

# KANSAS FARMER

## WITH WHICH IS COMBINED FARMERS ADVOCATE

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## How to Produce Successful Farmers.

Address Before the Alumni Association of the Kansas State Agricultural College by

### REGENT EDWIN TAYLOR.

On the evening of March 5 the Alumni Association of Kansas State Agricultural College held their annual meeting at Y. W. C. A. Building, Sixth and State Streets, Kansas City, Kan. About seventy-five graduates of Kansas State Agricultural College were present. Professors Willard and Dickens and Regent Taylor attended. Lunch was served, after which Regent Taylor, Captain Helmick, Professor Willard, and Professor Dickens spoke. Regent Taylor's remarks were carefully considered and forceful. KANSAS FARMER has space for excerpts only, as follows:

The honor of this invitation is much appreciated; also, the opportunity to address this Alumni Association. The subject upon your hearts is the Agricultural College. The solicitude of the alumnus for his Alma Mater is akin to the deeper love we have for that other mother who not only "nurtured" but bore us. It isn't in the nature of things that one who has never known the "fostering care" of an institution can quite put himself in the filial relation of a graduate, but outside of that I yield to no one in my interest in the Agricultural College. I yield to no one whatever in my interest for the "industrial classes," for whom the college was established. In respect to policies and methods I differ possibly from some of you; and while my loyalty does indeed run first of all to the State of Kansas, to whom all her institutions are subordinate, and though, in the interest of Kansas, as I conceive it, I have proposed measures that many friends of the Agricultural College condemn, I have made for the college no proposition that I would not make, considering solely her welfare and renown.

Permit me to read portions of a letter recently received from an alumnus and a college instructor. The letter says: "I fully sympathize with you in your efforts to make the agricultural teaching at Kansas State Agricultural College more effective and reach more people. From several years' association with universities having agricultural college 'kite-tails,' I am prepared to say that none of them is as well for the farmers as Kansas State Agricultural College. This is due to the fact that all of them require four years of high school work before a student is allowed to enter the agricultural college. The result is that teachers spend their time in these institutions training more teachers, investigators, editors, and professional men, instead of farmers; for farmers will not and cannot afford to get the necessary high school training. The only hope for the farmer of the future is an education so broad that it will give him a knowledge of political and economic problems, as well as those of soil, feeds, etc. Now let me urge you to concentrate all your efforts towards lowering the standards at Kansas State Agricultural College so that any 16-year-old boy in Kansas can enter directly from the district schools to the four year course leading to the degree of B. S. And then if the engineering students do not like it, let them go to Kansas University after

finishing Kansas State Agricultural College. . . . I am aware that many professors of agriculture take the view that the full high school standards of admission should be required, but I am certain that all such are blind to the real needs of the farmer. What he wants is a chance to get an education without spending a lifetime upon unessentials, but every university in the United States without exception requires the unessentials. The students in Kansas State Agricultural College who are training for professionals (and this is true in the agricultural course as well as in the others) feel their disadvantage when trying to get jobs in competition with these university graduates, and they therefore growl and demand a raise in the standards of admission; and some alumnus, wishing to make their present degree of more value in job hunting, do likewise, but they should be al-

lowed to grow and the institution kept a farmers' and mechanics' college, instead of a college of engineering and professional agriculture."

With most of that letter I am in hearty accord.

The professor favors correlating Kansas State Agricultural College with the grammar and district schools. If our beginning point were to be changed, that is the change I should want to make. The professor prefers a "mechanics' college." My application of the word "mechanic arts," at Manhattan, if I could have had my way with the board of regents, would have been to begin it either with the Freshman year, or at its present starting point, and continue it to the end of the senior year, paying due regard to the studies that make for all-round manhood. As such a course has been figured out for me by well known educators in the State, our

Senior, at graduation, would lack two years of being up to the Iowa or Kansas University standard in technical training for the engineering profession. It is in those two years that the laboratory requirements are so costly. I can see no reason why the State of Kansas should furnish those laboratories in duplicate less than 100 miles apart.

When the professor I have quoted, speaks of a "farmers' college," he raises what is to my mind the most important question involved. As I consider it, Kansas State Agricultural College is not run as a farmers' college. Its agricultural point of view (outside the short courses, extension work, institutes, etc.) is scientific, not economic. It teaches agriculture as though the student, in his turn, was going to teach it, not as though he was learning how to make the farm pay.

For example, two of the principal farm products in Kansas are butterfat and animal fat. The college throws no light upon the problems connected with their production commensurate with its opportunities and their importance. The light which the farm boy and his father both want to see is the light reflected from operations conducted on a commercial scale, in demonstration of the highest known attainment in methods, in equipment, in animal performance, in the selection and combination of feeds.

That great president of Kansas State Agricultural College, John A. Anderson, in his noted discourse on the conducting of an agricultural college said: "The way to teach agriculture is with cultivated fields." If only Kansas State Agricultural College would rise to that conception and prepare and keep in constant exhibit object lessons of profitable farming, in various lines, then when the discouraged farm boys come up to Manhattan sick and disgusted with farming as they have found it, with its long hours and short sleep, its confusion of litters, its lost motion, its mal-adaptations, its untimely and unskilled operations, its poor seed and poor pay, we could show them the better way, the way of agricultural accomplishment in which farming is divested of its "hard times" features and changed over into remunerative business.

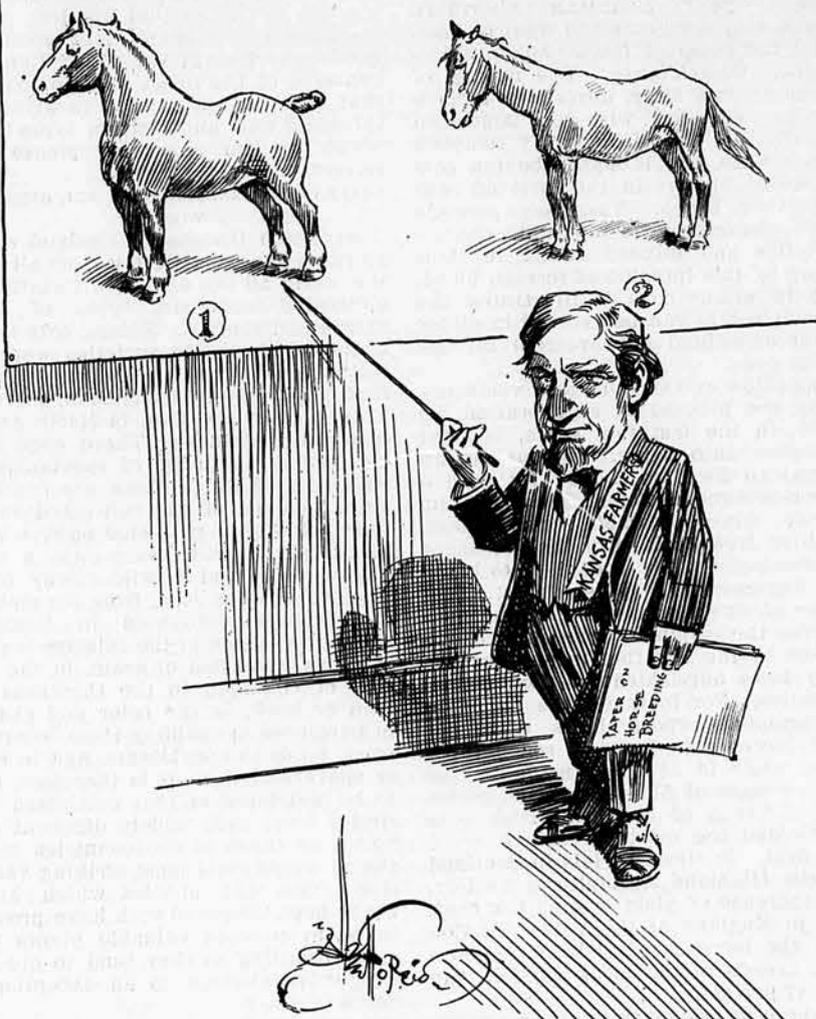
Under that sort of a dispensation, instead of graduating at Kansas State Agricultural College 17 men only, in all departments of agriculture, as we did last year, of whom, according to my information, but two are now farming, we should send out, every year, farmer graduates by the hundreds, who would hasten back to the land to put into practise the economies, the adaptations, the combinations, the skill, the system, the routines, and the rotations we had taught them.

It seems to me it would be a misfortune greater than the waste of money, for the State to establish an agricultural department at Lawrence.

It seems to me it would be a misfortune greater than the waste of money, for the State to support a second university at Manhattan.

I repeat it, a "line fence" between the two institutions ought to be established by law.

### KANSAS FARMER'S LITTLE OBJECT LESSONS



"Just remember, it costs no more to produce this horse than it does the scrub, and the profits are very much greater."

# Plant Improvement by Breeding

By the Modern Apostle of Plant Breeding of Cheshire, England,

## T. R. GARTON,

of GARTON BROS.

For many years farmers and breeders have been endeavoring to increase the profits in farming by the adoption of improved stock in their farming operations. If it had not been for years of study and conscientious endeavor by noted livestock breeders the profits in the stock business would be far more uncertain than we now find them. Our modern horses, cattle, sheep and hogs bear only slight resemblance to their ancestors of a hundred years ago but this vast improvement has not been attained by any uncertain methods of breeding.

We have not paid the same proportionate attention to the improvement of our farm crops, partly because of ignorance of the laws underlying plans of breeding and partly because the matter has not been so forcibly brought to our attention. It is only in recent years that we have fully realized that we annually suffer great loss by not having better seed and better farm plants. High priced land and scarcity of labor have forced us to more serious consideration of the subject than was formerly the case. It is on this subject of plant improvement that I wish to tell of the work accomplished at our English plant breeding establishment, Acton Grange during the last 30 years.

### DESCENT FROM MIXED ANCESTRY.

In studying the methods that have been employed in animal improvement we find that practically all the pure breeds of stock have descended from a mixed ancestry. The original type has been first established by the intermingling of animals of distinctly different characteristics and the desirable points of such parents fused into one type. Several such crosses may have been necessary in establishing all the points desired. Until a new type has been established which can reasonably be expected to remain constant, breeders resort to selection or a mild form of inbreeding or close breeding to keep that type constant and to further improve the desirable characteristics already acquired. It is reasonable to suppose that there must be some analogy between animal breeding and plant breeding. The definiteness of nature's laws makes it seem true, that there must be some underlying principles in common which govern the perpetuation of certain types of life whether of the animal or plant kingdom.

### PRINCIPLES OF PLANT BREEDING AND ANIMAL BREEDING ARE IDENTICAL.

On careful examination we find that there are many points of similarity when it comes to the improvement of both the plant and the animal and we find further that if we follow the principles that have improved our livestock we can bring about great improvement in our farm crops. That is to say, by crossing different varieties of cereals or other plants for the purpose of producing variation, then it only remains for us to select those new types which seem best to fulfill our needs.

### MOST CEREALS ARE CLOSE FERTILIZERS IN NATURE.

Until recently it has been an accepted rule among botanists that many, if not most farm plants, including cereals, are open to natural cross fertilization. In other words, it was believed that the male element of one plant was transported to the female element of another plant and cross fertilization thus brought about, just as we have instances of cross breeding in the animal kingdom. After several years of experimentation and trial to bring about distinct and new varieties, it was discovered by our Mr. John Garton that self fertilization or fertilization of the female organs of a plant by the male organs of the same plant is the common rule among cereals. [Corn is an exception.] This was made clear by the microscope, for it was actually observed that in cereals the organs of propagation of the seed are enclosed in an air tight cell which remains sealed until the process of fertilization is complete. Until this discovery was made it had been the popular supposition that when the pollen or dust that arises from a flower in bloom was evidence that fertilization was taking place. It was believed that in all cases the pollen was being carried from one plant to another by

the wind, by insects, and by numerous other forces of nature, whereas, as a matter of fact could we have seen the female part of the plant through a microscope we would have found long before this time, fertilization had already taken place in the air tight cell and the embryo plant in the ovary well along in its course of development. The ignorance of these facts blocked the plant breeder in his efforts at improvement for many years, for whereas he thought that he was creating new types he was merely pollinating the female some considerable time after the parentage of the seed had been determined by natural pollination. After successful crossing was possible we were enabled to follow more closely the lines adopted by the animal breeder, and it was found that plant form has even more plasticity than the animal form because of the fact that with the plant we have only one unit of reproduction whereas in the animal we have the two units. Once we fix types in cereals, nature with her immutable law of self fertilization preserves that type in all its integrity. If cross fertilization was the common thing fixture of variety and type would be impossible. [Exceedingly difficult.]

### REGENERATION OF PLANTS.

Taking up the various steps that have been followed in plant improvement we find that simple selection or the preserving of varieties that seemed to be superior was the first method employed.

After the secrets of cross fertilization were placed in our hands it was possible to employ what we call regeneration. By regeneration is meant a mild form of cross breeding which does not upset the true character of the plant, a crossing of a variety grown under hardy conditions or superior environment with the same variety grown under less favorable conditions. For instance, we regenerate a herd of Shorthorn cattle when we incorporate with it the blood of a sire of outstanding merit, which sire possesses some remote relation in bloodlines but so far removed that his use is practically an outcross. For instance, your American Shorthorn breeders a few years ago went to Scotland for some of the compact, thick-fleshed, Scotch sires. The mating of these foreign sires, descended from a common ancestry, with your American Shorthorns, but of distinctly removed blood lines, has brought about a considerable change in the form of your American breed. You may perhaps have changed some desirable characteristics and infused others in their stead by this infusion of foreign blood, but in either case it illustrates the principle that can be evolved in either plant or animal improvement for our great good.

### PRODUCTION OF VALUABLE NEW VARIETIES.

By the process of regeneration we have, in the last few years, brought varieties into being. By mating an American Swedish Select Oat with a superior Swedish Select Oat grown under a more favorable environment, such as New Zealand or the Continent of Europe, we have brought into being the Regenerated Swedish Select. That these regenerated breeds possess merit over the original varieties is exemplified by the fact that in public trials they have outyielded all the original varieties. For instance, the Canadian Government report shows a 20 per cent increase in favor of regenerated oats, while in 13 trials made by the Irish Bureau of Agriculture, the regenerated breed of the local Irish oats outyielded the original variety by 35 per cent. In similar trials in Scotland by the Highland Agricultural Society, the increase of yield was 53 per cent, and in England at the Yorkshire College the increase of yield of regenerated breeds of the local English oats was 47 per cent.

### BLENDED OF DESIRABLE CHARACTERISTICS.

The third step involved in plant improvement has been simple crossing or the mating of one distinct variety of oats with another variety. For in-

stance, the mating of Swedish Select Oats with the Kherson, the idea being to blend the desirable characteristics of two different varieties into one plant, thereby enabling us later to select those plants which show to a most marked degree desirable characteristics. Simple crossing has been made the means of creating many new varieties of oats as well as other plants.

### COMPOSITE CROSSING.

To go one step further in the study of plant improvement we must speak of composite crossing or crossing of many distinct varieties and the blending of the desirable characteristics of all such varieties into one plant. For instance, there may be eight distinct varieties of oats or other plants, each of which may have one distinguishing character which makes it superior or different from other varieties. We wish to take this characteristic from each variety, combine it with the one distinct characteristic of each other variety into a new and distinct breed that possesses the good points of all. Furthermore, by making these crosses we perplex Nature to such an extent that she conceives wonderful variation, and it is from this weird assortment of from 200 to 1,000 distinct types that we expect to cull out new types. When we bring about intense variation by composite crossing new and extremely prolific types are possible, and by selection of desirable types we can fix them permanently after several years of selection.

### CROSSING EIGHT VARIETIES OF OATS.

As an example of the method of procedure in composite crossing let us take eight varieties of oats, for instance, the Swedish Select and Black Tartarian as the first pair suitable for mating. Let us add to these Banner and White Tartarian as a second pair. A third pair might be made up from the Yellow Side Oats and the Yellow Kherson, and a fourth pair from Sixty-day Oats and Clydesdale Oats. Mating these in pairs we have the second season four varieties of oats instead of the eight original varieties. The third season, mating these again in pairs, we have the two varieties instead of four. The fourth season, mating the two pairs that are left, again we have one progeny that combines the blood of eight varieties. Can you conceive of the upset plans of Nature that gives us opportunity to witness a thousand new and distinct types from which we can select to please our fancy?

### GRAINS AND GRASSES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

At Acton Grange in England about 20 years ago we collected from all over the world all the available varieties of cultivated and wild types of farm grains and grasses. Taking oats as an example, about 100 varieties were received, including 20 British, 10 German, 10 Russian, 6 Hungarian, 6 Greek, 8 Italian, 6 Australian, 14 North American and 2 Chinese. There were also obtainable a number of specimens of wild oats of which there are counterparts to most of our cultivated varieties including a wild side oats, a wild black oats, a wild white oats, a wild yellow oats, and a wild tawny oats. The progeny resulting from the mating of varieties cultivated in England show differences in the relative length of straw and yield of grain, in the period of ripening, in the thickness of skin or husk, in the color and shape, in hardness in enabling them to resist frost, mildews and blights, and in other characteristics. It is therefore, not to be wondered at that cultivated varieties from such widely different climates as those of the countries mentioned would yield most striking variation. The wild species which have never been tampered with have proved to be even more valuable plants for cross breeding as they tend to arouse a sportive element to an exceptional degree.

### PRODUCED STIFF STRAW WITH RUST RESISTANCE.

Among the wild types made use of may be mentioned the English wild oat. This has been utilized because

of its strength of straw and hardness. This hardy feature has been introduced into new breeds of winter or fall oats the first of which will shortly be placed into grower's hands. Among the oats sent from China was a strong growing oat grass which possesses a peculiarity not shown by any other oat. The ordinary oats in cultivation sometimes produce only one grain in a spikelet, and very rarely as many as three. The Chinese oat grass, however, produces a group of five grains in each spikelet, and, moreover, is peculiar in that it is practically hullless. After considerable difficulty this naked oat was incorporated by means of composite crossing with ordinary breeds of oats. New breeds possessing most novel features have been produced by such cross breeding and they show very clearly how great may be the increase and how wide the divergence effected by this means. For instance, instead of three grains in a spikelet and heavy husk, the infusion of Chinese oats, after composite crossing, has brought about types that possess as many as 21 grains in a spikelet and show remarkable thinness of husk as well as many other striking peculiarities. The infusion of wild oats has brought about the acquiring of hardness and stiffness of straw and rust resistance with increased yields.

### VAST IMPROVEMENT POSSIBLE.

There is much encouragement for the belief that vast changes are possible in the improvement of our farm plants. Plant breeding is not a matter of mystery but merely a question of careful investigation and the intense application of the principles that govern plant life. The plant is more pliable than the animal in the hands of the breeders. The underlying principles of improvement are much the same. The success to be attained will be largely influenced by the persistence and interest with which the principles are applied. The American farm has been likened to a mine, from which you take the fertility of the soil. The wonderful productiveness of your farm has made the use of improved stock and improved farm crops thus far a matter of secondary consideration. If the history of American agriculture can be likened to the history of other countries it will be necessary to pay a great deal more attention to these details in the future. The farm must become a modern factory where is evolved the highest type and the maximum of all farm products.

Thus we have outlined the four steps that have occurred in improving our farm plants. First, selection; second, regeneration; third, simple crossing; fourth, composite crossing.

The quartermaster of the Seventh Cavalry stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, wants 4,000,000 pounds of timothy hay. Bids will be opened March 30. If interested procure blank proposals from the quartermaster of the post.

All who know alfalfa best esteem it as one of the richest acquisitions to American agriculture, and in Kansas conditions seem naturally adapted to its most abundant and economical production.—Sec. F. D. Coburn.

## Empress Taffeta 35 Cents.

A beautiful new wash dress material with a high mercerized finish that gives a silken appearance. The cloth is fine and very soft, does not wrinkle easily, and drapes well. Smart new patterns—block checks, and stripes in pink, blue, tan, and lavender, 27 inches wide, 35 cents yard.

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Kansas Mail Order Service  
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# FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY  
Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

## Alfalfa and Grasses for Cheyenne County.

I wish to find out about all of the different varieties of alfalfa, their adaptability to Northwestern Kansas, also about planting in rows 16 inches apart. Is there any drill or seeder to plant alfalfa in rows so it can be cultivated? I am raising alfalfa on the river bottom of the South Fork Republican River. How about Brome grass or any other kind of grass? Is there any that will make hay on the divide here in Cheyenne county? I would like bulletins or other information regarding crops.—John J. Whipple, Jaque, Kan.

Two hardy varieties of alfalfa grown to some extent in the northern and western part of the country are the Turkestan and the Grimm varieties. The Turkestan is a variety which was introduced originally from the province of Turkestan, Russia and is hardy simply because it has been grown for a long time in a severe climate as regards drouth and heat. The Grimm alfalfa is a variety developed in South Dakota and is closely related to the sand lucerne, a leguminous crop very similar to alfalfa and a valuable forage crop, perhaps, better adapted to

**Grass for Lawn in Trego County.**  
I would like to get a lawn grass that would start here without irrigation. Do you know anything about Bermuda grass?—J. R. Austin, Collier, Kan.

Bermuda grass will not be hardy in your section of the state. We do not find it hardy at this station. It is grown quite successfully to some extent in the southern part of the state and makes an excellent lawn grass, but I could not recommend it for growing in Trego county. However, you might try it in a small way, securing roots for planting from some party in Southern Kansas. It is advisable to start the grass from root cuttings. It is possible also to start the grass from the seed, which may be secured from seedsmen. I have mailed you circular letter on seeding Bromus and also circular letter on Bermuda grass. Bromus inermis is more apt to give good results in your section than any other domestic grass which I may name. But, for lawn purposes, there is perhaps nothing superior to the native prairie grass. The buffalo grass will grow naturally, and you may start it by planting pieces of sod.

## Seeding Millet With a Drill.

I would like to sow millet with a Superior drill, but cannot shut it down low enough. I think I noticed once in this paper where you mixed millet and bran to drill. Would fine coal ashes do as well? How much ashes would you put to the bushel of seed and what point would you set the drill so as to sow 1/3 of a bushel of millet to the acre? Do you think drilling would be better than broadcasting?—N. R. Bishop, Fowler, Kan.

You ought to be able to set the drill up close enough to sow three pecks of millet seed per acre which is the proper amount when the crop is grown for forage. In fact we always sow our millet with the drill without mixing it with anything and have been able to get on as little as a half bushel of millet seed per acre, with our Dowagiac drill. Have not used the Superior for this purpose.

It would be possible to mix the millet seed with sifted ashes but in just what proportions I am unable to advise. Would say about half and half and then set the drill so as to sow about a bushel of the mixture per acre. The place to set the drill will have to be determined by actual test sowing a round or so in order to learn how much of the mixture you are seeding. Drilling may be better than broadcasting in your section of the State, particularly if the season should happen to be dry after sowing.

Take care not to allow the drill to get wet while the ashes are in the box as it will surely rust very badly. Care must be taken also to keep the mixture stirred up since the heavier seeds are likely to settle to the bottom of the drill box. Do not neglect to sift the ashes. You may find that half and half will be too many ashes so that the seed will not run down into the seed-cups. Would advise to try about 1/3 ashes at first. I never have tried mixing ashes with millet in this way and it is quite possible that the mixture will cake and will not run down into the seed-cups as it should.

I have known of persons mixing salt with seed in this way. It does not take very much salt to the acre, and the salt may act as a stimulant or fertilizer. Care should be taken not to allow the drill to become wet while the salt is in it, since it will rust very badly.

If you prepare a good seed-bed you may safely sow the millet broadcast and cover it with one or two harrowings. The soil should be finely pulverized and well settled, and with a supply of moisture conserved in the subsoil.

sandy and light soil than the common alfalfa.

The common western alfalfa is used to plant and cultivate in rows in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. This particular line of work is being carried on by Mr. J. M. Westgate, assistant agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and I refer you to him for special information. Doubtless he will be able to furnish seed of the varieties best adapted to your section of the state.

I cannot refer you to seedsmen who can supply seed of the Grimm and Turkestan varieties of alfalfa. It is very difficult to secure pure seed of these varieties.

I doubt whether you will find Bromus inermis to be well adapted for growing on the upland in Cheyenne county, yet there is no other domestic grass which I can recommend for trial. Prefer the Northern or Nebraska-grown seed. It may be advisable for you to try the Bromus in a small way on the old land which needs reseeding, yet in my judgment there is no domestic grass which will equal the prairie grass for meadow or hay production in your section of the state.

You should secure the bulletins of this station. I have mailed you copy of bulletin 155 on "Alfalfa." On the back of this bulletin you will find a list of the available publications of this station, any of which may be had by writing to the director, E. H. Webster. You should also request him to place your name upon the bulletin mailing list so you will receive the bulletins as they are published in the future.

## Soil Fertility.

In a "Hearing before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives," 1908, Drs. Whitney and Cameron of the Bureau of Soils have made statements to the effect that the recent teachings of the Bureau in regard to soil fertility are generally accepted throughout this country and Europe and that they are being widely taught in the agricultural colleges of this country. The teachings referred to, with which you are, no doubt, familiar, may be summarized in the following statements.

1. That all soils contain enough mineral plant food in available form for maximum crops and that this supply will be indefinitely maintained.

2. That the real cause of infertility is the accumulation in the soil of poisonous excreta from plant roots.

3. That it is not ever necessary to add fertilizers for the purpose of increasing the plant food in the soil, the good effect of fertilizers being due to their power of neutralizing or destroying these toxic substances or their activity.

4. That soil fertility can be maintained indefinitely by practicing a system of rotation by which a crop is grown each year that is not injured by the excreta of the preceding crop.

In order to ascertain just how extensively these views are accepted and taught in our agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the writer is sending this letter to the professors of agricultural schools, agronomists and agricultural chemists in all such institutions on the "Organization Lists." It is proposed to publish a summary of the data obtained, without giving names of institutions or individuals. Will you kindly assist by telling me whether or not these views are

the subject, regarding the statement that fertilizers benefit the crop only by neutralizing toxic substances in the soil. From Whitney and Cameron's experiments, and other work, there is little question but that fertilizers have some neutralizing effect, yet we do not consider that it has been conclusively proven that these same fertilizers may not in some measure, at least under certain conditions, actually furnish plant food. In fact our teaching is that certain soils which may be infertile or lacking originally in plant food of some particular element, require the addition of this element, not with the idea of neutralizing the toxic substances, but to actually supply plant food.

4. We urge very strongly that the fertility of soils, namely such soils of good texture as are supplied with humus and nitrogen and with all the mineral elements of plant food, that the fertility may be maintained for a very long period and even increased for a shorter period, by practicing certain judicious systems of rotation of crops, having in mind the neutralizing of excreta of one crop by that of another, or more especially the management of the soil by the addition of humus and the gathering and liberation by crops (legumes) of nitrogen and of the otherwise unavailable mineral plant food of the deeper sub-soil.

In our rather new country the farmers are already too much inclined, as soon as the soils have been partly exhausted by continuous cropping with wheat and corn, to want to use chemical fertilizers in order to continue profitable crop production. This we discourage, teaching rather the proper rotation of crops, the reeding of the crops to stock on the farm and the return to the soil of the manure and waste products of the farm which, with the rotation of the crops, may almost indefinitely maintain the fertility of our now fertile soils.

In conclusion I may say that I believe there is a great deal of truth and fact in the work which Whitney and Cameron have published, but I am inclined to take a middle ground, that the facts which they present are only a part of the truth, but a very important part of it and a part which has been sadly neglected by our scientific agriculturists.

I shall have no objection to the use of my name in connection with the above statement.

## Will Try Flax in Western Kansas.

I am thinking of breaking some buffalo grass sod this spring, at the head water of the Pawnee, four to six feet to sheet water.

Would I be reasonably sure of a crop of flax on this sod? When should it be plowed? When should it be sown? How much seed to the acre?

Where could I get pure flax seed conveniently, and at about what probable cost?—H. L. Spawn, DeWitt, Ia.

If the breaking is done at once or early in the spring the sod land may be put into good condition for sowing the flax about the middle of April. The crop should not be seeded much later than that date, since the later sowing is more apt to be injured by hot, dry weather.

With a favorable season, flax should make a very fair crop on the new sod land. Flax is not grown extensively in Western Kansas, but I see no reason why it may not be grown successfully. Trial seedings in different parts of the West have given very fair success.

Sow about a half bushel of good flax seed per acre. We have pure seed of a good variety of flax for sale at this station at \$2 per bushel f. o. b. Manhattan, including sack.

## His Pedigree.

The calf, which Gideon King had taken the summer resident to see, surveyed his owner and the stranger with a wary eye. "Er—what breed is your calf?" asked the visitor.

Mr. King removed a wisp of straw from his mouth and said:

"That critter's father gored a justice o' the peace, knocked a lightning-rod agent end over end, and lifted a tramp over a picket fence; and as for his mother, she chased the whole Banbury brass band out o' town last Fourth of July. If that ain't breed enough to pay \$6 for, you can leave him be. I'm not pressing him on anybody."—Oberlin Times.

Glass and cement are both used as a substitute for wooden poles where the latter are attacked by insects or climate.



Scene on Walter Nelson's farm near Clyde, Kan. Alfalfa cut three times. Twenty-seven acres made between 70 and 80 tons.

accepted and taught by you or your institution, or by referring this letter to some one who will give me an authoritative answer.—Alfred M. Peter, Lexington, Ky.

Your question is: whether or not these views are accepted and taught in our Kansas Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

I may answer that they are not fully accepted nor taught as absolute facts, but that we do make use of these teachings in instructing our students in soil fertility and soil management, holding that there is doubtless much truth in the statements although we can hardly teach them as absolute facts without any exceptions.

For instance regarding statement:

1. We may qualify it in this way, that most fertile soils usually contain enough plant food elements for good crops and that this supply may be made available to crops and maintained for an indefinitely long period by a proper rotation of crops and management of soil.

We are convinced not only by the work of Whitney and Cameron, but also by the work of some of our own experiments that the poisonous excreta from plant roots of certain crops is injurious to the continuous growing of this same crop on the same land, and in this way is a cause of infertility while by the proper rotation of crops this cause may be removed. The excreta from certain plants may even be favorable to the growth of other crops, etc.

3. We have not taken strong grounds, having little or no data on

# KANSAS FARMER

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communications to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY  
Topeka, Kansas.

When in doubt about how to im-  
prove the road use the King drag.

The National corn association has  
selected December 6 to 18 as the dates  
for the National corn exposition of  
1909. It will be held at Omaha.

The horticultural department of the  
University of Wisconsin Agricultural  
Experiment Station is working on the  
selection of improved strains of pota-  
toes and hopes to increase the yield  
from the present average, 90 bushels,  
to 150 bushels per acre.

The pure-foods laws cannot, per-  
haps, make men honest but they do  
make inconvenient a species of dis-  
honesty formerly used to enrich cer-  
tain persons at the expense of the gen-  
eral public. A case in point is just re-  
ported wherein 960 cases of canned  
corn were found to contain less than  
three-fourths of the amount stated in  
the labels. Uncle Sam took possession  
of the goods. The guilty parties did  
not appear at the hearing, but will  
probably not do it again.

The general trend of prices of land  
is upward and must so continue. The  
ground swell has been in progress for  
a good while, with variations that have  
at times cast doubt upon the correct-  
ness of the views of deep thinking po-  
litical economists based on the con-  
tinued increase of populations. For-  
tunes have been made or lost in land  
transactions because of correct or in-  
correct interpretations of the "signs of  
the times" as affecting current prices  
of real estate. The persistent demand  
for productive land has created a feel-  
ing that prices are to go much higher.  
This is doubtless true for the "long  
run." It is also true that some shrewd  
men who have on the average "come  
out on the right side of land transac-  
tions" are now "letting go."

A computation by O. F. Lewis in the  
Metropolitan Magazine expenses in  
dollars the approximate annual loss  
to the Nation on account of tubercu-  
losis. Mr. Lewis says: "There are, it

is said, 200,000 deaths from tubercu-  
losis in the United States annually.  
Let us be conservative and say 150,-  
000. The average age at time of  
death is thirty-five years. The normal  
life would go on for thirty-two years  
longer, or until the sixty-seventh  
year. Frederick L. Hoffman, a noted  
statistician, has estimated that the  
real loss of life of these 150,000 vic-  
tims of consumption measured in  
time, is 4,800,000 years per annum.  
If we assume that the net value of a  
year of human life is at least \$50, the  
real loss to the nation resulting from  
the disease, a large portion of which  
is needless, may be estimated at  
\$240,000,000 per annum."

When a hard rain falls upon a loose,  
mellow garden bed and upon a hard  
path, the garden bed absorbs and  
stores a large part of the water, while  
the hard path sheds most of what falls  
upon it. Successful "dry farming" con-  
sists in storing the water when it  
comes by having the soil in condition  
to absorb it and in preventing, as much  
as possible, loss through evaporation  
by so cultivating the soil as to  
prevent the rise of the moisture to  
the surface, and thus exposing it to  
the drying action of sun and wind.  
When a rain falls upon the surface  
of a field a part of the water soaks into  
the soil and another part runs off. If  
the surface of the field is dry and hard,  
a very large part runs off, and only a  
small part enters the soil. The part  
which runs off of the surface is not  
only entirely lost to the plants, but it  
also washes the surface and carries  
away with it a large amount of plant  
food.

## LABORING MAN'S COMPENSATION FOR HOLIDAYS.

Does a hired man get pay for holi-  
days? I mean does he get all the  
legal holidays and draw pay besides?  
—Anxious Subscriber, Hymer, Kan.

The Kansas Statutes are silent on  
this question. In general laborers  
employed by the day or by the hour  
are paid only for the time actually  
devoted to the employer's work. In  
many communities it is customary to  
make no deduction from a laborer's  
time where employment is by the  
week, by the month, or by the year,  
but to pay for full time. On farms  
it is usual for the hands to attend to  
chores and other necessary work on  
holidays the same as on other days,  
so as to avoid leaving extra burdens  
for the employer whose right to a  
holiday ought also to be respected.  
Persons employed as caretakers of  
stock or in other positions which in  
the nature of the case require daily  
attendance usually make specific  
agreements as to holidays. In em-  
ployments controlled by trade unions,  
as the printing trade, it is usually  
stipulated in the agreement that labor  
on holidays shall be paid at a higher  
rate than the usual wage except in  
cases where the regular issues of a  
paper require labor on a holiday.

## TANNING FUR AND OTHER SKINS.

Will you please inform me how to  
tan small skins and leave the hair  
on?—Mrs. J. B., Lebo, Kan.

Dr. Chase's Receipt Book on page  
454 gives the following:

"First remove the legs and other  
useless parts, and soak the skin soft,  
then remove the flesh substances and  
soak in warm water for an hour.  
Then take for each skin, borax, salt-  
petre, and glauber-salt, of each ½  
ounce, and dissolve or wet with warm  
soft water sufficiently to allow it to  
be spread on the flesh side of the  
skin. Put it on with a brush, thickest  
in the center or thickest part of the  
skin, and double the skin together,  
flesh side in, keeping it in a cool  
place for twenty-four hours, not al-  
lowing it to freeze.

Second, wash the skin clean and  
then take sal-soda 1 ounce, borax ½  
ounce, refined soap 2 ounces (Col-  
gates' white soap is recommended as  
the best,) melt them slowly together  
being careful not to allow them to  
boil, and apply the mixture to the  
flesh side as at the first. Roll up  
again and keep in a warm place for  
twenty-four hours.

"Third, wash the skin clean, as  
above, and have saleratus, 2 ounces,  
dissolved in warm rain water suffi-  
cient to well saturate the skin. Take  
alum 4 ounces, salt 8 ounces, and dis-  
solve also in hot rain water. When  
sufficiently cool to allow the handling  
of it without scalding, put in the skin  
for twelve hours then wring out the  
water and hang up for twelve hours  
more to dry. Repeat this last soak-

ing and drying from 2 to 4 times ac-  
cording to the desired softness of the  
skin when finished. Finish by pul-  
ling, working, etc., and finally by rub-  
bing with a piece of pumice stone and  
fine sand paper. This works admir-  
ably on sheep skins as well as on fur  
skins, dog, cat, or wolf skins, also  
making a durable leather well adapted  
to washing."

## CONCRETE GROUND FLOORS FOR BARN.

Farmers who have long used con-  
crete floors for stables are generally  
enthusiastic in their advocacy. It is  
true that poorly constructed concrete  
floors are liable to become rough and  
to be marred with depressions that  
retain liquids and are hard to clean.  
Advocates of concrete stable floors  
are usually liberal users of bedding  
and are scrupulous about saving the  
liquid manure. The bedding serves  
the double purpose of absorbing  
the concrete against injury from animal's  
hoofs. Again, it is entirely practica-  
ble to lay broad planks over the con-  
crete if it be thought that a wooden  
floor is to be preferred. Broad planks,  
if properly fitted stay well in place  
without nailing, or if strips are spiked  
across the ends so as to make the  
planking for a stall practically one  
piece. The concrete floor should cost  
rather less than a well supported and  
well constructed plank floor. The  
ease with which the plank covering  
of the concrete floor can be removed  
when worn out together with the dura-  
ble character of the foundation make  
for the economy of this plan.

Methods of laying ground floors of  
concrete are simple. It is necessary  
that the soil on which the floor is to  
be laid shall be made very compact.  
For heavy stock the floor should be  
not less than four inches thick. If  
there is danger of settling under any  
part of the floor the thickness should  
be increased to five or six inches.  
The site should be well drained.  
Where cinders or broken stone are  
available many builders prefer to  
place a layer of these before making  
the floor. In any case the surface on  
which the floor is to be laid should  
be made even and should be brought  
to the exact level or slope proposed  
for the top of the floor.

When everything is in readiness, if  
the floor is to be four inches thick, it  
is customary to enclose a section  
containing about 36 square feet, at one  
corner of the space by staking down  
2 by 4 scantling placed on edge. This  
space may be square, or if it is de-  
sired to have the space of a stall  
without seam, such space may be en-  
closed by the 2 by 4's.

Now mix the concrete. (Directions  
for this were given in last week's  
Kansas Farmer.) Shovel into place,  
filling the inclosed space to within  
one inch of the top of the scantling.  
A finishing coat consisting of one part  
cement to one and a half parts clean  
sand should be placed before the main  
body of the section has set hard.  
This finishing coat should be wet  
enough to work well with a trowel.  
It should fill the section to the top of  
the enclosing scantling and should be  
made very firm. It is well to do most  
of the work with a wooden or cork  
float, since a steel trowel is apt to  
drive the sand from the surface,  
leaving the cement liable to be  
seamed with "hair cracks."

It is generally recommended to lay  
floors in alternate sections, leaving  
the intervening spaces to be filled  
after the first have set.

If gutters are desired, as in floors of  
cow stables, these are readily con-  
structed when laying the concrete.  
Mangers and watering troughs are al-  
so constructed making them a part of  
the single stone which forms the  
floor. Mangers and other forms  
above the level of the floor may well  
be reinforced with steel rods or at  
least heavy wires to give them  
strength. Ground plans and sectional  
drawings of all structures should be  
prepared before the work begins. It  
will be found far cheaper to make  
changes in the pencil marks forming  
the drawings than in the concrete af-  
ter it has set or in the wooden or iron  
forms in which it is to be cast.

## HEATING PLANT FOR MODERN FARM HOME.

I write you concerning a heating  
plant for a two-story frame house  
and basement, 28x35 feet, containing  
eight rooms and bath room. This is  
to be a modern farm house. Which  
system do you consider the best and  
why; hot air, hot water, or vacuum

vapor? There have been several ho-  
line vacuum vapor plants put in near  
by within the last two years, and  
have given good satisfaction, but we  
do not know how they will last.—A  
Reader, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

A properly constructed heating  
plant on any of the three systems is  
good. Each has its advantages and  
disadvantages. The most expensive  
is the hot water plant. Its advan-  
tages are, absolute cleanliness in the  
rooms warmed, noiselessness, and re-  
sponse to ever so little heating in the  
furnace. Its disadvantages are high  
first cost, much room occupied by ra-  
diators, slow action on a very cold  
morning, and danger of bursting pipes  
from freezing should the fire be neg-  
lected during a very cold night. At  
small additional cost this system can  
be provided with "checks and wastes"  
in the cellar by which the water may  
be drawn from any part of the sys-  
tem that it is not desired to use at  
any time, but unless this feature is  
specified, it is generally necessary to  
keep all parts of the house warm  
during the coldest weather to avoid  
disaster from freezing. A hot water  
plant should be given much larger  
capacity than the competing contri-  
butor is likely to specify. Unlike other  
plants, it can not be forced beyond  
its normal capacity because such  
forcing boils the water, throwing it  
out through the vent upon the roof.  
This must be replaced to avoid dan-  
ger of explosion on account of low  
water in the furnace. Plumbers gen-  
erally advise hot water systems. This  
is natural because of the larger con-  
tract involved and because of profit-  
able repair work with every unusually  
cold spell. Housekeepers also like  
hot water heating for its cleanliness  
and because the heat is very mild  
and easily regulated in all ordinary  
weather. The man who tends the fur-  
nace, if it be fed with soft coal, is  
likely to find objectionable the fact  
that the heating surfaces in the fur-  
nace are always so cool that the soot  
does not burn off but must be re-  
moved at least once and generally  
twice a day. This is not a job at  
which to wear white cuffs and collars.

Vapor plants, or steam plants, have  
the advantage of being less expensive  
than hot water plants. The radiators  
are smaller requiring less room. If  
properly constructed there is not  
much danger from freezing since the  
water of condensation runs back to  
the boiler before it gets cold enough  
to freeze. In any steam plant the wa-  
ter must be boiled before the vapor  
begins to circulate in the radiators,  
but after starting the vacuum plants  
continue to be effective much as do  
the hot water plants. Steam plants  
are sometimes noisy, condensation in  
the radiators producing a sound as  
of some one hammering. If properly  
constructed steam plants should last  
for many years.

Warm air plants are the cheapest  
in first cost, simplest in operation,  
quick in results, easily regulated. No  
radiators are required so that no room  
is taken in the apartments warmed.  
One objection to the warm air sys-  
tem grows out of the fact that the  
cool air of the rooms passes to the  
furnace through a large pipe leading  
from a register in the floor. Dust  
from the rooms is carried into this  
pipe and portions of it lodge about  
the furnace and in the warm air  
pipes leading to the rooms. This  
dust is out of reach of the house-  
keeper and portions of it are apt to  
be carried into the rooms at all  
times. The fact that the circulation  
of the air is general through all parts  
of the house that are warmed makes  
it impossible to isolate any room, as  
is sometimes desirable in case of  
sickness, especially if the patient  
have a contagious disease. If the fur-  
nace have any defect which allows  
gasses to pass from the fire box or  
from the heating drum into the warm  
air chamber these gasses find their  
way throughout the house. It is well to  
have a specification in the contract  
covering this point and to defer final  
settlement until after thorough test-  
ing.

The writer had installed a hot wa-  
ter plant in the first house in which  
he lived in Topeka. After several  
years a better house was built and the  
question of heating plant was thor-  
oughly canvassed with the result that  
a warm air plant was installed. This  
has now been used for nearly seven  
years. Recently the family of a  
daughter who lives in Oklahoma de-  
bated the heating problem and wrote  
for advice. The new home in the new  
state will have a warm air plant.

**NO MORE LOW PRICED CORN?**

It is frequently said that David Rankin of Tarkio, Mo., is the largest corn grower in the world. This we suppose is true. He owns, and farms, around 30,000 acres of land in Northwest Missouri, which means that it is good land.

His opinions about corn ought to be valuable. Mr. Rankin thinks we have seen the last of low priced corn. And there are reasons for this. The population is increasing at home. The export demand is increasing. The uses of corn are growing more numerous. It is also true unfortunately that in many places the yield per acre is decreasing. The last reason is an unfortunate one, and it ought not to exist. We should be growing more corn per acre than we grew 20 years ago. It is possible to do this because it is possible so to handle the land that it will increase in fertility. The principles of corn cultivation are now better understood, the machinery of cultivation is better, and last but not least the knowledge of what is good seed corn and of the way to produce it is growing from year to year. And this knowledge is now so easily available that there is no excuse for ignorance on the seed corn question. If one does not have suitable seed corn, he can secure it easily and at a reasonable figure. It is not too late for every farmer in the corn belt to secure pure bred seed corn of some good variety for the 1909 crop, at least a small quantity of it. The time is coming when a farmer will be ashamed to raise a poor corn crop in a season when others in the same locality raise a good crop.

**CONGRESS COULDN'T AFFORD IT.**

The Farm Commission appointed by ex-President Roosevelt visited many parts of the country, took testimony and made its own observations.

There has not been a great deal of criticism of the appointment of this commission nor of the commission itself, but of course there has been some. Every good thing is criticized. One criticism indicated that there was prevalent in some quarters the impression that the members of the commission were getting a nice little sum of money for their work. As a matter of fact they are serving absolutely without pay.

The commission recently prepared its first report and President Roosevelt recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$25,000 for its publication, but Congress was seized with a sudden desire to be economical and refused the appropriation. Coming from the last Congress this looks like a joke. Not meaning to be personal at all, Congress in this respect reminds KANSAS FARMER of a certain state legislature. Legislation primarily in the interest of the farmer is not always popular with members of Congress and of state legislatures. Economy appears to be the watchword quite to often when such legislation is proposed.

The Postoffice Department carries about \$16,000,000 worth of mail free every year. It appears to some that a disproportionate amount of this is made up of speeches never delivered in Congress but intended for "home consumption," which speeches are printed at the public expense. The Postoffice Department is also carrying a lot of other free stuff, seeds, etc., not primarily of interest to the people, so at least some have had the hardihood to assert. All of this makes very unimpressive the plea for economy made by a billion dollar Congress as an excuse for not appropriating \$25,000 to perfect the work already done by the Farm Commission. KANSAS FARMER believes that the work of this commission will go on, though its work may be hampered and delayed. It is the most comprehensive work yet undertaken in the interest of the farmer and of farm life. Millions literally have been spent in the investigation of the conditions of life in our cities, most of it well spent, too. It is nearly time surely that some small amount at least be spent in the investigation of farm life conditions with a view to their improvement.

**THE SPIRIT THAT SUCCEEDS.**

Every period has its fads, and the present is not free from them. All fads are not condemned, and out of many of them, good results. When we say of any movement that it is a fad we do not mean to condemn it necessarily. We mean that some are carrying an idea that may be a good one to excess, or that some people are taking up an idea because it is

the fashion of the hour, and not because they have a deep conviction regarding it.

There is at the present time a school of thought which is insisting very strongly on the superiority of mind over matter, which insists that a man's success or failure depends wholly upon himself, and not at all upon outward circumstances. The ideas of this school of thought are brought out strongly in a little book entitled, "As a Man Thinketh," and in other books of a similar nature. That there is a large measure of truth in this idea there can be no question. We all believe it to some degree. Most of us do not believe in it strongly enough. If the author of "As a Man Thinketh" goes to extremes no great harm is done perhaps.

This new school of thought does not make the mistake of denying the existence of matter, but does strongly insist that mind is superior to matter and that mind rather than matter should be the governing factor of our lives, that is, that we should govern circumstances rather than that circumstances should be allowed to govern us. In a sense we all believe this, but we do not believe it strongly enough. The new school of thought is trying to tell us just how we can control our circumstances. It goes into detail and assures us that we can determine our own success and failure and how to do it, that we can banish disease or prevent it, and the how of this is revealed to us. The reality of disease, however, is not denied. Perhaps this is an extreme view, but it can hardly help doing more good than harm, and we are not so sure that the teachers of these old ideas in a new and positive form are not correct.

They are not wrong surely when they insist on the importance of strong desire in the effort to reach a certain result. And they are right when they say that this desire must be more than a mere wish. It must be backed by a strong, positive will, the kind of will that goes through or goes around obstacles, and still more by the kind of will that attacks obstacles in such a way that they vanish from one's path.

If one wants to achieve success in any particular enterprise he must earnestly desire success, think success, believe himself capable of achieving success, and then putting forth every effort in the direction of the desired goal, success will come, so they tell us. Well, that isn't new exactly, and certainly success is rarely achieved except in this direction. The thing we like about all this is that it does not just imagine success and wait for it, it does not make light of the obstacles in the way of success, but it does insist that the chief obstacles are within, and that the great secret of success is to make ourselves stronger, more capable of achievement.

This surely is good doctrine whether we are engaged in farming, in manufacturing or in the practise of law. As a matter of fact the notably successful farmers are those who have within themselves the elements which organize success. They are the kind of men who never acknowledge defeat. They simply cannot see defeat.

When a man has this spirit or gets this spirit everything seems to "come his way," as we say, and this is absolutely true. Everything and everybody seems to work together to bring him success.

It seems to us that in this spirit which brings happiness and success, courage forms a great part. Courage is not a thing apart from character. It is a part of character. The one thing a great many lack in order to win success is courage, and without it success in any large measure is impossible.

In peace as well as in war a man like Grant is hard to defeat. If he won a battle, he did not sit down and rest on his laurels. If he was defeated he didn't run away, at least not very far. He always came back. When Lee found that he had a man like this in front of him he knew that the end was not far off.

Who shall set limits to the power of a man who desires success, who believes himself capable of it, and who will work all the time to achieve it? If the new school of thinkers can do something to put this spirit into our young men, we will be willing to overlook what we regard as the defects of their system of thought.

**Confidence**

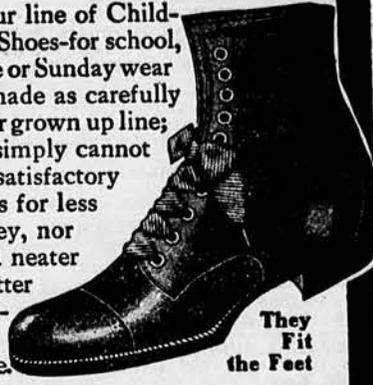


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# READERS MARKET PLACE

## HELP WANTED.

**AGENTS WANTED**—Lady or gentleman in every county in Kansas. Liberal commission and paid promptly. Write for particulars. Address Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

**WANTED**—Man in every county in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma to do canvassing. Good pay for right person. Write for full particulars. Address circulation department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

## FOR EXCHANGE.

**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, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE** for live stock or good real property, one road stallion 5 years old, chestnut, 16 1/2 hands high, wt. between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs., well broke, fine action, good individual. J. A. Simmons, Dighton, Kan.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**ALFALFA** seed for sale. J. G. Berry, Sterling, Kan.

**20 PACKETS** garden seed postpaid 50 cents. Cure & Son, Atchison, Kan.

**CATALPA SPECIOSA** seed 75c lb. Plymouth Rock eggs 75c setting. S. Smerchek, Irving, Kan.

**BIMETALIC** seed corn for sale. Winner Omaha exposition. Write Chas. Kubik, R. 3, Caldwell, Kan.

**WELL-BRED** seed corn, oats, barley, etc. Best producing varieties. Ten Eyck Co., Concordia, Kan.

**FREE**—My 27th annual catalog about berry fruits and plants. B. F. Smith, 1847 Haskell St., Lawrence, Kan.

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

**CHOICE FRUIT TREES**, forest seedlings, berry plants, vines, shrubbery, evergreens. Christie & Solenberger, Waverly, Kan.

**SILVERMINE SEED CORN**—Grown from Kansas Agricultural College breeding stock. Heavy yielder. Maple Hill Farms, R. D. 6, Box 71, Lawrence, 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.

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

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

**SEED SWEET POTATOES**—Buy direct from grower, first class stock, prices right. Eight varieties. Send for list. All kinds small fruit plants, strawberries, raspberries and dewberries. W. A. Schreier & Sons, Argonia, Kan.

**FOR \$1** I will send you 20 apple or peach or 10 pear or plum or 8 cherry trees, all budded grafted, or 250 strawberry or 75 raspberry or blackberry or 100 asparagus or 20 grapes or gooseberry or currant or rhubarb plants. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS**—60c hundred. Cabbage, Jersey Wakefield and Henderson Early Summer, \$3 thousand, 40c hundred. Tomatoes: Early Anna, Dwarf Champion, Beauty, 40c hundred, \$2 thousand. Rhubarb, 10c head. John McNoun, Sta. A, Topeka, Kan.

**PLANTS, BULBS, EVERGREENS**, shrubs—Strawberries, 100 40c; raspberries, Kansas, 75c 100; blackberries, Eldorado, 100 \$1.25; asparagus, 2-year, 100 50c, 1,000 \$3.50; currants, 10 50c; gooseberries, 10 75c; grapes, 3 to 5c; evergreens 10c up; rhubarb, 10 45c; peonies, white, pink red, 15c; hardy phlox, 10c. Price list free. H. H. Kern, Bonner Springs, Kan.

**SEED CORN**—Boone County, Reid, Early Pride of the North. Immense yield. High quality. Our corn took first and fourth in boys' county contest, first in boys' State corn show; second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth at Omaha. Yield in 1908, 108 bushels per acre; in 1907, 114 bushels per acre. 1st gr. ear \$2.50 per bu.; 2d gr. \$1.50 and \$2. J. M. Gilman & Sons, R. 1, Leavenworth, Kan.

## HORSES AND MULES.

**FOR SALE**—The best imported Percheron stallions in Kansas. Joe S. Williams, Edson, Kan.

**SHORTHORNS**—Bulls and females, pure Scotch, for sale. Bargains, \$40 to \$125. H. M. Bolltho, Alden, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—French Coach stallion, 5 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, sure and good breeder. Must be sold soon. O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Stallion and jack. Both 6 years, black, registered. Weights 1,800 and 1,000 pounds. Address H. L. Smith, Overbrook, Kan.

**PERCHERON** stud colts coming 2 years old, fine ones, \$400 to \$500. Recorded in government approved book Blacks. H. M. Bolltho, Alden, Iowa.

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALES** for sale, 2 stallions and 3 mares. Two of the mares are in foal. Good stock. Prices reasonable. Come and see them. John Sparrowhawk, Wakefield, Kan.

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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.

## ORSES AND MULES.

**FOR SALE**—Span bay driving horses, a 4-year-old McHenry and 6-year-old Gambrel 2:10 1/4, weight 1100, 16 hands. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE**—Registered Percheron colt, 13 months old, black with star in forehead, weight 1,225 lbs., first premium colt at local fairs; extra good and will be priced worth the money. A. Boughen, Green, 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**—One road stallion, chestnut, weight 1200 lbs., fine individual, good breeder, sure foal getter. Colts to show. Want to sell horse on account of their fillies. Three registered black Mammoth jacks coming 3 years old, 10 inch bone, smallest place below hock. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—A registered trotting stallion, sired by Norval 2:14 3/4 (sire of 111 colts in 2:30 list); dam by Petoskey (sire of 28 in the 2:30 list). Dark bay, 15 1/2 hands, 1,125 pounds; powerful shoulders, back, hips and stifles; clean head and neck; intelligent and of a very kind disposition. Sound and a good foal getter. Breeders, if you can use a trotting horse in your vicinity, you can't afford to pass this up. Price is right. Address Robt. Johnson, Arkansas City, Kan.

## CATTLE.

**FOR SALE**—6 registered Angus bulls, 3 yearlings, 3 two-year-olds. Price right. R. L. Milton, Stafford, Kan.

**SHORTHORNS, POLAND CHINAS**, B. P. Rocks. Will clean up spring boars and open gilts \$12 to \$15. Bred sows and gilts, fall pigs at living prices. B. P. Rocks eggs \$3 per 100. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

**ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS**—3 young bulls from 12 to 15 months old and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All finely bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

**ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS**—2 young bulls from 11 to 13 months old and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All finely bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—20 Hereford bulls in age from 10 to 20 months. Sired by Improved Jr. and out of Anxiety 4th and Heslod cows. Would also spare a few heifers or cows to make out a load. Stock are good individuals and in fine breeding condition. Must be sold within 30 days. Write W. A. McVey, Trenton, Mo.

## SWINE.

**FULL BLOOD BERKSHIRE** pigs for sale. Emil Krebs, Avery, Okla.

**20 DUROC** bred sows out of a son of Kant Be Beat, cheap. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Fine Duroc Jersey fall pigs. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs \$1 per 15. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

## POULTRY.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS**—15, \$1. Rosa Nofsger, DuBois, Neb.

**EGGS** from prize winning Golden Wyandottes A. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

**EGGS**—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Mrs. Henry Gilbert, Sharon Springs, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS**—\$1 of 15, \$4 for 100. Mrs. Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

**15 S. C. BUFF LEGHORN** eggs \$1, \$5 per 100. Emma J. Locke, Blue Mound, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Dustin strain. Eggs 75c per 15. N. L. Robb, Neal, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs \$1 per 15. Mrs. Frank Henning, Box 236, Garnett, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB** Brown Leghorn eggs \$3 per 100. Mrs. G. Montague, Wakefield, Kan.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN** eggs—\$0 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. F. E. Town, Haven, Kan.

**S. C. B. L. EGGS** from prize winners \$1.25 per 13, Frederick P. Johnson, St. Marys, Kan.

**PURE BRED** nonrelated Buff Orpington eggs \$4 per 100. W. W. Patterson, Preston, Kan.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES**—Eggs from gilt edged stock. H. L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

**HOUDANS**—American and English strains. Eggs for sale. No more stock till fall. O. E. Henning, Wahoo, Neb.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS** from prize winning stock, \$1 50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Express prepaid. L. D. Peak, Logan, Kan.

## POULTRY.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**—15 eggs \$1. G. G. Likes, R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS** 15 for \$1. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN** eggs \$0 for \$1, 100 for \$8. J. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS**—Eggs pure-bred \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

**ROSE COMB** Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per 30, \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Henry Rogier, Basaar, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTE EGGS** from prize winners, \$1 for 15. Mrs. Emma Mettlen, Brownell, Kan.

**R. C. R. I. RED EGGS**—\$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 and \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Springhill, Kan.

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Fine scored birds, eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. R. Ingraham, Manhattan, Kan.

**BUFF COCHINS** exclusively. Eggs from prize winning birds \$1.50 and \$2 per sitting. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**—Wykoff strain. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 90 until July 1. Mrs. E. O. Fuller, R. 2, Clyde, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Winners of 40 premiums at State show. Send for egg circular. R. E. Steele, Topeka, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs \$4.00 per 100; \$4.50 for 50; \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. W. Lovels, Muscotah, Kan.

**PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**—From the best laying strains, \$1 for 30, \$3 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**ORPINGTONS** (S. C. Buff) winter laying strain. Baby chicks and eggs for sale. Free catalog. Prewitt, Route 12, Onawa, Iowa.

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB** Brown Leghorn eggs, Prize winners. Mrs. Ida Standford, Reading, Kan., "Up-To-Date" Farm.

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Eggs \$1 per 15. Good stock. Healthy free range fowls. Ella Kirkpatrick, Westphalia, Kan.

**BUFF COCHINS**—Six fine cockerels, splendid birds, \$2.50 each; one \$5. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Housel, 102 State St., Jewell, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Superior winter laying strain; \$1 per sitting, two sittings \$1.75. E. J. Evans, Route 4, Fort Scott, Kan.

**PARTHIDGE WYANDOTTES**—Eggs from prize winners \$1.50 per 15. Run of farm, \$1 per 15. Address S. S. Jackson, Scranton, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—White Langshan cockerels, hens and pullets. Baby chicks and eggs in season. Farm raised. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

**BUFF COCHINS**—Six fine cockerels, splendid birds, \$2.50 each; one \$5. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Housel, 102 State St., Jewell, Kan.

**EGGS**—Barred Rocks exclusively, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, from laying strain, winners of 86 premiums. Write today. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Keeler strain. Eggs \$3 and \$2.50 setting. R. C. White Leghorns, Eggs \$1.50 setting. J. M. Wible, Chanute, Kan. Box X.

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

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Best winter layers. 5 pens of high class scoring stock. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS** exclusively, large birds, good layers, farm range. Eggs \$1 per 100, \$2.50 per 50. Etta L. Willett, R. D. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

**FARMERS** within five miles of Topeka who are interested in pure-bred poultry can get Buff Orpingtons to raise on shares by addressing W. M., care this paper.

**M. B. TURKEY EGGS**—\$4 for 9; from pen headed by St. Louis blue ribbon winner, Sultan; 45 lbs. mated to 25-lb. hens. Mrs. A. Bartlett, Rural Route 28, Wellston, Mo.

**SINGLE COMB** Brown Leghorn hens and pullets \$1 each. Most noted laying strains in this country. Eggs 26 for \$1; \$3.50 per 100. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from our prize winning pens of Buff and Partridge Wyandottes. Single settings \$1.50; two or more \$1.25 each. Hamilton & McKeever, Park Road, Manhattan, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Win as well as they lay. At Chanute, Kan., in a class of 66 won 1st cock, 1st pen, 1st hen, 3d cockerel, 4th pullet, 3 specials. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Circular. Fritz Bros., R. 2, Chanute, Kan.

**EGGS FOR SALE** of Mammoth Pekin ducks, Imperial strain, extra large, \$1.50. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, large boned and fine markings, 20 cents an egg. W. P. Rocks, pure white. Mrs. Walter Bowen R. D. 17, Box 8, Richland, Kan.

## REAL ESTATE.

**240 ACRES** 40 miles Kansas City, 4 miles Paola, fair improvements, \$50 per acre. H. A. Floyd, Paola, Kan.

**I WILL SELL** your farm or buy you a home. Write me your wants. George Manville, Holton, Kan.

**NEFF REALTY COMPANY**, the swappers. Trades a specialty. Trade anything, anywhere at any time and any price. Olathe, Kan.

**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.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—160 acres of fine wheat land in Seward county, Kan. Will consider good city property or horses in exchange. Lock Box 9, Bendena, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Improved farms, also relinquishments. Located in the famous Judith Basin. For further particulars, address Robinson & Drinkard, Lewistown, Mont.

**FIFTY quarter and half sections** and some larger tracts of good farming land for sale in Edwards and Ford counties, Kansas. Thomas Darcey, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

**CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS**—For farms and homes that will prove both satisfactory and profitable, write for new illustrated list: 100 farms described and priced. G. W. Hamilton & Son, Fulton, Mo.

**160 ACRES** of upland, 60 acres in cultivation, four room house and new barn, at \$3,500, \$1,500 cash, balance on time. Some of the best bargains in the Solomon Valley. J. S. Boyle, Bennington, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—480 acres all level land, 1 mile from town, school and churches, 8 room house with cellar, barn 38x50, 4,000 bushel granary room, 2 wells, all under fence, 3 1/2 acres in cultivation. Lorin Ferrell, Uita, Kan.

**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.

**POSESSION**—160 acres all good bottom land, improved, 100 acres wheat, all goes; 22 alfalfa, 5 fenced hog tight; two good wells and wind mills. Price \$65 per acre. All kinds and sizes. Come or write for free lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

**117 ACRES FOR SALE OR TRADE**—4 roomed house, poultry house, cave, small barn, 5 acres hog tight, good orchard, 4 1/2 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.

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

**CALIFORNIA LAND**, \$1 acre, cash payment; balance, entire purchase 90c month per acre; close San Francisco; no taxes; no interest; 6-acre tract; level, rich, clear; ready to plow; under irrigation; perpetual water right; immediate possession given; particulars, maps, photographs, free. Stevenson Colony, 1414 Market St., San Francisco.

**\$1 TO \$4** per acre—Texas school land in different counties. More than 2,000,000 acres to be sold before June 30. One-fourth cash and balance in 40 years. You can buy 320 acres of the best; pay \$32 cash and no more for 40 years, but 3 per cent interest on the balance; as good land as Kansas, Missouri, or Illinois at \$150 per acre and better climate. Write us for further information. Enclose 6c for reply. Investor Publishing Co., Amarillo, Tex.

**IF YOU** want to invest come to Wakeeney, Trego Co., Kan., located near the center of the famous Golden Belt country, with best church and school privileges, fine town, good court house, no county debt. A beautiful climate without the extremes. Prices range from \$12 to \$30 per acre. A farm of 465 acres joining town, pleasant home, only one-half mile to town school and one of the best county high schools in State. Over 800 acres in cultivation, good orchard, garden and hog lot; rest in pasture. Good buildings, abundance of water. Improved farm of 160 acres joining town. Others short distances out. 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, Kan.

## SCOTCH COLLIES.

**FOR SALE**—Collies of all ages. Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock. Write for circular. Harry Wells, Belleville, Kan.

**CATTLE DOGS**—Pure pedigreed Scotch Collie pups, farm raised. Champion bred and natural heelers. \$8 to \$12. Express paid. H. M. Bolltho, Alden, Iowa.

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

**COLLIES** of all ages for sale. They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors. 260 head sold last year. Write for illustrated circular and prices. Would like to buy a few ferrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Nebraska.



# LIVE STOCK



## Kansas Sheep Feeders Made Money.

W. O. Businger of Lebanon, Kan., who is a large feeder of sheep, recently marketed the last of a yard of 1,000 sheep, which brought him \$6.65 on the Kansas City market. This price he regarded quite favorable, and since he got his sheep at a very reasonable price last fall, with the favorable weather for feeding, which has prevailed all season in his locality, he is inclined to stick to the mutton making industry in preference to trying any other line of stock. He advises the buying right, as that is half of the proposition. A hundred dollars saved in the buying is a hundred dollars made in the feeding.

He also says when feeders get to marketing gradually, and not dumping all they have in at one time, there will be better results to the feeder, and prices will maintain an even condition. The feeders can break a good market by all trying to get in at once, and with all they have. He estimates that the sheep feeders in his part of the state have made an average of about \$1 a head on the sheep fed this season. The feeding has all been done at a profit. Of course some will do the work much more economically than others and, therefore, make more profit.

## A Great Kansas Horse Farm.

"I have always heard it stated that once a man absorbs the microbe which goes with the light harness horse business," writes R. I. Lee, of Topeka, Kan., in the Western Horseman, "that he is unable to rid his system of the disease which follows. Though out of the business, and quite likely never to reenter it, owing to advanced years and other causes, I am still interested in what has been accomplished by the American-bred trotting horse, and you will pardon my saying that I feel very highly gratified with the results obtained with blood owned at Prairie Dell Farm during its forty years' existence. I thoroughly enjoy reading the various turf journals, and shall most likely continue doing so the remainder of my life. Quite recently my attention was attracted by a table of 2:08 trotters, and I quickly noticed that the only trotter in that list bred in the state of Missouri had for a dam and grandam mares bred by myself. I refer to Grattan Boy, 2:08, whose dam was sired by Robert McGregor, a stallion whose reputation as a sire and race horse was established under my ownership. The only 2:08 trotter yet bred in Nebraska, Tempus Fugit, 2:07 1/4, was sired by a son of Robert McGregor. One of the fastest trotters bred in Kansas, by many believed to be the very fastest (Snyder McGregor, 2:05 1/4), was sired by a son of Robert McGregor. In Kentucky, Bay Star, 2:08, was sired by Robert McGregor, and Jay McGregor, 2:07 1/4, is out of a daughter of that stallion. Ohio's fastest trotter, Cresceus, 2:02 1/4, was sired by Robert McGregor, after I had disposed of him. In addition, I notice each season a number of very creditable trotters whose pedigrees show a portion of the blood in use at my farm near Topeka. You will doubtless be pleased to learn that the track here is believed to be much better and faster



The place to learn Bookkeeping  
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than for several years past, owing to the fact that it was heavily manured last fall and plowed this spring. We are looking forward to a very successful fair, and believe it possible to conduct such attractions even though the state does not favor us with the assistance our enterprise merits."

## Good Points in Breeding.

The first thing a farmer wants to do before selecting a sire is to size up his herd. It would go well to take his best cows or a majority of the better ones, and look for their weak points, at least make an average out of the bunch, and if a majority of the cows are weak in the flanks or cat hammed, or if they are flat ribbed, then he should select a sire that is particularly strong in these points. If a man has a herd that has a few grades or a certain breed or if their general conformation tallies with some breed it is well to use a sire of that breed as it will make the work shorter than it would to use some new blood.

Some farmers think that a sire loses his value as a sire at about the age of four years, but it has been proved by large herd sires that they produce their best calves in many instances between the ages of three and seven, and in many instances they last a great deal longer.

In a great many instances the farmer can get sires that are about four years old, for a very moderate price, as the average farmer believes that at that age the sire has outlived his usefulness. Then again, if a farmer has an extra good sire he should not let go of him as he will soon lose this good blood, for without inbreeding it would soon be gone and he would never have more than half of his good blood and in three generations there would be only six and two-thirds per cent of this good blood in the progeny, while if inbreeding was practised for three generations there would be only six and two-thirds per cent of alien blood in the progeny.

Yet one cross is about all many farmers will care to risk. One of the greatest Shorthorn sires was used down to the third generation on his own progeny and with good results and this sire has done more in producing a uniform type of Shorthorn than any other sire. But inbreeding to this extent can only be practised by the most skillful breeders. Uniformity of type is what the farmer wants. He needs to have his type in mind all the time when he is culling his young stock for market, and all that are not according to his ideal should be discarded. Always keep constitution in mind for a rugged constitution is very essential to profitable feeding or good breeding. A very common mistake is trying to increase the herd too fast. The younger animals that are of poorer conformation than the old cows should be rejected.

When the sire is purchased, do not go entirely by his looks. If he has been used as a sire find out if he was a sure getter and if the calves were as good as the father, or if he was very prepotent. It generally is a good plan in purchasing a sire to find out all you can about his mother, whether she produced a calf every year, and was she a good mother. Don't make that very common mistake of many people who are in the business for pleasure of paying an enormous price for a pedigree with a scrub animal.

A too common practise among farmers is to change the breed of sire that they use every four or five years, as they say that crossing strengthens the animals. That might have been true when there were only three or four hundred of a breed in this country, but now we can get animals that it is impossible to trace any relation between in the last thirty or forty years.

When a farmer takes a herd of high grade uniform animals into the stockyards the buyers are certain to pay more than if they are badly mixed. Herein is the great advantage of sticking to one breed, and a certain type.

When a farmer has animals that are

three-fourths of a certain breed he cannot afford to change breeds.

All men that have had experience in feeding and selling stock will always sort the animals as to breed, color and size for they claim there is not anything that takes the buyer's eye like a uniform bunch of well bred steers.—Clinton E. Trow.

## An Explanation of the Kansas Feeding Stuffs Law.

BY ED. H. WEBSTER, DIRECTOR KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

How does the law define feeding stuffs?

Concentrated feeding stuffs are declared to be all materials designed for the nutrition of all forms of animal life except man if they have been produced by mixing, or the composition of the original material has been altered. It also includes all condimental feeds and medicinal stock foods.

What classes of feeding stuffs are subject to the law?

1. All mixed feeds, or
2. All feeds in which the composition of the original material has been altered, except as noted in Section 11.
3. All condimental feeds or so called "stock foods."

Under what conditions does the law apply?

1. That the feeding stuff be sold, offered for sale, or kept for sale within the state of Kansas. Manufacturers or dealers outside of the state selling direct to consumers within the state are not subject to the law, nor can consumers claim the protection of the law for feed so purchased.
2. The law does not apply to goods sold by one manufacturer to another.
3. The law does not apply to feed ground or mixed by the consumer of the same.
4. Except for inspection purposes as provided in Section 6, the law does not apply to the following feeding stuffs as given in Section 11: Wheat bran, wheat shorts, wheat middlings, wheat screenings, rye bran, rye shorts, rye middlings, buckwheat bran, corn bran, corn meal, corn-chop, corn-and-cob meal, ground Kafir corn, ground sorghum seed, ground broom corn seed, ground milo maize, ground emmer, ground speltz, ground rye, ground barley, and sugar-beet pulp.
5. The law does apply to these feeds named in Section 11 if said feeds are mixed with other grains, or with other substances, or with each other.

What must the manufacturer or dealer do?

1. He must register each brand of concentrated feeding-stuff that is subject to the law, except those given in Section 11, with the director of the experiment station, Manhattan, Kansas.
2. He must submit a guaranteed

statement of the several ingredients used in preparing the feeding-stuff and sources from which they are obtained.

3. He must register annually, and pay a registration fee of \$10 per annum for each brand.

4. For condimental and medicinal stock foods selling for more than \$40 per ton, the annual registration fee is \$50 for each brand.

5. He must, when requested by the director of the experiment station, furnish a complete list of the names and places of business of all dealers within the state of Kansas who are handling feeding stuffs registered by him.

6. As the law went into effect July 1, 1907, all feeds subject to registration

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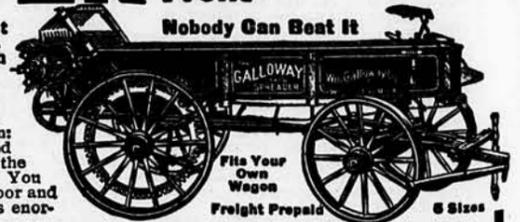
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tion should have been registered then, and for this reason as well as for the sake of uniformity and to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, it is ruled that all registrations shall expire June 30 of each year. The manufacturer or dealer should send in his renewal by July 1.

What are the requirements for labeling?

Every sack, box, carton, or other package of concentrated feeding stuffs must bear a distinctly printed and conspicuous label in English stating:

1. Name and address of manufacturer or seller.
2. The registered name, trade-mark, or other designation.
3. The net weight.
4. The guaranteed percentage of fat and of protein.

On what feeding stuffs must an inspection tax be paid and what are the requirements?

The feeding-stuffs are cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, linseed oil meal, linseed oil cake, and feeding-stuff by-products of starch factories, glucose factories, cereal breakfast food factories, breweries and distilleries, and meat packing establishments or slaughter houses. A mixed feed containing any of the above materials is held to be taxable under the provision of the law.

The rate of tax is 1 1/4 cents per hundred pounds or fraction thereof.

Each sack, box, carton or other package of the feeding stuff named in Section 5 shall bear at least one tag certifying that the tax has been paid of 100 pounds or fraction thereof. Any package containing more than 100 pounds shall bear one tag for each 100 pounds or fraction thereof. If the feeding stuff is sold in bulk, one tag shall be delivered with each 100 pounds thereof.

Tags can be purchased of the director of the experiment station in lots of 400 or multiples thereof at the rate of \$5 for each 400 so furnished. Tags are good till used.

What are the penalties for violation of this law?

1. Any violation of the provision of this act, or if the percentage of protein and fat are less than the guaranty, on conviction, fine for first offense is not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 and costs, and not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and costs for each subsequent offense.

2. Each sale shall constitute a separate offense.

What are the provisions regarding adulteration of feeding stuffs and counterfeiting tags?

1. Adulteration with foreign mineral matter or foreign animal or vegetable matter of little or no nutritive value and the addition of poisonous substances is forbidden.

2. Counterfeiting or using tax tags more than once is prohibited.

What are the provisions and requirements in sampling concentrated feeding stuffs for analysis?

If there are ten or less packages,

samples shall be taken from each package.

2. In lots of more than 10 packages and less than 5 tons, samples shall be taken from not less than 10 packages and from not less than 10 per cent of the packages.

3. In lots of over 5 tons, portions shall be taken from not less than 20 packages.

4. From bulk goods, not less than 10 samples shall be drawn from various parts.

5. Portions drawn shall be carefully mixed and from this mixture two samples of about 2 pounds each shall be reserved and placed in sealed bottles or jars accurately labeled.

6. One of these samples shall be delivered to the owner and the other taken for analysis by the chemist of the experiment station.

7. Sampling by agents of the station shall be done in ordinary business hours.

8. Any refusal by the owner to permit sampling shall be taken as sufficient evidence of violation of the law by him.

Will the experiment station make analyses for manufacturers and dealers?

1. Manufacturers or dealers desiring analyses for the purpose of making the guaranty required by Section 4 may have the work done at the experiment station without additional cost to them beyond the registration fee. In taking samples for such purposes the rules given above should be closely followed.

2. Do not send samples for analysis of less than 2 pounds.

3. If a more extended analysis is desired than that required by Section 4 of the law, a charge will be made in proportion to the work required.

Address all correspondence relating to the feeding stuffs law to Director Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

The National Cement Show.

The Second Annual Cement Show, which was held in the Chicago Coliseum February 18 24, 1909, was comparable in importance to the farmer with the dairy show, the livestock exposition, or the great State fairs which annually bring together thousands of progressive farmers to the capitals and State fair grounds. The question of the proper selection and use of building materials is as important a part of the farmer's work, from a practical business standpoint, as is the selection of his seed, livestock, or farm machinery. The best stock in the country, if not properly housed and sheltered, will soon be of no more value than the poorest scrub in the herd, and the money invested in machinery and tools may be counted as an almost total loss unless this same care and protection is given them.

The study of cement, the most economical and useful of all our building materials, should not be confined or limited to those actively engaged in this industry. It is a subject too important and too broad to be carelessly passed over or neglected by the general public. For, with a lumber famine threatening, owing to the almost total destruction of our forests, both by man and by the fires which have swept them, it is certainly time for the public to awaken to the condition of affairs and take some precaution to preserve our highly prized and much boasted natural wealth. In the last ten years one million buildings have been destroyed by fire in this country, and nearly half of the new building construction during this same period has gone to fill the gaps made by those flames. If this continues for a few years more, we will be so poor in lumber that even the cost of cement construction will be increased, owing to the scarcity of lumber for temporary use in making forms.

The opportunity which the cement show offers to learn of all the latest improvements and modern inventions in the cement industry should not be neglected. Among the exhibitors at this great event were represented the leading cement manufacturers of the country, the makers of concrete block machines and cement brick molds, manufacturers of concrete reinforcement and water-proofing compounds, fence posts and tile machine manufacturers, makers of concrete mixers and cement workers' tools of every kind; in short, every branch of the cement industry were thoroughly represented, giving the uninitiated an exceptional opportunity to become more thoroughly acquainted with the many and varied uses of this great material.

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The Roller Bearings You Pay Your Money And Take Your Choice

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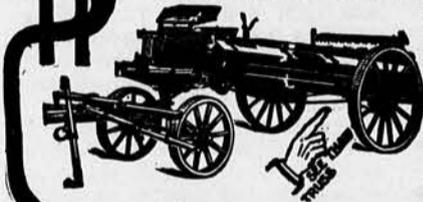
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has proven itself on tens of thousands of farms. It has worked under all conditions. It has had all kinds of handling. It has a record for good work, right working and durability that is not approached by any other spreader. It is the one roller-bearing spreader—chain driven, free from gear wheels, least friction, least backage, lightest draft, strongest. Equipped with either wooden or metal wheels as desired. You might as well have the Success Spreader. Get all the facts and you will buy no other. Catalog Free.

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At Anderson, Mo.; Mena and DeQueen, Ark.; Pickering, La.

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Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

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NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

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NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

**ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS**

Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports, Emasculators, Ecreseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue.

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.** (mankind \$1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicose Hydrocele, Allays pain. Book free.

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The great emergency remedy. Cures Spavin, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Lameness. All ingredients sell it at \$1 a Bottle 6 for \$5. Book, "Treatise on the Horse," free.

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The best and cheapest ear mark made. It possesses more points of merit than any other tag. Send for sample. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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# DAIRY



When you have washed cans and utensils never wipe them out with a cloth. If your water has been hot enough they will dry of their own accord. Proper washing destroys all germs. By using a cloth you seed them again with germs.—New Zealand Dairyman.

The manure from a dairy cow will amount to over ten tons a year. But the way the average dairyman handles this by-product, much of the value is lost. Why not stop this leak by putting in cement gutters, make free use of bedding and get the manure out on the land every day.

In response to an inquiry about Jersey cows, the Jersey Bulletin says that Financial Countess, a Jersey cow, did produce over 13,000 pounds of milk containing 795 pounds 4.6 ounces of butter fat, indicating 935 pounds 10 ounces of butter. She did even more than this. She actually produced by churn 943 pounds 13 ounces of butter from that same milk.

A New Zealand dairyman has originated a remedy for leaky teats, which it seems is a new one. He says: Procure a bottle of collodion from any chemist, and after milking cow, carefully dry the teat with a soft rag, insert the teat in neck of bottle, and tilt the bottle up so a small drop adheres to the point of the teat, or it may be applied with a feather. Care must be taken to keep the bottle tightly corked after using, for collodion will set. To remove before milking rub the teat briskly with a damp cloth.

The Dutch system of feeding and rearing Holstein-Friesian cattle is simplicity itself. The calves are given whole milk until about five weeks old, when the ration is gradually changed to skim milk and grain. The grain is cooked or steamed and fed with the milk at first and later is fed dry immediately before the milk is given. When grass is available it forms the entire ration for heifers, and during winter the rations are only sufficient to keep them growing. Bulls are fed in the same

manner until they are a year old, after which they are closely confined, but regular exercise is given daily. Bulls used for breeding are kept in stables or paddocks and are well fed, but are not allowed to get fat. Roots in winter and green forage in summer are largely used.—Prof. W. A. Kennedy.

The professors at the Utah station undertook to determine the cost of raising calves up to two years. The calves were largely grade Shorthorns, Guernseys and Holsteins. They were allowed to nurse their dams but a few times, after which they were hand fed. The cost was calculated on the following prices of food-stuffs: Whole milk, \$1 per cwt.; skim-milk, 15 cents; roots, \$4.50 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$5 a ton; grain \$16 a ton and pasture, \$1.50 a month. The average weight at birth was 76.4 pounds and at two years of age 1,037 pounds. The average cost of keep with 12 head the first year was \$19 and the second year \$17.97. The total cost of keep to two years of age, \$36.97. Eight of the heifers averaged two years and two months old when they were first milked. By reducing the amount of whole milk consumed, the cost of production the first year may be reduced. To feed a minimum of whole milk and keep the calves in thrifty condition the change to skim-milk must be made carefully.—Field and Farm.

At one farm I found that records had been kept of yields of milk for many years, writes W. A. Henry, Dean of College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. For several years past Babcock test records had also been kept. When we visited the cows in the field the whole family went along and the housewife and daughters were as proud of their pets as any one. The cows are absolutely tame and quiet. One can approach and put his hand on the animal as easily as he can fondle a pet dog or the family cat. The returns from each cow are from \$80 to \$100 annually. My admiration for the so-called Holstein breed of cattle was greatly increased by seeing them on their native pasture and by learning of the substantial worth of the Dutch farmer. Because of our condition as to the heavy supply of cheap concentrated feeds and of our ambition to push our cows to their limits of possible production, the Holstein cow can be improved in America, but those who handle this breed in Holland have a splendid foundation lot of stock.

John Burroughs, the eminent naturalist, makes the following statement in the Outing Magazine: Most farmers and country people think the giving down or holding up of the milk by the cow is a voluntary act. In fact they fancy that the udder is a vessel filled with milk and that the cow releases or withholds it just as she chooses. But the udder is a manufactory; it is filled with blood vessels from the contents of which the milk is manufactured while you milk. This process is controlled by the cow's nervous system. When she is excited or in any way disturbed, as by a stranger, or by taking away her calf, or any other cause, the process is arrested and the milk will not flow. The nervous energy goes elsewhere. The whole process is as involuntary as is digestion in man and is disturbed or arrested in about the same way. Mr. Burroughs is undoubtedly correct. And yet there are milkers who are so certain that the cow holds up her milk because she wants to that they proceed to punish her, thus as so often is the case in our dealing with cows, making a bad matter worse.—Hoard's Dairyman.

### The Difference.

The following "true story" from records made by the Massachusetts station enforces so strongly and concisely the lesson of the importance of studying the performance of individual cows in a herd with a view to weeding out those that are not only not profitable, but are carried at an actual loss that



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Let him show you how a **United States Separator** is made, its perfect mechanical construction, strong, solid, one-piece frame, no bolts to shake loose with wear. Scientific construction of the Separator bowl. You can readily see for yourself how the purchase of a **United States Separator** means economy for you. If you do not know a United States dealer let us send you his name.

A request by postal card for United States Separator Catalogue No. 91 and mentioning this paper, will bring you a beautiful hanger lithographed in colors.

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WAIST HIGH **\$29.75** FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN **\$29.75** AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SEPARATOR THAT EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

**EASY RUNNING**

DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high, we guarantee it. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. Our offer enables you to do this at our expense. Write us a postal card or letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsome, illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal 30-DAY TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is defeated by the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturer of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user—dealer not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house who is not our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue house profits and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our New Low Down AMERICAN Waist High Separator is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee, protection on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and our handsome free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator. Address

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reproduced as it appears in a recent bulletin of the station.

**THE PROFITABLE COW.**  
A year's record—6,975 pounds milk testing 4.87 per cent fat, equal to 340 pounds fat, equal to 396 pounds butter. Good cost of 1 quart milk, 2.76 cents; pound butter, 22.9 cents. Profit from milk at 3 3/4 cents a quart, \$31.38; from butter at 30 cents a pound, \$31.31.

**THE UNPROFITABLE COW.**  
A year's record—3,141 pounds milk testing 4.38 per cent fat, equal to 137.4 pounds fat, equal to 165 pounds butter. Good cost of 1 quart milk, 4.53 cents; pound butter, 39.2 cents. Loss from milk at 3 3/4 cents per quart, \$11.27; loss on butter at 30 cents per pound 15.22.

Query—Which kind of cows are you keeping? If you don't know, isn't it about time you found out?

**Sires for Dairy Herds.**

In his address before the Washington State Dairy association touching the selection of pure bred sires for dairy herds, Guy Richards, a Seattle dairyman, said:

In choosing a sire for your dairy herd, select one with the longest list of producing ancestry in his pedigree. Because an animal is pure bred and registered does not qualify him as a sire; see that he comes of a family that has accomplished things as producers.

A pure bred bull of the strongest breeding will only beget a certain proportion of his offspring good, while a grade or common bull will beget offspring a large proportion of which will be bad and utterly worthless for the purpose for which they are intended. Johnstone puts it in his chapter on "Heredity as a Force." "It is the intensified inheritance of the pure bred which triumphs over the diversified inheritance of the scrub, and thus enables us to grade up our stock. Similarly it is the diversified inheritance of the grade which precludes his success as a sire, even though he apparently possesses the characteristics of the pure breed."

In selecting a sire for your dairy herd, you should procure the best one possible, strong in producing ancestry, and strong in individuality, such individuality as you want to see transmitted to his offspring. Get a tried sire, if possible, take an old tried one if he is your only choice; you will find him more valuable than a young experiment, and when you get a sire that has proved his worth, do not be too anxious to get rid of him for fear he may slide on your hands, but retain him in service in your herd as long as prudence will permit.

**Dairy Notes.**

**Grain on Pasture.**—It has been clearly demonstrated that where grain is fed to cows on pasture, they will not only give a larger flow of milk in sum-

mer, but also through the following winter.

**Feed to Full Limit.**—It is not profitable to run an engine to half its capacity, and the same thing applies to the cow. We should keep her up to her full capacity all the year around to make the greatest profit out of her. We have always fixed charges, which we must meet first from the cow's product, then the feed, and the balance is profit.

**Variation in Fat.**—Variation in the fat of individual cows from day to day, and from milking to milking, is one of Nature's fixed laws. While the fat per cent will remain pretty constant from day to day for the herd, that of the individual cow constantly varies.

**Spring vs. Summer Cow's Fat.**—When a cow calves in the spring, the fat content of the milk begins to get higher about five months after calving; that of the cow calving in summer, in about three months.

**Fall Cows' Fat.**—The fat of a cow calving in the fall remains fairly constant throughout her period of lactation; seldom varying more than 0.5 per cent.

**Spring vs. Fall Cows' Solids.**—The solids other than fat are more constant in the fall calving cows, varying little from month to month; while that of the spring calving cow is less in the summer months.

**Milking Three Times a Day.**—Except with heavy milking Holsteins, it is not profitable to milk cows three times a day. It will increase the flow of milk in other cows but not enough to pay for the extra expense of three milkings in place of two.

**Corn Silage or Potatoes.**—Corn silage is a better feed for dairy cows than potatoes. Fed in moderation, 30 pounds to 40 pounds a day, the milk or its products are not affected by the silage, whereas potatoes have an injurious effect on the quality of the butter.

**Corn Silage and Hay.**—It was found at the Vermont experiment station that when corn silage was added to the hay ration, the cows produced 7 per cent more milk, and when silage was substituted for one-third the hay ration, the earning power of each cow was increased one and two-thirds cents.

**Soy Beans in Silage.**—At the same station it was found that peas, vetches, and oats made as good silage as corn; but strange to say, the addition of soy beans to silage did not increase the milk or butter. Also that fresh fodder corn was not equal to corn silage made the previous year, both fed in September. Eleven cows shrank 5 per cent in butter yield when fed the fodder corn and nine cows gained 7 per cent in butter production on corn silage.

**The Age-Limit of Profit.**—A cow usually continues to increase her year's flow of milk until she is seven years old; after that age, the tendency is to a lesser flow.

**Animal Odor in Milk.**—There is no such thing as "animal odor" in milk. The bad flavor in milk which is often attributed to it, never came from the inside of the cow, but from outside. It might more correctly be called "manure odor."

**Aerating vs. Cooling.**—Aerating milk without cooling will not add to its keeping qualities, but aerating added to cooling will.—Practical Dairyman.

In the spring cleaning of the stables, a good sprinkling with carbolic acid will be found beneficial.

Colts should be handled from the start. Once well accustomed to being handled the training can be gradual and can be made much easier than if all done at once.

The Sugar Trade Journal, says that 384,000 long tons of beet sugar were produced during the past season; this is compared with 440,000 tons in the campaign of a year ago. In the last season's output Colorado led with about 28% of the total, followed by California, Michigan and Utah in the order named. Total sowings of acres in 1908, 430,000 acres; total beets received at factories during the past fall and winter 3,000,000 long tons; total factories operated in the United States 63, or exactly the same as a year earlier, Michigan has most factories, 16, followed by Colorado, 15, California nine, Utah five, Wisconsin and Idaho four each, others scattered. The decrease in production of sugar compared with a year ago is 13 per cent, due to irregular weather prevailing throughout the growing period.

# Suit Against Infringers of DE LAVAL Cream Separator Patents

The fact is hereby announced, for the information and caution of all whom it may concern, that suit has been begun by THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the STANDARD SEPARATOR CO. of Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere, for infringement of LETTERS PATENT No. 892,999 in the manufacture and sale of cream separators containing Discs covered by the claims of said letters patent.

Separators made by the said STANDARD SEPARATOR CO. have been and are being sold by various different concerns under various different names, including the SHEFFIELD CREAM SEPARATOR CO. of Chicago; BABSON BROS. of Chicago; the SIMMONS HARDWARE CO. of St. Louis, Mo.; the BLANKE & HAUK SUPPLY CO. of St. Louis, Mo., and several others.

All such separators containing such infringing Disc construction sold by any of these concerns, or anyone else, equally infringe said letters patent as if actually sold by the STANDARD SEPARATOR Co. under its own name, and all of these concerns are equally liable for such infringement.

Likewise is every USER of any such infringing separator, bought of any of these parties or anyone else, liable to the DE LAVAL COMPANY for all income or profits derived from the use thereof.

The WM. GALLOWAY Co. of Waterloo, Ia. and L. E. ASHER & Co., of Chicago, also advertise separators that are made by the STANDARD SEPARATOR Co., but no evidence has yet been obtained of their sale of machines infringing the patent in question.

The caution is again repeated that there are still other concerns infringing this and other DE LAVAL owned patents who will be held accountable in due course.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

43 E. Madison Street  
CHICAGO  
1712-1215 Filbert Street  
PHILADELPHIA  
Drum & Sacramento  
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:  
165-167 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

173-177 William Street  
MONTREAL  
14 & 16 Princess Street  
WINNIPEG  
107 First Street  
PORTLAND, ORE.



### We Have To Meet You Face To Face

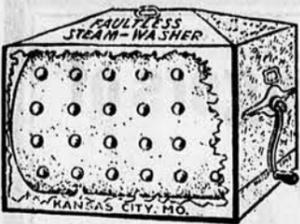
There is no chance for long distance dissatisfaction when you buy a Great Western Cream Separator from our dealer in your vicinity. He is always there and glad to meet you face to face when he sells you a Great Western, "the World's Best." Don't let any agent sell you something "just as good." Insist upon trying the Great Western before you decide. Have our dealer show you our \$1,000,000.00 Five-Year Guarantee on the Great Western and no matter how few or how many cows you have, it will pay you to try a

## Great Western "Ball Bearing" Cream Separator

It is the most modern and perfect separator built in the world.

1. Examine our original low down swinging tank.
2. Self-flushing, self-draining bowl. Easy to wash.
3. All gears enclosed; protected from dust, fingers, etc., and run in a spray of oil. Perfect lubrication.
4. Equipped with the finest imported Ball Bearings and absolutely the lightest running separator made. A seven-year-old girl can operate it.
5. Skims cold milk successfully, which most machines cannot do.
6. Most scientific skimming device, securing every particle of the cream from the milk.
7. Beautifully finished and made as accurately and perfectly as the highest grade watch.
8. Slowest speed bowl—only 7,000 revolutions per minute. Be sure and try the Great Western Ball Bearings, "the World's Best," separator before you buy.

Write to our nearest office for catalog.  
**SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Chicago, Ill.    Omaha, Neb.    Kansas City, Mo.  
Minneapolis, Minn.    Columbus, O.



### DON'T RUB WASH WITH STEAM

TRY ONE FREE

The Faultless Steam Washer steams the dirt out. Put clothes in cylinder—turn occasionally—condensed steam deposits dirt at bottom of boiler. Nothing quicker, nothing easier, saves work, time, soap and all the wear and tear. Rust Proof. Washes better, washes cleaner and no trouble. All metal and all right. A steam laundry at home. Washes all the clothes all alike. Finest laces or heaviest blankets. Sent free on trial. Everybody wants one. Sells itself wherever shown. Guaranteed satisfactory. Write for descriptive literature and how to get one free. Agents wanted everywhere. Those west of Rocky Mountains and east of Ohio send \$1 to help pay cost of delivery.

822 Bryant Bldg. FAULTLESS STEAM WASHER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

## CORN

**SEED CORN** Sold on approval. You decide whether satisfactory. Ten days to test any way you please. We grow our seed corn from the choicest pure-bred stock seed. All seed sold carefully hand selected, tipped and butted, graded and tested. Guaranteed to lease or money refunded. Write to-day for free samples of large yielding varieties adapted to your section. Prices low; quality best. Write now for 100-page descriptive catalog. A. A. BERRY SEED COMPANY, Box 505, CLARINDA, IOWA.

## SEED CORN

**PURE-BRED, FIRE-DRIED** Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Winner of **FIRST PRIZE** at STATE SHOW for 3 years in succession, also **FIRST** at Omaha Corn Exposition. Write for my free corn catalog. S. G. TRENT Hiawatha, Kansas

## ALFALFA SEED

Everything for the Farm, Garden and Lawn. Seed Potatoes, Seed Corn, Oats

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**ACORN BRAND** Contains the essential quality necessary to produce profitable crops.

## SEEDS

Kansas grown Alfalfa Seed and Seed Corn. Write for descriptive seed book.

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## SEED CORN

Hildreth Yellow Dent of our growing won again at the National Corn Exposition—first and sweepstakes this year in Kansas class. We have a lot of well bred selected seed. Ask for prices. **THE DEMING RANCH.** J. G. Haney, Mgr. Oswego, Kansas.

## CAN YOUR OWN FRUIT & VEGETABLES

Keep Profits at Home. We'll Show You How. CANNERS' SUPPLY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

FREE CATALOG OF SEEDS—1 cent and up per packet. Send name and address to H. M. Gardner (Seed Grower), Marengo, Neb.

## ALFALFA SEED

Western Kansas grown. Write for prices and sample. **GEO. H. HACK & CO.,** Garden City, - Kansas

## Trees of Quality

The Winfield Nursery Co. grow such trees by the million. Special sale on 100,000 one year apple, 30,000 cherry and one-half million Osage Hedge. Address

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3,000 bushels of well matured, well selected **BOONE COUNTY WHITE**, the great feeding corn. Send for sample and prices to **H. O. TUDOR,** Holton, Kan.

## CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.

Recleaned and guaranteed free from dodder and all weeds. Strictly pure seed. Price 25 cents per pound, delivered free west of the Mississippi river. Address

**SMITH-GENTRY CO.,** Corcoran, Cal.

**6 TREES FREE** To prove that our **Blizzard Belt Evergreens** will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 Fine Spruces 4 to 5 ft. tall free to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense over 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or not as you please. A postal will bring the trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Blizzard Belt Fruits. Write today. **The Gardner Nursery Co.,** Box 22, Osage, Ia.

## \$1.15 FOR THIS BIG COLLECTION

The biggest bargain ever offered in guaranteed nursery stock—30 Grape Vines, 1 year old, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, all for \$1.15, shipping charges prepaid. Send your order now; get this bargain. Remember, the quality of this stock is the best; true to name; sure to grow. **IOWA NURSERY CO.,** Dept. 54, DES MOINES, IOWA.

## TESTED SEEDS

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. 12.

**Missouri Valley Seed Co.,** St. Joseph, Mo.

# J.G. PEPPARD BUYS AND SELLS FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

MILLET, CANE, KAFFIR, POPCORN, SEED CORN, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY CLOVER AND ALL KINDS OF SEEDS  
1104 to 1117 West 8th, Near Santa Fe St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## SEED CORN \$1.50 BU.

Early Yellow Rose and Snowflake White, won the only gold medal at Omaha Exposition, 99 per cent. germination, pure, hand selected, graded ready to plant. We challenge a comparison with our corn. **Iowa Seed Beats the World.** St. Charles Red Cob \$1.25 bu. Fine seed all suitable for this locality. Crated ears 75c bu. extra. Sample ears mailed 25c. **SEED OATS**—Silver Mine, Early Champion, Texas Red 75c bu. Fine clover \$4.90 bu. Sacks 14c. Speltz 90c bu. Barley \$1.25. **POTATOES**—\$600 bu. per acre, strain Red River Ohio, pure stock, hand selected, finely kept. You Can't Equal Them, \$1.50 bu. Also Early Six Weeks. Biggest producing Early Potatoes Grown. On pound mailed 25c and a due bill given for 25c good with first order for one bu. or more. **30 PACKETS of Garden Seeds Free**—A complete garden—given free with every order for our book "Corn Growing and Intense Cultivation" at \$1. or the book 160 page 6x9 inches and 3 Rose Bushes either Crimson or Red Ramblers for \$1.00. Catalog and samples FREE. Drop a postal about what you buy, or order from this advertisement. We accept checks and stamps. **J. B. ARMSTRONG & SON, SHENANDOAH, IOWA, Seed Corn Specialists.**

## OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

A balanced Ration for Baby Chicks; it has been on the market over 5 years, therefore, not an experiment. It's cheap because it saves the Chicks. We have the best and largest Alfalfa Stock and Poultry Food Plant in the World; Wholesale, Poultry supplies, cottonseed and linseed oil meal. Send for Circular and Prices.

## THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO.

Wichita, - - - - - Kansas

In making beef soup or lamb broth add the onions as soon as the meat begins to boil, and there will not be any scum rise.

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## L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

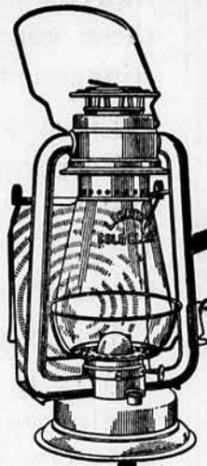
511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kan.

When blowing out a candle hold it high and blow upward to keep the grease from running about.

**FERRY'S SEEDS**  
Nobody can know everything. To become expert means to specialize. We are specialists in producing the best flower and vegetable seeds. In 52 years we have become experts. Sow Ferry's Seeds and reap the results of our care. For sale everywhere. Read our 1903 catalogue and profit by our experience. Sent free on request. Address **D. M. FERRY & CO.,** DETROIT, MICH.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND** THE CLEANEST THE LIGHTEST THE MOST COMFORTABLE  
**POMMEL SLICKER** and cheapest in the end because it wears longest  
\$3.50 EVERYWHERE  
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED WATERPROOF  
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**34 YEARS GROWING EVERGREENS**  
and Forest trees. Over 38 tested hardy varieties. All Nursery grown. We have over 50 millions and ship safely to all parts of the country. Our trees live and grow, because they have good roots. Large as well as small trees supplied. \$4.00 and up per thousand.  
Our new catalog is a mine of information. You can have a beautiful Windbreak, Hedge, Shelterbelt or Screen with the hardest of Evergreens at a very low cost. Our Bargain sheet describes 50 bargain lots from \$1.00 per 100 and up. Millions of Nursery grown Evergreen trees, Shade and Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses and Vines. Send today for free Catalog and Bargain sheet.  
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Cold Blast Dash Heavy Tin Blue Japanned



Cold Blast Heavy Tin Bright

## A Bright Light For a Dark Night

Every man who has use for a lantern should go to the nearest dealer and examine the Liberty Lantern. If only for their convenience it would pay you to replace your old ones with

# Liberty Lanterns

The bail, for instance, will stay in any position. The globe-lifting device is the simplest and easiest. They may be filled, lighted and regulated without removing the globe. The oil founts are guaranteed air-tight and oil-tight and hold sufficient oil to burn 20 to 23 hours. Heavy coil springs hold the globe steady and prevent rattling. Prices from 60c. to \$3.50.

Sold and guaranteed by leading dealers.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

**SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.),** St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

The Page Woven Wire Fence Company, Box 78 C, Adrian, Mich., has been making its famous fence for 25 years, and in celebration of its quarter century of history the company has issued an unusually fine catalog which it calls its Jubilee Catalog. During all this period the Page Company has furnished fencing for farmers all over the country, and the business is all the time rapidly growing. The catalog gives the picture of the little shop in which the business was started and also pictures of the two great plants now in use at Adrian, Mich., and at Monessen, Pa. We would advise sending for the Jubilee Catalog to the address given above.

The manufacturers of the ONLY hogwaterer—whose ad appears on page . . . of this issue—are putting out their hogwaterer on 60 days trial any time of year—winter as well as summer. This ought to sound good to our hogmen who have been looking for a winter watering device. These people have very little to say about the other virtues of the ONLY except "Try it." They will ship one to any farmer for 60 days free trial and if he is not satisfied with it it may be returned at their expense. This sounds like business. Write them today asking for free booklet on raising 1,000 hogs a year and mentioning Kansas Farmer. Address Only Mfg. Co., Drawer A, Hawarden, Iowa.

The Santa Fe is always enterprising. In anticipation of the annual meeting of the grand lodge of Elks at Los Angeles, California, on July 11-18 next, the Santa Fe has issued one of the handsomest illustrated folders that it has been our pleasure to see. It is good reading and is printed for free distribution. With it comes another little pamphlet entitled, "A Trip to Old Mexico," that is a gem. Col. F. S. Savage is at the head of the advertising department here in Topeka and he is certainly getting out some very attractive reading matter. If your agent don't have these little books or if you do not live on the line of the Santa Fe, just drop a card to Col. Savage and he will send them to you.

**Earliest Sweet Corn on Earth.**  
The John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., have long held the enviable reputation of furnishing the earliest vegetable seeds in America. They make a great specialty of sweet corn, the kind a little bit sweeter and a little bit earlier than used to be grown in mother's garden. Regarding Salzer's New Fourth of July Sweet Corn, Mr. G. Schumacher, General Manager of Union Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala., has this to say: "We had the first Salzer's Fourth of July Sweet Corn on our table May 21st, 1908. It is the sweetest corn I ever ate." If you haven't Salzer's Catalog, look up their advertisement and write for it today.

**A Sure Water Supply.**  
Every farmer and many villagers are interested in an increase in the quantity and quality of the water supply. This calls for deep wells penetrating below the solid rock to obtain the never failing pure water. Irrigation calls for handling water on a large scale. An opportunity to do profitable work in drilling, pumping and other kindred lines of labor is offered by the advertising of the American Well Works who have general office at Aurora, Ill., and several branch offices throughout the country. Correspondence should be addressed to the home office at Aurora, Ill., where catalogs and other information will be furnished on request.

**The Hutchinson State Fair Grows Big.**  
In spite of an unprogressive legislature which seems wholly unable to comprehend the value of a real state fair the State of Kansas will still be in the ring through the efforts of a bunch of progressive citizens at Hutchinson. The Hutchinson State Fair has had an unbroken record of success from the start and we are glad to learn that at a meeting of the Hutchinson fair board, just held, the purchase was ordered of another quarter section adjoining the present grounds, and on this enlarged area will be planned and built full equipment for a great modern exposition. It took \$40,000 to buy the land and we have no idea what the improvements will cost, but they will be built. In addition to this important step it was voted to increase the \$500 race stakes of last year to \$1,000 for this year. No commendation is too strong for this sort of enterprise.

## MARKETS

### Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, March 22, 1909.  
By the middle of last week steer prices had declined 20@35c, but scant marketing after Wednesday brought a recovery of 10@20c before the end of the week. The best steers were the object of greatest attack, and suffered most, medium priced steers meeting a fairly reliable demand all through the week. Cows and heifers lost only half as much as steers, and closed the week with small net decline. The run today is 8,000 head, and the upturn in prices which began last week has continued today, steers 16@15c higher, or 15@25c higher than middle of last week, cows and stock grades also stronger today. The break last week caused a good many feeders to hold off the market for awhile, but on the other hand, muddy condition of feed lots is forcing some shipping that might otherwise be obedient to suggestions of commission men to wait for a recovery of prices. Top steers today brought \$6.65, as compared with \$6.70 for tops last week, and bulk of steers bring \$5.75@6.40, cows \$3.50@5, heifers \$4.50@5.50, bulls \$3.25@4.80, calves \$3.75@7.50, stockers \$4@5.25, feeders \$4.75@5.50, a fair number of sales outside these figures in each class. Wholesale price of most cuts of beef were reduced last week, but the increased consumption resulting therefrom has not been felt much yet.

Hog receipts here last week amounted to more than a month. Prices advanced the first part of the week, but there was a reverse Saturday, and average cost of hogs for the week was same as during the previous week, \$6.55 per cwt. The market is 10c higher today, run 10,000 head, heavy medium weights \$6.60@6.85, lights \$6.30@6.70, pigs \$5@5.75. Associated press reports of interviews with packers last week indicate a belief in stronger prices for hogs. Sheep and lambs are coming pretty freely, but the market is holding up good, lambs 10@20c higher last week, sheep and yearlings 10@20c higher. The run is 13,000 head today, market 10c higher on anything showing decent quality, lambs today at \$7.40@7.70 mainly, yearlings worth \$6.25@7, wethers \$5.50@6, ewes today at \$5.25@5.80.

# The Verdict of Millions of Farmers

**YOU** might not accept one neighbor's verdict as to the worth of a harvesting machine. You might feel some doubt as to the correctness of the opinion of three or four farmers. If half a dozen farmers—neighbors whom you know—said this or that machine was the **best machine**—that it did the work right—that it saved money and labor and gave them **all** their crop—you would be likely to believe them. There can be no reason to question the verdict of **millions of farmers**—practical men like yourself—**millions of farmers** all over America—all over the world, wherever grain or grass are grown—who have given the **real test** to harvesting and haying machines, and have declared **one line** the best.

**THE INTERNATIONAL LINE**

|                 |                  |                |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Champion</b> | <b>McCormick</b> | <b>Osborne</b> |
| <b>Deering</b>  | <b>Milwaukee</b> | <b>Plano</b>   |

The importance of this verdict is apparent when we stop to consider that over 200 kinds of harvesters—200 different makes—with different names—have been placed on the market during the last half century—that of these 200 not more than ten remain in **any favor**—and that of these few, the six tried and true makes are far and away, almost immeasurably, in the lead in the **number of machines being used**. Could there be greater proof? Could it be possible that through half a century of testing, of actual work in the fields everywhere and under all kinds of conditions—millions of farmers could be wrong in their verdict? These millions of men had no prejudices. They had only one purpose. They had crops to be harvested—they demanded machines that would harvest **all** the crop—with least loss of time—least delay through accidents—least strain on their own strength and their horses—machines that would last and do the very best work season after season, year in and year out. It was through no favor—no prejudice—that these millions of men came to know that there were six machines which fulfilled their demands: **Champion, McCormick, Deering, Osborne, Milwaukee and Plano**. Now, since this is the verdict of the **vast majority** of farmers, is there any reason why you should experiment? Any reason why you should sacrifice part of your crop, part of your time, part of your strength—all of which is **money**—trying to find another machine as good as these? It is the time **NOW** to get ready for

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

Feeding wethers are worth around \$4.25, breeding ewes up to \$5.25, feeding lambs \$5.75@7.

**Kansas City Cash Grain.**  
Hard Wheat—No. 2, choice turkey, nominally \$1.16@1.17; dark, 1 car \$1.15, 1 car \$1.14, 1 car \$1.12, 11 cars \$1.11; yellow and ordinary 1 car \$1.13½, 3 cars \$1.11½, 3 cars \$1.10½, 1 car like sample \$1.10.  
No. 3 hard—Choice turkey, 1 car \$1.16; fair to good turkey, 1 car \$1.12, 1 car like sample \$1.11; dark, 1 car \$1.15; yellow and ordinary, 1 car \$1.10, 2 cars \$1.08½, 5 cars \$1.08, 2 cars \$1.07½, 3 cars \$1.07.  
No. 4 hard—Turkey and dark, 1 car \$1.11; ordinary, 8 cars \$1.04, 2 cars \$1.03, 1 car bin burnt \$1.  
Rejected hard—1 car \$1.05, 1 car 95c.  
Soft wheat—No. 2, choice, nominally \$1.81@1.82; fair to good, 1 car \$1.25.  
No. 3 soft—Nominally \$1.20@1.29.  
No. 4 soft—Nominally \$1.12@1.25.  
Mixed wheat—No. 3, 1 car durum late

Saturday 96½c.  
Durum wheat—No. 2, nominally 97@99c.  
White spring wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.16@1.21.  
White corn—No. 2, 1 car 63½c, 6 cars 63c.  
No. 3 white—2 cars 63c.  
Mixed corn—No. 2, 8 cars 62½c.  
No. 3 mixed—4 cars 62½c, 1 car bulkhead 62c.  
Yellow corn—No. 2, 5 cars 63c, 2 cars 62½c.  
No. 3 yellow—1 car 62½c, 1 car 62c.  
White oats—No. 2, nominally 53@55½c.  
No. 3 white—Fair to good, 2 cars 53c, 1 car like sample 53c, 8 cars 52½c, 1 car bulkhead 52c.  
Mixed oats—No. 2, nominally 51½@52c.  
No. 3 mixed—Nominally 51@51½c; red, 1 car 55c.  
Rye—No. 2, nominally 76@78c.  
Barley—No. 2, nominally 65@66c.  
Kafir-corn—Per cwt., No. 3 white, 1 car \$1.25.  
Bran—Per cwt. sacked, 1 car \$1.14.

Shorts—Per cwt. sacked nominally \$1.14@1.25.  
Corn chop—Per cwt. sacked, country, nominally \$1.20.  
**Butter, Eggs and Poultry.**  
New York, March 22.—Butter—Firm; creamery, extra, 30½c; process butter, common to special, 17@23½c. Eggs—Firm; Western firsts, 19c; seconds, 18½c. Poultry—Alive, steady; broilers, 25@33c; Western chickens, 13c; fowls, 18@19c; turkeys, 12@18c. Dressed—Steady; Western fowls, 14½@16c; spring turkeys, 16@23c.  
Chicago, March 22.—Poultry—Steady; turkeys, 17c; chickens, 15½c; springs, 15½c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 22@23c; dairy, 20@25c. Eggs—Steady; firsts, 18c.  
St. Louis, March 22.—Poultry—Quiet; chickens, 13c; springs, 16c; turkeys, 18@20c; ducks, 14c; geese, 6½c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 23@30c. Eggs—½c higher; case count, 16½c.  
Elgin, Ill., March 22.—Creamery butter, 30c.

# POULTRY



In addition to early robins and boys playing marbles as a sign of spring, you can place the gradual reduction in the price of eggs as one of the surest signs that "Spring is here."

The reduction in the price of eggs is caused as everyone knows, by the greater quantities furnished by the laying hens caused by the warmer weather. The warmer the weather the lower becomes the price of eggs.

It behooves the farmer to see that he gets enough more eggs to counterbalance the decrease in price. This can only be done by feeding the fowls liberally and giving them the proper care and attention incident to a large egg-production.

The snow and the cold snap we have been having lately have been hard on the newly hatched chicks, but if you can save some of them, even a few of the early-hatched ones will be worth, by fall, ten times the number of late-hatched chicks.

Extra care and attention must be given to the early broods of chickens, such as to feed them often and see that they are well protected from cold and storms, but you will be well repaid when the fall and winter shows come, for it is invariably the early hatched chickens that carry off the blue ribbons.

Of course, there are farms where there is lots of grain scattered about the yards where fowls can pick up a decent living, but the quantity of them is small compared to the places where the hens cannot live without being supplied with a daily ration.

We are satisfied that a stinting of proper food to laying hens not only decreases the number of eggs laid but decreases the size of the eggs as well. This is an observation that we have noted lately, and do not recall seeing it noticed before.

Inasmuch as farmers receive no more per dozen for small eggs than for large ones, it might not be objectionable to have small eggs, but we are satisfied that when the eggs become small through lack of proper food that the vitality of the egg for hatching purposes is greatly impaired and that large, healthy chicks from impoverished eggs is an impossibility. It therefore behooves the breeder to feed his fowls liberally with good and wholesome food.

A beginner often makes a fatal error when he selects the newest of new breeds to commence business with. He wants something, he says, that everybody has not already got, expecting to have lots of calls for them after he has a large stock to sell. But he finds out when it is too late that the boom is about over when he has stock ready to sell. Of good specimens of the old, reliable breeds there are never too many, and the price obtained for them is as high as the price of any of the new breeds.

We have always been urging breeders to raise but one breed of chickens and stick to that one kind. If you do not discard all but one breed this season, at least make one breed prominent and endeavor to raise a large number of chickens from that variety. In the fall you will find it much better and more profitable to have a large quantity of one variety, rather than dribbles of half a dozen varieties. If you want to test or experiment with some new breed, that is all right, but make it a side issue;

don't let it interfere with your principal variety.

It is in every way better for the beginner in the raising of pure-bred poultry to start on a small scale and with a small capital. The first step is to select a breed, just one breed, not half a dozen. The choice should depend upon individual taste and the accommodation that you can give your flock. Breeds that would do well on the unlimited range or a farm, would prove very unsatisfactory if confined on a small lot. It may be well to add that the novice should select some of the well tried and popular varieties rather than some new and much boomed candidate for popular favor.

Colony houses for the brooding and rearing of young chicks are now getting to be quite prevalent and it is a good and safe way to raise them to maturity. If you hatch your chicks in incubators, it is well to have a brooder that can be used as a colony house as well. Place this brooder in a spot by itself, aloof from other chicks, and with a little care on the part of the attendant the chicks will grow to maturity and make it their permanent home. If the chicks are hatched by hens, two or three hens can be set at the same time, and when the chicks have hatched, all of them can be placed with one hen in one of these colony houses; and they will grow and thrive wonderfully. One hen can care for as many as fifty chicks in a well-made colony house. The hen must be confined to the house, but the chicks can be allowed to run where they please subject to the call of the old hen. The attendant should see that they are kept indoors during very wet weather and on the approach of a sudden storm. We are satisfied that a much greater percentage of chicks can be raised in colony houses than in the usual manner of several small coops close to one another. The expense of the colony houses is greater of course, but they will pay for themselves in the course of one season by extra number of chicks that are raised to maturity.

### Poultry Institutes.

The two hundred thirty-five farmers' institutes in Kansas constitute a powerful organization for the improvement of agriculture. There are practically twenty thousand farmers and their wives connected with these institutes. At the various meetings this year the subject of poultry has always been discussed with interest. The old hen has been paying a lot of bills in Kansas and thoughtful farmers are beginning to give consideration to the best ways of handling this class of "live stock."

Therefore, the Farmers' Institute Department of the Kansas Agricultural College has suggested that all institutes meet on Saturday, April 3, 2 to 4 p. m., to discuss this subject. The following topics are suggested: (1) Mating the breeding stock for the improvement of the flock. (2) Care of the breeding stock, (3) Hatching, (4) Brooding the chicks, (5) Feeding the young stock, (6) Kind, "broilers," "layers," "capons." It is hoped that each institute president will call a meeting of his institute for that day and select "leaders" for the discussion. County presidents are requested to arrange for special meetings at villages where no local institute has been organized and to appoint a chairman for the day, usually a county vice-president. Let every Kansas farmer and his wife attend a poultry meeting on April 3. The subject for May will be "Wheat."

**Packing Eggs for Shipment.**  
As I have never seen an article on packing eggs for shipment in your valuable paper, I would like to give my method, trusting it may be of some use to the beginner in pure-bred poultry, as well as a saving of broken eggs and express charges for the purchaser.

For one, two, or three sittings, I use

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

15 WHITE OR BARRED ROCK eggs \$1.00 and up. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

40 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK pullets for sale, \$1.50 each. Eggs 1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. J. C. Boatwick, Hoyt, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS**—Vigorous farm raised prize winners. Eggs by the sitting or 100. Circular free. W. T. & C. V. Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

**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.

**BUFF ROCKS**—Vigorous, farm raised prize winners. Eggs \$5 per 100; \$1 per 15; select matings \$2.50 per 15. Circular free. W. T. FERRIS, Box 406, Effingham, Kan.

**RIVERDALE POULTRY YARDS**—Barred Rocks exclusively. Eggs from high scoring stock, both cockerel and pullet mating, \$2 per 15. Range flock \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. MRS. D. L. DAWDY, Arrington, Kan. Atchison Co.

**BARRED ROCKS**—Raise your own cockerels! Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Duroc Jersey bred sow sale, March 19. R. W. GOODMAN, St. John, Kansas. EGGS \$5.00 FOR 100.

**BARRED ROCKS**—Blue winners, \$1 premiums at Clay Center. Eggs from double matings \$2 for 15, \$3.50 for 30; utility flock, \$1 for 15, \$5 for 100. Address Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

**EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM.**  
E. Leighton, Prop.  
Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs from yards \$2 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5 per 45. From farm range \$5 per 100. EFFINGHAM, KANSAS.

### 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.

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

### Lindenwood Barred Rocks

Win in best class in show room. My utility flock unsurpassed for eggs and market fowls. Prices for eggs from pens \$2 to \$3; from flock \$4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. LINDAMOOD, Walton, Harvey Co., Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**  
Pen 1, cockerel, 93%; females 90-94%. Eggs \$2 per 15. Pen 2, cock, 90%; females, 90-93%. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Range cockerels, 91%-92%. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. MRS. CHAS. OSBORN, Eureka, Kansas.

### Barred Rocks

with good color, large bone, and heavy layers. Eggs \$1 per 15. T. P. BOOMER, Holton, Kan.

### BUFF ORPINGTONS.

15 S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$2 per 15. Seven choice cockerels for sale. Arthur Loveridge, Harrisonville, Mo.

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.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Cockerels, pens, baby chicks. Most fine prizes Topeka, State Fair, K. C. and Royal than all other breeders. Largest clean-legged breed. Best winter layers known. Best for farmers. Mature early, lay at 4 1/2 to 5 months. Get my catalog and Laying Record. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Road, Topeka, Kan.

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

### 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 & Kellerstraus strain. The big white beauties.  
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fisher stock, no brassy birds; as white as snow.  
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—The kind that are all red. All mature stock. Let me book your orders. Eggs from first pens \$2 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$9 per 100. Second pens, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 30, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks from any of above at 20c and 30c each.  
MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH, Emporia, Kansas. R. F. D. No. 3.

### TURKEYS.

**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.

**SUNNY CREST.**  
Stock, fruit and poultry farm. Eggs to set from M. B. turkeys, R. I. Reds and Leghorns. Registered Jersey calves and Poland China hogs for sale. Write me. MRS. WM. BRITE, Pierce City, Mo.

**BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM.**  
Choice young birds, the tops of a successful hatch from 3,800 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 Anconas, 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.

### WYANDOTTES.

EGGS from pure bred S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. H. turkeys \$1.50 per 9. Baby chicks 10c each. A. F. Hutley, Maple Hill, Kan.

EGGS that hatch from stock that lay, win and pay, \$1.50 per 15. Special matings \$2 and \$2.50, in Silver Laced and White Wyandottes and Buff Rocks. D. A. Chacey, P. J., Leavenworth, Kan.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**—Write for free egg circular. G. D. Williams, R. 3, Inman, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs for hatching from choice matings. \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kan.

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

**WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE H. TURKEYS.**  
Farm range, fine laying strains. Book orders for eggs early, \$1.50 per 15; turkeys \$2.50 per 11. E. C. EWING, Parsons, Kan.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.**  
Eggs from birds scoring 93% to 93%, correct shape, fine mahogany color. \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50. Birds have farm range. MRS. MINNIE K. CLARK, Box 4, R. 9, Lawrence, Kan.

### EGGS--\$5.00 for 100

Buff, White, and Partridge Wyandottes, rose and single comb; R. I. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; rose and single comb Brown Leghorns; single comb Black Minorcas. Pekin duck eggs \$1.00 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. WALTER HOGUE, Fairfield, Neb.

### BUFF WYANDOTTES

Six years line bred. Foundation stock from the famous Piser & Riddell strain. High scoring birds only in breeding pens. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. G. C. WHEELER, Manhattan, Kan. 107 N. 14th St.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Geo. T. Nelson, Ft. Scott, Kan.

15 S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED eggs \$1.00 and up. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

**BRED**, undefeated single comb Reds 15—\$2.00, 100—\$6.00. Belle Tyler, Hays, Kan.

R. C. R. I. REDS exclusively, fine layers; eggs from selected pens \$1.50 for 15 eggs; from utility flock \$4.50 per hundred. J. H. Cannon, Preston, Kan.

R. C. R. I. REDS exclusively for four years. Better than ever. Eggs 75c per 15, \$2 per 50, \$4 per 100. D. B. Huff, Route 1, Preston, Kan.

**R. I. REDS** in both combs. Write for free egg circular. G. D. Williams, R. 3, Inman, Kan.

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.**  
The best strains. Eggs at reasonable prices from best pens guaranteed. DELOS CHAPIN, Green, Kan.

**R. C. R. I. REDS.**  
Eggs for hatching from the Kansas champion winners. Send for price and mating list and list of winnings. FRANK H. FOSTER, Topeka, Kansas.

### ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

In the last 6 years I have built up a flock of heavy weight, vigorous, all the year round laying Reds. Have 200 females in 10 yards, mated to males scoring 90 to 94, to furnish eggs for hatching. Prices within the reach of all wanting fancy or utility stock. Illustrated catalog free. All stock sold I can spare this spring. H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kansas.

### LEGHORNS.

15 BUFF OR WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$1.00. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Elsie Thompson, R. 8, Mankato, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—1st pen \$1.50, 2d pen \$1, per sitting. Range \$5 per 100. F. C. WILSON, Galva, Kan.

**JOHNSON'S LAYING STRAIN** rose comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 for 15, \$3 for \$1.75, \$5 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Write H. M. JOHNSON, Formosa, Kan.

**GALVA POULTRY YARDS**—Breeder of R. C. W. Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Some Leghorn pullets to sell. Eggs in season. JOHN DITCH, Prop., Galva, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—No stock. Eggs from prize winners. Pen No. 1, \$2.00 per 15; No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. Incubator lots, \$5.00 per 10. Mike Klein, Clay Center, Kan.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS and M. P. duck eggs \$1.00 per 15. M. B. turkey eggs \$1.50 per 9. Also baby chicks 15c each. Hen eggs in incubator lots. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kansas.

### 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.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.**  
Prize winning, egg laying, money making kind. Pure standard bred. Eggs only \$1 per 15, \$1.50 per 30, \$2 per 50, \$3.50 per 100.  
L. H. HASTINGS, Quincy, Kan.

### HAMBURGS AND WYANDOTTES.

**EGGS FROM STATE WINNERS.**  
S. S. Hamburgs, White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. \$1.50 per sitting. W. S. BINKLEY, Clay Center, Kan.

### BLACK LANGSHAN.

**STANDARD BRED** Black Langshan eggs from pen \$2 per 15, \$3 per 30. Free range, \$1 per 15, \$1.50 per 30, \$5 per 100. MRS. D. A. SWANK, Blue Mound, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** eggs carefully selected and packed for shipment from large range, pure bred stock, \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. W. H. Molyneux, Route 1, Palmer, Kan.

**CHEAP FOR THE MONEY**—240 acres good grain and stock farm, fair improvements. Price \$5,000. 200 acres well improved, close to town. Fine stock and dairy farm. A bargain. Price \$5,800. Write for lists and maps. GARRISON & STUDEBAKER, McPherson, Kan.

### White Faced Black Spanish

Exclusively for 18 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.

## 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.

#### 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, Rased, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose comb and Single comb White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Cornish Indian Game, Partridge Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Pearl and White guineas, Seabrights, Buff Cochins 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, Platte Center, Neb.

## Buck Bros.

Guthrie, Okla.,

have prize winners for sale in Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Cochins, Leghorns, and Minorcas. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**Creider's Book On Poultry**

Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos. 60 prominent varieties, 100 postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. B. H. GREIDER, Rheims, Pa.



### Send Us a Postal for a Price

Just your name and address on a postal brings prices on all sizes of incubators.

**Racine Incubators and Brooders**—guaranteed to hatch highest percentage of eggs. Liberal Free Trial Plan. Best Incubator Proposition on the market. Postal brings all printed material prices at once. Address **Racine Hatcher Company, Box 88, Racine, Wis.**



**\$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg Incubator ever Made**

Double cases all over best copper tank, nursery, self-regulating. For 140-chick, hot-water brooder, \$4.50. Ordered together \$11.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for book today or send price and save waiting. **City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.**



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-heated—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 the Kansas Farmer when writing. I propose a postal today for the book, and let's get acquainted. It might do us both good. Address

**MOORE, Gen. Mgr., NEW METHOD INCUBATOR**  
208 W. Main St., Morrow Ohio

### 15 Cents a Rod

For a 25-inch Hog Fence; 16¢ for 20-inch; 19¢ for 31-inch; 22¢ for 34-inch; 27¢ for a 47-inch Farm Fence; 50-inch Poultry Fence 37¢. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today. **KITSELMAN BROS., Box 61, Muncie, Ind.**

half-bushel baskets; for a larger order bushel baskets, never packing over 100 in one basket. For packing I use fine oat straw and find it far superior to excelsior or alfalfa leaves. Place a paper in the bottom of the basket, letting it come far enough up on one side to tuck over the top of the eggs after all are packed. This will keep the straw from sifting out, and gives the basket a neater appearance. Put a generous layer of straw in the bottom to act as a cushion. Wrap each egg in soft paper and pack in a circle, as close together as you can, allowing about an inch space next to the basket which must be packed tight with straw. Sprinkle straw between each layer, with a generous layer on top. Now tuck the paper down good, and cover the basket with muslin, drawing it as tight and smooth as you can. Tie the handles together to prevent anything being piled on top of them. Label carefully, using egg labels with your name and address on them. I have tried boxes, buckets, and cartons, and find this the safest and lightest method.—Belle Tyler, Haven, Kan.

As a result of the good progress made by the Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with state authorities in the eradication of sheep scab, an order has been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective April 1, removing the Federal quarantine on account of this disease from Montana and from portions of North Dakota and South Dakota lying south and west of the Missouri River. The states and territories remaining in quarantine for this disease are Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. The infection in parts of this area is so slight and such good headway is being made toward its eradication that the Bureau hopes to be able to release further territory from quarantine during the present year.

#### Regarding Prospective Hog Market.

In a brief review of conditions affecting the hog market, Clay Robinson & Company's Live Stock Report says:

Great interest is being manifested in the prospective hog market. All indications are of the kind that should bring good cheer to the selling interests. Prices are high now, but they will probably go still higher, unless all signs fail. Even many of the big buyers admit as much.

Charley Geoppe, chief of the buying force for the National Packing Co., says almost anything is likely to happen in the market at this season, when small runs turn up at any time. Patrick Cudahy, the veteran packer, remarks that prices will work higher as the season advances. The Armour's, usually the most bearish in the trade, see to it that they get their share of the receipts each day. Morris Schwabacher, president of the North American Provision Co., who has been in the trade for forty years, is of the opinion that there will be no important curtailment of consumption at prices very materially higher than those prevailing now. The Price Current shows that the consumption of meats during the summer of 1908, was 227,000,000 pounds more than for the summer of 1907. The eastern hog crop has been heavily drawn upon, and orders from the East are increasing greatly. On Monday the record shipments of 22,601 for one day were made on this account. Receipts January to date at the six leading markets are 1,121,000 under the corresponding period of last year. The winter packing season will close with a material shortage. Prospective supplies are by no means burdensome. Fresh meat demand is rapacious. The South promises to take large quantities of hog meats.

There is surely small reason for sacrificing underweight hogs and pigs. Corn is high, but conditions warrant holding underweights for heavier weight. Of course, if rates for hog products should soar too high it is only logical to expect a curtailment in the demand, for the workingmen, the largest consumers of these meats, are not so prosperous. But supply and demand will tell the story. The demand promises to overtake the supply. Our advice is to keep the fat hogs coming to market right along, but retain the underweights. They are valuable assets on the farm now, and they will be more valuable this summer.

## WARD'S POLAND CHINA SOW SALE.

Lebanon, Kan., Sat., April 10, '09

Thirty sows and gilts bred for April and May farrow and 6 good summer boars. In breeding the sows are as good as the breed affords. Daughters of Old Skybo, Corrector, Perfection E. L., and Philanthropist. Two extra good daughters of Lall's Grand Chief. They are a useful lot and will be sold absolutely upon their merits. They are in pig to good sons of Skybo and Breeders' Special. I expect the farmers to buy most of them and they go into the sale the way all good hog men like to see them, not fat, but in nice condition to farrow and raise good litters. There is no better blood and I am selling some of my greatest individuals. Bids can be sent to Jesse Johnson in my care at Lebanon. **John Brennan, Auctioneer.**

**J. J. WARD, - - - Belleville, Kan.**

## RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM DISPERSION

At private sale I will dispose of my entire holding of registered livestock consisting of 14 Percheron stallions from 1 to 6 years old and 12 Percheron mares from 3 to 6 years old and bred.

### THREE STANDARD BRED STALLIONS

Pactolus Jr. by Pactolus, 2:12; 4 years old, weight 1280 lbs.  
Blackie by Symbolier, 2:09 1/4; 3 years old, weight 1220 lbs.  
Joe W. by Antevoto, 2:19; 4 years old, weight 1260 lbs.

### ENTIRE HERD OF FIFTY SHORTHORNS

Scotch and Scotch topped females and the pure Cruickshank bull, Royal Glow. 232568, Visitors welcome. Inquiries promptly answered.

**O. L. THISLER - - - Chapman, Kan.**

## White Plymouth Rocks Exclusively

For seventeen years I have bred White Plymouth Rocks exclusively and have the fine specimens of the breed. I refer to Judge C. H. Rhodes and Judge J. J. Atherton as to the quality of my stock. I sell eggs at reasonable prices and those I ship are from the same fowls that I hatch from myself. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay expressage to any express office in the United States. **THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.**

**Write Today For My Special Proposition on The Fairfield.**

Let me tell you about my new plan which will not only save you money on an incubator and brooder, but will help you get a Fairfield party or entirely free. Just write me for my catalog and get my special offer at the same time. It's the greatest offer ever made on an incubator. Get it today.

**FAIRFIELD INCUBATORS and BROODERS**

Are sold direct from our factory to you at a saving of 30% to 50%. In construction they can't be beat. Steam and water forced circulation heating system, giving a uniform steady temperature and insuring a perfect hatch of all hatchable eggs. A positive regulator and non-explosive lamp. Beautiful finish—California Red-wood throughout. Easy to operate—easy to understand. The best incubator made today. Send for one on this guarantee—if not satisfied, return it and I will refund your money and pay freight both ways. Write today for special offer and catalog.

**S. C. Thompson, Manager, Nebraska Incubator Company,**  
177 Main Street, Fairfield, Nebraska.



**"Jubilee Year" of Page Fence**

Page Fence is woven just the same today as 25 years ago. A real triple knot—not a simple twist. Page Fence is made of High Carbon Steel of double the tensile strength and elasticity of common fence wire.

Page Catalog—"Jubilee Edition"—SEND FREE Box 48X  
**Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Michigan**



**THROW AWAY PICK, SPADE**

Quit the old, back-breaking, hand-blistering way of digging—use the new, up-to-date, low-priced Iwan Digger—goes through gravel, clay, sand or gumbo—no matter how wet or dry. Pulls out and unloads quick and easy. Anyone can dig a hole in a jiffy with

**Iwan's Patent Post Hole Auger**

It pays for itself in one job. A simple pipe extension permits going down to 40 feet—deep enough for wells. The blades of Iwan Augers are double, tempered steel. Remain sharp for years, never out of order. Write now for our free book called "Easy Digging" and learn how easy it is to dig nowdays. We will also tell you where you can see one of these low-priced implements—write to

**Iwan Bros., Dept. South Bend, Ind.**



**BEST FARM FENCE MADE**

**28¢ PER ROD FOR 47" HEAVY WEAVE**  
**19¢ PER ROD FOR 26" IN. LOWEST PRICE**

Our "Sampson" Fencing is the strongest, heaviest and most satisfactory farm fence made. It pleases every purchaser. Top and bottom wires are of No. 10 hard smooth galvanized wire, intermediate line wires and stays are No. 12 1-2, all heavily galvanized. The stays are staggered and 6 inches apart, non-slipping and rigid. There are no diagonal brace wires to this fence and it will not sag or bulge. It stretches evenly over rough ground. We make it 20, 26, 32, 39, 47 and 56 inches high with stays either four or six inches apart.

**PRICE 26-in. Hog Fence 19 1-2¢ per rod.**  
**47-in. Pasture Fence 28¢ per rod.**

You cannot beat it for quality, service or price. **GUARANTEE—We will refund the money and pay all freight charges if it does not satisfy the purchaser.** Write for free catalog and prices delivered at your station.

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805 Liberty Street Kansas City, Mo.

**RANGER BARB WIRE**

**HEAVY SINGLE WIRE**

**STRONG, DURABLE**

The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.

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Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.



**CYCLONE FARM GATES**

Why do you build wooden gates? Why do you keep on mending them when they have gone to rack and ruin? You are only wasting your time and money. You can buy cheaper gates, stronger, longer-lived gates, —gates easy to hang and easy to swing,—yet strong enough to turn the brachiest bull you ever had on your place.

**Cyclone Farm Gates**

actually cost less than wooden gates and are good for a lifetime without one bit of repairs. They are made of high carbon structural steel tubing and heavily galvanized wire fabrics. Gate may be raised to pass the smaller animals. Write today for catalog showing styles of Cyclone Farm Gates and Ornamental Fences.

**CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY**  
Dept. 131,  
Waukegan, Ill.



# HOME CIRCLE



### A TRULY USEFUL LIFE.

By John C. Baird.  
There was a tiller of the soil,  
(He lived an hundred years)  
Who reared an hundred thousand swine  
And fifty thousand steers.

He mowed a thousand stacks of hay,  
Of grain as many more;  
Of luscious tubers of the field  
He grew a goodly store.

He felled a million mighty oaks,  
He rove the stubborn wood,  
And thus he gave his country ships  
Of timbers strong and good.

Of stump or rock he had no fear:  
He drained the bracken land,  
And fruitful plants were caused to grow  
By his industrious hand.

The springtime was for sowing seed,  
None better knew than he;  
He never paused to voice the doubt,  
"What shall the harvest be?"

Through winter's cold and summer's heat  
(He lived an hundred years)  
Not once he paused in idle mood  
Or vexed his heart with fears.

A dozen sturdy sons grew up  
To share their father's toil,  
They learned their parent's useful craft  
As tillers of the soil.

He ate three meals, his sleep was sweet,  
He rose with early dawn,  
And all day long with patient strength  
His goodly work went on.

He labored hard, he labored long,  
Assisted by his wife,  
And rightly earned this word of praise,  
"He lived a goodly life."

A Nation well might mourn his death,  
And with its sighs and tears,  
Bewail the fate that gave him but  
A meager hundred years.

### Pigs Again.

RUTH COWGILL.

Some good friends of the pig have taken serious exception to some remarks made about him some three weeks ago in these columns. I am informed that pigs are not cannibals when properly fed and cared for. I am very glad indeed to retract from my statement and present my most humble apologies to his pigship and all his friends. The reason a pig ever does commit the atrocity of cannibalism is that he does not get enough protein in his food. Therefore, no one can blame him, since he is only a pig, from yielding to temptation when it is put in his way.

Another point to which exception is taken is as to the personal appearance of his pigship. Here, however, upon a matter of personal taste, I must stand firm. So far as I have ever observed as yet, there is no such thing as a pretty pig. I will have to be shown!

### The Kansas Traveling Library.

Just ten years ago the Legislature of Kansas passed a law establishing the Kansas Traveling Libraries' Commission, and made an appropriation for its support. The 3,000 books and 34 cases of the Social Science Federation were transferred to the commission together with certain books of the State Library.

Today the commission owns 425 trunks and 30,000 volumes, about 20,000 of which are now in circulation in the state. No appropriation which the legislature makes reaches so many people in every part of the state.

The following letter from a Farmers' Union in Downs is a sample of the way in which the books are received: "The books arrived in time. We are greatly pleased with them and expect to receive pleasure from them as well as help. We hardly know how to thank you for this great privilege and with your consent we will recommend the library to other unions, as we have several in the county."

The secretary of the North Dakota Library Commission writes as follows: "I have just been reading your very interesting fifth biennial report. Your work is moving on more ideal lines than in North Dakota, as we still have the fixed collections. I shall watch with interest the working out of the new method in your state."

To those who are not familiar with the work it may be of interest to know that 50 books are furnished for six months for two dollars to cover the shipping charges to and from destination. Any school, club, church, Sunday school, an organization of any kind, or a few neighbors in any part of the state may secure the privilege of the Traveling Library by address-

ing the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, Topeka, Kan.

### In the Spring.

RUTH COWGILL.

In the spring the housekeeper's thoughts turn to housecleaning and spring sewing, as naturally as the "young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love." These are necessary duties and absorbing, yet does it not seem a pity that this most sweet and charming time of the year should arouse only thoughts of dirt and things to wear? When the sky is so softly blue, and the air so heavenly sweet; when the robin first calls to his mate, and tiny plants timidly stick their green heads out of the ground, when the little streams run free and cold between their muddy banks, and the trees shake silently their bare limbs in promise of coming leaf and blossom; in this time of awakening and nature's revelation, is it not sad that we forget to look and listen?

It is only the children who are wise enough and simple enough to enjoy the springtime. What but a boy can tell you how the oriole swings its nest on a limb, or where the wild goose lays her eggs? And only a small child can read the continued story of the red-bird's mating and nesting and rearing of a family.

But so the world is made, alas! We must grow up and forget. We must learn to number hardships and weariness and pain—oh, we must remember them very clearly!—but we must forget where the bird has her nest; we must forget that the world is beautiful and nature is wonderful, and love is everywhere. Alas, poor grown-ups!

There was once a good woman who was tired. Now, one would think that any one would know enough to rest, when she was tired. But no, this woman did not once think of resting. In fact, the more weary she grew, the harder she worked. She never could get done. Her work was always pushing her, driving her like a cruel master. She grew nervous, her family called it cross, she lost her good looks. She never had time to put on a pretty dress, much less make one, but wore ugly dark things that were not even clean and tidy. She scolded her children, she argued with her husband, she neglected her neighbors. Well, poor thing! Did her family appreciate her service? Did they love and honor her because she was weary for their sakes? Were they happy? Did they yearn to be with her, and try to lighten her burdens? Not they! They sulked when she scolded, they were angry when she argued, they left home as soon and as often as they could, and when they were at home, they were all wretched together.

At last, one day, the tired woman got an idea. Where it came from, or how it came, I know not. But she dropped her broom and dust-cloth; she shut up her sewing-machine, and hung up her scissors. Then, being a woman and very tired, she lay down and cried. But as she rested she grew calm, and presently her poor mind, which was really more weary than her body, at last began to be rested, too. And it opened to the beauty of the day. She heard even through the closed windows, the song of the robin and saw the flash of the red-bird's wing in the bare trees. She went to the door, and against her will, she was tempted out. The pure quietness of the air struck her like a tonic. She caught the thrill of awakening life which filled all the world. And after a little, when the sky and the clouds and the birds and the grass had filled her heart with a sense of beauty, she turned and went back into the house. Some impulse led her to the mirror, and she looked at her reflection with eyes that saw. The untidy hair, the soiled dress, the discontented mouth, she looked at them all, with eyes that saw. She was half-minded to cry again, but courage had come to her from that breath out-of-doors, and she tried to smile, to see if the wrinkles would not run upward

# FASHIONS



### A Set of New Sleeves.

No. 8370. As a change in style is particularly shown in the sleeve, it is often possible to make a gown or previous season look up-to-date, by fitting it out with new sleeves. The designs here submitted are appropriate for silk, velvet, cloth or wash fabrics. They are cut in three sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 1 1/4 yards of 18-inch material for No. 1; 1 1/2 yards for No. 2; 1 3/4 yards for 27-inch material for No. 3, for one pair of sleeves or the medium size. A pattern of this illustration



lends itself to all fabrics now in vogue. The sleeves have the new shape and the neck edge may be finished with any of the pretty neckwear now worn, or with a plain collar of material. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material for the 38-inch size. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

### A Dainty Blouse.

No. 8364. The lingerie blouse has taken a firm and lasting hold upon the fashionable world and the sheerest and daintiest of fabrics are used in the making. The model here pictured is very attractive and absolutely simple, the effect of elaboration being obtained entirely by the application of trimming, so that the labor of making is very slight. The pattern provides for a yoke to



fanciful outline. Persian lawn, linen, dimity, China silk and mull are all suitable to the development. For 36-inch bust measure 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. Ladies' lingerie blouse, No. 8364, sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

### A Comfortable, Desirable and Convenient Creeper or Romper Dress.

No. 8433. When baby learns to play with its top and creeps on the floor, when it begins to toddle round about the house and learns to make mud pies out of doors, it becomes necessary to protect his clothes from dirt and soil, and at the same time dress it comfortable and conveniently. The

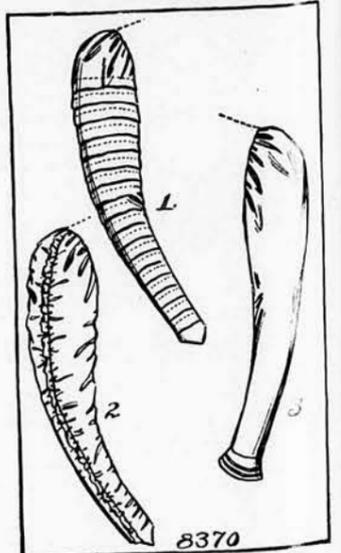
will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

### A Practical Comfortable School Frock.

No. 8389. A blouse dress is both pretty and suitable for a school girl, and the style is adapted to all dress fabrics. Plaid woolen in tones of brown and green was used for the model here depicted with brown silk for decoration. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for the 10 year size. Blue cashmere with trimming in a darker shade will be equally effective. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

### A Stylish and Simple Shirtwaist Model.

No. 8399. Ladies' shirtwaist. One of the most becoming as well as fashionable shirtwaist models is that which is made with groups of tucks. The model here shown



model here shown covers every requirement of a creeping apron or pinafore, and serves as rompers also. It may also be used as a sleeping garment and will as such be found very practical. The pattern is cut in three sizes: 6 months to 1 year, and 2 years. Gingham, flannelette, chambray, cambric or domet flannel may be used for its development. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Each pattern 10 cents

Please find enclosed ..... cents for which send pattern as follows:

Size ..... Number .....

Name .....

P. O. .... R. D. .... State .....

instead of downward around her mouth and eyes. She took down her ragged hair and combed it carefully. She found an old dress that was nevertheless clean and rather pretty. She donned a white apron, and then, with a purgation in her heart, she smiled, and went back to her work.

When evening brought the men back from their work, and the children from school, she spoke to them cheerfully and gently. She smiled at her husband when he started an argument, she offered the boy a cookie when he was cross with his sister, and when a fierce quarrel sprang up midst the young people, she told them a

story which she remembered from long ago.

When she went to bed that night, she was weary, and some work was undone which she had planned to do. But she was happy and at peace with herself and all the world. For the children had come to her with arms outstretched for a good-night kiss, and the girls had offered to help with the dishes, and best of all, her husband had said, "My dear, you are prettier than you were when I married you."

After that, she looked at the birds and the sky and the trees every day of her life, and lived happily ever afterward.

## THE YOUNG FOLKS

Layra; A Fairy Tale, for Little People.  
FERN ALEXANDER.

"Layra, get a large stone, quick."  
Layra immediately brought as large one as she could find.

"What are you going to do with it, father?" she asked, for she had guessed that he intended to kill something.

"Nothing, my daughter, only crush this horrid black reptile."  
"Let me kill it for you, father; you know that your eyes are beginning to fail you."  
"There it is, Layra, beyond that big bank. See? Throw straight, my dear, for if you don't, he may leap at you and kill you."  
"Oh, yes! I see, father," said this handsome daughter, looking at the snake a moment and then casting her eyes in the opposite direction.

"Layra! Why didn't you do as I bid? Why, child, I never knew you disobey me before! I command you to kill that snake immediately, or give me a stone to me and I will," thundered the father crossly.

"Really, father, the snake lies there perfectly gentle and calm—"  
"Gentle and calm!" roared her angry father, "who ever heard of a snake being gentle and calm?"

"But he isn't a poisonous snake, and besides, I don't think he has any intention to bite or do any harm," said she, firmly, for she rarely refused her father a favor, but when she did so, it was because she thought it best.

"Well, I'll let it go free this time, but if he does any harm, daughter, you shall be punished for it," said he, holding to her will. She kissed him tenderly as she said, "Father, I don't think we should kill harmless things, do you?"

"No," he answered, with a forgiving smile.

Layra skipped away to amuse herself and think of the last few minutes.

Her father, a just, but stern old man, sat down on the doorstep of his beautiful home, thinking tender thoughts of days that had been.

He opened his Book of Memory to a page, written fifty years before. He saw himself, a young man, handsome, healthy and kind, just in the prime of life; he saw his fair young bride, she sat beside him, upon that very step, fifty years before. The thrill of pride leaped in his heart, as it had, one-half century ago, when, on a snowy page of Memory's wonderful Book, he beheld the silver beams fall upon her soft, golden hair, and brighten up the innocent, intelligent face and when she said, "My husband, I know we shall always be happily together," and surely, no one were ever happier than they had been; and, turning over the pages of new more years, he found himself happier, (if such a thing were possible) with a fair daughter and a brilliant son, to be constantly by his side, giving thousands of questions, and giving kind answers; and his wife, dear still, with this new love of her children, as she made a dainty frock one, a kite for the other, or prepared tea for them both.

How lovely had life been! How he had lingered on these scenes! But days followed. Tears trickled down his withered cheeks as he saw the gentle hands of this best and most beloved of wives, folded in the hands of death. How could his faithful Father take her from him? He surely knew that she was the dearest being on earth to him? She had slipped out of his life as gently and gently as she had slipped it, and he burst into tears as he cast the last loving glance at her beautiful form; her angelic face. Oh,

how I would that I might describe his sorrow!

He quickly left the scene, for even now, it made his honest heart ache.

A few years farther he saw his fifteen year old daughter and his thirteen year old son, put on their hats, take a flower basket, and start to the woods to gather flowers. He had kissed them both goodbye and had wished them to return soon. How well he remembered the few hours late, when Layra had run sobbing to him and had thrown herself into his arms! Oh! He remembered what she had said, "Papa, I don't know where brother is. I just got tired and fell asleep and brother told me that he would not go far, and he never breaks his promises. But when I awoke, I could not find him. I have looked all through the woods, but he is not there."

"Tut, tut, daughter," he had said, "I think he is just playing a trick. He will be back soon."  
"It can't be so, father," she had said, and had fallen to crying again. But days went on and he did not return; neither could they find him, or anyone who had even seen him, lately. Years flew on and they mourned for him as for a deceased brother and son.

This old man aged very fast, after his son's disappearance. Now, all that he loved, or ever had loved was taken from him, except this daughter of his, who had grown more silent, calmer, paler and kinder than she had ever been. He had often found her in the woods, crying on the very spot (as well as she could remember) where she had last seen her beloved brother. He wept again, as he thought of her, thinking that some day, she, too, might be taken from him, and—he fell asleep.

To wear away the long warm afternoons (for it was summer), that followed, Layra often sat on an east porch, rocking and reading aloud to her father. Little did she know that the black snake, whose life she had saved, was hiding behind the rocks, listening to the sweet tones of her voice, as they arose and fell like a butterfly on the summer breeze.

One afternoon, her father did not feel as well as usual, so he lay down on a soft couch in the house and left Layra alone on the porch. After awhile, she saw a ragged form advancing up the path toward the house. From his appearance, she knew he must be a beggar, so, as was natural, she welcomed him and asked her that he had had no food for two days and was nearly starved. She hastily brought out a tray of food, a glass of water and a new costume, (it was one of her brother's, but she knew that if he were alive, he would give it to this poor fellow). She sat down on the porch again and cheered him with a lively conversation, until he felt rested and ready to resume his journey, and then she slipped a few pieces of money into his hand and bid him a happy farewell. He blessed her and thanked her a thousand times and wished her a long life of happiness.

When he left, she picked up her pet kitten, which was sleeping in the sunshine, and took it with her to her chair. It curled up in her lap and she talked and played and sang to it, as one would to a little child.

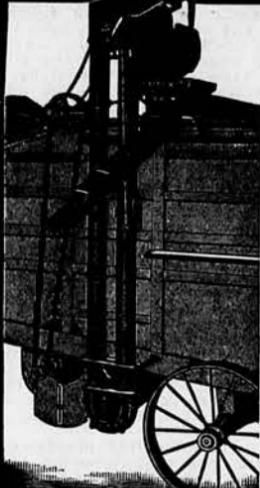
All this while, the snake lay curled up behind a large stone, but, when he perceived that she was alone, except for the cat, he got bolder and cautiously crawled over the rock. As she did not see him, but rocked and stroked the cat as she had been doing, he crawled upon the porch, where she could not overlook him.

(To be continued next week.)

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Lifts, Weighs Sacks and Loads **\$38<sup>25</sup>** Your Grain at the Thresher



You save 50% to 100%—the profits of three or four middlemen, in buying a Climax Weigher. The trust can buy it no cheaper. And you get the best material, the best workmanship, and a machine capable of the best results.

You get a weigher that is warranted to do good work. If the Climax Weigher you buy from us does not do good work, you get your money back.

Our price is the same to all, and our warranty the same to all. We are in no trade agreement.

### Weigh These Facts

The Climax Weigher will lift, weigh, sack and load your grain for you.

The weighing bucket is larger than that of other makes, enabling the handling of bulky grains.

The machine has few parts, all of which are easily accessible, as the outer parts are easily and quickly removable.

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**Free Cement and Special Roofing Nails included in each roll. Hammer quickly lays it.**



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**W.W. Vansant & Sons** Seed Corn Breeders & Growers  
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FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Apr. 24—Brown County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Everett Hayes, Mgr., Hiawatha, Kan.
June 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Apr. 27—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Apr. 10—H. N. Stacy, Iuka, Kan.
Sept. 30—Mrs. Wm. Britte, Pierce City, Mo.
Aug. 25—Springbrook Farm big boned Berkshires, David G. Page, North Topeka, Kan.

Just read that advertising card of Chas. E. Sutton's and see if you don't want some of those Sutton Farm Berkshires. Berryton Duke and Premier Longfellow stuff has great breeding.

The O. I. C. swine are becoming more popular every day and breeders report a satisfactory and increasing number of sales. Among the families of this breed none have attained to greater popularity than those of Jig Mary and Kerr Garnett. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan., has this breeding and he is now booking orders for March and April pigs. Get into line and have him save you some pigs from these famous families.

Theron 291448 is the name of the choice young Shorthorn bull that has just moved from his old home in the Alysdales herd belonging to C. W. Merriam, Topeka, to find a new home with W. W. Gregg of Howard, Kan. We are not informed as to the size of the bunch of money that was required to secure this young bull but we congratulate Mr. Gregg on his good judgment in securing him. Mr. Merriam makes a new announcement in his advertising card. Read it.

For genuine hustlers that are able to take care of themselves "and then some" the

Seed Barley 60cts. a bu.

See Salzer's catalog page 129. Largest growers of seed barley, oats, wheat, speltz, corn, potatoes grasses, clovers and farm seeds in the world. Big catalog free: or, send 10c in stamps and receive samples of barley yielding 173 bu. per acre, Billion Dollar Grass, Oats, Speltz, etc., easily worth \$10.00 of any man's money to get a start. Or, send 14c and we add a sample farm seed novelty never seen by you before. THE SALZER SEED CO., LeCrosse, Wis.

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Improved Illinois Low Down Cream Separator. Direct from the maker to you. We are the only western factory selling direct to the consumer. We ship on 30 days free trial. Write for free catalogue. American Edw. Mfg. Co., Dept. 152, Ottawa, Ill.

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We teach automobile driving and repairing in six weeks. Now is the best time to learn. Send 25 cents in stamps for our catalogue. K. C. Automobile School, 2109 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.



Steel Fountain. For watering all stock and clean water for all. Keeps healthy. No iron hoops to rust. Butler Rust Proof Steel Tanks are guaranteed not to rust in five years. Used by U. S. Government. No others "just as good." Also made of M. C. Grain Bins and Culverts. If you do not handle, write us for circular. BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO., 1429 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED. 500 young men to learn Telegraphy and Station accounting and earn from \$53 to \$125 per month. We have railroad wires giving actual experiences, making it a practical school. In dorsed by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for illustrated catalog. Santa Fe Railway and Telegraph School, Dept. F Topeka, Kansas.

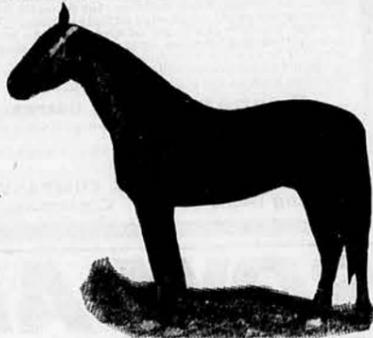
Galloways are it. The oldest and one of the largest herds of Galloways in Kansas is the Smoky Hill herd owned by Hon. E. J. Guilbert, Gill, Kan. This herd is now headed by Pat Ryan of Red Cloud who for years has been the champion of the breed. He is assisted by Starlight of Tarbreoch 24473 and Valarius 29088. Mr. Guilbert is president of the Western Galloway Breeders Association and was a most active and useful member of the last Legislature.

What's the matter with getting a Short-horn bull that has had his horns bred off? D. C. Van Nice of Richland, Kan., can furnish them, and what is more to the point, he can furnish some that were sired by the great Belvidere X2712, S. H. 195053. This bull is a good one and a prize winner in his class. It don't cost much more to get the best and it don't cost any more to keep them while the profits are a great deal more. Ask Mr. Van Nice about these hornless Shorthorns and tell him Kansas Farmer recommended them.

Senator H. W. Avery of Wakefield has certainly "made good." Although a new member he succeeded in having passed some of the most important measures that became laws during the recent session of the Legislature. If he had done nothing else his stallion law and his forestry law would have earned for him the approval of the entire state. As it is he has been able to secure so much of sane wholesome legislation that his constituents will undoubtedly see to it that he is returned as often as he will consent to remain a member of the Senate.

Dr. F. S. Brown, an active physician of Winfield, Kansas, has been breeding high-class horses for a number of years and while he never had on hand over a half a dozen brood mares, he has produced from them the following record performers: Ashbrook 2:13 1/4, Kitty Brown 2:15 1/4, Donnybrook 2:18 1/4, Sunny Jim 2:19 1/4, Tod Sloan 2:21 1/2, Western Wilkes 2:21 1/2, Mermald 2:24 1/2, Oklahoma, and the dams of Kitty Brown 2:15 1/4, Symbol Star 2:14 1/4, Tod Sloan 2:21 1/4, Mermald 2:24 1/4, Force bull, imported Ardlethen Mystery 3:06 3/8, for sale as he owns too many of his halfers. Ardlethen Mystery was shown for a number of years and was always a prize winner. Several of his bull calves are still on the Greendale farm and are for sale.

Col. Ed. Green, owner of Greendale Shorthorns at Florence, Kan., secured a prize in Double Champion 242500, whom he bought at the recent Garver sale. This bull was bred by the Tebo Land and Cattle Co. and is a son of Choice Goods 186802 and out of Russellia, a daughter of the great Rumba. Double Champion will head the Greendale herd as Col. Green is now offering his present herd bull, imported Ardlethen Mystery 3:06 3/8, for sale as he owns too many of his halfers. Ardlethen Mystery was shown for a number of years and was always a prize winner. Several of his bull calves are still on the Greendale farm and are for sale.



Blackleer by Symboler 2:09 1/4. Weight 1,220 at 3 years, owned and for sale by O. L. Thisher, Riverside Stock Farm, Chapman, Kan.

When E. F. Bell bought Escobar 2:13 1/4 at the Col. J. W. Creech sale some weeks ago, he secured the leading sire of 1898 and the prospects are that he will be the leader for 1909. This horse was close up in 2:10 1/4 in a race. Escobar is already the sire of 8 performers in from 2:13 1/4 to 2:30 and before the season is over he will have 2 in the 2:10 or better class; 4 in 2:12; 8 new ones in 2:30 or better. He was never beaten in the show ring and is a grandly bred Electioneer. He is the sire of Wilksbar, who stood 4th in class at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition which was the world's greatest horse show. Kansas has owned and now owns some very high class horses but few, if any, have ever equalled Escobar as a sire.

Having been the leading horse importers of America for so many years the McLaughlin Bros. of Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul pretty nearly know how. At least, they have been buying the best horses produced in Europe for many years and their importations always contain a lot of prize winners. Under their new plan of selling horses they make mighty attractive prices to farmers. Think of getting a first class Percheron stallion for from \$1,300 to \$2,300 from a firm with such an unrivalled reputation as that possessed by McLaughlin Bros. If you don't want a Percheron they can furnish a Belgian or a coacher. At any rate it is worth the trip to Kansas City to see their handsome new barns full of these magnificent stallions. The barns are on Cherry street between 18th and 19th and the car will take you there. If you cannot go write them. It will do just as well.

O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kan., closes his advertising card this week and has something new to say about his Deep Creek Duroc Jerseys. He says his herd is in splendid condition and the spring litters are beginning to arrive. Kansas Queen II, 192116 is a fine litter of 7 by Kansas Model 71 which were farrowed on Feb. 6. This is the dam of Gold Finch Jr. 86325 the recent herd boar in Mr. Anderson's herd and whom he likes so well. She was a top young sow at the Miner & Atkin sale as she is a daughter of Lincoln 5277 the boar that has done so much for the breed. Mr. Anderson will book you for pigs of March or April farrowed and sired by either Gold Finch Jr. or Kansas Model. Now is a mighty good time to stock up with some well bred and well fed Durocs before prices begin to go up as they are almost sure to do. Write Mr. Anderson for prices and mention Kansas Farmer.

Percherons and Shorthorns for Sale. Hon. Geo. B. Ross, of Alden, Kan., is offering eight head of choice bulls from 8 to 16 months old. All reds and pure Scotch. Twenty head of extra good heifers 10 to 24 months old. Mr. Ross has 57 head of

strictly pure Scotch cattle in his herd. You can make no mistake by buying from Mr. Ross. He also has a few good Percheron brood mares and stallions for sale. Look up ad on another page. Write for prices and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

High Class Modern Herefords. Robert H. Hazelett, of Eldorado, Kan., is the proud owner of one of the largest and best managed herds of over 200 head of high class Herefords in the state. In breeding and blood lines these Herefords cannot be excelled. Mr. Hazelett is offering 20 young bulls for spring service mostly sired by his four great herd bulls, Printer 66484, Protocol 2d 91715, Beau Beauty 192235, Beau Brummel 10th 167719. See ad on another page and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

T. I. Wooddall Duroc Jersey Sale. Wednesday, March 17, T. I. Wooddall, near Fall River, Kan., held his second annual Duroc sale. There was a large attendance of breeders and the offering sold for only fair prices. An Ohio Chief sow, Morning Chip topped the sale at \$96, going to O. L. Jackson of New Albany, Kan. The sale was conducted by Col. Fred Reppert of Decatur, Ind.; Col. John D. Snyder, Winfield, Kan.; Col. Frank Zaun, Independence, Mo.; Col. W. E. Palmer, Severy, Kan.; Col. John James, Elk City, Kan. Mr. Wooddall was entitled to a little better price for his offering but the same condition existed. That is, a large part of the offering was small in size for the age. It pays to have good breeding and it also pays to sell large and well grown out individuals. Mr. Wooddall assured us that he would have a better bunch to offer next year.

Hill and Hanna Shorthorn Sale April 20. H. M. Hill and S. C. Hanna will hold their annual Shorthorn sale at Fredonia, Kan., April 20. This offering will be a notable one both in breeding and in individual quality. In this offering will be included 15 straight Scotch cows and several Scotch bulls. Several of this offering are by the great Collynie and every one is choicely bred. There are show prospects in both the bull and female sections of this offering and nearly every noted cow in Mr. Hill's herd will be represented in this sale. Remember this sale and watch next week's issue of Kansas Farmer for further particulars. It's a good time now to write Mr. Hill at Lafontaine, Kan., for a catalog. They are ready to mail out and will be very interesting to lovers of Shorthorn cattle. The catalog contains some of the richest pedigrees ever sold in a sale in Kansas, and one third of the entire offering is pure Scotch. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Poland Chinas at Lebanon. J. J. Ward of Belleville, Kan., has decided to hold a sale of his high class Poland Chinas at Lebanon, Kan., on Saturday, April 10. The offering is a good one, consisting of 30 sows and gilts and 5 summer boars. The sows and gilts are bred and safe in pig for April and May farrow to good sons of the great Skybo and Breeders Special. The sows are about the best conditioned the writer ever saw on Mr. Ward's farm. They are in the ideal condition to farrow and raise good big litters. Among them are sows that have cost Mr. Ward large sums of money and he dislikes to part with them but he has a surplus and in making the sale is putting in a lot of truly great sows. Among them is Correctness, daughter of old Corrector; Dot by Perfection E. L. with a dam by Chief Perfection 2d; two by old Grand Chief; two by Hulda's Pride F. with dam by old Keep On; four by E. L.'s Keep On and the remainder by the grand old boar, Skybo, with a few by Breeders Special, litter brother to Statesman. The young boars are good ones, all by Breeders Special and out of Corrector 2d and Perfection E. L. dams. If looking for bargains better attend this sale.

College Shorthorns for Sale. In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the Kansas Agricultural College referring to the Shorthorns which they have for sale. There are four extra choice young bulls, strictly good ones, all of the poor ones having been castrated early in the season. One is a 24 months old straight Scotch Orange Blossom, a good individual and a good breeder. One mighty good one is a full brother to College Mary, the cow that won grand Championship at the Kansas state fair last year. Another is out of a dam by Master of the Grove. All of them have several good Scotch crosses and at least two of them come from excellent milking families. They are being kept in the most satisfactory condition to make them useful as breeders. As we have said, everyone is a good one. Prof. Kinzer knows the poor ones and all such find their way to the fattening pen early in life. Every reasonable price are being made on these bulls as it is desired that they be sold so as to make room for younger stuff that is coming on. The college is also offering to sell about 10 cows with calves or in calf. Write to them and mention Kansas Farmer.

The Springbrook Berkshires. David G. Page, owner of the Springbrook herd of big-boned Berkshires in North Topeka, has the proper spirit. In spite of the adverse conditions with which he had to contend at his first annual sale, he is not discouraged. Mr. Page has some of the best bred Berkshires in the country and he knows it. Speaking of his first sale experience he says "Every bred sow was sold for cash. I tried to and believe that everyone was convinced that I did make an absolutely clean sale. No by-bidding and every bidder was on exactly the same footing. No favoritism was shown and everyone got more than his money's worth. So far from being discouraged at this first venture I shall at once arrange for another sale. I have lots of good stuff left and the offering will be high-class in every respect. Not a bad head, a bad foot, nor short or pinched body will be offered. I am sure I can convince the buyers that Speculation is the sire for size and quality. Mr. Rogers of Beloit, certainly got a bargain in Betsy, who was bought for them by Mr. Graham, who contributed in no small degree to the average obtained. I want to thank Kansas Farmer for the very efficient efforts it put forth in my behalf."

The Currie Mill Very Popular. For many years one of the things most often seen by a traveler in the state of Kansas is the name of Currie on the vanes of windmills—made by the Currie Windmill Co. of Topeka, Kan., one of the oldest manufacturing concerns west of the Mississippi river. In the olden days of wooden windmills their mills were popular. Their new improved galvanized steel mills are even more popular. One feature of their mills is the double gearing and double pitmans, with direct stroke, thus avoiding all side strains and giving the greatest strength



Through train service between Topeka and Fort Scott, Pittsburg, Carthage, Webb City, Joplin. Leave Topeka 9 A. M.

SPRAY

YOUR Cattle and Hogs WITH A SEABURY SPRAYING MACHINE



CLEAN CATTLE are worth several dollars per head more than cattle that are mangy or lousy or ticky. CLEAN HOGS are thrifty.

You can spray your cattle in the Seabury Spraying Machine no matter how poor and weak they are.

They just walk through the machine and the medicine reaches every part.

You can spray pregnant cows in the Seabury Spraying Machine with absolutely no risk of injury.

Whether you have FEW CATTLE or MANY you can now install a Seabury Spraying Machine at a cost so low that you can repay yourself for the total outlay in a year's time.

Our latest Catalog gives complete information as to cost installing.

We will send you Catalog FREE on your request. Ask for Catalog No. 5.

The Seabury Live Stock Spraying Machine & Mfg. Co. 1410 Lawrence St. DAYTON, O.

SELF SETTING PLAN. A child can set it. 22 in. diameter. The Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan. Sent on 30 days guarantee as per circular. A carpenter can set it if names of ten farmers are sent. Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.



### SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT

A Series of Simple, Practical Lessons for Every Member of the Family.  
BY GEO. E. DOUGHERTY, TOPEKA

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

ALPHABET.

K um N an T R Th Ime! Period

The eight soundsigns above are written upward.

Ex P P L Y e in en C M B I U S V

D J Wh W Ch S Sh e e a w e H

Each sign has a certain shape, and a certain size in proportion to the other signs—just as longhand letters have;—note that up strokes slant more than similar down strokes; they are naturally so written—in longhand.

In reading the Shorthand exercises, note that each dot and hook and each stroke and circle of a different shape or of a different size stands for a different sound—always the same sound; and that only actual sounds are represented;—there are no "silent letters."

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

Most of these soundsigns are also used; standing alone, for certain words.

These lessons have been omitted for several weeks, but are now resumed, and it is hoped that those who have been studying will go on with the study without abatement of interest, and that many others will take up the study.

The Shorthand Editor will send all the back lessons upon request; (enclose return postage and address him as directed at the top of this department).

Even though you seem to have no difficulty in reading these exercises, it will be a good plan for you to send in your transcript of each lesson to the Shorthand Editor, as he will be able to make valuable suggestions. Ask all the questions you wish.

LESSON IX

#### READING EXERCISES

Read the sound "er" or "R" after a shaded sign. Thus, "B" shaded is "Ber," as in "Bert," "bird," "burn," labor," "break."

Here are the first five sentences: I see a bird in the tree. The tree is a cedar. The waiter drew a pail of water. Pearl may buy a fur coat. I tried to buy a reader. Write out the others in longhand and send in for correction, in accordance with the arrangement noted at the head of the department.

# Warner barbs hold 'em

**Never Any Rooting Out With Warner Hog Fence**

We make it with a heavy barbed wire cable woven right in the margin, and a hog can't root out or crawl over. He can't root dirt on the lower wires which you know usually starts the rusting in a fence. For this reason Warner Fencing lasts longer.

We make it in two kinds: with both margins barbed and with barbed bottom and plain top so that hogs and pigs can't root it, yet it won't injure any other stock you have in the field.

Our catalog showing all sizes we will mail you free together with a handsome souvenir of the great fence maker, Abraham Lincoln. Drop us a postal for it.

**The Warner Fence Co.,**  
Ottawa - Kansas

**Tubular Fence Posts**

Our Fence Posts are made from iron pipe, and fitted with malleable iron clamps that will not break, will hold any kind of wire. They will last several times longer than wood posts, and we sell them just as cheap. Write for our Fence Post circular.

**THE M. K. FENCE CO.,**  
514 N. 3rd St.,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

**LAWN FENCE**

Many Styles. Sold on trial at wholesale prices. Save 20 to 30 per cent. Illustrated Catalogue free. Write today.

**KITSELMAN BROS.,**  
Box 399 Muncie, Indiana.

**The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener**

Fits any planter, is adjustable up or down and sideways, plants deep or shallow, cultivates the ground while planting, makes a loose, mellow seed bed, covers every hill the same depth, produces better corn, increases the yield 10 bushels per acre, is the best method known to plant cotton or cane. Write for circulars and prices to Walker Mfg. Co., Council Bluffs, Ia.

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GUARANTEED THE SIMPLEST, STRONGEST AND EASIEST OPERATED AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET

ADAMS GATE CO.,  
1003 N. KAN. AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

**BROWN FENCE**

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Larks—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Galvanized Spring Wire thickly galvanized. 450 styles as 15 to 35c per rod—We pay Frt. Free sample and catalog.

**The BROWN Fence & Wire Co.,**  
Dept. 29 Cleveland, Ohio.

**SAVOIR VIVER BREEDING FARM.**

Single comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs for 15, \$2.50 for 100. Guarantee a hatch.

**T. I. WOODDALL,**  
Fall River, Kansas.

**BELVEDERE X2712--19505**

son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1653 12450 heads my herd of Double Standard Puffs Durhams. A few extra good blocky, thick fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm joins town.

**D. C. VAN NICE,**  
Richland, Kansas.

**BERKSHIRES**

**SUTTON'S BERKSHIRES**

10 dandy boars at \$15 to \$35, all ready for service. 2 fancy herd boars at \$50 each. 100 sows and gilts at \$25 to \$35. The above are sired by Berrington Duke Jr., Premier Longfellow and Beau Brummel. They have short, fancy heads, extra bone and splendid length. If you want the best we can please you. Phone or write us.

**SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kan.**

**RIDGEVIEW FARM BERKSHIRES**

FOR SALE—Yearling boar by Forest 12450. Very few boars. Spring farrow. Good stock. Few gilts. Prices reasonable. Get prices before buying. **MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kan., R. D. 1.**

**15 CHOICE SEPTEMBER PIGS.**

Both sexes, cheap if taken before March. We are going to move and must reduce our herd. Pigs are sired by Col. Brady 11777 sweepstakes winner at Clay Center fair, 1929.

**T. S. LAROWE & CO., Miltonvale, Kan.**

**ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES**

Herd headed by Premier Bolls Duke. Choice pigs of both sexes for season's trade. Visit our herd or write for information.

**J. W. OGLE, Ames, Iowa.**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

**HOLSTEINS AND JERSEYS.**

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

**HUGHES & JONES, Topeka, Kan.**

**BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS.**

Wyntje Josephine gave 13,450 pounds of milk in a year from calving, which brought \$181.25 at wholesale; and threw in extra \$100 worth of bull calf. She is repeating the stunt. Whoever wants the bull calf drop price Oct. 28 should speak up. You can buy her priced ones, but they are not so cheap because more people want them. H. B. Currier, Topeka, Kan.

**\$1500 to \$5000 a Year**

has been made by hundreds of people operating the "American" Drilling Machines

There is no business in the world where a few hundred dollars investment, combined with a little energy, will obtain a competency so surely or quickly as the operation of an "American" Well Machine. 40 years' experience and 69 regular styles and sizes make them the world's standard.

Complete New Catalog FREE. The American Well Works Gen'l Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago. The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.

**\$50 TO \$300 SAVED**

We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from \$50 to \$300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

**GALLOWAY**

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a G-H-P. only \$118.50

Direct From My Factory on 30 Days' Free Trial. Satisfaction or money back. Write for special proposition. All you pay me is for raw material, labor and one small profit. Send for my big BOOK FREE.

**Wm. Galloway, Pres.**  
385 Galloway Station  
Waterloo, Iowa

**\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinders | \$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.,**  
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A motor car today is not a luxury, but a necessity. It is the acme of traveling comfort; a sign of prosperity; a saver of time and money. It will take you anywhere, and in time and on time. We can sell you one from \$150 up. We are the largest dealers in new and used autos in the world. Deal with a responsible firm. Get our big Cut-Rate Bargain List. Reference: Dun's, Bradstreet's or Metropolitan Bank, New York; National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros. Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. Write today. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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**We Guarantee Every Gallon** to cover as much surface, to last as long and to wear as well as any high priced paint offered for sale.

**95c PER GALLON**

Five dollars will paint the average house, two coats, and improve the appearance 100 per cent. You cannot afford to do without paint when you can buy the right quality at such low prices. We have all kinds of ready mixed, house, barn, fence and roof paints, shingle and varnish stains, white leads, oils and supplies.

**FREE CATALOG** and Color Card with full information—how to do the work yourself and save money. Color card shows all the newest shades and tints. Write today.

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807 Liberty Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

**The Only Practical Disc Cultivator**

You can handle it with as little effort as any shovel cultivator—no matter what the angle of the discs may be.

**THE DICTATOR CULTIVATOR**

has a number of distinctive features. Note Center Disc Attachment—dust proof boxes—1,000 mile axles—wide range of adjustment—arch that clears tallest corn cultivated. Can be equipped with shovels in place of center discs.

Just the cultivator you've wanted—write us today for information.

**Rock Island Implement Co.,**  
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**LAWRENCE Business College**

Lawrence, Kansas.

39th year; positions secured; expenses low. Catalog free. Address, 1460 Main St.