers to send for a free sample of their new seed oats. The average oats of this country has been cropped so many times that it is inbred and run out, and many farmers wonder why they do not get a bigger yield, when it is all due to the fact that they have used the same old seed year after year. We believe a change of seed is what a great many farmers need, and as this is extra fine seed we think it would pay to get in touch with Galloway Brothers at once and get free samples and look over this grain, before their stock is exhausted, as they say they are having an enormous demand for this grain. Their ad is printed in the seed columns. Galloway Bros. are starting their ad in Kansas Farmer this week. It appears on page 1. Look up the ad and address Galloway Bros., 322 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Battles With the Coal Trust.
Mr. W. S. Harman, whose picture is shown herewith, is the president of the W. S. Harman Coal Company of Chicago, which is selling coal direct from the mines at the wholesale price, thus defying the coal trust and bringing down the wrath of that organization on his head. Mr. Harman is in possession of the innermost secrets of the coal trust. These he has printed in a booklet which he calls "Coal Facts," and which he is willing to send to those who may wish to read it and learn just how the coal trust has managed to go on stripping the pockets of the people for so many years. Mr. Harman has for some time past been carrying on a heavy advertising campaign in the columns of farm papers. He advertises to save from \$1 to \$3 a ton on coal, and in addition he advertises to give a ton of coal free with each car. The people have been quick to re-



W. S. Harman, the young Chicagoan who is fighting the Coal Trust single handed.

spond to the offers made by Mr. Harman and the indications are that he will have hundreds of customers throughout the country in a short time. Mr. Harman entered the wholesale coal business with the one point always before his eyes: "Give everybody an absolutely square deal." This is Mr. Harman's business motto. One of the things which Mr. Harman does, and does in every case, is to make good any shortage which occurs in a car of coal from any reason whatsoever. If the coal is stolen in transit Mr. Harman sends the customer a check for the entire amount which is missing. If the weight of the coal shrinks from the mine to the place of destination a check is sent in full for the amount of coal which the car is short. This one feature has done as much to build up his business as any other, although it is only one of the many things which Mr. Harman does to satisfy each customer. Mr. Harman believes that a satisfied customer is better than all the advertising he can do. Mr. Harman's place of business is at 355 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and he states that whenever his friends, the consumers of coal, desire to do so he would be pleased to see them at his office. Otherwise he would like to send them the sensation expose of the Coal Trust, the book known as "Coal Facts." This will be sent to anyone who writes for it. This is a booklet which really should be in the hands of every farmer or anybody else who burns coal. It is a story of the villainous methods of the trust which makes the blood of the ordinary citizen boil.

Lemon Ford's Poland China offering of 40 bred sows February the 11th at his farm two miles out from Minneapolis, Kan., is really good. The 20 immune tried sows that will be sold are all of them money makers and are bred to herd boars of merit as sires and then their breeding is as up to date as you can find in any herd in the west. Old Trouble Maker is a full brother to the world's Champion, Meddler and at least half of the 20 head of spring gitts is by him and those not by him are safe to his service. Most of the tried sows are also safely in service to him. Those of the gitts and tried sows not bred to him are safe to the service of either Three Cheers or Major. Three Cheers is an own son of old Indiana 47345. He is also a full litter brother to Indiana 2nd and the 450 dollar herd boar owned until his dispersion sale by Howard Reed of Frankfort, Kan. Major is one of Mr. Ford's standbys and is a sire of wonderfully good stuff. Everything has been bred to the best advantage and while Mr. Ford has made some good sales in the past and put up some good offerings he has a right to expect that this one of February the 11th will meet with favor at the hands of the breeders and farmers over the country. The breeding is certainly popular and the individuality is equally as good. Drop him a line today and get his catalog and it will give you full particulars concerning the breeding in detail and also that of his neighbor breeder, D. A. Wolfersperger, who will sell a draft from his herd at Lindsey station which is only about two miles from Mr. Ford's farm and only a short distance from Minneapolis. In another place will be found their advertisements of their coming sales and their catalog, which contains both offerings, is ready and will be sent if a request is made to either party. Mr. Ford gets his mail at Minneapolis and Mr. Wolfersperger at Lindsey. Remember the dates, February the 11th and 12th. J. W. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer will attend both sales and will be pleased to handle any bids entrusted to his care. Such bids should be sent in care of either party. Look up their advertisement and get their catalog and arrange to attend. Free accommodations for breeders or those attending the sale from a distance at the Stratton Hotel.



COL. JUD MCGOWEN.

An eastern live stock auctioneer that is becoming well and favorably known in the West and especially in Kansas and Nebraska among Duroc Jersey breeders especially is Col. Jud McGowen of Clinton, Ill. Colonel McGowen is a young man, but one of the strongest men on the block the writer has ever heard. He is of a pleasing personality and his persuasive powers are of the "fetching" brand that makes everybody feel brotherly and good sales invariably result. Col. McGowen first came to Kansas two years ago to conduct a sale for Mr. Grant Chapin of Green, Kan., who held his sale at the college that year. He made a decided hit with the breeders and could have booked numerous sales that evening had the dates been available. Since that time he has come to Kansas on several occasions and has conducted several sales successfully in Nebraska. He likes Kansas breeders and would like to get in touch with the breeders of this state. He is now ready to book western dates for next fall and winter.

Imported Canadian Seed Oats.

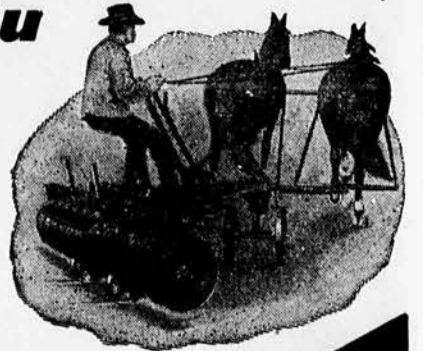
This is an age of specialties. Galloway Brothers of La Jord, Saskatchewan, and Waterloo, Iowa, are making a specialty of raising seed oats. The firm is composed of William Galloway, the well known manure spreader manufacturer of Waterloo, Iowa, who is known to most of our readers, and J. W. Galloway, his brother, who operates the large farm. Last year this firm imported from Gartow Brothers of England, a quantity of their regenerated Swedish Select oats and put them in on specially prepared ground, and are now offering to the farmers of the United States, this wonderful regenerated Canadian grown seed oats. Mr. Galloway just returned recently from his big farm and said it was the most wonderful oat he had ever seen. They went 109 bushels to the acre and stood 5 1/2 feet tall. This regenerated oat was originally so bred in England to raise three kernels to the husk instead of two and are not to be compared with the everyday Swedish Select. They also have a quantity of early New Market, an extra early oat, just what hundreds of farmers have been looking for. There is big money in oats if you raise the right kind and it is as easy to sow and harvest a large

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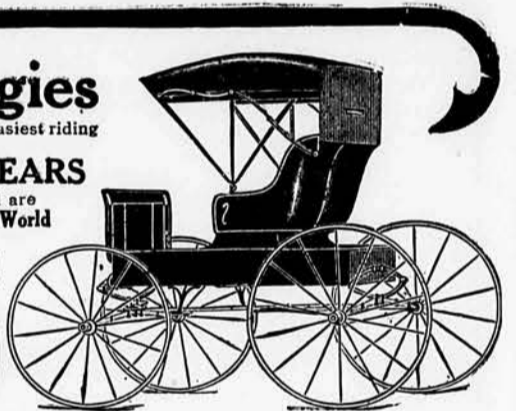
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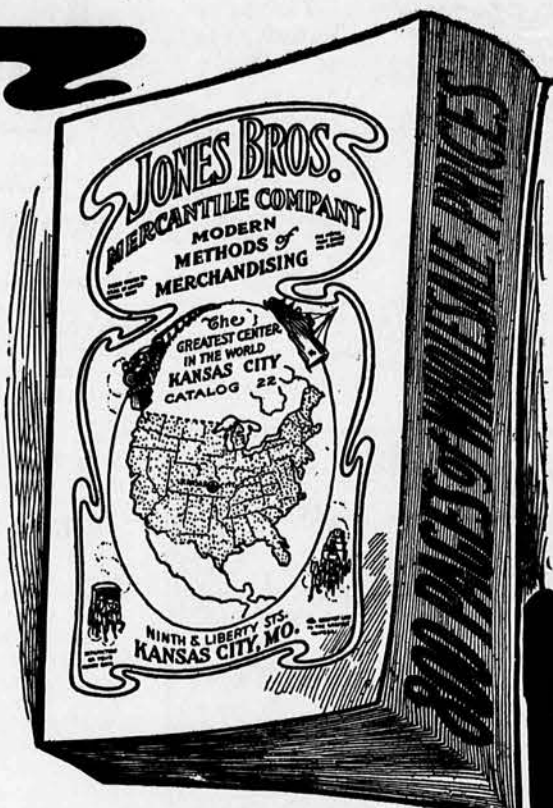
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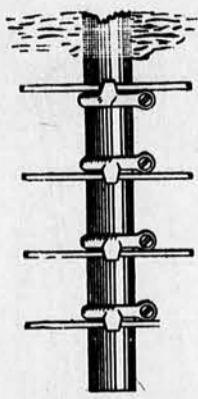
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Management of Horse's Foot.

At birth the foal's foot somewhat resembles a half cleaned paint brush, the fibers of horn at the bottom being drawn out to a point. No frog or bars or crust can be seen; but after a few days' contact with the ground the brush like masses of horn fiber are broken off and the sole becomes flat or unsightly hollow, but never presents the concave form until it is brought under the knife of the shoeing smith. Most owners of large breeding establishments of racing stock are fully alive to the importance of supplying conditions under which the feet of their young stock shall have every chance of proper development, paddocks of sound turf or dry porous subsoil, well shaded and well watered. With careful housing in roomy loose boxes, on comfortable dry straw beds, surroundings are provided under which nature seldom fails to supply this valuable stock with such feet as in all probability will never, unless afterwards abused, give the animals or their owners any cause of trouble. I find with many small breeders, the last consideration very frequently is the condition and care of the feet of their young horses. Many times I have seen promising two and three-year-olds with ragged split feet, and growing into all shapes, but the right one, when the most simple early attention would have prevented disease or deformity.

Instances are easily forthcoming as to the influence of surrounding conditions upon foot development. Place two foals at birth under quite opposite conditions each having good feet; te one on wet meadows, where its feet are seldom or never on firm ground; the other upon dry uplands, from the meadows you have soft flat weak solid feet, while upon the uplands they have grown a good shape, tough and endurable in texture.

It is not an uncommon occurrence to find when examining horses for soundness small shelly feet, and probably side bone, ringbone, seedy toe, or false quarter, in many instances arising from neglect on the part of the owner or shoeing smith. On looking the animal over, he may seem to be a nice bodied horse with plenty of bone and flat limbs; but directly attention is drawn to the feet his value is depreciated when we found one-third less in size than they would have been had they received that attention which is so essential to the well being of the horse and the pecuniary interests of the owner.

When the first horseshoe was made is, I believe, unknown, and whether Homer, who wrote one thousand years before the Christian era, about the "brazen footed steeds," meant that the horses had hoofs like brass, or that they were shod with brass is uncertain.

Dr. Fleming in his work on horse-shoeing says: "Aristotle was the only Greek writer who made mention of any protection for the feet of animals and speaks of raw hide or coarse cloth sandals used for camels. It is recorded that Nero had his mules shod with silver, but they are supposed to have been the sandal like shoes." The same author also observes that in some climates some protection to the hoofs must have been desired, and further, that the superstitions which still cling to horse shoes, appear to be derived from the Druids, who were not only priests but skilled workers in metal.

Having regard to the time that has passed since shoeing was first practiced, and the amount of care and thought which the scientist and mechanic have bestowed on every detail connected with the foot and shoe, horse shoeing ought now to be nearly perfect, but in reality we have progressed in somewhat of a crab fashion. It is not flattering to the workmen of the present day to be told that the "Children of the Desert" did better things in the way of making and fixing shoes to horses than are done now, but there are good reasons for the statement. The Arab shoe was light, and protected the bottom of the foot from injury, and is evident that this thin, flat plate of iron could be

fixed in such a way that the whole of the bottom of the foot—the crust, the sole and the frog, should bear equal pressure.

Let me now take the modern shoe and the present system of applying it to the foot. The shoe of today is a narrow rim of iron, and frequently the nail holes are so close to the outside edge that the nails must be driven some distance up the wall of the hoof to get hold enough to keep the shoe on. Then the inside of the shoe is often beaten out, or seated so as to rest on the outside crust only, while the sole and frog are pared away and all the parts of the ground surface of the foot, which should help to support the animal's weight are lifted off the ground; it state it more plainly the Arab shoe allowed the whole of the bottom of the foot wall, sole and frog, to rest on a hard surface. The modern shoe lifts the greater part of the base from the ground, and thus the whole of the horse's weight rests on the edge of the wall.

The system of shoeing known as the Charlier or the French system, has, of late years, made some progress. In its principles the plan is as near perfection as possible. The Charlier shoe is a narrow rim of iron let into the wall of the foot for a certain distance round the toe and quarters, leaving the whole of the bottom of the foot to take its proper place on the ground. A foot thus shod is as nearly in a natural position as it can be with any kind of shoe. The foot is better placed than with the Arab shoe, because the sole and frog are in contact with the earth, instead of with an iron plate, and in either way the foot is better off than with the ordinary shoe because with the latter the sole and frog are in contact with nothing at all.

It must be understood that horses do not wear so much of their feet away without shoes—unless they are regularly worked on roads—as the average shoeing smith takes off with his knife when dressing the foot.

Of course it is essential that, to work a horse without shoes, the underneath part of the wall must periodically be rounded and all loose fibers of horn removed; otherwise splitting might result.

All efforts on the part of the shoer to produce neatness by the aid of the rasp and oil brush to the wall of the hoof should at once be discouraged. The sole, bars and frog, dirty, ragged, and scaly should with very few exceptions be left alone. The crust may be lowered by the use of the rasp and the toe of the foot will always have to be rasped more than the heels.

The skill of the smith is shown in his ability to keep a perfectly level base, so that the horse standing without shoes has a natural position.

Nails should be driven so as to take a wide hold of the crust; if too close together splitting the horn may result; if the position of the shoe can be secured by three nails on the outside and two on the inside all the better. If the frog is allowed to come in contact with the ground, a better foothold is obtained and calkins can be done away with unless for the hind shoes of horses which are required for heavy draught work in hilly districts.

Frequently sufficient care is not taken when taking off a shoe. The smith takes up a foot, places it between his knees, and knocks out the clinches with his buffer and hammer. Then with the pinchers he takes hold of the shoe, and using the foot as a fulcrum draws off the shoe by main force.

A careful man will first gently loosen the shoe by taking hold of each heel separately so to draw the shoe, or that part, about half an inch from the foot; then after a sharp tap or two upon the shoe, the nail heads will be seen to project when each should be drawn out separately.

Stopping consists of filling the ground surface of the foot within the shoe with cow-dung, clay, or some mixture of a soft plastic nature. The popular reason for this practise is

(Continued on page 24.)

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WHAT GALLOWAY IS DOING FOR FARMERS IN AMERICA

Perhaps every farmer does not fully appreciate what Farmer Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, the farmer manufacturer, is doing for his fellow countrymen. 12 years ago, William Galloway was milking cows and teaching calves to drink skim milk out of a pail. Today he is running three of the greatest factories in America.

William Galloway is, perhaps, different from anybody else in the implement industry. He does not pretend to make everything, but when it comes to Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines and Cream Separators, he has his fighting clothes on, and has set his stakes in so deep to make these three articles right, and in such quantities, that no concern in existence can compete with him.

Galloway has a hobby. It is simply this: In the first place, he will not touch an article or make it unless it is original and different and in a class by itself. Then, after he gets an article of this kind, it is his hobby to turn out such a quantity of them that he can sell them at a price that is less than most manufacturers can make the same article for at actual shop cost—less than dealers or jobbers can buy them for in carload lots for spot cash.

William Galloway started in a small way several years ago, manufacturing harrow carts; then his Wagon Box Manure Spreader, of which he has sold thousands and already has the O. K. stamp of twenty thousand farmers. He had a call for a good gasoline engine, but not being satisfied with the average gasoline engine, he did not get into this line of manufacture until the right opportunity presented itself, at which time he bought out the enormous

Galloway Fires 2 More Big Guns

On the Battlefield of Implement Manufacturing

Here's the First:

NEVER BEFORE in the History of High Grade Cream Separators could you buy the latest standard, highest grade machine, like the Galloway at such a low direct price as I can make to you now—because I am making so many of them—Only \$33.50 and upward, freight prepaid to you on 90 days' Approval Test and 20 years' guarantee.

- Any capacity from 200 to 950 pounds per hour, according to your needs and I'll save you from \$25.00 to \$50.00 on the price.
- The only Separator whose gears run in a "Bath of Oil" like a \$5,000 automobile, and all other modern machines.
- The only Separator that automatically oils itself.
- The only Separator into which you can pour oil at the top, once a month from your oil jug or can, and have it oil itself without danger of running dry, or ruining it like others. This feature alone worth \$50.00 more than separators built the old way. Cost nothing extra on Galloway.
- No oil cups to remember to fill or turn up twice a day.
- Dust-proof—Danger-proof—All gears enclosed—simple but standard built and absolutely dependable.
- Has the only revolving supply tank. Worth \$15.00 more on any machine. Costs nothing extra on Galloway.
- Easiest to clean and the few parts come out easy and can't get back out of place.

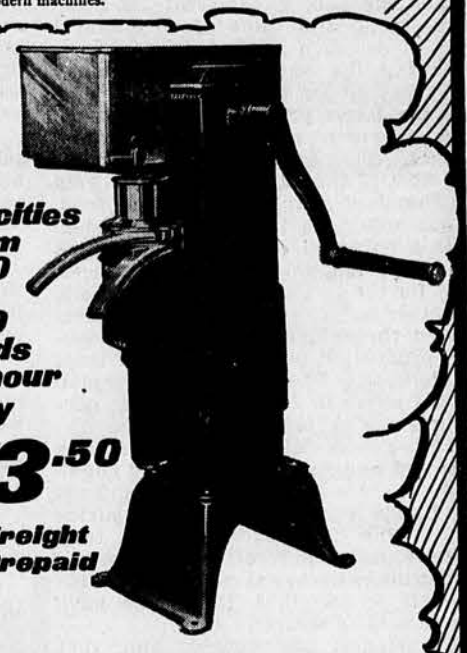
- Easiest to run—high crank—low tank. With no high lifting and no "back-breaking" cranking.
- Gets the finest quality cream and all of it—no lumps or churning, as Nature's true principle is followed without forcing either the milk or cream the wrong way up or down.
- Skims closest in any climate or season no matter whether your milk is warm or cold.
- Is as handsome a machine, compact and substantial, as you ever saw or could find. Beautiful finish.

Let us send you all the facts told in our New Cream Separator Book. Let me write you personally and send you this Big New Separator Book of mine—postpaid—Free, so that you and your wife and the boys and girls can talk it over and then try one of my separators under my easy plan for you to do it.

You'll call it the best if you test it alongside any of the highest priced \$85.00 to \$110.00 separators sold by anybody today—makers—catalog houses—dealers—jobbers or anybody else.

Save \$25 to \$50 on Capacities from 200 to 950 pounds per hour Only \$33.50

Freight Prepaid



Here's my Second:

JUST AS BIG a bomb has been shot by the Wm. Galloway Company into the High Grade Gasoline Engine prices as on high grade Separators. Look at this—Nobody ever before heard of the possibility of making so many Standard built 5-Horse-Power 4-cycle Gasoline Engines—Just the right size for the farm—and selling them direct, that the price could be made as low as \$119.50—yes, sir, only \$119.50—on 30 days' trial with money back and return freight paid also if not absolutely satisfied with your bargain.

—It's a price that's lower than dealers can buy a similar quality engine at, in carload lots for spot cash.

—I can and I will now save you \$50.00 to \$300.00 on price, on any size Galloway Gasoline Engine from 2 to 22-Horse-Power including portables—saw outfits, etc., etc.

—Nobody can beat you on price now if you'll investigate.

—Nobody can equal at any price the high standard we've set and are making in the improvements on the Galloway, which for 15 years had been the famous "Davis" made by the Cascaden Mfg. Co., whose factory we've bought and are running at full pressure for prompt shipments.

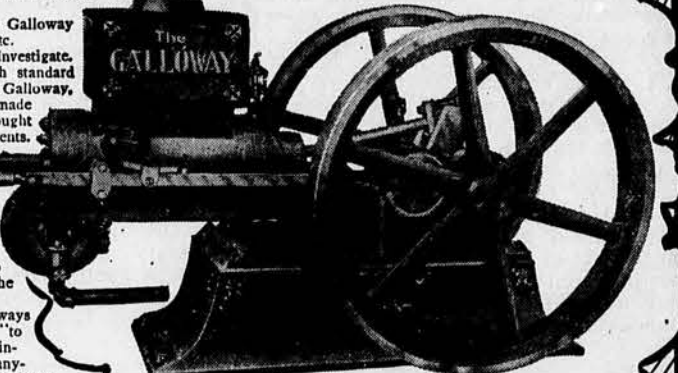
—Here's all you've got to do with a Galloway—only four simple acts when she comes complete ready to use. 1. Turn on the gasoline. 2. Turn on the oil. 3. Turn on the battery. 5. Give one of the fly wheels a whirl and away she goes.

Then the Galloway is started for all day and night if you say so and 5 good horses couldn't do more work or harder work for you or as many of the kinds of work that my engine will do.

Sold on 5 years' guarantee—Simple and Sure. Always ready—night or day. Cheap to run and no cost "to feed" when not running. Starts instantly. Stops instantly. Can't do any harm. Perfectly safe for anybody to run and no experience as an engineer necessary. Just try it yourself once and you'll say so yourself. Did you ever look at the engine proposition in this way? You can sell your poorest horse and buy a 5-horse-power Galloway Engine.

Let me send you my new Big Gasoline Engine Book and write to you. The book's full of practical information and new actual photograph illustrations of what a Galloway has done for others and will do for you. Over 150 pictures—4 colors—beautifully printed.

To all who write in answer to this announcement, I'll make a Special Proposition on price—and on how to make either a Galloway Cream Separator or a Galloway Gasoline Engine quickly pay for itself. Ask for the catalog that you are interested in. Say which machine. Write today to me personally—Don't wait when you get these low prices. Get my reply and Free Book—then decide.



Only \$119.50

For This Galloway 5-Horse-Power Gasoline Engine

Wm. Galloway Company

388 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa
Note Promptest shipments—Safe delivery guaranteed to your station on 30 days' trial for either of these machines. Order from this page direct, or write me and you'll be glad you did. Our customers get treated right.

3350 And Up BANG
 Direct to You From Factory

firm of the Cascaden Mfg. Co. of Waterloo, makers of the standard high grade "Davis" engine, which had been sold for years through dealers and which Mr. Galloway now offers right direct to the farmers for less money than dealers and jobbers used to pay for them. And, as he told the writer, about all there is in buying gasoline engines from him is this: The farmers simply buy the material and labor that goes into the product and pay a very small profit to Galloway. He said that any farmer might just as well have an engine when he can get in on a deal of this kind. It is a specially high grade machine like the improved Galloway Spreaders and the best Engine made at any price.

Galloway also had a great many calls from friends for a cream separator. While he had a great many opportunities to get hold of separators of the ordinary kind, yet this did not satisfy him. He says "when I sell a cream separator I want one so good that it will be head and shoulders above the

11950 BANG
 Direct to You From Factory

very best separator that was ever sold at retail through the dealers, and I want to sell so many of them that I can sell a better separator direct to the farmers and dairymen at less than one-half the regular price the dealers charge." And the result is simply this: Galloway waited until the opportunity came. When it did come, he came out with a separator that was original and different, as you will notice here at the right, and he is offering today a remarkable separator bargain, a strictly high grade standard cream separator, the like of which has never been made before in all cream separator business.

Galloway is certainly doing a great deal of good for the American farmer. His business has grown to its present enormous proportions quicker than any implement industry in the United States. The reason is simply because he will not make a machine unless it will pass muster and the most rigid tests possible—go out anywhere and do its own talking without an expert or an agent—machines that will always sell from five to a dozen more for him.

Here is the secret of Galloway's great success. He is a specialist in his line. He says he will not be undersold on similar goods by any concern in existence. He is an actual manufacturer, not a jobber, dealer, catalog house or merchant, and believes in dividing up with the farmers. His factories put one in mind of an enormous machine. The raw material goes into one end and is kept on moving until it reaches the other end in the way of finished product. It goes out in a regular stream and is shipped right from the paint shop to the user.

On account of the enormous business this concern has built up, Mr. Galloway has had to build and rebuild to his factories until now the railroad companies have made the Galloway factories a station, which is called Galloway Station, on the edge of Waterloo. And every railroad that comes to the city has a switch and an agent at Galloway Station, so they can get their share of the enormous freight that this concern turns out.



OTTO BARTH,
 Secretary Queen Incubator Company,
 Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Barth has made a pronounced success in his efforts to produce incubators and brooders for low prices, that give results equal to the highest priced ones made. In fact his company guarantees Queen incubators to give better results than any others. There have been plenty of low priced incubators and brooders on the market operating with poor or indifferent results for the users. The same may also be said of some of the higher priced ones. Mr. Barth made it his object a number of years ago, to connect the greatest profit producing qualities of incubators and brooders with the lowest consistent prices. The work of Queen incubators

and brooders in the hands of many thousands of well satisfied users proves the success of his efforts. The Queen Incubator Co. has been advertising for several years in our columns, and has sold large numbers of Queen machines to our readers, and it is a pleasure to record here, that we have never received a single complaint from any of them. On the contrary, many Kansas Farmer readers have been glad to write, expressing commendation for the honorable business dealings had with this company, and for the excellent work of Queen machines. It is our wish that every reader of our paper who is interested in early raising poultry with less work, worry, and expense, shall write for the Free Queen Book. Mention Kansas Farmer, and drop a card to Queen Incubator Co., Box 28, Lincoln, Neb.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE
 or any Bunch or Swelling No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00, delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 211 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

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Quickly and positively cured in less than three weeks with one application of **ADAM'S RAPID LUMP JAW CURE**. Easy to use. Written GUARANTEE accompanies each bottle. Don't delay but write today for free circular. Dept. 23. H.C. Adams Mfg. Co., Algona, Ia.

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In the Spring—They look, feel and work better, clean easier, and if for sale bring more.
The Stewart No. 1 Ball Bearing Clipping Machine
 Is the best on earth at any price. Ball bearings, file hard cut steel gears. Runs easy, clips fast, lasts long. **Guaranteed for 25 Years.** Only \$7.50 at dealers, or send \$2.00 and we will ship, balance C.O.D. Write today for free big new catalogue.
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Write today for our list of all kinds of Garden Seeds. We give you this Beautifully Pen Pencil, also Parsnips and Sweet Peas, Seeds. Get our prices on Seed Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Seed Corn and etc. Lowest prices, best stock. Write **HAYES PRODUCE CO., 524-528 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.** Mention this paper.

DAIRY



How to Make More Money Out of the Cows.

There is no line of agricultural pursuit that gives as great returns, and at the same time conserves the fertility of the soil, as dairying, and yet there is no other line of agricultural pursuit so much neglected.

During the summer months when the cows are on grass, especially during the latter part of May and June, the dairyman receives his greatest profits. This is due to the fact that the cow at this time of the year gets an abundant supply of succulent food, which would be termed by the scientists a balanced ration, as it contains the right amount of nutrients necessary for the largest production of milk.

If this same condition could be continued throughout the year, the average production per cow would at least be doubled. Therefore, the dairyman should strive to duplicate summer conditions during the winter months.

The successful dairyman realizes this and endeavors to bring the conditions of June to his cows in January. He builds warm barns, keeps the ice out of the drinking-water with tank heaters, mixes different feeds together to get his cows to eat more, and builds silos in order that they may have green feed in winter.

Experience has taught him that cows make the greatest profit when they are eating the most feed. The dairy cow cannot manufacture lots of milk unless she eats lots of feed. It takes most of the feed she eats to keep her strong and healthy. All she can be induced to eat above the needs of the body is manufactured into either milk or meat, depending both on the feed and the cow.

The milk of a cow that produces 10,000 pounds of milk yearly, and this is possible, contains on an average 8,710 pounds of water, 390 pounds of fat, 485 pounds of sugar, 340 pounds of proteins or caseous matter, and 77 pounds of ash.

To produce the above amounts, it is evident that she must consume succulent food and large quantities of water. In other words, we might say that the cow is a machine for transforming the rougher foods such as fodder, corn, hay and different grains into the finer finished products that we call milk and cream.

The efficiency of any machine depends upon the care it receives. If every man who keeps cows would seriously consider what to feed and how to care for them, it would do more to increase butter fat production during the coming winter than any other two things.

Feeds are high in price, and in order to make a profit it will be necessary to utilize all the feeds grown on the farm. The man who has corn silage, good clover hay and corn need not worry, for he has perhaps the cheapest and best ration that can be grown on the average farms. But most farms do not have silos and probably a majority do not have even clover hay, but will be obliged to feed mixed timothy and clover, wild hay, and corn fodder.

The question is frequently asked, "Does it pay to feed grain, when grain is so high in price?" If a cow produces daily 16 pounds of milk on hay

increase her milk flow two pounds or more for each pound of grain she is alone, she may to a certain limit be fed. So long as she will do this why not feed her the grain? Two pounds of milk are worth at least two cents and one pound of grain is worth about one cent. It is safer to say that there are many cows in every community which could be made to produce more profitably by feeding more grain.

All cows would not make returns for the increase of feed, but many would and why not make the dairy cows convert this feed into milk and butter instead of hauling the grain long distances to market?

The intelligent dairyman weeds out the unprofitable cows by the use of a Babcock tester and a good pair of scales.

The following simple rations will be found practical for most farmers. The number of pounds of feed that a cow will eat daily depends largely upon the ability of the cow to manufacture feed into milk. Different cows require different amounts of feed.

Ration I.

Corn silage 30 lbs. per day
Red clover hay 16 lbs. per day
Corn 6 lbs. per day
Cotton seed meal 1 lb. per day

If alfalfa can be substituted for the clover in the above ration, it will not be necessary to feed cottonseed meal. If it is necessary to substitute timothy hay for the clover, the cottonseed meal should be increased to 2½ pounds. Linseed meal or gluten feed may be fed instead of the cottonseed meal.

Ration II.

Timothy hay 12 lbs. per day
Corn fodder (ears removed) 10 lbs. per day
Corn 6 lbs. per day
Cottonseed meal 2 lbs. per day
Linseed meal 1½ lbs. per day

In the absence of clover hay, it is necessary to feed considerable by-products, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, bran, etc., in order to get best results. The partic-

In annual value the products of poultry rank next after those of the dairy and of animals slaughtered. About one-sixth of the aggregate value of the animal products in the United States is credited to poultry; their contributions to the country's wealth reach an annual total of half a billion dollars or more—an amount about equal to the value of the Nation's wheat crop.

—F. D. COBURN.

ular kind of by-products to feed will depend upon the price of same.

Ration III.

Mixed hay (clover and timothy) 13 lbs. per day
Corn fodder (ears removed) 10 lbs. per day
Corn 7 lbs. per day
Bran 2 lbs. per day
Cottonseed meal 1 lb. per day

Oats could well take the place of bran in the above ration. At present prices the feeding of good oats is expensive. Where corn fodder is not to be had, it will be necessary to feed a corresponding increase of hay.

Ration IV.

Alfalfa hay 12 lbs. per day
Corn fodder (ears removed) 10 lbs. per day
Corn 9 lbs. per day

Good alfalfa hay and corn alone make an excellent ration. Ground barley has about the same feeding value as corn and may be substituted for corn in the above rations. In winter, feed about one pound of grain to two pounds of hay or rough feed.

Any of the foregoing rations, except the one containing silage, will be

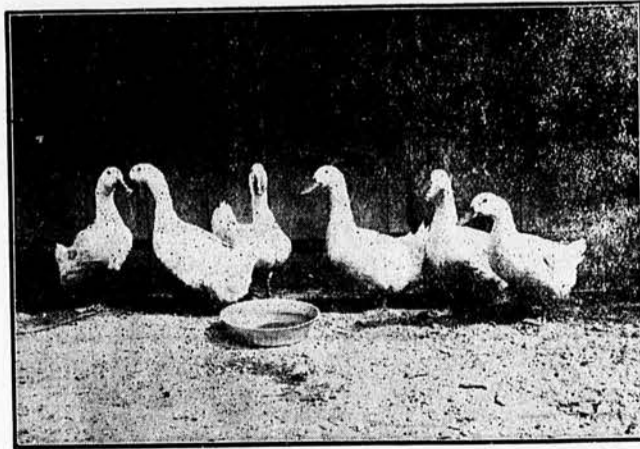
greatly improved by the feeding of sorghum or roots. A patch of sorghum is an excellent crop for the dairyman to grow.

All our common feeds may be grouped under two heads; first, those that are rich in fat, heat and energy producing substances; second, those which are rich in milk and muscle producing substances. An example of the feeds that belong to the first class are wild hay, timothy hay and the various kinds of corn fodders, corn, wheat, spelt, an barley. Some of the feeds belonging to the second group are clo-

FOR THIS —NEW LOW DOWN— AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR



Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents' dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal 30 DAYS' TRIAL, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. Write for our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address, AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Bainbridge, N. Y.



The cut that is herewith presented is of some of W. S. Binsley's fine prize winners. In this group is the fine pen that won first at Missouri State Show, December, 1908, and the Kansas State Show held in January of this year. First cockerel and third pullet at Missouri, and first cockerel and first pullet at Kansas Show, are also in the group. Highest score, 97½, on both cockerel and pullet.

HONEST CAPACITY CREAM SEPARATORS

Capacity is an important consideration in the purchase of a cream separator. It enters largely into the cost and value of the machine, and there is no way of properly gauging either without reference to it.

A large capacity machine separates the same amount of milk in just so much less time. This saving of time means something in dollars-and-cents every time the machine is used. It means a great deal in the course of a month or a year. Moreover the wear of the machine is just so much less and it lasts that much longer.

But capacity must always be determined with CLEAN SKIMMING under the PRACTICAL, EVERY-DAY USE CONDITIONS,—with ordinary separator speed, cows old as well as fresh in lactation, milk cool as well as warm, and thick as well as thin cream. Capacity means nothing if any of these conditions have to be sacrificed to obtain it.

Hence capacity marks one of the BIG DIFFERENCES between the "ALPHA-DISC" DE LAVAL and other cream separators. The DE LAVAL machines fully meet these conditions. All other machines either lack the capacity "claimed" for them or can only reach it through sacrifice of one or other of the important practical use considerations named.

A DE LAVAL catalogue makes plain the reasons for this difference and is to be had for the asking.

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A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months from Seed. Luther Burbank's Greatest Creation. FLEET blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. The greatest garden fruit ever introduced and equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall—and all winter in pots—(As a pot plant it is both ornamental and useful.) The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Everybody can and will grow it. We are the sole introducers in all parts of the world and offer thousands of dollars in cash prizes for which see Catalogue.

Seed 20c. per packet, 5 packets for 50c., Also our Great Catalogue of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits for 1909, free.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

ALFALFA 8 TONS TO ACRE

Other crops in proportion. See list in free illustrated book which grow on these rich, sandy, chocolate loams—bottoms of prehistoric lakes; that's the kind of soil that covers deeply our irrigated lands. It's just eager to pump life into crops and fruits when the water is turned on in this newest irrigated empire.

"Get There Ahead of The Railroad"

It's getting near our lands now. When it's put thro' the prices will jump like mercury in a thermometer on a hot day. Prices now \$40 an acre. Were \$30 a few months ago. Send for big maps showing irrigation canals; application blanks; and complete descriptive booklet, "The Newest Land of Promise" and Circular giving report of Hon. F. D. Coburn's visit to Pecos Valley. It's good reading, and best of all tells the truth.

F. O. HORNBECK, Land Commissioner, Kansas City, Mo.

PECOS VALLEY TEXAS

seed-meal, and cottonseed-meal. It is not practicable to feed all cows the same. For instance, if the tender hay, alfalfa hay, oats, bran, linden hay, one animal is to convert her food into flesh rather than milk, she should be fed a narrow ration, say one pound of protein to five of carbohydrates. On the other hand, if the tendency of the cow is to run entirely to milk, she should be fed more of the carbohydrates or flesh and fat producing foods.

The following table will show the amount of carbohydrates and protein that the different foods contain, or we might say the amount of flesh, fat and heat producing foods, as well as the milk and muscle forming foods, the latter being the protein.

Table showing number of pounds of dry matter, number of pounds of digestible protein, number pounds of carbohydrates and number of pounds of fat in 100 pounds of each of the following named feeds.

	D.M.	Pro.	Carb.	Fat.
Alfalfa hay	92.	11.	40.	1.
Timothy	87.	3.	43.	1.
Red clover	85.	7.	36.	2.
Alsike clover hay	90.	8.	42.	1.
Millet	86.	9.	45.	3.
Wheat	89.	10.	69.	2.
Oats	89.	9.	47.	4.
Rye	88.	10.	68.	1.
Mixed hay	87.	6.	41.	1.
Cottonseed hulls	89.	33.	33.	2.
Peas	89.	17.	62.	1.
Cow pea, green	16.40	1.80	8.70	.20
Sorghum, green	20.60	.60	12.20	.40
Gluten meal	92.	26.	43.	11.
Rye bran	88.	11.	50.	2.
Buckwheat	87.	8.	49.	2.
Buckwheat mid-dlings	87.	22.	33.	5.
Corn silage	20.9	.70	11.30	.70
Corn fodder, green	20.7	1.	11.60	.40
Corn	89.	8.	67.	4.
Corn and cob, meal	85.	4.	60.	2.
Corn bran	91.	7.	60.	5.
Corn fodder, field cured	58.	2.	35.	1.
Mangel beet	9.10	1.10	5.40	.10
Sugar beet	13.50	1.10	10.20	.10
Ruta-baga	11.40	1.	8.10	.20
Cottonseed meal	92.	37.	17.	12.
Linseed meal	91	29.	33.	7.
Wheat bran	88.	12.	39.	3.
Buckwheat shorts	89.	21.	33.	5.
Buckwheat bran	89.	7.	30.	2.
Wheat mid-dlings	88.	13.	53.	3.
Wheat shorts	88.	12.	50.	4.
Barley	89.	9.	66.	2.
Sugar beet pulp (dry)	94.	7.	65.	.00
Drawers' grains (wet)	24.30	3.90	9.30	1.10
Drawers' grains (dry)	92.	16.	36.	5.

It is seen from the above that timothy and wild hay alone are not good feed for dairy cows.

As nearly seven-eighths of the cow's milk is composed of water, a heavy-producing cow must drink large quantities of water. A cow will not produce a large flow of milk if she is obliged to stand in a cold wind and drink ice-water. Under such conditions, she will drink as little as she can, and her milk flow will be decreased. Water, the cheapest part of the feed, is often the most neglected. Place the tank in a warm place out of the wind and keep the ice out of the tank with a tank heater. Make it convenient for the cow to drink and she will pay back many fold in increased milk production.

It is believed that one reason why silage, roots and grass are excellent milk producing feeds is because of the water they contain.

Cows should have access to salt daily so that they will desire to drink more water. Mr. Norton, of Cresco, Iowa, who is possibly one of the most successful dairymen in the West or Central West, writes me as follows concerning his method of feeding:

"I have a silo and aim to feed my cows all the ensilage they will eat up clean, also all the mixed clover and timothy hay and shredded fodder they will eat. This winter we are grinding corn and cob meal and oats and spelt, which is mixed when grinding, and bran about equal parts by measure, and give them from six to eight quarts according to the size of the cow and the amount of milk she is giving. Bran is the only feed I buy. I consider ensilage the cheapest feed I use and I feed plenty of that."

Mr. Norton keeps his cows in the barn practically all the time during the winter. They are watered in the barn. He thinks a heavy producer needs very little exercise. He is also a strong believer in cows consuming large quantities of water. After a cow drinks all the water she cares for, he mixes her grain with water, so while she eats her grain she is taking in an additional supply of water. Mr. Norton has a herd of thirty grade cows a few years ago that produced over 350 pounds of butter per cow on an average.

PROF. G. L. MCKAY.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



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NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.

Have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. M. HAYMOND, Prop., Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, Mont.

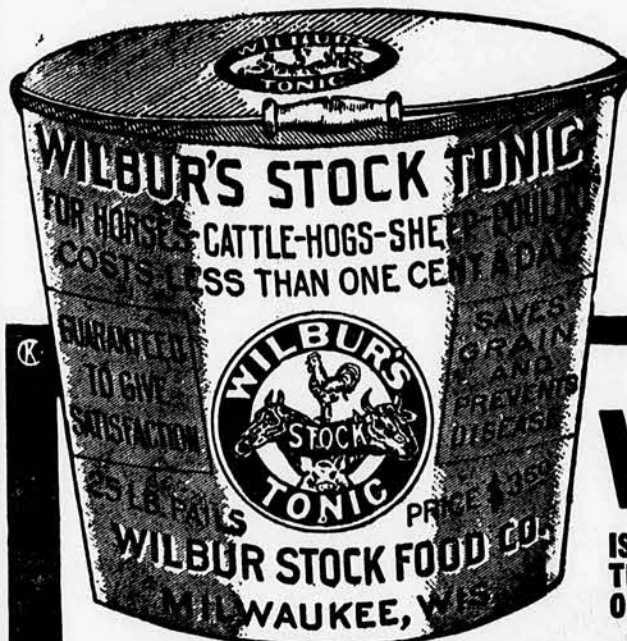
USED 10 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb, ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and almost every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it.—F. G. CHAMBER, Training Stables, 990 Jennings Street, New York City.

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\$3.50 PAIL FREE

TO PROVE BEYOND ALL DOUBT TO EVERY INTELLIGENT STOCK RAISER THAT WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC

IS THE WORLD'S GREATEST CONDITIONER AND FEED SAVER WE WILL ACTUALLY GIVE THIS 25 LB. PAIL ABSOLUTELY FREE WHERE WE HAVE NO AGENT TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER WHO FILLS OUT AND MAILED TO US THE COUPON SHOWN BELOW.

WHAT WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC IS

NEARLY a quarter of a century's actual experience has proven beyond all doubt that Wilbur's Tonic is a money-maker for feeders. We KNOW THIS. It has been PROVEN to us thousands upon thousands of times in the most forceful manner. We want to convince YOU and are willing to do it AT OUR OWN RISK.

You know the value of pasture for any kind of stock; how it keeps the animals in good condition—nature's own way of doing it. There is no argument about the value of the pasture, but it does not last the year 'round. We prepare a tonic which, mixed with grain and fed to stock, furnishes in stall or feed box in the proper proportions, the ingredients of pasture diet, invigorates and fattens stock at small enough cost to make the tonic a money-making investment for the owner of one cow, horse, hog or sheep, and a proportionately larger one for the owner of thousands of head.

FOR COWS

You know when the pasturage goes down in the fall, the milk goes, the butter goes, the flavor goes, until all are shortest when the price is highest. Wilbur's Tonic invigorates cows; it supplies the needed roots, barks and leaves of the pasture, sustains the flow of milk, and color, quantity and flavor of the butter. Take a cow right off the pasture, feed her Wilbur's Tonic in the stall and she will show very little loss of milk, and one cent's worth of Tonic per day saves one dollar's worth of grain per month.

FOR HORSES

Wilbur's Tonic builds up run down horses, prevents colic and keeps them in good appetite. It keeps the bowels loose, water clear, blood cool and in a healthy condition. They are always ready for work—Wilbur's Tonic makes them relish their food, keeps the hair smooth and sleek and prevents that rough looking coat. It is a pure vegetable food, positively prevents disease and makes horses strong, large and full of life. Wilbur's Tonic should be fed to mares while they are suckling the colt and mixed with the colt's grain while weaning. It will prevent scour and keep them healthy and growing. Stallions should be fed Wilbur's Stock Tonic during standing season every day. When out of the standing season feed Wilbur's Tonic two or three times a week to keep them regular and healthy.

FOR HOGS

Hogs, you know, are the most susceptible animals to contagious disease. But, you know, too, if they escape contagion they are kept cheaper than any other stock. If you keep your hogs healthy they can resist contagion, will fatten quickly and cheaply. If they get sick and refuse to eat you know how quickly they will die. Nothing will save them; medicine is useless. To keep them healthy you must feed them something they will eat, and something that will satisfy the demands of their systems. We believe that there is only one thing in the world that will do this and that is Wilbur's Tonic.

FOR POULTRY

Wilbur's Stock Tonic is an egg and a fat maker which will not only force more profit from the poultry yard but will also prevent disease and save birds. It is a sure preventive for cholera, gapes, dip, roup, indigestion, diarrhoea, apoplexy and all poultry diseases. For little chicks it has no equal and produces large, heavy birds.

PREVENTS ABORTION

By counteracting colds and soothing the nerves while the mother is in a delicate condition, Wilbur's Stock Tonic PREVENTS ABORTION and saves for the breeder at least one-half more of his increase. Wilbur's Stock Tonic fed in small quantities to calves and all young animals will make them grow large, strong and fat.

REFERENCE

25 years of success in business. Any bank in America. Any Mercantile Agency in America. Any Agricultural Paper in America.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO US TODAY

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen:—Please send me the 25-lb. pail of Wilbur's Stock Tonic absolutely free.

Name.....
P.O.....
Freight Office.....
State.....
Kindly answer this question: What live stock do you own?
.....Horse
.....Cattle

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO. HURON ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Short horns. Feb. 16-J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb. Feb. 17-J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kan. Feb. 19-J. W. Lamb, Holton, Kan. Feb. 23-C. M. Garver, Minneapolis, Kan. Feb. 26-H. Hedderman, 710 Polk St., Topeka. Sale at Silver Lake, Kan. Mar. 8-F. M. Gifford, Wakefield, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan. Mar. 11-John McCoy, Sabetha, Kan. Mar. 13-D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan. Apr. 24-Brown County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Everett Hayes, Mgr., Hiawatha, Kan. June 10-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan. Herefords. Feb. 23-24-25-C. A. Stannard, Mgr., Emporia, Kan. Sale at Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 24-J. M. Williams, Home, Kan. Mar. 3-4-Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patton, at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patton's estate. Mar. 9-11-R. T. Thornton, Mgr., Kansas City, Mo. April 27-Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan. Red Polled Cattle Feb. 22-S. C. Bartlett, Perth, Kan. Berkshires Feb. 18-Combination at Yates Center, G. A. Laude, Mgr., Rose, Kan. Poland Chinas Feb. 2-F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kan. Feb. 4-W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kan. Feb. 10-Schneider & Moyer, Nortonville, Kan. Feb. 10-W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa. Feb. 10-Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb. Feb. 10-Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kan. Feb. 11-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan. Feb. 11-Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kan. Feb. 12-R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo. Feb. 12-Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius at Spring Hill, Kan. Feb. 12-D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kan. Feb. 13-C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo. Feb. 15-I. W. Berkey, Louisburg, Kan. J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Feb. 18-J. W. Lamb, Holton, Kan. Feb. 18-A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan. Feb. 19-J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan. Feb. 20-A. R. Enos, Lost Springs, Kan. Feb. 20-H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. Feb. 20-W. C. Toppliff, Esbon, Kan. Feb. 24-Dietrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, Kan. Feb. 25-H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo. Feb. 25-Harshaw & Charters, Butler, Mo. Feb. 26-C. H. Picher, Glasco, Kan. Feb. 27-F. C. Strebel, Alton, Kan. A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kan. Mar. 2-W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan. Mar. 9-C. A. Cowan, Athol, Kan. Mch. 10-A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan. Mar. 13-W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan. Mch. 26-Geo. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kan. Sale at Clearwater, Kan. April 10-H. N. Stacy, Iuka, Kan. Sept. 30-Mrs. Wm. Brite, Pierce City, Mo. Duroc Jerseys Feb. 9-H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kan. Feb. 10-T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan. Feb. 15-H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kan. Feb. 15-John M. Morrison, College View, Neb. Feb. 16-G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kan. Feb. 16-J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kan. Feb. 17-R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan. Feb. 18-E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan. Feb. 18-B. W. Weldemier, Mgr., Cameron, Mo. Feb. 23-Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb. Feb. 24-James M. Williams, Home, Kan. Feb. 24-R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kan. Mar. 9-Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan. Mar. 17-T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan. Mar. 16-Samm'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan. O I C Feb. 22-S. C. Bartlett, Wellington, Kan. Horses Feb. 16-J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kan. Feb. 22-S. C. Bartlett, Perth, Kan. H. G. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Iowa, at Sioux City, Iowa, Percherons. Mch. 12-D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan. Jacks and Jennets. Mar. 1-W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo. Mar. 2-L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo. Mar. 3-Walter Petty, Sedalla, Mo.

SNAPSHOTS AMONG THE BREEDERS---By Reid



Geo. B. Ross, Alden, Kans.



H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kan.

Combination Sales.

Feb 10-11-12-Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Caldwell, Kan., Chas. M. Johnston, Mgr. Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20-Otaoshrdluetaoshrdluaoinu Feb. 17-18-19-20-Mitchell County Breeders' combination sale, Beloit, Kan. J. P. Cooke, Mgr. Feb. 19-Mitchell County Breeders' combination sale, Beloit, Kan. J. P. Cooke, Mgr. Feb. 16-17-18-J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kan., at Wichita, Kan. Feb. 18-Combination at Yates Center, G. A. Laude, Mgr., Rose, Kan. Mar. 26-31-Stock show and combination sale, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Holsten-Friesians Feb. 9-Henry C. Glessman, Station B, Omaha, Neb., sixty head at South Omaha.

Mrs. W. C. Toppliff, Esbon, Kan., is offering 50 White Wyandotte hens and pullets for quick sale. They will be priced right if taken all by one person but will be sold very cheap if taken soon in any numbers. Address Mrs. W. C. Toppliff, Esbon, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

One of our new poultry advertisers is C. C. Fair of Sharon, Kan. Mr. Fair is one of the best known White Rock breeders in the West. He was the big winner in this variety at the Kansas State Poultry Show at Newton last month. He calls his Rocks the White Ivory strain, and they deserve the name. Mr. Fair offers both stock and eggs at reasonable prices. Write him, saying you saw his ad in Kansas Farmer.

The Hedderman Shorthorn Dispersion. On February 26 at Silver Lake, Kansas, will dispose his entire herd of thirty-six head of Shorthorn. He is forced to do this by reason of the fact that he has sold his farm and must give possession at once. This will afford a rare chance for farmers to buy some good Shorthorns as this bunch was secured from some mighty good herds and the animals are worth bidding on. At the head of this herd is Pride of Wayne 232531 and the larger part of the offering is of this get. White Rose, Miss Severs, Young Mary, Miss Hopper, Fashion are represented in the female lines. The catalogs are ready. A postal will bring you one.

The writer recently spent a few hours very pleasantly at the home of Mr. Everett

Hays of Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Hays owns a fine farm just outside of town and devotes his time and energies to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. His herd bull is the great pure white sire Snowflake. Snowflake was shown and undefeated at the best shows as a junior yearling. Last year he won second at Iowa state fair, and second in class at American Royal. Also championship at Topeka and other good Kansas fairs. Mr. Hays has a fine herd of cows nearly all of which are pure Scotch. The calves sired by Snowflake are now arriving and are all reds and roans. Mr. Hays is also quite a poultry and dog fancier. His favorites are Buff Orpingtons and Scotch Collies.

The Designer Kind-What They Should Be. We believe a sow should mature to 600 pounds when fed out, have wide rib, good coat, be smooth with good head, strong bone and good feet. Boars of the same kind, only weighing 850 to 1,000 pounds, are our kind. How near we come to this kind we ask you to come to our sale on February 11 and see, but we do know they have been bred this way for 14 years. We are going to make no boast of having the best and only hogs in the land, nor even as good as we would like, but if some one will tell us where to find better ones and how to grow them better so they will prove out still better, you will find us getting busy, yet, as they are, we feel a little like boasting when it comes to our farmers' trade, the number of satisfied customers and the number of splendid letters we receive for Designer and his kind. We absolutely guarantee fair treatment to all. We only ask that you be with us on sale day and partake of the bargains that will be going, and see that we are not overestimating the offering. We will use only short footnotes, as what we have said covers all points. C. S. Nevius, breeder of Large Type Poland Chinas, Chiles, Kan.

A Fine Poultry Farm. Ajoining the city of Lawrence, Kan., on the west is the fine poultry farm of H. A. Sibley, where he produces annually from 800 to 1,000 Rhode Island Red chickens. Mr. Sibley has one of the best equipped plants of this kind in the State with every modern convenience, including a brooder house heated by steam with a capacity of caring for 1,000 chicks. Mr. Sibley breeds both the Single and Rose Comb varieties of Rhode

WANTED 500 young men to learn Telegraph and Station accounting and earn from \$33 to \$125 per month. We have railroad wires giving actual experiences, making it a practical school. Indorsed by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for illustrated catalogue. Santa Fe Railway and Telegraph School, Desk F, Topeka, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS-Winners of prizes at 12 of the largest shows in Kan. and Okla., of Silver Cups, Medals, Diplomas, and many other regular, special and sweepstake prizes. 75 per cent of flock cut only from 1/2 to 1 on comb and scoring from 94 to 96% by Emory. The large white quilled strain, fine layers. Score cards with birds. Ckls. \$2 to \$5 each; Pens \$10 to \$15 each, and 2 doz. good breeders at \$12.50 per doz., for 11 females and 1 fine male. Eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. Write your wants to C. O. PRESTON, Chilocco, Okla.

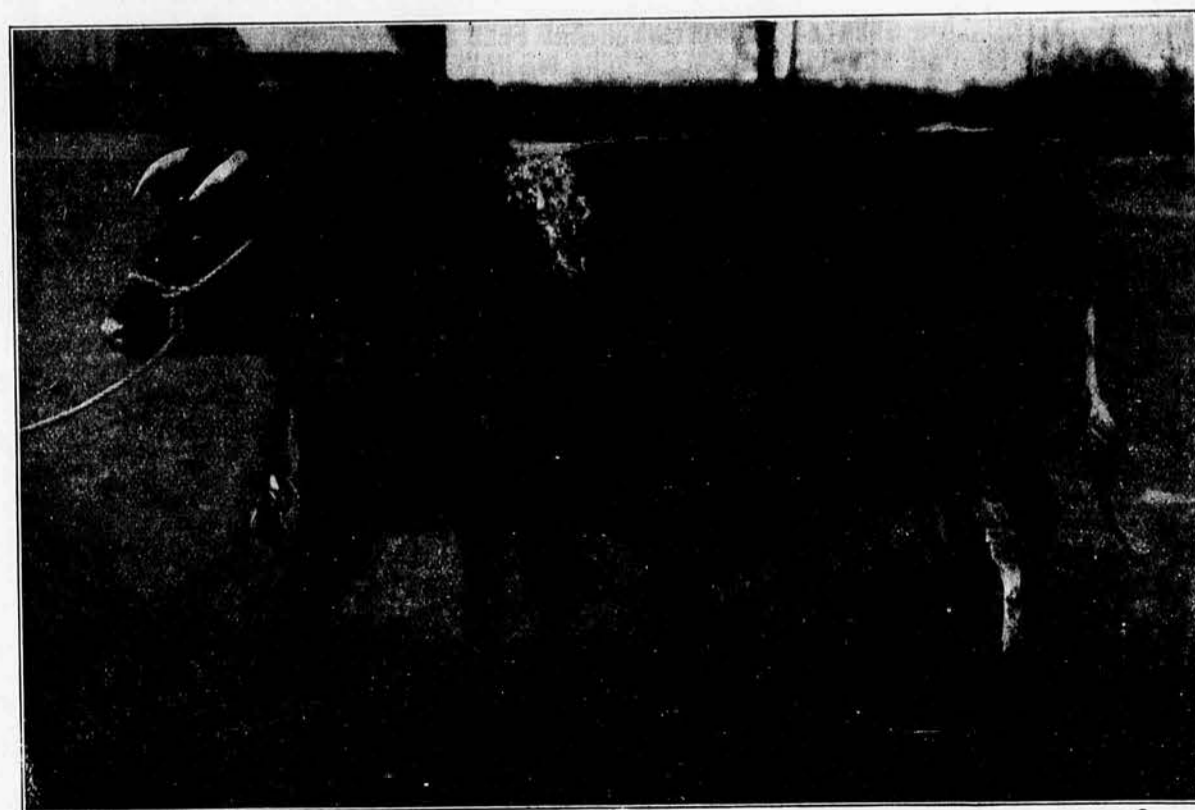
ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. I have bred R. I. Reds for 6 years. Have more and better stock this year to furnish eggs for hatching than ever. Six pens R. I. C. S. C. mated to males scoring 90 to 94, by Rhodes. Some high scoring females. Prices within the reach of all wanting good stock. A request after Feb. 15 will bring you a circular describing stock, prices of eggs, etc. A few cockerels for sale. H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kansas.

EGGS! EGGS! From Toulouse and Emden geese. Rowen and Pekin duck eggs, 18 for \$1.00. Colored Muscovy eggs, 12 for \$1.00. Bronze turkeys, Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb and single comb White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Cornish Indian Games, Partridge Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Pearl and White Guineas, Seabrights Buff Cochin and Black Breasted Game Bantams, Rabbits, Dogs of all kinds, and all kinds of fancy pigeons. Poultry eggs, 15 for \$1.00, and eggs by the hundred. Write for free circular. D. L. BRUEN, Platt City, Neb.

Harter's Barred Plymouth Rocks Eggs in season \$1 and \$1.50 per 15. Also Poland China hogs. Stock for sale at all times. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

Buck Bros. Guthrie, Okla., have prize winners for sale in Reds, Wyandottes, Cochins, Leghorns, and Minorcas. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Eggs for Hatching from very fine stock. None better. S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Extra fine in shape and color. Good weight. S. C. White Orpingtons. Cook & Kellerstrass strain. The big white beauties. White Plymouth Rocks. Fishel stock, no brassy birds; as white as snow. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. The kind that are red. All mature stock. Let me book your orders. Eggs from first pens \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, \$9 per 100. Second pens, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks from any of above at 20c and 30c each. MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH, R. F. D. No. 3, Emporia, Kansas.



The accompanying illustration is of the great Shorthorn cow Good Lassie, one of the good things to be included in Mr. D. E. Reber & Sons' sale to be held at Hiawatha, Kan., March 13. Good Lassie is a daughter of the noted Choice Goods and cost Mr. Reber \$1,000. She is an individual of much merit and there are few better bred. When deciding what sales to attend this winter and spring remember that Mr. Reber buys, breeds and sells the good ones.

Island Reds and has originated and developed a strain of his own, known as the "Red Cloud" that are remarkable for their vigor, thrift, and beautiful uniform red plumage. His stock has a 14 acre range, fenced with chicken tight wire, giving his flock plenty of room and exercise and making them exceedingly vigorous and hardy. Mr. Sibley is starting a yearly card in this issue of Kansas Farmer and the eggs and stock he will offer for sale are of the very best. His eggs are all from high scoring birds, and the large number that he produces annually makes it possible for him to furnish high class birds to breeders at reasonable prices. Write him for description and prices and mention Kansas Farmer.

Big Auction—60 Duroc Jerseys.
On February 24, at his farm near Willard, Kan., R. B. Marshall will sell about 60 head of his famous Duroc Jersey hogs. Most of this offering will be tried sows and gilts, all bred for early farrow to Mr. Marshall's herd boars. Pleasant View Prince and Herboltschimer. Pleasant View Prince is by Fancy Chief, by Ohio Chief, dam by Top Notcher. Herboltschimer is by Missouri Gold Finch and was bred by McFarland Bros. This offering represents a long list of reputable and popular families of the Duroc breed. In the tried sow offering are some extra good individuals with good breeding and they have the reputation of being careful mothers. Such sires as Glendale Chief, Hunt's Model, Model Chief, Echo King, Parker Mac and others are represented in the offering. Mr. Marshall is selling all together 60 head. In the offering will be included a few young serviceable boars. This will be a rare opportunity for good farmers and breeders to buy at their own prices, some mighty useful money making Durocs. The offering is compiled in a neatly printed catalog and Mr. Marshall will be pleased to send it to all who are interested. Address him at Willard, Kan., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

McLaughlin Bros. Draft Horses.
McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City, Columbus and St. Paul have long been recognized as the most important firm of importers of draft breeds of horses in the United States if not in the world. They are important in this respect for at least two reasons. They import the largest number of good horses and they import the highest class. One member of this firm spends practically all of his time in France selecting prize winning Percherons for shipment to this country. They have lately inaugurated a new plan of selling whereby they can offer you one of these excellent animals at a very moderate price. This plan is full of interest to every stallion buyer as they handle coach breeds as well as drafters. Their Kansas City barns are well stocked with choice animals and they are of easy access. These barns are located at 19th and Cherry streets where the buyer can make his own selection and save the cost of the selling agent. Read their big advertisement on another page and get next to their proposition. It will not only save you money but it will insure your getting a good horse for your money.

The Robison Percheron Sale.
The annual sales of Percherons at Wichita have become events of State wide importance. The large number of horses, their excellent breeding and the supreme quality shown, together with the absolutely square

HORSE OWNERS! USE
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunions from horses. Impossible to produce near or bluish. Send for circular. Special advice free.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Farrar Nurseries, Abilene, Kans.

40 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1
Well rooted, hardy, good bearers, healthy. All are true-to-name. Order grape-vines here, also 20 budded peach trees for \$1; 8 budded cherry trees for \$1. With free catalog we enclose due-bill for 25c.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box L, Fairbury, Nebr.

GARDEN SEEDS FREE!
Two Packets for Trial.

We send two regular sized packets of our superior Garden Seed, your selection, and our Big 1909 Seed Manual absolutely free to all new inquiries. We are anxious to increase our number of customers and have you become acquainted with our Guaranteed Seeds is the reason we make this generous offer.
If you give Our Seeds a trial, we are sure you will become one of our pleased customers. Write today for our Big 1909, 100-page, illustrated Seed Catalog.
A.A. BERRYSEED CO., Box 205, Clarinda, Ia.

SEND a postal card today for our big 16-page book of genuine seed bargains. This is not our regular annual garden catalog—but this bargain book of new selected and critically tested.
Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, Fruit and Fancy Trees
is intended to introduce our regular seeds, etc. These bargain prices hold good as long as the supply lasts—therefore, don't delay—Send today for bargain list and make your selection.
ARCHIAS' SEED STORE,
Box 17, Sedalia, Missouri.

Seeds that are O.K.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN,"

alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly and easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

HEALTHY TREES SEEDS AND ROSES

Buy fruit trees grown on new land because they are healthier, stronger, sound and free from disease. That's why our trees grow so rapidly. Trees from the Central West grow best in all parts of the U. S. They stand climatic changes best. Experienced planters have proven this to their entire satisfaction and are ordering trees from us in preference to all other localities. Why not profit by their experience and save time and money? This is what one man says—
Gentlemen—I have about all kinds of fruit bearing trees that I got of you and I have all the telephone and fence posts that I need from Catalpa and Locust, bought of you ten years ago this spring. Yours truly, O. L. GLASGOW, Augusta, Okla.
Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. You save their 40 per cent commission by buying direct from us. Large Beautiful Catalog mailed Free. A postal brings it prepaid. Trees and shrubs which we furnish for \$10 would cost \$25 from an agent, and we pay freight.
GALBRAITH NURSERIES & SEED CO., Box 32, Fairbury, Nebraska

"Tongueless" Disc Harrow ONLY \$21.95

Disc Harrow 12-16 ONLY \$16.95

OUR DISC HARROW is the celebrated Bud-long-LaDow pattern, and superior, we believe to any Disc Harrow on the market. Made entirely of iron and steel, with steel weight boxes, heavy standards, with oil tubes reaching to the top and all holes protected by spring cotlers, making our boxes dust proof.

We guarantee our disc boxes for two years under all conditions and will replace them free. They will last for many years if properly taken care of. The end thrust is taken on cast bumpers, relieving the standards and boxes of any side pressure, insuring the lightest possible draft, and ball bearings, plates and wooden boxes are absolutely unnecessary on any disc harrow properly made.

We can plow the hardest ground. Impossible for our disc to buckle up in the center. Any disc will plow ordinary ground, but you will find many discs a failure in hard ground, when the draft connections are attached to the top of the frame.

Our Oscillating Spring Scraper, conceded to be the best scraper on earth; covers the blade from center to circumference, and absolutely controlled by the foot.

Address Hapgood Plow Co., Box 273, Alton, Ill.
The Only Plow Factory in the World Selling Direct to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices

CUT THIS OUT. IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.
FACTORY TO FARM—NO AGENTS, NO MIDDLEMEN

Our prices are lower than any factory in the U. S.
Our Tongueless Attachment is made of steel and iron; 15 inch tread, 16 inch in diameter, and each wheel hung on its own pivoted axle, leaving a clear space of 18 inches between the ground and the stub tongue, the only one made that enables you to straddle a corn ridge.

Our Tongue Attachment for Tongueless Attachment is a practical article for use on side hills or in transporting the machine over hills and rough ground. Wheels turn under the tongue, and turns a square corner. Adjustable up and down, stiff clevis and can be attached to any make of disc harrow you have that has a tongue. No neck or side draft—no jerking or pounding of the tongue, a blessing that your horses will appreciate.

Send for Big Free Catalogue, 1000 Implements at Wholesale Prices.

treatment which every buyer receives have made the Robison sales popular. Already several United States and State records have been broken at which is made by Mr. J. C. Robison at his annual Wichita sale promises some sensations along this line. Mr. Robison brings from his Whitewater Falls stock farm at Towanda, Kansas, about 50 head of the choicest Percheron stallions and mares that were ever seen in one bunch in the West. There will be 25 stallions of from 3 to 5 years of age and several are imported animals. Of the 25 mares and colts it need only be said that they are the best offered by Mr. Robison and that is high commendation indeed, as the quality of the female offering in his previous sales has been exceptional. This will be an event in Kansas horse history and opportunities for securing some of these splendid home bred Percherons or those imported ones that are thoroughly acclimated will never be better. Ask for a catalog and go to Wichita on sale day. It will pay.

Gilssman's Dairy Cattle Sale.
On February 9 Henry C. Gilssman, one of the best Holstein breeders in the United States, will hold a sale of registered Holstein cattle at the sale pavilion in South Omaha. The offering will consist of sixty head, of which twenty head are heifers that will be fresh early this spring. In building up this herd bulls of high individual merit have always been used, such as Clothilde Chief, a bull of magnificent scale and of finish; Soldene Clothilde 28484, whose sire, Sir Neth Soldene Clothilde, was the unbeaten champion of eastern show yards for seven years. Others are Chapped Netherland, Ohio Paul Gerden and De Jong Paul De Kol. At present Sunny Jim 38883, a son of Sarcastic Lad, the World's fair champion, is being used extensively, assisted by Sir Legis Cornicopia, whose sire is a son of Aggie Cornicopia Pauline, the ex-champion cow of the breed. Among the females will be found Hello 4th's Pet, with an A. R. record of over twenty-four pounds of butter in seven days; De Kol De Jong, with an A. R. record of twenty-one pounds in seven days, together with a number of their daughters and granddaughters. Also Robertina Tritonia 2d, the unbeaten champion of western show yards for three consecutive years, together with several of her daughters, are retained. Write for catalogue and kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

Nevius's Large Type Poland China Sale.
C. S. Nevius, one of the oldest breeders of the large type Poland Chinas, is advertising his annual bred sow sale to be held at Chiles, Miami county, Kansas, on February 11. In Mr. Nevius's catalog, now ready to send out on request, is an interesting story of his career as a breeder of the large type hogs, and every reader of the large type hogs, interested in improving his herd of hogs should get this catalog, read it over and profit by Mr. Nevius's experience. He will sell the kind of sows that will make the buyers money at this sale, good tried sows that have proven themselves money-makers. There will be 20 head in the sale by the great boar, Designer, without doubt one of the best Expansion boars living. Eight sows in the sale by other good boars of this type are bred to Designer. It is a sale that you should attend. In Mr. Nevius's catalog he has not "blowed" much or taken up much room with foot notes, but says that he wants those who attend his sale, or send bids, to be agreeably surprised, not surprised the other way, when they see his offering. The sows in this sale by Designer are bred to Major Look, or Columbia Expansion, and a few to Silver Metal, the Gold Metal boar that Mr. Nevius thinks so much of. Major Look is by Grand Look out of Molly K, both his sire and dam being champions at Nebraska, Kansas and St. Joseph fairs. Columbia Expansion is a son of H. O. Sheldon's Columbia Chief, carrying so much of the Chief Tecumseh, Expansion and Corwin blood that he couldn't help being good. Don't fail to attend this sale Thursday, February 11th. Sale held under cover right on the farm. If you can not attend send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

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GALLOWAY

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

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

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FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY
Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

Break Red Clover Sod After Two Years.

Please inform me whether it is necessary to leave a field sowed down to red clover for the purpose of enriching the fertility of the soil, longer than two years, and make use of the land again for a corn crop?

I understand that farmers in the East are turning the clover under in two years with good results, but it is a question whether we can do this in this section of Kansas.

CHAS. PUSCH.

Marysville, Kan.

It is unusual to leave red clover only two years before breaking, unless grass is sown with the clover. Ordinarily red clover is naturally a biennial; that is, the plants are apt to die the second year after seeding and the third year after seeding the red clover will usually be a very poor stand unless grass has been sown with it. Where the purpose is to produce pasture or meadow I always recommend sowing grass with clover. However, as a rotation or when the crop is simply used as fertilizer, I would recommend leaving it only two years.

Grasses for Pasture.

I would like your advice in regard to some ground I sowed to tame grass for pasture last fall. The ground was in fall wheat. I plowed it up early, kept it well worked with the disk and harrow till last of August, then sowed broadcast a mixture of alfalfa, red clover, timothy, English blue-grass, and Kentucky blue-grass. About one-half of it came up at the time of sowing, the rest didn't come up until it rained, some three or four weeks later.

The hoppers were pretty numerous and took most of the grass. I think if I had put it in with a press drill so it would have all come up at once it would have gotten ahead of the hoppers. Now what I want to know is: would it be better to sow this same ground in early oats, and then try for grass again in the fall or sow grass in the spring? There is some crab-grass on the land. The land is good black land with quite a little sand in it. Is the mixture I sowed all right for McPherson county? I came here from Nebraska last spring. Some say timothy and clover don't do well here while others say it does.

If you know of a better mixture please let me know. I also sowed ten acres of alfalfa last fall. The hoppers took about half of it. If you have a bulletin on alfalfa, please send it to me.

R. E. HARLESS.

Canton, Kan.

If there is a part of a stand of grass and alfalfa it may be advisable for you to harrow lightly early in the spring and sow a little more seed. As to whether you should do this or not, depends upon the stand. With a very poor stand your plan of disking and sowing oats early in the spring and reseeding to grass early in the fall, will probably be the preferable one.

The combination of English blue-grass, Kentucky blue-grass, alfalfa and clover should make good pasture, and the timothy will do no harm and may add some to the productiveness of the pasture for the first two or three seasons. If your plan is to continue this land in permanent pasture I would advise sowing a little Alsike clover instead of the red clover. The alfalfa combination with the grasses is really much more permanent than the clover-grass combination.

At this station we would use some Bromus inermis in a pasture combination and it would do no harm to include some of this grass for seeding in McPherson county. However, it appears that Bromus inermis does not do so well in your section of the State as it does here and further north. I have mailed you bulletin 155 on "Alfalfa."

Corn Planter—Branch Experiment Station.

I am contemplating buying a new corn planter and am undecided as to whether or not I should order the fertilizer attachment. Mr. Coburn has kindly referred me to you for information on the subject as to whether or not it will pay to use commercial fertilizer in planting corn in Southeastern Kansas. If you have any bulletins or other printed matter on the subject, please forward same to me. Many of our best farmers use bone meal or other commercial fertilizers in planting their winter wheat, but none, so far as I know, have used commercial fertilizers in planting corn.

Our farmers are wanting a Branch Experiment Station in this county. The county commissioners are willing that a portion of the county farm be used for such purposes. How shall we go about it to get a branch station located in this county?

Columbus, Kan. R. M. O.

I am hardly able to advise you positively regarding the purchase of corn planter with fertilizer attachment. The experiments in applying chemical fertilizers to corn at this station have not given specially profitable returns. In fact, in general, I do not recommend the use of chemical fertilizers applied directly to the corn crop, preferring rather to use crops in rotation and if need be, fertilize the clover or alfalfa and grasses, rather than the corn. I have mailed you bulletins 144, 147, in which you will find a report of our experiments with wheat and corn; also other valuable information regarding culture of corn, etc. Have also mailed you bulletins 2, 3, and 5 on "Manures," "Fertilizers," and "Crop Rotation as Related to Maintaining Soil Fertility," and bulletin 155 on "Alfalfa."

Regarding the starting of a branch station in your section of the State. I would very much like to see this proposition carried out. There is no provision, however, at present, for establishing such a station. Some provision might be made by the next Legislature for such a branch station. If your people of that section of the State want such a station, you should go after it, presenting the matter to the State Legislature, through your senators and representatives. Southeastern Kansas, especially of all sections of the State, needs a branch station in order to test just such problems as you propose in your letter.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

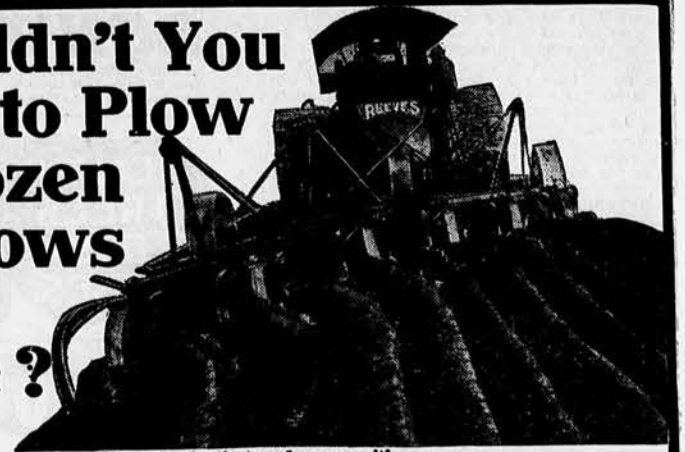
Mammoth And Red Clover.

I would like a little information in regard to Mammoth and red clover. Which is the best for hay and which for pasture? Will it injure an orchard? I have an orchard of old trees, several of which are dying and I was thinking of sowing it to clover and using it for hog pasture. I have some poor land on the bank of a draw on which the soil it pretty well washed off. Will clover do any good on that kind of land, and if so which is best?

Eldorado, Kan. A. N. WRIGHT.

Unless the pasture is old and about past its usefulness, doubtless the sowing of clover or grass in the orchard will not be a great injury to the trees. However, if your plan is to continue the orchard as a pasture for some years you should sow something beside the clover. The common red clover is really a biennial and usually does not live more than two years. Mammoth clover may last longer, is not a perennial plant and does not make a permanent pasture. I would prefer Alsike clover and white clover. These clovers may not be so productive as the Mammoth or common clovers but they are more persistent. Also the small clover does not injure the trees so badly; does not dry out the soil so badly and makes a nice clover for an orchard.

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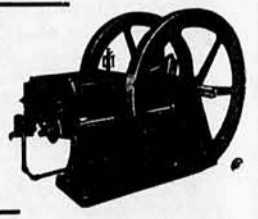
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If the trees are old and practically past bearing, however, I would advise to sow a little grass with the clover. Orchard grass does well in an orchard, especially under the trees, while Kentucky blue-grass will make good permanent sod. However, I would not advise sowing the orchard grass unless you wish to turn the orchard into a permanent pasture.

I have an orchard on my home ranch near the college seeded with white clover and orchard grass, the orchard grass under the trees and the white clover in the open spots. Although I secured a poor stand of the white clover at the beginning, three years ago, the clover has now spread throughout the entire orchard, covering all of the sunlit places, but it does not grow much under the trees. However, the orchard grass does well in the shade.

I doubt whether clover will do well on your washed land, at least not until the soil has been improved in fertility by manuring or by growing some annual legume, such as cow-peas, field peas, or vetches, or you might sow sweet clover in the draws and allow it to grow for a year or two when it may be plowed up and the land seeded to alfalfa. In any case, except perhaps for the orchard, I would recommend alfalfa for growing in your section of the State in preference to clover. The alfalfa will be much more productive and more permanent and may be started just as easy or easier than the clover. I have mailed you bulletin 155 on "Alfalfa."

Spring Wheat.

Will you kindly advise me if spring wheat is considered a success in Eastern Kansas and if so, what are the proper conditions under which to plant, time, kind of seed, etc. Also do you consider it advisable to plant oats in the spring on land that has been manured pretty heavily the winter preceding? I understand from an article of yours I have read that you would plant corn the first season after manuring, but I had this land in corn last year and thought probably a change to oats would be beneficial. Do you think it would do to plant alfalfa next spring on land that had been manured this winter or would you advise planting on unmanured land? The land in question is badly run down from cropping for about twenty years without fertilizing.

Vinita, Okla. H. HOUK.

Spring wheat has not produced well at this station according to the trials of the last few years. The average yield of ordinary spring wheat, such as the Fife and Blue Stem, has been only about one-fourth that of the best winter wheat, or less than ten bushels per acre. I would not advise the growing of spring wheat where other spring grains may be successfully grown, such as oats or barley. If you prefer to sow wheat, the Durum variety of spring wheat may produce larger yields than the common Fife or Blue Stem wheat. The yield of the Durum at this station on the average has been about double that of the best producing varieties of the Fife. However, the Durum wheat is not so well adapted for growing in Eastern Kansas as in the central and Western portions of the State.

At this station and in Eastern Kansas I consider barley or oats a much safer and more profitable crop than spring wheat. Regarding the planting of oats on the heavily manured land, if this is strong land, land on which oats are apt to lodge in a favorable season, it will not be advisable to plant oats as the first crop after heavily manuring the land. Barley is a safer crop than oats on the more fertile soil. However, corn, the first season after manuring, is a pre-

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A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'g., 38 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

ferable crop to any of the grains.

The alfalfa should succeed well on the manured land provided you can secure a firm, well-settled seed-bed. If the ground in question is not already plowed, I would advise not to plow it, but to disk and harrow well, mixing the manure with the surface soil and thus preparing the seed-bed for alfalfa. This plan of preparing the seed-bed will also be preferable if you desire to sow oats or barley. From the last statement in your letter that the land is "badly run down," I should judge that even oats would not lodge badly if grown immediately after the application of the dressing of manure and the dressing with manure will greatly improve the chances of securing a good start and stand of alfalfa.

For further information on these subjects I have mailed you Bulletin No. 144 on "Small Grains" and Bulletin No. 155 on "Alfalfa."

Oats or Flax.

I have just removed to Neosho county from Illinois and am rather confused whether to sow oats or flax. I never saw any flax in Illinois and would like some reliable information on the subject. What is the most desirable variety of oats for this locality?

The land is rolling and I have used a good deal of tile and believe it should be underdrained. There is no rock in sight, except along the draws in a prairie meadow. The soil is very much like I have been used to in Illinois in appearance. It is of a black color when freshly turned but does not seem gummy. I shall try a piece of alfalfa this spring, although the farmers think it will not succeed here.

JAS E. ABELL.

Erie, Kan.

Flax is considered a good crop for your section of the State.—Perhaps a safer crop than oats. Only a few varieties of oats succeed well in this State. The Red Texas is considered our standard variety but in recent years the Kherson oats has been a close second to the Red Texas in yield at this station. The other variety which ranks in this class is the Sixty-Day, a variety very similar to the Kherson, possibly the same variety under a different name. You can secure seed of the Kherson and Red Texas, but the Sixty-Day oats has not been grown very extensively and little or no seed is offered for sale. For further information regarding these varieties of oats, I am mailing you copy of bulletin 144 on small grains. We have seed of the Kherson oats for sale but our supply of the other varieties is exhausted.

Your soil is evidently a common type in Southeastern Kansas, inclining to the clay-loam with some gumbo spots with a rather tenacious and gummy subsoil. If the subsoil is of this character, it will be rather difficult to grow alfalfa on such land, unless, as you suggest, the land is well drained, perhaps by tiling. I would advise, however, that you try sowing alfalfa on a small portion of the land. It appears that on the lands in your section of the State, alfalfa may start well but dies out or drowns out in the course of a season or two and doubtless this is a fault of the subsoil. With heavy rains the soil fills up with water above the hard subsoil, causing the roots of the alfalfa plants to rot.

If it were possible to keep alfalfa growing on this land for two or three years in succession until the strong, vigorous growing roots of the alfalfa penetrated the gumbo subsoil, then the alfalfa plants might continue to thrive, or at least the land would be in better condition for growing other crops or for planting alfalfa again.

Your land is well adapted for growing grasses and clover and I would advise that you seed down a portion for a meadow or pasture, sowing English blue-grass, Orchard-grass and common Red or Alsike clover. The clover may be sown alone for a short rotation to improve the fertility of the land and prepare it for growing corn or for seeding alfalfa. I would also recommend cow-peas as a soil improving crop for your section of the State; also a valuable forage crop. You will find some information regarding flax in bulletin 144, a copy of which I am mailing you. I have also mailed you copy of bulletin 155 on "Alfalfa" and circulars 2, 3, and 5, on "Manures," "Fertilizers," and "Crop Rotation As Related to Maintaining Soil Fertility."

If I can be of further service to you, please write me again.



Three-pound White Orpington Rooster, Ten Weeks Old, Raised by the Philo System.

TWO-POUND BROILERS IN EIGHT WEEKS are raised in space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

Our Six Months Old Pullets Are Laying at the Rate of 24 Eggs Each Per Month

In a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, "The Philo System of Progressive Poultry Keeping," gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries with simple, easy to understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

Don't Let the Chicks Die in the Shell.

One of our secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time, whether they can crack the shell or not. It's a simple trick and believed to be the secret of the Ancient Egyptians and Chinese, which enabled them to sell the chicks at 10 cents a dozen.

Chicken Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel.

Our book tells how to make the best green food with but little trouble and have a good supply any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as impossible to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

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No lamp required. No danger of chilling, overheating or burning up the chickens as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically or kill any that may be on when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to make and use them. One can be easily made in an hour at a cost of 25 to 50 cents.

Send \$1 direct to the publisher and a copy of the latest revised edition of the book will be sent you by return mail. E. R. PHILO, Publisher, Elmira, N. Y. 152 Third St.

\$200 In Six Months From 20 Hens

To the average poultryman that would seem impossible, and when we tell you that we have actually done a \$500 poultry business with 20 hens on a corner in the city garden 30 feet wide by 40 feet long, we are simply stating facts. It would not be possible to get such returns by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practiced by the American people, still it is possible when the new PHILO SYSTEM is adopted.

The Philo System is unlike all other ways of keeping poultry, and in many respects is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard-of results that are hard to believe without seeing; however, the facts remain the same and we can prove to you every word of the above statement.

The New System Covers All Branches of the Work Necessary for Success

from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner. There is nothing complicated about the work and any man or woman that can handle a saw and hammer can do the work.

Work Necessary for Success from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner. There is nothing complicated about the work and any man or woman that can handle a saw and hammer can do the work.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1907. It was my privilege to spend a week in Elmira during August, during which time I saw the practical working of the Philo System of Keeping Poultry, and was surprised at the results accomplished in a small corner of a city yard. Seeing is believing, they say, and if I had not seen, it would have been hard to believe that such results could have followed so small an outlay of space, time and money.—(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Oct. 22, 1908. P. S.—A year's observation, and some experience of my own, confirm me in what I wrote Sept. 5, 1907. The System has been tried so long and by so many, that there can be no doubt as to its work and adaptability. It is especially valuable to parties having but a small place for chickens; seven feet square is plenty for a flock of seven.—(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Ransomville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1908. Dear sir: Last spring we purchased your book entitled "The Philo System," and used your heatless brooders last spring and summer. The same has been a great help to us in raising the chicks in the health and mortality—the chicks being stronger and healthier than those raised in the brooders with supplied heat. We believe this brooder is the best thing out yet for raising chicks successfully. We put 25,000 chicks through your heatless brooders this last season and expect to use it more completely this coming season. We have had some of the most noted poultrymen from all over the U. S. here, also a large amount of visitors who come daily to our plant, and without any exception they pronounce our stock the finest and healthiest they have seen anywhere this year. Respectfully yours, W. R. Curtiss & Co.

Skaneateles, N. Y., May 5, 1908. One article in the Philo System entitled "A Trick of the Trade" has been worth three times the amount the book cost. I saved on my last hatch fifty chicks which are doing nicely.—W. B. Rease.

Big Type Poland China Closing-Out Sale

Summerfield, Kas., Wed. Feb. 19, '09

Fifty-five head. 8 tried sows, 30 spring gilts, 2 herd boars and 14 fall pigs. Thirty-eight bred to Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and to the Expansion boar Orphan Chief for early farrow. Sows rich in the blood of Expansion, Blain's Tecumseh, Big Hutch, Price We Know the sweepstakes boar at Nebraska state fair, Chief Tecumseh 3d, Logan B., and other noted big sires. This is a closing out sale of the strictly big type stuff and should interest those wanting that kind. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Col. A. C. Manifold and Col. F. E. Kinney, Auctioneers. Send bids to Jesse Johnson.

JAMES MENEHAN, Summerfield, - - - Kansas

Administrator's Public Sale, Jacks and Stallions

Nickerson, Kansas, Wednesday, February 10, 1909

2 Percheron stallions, black and brown, weight 1800 each; 1 Lowell road stallion, weight 1200, a great show horse, sired by Harrison Chief, dam Bird B. a show mare of note; 3 black jacks, white points, all over 15 1/4 hands, extra bone and color; 3 black jacks, white points, 2 years old, good bone and color; 1 black jack colt 6 months old; 2 black jennets 6 and 7 years old, in foal; 1 gray jennet, in foal. All above stock extra good and ready for heavy service. Will be guaranteed workers. A term of months will be given on bankable note if desired, or 5 per cent discount for cash. Bring bank reference with you.

Col. E. E. Potter, Sterling, Kan., and Col. Sam Crotts, Partridge, Kan., Auctioneers. J. F. JUSTICE, Administrator of the J. S. JOHNSON Estate, Deceased.

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

Dollars in the manure pile. See what Galloway says on page 23.

One of the greatest seedsmen in the world is W. Alice Burpee of Philadelphia. Kansas Farmer is proud to carry the advertising of Mr. Burpee. Look it up among the horticultural ads and write for the splendid free illustrated catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, R. R. 8, Topeka, who has an ad in this issue, is an extensive breeder of Light Brahmas and has a large flock of high class birds. Last season she sold 1400 eggs for hatching and 400 baby chicks. Her prices are very reasonable for the quality of stock that she offers.

The great crop maker can be bought for little money. Look on page 23.

If you haven't sent for your seed and nursery catalogs for this year, better do it now. Look through the seed and nursery ads in this issue. There are a fine lot of them. These reliable firms want you to have their free illustrated catalogs. Write for them, telling them you saw their ads in Kansas Farmer. The catalogs are free.

One of our regular seed advertisers is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa. This seed company has several ads in this issue on various pages. It will pay you to hunt them up. We call special attention to the big Ratekin illustrated catalog. Be sure to send for it and say you saw it offered in the columns of Kansas Farmer.

Why don't you get a manure spreader? See what Galloway says on page 23.

Some of the best incubator manufacturers in the country are carrying their advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They will repay careful reading, and right now is the time to look into the incubator question. Write to the addresses given in the ads and write for the free catalogs offered. In writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

M. M. Johnson, the incubator man of Clay Center, Neb., has a full page ad in this issue. Like everything Mr. Johnson writes this advertisement is full of interest. Of course you will want to read it if you are interested in incubators. Mr. Johnson tells our readers that his price is lowest. And he wants you to send for his big free book. Will you not send for it at once? Cut out the coupon and mail it to Mr. Johnson at once. Johnson pays the freight to your station. Turn to the ad now before you forget it.

How can I make more money on my farm? See what Galloway says on page 23.

We are running this week an ad for Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan., proprietors of Central Kansas Fine Stock Farm. They are offering for quick sale two four-year-old Percheron stallions. These two fellows are good ones and the prices right. Messrs. Lee Brothers write us that recently they sent out a car load of stallions and mares but still have some good ones. Don't forget to write them for prices, etc., or still better, go and see what they have to offer. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

F. M. Buchhelm, Route 3, Lecompton, Kan., writes: "Please change my advertisement. I have sold all of my Duroc Jersey boars through the Kansas Farmer and am well pleased with the results you have brought me. I have a nice lot of spring and fall gilts and some tried sows sired by Long Wonder 21867 that I can price right and they are fine individuals. I also have a nice lot of fat pigs of both sexes that were sired by Long Wonder that are for sale." Mr. Buchhelm has proved himself a most successful breeder of the good kind of Durocs. Write him your wants.

No use talking, you can't afford not to answer Galloway's Manure Spreader ad today on page 23.

February 17, 18, 19 are the dates of the Mitchell county fine stock show. The 19th the cattle breeders of the county will hold a combination sale at the fair grounds in Beloit. Aberdeen Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords will be sold. All the animals consigned will be passed on by Prof. Kinzer of the department of animal husbandry at

the Agricultural College. It will be a high class offering all the way through. Arrangements are being made looking to the comfort of those who attend and no difference what the weather is like all will be made comfortable. The horse men of the county are pulling off a horse show the two days preceding the sale and in addition to the cattle and horse judging the college force will judge poultry, grain, and it will be a week that no farmer who can possibly attend should miss. See their advertisement in another place in this issue.

What would you say if a man walked into your yard some day and said he could double your crop? Galloway did it. Look on page 23.

We have received Mr. B. D. Hungerford's new mating list for 1909. Mr. Hungerford breeds Single Comb Buff Orpingtons exclusively. While at Canton, Kan., recently the writer spent a few hours very profitably with Mr. Hungerford at his breeding establishments at the out-skirts of that thriving little town. A great deal of his time is given to his Buff Orpingtons and while this is the first time we ever met him, we were convinced that Mr. Hungerford knows the Buff Orpington business as well as anyone and that he would be a good man to patronize. He has built up a big business and is making it a point to take care of it. Almost all of his old customers come back year after year for more stock and more eggs. He ships all his eggs in crates made expressly for that purpose and guarantees the fertility of the eggs in every instance. Look up his advertisement on the poultry page and correspond with him by all means if interested.

Galloway Also Sells Cream Separators and Gasoline Engines.

Our readers know that the William Galloway makes and sells manure spreaders. In this issue on page 19 he offers his cream separator and 5-horse power gasoline engine. He quotes prices on both in his ad, and describes them fully. Write and get the information offered, and especially the free book. Read the whole ad carefully. In writing address Wm. Galloway Company, Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

25,000 Galloway Spreaders.
Yes, sir! I have set my stakes for 25,000 Galloway Spreaders this year. My price to you is based on that quantity. In other words, you buy one at the 25,000 price, and you might as well get a good spreader when you can get in on a wholesale deal like this. My factory can make them and I will. My price is doing the business right now. Wm. Galloway.

Newspaper Men as Dairy Officials.
Our good friend, Mr. I. D. Graham, of Topeka, Kan., who is the popular and efficient secretary of the Kansas State Dairy Association has long been connected with the Kansas Farmer, with which has lately been consolidated the Farmers Advocate, of which Mr. T. A. Borman, president of the State Dairy Association, was editor. This puts both the president and secretary of the Kansas association "on the job" of editing the "new" Kansas Farmer.—The Jersey Bulletin.

The Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader.
Mr. Galloway is nothing if not persistent. That's one reason why he is selling so many manure spreaders. And then he backs up his persistence and his advertising by delivering the goods. He is making heavy sales of his manure spreader in Kansas this season, and he is doing a service to the cause of good farming every time he sends a manure spreader into this state. See his manure spreader ad on page 23. Don't delay sending for the free illustrated book on manure spreaders. Address William Galloway Company, 389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Surface Cultivation.
Unnumbered millions of dollars have been lost to the farmers of former times by wrong methods of cultivation of corn, cotton, potatoes and other root crops. Thirty years ago Mr. Tower, Sr., began to urge the idea of surface cultivation, which works above the roots and nourishes the plant with a perfect dust mulch. This system of surface cultivation increases the yield and has already saved many millions to the farmers of the

country who have adopted it. Every farmer should investigate this and write for the free "Treatise on Corn Culture" to the leading manufacturers of this system, J. L. Tower & Sons, 14th St., Mendota, Ill.

Jones Bros. Sell Everything.
Jones Bros. Mercantile Company of Kansas City have a full page ad in this issue headed "We Save You Money," a very practical consideration to be sure. They have an 800 page illustrated catalog. A copy is ready to be sent to you and it is free to you. They have also special catalogs as described in the page advertisement. We believe every farm home in Kansas and the Southwest ought to have a Jones catalog. You will then be in position to know whether they can, as they claim, save you money. Will you not send for it now? Ask for catalog No. 22, and address Jones Bros. Mercantile Company, 801 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Remarkable Incubator.
In another part of this paper appears the advertisement of the Ray-O Incubator, manufactured at Blair, Neb. This machine is bound to win its way into favor because it is by far the simplest as well as the easiest machine to operate. One special feature is the large oil tank which requires only one filling for the entire hatch. Another feature, automatic heat regulator. Also new idea egg tray which enables you to turn eggs when necessary without removing tray from machine. Numerous other improvements are embodied in this great machine and everyone contemplating the purchase of an incubator this year should not fail to investigate the Ray-O. Send for their free catalog as advertised by writing to Ray-O Incubator Co., Dept. C, Blair, Neb.

Buy a Grain Drill of Known Merit.
The farmer is perfectly safe in buying the Kentucky Grain Drill, because it is made by a firm that has had more than fifty years experience in the manufacture of seeding machines, used successfully by the most progressive farmers in all parts of the world. Their experts have had actual field experience wherever grain is grown, and they understand the various seeding conditions, and this company makes many styles of Kentucky Grain Drills that will do the best possible work in various localities. We refer to The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Indiana. Before purchasing a grain drill, write and ask them for a copy of their Kentucky drill catalogue, and if there is any special information you want, ask for it, and they will be only too glad to give it. They make all styles of grain drills—no matter what kind of furrow opener you want you can get it on a Kentucky drill. The American Seeding-Machine Co. stands back of every Kentucky drill, and the machine simply must do all they make claim for it. Their claims are many, and if the Kentucky would not back up their guarantee by its actual work, they would not warrant it the way they do. Go to your local dealer, after you have read their catalogue, and insist on seeing the Kentucky drill before you buy any other make.

WING PIANOS BEST TONED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL ESTABLISHED 40 years. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save \$75—\$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickering, etc. \$75 up—taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-375 W. 13th St., New York.

THE NEW ECONOMY CHIEF

THE NEW YEARS CHAMPION
BETTER THAN EVER
THE NEW CHIEF
SKIMS THE CLOSEST
TURNS THE EASIEST
CLEANS THE EASIEST
LASTS THE LONGEST
WORTH THE MOST
PRICE THE LEAST AND
BAYS THE BEST

THE NEW ECONOMY CHIEF

CREAM SEPARATOR

\$28⁸⁰
TO **\$43⁶⁵**

60 DAYS' TRIAL
MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

Our beautiful new Cream Separator Catalogue contains information (compiled by dairy experts) worth dollars to everyone who keeps cows; the very latest ideas in dairy methods and all sorts of useful information about milk and butter. You need this book whether you intend to buy a cream separator or not. Write today for our free Catalogue No. 7532.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

NO REPAIRS

The Empire Farmers' Handy Wagon with "Good-Roads" Steel Wheels will outlast two ordinary wagons. Our steel wheels are the best construction possible. The spokes and tire are the best wrought steel. Letters from thousands of buyers tell without a loose spoke or any repair expense whatever. We use plenty of spokes in these wheels. Tires will not bend between spoke heads when striking a stone. Spokes won't break in coldest weather. The hubs will never wear out. A set of these wheels will make a new wagon out of your old one. Any size you want—any width tire, plain or grooved. Send for FREE Wheel and Wagon Book. "Good-Roads" Steel Wheels Make All Roads Good." Address: Empire Mfg. Co., Box 820, Quincy, Ill.

IN TWENTY YEARS

FOUR BURR MOGUL MILLS

Double the capacity of geared mills. Four Burrs grind at once. Positively no friction, lightest draft known. Four horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour. Two horse mill grinds 30 to 50 bushels per hour. Send for free catalogue.

Also our famous Iowa Mill, No. 2, \$12.50. Send for free catalogue.

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS.
24—8th Street. Waterloo, Iowa

A Mellow Soil

—and work of a man and four horses saved by harrowing right after the plow. Make harrowing one job with plowing and get the ideal seed bed by using **The Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment.** Preserves soil moisture. Makes seed start quick. Gives better stand and saves 100% in labor. Fits any gang or sulky. Send for circular 33.

Best thing in the harrow line ever invented.

The E. M. Kramer Co., Paxton, Ill.

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an **Electric Handy Wagon**

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free. Electric Wheel Co. Box 48, Quincy, Ill.

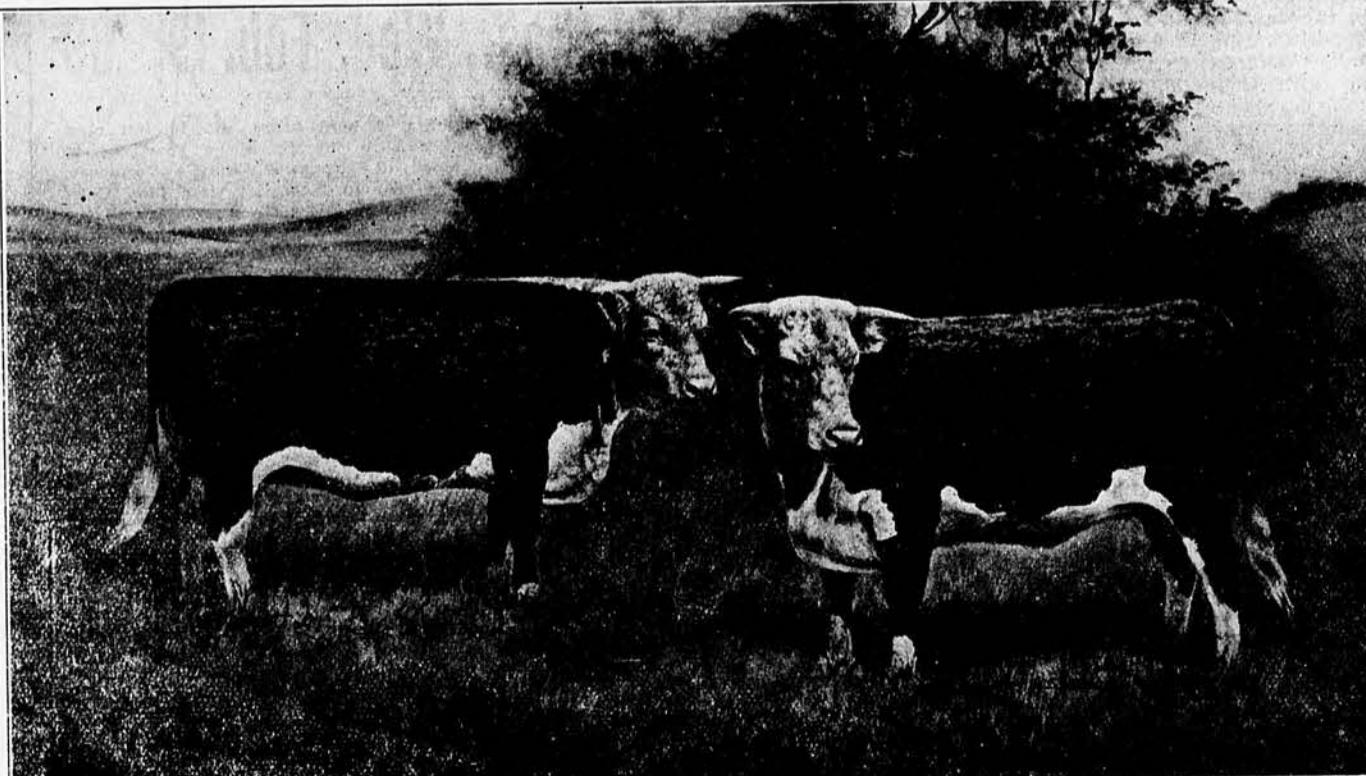
Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

Write for new catalog describing the Full Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.

Union Fence Co.
Do Kalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

RANGER BARB WIRE



Two samples of the goods for sale by Wm. Acker, Vermillion, Kan. These heifers are the get of Abercrombie 85007. Mr. Acker has a nice bunch of this kind of heifers that were either sired by Abercrombie or bred to him. Note his advertisement and ask him about these splendid Whitefaces from the Herefordshire of Kansas.

SEED CORN Free Samples
 Iowa grown seed corn is the best. We sell Ear or Shelled. Write for our corn book and Free Samples.
 FIELD SEED CO., Box 55, Shenandoah, Iowa.

50 GRAPEVINES \$1
 All hardy vines, Concord variety. Sure to grow, sure to please. Send \$1 today. We have thousands raised by our own expert. On receipt of order we'll send our big bargain bulletin free. It contains many big bargains.
 IOWA NURSERY CO., Dept. 54, Des Moines, Iowa.

CLOVER
 BUY SEED NOW
 We can fill early orders with highest quality seed for just about half last spring prices. This applies only to immediate orders. Clover is bound to advance. Write for sample and prices.
 SELECT No. 1 ALFALFA SEED
 Is advancing every day. Orders filled right now at reasonable prices from present excellent stock. In late spring you'll pay more than last year's prices. We want to buy Cans, Millet and Flint Corn. Send for fine free catalog of all field and garden seeds.
 GRISWOLD SEED CO., 201 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

50 Strawberries FREE
 We have thousands of fine Strawberries and other high grade Nursery stock. Our plan of selling saves you 50¢. To prove this to you, send your name and address for free catalog and full particulars about how to get 50 strawberries and other nursery stock free. Iowa Nursery Co., Dept. 4, Des Moines, Ia.

BOWSER SWEEP MILLS
 Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks or without. Kaffir in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 sizes belt mills.)
 C. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

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

SAW YOUR WOOD
 RUNS EASY
 No Backache
 weighs only 41 lbs.
 SAVES DOWN TREES
 With a FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. 9 CORDS by ONE MAN in 10 hours. Send for Free Illus. catalogue showing latest improvements and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agcy. Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEPS FENCE POSTS FROM ROTTING
 Yellow locust and red cedar posts are now too scarce for fencing. Pine, chestnut, willow—any kind of wood will last twice as long if treated with
AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM
 Guaranteed to preserve all wood in or above ground. One gallon covers 300 sq. ft. Freight prepaid.
 Carbolinum Wood Preserving Co., Dept. 88, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR DRY FARMING USE
The TOPEKA PACKER
 IT IS EQUAL TO AN INCH OF RAIN
 Make Three Sizes
 Sell direct to the farmer. Ask us about it.
 Topeka Foundry Co
 Topeka, Kans.

MODERN SILAGE METHODS
 Send for this new 224-page book on Silos and Silage. 1908 edition—size 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 in.—indexed—over 40 illus. Used as a text book in many Agricultural Colleges. Contents by chapters follow: "Advantages of Silo," 25 pages; "Silos: How to Build," 76 pp.; "Concrete or Cement Silos," 10 pp.; "Silage Crops," 16 pp.; "How to Make Silage," 19 pp.; "How to Feed Silage," 22 pp.; "Feeder's Guide," etc., 56 pp. A vast amount of knowledge boiled down—nothing so complete ever published—answers every silage question. Mailed for 10c, coin or stamps, if you mention this paper.
 SILVER MFG. CO., Salem, Ohio 10c

Learn Music By Mail
 By our wonderful Simplex System—one of the greatest inventions of the age—anyone of ordinary education can learn by mail to play piano or organ
IN 20 EASY LESSONS
 You need not know the first principles of music. By this wonderful system you can in 20 lessons become a capable musician. The work is easy and fascinating—you will be wonderfully surprised at the progress you will make. In a few weeks, by this method, you can play popular, sacred or classical music. Considered better than a 3-year conservatory course as a time and money-saver—teaches the practical and usable in music and does away with all unnecessary theory. You should have this course of lessons. The cost is a mere trifle compared to the real worth. Send for our Free Book today. State whether you have piano or organ.
SIMPLEX SCHOOL OF MUSIC
 Conservatory 367
 Kansas City, Missouri

The Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress.
 Secretary John T. Burns of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress which will hold its annual meeting at Cheyenne, Wyo., on Feb. 23-25, writes that the prospects are excellent for one of the best conventions ever held in this country. He thinks Kansas ought to send a big delegation to the Governor is authorized to appoint 20 delegates, and each board of county commissioners 10, each state agricultural organization 5, each state horticultural society and each state forestry association 5, each state live stock association 2, and each Grange 2. Few of these appointments have yet been made.

Clover Seed Outlook.
 The crop of clover seed is not large in this part of the country and it really seems strange that the price should stay at so low a level, as the seed dealers are now retailing their choicest grades of red clover at less than half the price that it sold at last spring. All indications would lead us to believe that it cannot fail to reach a higher level soon. The Iowa Seed Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, have been fortunate in being able to secure an unusually choice stock, which has been thoroughly re-cleaned, tested, and inspected, and they request our readers to send for sample and quotations. Their special clover seed circular would also be of much interest to everyone intending to sow. Better ask for a copy of it and it will be mailed free if you mention this paper in writing to them.

Keeping Records.
 On large poultry farms careful records are kept, but the ordinary poultry raiser has little idea of the results he is actually getting. Therefore "Ertel's Poultry Diary" is something that is likely to prove very valuable. It has pages for recording the egg output, the incubator output, cost of feed and supplies and the amounts received for eggs and poultry sold with space enough to last at least a year and perhaps two. No matter how small the flock it is worth while to know the returns secured. There is no doubt that if many general farmers had the records they would find that their hens are doing better for them than other live stock. The diary also contains hundreds of hints and helps valuable to the poultry raiser, and an article "Uncle Sam's Advice," is well worth reading by those who have not had access to the original government bulletin. This book is free, and the Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., will gladly send copies to readers of Kansas Farmer who ask for it.

A Big Bill for Postage.
 The postal receipts at the Minneapolis postoffice will be largely increased this month on account of the mailing of one of the largest catalogs ever sent from Minneapolis. Over four carloads of paper were used in printing the first edition and the bill for postage will be over \$11,000. It is one of the most complete catalogs ever printed in the United States, having over 430 engravings, most of them from photographs. We have learned that in printing it, one of the largest plants in the Northwest was taxed to the utmost, being compelled to work seven large up-to-date presses night and day. The catalog referred to is issued by Northrup, King & Co., the seedsmen of 58 Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Minn., and commemorates their 25th anniversary in the seed business. The extra fine work put into these catalogs makes them very expensive, but if any of our readers will write this old reliable seed house stating that they are interested in good seeds, and name this paper, we are sure the catalog will be promptly mailed them without charge.

You Can Buy a Good Used Auto at a Very Low Price.
 We knew it would come, and it has come. You can buy a good auto that has been used, of the very best makes, and at prices that will surprise you. This is suggested by a new series of ads starting in Kansas Farmer this week. We refer to the ad of the Times Square Automobile Co. of New York and Chicago. See the ad on another page of this issue. We know many of our readers will read these ads with interest. This company is advertising in most of the leading magazines, and in a few of the leading farm papers. Kansas Farmer was chosen as one of these papers because it was thought that it reaches many farmers who would be interested in this proposition. We have before us a copy of The Times Square Automobile Bulletin, which we have read with interest. Its chief interest lies in the list of used autos on hand when the latest bulletin was issued. It is a great list, and prices wonderfully low. The autos are sold in first class condition. The company is perfectly reliable, and will back up what it says about the autos offered. Better write today for the bargain sale list. Mention this paper in writing. Address Times Square Automobile Company, 1597 Broadway, New York, or 1332 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club.
 Because of the stress of weather and because of the fact that Prof. G. F. Freeman of the Agriculture College would address the club had not been generally known, the attendance on Saturday last was not large. The interest was maintained, however, as it always is.

After calling the club to order President Bradford Miller asked for reports from members who had experimented with gopher poisons. Mr. Frank Logan reported that himself and Prof. Schafer of the Agricultural College had used the poisoned corn as recommended by that institution and had killed the gophers on 320 acres and they had not bothered since last spring when this was done. President Miller called attention to the very enthusiastic report by C. P. Baker on the Gopher Death which Secretary I. D. Graham had secured from the Fort Dodge Chemical Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa, and distributed among the members. Mr. Baker's experience with this successful remedy was confirmed by H. W. McAfee and other large alfalfa growers. On motion of R. I. Lee the Fort Dodge Chemical Co. was tendered the thanks of the club for the trial samples sent its members. The Secretary announced that he had secured through the courtesy of Senator Charles Curtis, a number of copies of the United States bulletin No. 339 on alfalfa and the club extended a vote of thanks to Senator Curtis for his active interest in the club. President Miller protested that many members excused their absence from club meetings, when such a rare thing occurred, by saying that the reports of these meetings in the Kansas Farmer were so excellent that they did not feel serious loss. After the splendid address by Prof. G. F. Freeman, which will be published soon in the Kansas Farmer, President Miller called attention to the importance of the Boys' Corn Contest and announced a meeting in the Commercial Club rooms for February 13, to make the preliminary arrangements. On motion of R. I. Lee the club extended its heartiest thanks to Prof. Freeman for his address and then adjourned to meet on Saturday, February 27.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.
FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Geo. F. Nelson, Ft. Scott, Kan.

A FEW CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels for sale by C. E. Hampton, Dwight, Kan.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN chickens—Extra nice ones for sale. R. & R. Conneway, Elk City, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pure White Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3 each. R. M. Rehm, R. D. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Won 1st prize for egg laying State show. Egg circular. W. C. McCourt, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. Fifty cockerels, trios and eggs for hatching. E. M. Wheeler, Jefferson, Montgomery Co., Kansas.

ORPINGTONS—(S. C. Buff.) Winter laying strain. Eggs for hatching from prize winners. Free 1909 catalog. PREWITT, Route 12, Onawa, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—For eggs from the biggest winning strain in the West at low prices, write me. Infertiles replaced free. FRANK HILL, Sabetha, Kan.

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

A FEW S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels at farmer's prices. The late cold spell caught their combs and wattles; will make good breeders. Get prices for one or more. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS—Rocks hold 31 prems, turkeys 8. Cocks all sold, can spare few females. Turkeys, toms and hens. Egg orders booked. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs from scored pen \$1.50 per 15. Range eggs \$1 per sitting, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks after May 1, \$2 per dozen. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, R. D. 8, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—3 doz. hens and pullets \$1.00 each. A few prize winners \$1.50 each. Sam McHarg, Wakita, Okla.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$1.00. Incubator chicks \$12.50 per 100, week old.
A. L. DRUMMOND, Norton, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS. Scoring as high as 94 points. Few cockerels left. Now booking orders for eggs. MIKE KLEIN, Clay Center, Kan.

S. L. C. R. I. REDS. The prettiest and best laying variety of chickens. Ready to book egg orders. LOS-SIE CHAPIN, Green, Kan.

B. P. ROCKS AND R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Strong, vigorous cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs in season. Write your wants. Mrs. W. A. Schreler, Argonia Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. Eggs carefully packed for shipping anywhere. \$1.50 per 15. A few good cockerels at \$2 each. R. W. GOODMAN, St. John, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Orders booked now for eggs at \$1.00 for 15 from a fine farm flock of good laying strain. C. S. Moyer, Nortonville, Kansas.

EGGS, EGGS EGGS. B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes & R. C. Rhode Island Reds \$1.50 per 15 from scored birds. J. S. McClelland, Clay Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Write for free mating list with price of eggs. 5 pens. Guarantee fertility. B. D. Hungerford, Canton, Kan.

WHITE P. ROCKS
 If you want eggs from State Show winning White Rocks, Light Brahmas, and White and Brown Leghorns at right prices, write GEO. F. MUELLER, St. John, Kan.

S. C. W Leghorns and R. C. Reds
 Bred from heaviest laying and winning strains. Eggs for hatching; baby chicks a specialty. Write for circular to Prosperity Poultry Farm, R. No. 1, Barnes, Kan.

WINNERS AND LAYERS.
 Send for 1909 mating and price list for our superb strains of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks.
SMITH & KNOPF,
 R. D. 2, Mayetta, Kan.

White Faced Black Spanish
 Exclusively for 13 years, winning at Kan. and Neb. state fairs, Kansas City and World's fair. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. H. W. CHESTNUT, Centralia, Kan.

What Does Your Washing Cost?
 Cut the expense in half by using the Syracuse "EASY" non-friction steel washer. Have heating attachment with it if you wish to do away with boiler and range. Our free book, page 22, tells you how to save 1/2 the soap. Ask for it now. Attractive proposition for agents. **DODGE & ZULL,** 242 Dillaye Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

50 WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS FOR SALE.
 I am closing out my White Wyandottes and have 50 young hens and pullets for immediate sale. Will price them cheap to sell them quick.
MRS. W. C. TOPLIFF, Esbon, Kans.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.
 Vigorous, farm raised, winners of thirteen 1sts and regular prizes at Leavenworth and Atchison, 1908. Incubator eggs a specialty from birds on range \$5 per 100, \$3 per 50, \$1 per 15. Select matings \$2.50 per 15. Circular free. **W. T. FERRIS,** Box 406, Effingham, Kan.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER
Is the Weekly Kansas City Star.
 The Weekly Star, in addition to printing the entire news of the week in concise form, has **Absolutely Accurate Market Quotations.** So valuable are these that such are copyrighted by The Star and appear only in this newspaper.
 The Weekly Star has also the famous **Chapman Feature** which furnishes free, advice and help on many perplexing problems. Also "Answers" which takes care of all questions the reader cares to ask.
 It has a practical, successful Kansas farmer in charge of its **Farm Department**, which is of great value to all farmers and stockmen.
 The Weekly Kansas City Star isn't for any limited set of people: it's for every member of every family. If you don't find something of interest in a particular issue, well, the office looks on that issue as a failure. 2bc pays for one year. Address
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 FREE postpaid 4 varieties FANCY SEED CORN, also a grand variety OATS, include CLOVER if desired. Send for your neighbors too and we'll add a pkg. VEGETABLE or FLOWER SEEDS for trial. Besides will mail a FINE CATALOG of all kinds of seeds and POTATOES and a BIG FREE OFFER. **J. B. ARMSTRONG,** Bx. 78, Shenandoah Iowa.

Reno Herd Shorthorn Cattle
 Bulls in service, Forest Knight 226084 and Victor Archer 264156. Breeding stock for sale. **STUART & DOWNS,** Hutchinson, Kan.

Shorthorn Dispersion
 at Silver Lake, Kan., Friday, February 26, 1909.
 Thirty-six head including the herd bull Pride of Wayne 232531 by Violet's Knight 177894 out of imported Dutchess of Fife and 26 of his get from good dams. The other females bred to him. Catalogs ready.
Col. L. R. Brady, Auctioneer.
H. HEDDERMAN,
 710 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—200 acres, good farm land, located in McDonald county, Mo. For particulars write to Nic Sprinker, Ellinwood, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—320 acre farm, new imp., price \$30 per acre; 150 acre farm, good imp., price \$30 per acre; 80 acre farm, good imp., price \$35 per acre. Close in and good bargains.
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WINGETT LAND COMPANY.
WINGETT LAND COMPANY offers 240 acres near Topeka, 7 r. house, 2 barns 32x24 & 42x24, orchard, living water, at big bargain on easy terms; 160 acres near Topeka, finely impd. 1/2 mi. school for \$7,500 on easy terms, it's a genuine bargain; 80 acres cheap at \$4,800; 80 acres, 40 acres alfalfa, 25 a. other tame grass, large barns, 5 mi. Topeka, \$90 acre; 160 acres, 50 a. tame grass, fine barns & houses, \$55 acre, terms to suit any one. These farms are worth the price asked. Write or call for further particulars. We deal in farm lands. A. J. White, farm salesman. Wingett Land Co., 109 West 6th Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Corn, Wheat and Alfalfa Land
 in Rush county, Kansas, at prices varying from \$20 to \$40 an acre according to improvements. Well improved bottom farms at from \$35 to \$40 an acre. These are among the choicest farms in the county and are bargains at the prices named. If you want a snap write me.

JAMES H. LITTLE
The Rush County Land Man
Lacrosse, Kansas

HORTICULTURE



Kansas Fruit Record in 1908.
WALTER WELLHOUSE, SECRETARY STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Our fruit harvest was much better this year than last. In some localities within our State the apple crop was all that could be reasonably desired. This was true in a part of the fifth and eighth congressional districts. Many of the larger orchards situated in the eastern part of the State yielded but little fruit. The trees of these orchards were affected, not only by the unseasonable weather of the spring of 1908, but the injury done by the freezes of 1907 at blooming time lingered, and not many petals were in evidence during the season just past.

Peaches yielded well in the major part of the State. The eighth congressional district had the best crop of this fruit; their September report showed a yield of 68 per cent of a full crop.

The yield of small fruits was good to excellent for the larger part of the State.

Very few localities reported damage from codling-moth larva. The almost total failure of the apple and pear crop in 1907 is responsible for this desirable condition of our fruit. In very few places did the apple worm find sustenance, consequently the adult moths were few indeed to begin housekeeping in the spring of 1908. But let us not be lulled into a feeling of security, and think that they will be a negligible quantity in the future. There were enough left over to continue the species, and they will be with us numerously again unless successfully combated.

The abundance of rain that fell during the late spring and early summer was favorable to the growth of fungous spores. Some varieties of apples in some localities were injured by scab fungus. Many peaches decayed on the trees from the unfavorable conditions brought about from this excess of moisture.

The western third of the State had no fruit this season. This failure of horticultural products can be rightfully attributed to untimely frosts and freezes.

Fruit crop reports were issued from this office in June and September. Sixteen hundred return postal cards were sent to the fruit-growers of the State, from the replies to which the data for these reports were fathered.

The report for the State in June was: Apples 39, pears 26, peaches 51, plums 38, cherries 44, grapes 62, strawberries 48, raspberries 63, and blackberries 70 per cent of a full crop.

As reported by congressional districts: First congressional district consisting of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Shawnee counties, apples 44, pears 36, peaches 56, plums 49, cherries 59, grapes 70, strawberries 43, raspberries 83, and blackberries 85 per cent.

Second district including Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte counties, apples 36, pears 18, peaches 62, plums 35, cherries 50, grapes 67, strawberries 58, raspberries 79, and blackberries 89 per cent.

Third district composed of Chautau-

qua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson counties, apples 35, pears 37, peaches 81, plums 46, cherries 36, grapes 74, strawberries 61, raspberries 75, and blackberries 90 per cent.

Fourth district having the following counties: Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, and Woodson counties, apples 42, pears 27, peaches 71, plums 40, cherries 60, grapes 72, strawberries 58, raspberries 77, and blackberries 88 per cent.

Fifth district, comprising Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, and Washington counties; apples 52, pears 37, peaches 44, plums 38, cherries 63, grapes 67, strawberries 53, raspberries 64 per cent.

Sixth district—all counties north and west of Ellsworth county—apples 8, pears 9, peaches 6, plums 14, cherries 9, grapes 25, strawberries 20, raspberries 18, and blackberries 11 per cent.

Seventh district—all counties south and west of Rice county—apples 18, pears 11, peaches 25, plums 30, cherries 26, grapes 37, strawberries 28, raspberries 37, and blackberries 42 per cent.

Eighth district with the counties following: Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick, and Sumner counties, apples 53, pears 27, peaches 64, plums 53, cherries 50, grapes 80, strawberries 65, raspberries 71, and blackberries 63, and blackberries 64.

The report for the State in September showed: Apples 41, pears 37, peaches 46, and grapes 54 per cent of a full crop.

The report by congressional districts follows:

First district, apples 44, pears 46, peaches 66, and grapes 55 per cent.

Second district, apples 28, pears 23, peaches 51, and grapes 59 per cent.

Third district, apples 26, pears 51, peaches 64, and grapes 50 per cent.

Fourth district, apples 39, pears 45, peaches 61, and grapes 63 per cent.

Fifth district, apples 69, pears 52, peaches 57, and grapes 73 per cent.

Sixth district, apples 27, pears 19, peaches 16, and grapes 22 per cent.

Seventh district, apples 37, pears 18, peaches 35, and grapes 40 per cent.

Eighth district, apples 56, pears 39, peaches 68, and grapes 69 per cent.

Owing to favorable weather conditions apples show a gain for the State of two per cent in this last over the first report, and pears increase of eleven per cent. Peaches and grapes declined five and eight per cent respectively in the same time.

Your former secretary stated that the duties of this office had increased so much since the matter of taking horticultural statistics had been transferred to the Horticultural Society that an assistant secretary was needed. Since the making of that recommendation the duties of secretary of the Entomological Commission have been added to the work of your secretary.

The number of horticultural statistical rolls have been increased from 1,900 to 2,300; the additional numbers are required because of the division of many townships for the purpose of assessment under the new law. It is asked that all, and especially those interested in horticulture, urge their assessors to make the horticultural statistics as complete as possible.

The twenty-ninth volume of transactions of our society was published and distributed early in the season.

Fifty-four volumes of reference books have been added to our library within the past year. One portrait has been received and hung, with the portraits of other distinguished members of our society, on the walls of our office—that of William Cutter.

Capt. Edwin P. Diehl died at his home in Olathe, March 20, 1908. Mr. Diehl's name first appeared on the records of our society in an account of the June meeting at Olathe in 1876; thirty-two years ago, since which time he served on various committees, and was second congressional district trustee for eight years.

The San Jose of Chinese scale, per-

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are the result—First, of years of experience; Second, of honesty; Third, of painstaking methods. Now we have had 42 years of practical experience growing and selling western seeds. That we are honest is shown by customers who have bought from us for over 55 years. And as a sample of our careful methods—we educated two of our men at our expense in the Government Seed Laboratory at Washington, D.C. We send out only fresh clean critically tested and carefully selected seeds of highest germination. Give us a trial order. Send for our 1909 FREE Catalog H and see in it the premiums we are giving with orders received this month. Get our prices for Alfalfa and Grass Seeds. **THE BARTELDES SEED CO., Lawrence, Kans.** Branches at Denver, Colorado, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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written on the front of a postal card and your own address on the back will bring you a copy of The Leading American Seed Catalog—provided you intend to have a garden this season. A book of 174 pages, with colored plates painted from Nature. It tells the plain truth about The Best Seeds that Grow. We have the largest Mail-order Seed Trade in the World and it is sufficient to address simply **Burpee, Philadelphia**

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right here in the Central West. Nebraska Experiment Station's original importation from Russia. Extra early and hardy—does not rust or lodge. Immense yields astonish everybody. Customers never fail to re-order. Get our large fine catalog for low prices on this and all field and garden seeds—Corn, Alfalfa, New 18-Day Radish, Flat Head Cabbage, Muskmelon, Roses, Etc., FREE.

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Mr. Luther Burbank says:
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The U. S. Pomologist
Col. George B. Brackett, says:
"I always told you I consider Delicious best of all varieties you have introduced"

A Free Sample
of this famous Delicious apple will be sent on request. It is the greatest quality apple of the age, selling at 50% more than Jonathan. No orchard is up-to-date without Delicious trees. Stark Trees are always best; always bear fruit and every tree has our reputation of 84 years backing it. Our stock is complete; all lines in full assortment. Write today for the free sample apple, also for the Stark Fruit Book and "The Apple Stark Delicious"—a wonderful new book showing Delicious and King David in nature's own colors.
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Free Corn Book and Samples Iowa Seed Corn

I want you to see my seed corn book—it's free, and I throw in samples of seed corn besides. I have been growing seed corn for over 20 years, and I probably sell more seed corn than any man in the w rid.

I have learned some things about corn, and this I have boiled down in my seed corn book. You can get my 20 years experience in 20 minutes, and get it a whole lot easier than I got it. If you want seed corn **Ear or Shelled** write for my corn book and samples before you buy. It will be worth your while.

I don't know it all, but I know a few things, and when you see the samples you will say I know good corn.

We sell all seed corn on approval and subject to your own test. We sell it ear or shelled. We test it, grade it, and guarantee it.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.
Box 55 Shenandoah, Iowa.

P. S. I haven't got any 800 bu. per acre corn.

haps the most dreaded scourge of the horticulturist, has appeared in a few localities within our State, and its suppression and eradication, if it be possible, is worth the best efforts of our citizens. The law now upon our statute book looking to the control of this and other injurious insects is thought to be a good one, although covering a much broader field than that contemplated when a committee was appointed by our society to look after this matter two years ago. However, the appropriation made for enforcing the provisions of this act was entirely too small to do the work marked out by this law. The modest sum asked for in the bill so carefully prepared by Senator Stannard was cut down three-fourths by our legislators. The entomologists in charge of the field work have many other duties than those pertaining to the work of the State Entomological Commission, and, therefore, cannot devote all of their time to this phase of their duties. None of the appropriation goes to them as a recompense for this extra work, but the appropriation is entirely too small to pay their expenses, and salary and expenses of assistants which they will be compelled to employ to do effective work in combating this insect. We respectfully recommend that our society use its influence to secure a larger appropriation for this work at the 1909 session of our Legislature.

The matter of new and better fruits is being discussed in numerous quarters. We beg leave to quote from Col. G. C. Brackett, Pomologist U. S. Department of Agriculture, and brother of former secretary of our society: "The demand for new fruits is constantly increasing. Explorers are sent to all parts of the world in search of the best pomological products. Individual experimenters are untiring in their efforts to originate new varieties of better quality for table use and market purposes, and of types of longer keepers, hardier in tree and more immune from disease, varieties in every way superior to any on our present list.

There was a time when the evolution of fruits was left almost wholly to the slow process of nature unaided by man. "The mills of the gods grind slow." Systematic horticulture has been slow in reaching its present stage of development, and for many of its valued discoveries it is indebted to the patient industry of some obscure searcher. The opportunity for the systematic evolution of desirable types of fruits is beyond computation, and when once the field is entered upon with a strong determination to work for definite objects there is no limit to the possibilities of future achievements. Formerly all fruit investigations were conducted and supported by voluntary contributions, but the field is broader now. Men are paid from public funds to investigate pomological problems both State and National. Men like Burbank, Webber, Beach, Patter, Hansen, and other experimenters have just begun to work out some of the problems. We need more workers with abundant means who will devote their whole time to the attainment of the definite object of improving varieties, and thereby enriching the industry by quality, quantity, and galue.

State experiment stations with few

exceptions, I am sorry to say, have added but little to this list of new varieties. They have only touched the horizon of horticultural possibilities. Their attention seems to have been turned in other directions. It is hoped that ere long they will wake to the realization of the possibilities lying before them along this line."

Is it not true that Kansas made a beginning of systematic work in this direction? Many fruit-growers come to our meetings and give their experience, which has cost them years of labor, without thought of recompense or reward, other than that derived from the satisfaction of benefiting others; yet very few have the time or the means to devote to the systematic testing or developing of new fruits. We should assist as best we can, but let the burden of this work be borne principally by our Experiment Station. If the influence of our society were brought to bear upon the proper authorities the Experiment Station could probably find the means to make a beginning in this work. Let this Station test new strains and promising seedlings until such time as means and methods can be provided for the scientific breeding of fruits to definite standards. These standards should contemplate hardier trees and plants, better size, and quality and more persistent bearers. May we not hope for better fruits? Burbank, Patten, and others have indicated the way by which these can be gained.

A seedling of the Alberta peach was brought to our office the past season which resembled and was equal to the parent in size and color, but of better flavor. This seedling should be tested through a series of years as to hardiness and productiveness. This could best be done by an impartial disinterested judge such as the horticulturist of the Experiment Station would be. When new fruits are recommended by the propagators or nurserymen, there is often a lurking suspicion that values are overestimated.



PROF. M. L. BOWMAN,
Ames, Iowa,
Whose paper, "Corn Growing," delivered before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, appeared on page 3 of last week's Kansas Farmer.

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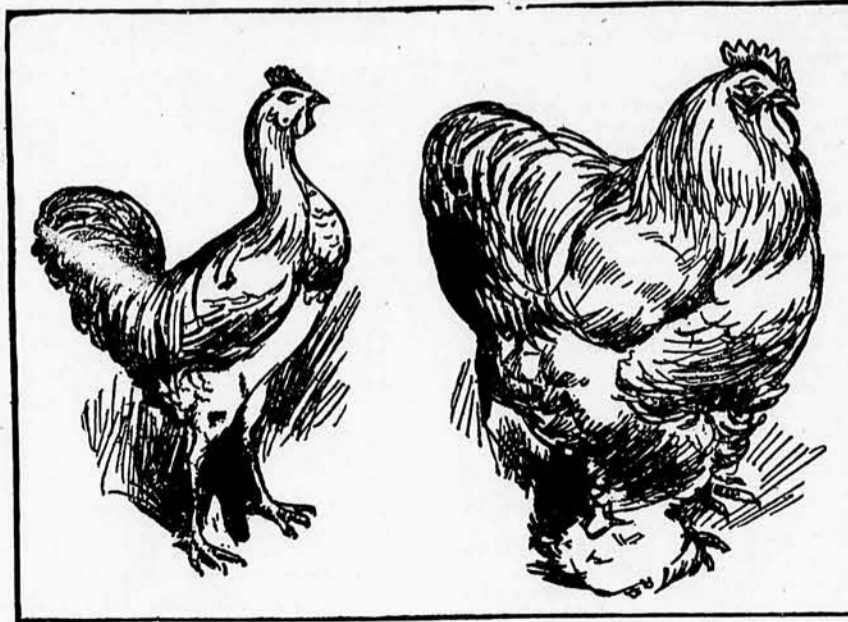
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Here is an illustration of how poultry fanciers are making birds to order. The bird on the left shows the shape of the original Buff Cochins, or "Shanghai." He is the ancestor of the bird on the right, a modern Buff Cochins. These illustrations appeared recently in the Kansas City Star.

FREE TO FARMERS.
By special arrangement Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalog, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of this paper who are interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Ia.**

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After years of careful breeding I have developed a white corn which is splendidly adapted to Kansas conditions. That is the reason I call it Kansas White. The size, conformation, ear, kernel, are all right. And the price is right too. Write me about it. I can furnish you seed that will grow and make money for you in 1909. **D. S. LEFLEY, Rt. 2, Aurora, Kan.**

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Peter Henderson & Co.
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As per Salzer's Catalog page 129. Largest growers of seed potatoes and early vegetables in the world. Big catalog free; or send 16c in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 1500 lettuce, rutabaga, turnips, 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons, 1200 charming flower seeds, in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth \$1.00 of any man's money. Or send 20c and we add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn.

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Our Kelpie Yellow seed corn yielded 90 bushels per acre and our Clay County White 88 bushels even during this last unfavorable year. We can supply you with Alfalfa, Clover, and other seeds adapted to your soil. Write for large Free Catalog No. 25.

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FREE Our handsome GARDEN ANNUAL and SEED CATALOGUE. Send your address on a postal today, or for a 2c stamp and names of two neighbors, and we will send you a packet of CURELESS TOMATO SEED, best Tomato grown. If sent before March 30. Address **COLE'S SEED STORE, PELLA, IOWA.**

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The kind that produce results. Field, Garden and Flower, Northern Grown and true to name. Special prices on Onion Sets, and Onion Seed. Poultry Supplies of all kinds. Orchard Spray Pumps. Arsenate of Lead for spraying. Write for our Catalog No. 18.

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

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That ever cared to fret;
I liked its balmy sunshine
From the day I took a claim,
And now when forty years have passed,
I like it still the same.
It's pretty as it ever was,
Though oft I long to see
The prairie, wide and boundless,
Just like it used to be.

Most folks have heard of Kansas,
If they ever read at all;
They heard of her in China,
When Titus scaled the wall;
And over in the Philippines,
The news was dull from there,
Until the Twentieth Kansas yell
Was heard upon the air.

Now some folks think that Kansas
Is Cycloneville turned loose,
Because we get new ideas
And put them into use.
We do not ask for patterns
That some one else has made,
But go to work and make them.
We are masters of the trade.

Away back in the 'fifties,
Who came to Kansas then?
The coward or the patriot,
The fool or brainy men?
What mettle were the pioneers,
Who then to Kansas came,
To plant the tree of Liberty
In Freedom's holy name?

Men who loved home and country,
Were these bold pioneers,
Eternal foes to slavery
And superstitious fears,
And ere fierce war had loosened
The old slave's clanking chain,
Upon the clear horizon loomed
The school house on the plain.

O! the little Kansas school house,
May its influence never wane;
The little dugout school house
Far out upon the plain,
The school house in the valley,
And the school house on the hill,
Bulwarks of human liberty,
And of a freeman's will.

Who leads into the field of thought,
The gentle mind of youth,
Who draws to her with cords of love
The faulty and uncouth;
And plants ambition's fire within
The breast? (For love will rule.)
'Tis her. The glory of our State,
The teacher of the school. —Ed Blair.

Kerosene and Its Uses.

Kerosene, the product of crude petroleum, is used for so many things that only a few can be mentioned this time. It is a cleanser, a purifier, an antiseptic, and is used medicinally; as an illuminator it holds a high place in popular esteem. It should be kept corked tightly as it not only evaporates but deteriorates also greatly from being exposed to the air. For croup it is highly recommended but to take internally. It cuts the membrane and phlegm and gives relief quickly. Here are a few uses for it:

Kerosene will soften shoes hardened by water, and make them soft as new.

To take mildew out of linen or any white goods saturate the cloth in coal oil, then soak it in sour milk for twenty-four hours. After this rinse well in clear water and run through the process of a general washing.

When washing painted woodwork or floors, use 1 teacup kerosene in a pail of warm water (no soap) and you will have the cleanest floor or painted work in the village. It is also excellent for hardwood floors. The kerosene gives the windows, floors, doors and window casings a beautiful gloss.

The use of a little kerosene will lessen the work of dusting. Pour a little of the oil on a woolen dusting cloth

and use it for wiping stairs and hardwood floors.

Porcelain bath tubs and basins are quickly cleaned, but iron sinks soon become thick with grease. A little kerosene added to the suds with which they are cleaned lessens the work. A tablespoonful of vinegar to one-half cup of water will remove grease from iron.

Why the Sermon Pleased Her.

A minister was telling about the Father's tender wisdom in caring for us all. He illustrated by saying that the Father knows which of us must grow best in the sunlight and which of us must have the shade.

"You know you plant roses in the sunshine," he said, "and heliotrope and geraniums, but if you want your fuchsias to grow they must be kept in a dry, shady nook."

After the sermon which the minister hoped would be a comforting one, a woman came up to him, her face shining with pleasure that was evidently true.

"Oh, Dr. —, I am so grateful for that sermon," she said, clasping the minister's hand and shaking it warmly.

His pleasure was stirred for a moment, while he wondered what tender place in her heart he had touched. Only for a moment though.

"Yes," she went on fervently, "I never knew what was the matter with my fuchsias before." —Exchange.

Country Women's Clubs.

One of the quiet forces to which the great world pays little heed is the movement embodied in the country women's clubs. Along with the delivery of mail and the rural telephones came this factor in the socializing of country life. It preceded the president's commission and it may very likely be that it will be overlooked by investigating boards and committees. Yet its value is very great and destined to be greater. It creates a

social life where there was none before. It makes friends of people who were strangers and teaches neighborliness to those who have been living to themselves. In short, it is one manifestation of a greater idea, the modern conception of the brotherhood of man, or perhaps one should say in this connection the sisterliness of women.

The spirit of country women's clubs in almost every case, is helpfulness, friendliness, kindness. Every club has rules against gossiping and fault-finding, and almost every club member becomes more charitable, more appreciative, more sympathetic; and while the thought of her neighbor is growing more kindly, at the same time her own mind and capacity are growing. She is becoming a broader, more intelligent, more useful, and happy woman.

There is one club which sends its yearbook to me which seems to me to illustrate very plainly this spirit of intelligent kindness. It is called the "Mutual Helpers' Club," of Madison. Here is the "Collect" which appears in the front of its yearbook:

"Keep us, O God, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed.

"Let us be done with fault-finding and leave off self-seeking.

"May we put away all pretense and meet each other face to face without self-pity and without prejudice.

"May we never be hasty in judgment and always generous.

"Let us take time for all things; make us to grow calm, serene, gentle,

"Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straightforward and unafraid.

"Grant that we may realize it is the little things that create differences; that in the big things of life we are at one.

"And may we strive to touch and to know the great common woman's heart of us all, and O Lord God, let us not forget to be kind!"

There is another club down near Lawrence which is worth talking about. Lawrence is one of the quaintest, most charming towns in Kansas and it is made up of fine, intelligent people, many of whom represent old New England families. It is natural then that one should find in the country clubs thereabouts a fine atmosphere of thoughtfulness and enthusiasm for the things of the mind. This club held its annual meeting recently. It is reported as follows:

"The Pleasant Hour Club held its ninth annual meeting at the school house. With but one or two exception all the ladies were present to respond to roll call and with the other members of their families, made a very pleasant little company, who seemed to have gathered for no other purpose save to enjoy each other's company for the evening in a social good time. An elaborate lunch was served at the close of the program."

The program was an exceptionally entertaining one. There was a good deal of music which is always entertaining to the listeners, and besides other numbers there were two notable features. One was a talk on Switzerland by Mrs. Rudiger. The report goes on to say:

"Mrs. Rudiger's talk was excellent. For the time being her audience was lost to present surroundings and were visiting beautiful Lake Geneva, were wandering through some grand old town, or studying the relics of some famous castle of this beautiful little country, so vividly were they portrayed before them by Mrs. Rudiger."

The second feature to be mentioned was a poem by Mr. Henry Manwarring:

"Mr. Manwarring recited this poem when a small lad about eleven years of age, fifty-eight years ago, in Idengreen, Kent, England, before an audience of over a thousand people at a Sunday school convention: Although the poem has often come to his mind during all these years, he has never repeated it in public until he recited the very appropriate words on New

The right of the farm poultry to recognition is indicated by the fact that in 1899 the total value of the barley, rye, buckwheat, broomcorn, rice, Kafir-corn, flax, small fruits, grapes, all orchard products, sugar-cane, and sugar-beets raised in the United States, as reported by the census, was less than the earning of poultry. —F. D. COBURN.

Year's eve, at this gathering of his friends and neighbors."

The poem follows:

See, another year is gone,
Quickly have the seasons passed;
This we enter now upon
May to many prove their last.

Mercy hitherto has spared,
But have mercies been improved?
Let us ask, am I prepared,
Should I be this year removed?

Some we now no longer see,
Who their mortal race have run;
Seemed as fair for life as we,
When the former year begun.

Some, but who God only knows,
Who are here assembled now,
Ere the present year shall close,
To the stroke of death must bow.

Life the field of battle is,
Thousands fall within our view;
And the next death roll that files
May be sent to me or you.

While we preach and while we hear,
Help us, Lord, each one to think;
Vast eternity is near—
I am standing on the brink.

If from sin and guilt set free
By the knowledge of thy grace,
Welcome then thy call will be
To depart and see thy face.

To thy saints while here below,
With New Years, new mercies come,
But the happiest year they know
Is the one which leads them home.

Josh Billings put many trite truths into his quaint and homely phraseology. His advice to a father was: "If you want your boy to grow up in the way he should go, you must skir-mish along that way yourself."

The EXTRA CHICKS will Pay for the Machine

Yes, sir; that's just what we mean. You who have used incubators know that the most discouraging feature about this work is the large number of "dead in the shell" on the 21st day.

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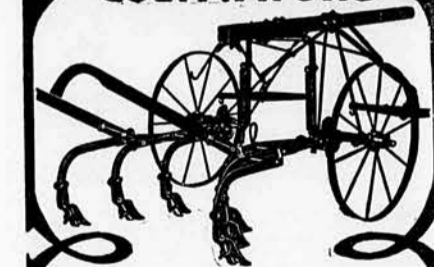
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FASHIONS

Misses' Corset Cover.
No. 6113. A simple and practical little garment designed especially for the growing girl is shown in this design for a corset cover. It is in two pieces, shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. Plenty of fulness is allowed in the front, while the back is quite plain. The gathers at the waistline are stitched to a narrow belt, and the neck and armholes are prettily finished by buttoned scoops, with a row of eyelets below, through which ribbon is run, but any preferred mode of trimming may be adapted. Linen, nainsook, cambric and muslin are all used for the making of underwear, with Valenciennes lace, torchin and Swiss embroidery for trimming. One and one-eighth yards of 36-inch material will be required for the medium size. Misses' corset cover, No. 6113, sizes for 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. A pattern of the above illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Ladies' Knickerbocker Drawers With Yoke Closed at Sides or Back.
No. 8460. This style is especially adapted for wear under the clinging skirt of this season. The garment fits smoothly over the front and sides under a yoke, that also holds the fulness of the back portions. Muslin, silk, nainsook, batiste, lawn or cambric may be used. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium and large. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A Dainty Corset Cover With Sleeves.
No. 5914. Ladies' and misses' jumper corset cover with sleeves. Cut in sizes 30 to 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

measure. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Circular One-Piece Drawers.
No. 5987. Perfection in the fit of underwear is most essential in these days of close-fitting skirts. The drawers pattern shown is to be commended for its excellent shaping. It is quite the simplest of garments to make, as the only seams are the short ones that close the leg after the trimming has been applied. The top is finished by a draw-string inserted in a casing, thus doing away with all fulness around the waist. Nainsook, lawn, longcloth and cambric are all used in the development. For 28 inches waist measure 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Ladies' circular one-piece drawers, No. 5987, sizes for 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Pretty Underwear for the Little Maid.
No. 6105. Practical, well cut underwear is very essential to the growing girl. The dainty set shown is of the newest shaping, and quite simple in construction. The underwaist is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and the neck may be cut round or square. The drawers are easily full, flaring just a little at the lower edge, where a ruffle of embroidery and a cluster of three tucks afford a pretty finish. Muslin, longcloth, cambric, and cotton flannel will serve for the making. For a child of 4 years 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material will be required. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

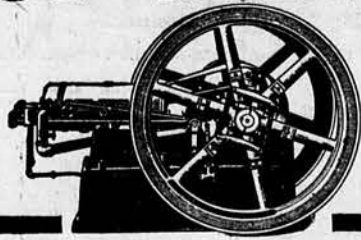


yards of 36-inch material. A feature of this pretty design is the shield shaped sleeve tied together on top of the arm with narrow ribbon. Beading may be substituted for the eyelets shown in the illustration or any mode of decoration may be adopted. Nainsook, linen and cambric are all suited to the development. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Ladies' Corset Cover, With High or Dutch Round Neck and With or Without Full Length Sleeves.
No. 6111. A garment that will be found just the thing to wear under the thin waist on cool days is shown in this design for a high necked corset cover. It is fitted by darts, under arm and back seams, and full length sleeves are included in the pattern, which may be omitted if desired. The neck can be high, or in round Dutch style and is simply finished by a ruffle of lace or embroidery. The materials most in use are lawn, cambric, linen and longcloth. The medium size requires two yards of 36-inch material. Ladies' corset cover, No. 6111, sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust

Ladies' Combination Drawers and Corset Cover.
No. 5709. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For 36-inch size 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Undergarments united at the waistline are growing in favor, as they allow a perfectly smooth adjustment about the hips. The design here illustrated is of excellent shaping, the drawers are wide and full and a circular ruffle cut without seams affords a pretty finish for the lower edge. Darts remove all fulness from the front and over the hips, gathers disposing of that in the back. The corset cover is of the simplest construction. It is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, the lower edge gathered to a band of ribbon, run beading to which the drawers are attached. Fine cambric was employed in the making, daintily trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. Nainsook, muslin, linen and cambric are all adapted to the mode. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Power that Pays for itself



There is a long line of machines that save labor and make money for the farmer. But you are not operating them to the best advantage if you do not have a reliable power.

Cream separators, feed cutters, corn shellers and wood saws are valuable machines for the farm, but no one of them is complete in itself. Each requires a power to operate it.

Here is the great advantage of having one of the simple, powerful, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines on the farm.

An I. H. C. engine is not a machine for just *one duty*, like a churn or a pump. It is a machine of many duties. It enables you to operate all other machines to best advantage.

Its duties extend all through the year and it is used almost every day in the year.

There is corn to shell, feed to cut, water to pump, wood to saw and many other jobs, all of which you cannot do profitably by hand.

You *must* have power of some kind. An I. H. C. engine saves you a world of turning and lifting by hand, and because it is so well adapted to so many uses, you will find it a great improvement on old fashioned tread mills, horse power, etc.

It costs but a few cents a day to operate an I. H. C. engine. Many times it saves the wages of a man, and in some work the wages of a number of men. Estimate what it costs you for extra help at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day because you have no power, and you will see how rapidly an I. H. C. engine pays for itself.

Besides, these engines do work that you cannot do at all by hand—running the cutter, shredder, threshing machine, etc.

I. H. C. engines are strong, simple and easy to understand. We know the design to be of the best, and we know that every detail of construction is correct. This is proved to our own satisfaction by giving every engine a thorough working test before it leaves the Works. This guarantees that the engine comes to you in perfect working condition, and you have a right to expect many years of efficient service from it.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are designed to utilize the greatest amount of power from the fuel consumed. Every line of the engine is symmetrical. It looks substantial and is substantial without being clumsy or too heavy.

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RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Ceraldine Bonner.

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(Continued from last week.)

daughter were to leave. A telegram had been sent to Rocky Bar for a sleigh and horses of the proper excellence to be the equipage of a Bonanza Princess. Rose had spent the morning packing the valises, and late in the afternoon began a down stairs search for possessions left in the parlor.

The dusk was gathering as she entered the room, the corners of which were already full of darkness, the fire playing on them with a warm, varying light. Waves of radiance quivered and ran up the ceiling, here and there touching the glaze of a picture glass or china ornament. The crude ugliness of the place was hidden in this unsteady, transforming combination of shadow and glow. It seemed a rich, romantic spot, flushed with fire that pulsed on an outer edge of mysterious obscurity, a center of familiar, intimate life, round which coldness and the dark pressed.

She thought the room was unoccupied and advanced toward the table, then started before the uprising of Dominick's tall figure from a chair in a shadowed corner. It was the first time they had seen each other alone since their conversation of the day before. Rose was startled and agitated, and her brusque backward movement showed it. Her voice, however, was natural, almost easy to casualness as she said,

"I thought there was no one here, you've hidden yourself in such a dark corner. I came to gather up my books and things."

He advanced into the light, looking somberly at her.

"It's true that you're going tomorrow?" he said almost gruffly.

"Oh, yes, we're really going. Everything's been arranged. Horses and a sleigh are expected any moment now from Rocky Bar. They rest here all night and take us down in the afternoon. I think papa'd go crazy if we had to stay twenty-four hours longer."

"I'll follow in a day or two," he said, probably go down on Tuesday, the doctor says."

She began gathering up the books, reading the titles, and putting aside those that were not hers.

"I'm sorry it's over," she said in a preoccupied voice without any particular regret in it. "The Mill of the Floss is Mrs. Perley's, I think."

"I'm sorry, too," he commented, very low. She made no reply, selected another book, and as she held it up looking at the back, said,

"But it's not like a regular good-by. It's not as you were going in one direction and we in another. We'll see you in San Francisco, of course."

"I don't think so," he answered. She laid the book on the table and turned her face toward him. He stood looking into the fire, not seeing the face, but conscious of it, of its expression, of its every line.

"Do you mean that we're not going to see you down there at all?"

"Yes, that's just about what I meant," he replied.

"Mr. Ryan!" It was hardly more than a breath of protest, but it was as stirring to the man as the whisper of love.

He made no comment on it, and she said, with a little more of insistence and volume,

"But why?"

"It's best net," he answered, and turned toward her.

His shoulders were squared and he held his head as a man does who prepares himself for a blow. His eyes, looking straight into hers, enveloped her in a glance soft and burning, not a savage glance, but the enfolding, pleading and masterful of a lover.

The books that she was holding fell to the table, and they looked at each other while the clock ticked.

"It's best for me not to come," he said huskily, "never to come."

"Very well," she faltered.

He came a little nearer to her and said, "You know what I mean."

She turned away very pale, her lips trembling.

"And you'd like me to come if I could—if I were free?"

He was close to her and looked down to see her face, his own hard, the bones of the jaw showing through the thin cheeks.

"You'd like me to?" he urged.

She nodded, her lips too dry to speak.

"O Rose!" he whispered, a whisper that seemed to melt the strength of her heart and make her unvanquished, maiden pride dissolve into feebleness.

He leaned nearer and, taking her by the arms just above the elbows, drew her to himself, into an embrace close and impassioned, that crushed her against him. She submitted passively, in a dizzy dream that was neither joy nor pain, but was like a moment of drugged unreality, fearful and beautiful. She was unconscious of his lips pressed on her hair, but she felt the beating of his heart beneath her cheek.

They stood thus for a moment, rising above time and space. They seemed to have been caught up to a pinnacle of life where the familiar world lay far beneath them. A joy, divine and dreamy, held them clasped together, motionless and mute, for a single point of time beyond and outside the limitations that had heretofore bound them.

Bill Cannon had a question to ask his daughter and he came down stairs to the parlor where she had told him she was going. He had dressed himself for supper, the most important item of his toilet being a pair of brown leather slippers. They were soft and made no sound, and stepping briskly in them he advanced to the half open parlor door, pushed it open and entered the quiet room. On the hearth rug before the fire stood a woman clasped in the arms of Dominick Ryan.

Though the face was hidden, the first glance told him it was his daughter. The young man's head was bowed on hers, his brown hair rising above the gleaming blondness of hers. They were absolutely motionless and silent. For an amazed moment the father stared at them, then turned and tipped out of the room.

He mounted several steps of the staircase and then descended, stepping as heavily as he could, and, as he advanced on the parlor, coughed with aggressive loudness. He was on the threshold when he encountered his daughter, her head lowered, her gait quick, almost a run. Without a word he stepped aside and let her pass, the rustling of her skirt diminishing as she ran up the hall and mounted the stairs.

Dominick was standing on the hearth rug, his head raised like a stag's; his eyes, wide and gleaming, on the doorway through which she had passed. Cannon stopped directly in front of him and fixed a stony, menacing glare on him.

"Well, Dominick Ryan," he said in a low voice. "I saw that. I came in here a moment ago and saw that. What have you got to say about it?"

The young man turned his eyes slowly from vacancy to the angry face before him. For a moment he looked slightly dazed, staring blankly at Cannon. Then wrath gathered thunderously on his brow.

"Let me alone!" he said fiercely, thrusting him aside. "Get out of my way," and let me alone! I can't talk to you now. He swept the elder man out of his path, and, lurching and staggering on his wounded feet, hurled himself out of the room.

CHAPTER IX.

The Sons of Their Fathers.

It was at the end of the Bonanza times that period of startling upheavals and downfalls, when miners had suddenly become millionaires, and rich men found themselves paupers, that Bill Cannon built his mansion in San Francisco. He had made his fortune in Virginia City, not in a few meteoric years, as the public, who loves picturesque histories, was wont to recount rellishingly, but in a series of broken periods of plenty with lean years in between. The Crown Point and Elchier rise made him a man of means, and its collapse was said to have ruined him. Afterward, wisecracks shook their heads and there were rumors that it was not Bill Cannon who was ruined. In the dead period which followed this disastrous cataclysm of fortune and confidence, he was surreptitiously loyal to the capricious town from which men had withdrawn their affection and belief as from a beguiling woman, once loved and trusted, now finally proven false.

In those short years of mourning and lost faith between the downfall of Crown Point and the rise of the Con. Virginia and the Rey del Monte, Bill Cannon "lay low." His growing reputation as an expert mining man and a rising financier had suffered. Men had disbelieved in him as they did in Virginia, and he knew the sweetness of revenge when he and the great camp rose together in titanic partnership and defied them. His detractors had hardly done murmuring together over the significant fact that Crown Point "had not scooped every struck on the thousand-foot level of the Rey del Monte, and Bill Cannon became a Bonanza King.

That was in seventy-four. The same year he bought the land in San Francisco and laid the foundation for the mansion on Nob Hill. His wife was still living then, and his son and daughter—the last of seven children, five of whom had died in infancy—were a year old. A year later the house was completed and the Cannon family, surrounded by an aura of high colored, accumulating anecdote, moved down from Nevada and took possession.

Mrs. Cannon, who in her girlhood had been the prettiest waitress in the Yuba Hotel at Marysville and had married Bill Cannon when he was an underground miner, was the subject of much gossip in the little group which at that time made up San Francisco's fashionable world. They laughed at her and went to her entertainments. They told stories of her small social misdeeds, and fawned on her husband for positions for their sons. He understood them, treated them with an open cynical contempt, and used them. He was big enough to realize his wife's superiority, and it amused him to punish them for their patronizing airs by savage impertinences that they winced under but did not dare resent. She was a silent, sensitive, loving woman, who never quite fitted into the frame his wealth had given her. She did her best to fill one new role, but it bewildered her and she did not feel at ease in it. In her heart she yearned for the days when her home had been a miner's cabin in the hoot hills, her babies had known no nurse but herself, and her husband had been all hers. Those were her beaux jours.

She died some twelve years after the installation in San Francisco. Bill Cannon had loved her after his fashion and always respected her, and her withdrawal to a quiet, sympathetic presence left a void behind it that astonished, almost awed him. The two children, Eugene and Rose, were eighteen and thirteen at the time. She had adored them, lived for them, been a mother at once tender and intelligent, and they mourned her with passion. It was to dull the ache left by her death, that Gene, a weak and characterless changeling in this vigorous breed, sought solace in drink. And it was then that Rose, assuming her mother's place as head of the establishment, began to show that capacity for management, that combination of executive power and gentle force—bequests from both parents—that added admiration to the idolizing love the Bonanza King had always given her.

The house in which this pampered princess ruled was one of those enormous structures which a wealth that sought extravagant ways of expending itself reared upon that protuberance in the city's outline, called by San Franciscans Nob Hill. The sudden enriched members of the Commodore Lodge and the magnates of the railway had money waiting for investment, and the building of huge houses seemed as good a one as any other.

Here, from their front steps, they could see the city sweeping up from its low center on to the slopes of girdling hills. It was a gray city, crowding down to the edge of the bay, which, viewed from this height, extended far up into the sky. In summer, under an arch of remote, cold blue, its outlines blurred by clouds of blown dust, it looked a bleak, unfriendly place, a town in which the stranger felt a depressing, nostalgic chill. In winter, when the sun shone warm and tender as a caress, and the bay and hills were like a mosaic in blue and purple gems, it was a panorama over which the passerby was wont to linger. The copings of walls offered a convenient resting place, and he could lean on them, still as a lizard in the bath of sun.

Bill Cannon's house had unbroken command of this view. It fronted on in irregular, massive majesty, with something in its commanding bulkiness that reminded one of its owner. It was of that epoch when men built their dwellings of wood; and numerous bay windows and a sweep of marble steps flanked by sleeping stone lions were considered indispensable adjuncts to the home of the rich man who knew how to do things correctly. Round it spread a green carpet of lawns, close cropped and even as velvet, and against its lower story deep borders of geraniums were banked in slopes of graduated scarlet and crimson. The general impression left by it was that of a splendor that would have been ostentatious and vulgar had not the studied elegance of the grounds and the outlying glories of sea, sky and hills imparted to it some of their own distinction and dignity.

On the day following their departure from Antelope, Cannon and his daughter reached home at nightfall. The obsequiously welcoming butler—an importation from the East that the Bonanza King confided to



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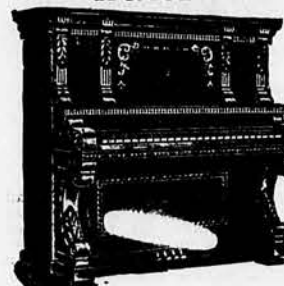
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THE FARM



Pure-Bred Poultry on the Farm.

WALTER HAGUE, FAIRFIELD, NEB.

I often wonder as I drive through the country and see the mixed flocks of ringed, streaked, and speckled chickens on the farms, why the farmer of all men, does not keep birds of one color. True it is on about one-half of the farms you see the ever present Plymouth Rocks or Dominiques and the man of the place will tell you, "They are the best all around chicken agoin'." But when you go to look at them, all you find is the old time speckled hen as she has been produced on the farm in question for generations back and no more like the Standard Barred Plymouth Rock of today than day is like night. I do not mean by the above to take a slam at the Barred Plymouth Rocks for I say they are a grand old breed, one that every American fancier can point to with pride, a breed that has withstood more abuse than any other breed in America today, but which still stands in the front ranks of the various breeds of poultry and is classed as one of the best:

I live in the edge of a nice, prosperous little town of about 1,600 inhabitants which has an ordinance that says, keep your chickens shut up, so my chickens are always inside a pen of nearly one acre. I am breeding Buff Wyandottes and find they pay me a profit even if I do have to buy all the feed they eat. When it comes to general purpose fowls I want to say right here that the Buff Wyandottes stand ahead of all other breeds in my estimation. I have an egg record on the wall before me over one year old and not one day on it is a blank, showing that my Buff hens gave me eggs every day in the year. I wonder if our farmer friends ever thought what an advantage they have over us people in town when it comes to producing pure-bred poultry. Feed for poultry on the farm in this part of the country costs the farmer nothing for it would be wasted if the chickens did not get it. So you see all the farmer needs is to put a few dollars in new blood each year and that is all the expense there is over the raising of mongrels. The satisfaction of looking at a flock of pure-bred poultry every time one goes through his barn yard is worth all it costs extra for new blood, to say nothing about the extra money you get for cockerels and eggs for hatching in the spring. One thing more, a flock of pure-bred Buff Wyandottes, or any other medium weight breed will lay more eggs in a year, mature quicker, look nicer, and pay a larger profit in dollars and cents than any flock of mongrels such as we find on most farms, and I defy any one to prove the contrary. I say if you farmers want to keep pace with the times you must get some pure-bred poultry as well as other stock for the poultry of this United States stands head and shoulders above any other one production of the farm when measured from a standpoint of dollars, and on the whole gets the least attention of any living thing on the farm.

Management of Horses Feet.

(Continued from page 18.)

said to keep the feet moist and cool, as they would be in their natural element in the pastures, and this erroneous idea is persisted in not only by the ignorant but by many who ought to know better.

It is an error—first, because a horse with soft feet whether taken from the pastures or softened by the stopping applied, is unfit to travel over rough roads without risk of bruising the sole or frog, and thereby causing lameness; secondly, because by applying a stopping, an extra heat is produced in the part in the same way, but to a less extent, if applied to the skin, and when removed the opposite or cooling effect follows causing an irregular temperature; thirdly—and this is the greatest evil of all—cow-dung being in a state of decay, generates ammonia which dissolves or destroys the glutinous matter which binds the horn fibers, leaving the latter exposed and weakened,

and when dry again the surface of the horn shrivels up quite hard.

The best stable treatment is simple cleanliness and occasional dressing with good oil. In fact treat the horses' feet in the same way you would your best harness.

If a young horse with sound feet be taken from a dry pasture, he will be fit for shoeing at once, so far as the feet are concerned, but a colt should have his first training lessons in the stables, and not in the shoeing forge, and when quiet to handle should be shod.

And now just a few remarks on the effects of different kinds of bedding on feet.

I am sure that certain kinds of bed-

ding are a cause of unsoundness in the feet of horses. I have not yet met with anything so good as wheat straw. The damp portions of litter should be removed daily and the animal exercised on hard ground. Each morning the litter should be carefully looked over, and the dry portion removed to the sides of the box, and every particle picked out of the feet.

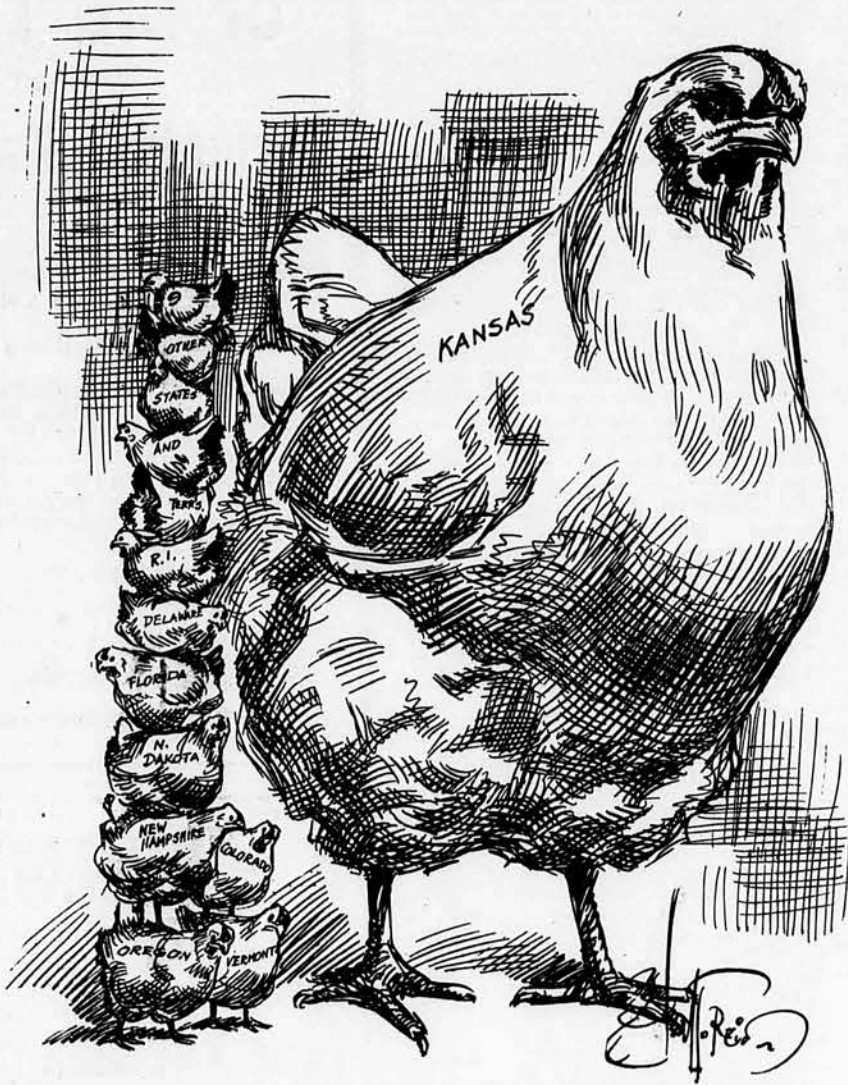
Sawdust from the fir or pine order, I believe, has a damaging effect on the hoof, but that from woods such as elm, ash, or oak is a fairly good substitute for straw.

Much attention was given to the care of horse's feet in ancient times. Xenophon recommended a stone pavement for horses to stand upon to harden their feet and make them rough. He says, "This sort of pavement will cool, harden and improve his feet, merely by his standing upon it, and will preserve the same advantage to his hoofs, as he would if he went on stony roads every day."

Even now horse owners should know that it would be to the advantage of sound feet if some hours each day their animals' feet are either exercised or allowed to be brought in contact with firm ground.—W. R. Gilbert, in The Stock Farm.

According to the United States Census of 1899, the egg output was then valued at a higher figure than the aggregated gold and silver product of the United States in any year for nearly a half century, and poultry and eggs together in 1900 were worth more than the world's annual production of either gold or silver in any year, with two exceptions, since the beginnings of their records, in 1493.

—F. D. COBURN.



There are Poultry States, and then there are Other Poultry States.

According to the latest Federal Census, it took the aggregated value of the poultry of Oregon, Vermont, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Florida, Colorado, Delaware, Rhode Island, and nine additional States and Territories to approximate the worth of the Kansas fowls. California and Wisconsin together failed to equal Kansas in this respect; and while, owing to lack of comparative statistics for recent years, it cannot be said definitely that Kansas leads, the fact remains that Providence endowed no commonwealth with superior advantages for poultry culture.

—F. D. COBURN.

How to Buy Perfect Tools.

There's a newer and better way to buy tools. No longer do you have to accept nameless tools if you want a hammer, or saw or any of the thousand and one articles in the hardware line. All you do is to see your dealer for a "Keen Kutter" saw, or a "Keen Kutter" razor, or a "Keen Kutter" ax, and have it wrapped up and carry it to the home or shop. In fact, you buy "Keen Kutter" tools just as you buy sugar. You don't have to make an examination—just be certain that the article is plainly stamped with the famous trade mark "Keen Kutter." That's sufficient! This style of buying tools is really new only to some people. For the past 40 years the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, have been making the famous brand of "Keen Kutter" tools. From a small beginning "Keen Kutter" fame has spread enormously until today whenever you talk about the best tools it is to be taken for granted that it's "Keen Kutter" they refer to, so standard have these articles become. Nearly all carpenters and artisans of various trades use these tools, because they not only last a lifetime but they give absolutely perfect service. Besides, they're guaranteed to be the best that money can buy. If they are imperfect in any particular, the dealer is instructed to return the purchase price or substitute a new tool. "Keen Kutter" tools are given a tremendous amount of preparation before they are shipped from the factory. Not only is the metal carefully chosen as to quality, and specially prepared, but throughout every process rigorous inspections are made, so that when the finishing touches are put on the tool it must be without a blemish, no matter whether it be a gimlet or adze. All are given the same close attention. Besides, every one is thoroughly tested in a practical way, and receives the hardest kind of hard knocks it would get in the severest service in the shop or household. One of the many splendid "Keen Kutter" features is the sharpening of all edge tools. The factory believes that many tools are ruined because when they are purchased they are not sharpened for service, this important feature being left to the purchaser to take care of. About one man in a hundred understands just how various tools should be sharpened. For this reason and because many times flaws will appear during the sharpening process, the Simmons Hardware Company take the matter into their own hands and send the tool to you with edges perfectly ground. Naturally, a tool that is given so thorough a preparation deserves to bring a slightly higher price than the average ordinary tool. "Keen Kutter" tool is built by the Simmons Hardware Company to last a lifetime! To use "Keen Kutter" tools is to enjoy absolute satisfaction in your work. They are made in all lines—for the farm as well as for the carpenter shop or the home. If you cannot get what you want from your dealer, write the Simmons Hardware Company (Inc.) St. Louis or New York.

Free Trial of Stock Tonic.

There is really no secret about stock tonics, neither about their ingredients nor their effects on live stock. There is also no doubt about the usefulness of stock tonics. The good effects are as certain as are the nutritive action of feeds. In fact the benefits of a rightly compounded tonic are more certain than that of feed. Feed sometimes nourishes and sometimes it doesn't. It depends altogether on the condition of the organs of digestion assimilation. But a good stimulant and restorative effect on the functions that make nutrition possible. The Wilbur Stock Food Company offers to demonstrate the certainty of the benefits of the Stock Tonic, in every case by giving away a pound pail to any stock owner who will, for it, accompanying the request by a statement of the number of head of stock he owns. They have been making this Stock Tonic for 25 years, and know absolutely what it will do. They run no risk in giving away the 25 pounds as they are certain it will be its own best solicitor in the hands of the intelligent stock owner. Every keeper of live stock ought to take advantage of the offer for his own satisfaction and profit. Write the Wilbur Stock Food Co., 455 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis., stating the number of hogs, cattle, and horses you own, or fill out the coupon attached to the company's advertising and send it with request for a pound of Stock Tonic, which will be sent promptly without any charge. See large ad on another page.



FREE PAIL

A. B. Garrison Makes a Good Sale.

A. B. Garrison, one of the most prominent Poland China breeders in Kansas, held his 12th annual sale at Summerfield, Kan., Jan. 27. The offering was an unusually good one and sold well considering the fact that many of the gilts were bred late and several of the best ones were not sold in pig. The entire offering averaged \$26.50. The top price was brought by Flarby Lady 2d, an extra fine yearling, who brought \$40. She was sired by Gold Metal and sold to Flarby Lady by C's O. K. and was sold to J. K. Bradley of Blue Springs, Neb., Col. G. Kinney conducted the sale in a very able manner. Following are some of the representative sales:

1—J. K. Bradley, Blue Springs, Neb.	\$52
2—Jas. Flanagan, Beattie, Kan.	50
3—J. R. Graves, Abilene	61
4—Jas. Flanagan	45
5—Herman Groeniger, Bendena	42
6—H. O. Johnson, Seneca	32
9—W. H. Burge, Pawnee City, Neb.	30
12—J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.	40
13—J. E. Bowser, Abilene	40
14—Geo. Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.	37
15—Jas Flanagan	37
16—Jerome McQuaid, Seneca	41
17—H. B. Johnson, Axtell	32
19—J. Miller, Beattie	32
20—Tom Ryan, Axtell	32
21—J. K. Bradley	32
22—Jerome McQuaid	32
25—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.	32
26 1/2—J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb.	35
27—H. B. Johnson	35
28—J. Miller	35
29—J. C. Halderman	35
30—W. H. Burge	35
33—Andy Bowman, Summerfield	35
35—J. R. Garner	35

It is the things that are whispered that cause most of the trouble.—Advertising.

COMBINATION DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

AT COLLEGE PAVILION **Manhattan, Kans., Tuesday, February 9, 1909**

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Eleven tried sows, 12 fall yearlings and 9 spring gilts, granddaughters of Ohio Chief, Crimson Wonder, Gold Finch, Model Chief, Missouri Wonder, Red Raven, Tip Top Notcher, Joe Folk, Pilot Wonder 2d, Field Marshall, Jr., and other noted sires. All bred for spring farrow to the prize winner, Chief Tatarax, Wonder Chief, his litter brother, G. W.'s Carl Colonel, and King's Model by King of Colonels 2d.

JNO. W. TAYLOR'S CONSIGNM'T

Nine sows and gilts, granddaughters of Proud Advance, Tom Watson, Tip Top Notcher 2d, Climax, Ohio Chief, Buddy K. 4th, Brighton Wonder, Oom Paul 2d, and other good sires.

K. S. A. C. CONSIGNMENT

Five tried sows and 6 yearling gilts, granddaughters of Kant Be Beat, Auction Boy 3d, Worton's Decree, Proud Fancy, and others. All bred to Wonder Chief, litter brother to Chief Tatarax.

A great offering selected from three good herds. For catalog write Geo. W. Hammond, Manhattan, Kan.; John W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kan.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Auctioneer, L. R. Brady. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman. Send him bids.

GEO. M. HAMMOND, Manhattan, Ks., JNO. W. TAYLOR, Edwardsville, Ks., K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Ks.

PURE-BRED Duroc Jersey Sale

40 Bred Sows and Gilts

Sale to be held at farm near

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20 Spring Gilts and 20 Tried Brood Sows, the Large Roomy Kind,

regular breeders and choice individuals. Everything sold under a guarantee and from such breeding as Buddy K IV—Sharon Wonder by Missouri Wonder—Gold Standard by Gold Cloud—Marshall's Pride by McPride—Silk Wonder III by old Silk Worm—Top Notcher Lad by Top Notcher. My gilts are large and well grown out with plenty of size and length, some of them very fancy. Send for catalog and come to sale—If you can not come send bid to O. W. Devine, field man for Kansas Farmer.

AUCTIONEERS—Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan.; J. W. Rothford, Wellington, Kan.

Farm 3 miles from Argonia, Kan.

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CHILES, - - - - KANSAS

Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.

R. B. Marshall's Duroc Sale

AT Willard, Kansas

Wednesday, February 24, 1909

Sale to be held at farm 3 miles south of Willard and 15 miles west of Topeka, Kan.

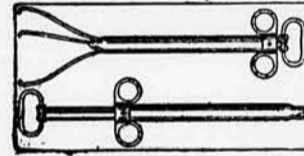
20 Tried Sows, 30 Spring Gilts

These sows have all been regular producers and are all bred for spring litters. The gilts are from my best and part of them will be bred for late spring farrow. Catalogs are ready. Send for one and arrange to attend. This will be bargain day for Durocs; come and buy a good sow or gilt bred to one of my herd boars.

If you can not attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, field man for Kansas Farmer.

AUCTIONEERS—Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan.; C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan.

R. B. MARSHALL
Willard, Kansas



Save Your Pigs

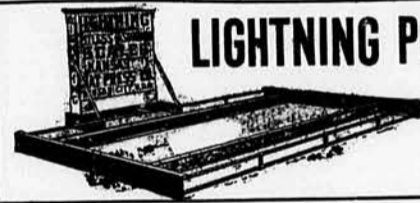
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Public Sale in February **POLAND CHINAS**

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