

# KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED  
FARMERS ADVOCATE

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## Hints on Orchard Planting

E. F. STEPHENS, CRETE, NEB.

Trees ignorantly or carelessly handled discourage the planter who on his part not only loses the money and labor which he puts into the effort, but his failure is discouraging to his friends and neighbors and to that extent impairs the development of the country.

It has been our observation that the farmer is oftentimes more careful about planting his trees than about the cultivation and protection of them after they are planted. He rouses himself to a special effort at planting time and having planted with the same care that his father exercised in some eastern State, he feels that he has done his whole duty, and gets busy with his crops and other duties and forgets that trees and plants handled under semi-arid conditions, need a great deal more care and attention than trees planted in the eastern or middle States. No farmer would expect to raise a crop of corn, if he simply carefully planted and then neglected it.

### WHERE TO PLANT.

While the commercial orchardists in most districts prefer a northeasterly slope, the family orchard should be near the house without reference to slope; in other words do not put a family orchard on a remote corner of the farm, simply to take advantage of a northeasterly slope. The writer has orchards planted on all slopes as well as uplands and bottom lands, and usually the orchards do well in all locations. The location, as to slope is not as important as the care the orchard receives after planting.

We thoroughly believe in windbreaks to the south, west, and north or the orchard. A north windbreak lessens the extreme rigor of winter winds. The windbreak on south and west lessens the aridity of dry winds in summer and a row of lofty growing trees on the east, prevents the rays of the sun from raising the temperature too quickly, after a frosty night.

### TREATMENT OF TREES WHEN RECEIVED.

Bundles should be promptly opened and the roots soaked in water. While waiting to plant, it is well to bury the trees and plants in ground, temporarily, in such manner that the moist, mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots and trunks and thoroughly protect them from the air. If by reason of delay, the trees should be shrivelled when received, they can be brought out in safety by burying them entirely in moist earth, root, body, and branch, for two or three days.

### HOW TO PLANT.

Since the average farmer has more work than he can possibly handle, he should utilize his team as far as possible in preparing ground for planting. After having thoroughly plowed the ground, and done all that can be done by plowing, pulverizing, and harrowing, part of the hand labor of digging holes can be saved by cross marking and then running the lister to the utmost depth possible to attain, then planting the trees at the intersection of the cross marking. In semi-arid regions, it is well to plant fruit trees six or eight inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Our habit is to plant without the use of water, until the earth has been filled in

three inches over the roots, and thoroughly tamped. Leave a basin surrounding the trees. If the soil is not sufficiently moist, add two pails of water to the tree. After this water has soaked away, then cover this wet surface with three or four inches of earth, leaving the surface loose. Never tramp the wet soil. Plow and cultivate the ground in such manner that the slope of the ground is toward the tree, then heavy, dashing, summer showers throw an increased percentage of water to the trees. After cultivation, ultimately and gradually allow the ground to become level.

### MULCHING.

Cultivation gives the best mulch of all. If you can give perfect cultivation, you have the best possible mulch. If circumstances are such that you can not, or will not, do this, then mulch with stable litter or any material that will retain the moisture.

### TRIMMING.

Apparently the well meaning planter dislikes to trim his trees when he receives them. He seems to feel that he is mutilating a thing of life. Perhaps he feels that it affects the looks of the trees, and so it does temporarily, but at the end of the season, the trees, which are balanced up, short-

ened as to previous season's growth and which are properly balanced as to top and root system will be found to have made twice the growth of trees not trimmed. Over and over again, we have planted thousands of trees, out of the same blocks and same lots as those shipped to our customers and have found in our experience that a judicious shortening of the top, to strike a balance between top growth and root system, was immensely helpful; first in its lessening of the loss of sap by evaporation for the tree replanted, second by enabling it to endure the shock of transplanting; to more quickly establish proper conditions of growth, and finally in the course of the season to make a far stronger growth than the trees not shortened.

### RABBITS.

Do not fail to guard the young trees against rabbits. The protection given to guard against sun scald will perform a dual purpose of guarding against rabbits, or in case this has not been done, as in case of forest trees where the number of trees is so large it is not convenient to tie up each tree, then it is well to remember that the rabbit has a sensitive nose and can be kept away by applying with a swab a combination of

blood, soap, and tobacco; sometimes we have added red pepper or crude carbolic acid or any offensive substance. The use of a slight amount of flour in the combination makes it more adhesive and less liable to wash.

### Forest Planting on Land Subject to Overflow.

BY E. O. SIECKE, OF THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE. PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE EDITOR OF KANSAS FARMER.

Unusual floods have in recent years caused great damage to valuable land in the Kansas river and the Missouri river valleys. The summer of 1903 saw the crest of this flood tide, in the Kansas river valley, which was nearly equaled in June, 1908. The effect of the recurrent floods has been to permanently damage, by erosion, or to render temporarily worthless for agriculture by deposits of sand, large areas of previously fertile plowland. Because of the uncertainty of field crops, and the danger of future erosion, much of the flood-damaged land should be devoted to tree planting.

The cottonwood and the black walnut, two native trees, and the hardy catalpa fulfill the requirements admirably. The cottonwood should be planted where erosion has more or less completely ruined the land, and on areas which have been covered by deep layers of sand. The partially eroded land and land covered with only a shallow layer of sand, and also such areas which through the protection of surrounding natural forests have become silted, may be profitably planted to black walnut or hardy catalpa.

The cottonwood is least exacting as to soil fertility and has the advantage of quick growth. It can be depended upon to produce large quantities of fuel, box-board material, and rough lumber. Seedlings or cuttings may be used in establishing plantations. They should be spaced six feet by six feet or four feet by eight feet apart. At eight to ten years after planting about one-half of the trees should be thinned out. A second thinning at the end of 15 to 18 years, should remove the least promising of the remaining trees. A plantation should begin to yield sawlogs when 20 to 25 years old.

### THE CATALPA.

The catalpa requires fairly rich soil, but its roots will quickly penetrate to the fertile soil if planted on areas covered with thin layers of sand. Plantations of this tree have been known to survive frequent and even prolonged overflows. The records for a certain plantation in Southern Illinois show that within twenty years it had suffered fifteen inundations and that the ground had been under water for a month at a time. A three-year-old plantation in Shawnee county, Kan., was overflowed for about four weeks by the Kansas river flood in June, 1908. On an adjacent tract planted in the spring of 1908, the newly planted seedlings were completely submerged for an entire week. Some of the leaves were killed and the growth of the trees temporarily checked, as a result of the flooding, but the trees were not killed.

The trees should be planted five feet by six feet to five feet by eight feet apart. One-year-old seedlings, either home grown or purchased from

(Continued on page 3.)



The Sheep-Killing Dog is What's the Matter with the Sheep Business



# TIMELY WORDS ON INSECTS.

By T. J. HEADLEE

Under the title "Agricultural Education," J. H. Miller, Superintendent of Agricultural College Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College, is issuing a most valuable series of publications. No. 3, "A Study of Insects," by T. J. Headlee, Professor of Entomology, Kansas State Agricultural College, is timely. In the introductory, Professor Headlee says:

"Insects are to be found harvesting our cereals, grasses and hay; sucking our blood and that of our domestic animals; destroying stored food products and clothing; infesting and destroying our fruit trees; attacking our forests, and reducing to powder our stored lumber, fence-posts, barns and houses. They consume annually 10 per cent of the possible crops of our country. They destroy every year valuable products to the enormous total of almost \$800,000,000.

"A few years ago estimates showed that it was costing the American farmer annually more to feed his insects than to educate his children; more to feed these six-legged creatures than was required to run the United States Government.

"Much of this damage is preventable. Careful study of various injurious forms has pointed out the way to destroy them and prevent the damage they do. Much remains to be found out, but good results have followed the work thus far, and if only our practise kept pace with our knowledge, enormous saving would result."

After describing in a general way and by illustration some of the salient characteristics of insects, Professor Headlee gives attention to some of the peculiarly destructive foes of the farmer. Among these are included the Hessian fly, the chinch bug, the codling-moth, and the clothes moth. From these he turns to the honey bee, beloved for the sweets she gathers as well as for her services in pollinating fruits, clovers, etc.

Valuable general suggestions for reducing the destructiveness of insect foes by modifications of farm practises are given.

Methods of combatting the codling-moth are here reproduced:

"The fact that 80 per cent or more of the first brood of larvæ enters the apple at the calyx end, and that a con-



Progress of the Calyx of the Apple.

siderable proportion of the second brood enters the same way, indicates that any method which will successfully poison the calyx-cup will prove very effective in controlling the codling-moth. Fortunately, there is a time between the falling of the petals and

the closing of the calyx-cup when it is widely open and may be filled with poison. In a few days, the number varying with different varieties, the poison placed at the proper time is securely closed in and preserved for the destruction of the unfortunate

'worm' that may enter through this door. Clearly, filling the calyx-cup of the apple with poison at the proper time is the most important step in the control of this pest. Some experimenters even go so far as to state that if this be well done it will entirely control this insect.

"When we remember that most of the first-brood eggs are laid on the leaves and that the just hatched larvæ are known to feed on leaves before seeking the fruit, it is plain that thoroughly poisoning the surface of the fruit and foliage will be the next important step in controlling the codling-moth. As a matter of fact, recent experiments have shown that between 30 and 40 per cent of the worms killed by poison, as applied by a barrel pump under a pressure of 80 pounds, were destroyed by the poison on foliage.

"Again, considering that second-brood eggs begin to hatch in about nine weeks after the blossoms fall, that most of the eggs are laid on the fruit, and that those larvæ, which do not enter the calyx-end begin to feed on the apple, it is plain that the thorough spraying of the fruit would be the measure of next importance. In fact, in view of the more or less constant succession of hatching 'worms' from this time on, it will be found that one or more sprays applied at intervals so as to keep a fairly complete coating on the fruit until late in the season will go far toward preventing late damage.

"The time for these sprays, in the order of their importance, are: (1) just after the petals fall; (2) when first-brood eggs begin to hatch (three weeks after the first); (3) when second-brood eggs begin to hatch (nine weeks after the first); (4) two weeks later.

"For chewing insects, such as these, there is no insecticide equal to arsenate of lead. It has so little free arsenious acid in it that, when used at ordinary strength, it will not burn the tenderest foliage. It will stick to fruit and leaves better than any other spray except Bordeaux mixture. It should be used at the rate of two to three pounds to 50 gallons of water. Paris green may be substituted for it when the poison is to be mixed with Bordeaux, but even then many growers prefer arsenate of lead."

## Swamp Fever or Infectious Anemia of Horses.

DR. F. S. SCHÖENLEBER, VETERINARIAN  
KANSAS EX. STATION, IN PRESS BULLETIN NO. 177.

This disease has caused considerable loss in the last three years in the southeastern and central portions of Kansas, and is still present in some sections. It seems to be most prevalent during wet seasons, in low lying, badly drained sections, and during the summer months.

The cause of the disease as given by Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, is as follows:

"It has been conclusively proven that infectious anemia is produced by an invisible, alterable organism which is transmissible to horses, mules and asses by subcutaneous inoculation of blood serum. The virus which is present in the blood may be transmitted to a number of equines in a series of inoculations by injecting either the whole blood, the defibrinated blood, or the blood serum which has been passed through a fine Pasteur filter, thus eliminating all the visible forms of organismal life, including bacteria, trypanosoma, piroplasma, etc. This virus has also been found to be active in the carcass of an affected animal twenty-four hours after death.

"Following the injection of the infectious principle there is a period of incubation which may extend from ten days to one and one-half months, at the end of which time the onset of the disease is manifested by a rise of temperature. If uncomplicated, the infection runs a chronic course, terminating in death in from two months to one and one-half years, or even longer. The probability of the virus being spread by an intermediate host, such as flies, mosquitoes, internal parasites, etc., is now receiving careful investigation.

Symptoms.—About the first symptoms noticed are a general weakness

of the animal, it tires very easily and is not able to do any work. The loss of flesh is apparent in spite of the voracious appetite which the animal has at times. The appetite usually remains good until death, but the feed seems to do the animal no good. The temperature is very irregular. Some days it runs quite high, at times to 107 degrees; again it is below normal. It frequently remains high toward the end of the disease. An animal may have several attacks of the trouble, but each succeeding attack seems to be more severe.

Diagnosis.—It is quite easy to recognize the trouble, especially in the advanced stages. The slow progress at the beginning, remittent fever, progressive emaciation and anemia, unimpaired or ravenous appetite, staggering gait, and excessive urination are usually all present to a greater or less degree.

Prognosis.—Is very unfavorable, death occurring in from 60 to 80 per cent of the cases. Recovery takes place only when treatment is begun early and when the disease is not too acute.

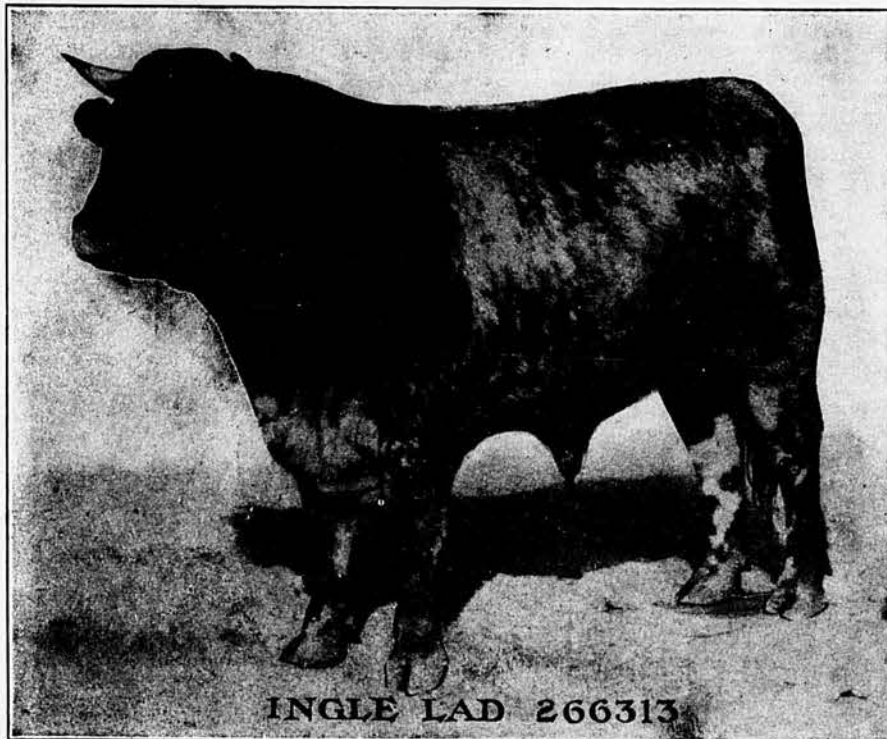
Treatment.—Is not satisfactory. Absolute rest until fully recovered is one of the primary requisites, and purgatives are to be avoided. For the fever the Bureau of Animal Industry recommends an antipyretic of quinine 40 grains, acetanilid 2 drams, and powdered nux vomica 30 grains, four times daily. Cold water sponge baths and frequent copious rectal injections of cold water also aid in reducing the fever. After the fever subsides the following is recommended:

"Arsenious acid 2 grams; powdered nux vomica 28 grams; powdered cinchona bark, 85 grams; powdered gentian root 110 grams."

"These should be well mixed and one-half tablespoonful given at each feed to the affected animal.

"As in the case of all other infectious diseases, the healthy should be separated from the sick horses, and thorough disinfection of the infected stable, stalls, litter and stable utensils should be carried out in order to prevent the recurrence of the disease. As a disinfectant the compound solution of cresol, carbolic acid or chlorid of lime may be used by mixing six ounces of any one of these chemicals with one gallon of water. One of the approved coal-tar sheep-dips might also be used to advantage in a five per cent solution (six ounces of dip to one gallon of water). The disinfectant solution should be applied liberally to all parts of the stable, and sufficient lime may be added to the solution to make the disinfectant area conspicuous."

Precautions.—From the fact that the disease is more prevalent during wet seasons, it is always best to guard against allowing the animals to graze upon swampy lands or to drink from ponds of stagnant water. The spread of the disease has been traced along creeks from one farm to another, which would suggest avoiding these places also. The draining of low, swampy lands is especially recommended.



INGLE LAD 266313

Ingle Lad 266313, the splendid young bull now at the head of H. M. Hill's herd of Shorthorns from which he will draw one of the best consignments for the Fredonia, Kan., sale that he has ever made.



# Aberdeen Angus as a Range Animal

CHAS. E. SUTTON,

President Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

It is not uncommon to see column after column of inspired articles in the live stock and farm journals blowing the Short-"horn" and Hereford-"horn" as the ideal range cattle. These articles more than likely containing the statements that very few Angus are to be found in this section or that section, and possibly advancing a step further and intimating that they are not adapted to range conditions.

We Angus men sit around and reply not a word. The only way I can account for this lifelessness is that we have no horns to blow. But if we are short on horns you can rest assured that that is the only thing our cattle lack in a fair comparison. Not a few wise cattlemen figure that horn shortage is worth about \$2.50 per head, and it was only a few weeks ago that a prominent exporter stated that he would not buy horned cattle worth \$5.25 per hundredweight at \$4 for his business.

However, I may be wrong. It may be that the Angus men are so happy and contented in the great "pasture of prosperity" that they fear to let the world know more of their cattle.

But we must get down to the cold, hard facts and herald these facts to the thousands that know little or nothing of the "best beef breed on earth."

I just want to relieve my mind and tell you that I know a well-bred Angus herd, grade or pure-bred will make more money and produce a more uniformly high-class product than any other beef breed. That's easily said, and just as easily proved. Now, the only way to prove this is to count the increase and market it, as beef.

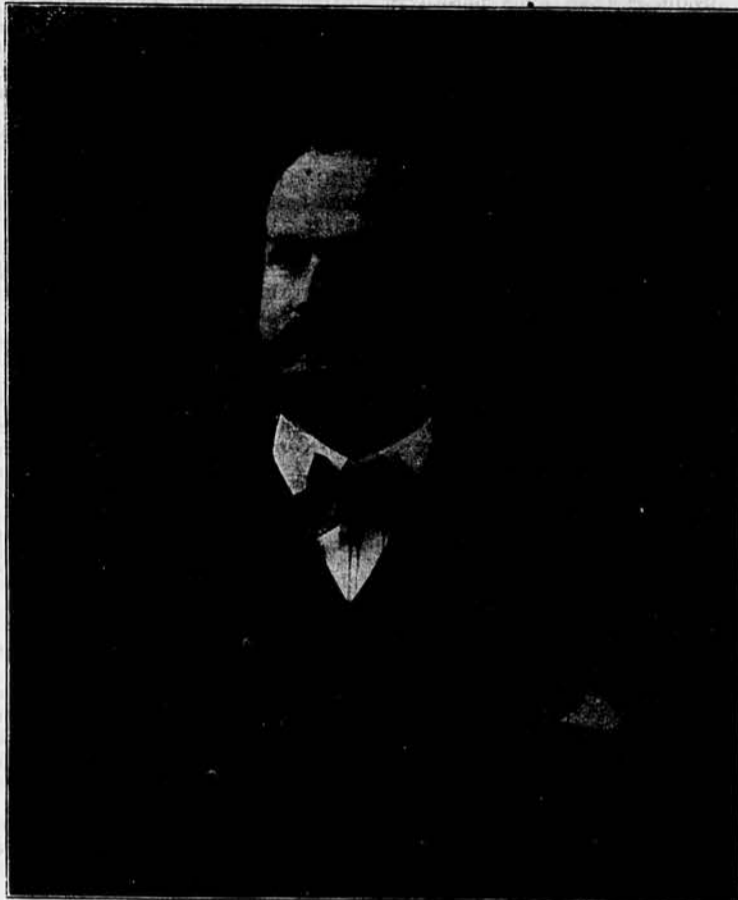
I absolutely know from twenty years' experience that a good bunch of Angus cows will produce 85 to 90 per cent of a calf crop year in and year out under range conditions. I also know that the calves sell readily at \$17 to \$22 per head at weaning time on the open market, and, further, that the dry black cows bring from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per hundredweight, which nets fully \$2 to \$5 per head more than equally well-bred "red" cattle, and if stockers and feeders, you can safely count on 25 to 50 cents per hundredweight over red cattle. But how can this difference be accounted for and why do the packers and feeders do it? Why buy them so high?

NOT JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS. You must not jump at conclusions. But let us see whether they are money losers or "mortgage lifters" at these prices. To get this information we must follow them to the market again as finished beef. But where can we find them in the big stock yards? That's easy. Just get up on the fence and glance over the yards and you are sure to see the fence surrounding the pen they occupy covered with men admiring them. And that's not all. You are just as sure to find several buyers asking the salesman for the first bid on them. The result is a "top" price and a good profit for the feeder.

To many it seems strange that with the yards filled with cattle you can see buyer after buyer ride right on by the common kinds. Why doesn't he stop and try to buy them? What is he looking for? That also is easily answered; it's quality. He wants the Angus. They have the quality; they dress well; they cut up well. The retailer wants them, for they are all beef and not covered with gobs of fat. The fact is, they make money for the producer, the packer, the retailer, the commission man and the struggling railroads.

You possibly want more evidence to back up these statements of selling values, so we will look at the Angus car lot sales at the 1906, 1907, 1908 International shows. You can not contradict my statement when I say that all the beef breeds are trying to win at this International show. You also know that there are a hundred breeders of Shorthorns and Herefords in the country to one of Angus, and that many of them have unlimited wealth and with it a desire to win with their favorites, and, further, that their pedigree associations are offering \$1,000 to the load of "reds," "whites" or "roans" that can beat the "bonnie black skins" for the "grand championship." Surely this ought to bring the winners to the front. But you know it doesn't; at least, hasn't. This reminds me that you can't make a silk purse out of a "red" sow's ear.

Consulting the records of the 1906



Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan.

show we find there were eighty-one loads of steers competing for the grand championship honors, the Angus, as usual, in the lead, so the award was a foregone conclusion. Such a constellation of "black" bullocks, the public has never seen before, first, second, third and fourth prize winners, all Angus and almost every steer a show steer.

The Angus Association only offered \$200 for the Angus winning load, as compared with \$1,000 offered by other breeds, and this paltry \$200 called out "black winners" for the first four prizes.

How do you account for this and so few Angus in the country as compared with other breeds and on American soil, in any numbers, for twenty years only? It simply illustrates the "fact" that the Angus bull has the quality and the power to reproduce it from an Angus, Shorthorn or Hereford cow.

Let us see how they sold. The champion load brought \$17 per hundredweight, or \$244 per head, besides several hundred dollars in prize money. All the Angus loads in the show averaged \$8.52 per hundredweight, while the Herefords and Shorthorns averaged \$7.90. Calling the average weight of these loads 1,400 pounds, the Angus loads sold for \$8.68 per head

more than the other breeds, besides winning most of the prize money. And this is not all. "Ditto, Ditto," describes the following shows.

Is it not about time for we Kansas Angus men to "wake up and sing?" Kansans should be gathering in these prizes. A lot of the winners were Kansas bred and why not Kansas fed?

That championship would look "swell" in Kansas, and it's coming.

Just remember, gentlemen, your cattle can't do it all. The finest \$10,000 automobile becomes a useless conveyance when the sparker refuses to ignite. So let us wind up our push and energy and let 1909 mark the beginning of a new era of progressiveness and aggressiveness among Kansas Angus breeders.

Don't "hide your light under a bushel" any longer, but let the world know you are breeders of the "best cattle on earth;" that you know it and want them to investigate. All the Angus breed wants is push, publicity and printers' ink.

But I am getting too far away from the range, so let us return to the Angus cow, the foundation of our industry. Among the qualities that make her the ideal range animal we find, first, her short, furry hide, that seems to defy all kinds of weather, wet or

dry, hot or cold, and protects her from the flies. Then, her ambition to be up and doing, always on the lookout for a dainty bit of grass. The storm has no fears for her and the feeder's first call brings her on the trot.

Springtime comes and with it the calf crop, but the Angus man loses mighty little sleep over that. All he wants to provide for her is a dry shed or sheltered spot, for these little imps of blackness come into the world like rubber balls, hit the ground and up they jump, connect themselves with central and become chief operators. But such little calves. I may add, such Godsend! A \$20 gold piece is smaller than a silver dollar, and these small calves comfort the heart of the heifer mother and the stockman in about the same proportion, for they mean no sitting up nights, no dead heifers to skin, no orphans to splice. Surely these are points that will appeal to the stockman and farmer; as they must all be recorded in the profit column.

These statements are founded on an Angus experience of over twenty years. Originally strong advocates of the "red, white and roans," when we saw the first calves sired by the first Angus bulls that were imported to America, watched them grow up with our calves in the same pastures, under the same conditions, winter and summer, we did not have to be told that we were in the wrong boat. We purchased two imported heifers and a bull, and the result is we have sold about \$50,000 worth of bulls and today have about 400 head of females on hand as the increase of the herd, besides the improvement in our grade cattle. The purchase was a most fortunate one for us and I believe for the beef cattle interests of Kansas. If I had an Angus "horn" I would blow it loud and long and request the other beef breeds to produce a record to compare with this. It may be of further interest to look up the records of the Royal and International and Denver shows, where we will find that a large majority of the winners in the range classes have carried the blood of these two imported heifers.

This only emphasizes the fact that all our cattle require is a chance to lead the procession. Let us accord them that chance.

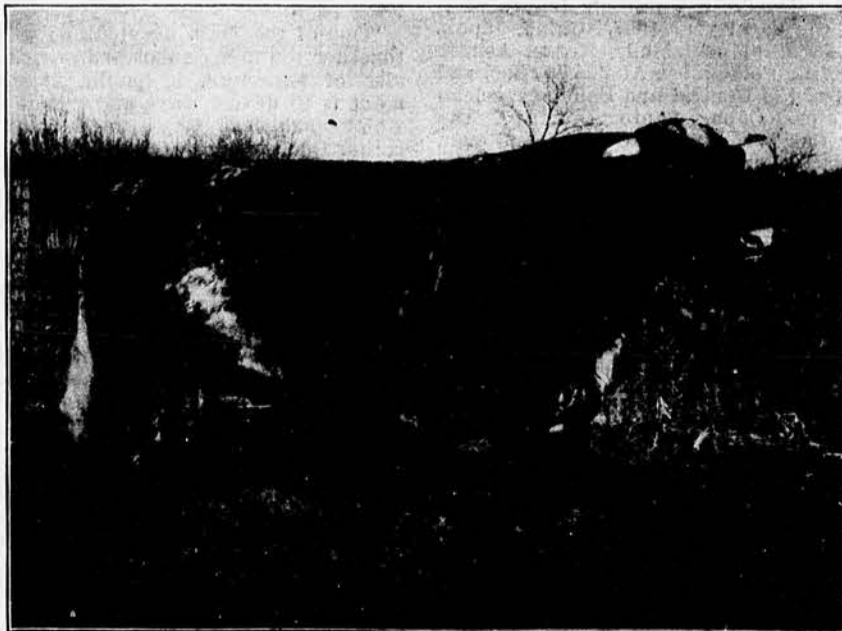
## Forest Planting on Land Subject To Overflow.

(Continued from page 1.)  
A nursery, should be used. Incidentally, it is of the utmost importance to secure seed or seedlings of the genuine catalpa speciosa, as this is the only commercially valuable catalpa. To ensure the best results, trees should be given good cultivation for two or three seasons. The plantations should also be gone over in the spring for the first two or three years and the surplus buds rubbed off while still tender. This will obviate pruning in later years.

Catalpa produces excellent posts, which can be used at a small size, where the quality of the growth insures good, straight trees the production of small telephone poles has been found very profitable. For ordinary situations a twenty year rotation is advisable.

The walnut is suitable for planting on sites which are flooded for only comparatively short periods of time. Where this tree is desired, it would probably be more profitable to plant it in mixture rather than in pure plantations. If planted in mixture with catalpa, the walnut seed should be planted in the permanent site two or three years before the catalpa is introduced. This would be necessary to keep it from being overtopped by the more rapid growing catalpa. The latter species makes its most rapid growth during the first ten years of its life and matures early, while the walnut persists in its growth for a century or more. For a permanent forest growth, black walnut is the best species for planting on Kansas river and lower Missouri river bottom lands.

The fact has been demonstrated that trees can be profitably grown on lands subject to frequent overflows, and that lands damaged by extraordinary floods can be reclaimed by this method. In planting land of this character to annual crops, recurrent floods will not only destroy the crops but also inflict additional and permanent injury to the land.



Blythe Conqueror 224431, the pure Scotch show bull to be sold with several of his get in the dispersion sale of J. L. Stratton & Son, Ottawa, Kan., May 14, 1909.



# KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED

## Farmers Advocate

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**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY,**  
Topeka, Kansas.



The principal thing to fit carefully in harnessing the horse is the collar.

He who takes his leisure after his work is done will find his mind free to enjoy it as a right.

Alfalfa is the Western farmers' mainstay for hope of cheap feed, especially for stock hogs.

Experience has taught that cows are making the most profit when they are eating the most feed.

Very few Kansas papers carry liquor advertisements. Such have little right to expect support from decent, law-abiding Kansas people.

Two dollars' worth of time spent now in making sure of just the right seed corn will probably return \$20 to \$200 next fall in increased value of the crop.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the population of the United States April 1, 1909, was 88,067,000; money in circulation, \$34.85 per capita.

Dr. Robertson, the foremost agricultural teacher of Canada, has said: "Agriculture not only includes cultivation of the land, but the culture of the people who live on the land."

The British Government has revoked the quarantine which it declared some time ago against live stock from the port of New York on account of foot-and-mouth disease.

Whatever opinions are entertained by different persons about the tariff, it is a general conviction that a non-partisan tariff commission is necessary to a proper solution of the question.

Reports say that interest rates are declining in the East. This is re-

lected in the gradual rise in the prices of stocks and bonds. It probably means also a continued advance in the prices of productive lands in the West.

The developments in Congress over the proposed modifications of the tariff emphasize the difficulty of the task of effecting reductions in the schedules. But the voice of the consumer is louder as compared with the voice of the producer than ever before in this country.

The price of wheat continues to advance with little reason to expect a reaction before harvest. True, there will be speculative fluctuations, but the bread eaters of the world must have their loaf and must pay enough for it to induce close sweeping of the bins.

If corn stalks be worked into the earth without too great inconvenience in preparing for, planting, and tending the current season's crop, their substance added to the fiber and other elements of fertility in soil will increase to its future value. A soil containing plenty of fiber does not blow or wash away easily, and it retains moisture well.

It takes no longer to do a thing at the proper time than it does to do it by-and-by. And the difference is the difference between success and failure. It is the difference between a free mind and one constantly apprehensive. It is the difference between promises faithfully and promptly kept and promises constantly and flagrantly broken.

While national banks in Kansas may not participate in the benefits of this state's new law for the protection of depositors in state banks, a convention of national bankers has taken steps for the formation of a company that will insure the payment of deposits in national banks. It is believed that this plan will not meet with objection from officers of the federal government.

A writer in the Indiana Farmer who speaks as one in authority, suggests that a potent cause of the farm help difficulties is the fact that many farmers so plan their farming as to require help for only six months each year. The young man who is the kind to be valuable will not be idle during the other six months, so he seeks work in some shop or factory or on a railroad and is lost to the farm.

Wealth may be defined as anything that administers to the wants or happiness of man, and the ownership or possession of which may be transferred from one person to another. Its original sources are the sun, soil, air, water, plants, animals and labor. It is the task of the agriculturist to so manage these agents and agencies as to obtain the largest and best services for himself and fellows from them. The outcome of true culture is the exercise of intelligent purpose in the activities of life; and that, in his occupation, stamps the farmer as the man of real culture.

Sixteen million dollars' worth of condensed milk has been exported from the United States during the past decade, 2½ million dollars of it in the fiscal year 1908. China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Korea, Asiatic Russia, Portuguese Africa, Mexico, and all of the Central and South American States, Cuba, Santo Domingo, the British West Indies, Canada, and even the United Kingdom, are among the numerous purchasers of this comparatively new and rapidly growing export from the United States. About ninety-nine per cent of this export milk goes in condensed form.

S. W. Black, instructor in the agricultural department of the Cherokee county high school, reports results of blasting with dynamite and blasting powder in hard pan for fruit trees. The blasting was done on the place of W. R. MacDonald of Columbus four years ago, this spring. One-third of a stick of dynamite and a quart of F. F. blasting powder was used in a two-inch auger hole bored from 3 to 4 feet deep or until it had passed through the hard pan. Peach trees were set out in the soil thus prepared. Last season three years from setting, it is estimated that three trees so treated produced from 5 to 6 bushels of very fine peaches. Six other trees on the same

ground, but not dynamited, produced almost no fruit at all, and during the dry weather the peaches shriveled and dropped off and the leaves curled up, while on the three trees treated with dynamite and powder, the leaves remained green and healthy and the peaches were large and thrifty.

The attention of the farm boy is too often called to those of his kind who have left the farm and engaged in other pursuits. This has a tendency to make the farm boy feel that success, position and wealth, too often are found in vocations far removed from the farm. Harold T. Nelsen is a Kansas young man, born and reared on a farm in Mitchell county, educated in Kansas Agricultural College and a trained scientist, who for years has had an expert's position at a good salary with the United States Department of Agriculture and who has resigned his job to become a farmer near Abilene. An agricultural expert should do as well for himself as for the Government.

KANSAS FARMER has just received a letter from a reader in New Mexico who states that himself and friends are very much interested in the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, the proceedings of which are regularly reported in these columns, and asks for a copy of the by-laws. The purpose of these alfalfa farmers is to organize a similar club through which they can make a cooperative study of this wonderful plant. The Shawnee Club is now two years of age and has held monthly meetings ever since its organization at which no subject has been discussed except alfalfa and some phase of its culture, harvesting, preservation or marketing. Today, the interest in the club and its meetings is as keen as ever.

### CEMENT FLOORS FOR GRANARY.

There has been a good deal of discussion of the utility of cement floors for granaries and cribs. A correspondent of Farmers' Tribune contributes the following favorable experience:

"I have a cement floor in my granary and corn crib, and it is an absolute success. I did not build till late in the fall. I made a grout floor six inches in thickness right down on the ground for which I used five parts sand and gravel and one part Universal cement; then I set up my building on this floor. I fastened the sills by means of big bolts set in the cement. Grain was moved into the new bins from the old granary and the grain is just as bright next to the cement as it is in the middle of the bin. All winter long when there were thaws the water stood on the north and west sides of the granary to the depth of three to four inches and the cement on the inside was seemingly perfectly dry all the time. There is one thing certain, the mice and rats have no harbors under the floor and there are no cracks to batten to keep the grain from running through. It is a nice floor to shovel from, there being no nail heads to bother; everything is clean."

### A POINT IN TAXATION.

The increasing burdens in taxation are claiming the attention of others as well as farmers. True, taxes in cities are notably heavier than in the country, but on the other hand, the city has more to show for its taxes. The Wall Street Journal in a recent issue says:

"One of the main occupations of altogether too many subordinates, if not also of superiors, in public employment is to devise ways and means by which salaries may be increased rather than to occupy themselves with giving the public something better in return for what the taxpayer employs them for. There is thus organized on the side of expenditure a more or less constant activity to magnify the demands for increased appropriations, regardless of where it comes from or what its effect may be upon business, upon home owners, upon real estate income and upon the rentals which tenants pay to their landlords."

That opposition to the concentrated efforts of the tax-eaters lacks organization in the city as well as in the country appears from the following:

"On the other side, in the defense of the taxpayer against the tendencies to pile up claims against him, there is practically no such organized effort or unifying impulse."

The far reaching effects of the tax burden is stated thus:

"The real estate interests of New York City have to a certain extent be-

gun to exert an influence against undue taxation. The large property owners have found their net income shrinking on account of excessive levy. But the great bulk of the people who are mulcted by excessive impositions by higher cost of living has not yet been aroused to activity."

The feeling that it may be unpatriotic to oppose appropriations, and that one may be regarded as penurious in opposing increased compensations for persons employed at public expense deters many from becoming "watch dogs" for the protection of everybody's money.

The Kansas Tax Commission has ably discussed the importance of conservatism on the part of taxing authorities.

### FARMER'S BUSINESS IS DESIRED BY BANKS.

In an open letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Herbert Myrick, editor of Orange Judd Farmer, makes the following statement:

"It is notorious that a great many national banks will not loan money to farmers, or refuse them accommodation if requested. We do not here refer to money loaned on mortgage upon farms. What we refer to are loans to farmers running three or four months, or four to six and eight months."

This, from a three column article, gives a sample of statements which are important if true.

In Kansas the banking business is nearly equally divided between national banks and state banks. This state is typically agricultural. The distribution of banks throughout the farming communities is very complete. The spirit and policies of the banks are remarkably uniform as a result of conditions and the influence of bankers' associations.

To test the accuracy of Mr. Myrick's position, the writer laid it before officials of several of Topeka's leading banks, with the following results:

John R. Mulvane, president of the Bank of Topeka, the oldest and largest bank in the capital city, said: "We have 800 to 900 farmer customers any one of whom borrows all the money he wants."

F. M. Bonebrake, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, said: "Farmers' paper is exceedingly desirable. Any farmer who has a basis for credit can get what he wants. The man who can not use borrowed money to advantage, so as to be able to repay it after making a profit on its use, is not desired as a borrower whether he be merchant or farmer. As long as the local demand for loans is sufficient to take our money we much prefer the home market to that at a distance. Farmers are wanting to loan more money than they want to borrow. We have absolutely no losses on loans to farmers."

Edwin Knowles, president of the Capital National Bank, said: "Loans to farmers are much desired. The business farmer uses money to advantage, and while liable to be a little slow, farmer's paper is renewed willingly as long as the money is judiciously used. We are seldom able to get as much farmers' paper as we would like."

F. C. Thompson, assistant cashier of the Central National Bank, said: "Farmer's business and farmer's loans are desired above all others at this bank. Though we got out a circular soliciting farmer's business we have never had as many of this kind of loans as we would like. There is no loss on them. The farmer who is in a position to use bank money at a profit never asks for a larger loan than he is entitled to."

Thomas Page, president of the Shawnee State Bank, North Topeka, said: "About eight-tenths of our business is with farmers. They borrow all the money they want. They never ask for more than they get. In general, we would be glad to have them borrow more. At present we are not loaning any money in the East, the local demand being nearly equal to the supply. When we get more than we can loan at home, as we did last year, we send some of it East."

One of the subjects on which readers of KANSAS FARMER consult the editor is the investment of money. Very many farmers have money to loan. It is long since any subscriber has inquired where loans could be obtained. It would be appreciated by these investors if under some sort of supervision they could be made to feel certain of safety in investments in corporate securities.



**"SWINE IN AMERICA."**

D. Coburn's newest book is the most difficult to write about that the author has tried to review. The reason is that, instead of writing about what has been read, one always wants to read more. Coburn always puts a great deal of his own strong personality into his books, but this one is, possibly, more Coburnesque than any of its predecessors. In it the hog is fully appreciated not so much as a thing of beauty, but as a joy for its utility. "Swine in America" is a book of 704 pages. It contains twenty-three chapters, a copious index and an appendix.

Thirty-one years ago Mr. Coburn gave to the public a book on swine husbandry which has been the standard during all these years. The new work is so much more complete, containing as it does the accumulated and carefully sifted information added in half a life time, that the older book will naturally give place to its worthy successor.

For the man who would know about swine the new book will be indispensable. For the man who would enjoy fine husbandry the new book will be an inspiration. For the man who would make money at producing pork the new book will be an essential investment.

It is published by the Orange Judd Company.

The following quotations from the chapter on "The Breeder and Breeding," is offered as a sample:

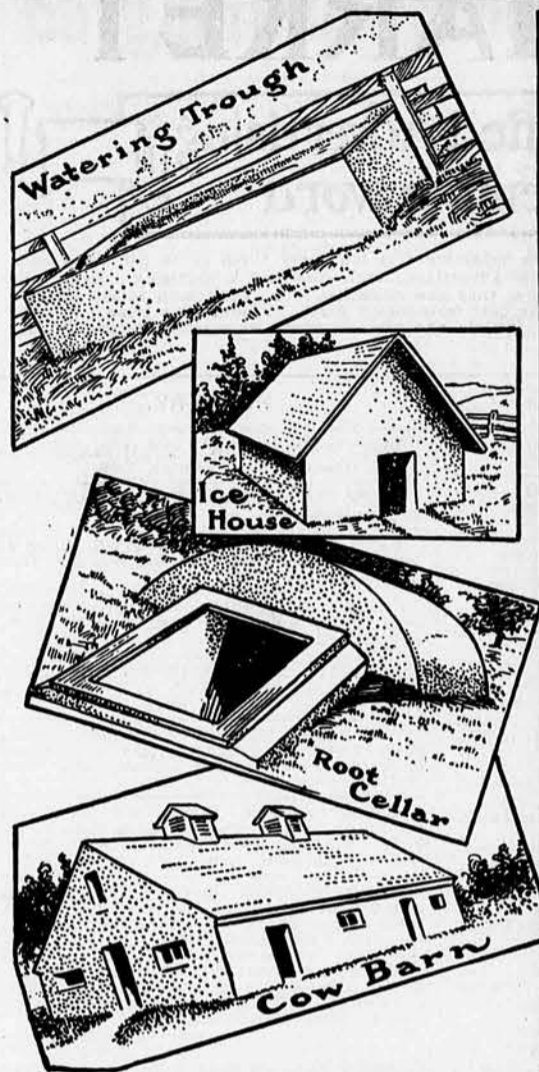
"The hog is more of an individual than a machine, and his breeder should treat him as such. Methods which may be accepted as established have been worked out in swine breeding, but adherence to all of them cannot, for many practical reasons, be rigidly followed."

The breeder himself, his breeding stock, environment, feed resources, climate and other factors are so largely involved that one man's success may spell another man's failure. A common-sense type of hog in the hands of a common-sense breeder constitutes a combination best calculated for satisfaction and profit during a succession of years.

"Live stock husbandry represents a high type of constructive effort, and swine breeding offers as much satisfaction and gain as any other branch. It may profitably engage the attention of the man who raises hogs merely from financial motives, but a breeder who attains a foremost place in his calling has an interest in his business that is inspired solely by rewards in money. The compensations of swine raising are ample for the man who desires to make his work a profession, and hundreds who have a just pride in their achievements can testify.

"Intelligence used in his breeding and care has raised the hog from the rank of the veriest savage, unsought and unappreciated, to that of a benefactor, contributing a wide variety of meats, among them the most toothsome and most essential to the epicure, and other products essential to the best tables, to commerce and the trades. The hog's disposition has yielded to the influence of good breeding and changed from that of the outlaw, ready for conflict with man or beast, to the peaceable temperament belonging with property to the barnyard resident. His information has been molded by careful methods from bony, angular roughness into a structure of massive width, depth and thickness, affording a marvelous yield of pork and incidentally, by domestication and generations of breeding him for early maturity and quick fattening, the length of his intestines has been increased, it is claimed by scientists, more than 130 per cent.

"Swine are as susceptible as other animals to the influences of environment, and three or four generations over a period long enough to bring about great changes in them. Experiments made at the Wisconsin station crossing the wild or Razor-Back hogs and their crosses with the improved and approved breeds showed a marked improvement in appearance and quality in the wild hogs' progeny was possible, although in constitution and gains of flesh they did not compare with pure breeds, and when cholera struck the station's herds these supposedly hardier hogs were the first to succumb. Their feeding habits were irregular; on one day they would gorge themselves so that they would be found fasting for the next day or more. These compelling facts of heredity made plain that with right breeding and right environment are essential to the attainment



**Things That Any Farmer Can Build For Himself With Concrete**

Concrete is used by thousands of progressive farmers for the construction of walks around the house, and to the outbuildings; for dry and clean poultry houses and piggeries; for airy, dry and non-burnable stables; and for walls and fences.

The use of concrete is not limited to the construction of buildings. When mixed and ready to be placed, concrete is simply a form of liquid stone, and it may be used to advantage anywhere that stone would be desirable. But—

In building with concrete remember that the success of your structure depends on the quality of the cement used.

**ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT**  
Makes The Best Concrete

ATLAS Portland Cement is always uniform in quality—which means that it is alike at all times in composition, color, fineness and strength.

4,500,000 Barrels of ATLAS were ordered by the United States Government for the Panama Canal.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK  
"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm."

TRADE MARK

It contains directions for making and handling concrete, also many specifications, sectional drawings, and photographs of the smaller constructions that can be built by the layman without skilled labor.



When buying cement ask your dealer for ATLAS, if he cannot supply you write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Department 107 30 Broad Street, New York  
Daily productive capacity over 40,000 barrels the largest in the world.

None Just as Good

of right results. At the same time environment may be, in some cases, as destructive in its results as in other cases it is beneficial. Swine typical of the best breeding require but two or three generations of wrong environment to degenerate to the level of the most unapproved types. Much, therefore, depends upon the breeder and his provisions for and care in handling."

**"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."**

The care that our Uncle Samuel is taking to make sure that the things we buy to eat and drink are as represented, is well illustrated in a case just reported from Michigan.

An inspector of the Department of Agriculture found in the possession of a firm in Detroit, a consignment of 276 tubs of unshelled, frozen eggs which had been shipped to them by a Cincinnati firm. The tubs bore no label or other marks which would indicate the nature of the contents, but the con-

signment had been invoiced as eggs. An investigation made by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture revealed the fact that these were refuse eggs culled by the shippers from fresh, sound and salable eggs and afterwards broken and the contents frozen into a solid mass.

The facts were reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the United States attorney for the eastern district of Michigan. The "goods" were seized and condemned by order of the court. On payment of costs, giving bond, etc., the defendants were allowed to keep their rotten eggs.

In another case cornmeal was misbranded as to the method of grinding. Uncle Sam seized the meal, made the defendant pay the costs and give bond to abstain from misrepresenting the goods.

In still another case whisky was not as the brand represented. Without discussing the question whether anything could be worse than whisky our

big Uncle took it into his possession and made the owners enter into bond in the sum of \$1,000 not to do so any more.

This law has the appearance of an inducement to honesty on the part of vendors of foods and beverages.

Following is a clipping from an agricultural paper:

"A green bug story, the first of the season, came in yesterday. They are so thick at Tonkawa, Okla., that they almost block the country roads, so a banker wired from that point."

Thinking there may have been some foundation for this statement it was referred to John Field, ex-professor of agriculture in the Oklahoma Agricultural College, who replied as follows:

"Don't think there is anything in it at all. One of our men was there last week among the farmers and heard no reports of trouble or mention of green bugs." Mr. Field is now editor of the Oklahoma Farm Journal.

**The Wagon That's Worth the Money**

The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Wagon is not in competition with "cheap" farm wagons.

It takes a little more money to buy the Schuttler Wagon because it costs us a great deal more money to build it. We put the value, the service, the life into every wagon we make. We willingly pay a premium to get the choicest, straight-grained Hickory and White Oak obtainable in America.

We use the best of refined iron. We employ old-fashioned wheelwrights and blacksmiths and

pay good wages for careful, conscientious work. Nothing is left undone that can add to the worth of the Schuttler.

The gears are carefully assembled and tested to make a light-running, true-running wagon. Then they go to the blacksmiths, who fit on the irons hot. Schuttler wheels combine the greatest possible strength, unusual resiliency and life.

Each tire is measured to fit the wheel, then set HOT and shrunk on.

**THE OLD RELIABLE Peter Schuttler Farm Wagon**

The boxes and bottoms are made of carefully selected, uniform and extra heavy materials.

The seats are designed for comfort. The paint is ground in oil and put on with a brush—not dipped.

These are a few of the reasons why the Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Wagon costs more and is worth more than wagons turned out by the "hurry-up" methods so common in many factories. The Peter Schuttler Wagon is sold through dealers only.

Manufactured by Peter Schuttler Co., 1238 W. 22nd St., Chicago

**ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT CO.,**  
Kansas City, Mo.

Write for name of nearest Schuttler dealer and "Wagon Facts"—sent free.





# 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.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

CATALPA SPECIOSA SEED 75c LB. Plymouth Rock eggs 75c setting. S. Smerchek, Irving, Kan.

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

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.

GREAT AMERICAN DESERT SEEDS are best. Wholesale price grower to sower. Early Amber cane \$2, milo maize \$4 per hundred pounds. Sacks free with hundred pound shipments. M. G. Blackman, Hoxie, Kan.

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

PLANTS—CABBAGE—EARLY JERSEY Wakefield, Henderson's Early Summer, Succession, 35c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000; tomatoes—Dwarf Champion, Tree, Earliana, Beauty, 40c per 100; \$3 per 1,000; asparagus—one year old Conovers Colossal, 50c per 100; rhubarb, \$2.50 per 100. John McNown, 1547 Logan St., North Topeka, Kan. Ind. Phone 1779 Ring 1.

## HORSES AND MULES.

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.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED BLACK 3 year old Percheron stallion, one imported French coach stallion, one black Shetland stallion and 5 Shetland mares. All good ones. Do not write, but come and see them soon and you will buy them cheap. W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK PEDIGREED standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1,250 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.

## 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. Rock eggs \$3 per 100. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALL OR HALF INTEREST in Fontaine Eminent's Boom 75949, dropped March 9, 1907. Premium Jersey, registered, solid color, gentle and sure. V. Lindstrom, El Reno, Okla.

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.

## SWINE.

FOR LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS OF THE best breeding, write John F. Boettcher, Holton, Kan.

10 BRED DUROC SOWS, 10 BRED DUROC gilts. Prices low for quick sale. One extra good boar pig. Eggs from the largest Bronze turkeys in the West. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

## REAL ESTATE.

I WILL SELL YOUR FARM OR BUY you a home. Write me your wants. George Manville, Holton, 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.

POSSESSION—160 ACRES, 110 CULTIVATED, 35 wheat, 50 pasture and mow land, 10-room house, large barn, orchard, a homey place, for \$7,000. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

NEFF REALTY COMPANY, THE SWAP-PERS. 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.

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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.

### POULTRY.

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

PURE S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS \$2.75 per 100. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING GOLDEN Wyandottes. A. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$3 for \$1, 100 for \$3. J. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kan.

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

PURE BRED NONRELATED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$4 per 100. W. W. Patterson, Preston, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—\$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. R. W. Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—Won ribbons at shows. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fine quality, 15 eggs \$1. W. A. Lamb, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per 30, \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Henry Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM prize winners, \$1 for 15. Mrs. Emma Mettlen, Brownell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$1.50 AND \$2 per 15, from State Show winners. R. Harmston, R. 6, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Fine stock. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—15, \$1.50. I KEEP only the finest birds that money will buy. H. T. Housel, Jewell, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND EGGS—ROSE COMBS exclusively. Order your eggs from F. J. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS—FINE scored birds, eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. R. Ingraham, Manhattan, Kan.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—BEST WINTER layers. Prize winners, eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 26. J. L. Collins, Platte City, Mo.

HOUDANS—AMERICAN AND ENGLISH strains. Eggs for sale. No more stock till fall. O. E. Henning, Wahoo, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS—\$1 PER SITTING, \$6 per 100. Baby chicks 10c each. Mrs. George W. King, Solomon, Kan.

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

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

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Express prepaid. L. D. Peak, Logan, Kan.

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

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FROM birds with free range, good as the best at \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTES—FROM my noted prize winning strain, 100 eggs \$4. Orders promptly filled. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

EGGS—FROM MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, \$3 per 10; also from choice White Wyandottes \$1 per 15. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kan.

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, from laying strain, winners of 86 premiums. Write today. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS \$1.50 PER 15, \$6 per 100. Geo. T. Nelson, Ft. Scott, Kan.

CORNISH FOWL THE BEST TABLE and all purpose bird. Eggs \$1 per 15. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Howard Elkins, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—EGGS FOR hatching at \$1 per 15, or \$5 hundred. Mrs. F. A. Eidsan, Springdale, Ark.

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Good color. Good shape. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Samuel Andrews, Kinsley, Kan.

PART RIDGE WYANDOTES—EGGS from prize winners \$1.50 per 15. Run of farm, \$1 per 15. Address S. S. Jackson, Scranton, Kan.

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

### POULTRY.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—M. E. Hoskins, R. 1, Fowler, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—15, \$1. ROSA NOFSGER, DuBois, Neb.

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

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—\$3 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. F. E. Town, R. 3, Haven, Kan.

BUCKEYE REDS—THE 300 EGG HEN, \$1.50 per 15. Rouen duck eggs \$1 per 13. Stella Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, hens and pullets. Baby chicks and eggs in season. Farm raised. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

ROUEN AND PEKIN DUCK EGGS—13 for \$1, 23 for \$2. Muscovy duck eggs, 11 for \$1.50. Toulouse geese eggs, 7 for \$2. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM LARGE egg producing strain, 12 years exclusively; farm range \$1 15, \$5 100. C. E. Romary, Glendale Farm, Olivet, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, large birds, good layers, farm range. Eggs \$4 per 100, \$2.50 per 50. Etta L. Willett, R. D. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED ROSE COMB Golden Wyandotte eggs from prize winning hens at county fair. Eggs 50 cents for 13. Mrs. W. J. Blison, Box 247, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—3 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels; also eggs for sitting. Pure white, first class stock. Mrs. O. E. Walker, Parkview Farm, W. 6th St., Topeka, 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.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—ORIGINAL stock from Cook & Sons, reinforced with cockerels from eggs at \$10 per sitting. Price \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. D. B. Palmer, Seward, Neb.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY 7 years. Range eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Pen eggs, De Graff strain, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. B. E. Weigle, R. 1, Winfield, Kan.

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON, BLACK Langshan, R. I. Reds, White, Barred Rocks, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Polish and White or Red turkeys. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hens and pullets \$1 each. Most noted laying strains in this country. Eggs, 26 for \$1, \$3.50 per hundred. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Pure bred, healthy, free range fowls. All cockerels scoring above 90. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. J. M. Conard, Avondale Stock Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTES—WIN AS WELL as they lay. At Chanute, Kan., in a class of 66 won 1st cock, 1st hen, 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. pure white. Mrs. Walter Bowen, R. D. 17, Box 8, Richland, Kan.

### REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD FARM FOR RENT OR SALE IN Grant county, Okla., one mile east of Clyde and 5 1/2 miles N. W. of Medford, the county seat. Write to P. W. Enns, Newton, Kan.

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 Agents, Offerle, Kan.

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.

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 Homeseeker, 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.

WILL SELL OR TRADE AT VERY LIBERAL discount \$100,000 of stock in Northwestern Land & Iron Company. Also have several thousand shares stock in Denever, Laramie & Northwestern Railway Co. to sell or trade. Correspondence solicited. P. O. Box 266, Kansas City, Mo.

### REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, GOOD STORE building and stock of merchandise. Buildings 32x50, good warerom, hall overhead brackets, good rent. Stock new. Will take about \$1,000 to handle, but it is a money maker. For further information address G. C. Kimes, Offerle, Kan.

TO TRADE—109 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED farm, close to Emporia. Price \$3,000 cash. Would trade for satisfactory farm. Well improved, good soft water, close to school and fair size town, with new house to 3 rooms, in good neighborhood. F. B. Griffith, R. No. 3, Emporia, Kan.

SCHUTE AND SHINEY, THE RUBEN County, Kan., real estate hustlers; 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raise from 20 to 47 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre here last season. We can sell this land at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Good improved ranch land, 1/2 good farm land, at \$15 per acre. Good bottom land not over 5 miles from market at \$25 to \$35 per acre. Well improved and running water, plenty of timber. See us or write us at La Crosse, Kan.

### SCOTCH COLLIES.

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

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered, well trained and natural workers. Emporia, Kansas, 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 terrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

BICYCLES—WE SELL AT WHOLESALE prices. Send for catalog. Cross Cycle Co., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS in the state of Kansas. Address: Box 553, Holton, Kan.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE—POULTRY SUPPLIES of all kinds for sale. G. H. Harman, 210 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

MAYME EMPLOYMENT AGENCY WILL furnish help in large or small number. 311 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A GOOD MACHINE shop doing nice business, in a good town. Reese and Co., 218 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

SPITZ PUPS FROM BLUE RIBBON WINNERS at Topeka bench show, 3 months old, males \$10, females \$5. Mrs. A. P. Woolvorton, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—BROWN WATER SPANIEL puppies from registered stock at \$5 and \$10 each. Also Fox Terriers at \$3 and \$5 each. Thorndals Kennels, Wayne, Kan.

MACK BROS. & CO.'S REMEDIES—Mack's Lump Jaw Cure, Mack's Colic Cure, Mack's Eye Liniment, Mack's Sweeney Lintment. Send for circulars. Mack Bros. & Co., Spencer, Iowa.

PORK MAKER WORM EXPELLER FOR hogs. Farmer agents wanted to handle our remedy. Liberal commission. Write for particulars. Supplies furnished free. Miraculous Remedy Co., Hebron, Neb.

FRUIT TREE INVIGORATOR—REMEDY to prevent blight and stain from all kinds of fruit trees. Sure worm killer. Recipe and directions for using sent any address on receipt of \$5. Chas. C. Jones, Box 337, Fruit staff, Ariz.

BEE SUPPLIES—EVERYTHING IN BEE supplies at lowest prices. Pure Italian bees \$5.50 per colony; Italian Queens \$1 and up. I have a few 2d hand 8-frame hives in good condition, new frames with starters 80c each. supers with new sections and starters ready for the bees 60c each. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERK customers clerks, clerks at Washington. Yearly salary \$800 to \$1,600. Short hours. Annual vacation. No "layoffs" because of poor times. Salary absolutely certain twice each month. Examinations everywhere May 15th. Over 2,000 appointments to be made during 1916. Everyone over 18 is eligible. Country residents eligible. Common education sufficient. Political influence does not help appointment. Candidates prepared free. Write immediately for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. D45, Rochester, N. Y.

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Six good ones 12 and 13 months old. Four solid dark reds, two roans. Sired by Scotch bull Violet Lad. Very cheap if sold soon. GEORGE GALLUP & SONS, Blue Rapids, Kan.

SIX SEPTEMBER BERKSHIRE BOARS. The top of my fall crop, good ones, sired by Berrytton Boy 103880 and out of some of the very best breeding. All have extra good heads and will be priced reasonable. J. K. NIELSON, Marysville, Kan.

Like many people of note who get their names in the papers Miss Aggie Corbett, a copla Pauline, the world's record setter for year-old Holstein-Friesian cow, had her name in wrong. This great cow has a record of 34.32 pounds of butter in one week and 137.72 pounds in 30 days and is the dam of the herd bull belonging to F. J. Searle, owner of the East Side Herd of Holsteins at Olathe, Kan. If you will look at the advertising card of Mr. Searle on another page will make you want to buy some of his cow and make money like he does.



LAWYERS.

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

MARKETS

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, April 12, 1909.—CATTLE—In beef steers the market opened strong.

In cows and mixed, the offerings were moderate and competition was keen for the better classes.

In veal and stock calves, the trade was slow at steady to weak prices.

In stockers and feeders, shipments to counting points Saturday aggregated 4 cars and try points last week 209 cars against 8 cars on the previous Saturday and 222 cars in the preceding week.

In hogs—Good heavy hogs sold largely on a range of \$7.15 to \$7.20.

The top, \$7.20, was 2 1/2 c higher than Saturday's high price and the bulk of sales of all weights and all kinds at \$6.75 to \$7.15.

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Bargains in Farms, Ranches, and City Property

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS—Send for list of farms in state, price, quality considered. Do it now. Grimes & Stull, Minneapolis, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 acres nice level land, 30 acres cultivated, 3-room house, fine well, 3 1/2 miles to county seat.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—80 acres 3 miles from Clyde, second bottom, \$50 per acre.

CROOKED CREEK VALLEY LAND. 640 acres, one-fourth splendid alfalfa land, worth \$40 per acre.

FARM BARGAINS. 240 acres 3 miles from McPherson, first class improvements all new, 10-room house, large barn and outbuildings, fenced and cross fenced, 205 acres plow land, balance pasture.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION. Texas Panhandle, covers 25 years, \$2 pp., complete birdseye view and wall map.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm 8 miles south of Bazine, Ness Co., Kan. Level land. Fair improvements, 95 acres in cultivation, 65 acres wheat, one-fourth with place.

J. C. LOHNES, Kansas. Ness City, Kansas.

CHEAP LAND. If you are looking for an investment in land that is sure to increase in value 25 per cent in the next six months you can get it by seeing or writing.

HALE & ENGLISH, Kansas. Dodge City, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS. The place for a poor man to get a start. Good farm land at \$10 per acre.

KIRBERG & MILLER, Kansas. Ness City, Kansas.

HODGEMAN COUNTY LANDS. Map, Booklet, New List and general information sent promptly on request.

IMPROVED FARM two miles from Agricultural College, one mile from city, 1/2 mile from district school, on rural route and telephone line; 5 room house, barn, fruit.

CHEAP FOR THE MONEY—240 acres good grain and stock farm, fair improvements. Price \$8,500; 200 acres well improved, close to town. Fine stock and dairy farm.

CEDAR LAWN DUROCS. The choice of my fall crop of Long Wonder pigs of both sexes. These are the large and rooky kind, heavy bone, best of style.

SOUTH MOUND STOCK FARM. 20 head of strictly large type Poland China sows that actually weigh 550 pounds, 15 choice gilts from these sows, and sired by some of the best boars of same class.

ROY JOHNSTON, Prop., Kansas. South Mound, Kansas. Mention Kansas Farmer.

IF YOU HAVE NOT used your Homestead rights here is a chance to get a farm for \$400. 160 acre Homestead Relinquishment near town and railway in Kiowa county, Colo., for \$400.

WESTERN HOME LAND CO., Colorado. Sheridan Lake, Colorado.

old roosters, 6c; ducks, 12c; geese, 5c; turkey hens, 16c; young hens, 16c; old toms, 14c; culls, 8c; squabs, \$1.00@1.25 per dozen.

Chicago, April 12.—POULTRY—Firm: turkeys, 17c; chickens, 15c; springs, 15c. BUTTER—Steady: creamery, 22@28c; dairy, 20@25c. EGGS—Steady: firsts, 19 1/2c.

St. Louis, April 12.—POULTRY—Steady: chickens, 13 1/2c; springs, 17c; turkeys, 14@20c; ducks, 10 1/2c; geese, 5c. BUTTER—Steady: creamery, 21@28c. EGGS—Firm: case count, 18c.

Elgin, Ill., April 12.—Creamery butter, 28c.

John Sparrowhawk of Wakefield, Kan., is offering some good Clydesdales for sale. As a sample of the breeding offered it may be mentioned that his young imported stallion Silky Baron 13835 (13203) is by Pride of Blacon (10837) who was three times winner of first prize at the H. A. G. and never failed to win a blue ribbon in any national show except once when he got second.

GRAY COUNTY, KANSAS. 75,000 acres of alfalfa and good farming land that is decidedly the best proposition for homeseekers or speculators to be found in the West.

SEE NESS COUNTY—The wheat, alfalfa, and corn county of Kansas. Land is smooth, level, rich and well watered. No rock, sand or obstructions. Easily cultivated.

WASHINGTON COUNTY LAND FOR sale—Two hundred acres 4 miles from good town, 70 acres wheat, 5 room frame house, new barn 30x60, granaries, cribs, etc.

IDAHO AND WESTERN WYOMING. Idaho and Western Wyoming improved, irrigated, productive farms, on railroad, \$16 to \$30 per acre on easy terms.

HERE IS A BARGAIN. 160 acres of land in Rush county, Kansas, three miles from railroad station and market, close to school, about 45 acres under cultivation, no improvements, 100 acres of good plow land on the tract, balance quite rolling but good grass and pasture land.

JAMES H. LITTLE, The Rush County Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

ONE DOLLAR TO FOUR DOLLARS per acre, Texas school land in different counties; more than 2,000,000 acres to be sold before June 30.

THIS WEEK. Just listed what we consider our best bargain, 155 acre farm three miles from Mound Valley, large six room house, barn 36x40, two granaries and other outbuildings, creek running through farm, 120 acres in timothy and clover, balance blue grass pasture, natural gas fuel and lighting free.

J. P. DONOHUE, Kansas. Mound Valley, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SOMETHING GOOD—205 acres, 45 acres detached, improvements extra good, 8 room house, barn 42x52, milk house, cow barn, hog pens and cattle feeder, free natural gas for all purposes, entire farm in tame and Kentucky blue grass except 22 acres, all fenced hog tight.

2 EXTRA FARM BARGAINS—No. 1. 160 a. smooth rich Dickinson Co. imp. farm, good house, large barn, near Solomon and Abilene, 85 acres wheat, one-third all crops delivered, 12 a. alfalfa, mtg. \$3,600 4 yrs. 5 per cent no waste, all alfalfa land.

ARKANSAS—"Don't you wish you had bought when you were here before?" That is what they all say; and then, buy before it doubles up again.

THIS IS THE ONE. No. 244. 640 acres, 4 miles from town, largest portion is level, balance rolling, not hilly. 120 acres in cultivation; 40 acres in wheat. Stone house 24x32, two story; frame granary 16x24, with buggy shed on end 12x16; barn 20x60 feet, with iron roof; 6 miles of three-wire fence; 1 mile from school house.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME? No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of THE FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL.

John Sparrowhawk of Wakefield, Kan., is offering some good Clydesdales for sale. As a sample of the breeding offered it may be mentioned that his young imported stallion Silky Baron 13835 (13203) is by Pride of Blacon (10837) who was three times winner of first prize at the H. A. G. and never failed to win a blue ribbon in any national show except once when he got second.

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H. C. SWEET, STOCKTON, KANSAS. Great Bargains in Farms and Ranches. Write me for new list and particulars.

Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

The cream of the Pecos Valley. Now open. All river-front sections. The best alfalfa and fruit lands in America. Sold in 40-acre tracts, which will provide a permanent annual income of \$1,000 or more annually.

THE HEATH COMPANY. 109 West Seventh St. Topeka, Kan.

ROOKS COUNTY LAND

One Hundred Farms for Sale. Write For Lists. C. H. DEWEY, Stockton, Kan.

For Quick Sale.

160 acres in Trego county, 80 acres wheat. All goes \$1,600. Be quick. STEVENS & RUBY, Stockton, Kan.

MISSOURI FARMS for SALE

Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list. JOHN W. EVERMAN, Gallatin, Mo.

Ford Co., Kan. Lands.

For sale. Write for price list and crop reports. Co-operation solicited. BROWN & VERNON, Dodge City, Kansas.

HELLO FARMERS!

Have you read my list of GREENWOOD CO. FARMS? The best corn, alfalfa, cattle and hay country in the West. Fine blue stem pastures. Write for list and prices to P. D. STOUTON, Madison, Kan.

Evergreen Home Farm.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle, bred Hornless. Berkshire Hogs. Oxford down Sheep. Bourbon Red Turkeys. LATHROP, MISSOURI.

Hodgeman Co. Lands.

Choice wheat and ranch lands. Write for price list and county map. F. M. PETERSON, Jetmore, Kansas.

LOGAN COUNTY, KANSAS

You can buy through me direct of the owner. Splendid wheat, corn and alfalfa farms. \$12 to \$15 per acre. I have a fine farm there and am a farmer agent for farms of all sizes in that county.

W. H. LINVILLE, Address, Beloit, Kansas.

A Good Little Farm

120 acres, 14 miles from Wichita, 1 mile from loading station and 5 miles from a good town with two railroads, 60 acres in high state of cultivation, 40 acres pasture, 20 acres fine meadow, never failing running water in pasture, all fenced and cross fenced, some hog tight, small orchard, good well and wind mill, good granary and corn crib, wagon shed, small barn, 4 room cottage and other buildings. Price \$5,000.

The Nelson Real Estate & Img. Co. 137 N. Main St. Wichita, Kansas

FORD COUNTY, KANSAS.

320 acres five miles south of Dodge City, good house and barn, well and wind mill, pasture fenced, 240 acres in cultivation, good small orchard, all smooth tillable land. Price \$30 per acre.

160 acres 1 1/2 miles north of Howell station on the Santa Fe, good smooth wheat land, 40 acres in cultivation, no other improvements, Price \$15 per acre.

Description and price lists furnished upon application. G. L. PAINTER & CO., Dodge City, Kan.

HOW IS THIS?—Improved wheat, alfalfa, and stock farm—800 acres, 320 cultivated, 50 alfalfa land, 8 miles fence, springs in pasture, orchard, county seat, R. R. 8 miles, school house 1 mile; \$12.50 per acre; terms, No trades.

STINSON & WEYAND, Spearville, Kansas.

Big Farm Specials

160 a. ne. 21-41-1 Dickinson Co., Kan., all smooth, in cult., 7 r. house, barn 24x48, 80 a. wheat; price \$10,000. 240 a. 6 1/2 mi. Topeka postoffice, 100 a. extra fine orchard, 40 a. alfalfa, 100 a. timothy and clover, good house, new basement barn 40x60, \$100 per acre. If you want something that's all cream, write us. A. J. White, Farm Salesman, Wingett Land Co., 109 West 6th, Topeka, Kan.

L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer. 511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kan.



# LIVE STOCK



Let the young colt suckle four or five times a day but never when the mare is very warm.

The Chicago live stock markets show Easter lambs quoted at from 15 to 30 cents per pound. How much would your neighbor's dog bring?

Always break a colt with an open bridle. The blind bridle robs the horse of half his powers of vision and creates a nervous feeling over noises of which he can not see the cause. Blind bridles may be necessary on horses that have been broken to them but they are not on the colt and besides, they are cruel.

Taking it one year with another the 250-pound hog is the most profitable though this varies somewhat with the relative price of lard. Winter fed hogs are more uniform and dress out more profitably as a rule because they are corn fed. Grass fed hogs may weigh as much but they do not dress out so well and the meat is inferior.

Kansas is learning that there is money in mules. Missouri has long known this and her mules are famous. Kansas, with a later start, is rapidly gaining on her sister state in the production of this valuable farm animal. During the last year the number of mules and asses reported by the State Board of Agriculture has increased from 127,593 in 1907 to 144,997 in 1908. This is a gain of 17,404, and a consequent increase of the wealth of the state.

In spite of all of this talk about the automobile taking the place of the horse the figures do not seem to show it. The market papers show horses to be more numerous and higher in price at the great markets than they were one year ago; the horse sales show a very strong demand at good prices and the breeders of pure bred horses report excellent sales. In Kansas, where the automobile is very popular, the total number of horses of all kinds has increased from 899,063 in 1907 to 928,956 in 1908, according to Secretary Coburn.

The best crop you can possibly raise on your farm is the boys and girls. Your own efforts and the whole machinery of the farm should be exerted to the perfecting of this crop. Do not keep the boys out of school during the busy season but do impress them with the fact that their attendance there is a privilege which costs something, and that they should make the most of their opportunities. The business of a boy is to be a boy. His being a boy implies that he will some day be a man and the little help

he can give you when he should be in school will not benefit you greatly and will hurt him.

Without counting the value of the calves or of the animals which may have been butchered the milk cows of Kansas show a very creditable increase in product during the past year. The value of the butter and cheese manufactured and of the milk sold in Kansas in 1907 was \$14,201,695.13, while in 1908 it was \$14,630,378.10. This is an increase in value of \$478,682.97. Nearly a half million dollars in one year but not nearly enough. With her great abundance of cheap feed, her mild climate and the importation of a lot of dairy bred cattle Kansas should stand at the head of the dairy states and greatly increase her wealth.

There never was a time in the history of Kansas when so many good Standard bred horses were owned within her borders as now. Baron Wilkes 2:18, Bingenas by Bingen 2:06½, Roy McKinney by McKinney 2:11¼, Orville Thorne by Silverthorne 2:15, Escobar 2:13¾, Arthur Wright 2:19¼, Domineer 2:15½, Vatican 2:18, Sultan Y. 2:20, E. M. R. 2:07¼, Game Cock 2:08¾, Ed. Escobar 2:23¾, Myron McHenry 2:15¼, Equity 2:23¼, Alva Dillon 2:15¼, The Cabalist 2:19¼, Little Corporal 2:19¼, Heppenstall 2:17¼, Creech by Escobar 2:13¾, Searchville 2:19¼, Mack Henry 2:16, Silverthorne Jr. by Silverthorne 2:15, Jaythorne by Jay McGregor 2:07¼, Barnum B. by Elerslie Wilkes 2:22½, Heppline by Heppenstall 2:17¼, Baron Jefferson by Allerton 2:09¼, Pathmark 2:11¼, Noron 2:23¼ and Joe Mateo by Simmons 2:28 are among those who come to mind as now doing stud service in Kansas.

In the corn belt states there is always a much greater death rate among young pigs than in those sections where less corn and more small grain is fed to the brood sows. This shows in a most emphatic manner that a diet of corn alone is lacking in some of the food elements necessary to the growth and development of young pigs. It also shows, in an equally emphatic manner, a heavy annual loss to the farmer. Corn is rich in starchy materials but poor in protein which is the flesh and bone-forming element of food. A corn ration may be balanced by using some one or more of the so-called concentrated feeds and with excellent results. Wheat bran, shorts, oil-meal, meal or oats may be used with the corn and the losses greatly reduced. Where alfalfa is available however, these losses are reduced to a minimum. Alfalfa pasture in season or alfalfa hay fed with corn gives the most nearly perfect ration and this, with plenty of exercise for the brood sow, will insure large, healthy litters. Feed the brood sows some corn and plenty of alfalfa and make them exercise. The pigs will take care of themselves.

### Dips for Sheep.

To the sheep raiser, the dipping of sheep is always an unpleasant task and one which is invariably avoided when it is possible to do so. The expense of labor and dip appears too often to him as an unnecessary one and an added cost to the raising of sheep. It is often delayed until a great deal of damage is done, and frequently action is not taken until the law compels it to prevent the spread of disease.

There is a great deal of discussion as to the effects of dips on wool, and this is rightfully so, because there are a number of dips that do the work as far as killing parasites or insects is concerned, when at the same time they do a good deal of injury to the sheep and also to the wool. It requires some judgment in the selection of a dip. When this is done, the points to be carefully considered are:

Will the dip stunt the growth of the sheep? Will the dip harm the wool? Will the dip prove of value in the



MAXWELL STANDARD AMERICAN RUNABOUT, \$500

I WANT to impress upon you that the MAXWELL Standard American Runabout, though selling for only \$500, is just as reliable and just as good a hill climber as our larger cars. Our three great factories, equipped with over \$1,500,000 worth of the latest labor saving machinery, makes it possible for us to build a high-grade car and sell it at so reasonable a price. Simple to drive, easy to care for—and economical to own—this Maxwell Runabout will prove invaluable for both business and pleasure. It is your logical choice for a two passenger conveyance.

## Maxwell

For those who want a roomy, comfortable Touring Car, with ample power for the steepest hills and heaviest roads, our Model H. D., 20 H. P. Touring Car is the best automobile value on the market today. I want to emphasize this point. We do not claim excessive speed. I think every farmer will agree with me, that 35 miles an hour is fast enough. But we do claim that if you want a car for service—day in and day out, for 365 days of the year—the Maxwell will do your work better and at a lower cost than any other automobile. Let me send you our new catalog, with a book of testimonial letters from satisfied Maxwell owners, that's the real proof.

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MODEL H. D. 2 CYL., 20 H. P.

THE FAMILY NECESSITY CAR—\$1450

Comes completely equipped with Top, Gas Lamps, Generator and Magneto. Without equipment, but including Magneto, \$1250.

## This STACKER Saves One Man's Wages Every 40 Acres

**YES, SIR!** That's what the Jayhawk does. And it builds bigger ricks—stacks quicker, better and cheaper than any other stacker made. The Jayhawk goes where the rake dumps—elevates the load and drops it where you want it. There are no off days with the Jayhawk because it is the only stacker that works perfectly on windy days. One man can easily stack all the hay 3 or 4 rakes bring in. Only one man on stack.



## The "Jayhawk"

saves time, because it goes where the hay is. Saves help—as fully explained in our free folder. See your dealer and ask about the Jayhawk. Also write us for our folder which proves to you that it pays big money to stack hay with the Jayhawk.

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13 Fifth St., Salina, Kans.

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USE GAS, GASOLINE OR KEROSENE  
Are known by a superior standard of construction. 25 years of service has demonstrated their worth. Does work at lowest cost and is always ready to saw, grind, pump, shell or do any farm or shop work.  
**FIVE YEAR BOND GUARANTEE**  
We build all sizes in stationary or portable type. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size wanted.  
**WITTE IRON WORKS CO.**  
587 West Fifth Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Warranted to give satisfaction.



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A safe, speedy and positive cure for


Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.



# KRESO DIP



**"KRESO" KILLS ALL KINDS OF LICE.**

**KRESO-DIP CURES MANGE & SCAB, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, RINGWORM etc. KILLS ALL GERMS. EASY & SAFE TO USE. TRY IT**

**FOR ALL LIVE STOCK**

**HARMLESS. EFFECTIVE. INEXPENSIVE.**

**STANDARDIZED**

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET ON  
**CATTLE HORSES HOGS**  
**SHEEP POULTRY DOGS**

For sale at all drug stores.

## PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Home Offices and Laboratories,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

growth of the wool and the sheep itself?

Dips that harm the sheep are poisonous dips, such dips as contain arsenic and other active poisons, whereby a man may lose his lamb crop and sometimes the adults of the flock from carelessness.

The wool is affected adversely by a number of dips. The lime-and-sulfur dip will cure scab, but it does not kill ticks; and the lime almost invariably checks the wool in its growth, leaves a kink in it where it will break easily, and this makes short and low-priced wool.

Tobacco stains the wool so it will not take many dyes and therefore brings a lower price on the market. It is a good insecticide but very poor germicide. Besides, it is nauseating to both animals and the user.

The best dips that are brought out, those that do not harm the sheep nor the wool, are the so-called coal-tar dips. The bases of these dips are the best germicides and insecticides known to science today. There is an added value to a dip that will kill insects and parasites, such as ticks, lice and scab mites, and at the same time prove to be a germicide, because in the case of shear wounds and abrasions of the skin where the fly often deposits the egg that brings the maggot, an insecticide is curative and keeps away the germs of disease and prevents the wounds from being fly-blown.

The coal-tar dips do not spoil easily, and what is left in the vat is always good for disinfecting purposes about the premises, whereas an arsenic dip has to be carefully put away to prevent poisoning. Lime-and-sulfur and the tobacco dips spoil and become useless.

The effect of the cresols of coal-tar on the hair and wool is very beneficial. It strengthens the hair follicles, cleanses the skin, and in cases of scab it penetrates and works effectively. When the wool is thoroughly saturated with a coal-tar dip, it prevents reinfection for a long time. It is also an inexpensive dip.

An illustration of the contrast between a coal-tar dip and a tobacco dip is shown by a recent experience near Billings, Montana. A band of 25,000 sheep were dipped in Kreso Dip, a coal-tar product. This was before the coal-tar dips were officially permitted by the Government. The owner, having to ship a few carloads of sheep, was forced by Government regulations to dip them in tobacco and sulfur dip. When the wool was sheared and sent to the wool factor, he stated to the owner that he noticed that part of the wool was not dipped, while some was, referring to that part that had been dipped in tobacco and sulfur. He paid 2 cents a pound more for the wool that he claimed was not dipped, though it had been dipped in Kreso Dip, and this 2 cents a pound amounted to over \$4,000 on the clip.

This simply illustrates the fact that when you want a paying dip, and to make sheep dipping pay, use a coal-tar product; and when you select one, select a reliable one, made by a reliable house that has some reputation behind it. The use of Kreso Dip No. 1 is permitted by the Government in a dilution of 1 part of dip to 72 parts of water for scab. In this strength it is a strong disinfectant, one that is said to increase the growth of wool and does not harm the sheep or wool. It is recommended, not only for the above, but in the treatment of leg and lip ulceration, wounds, etc. It is given internally for stomach worms and is used in the treatment of screw worms. A booklet covering its many uses will be mailed free of charge to any sheep raiser who will write for it to Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich.

## WHEELER'S ANSWERS

**Millet Should Be Used With Care.**  
Can you give me any information about the value of millet hay for horse feed and the proper time to cut it?—I. R. Coe, Ottawa, Kan.

This hay has not been regarded with very much favor by horsemen generally. It has even been known to cause serious troubles. It is used to some extent in some sections of the country as a part, at least, of the roughage ration for horses. Considerable care should be used to see that it is cut before the seed begins to form and ma-

ture. The best time is at the blossoming stage.

### Rations for Pigs.

I have about 25 fall shoats weighing from 55 to 100 pounds. I have pulled them through the winter (corn being far too high for the price of hogs) on a little corn and all the alfalfa they would eat. Will you please tell me the easiest, quickest and most economical way to get them on the market at from 150 to 200 pounds. I have good alfalfa pasture but don't feel that it would be wise to turn the hogs onto it for two or three weeks yet. Also, what do you think of a preparation consisting of 4 parts copperas, 1 part bicarbonate of soda, and 1 of salt for keeping pigs and hogs clean of worms, keeping it where they have constant access to it?—S. J. Steinmetz, Alden, Kan.

A combination of corn, shorts and tankage or meat-meal will give you the cheapest gains on these hogs considering the present prices of feeds. The corn and shorts may be used in equal proportions, or, if the shorts is much higher than the corn use more corn than shorts. The tankage should be combined in the proportion of not to exceed 10 per cent of the total mixture. Where the corn is ground the three feeds may be thoroughly mixed beforehand and fed in troughs, wetting at feeding time.

The tonic combination which you suggest is a good one, although I would suggest that you likewise add some charcoal and wood ashes.

### Add a Little Tankage to Pigs' Ration.

I have sixty-one head of Duroc Jersey hogs that average about 100 pounds and are six months old. They have been fed corn and shorts. Shorts slop, part of the time, also some milk. I now feed them each morning about three large candy pails of milk, also three large candy pails of corn chop and shorts mixed half and half by measure, and fed dry. The same is fed at noon, only no milk, but they are first given all the water they want to drink. At night they get three large pails of shelled corn, also water. They seem to get about all they want to eat and sometimes have a little left. I feed some alfalfa hay and some fine coal which they seem to relish. I think some of the hogs ought to do a little better than they do. They seem to be constipated some. Should I feed some salt and how should I feed it? I would like to market these hogs about June 1.—E. Kraus, Hays, Kan.

I hardly see how you could improve very much upon the ration you are now feeding these hogs. The skim-milk which you are feeding supplies the necessary protein to balance the corn and shorts. It likewise seems to have a stimulating effect upon the digestion of the hog to have skim-milk in addition to grain. Since the quantity of skim-milk is limited for that number of hogs it would probably pay you to add a little tankage or meat-meal which can be purchased of feed dealers at about \$2 to \$2.15 per cwt. I would not feed to exceed one-half pound of this daily per hog and it should be mixed with some of the other feeds, and since you are feeding skim-milk it probably will mix with that more readily than with any of the other feeds you are using. The tankage will overcome the tendency to constipation which you mention. It is always considered advisable to supply salt to hogs. It is a good plan to mix salt, charcoal, wood ashes and sometimes sulfur and keep in a box before the hogs constantly. It is not a bad plan to have some copperas in this mixture. The Government Hog Remedy which is sold by nearly all druggists consists of a combination of materials of this kind which oftentimes straightens out hogs which seem to be a little out of condition.

In an address delivered recently at a gathering of learned men in Chicago, Dr. Eugene Davenport, dean and director of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, advocated the "colonization" of the "culls" of the human race. He proposed that all the "culls" or "scalawags" of the human race should be taken before the courts, scientifically investigated, and, if found unworthy, colonized and allowed to die off. As Dean Davenport points out, we already colonize the insane, and, temporarily, the criminal.



### Killed by a Bull

Your horse may escape this fate, but there are plenty of other accidents and even more diseases which may cause his death tomorrow. Protect yourself with

## Live Stock Insurance

This company, the pioneer in its line, (23 years old) insures horses, mules and cattle against death from any cause. Real insurance, prompt payment, low rates and no assessments. More than twice the assets of any other live stock insurance company. Policyholders protected by \$100,000.00 deposit with Indiana Auditor of State. Find out what your needs will cost.

**Handy Book FREE**

Handsome, leather-bound book, with maps, calendars, tables, etc., sent free, if you write us about this insurance, and tell us how many horses, cows and mules you own. Mention pedigrees, if any. Write today.

**Indiana & Ohio Live Stock Insurance Co.**  
DEPT. G CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

**\$90,000.00 Losses Paid in 1908**

Solicitors of farm fire insurance wanted as local agents. Address for Kansas territory,  
O. P. UPDEGRAFF, State Agent,  
Topeka, Kan.

## HAVE YOU A TEAM AND RIG? THEN Start in Business for Yourself, without Capital



### YOU PAY NO LICENSE

We still have some vacant territory in Kansas. You need no cash or previous experience. You earn cash profits selling our line of teas, coffees, extracts, toilet articles and veterinary remedies on the plan of \$20 worth of products for \$10.

**REQUIREMENTS.** The applicant must possess a clear character and be willing to work. Give names of two or more reliable and responsible people as references.

**THE K. F. KING CO.,**  
380 Kansas Avenue. Topeka, Kansas.



**IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER**

you've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather

MADE FOR HARD SERVICE AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

**\$3.00**

AT ALL GOOD STORES CATALOG FREE

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.  
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

## Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick GOPHER-POISON

Gophers and prairie dogs cause more damage each year than wind or hail. Farmers use and recommend it in preference to all other poisons. It will rid your fields of these grain destroyers. Easily used and smallest particle kills. 75c and \$1.25.

**Kill-Em-Quick Rat Poison.** Kills rats, mice, pocket gophers, squirrels, field mice, ground hogs and bird pests. Powder form, easy to use with any food. Odor attracts and outwits them; results certain. 15c and 25c sizes. Full directions on packages. Kill-Em-Quick backed by cash refund guarantee. Either poison or size sent upon receipt of price.

**Mickelson Chemical Co.,**  
1420 Washington Ave. No. Minneapolis, Minn.

## You Can't Cut Out A HOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at d'lers or d'ly'd. Book 4d free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.,** for manking. \$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Alays pain quickly.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 211 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## LUMP-JAW

Quickly and positively cured in less than three weeks with one application of

**ADAM'S RAPID LUMP-JAW CURE**

Easy to use. Written GUARANTEE accompanies each bottle. Don't delay but write today for free circular. Dept. 22.

H. C. Adams Mfg. Co., Algona, Ia.

## CITIZENS & CO. DEPT. 32 CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Prepared and guaranteed. Station Goods Catalog FREE. Station Brides, Shields, Service Books, etc. Station and irregular breeders, \$1.50. Sewing Machines, \$3.00 to \$8.00. Safety Impregnating Death for station, 1 to 6 males in foal from one service of a mare.



**GOPHER DEATH**

Kills Prairie Dogs, and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1,400 tablets prepared for \$1.25. Warrented. Rat-killing Tablets 25 cents. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet free.

**F. D. Chemical Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.**

## SELF SETTING PLANE

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

## 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. Indorsed by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for illustrated catalog.

Santa Fe Railway and Telegraph School, Desk F., Topeka, Kansas.

## LAWRENCE Business College

Lawrence, Kansas.

39th year; positions secured; expenses low. Catalog free. Address, 1400 Mass. St.



# DAIRY



"We begin about the middle of May to feed alfalfa green, and are sure from then on to have this crop to fall back on if pasture is short or other green crops fail or are short," says an Eastern dairyman.

The milk of a cow that produces 10,000 pounds of milk yearly, and this is possible, contains on an average 8,710 pounds of water, 390 pounds of fat, 485 pounds of sugar, 340 pounds of proteids and 75 pounds of ash.—Professor McKay.

The work of the Kansas state dairy commissioner is largely educational. It is the desire of the farmer to be sanitary in his methods and to sell good cream if he knows how. It is the duty of the dairy commissioner to be able to instruct "how to do" in every phase of dairying. Commissioner Wilson has in 18 months answered 3,000 inquiries regarding the care of cream on the farm.

Two most important factors in assisting a good Jersey to "make good," in my opinion, are the growth of silage and alfalfa. The dairyman who does not grow one or both of these will have an up-hill job of it. In this vicinity I was among the very first to build and fill a silo. This was about the year 1880, and prior to this I frequently had to buy hay for the cows. Since then we have had hay to sell, almost yearly. "No silage, no dairy," has been the motto here.—David Roberts, Moorestown, N. J.

#### Weeding Out and Testing.

By carefully testing and weeding out their poorest cows the people of Denmark in five years have succeeded in raising the producing capacity of each cow annually more than forty pounds of butter-fat, or an increased profit from each cow of over \$12. By adopting some similar systematic method it ought to be possible for us to increase the profits to the farmers of Idaho, from dairying, at least \$2,000,000 per year.

#### Test the Cows.

Any farmer, by an expenditure of \$3 can arrange to test his cows and know the relative money working power of each animal. The farmers of Kansas can in these days of cream apparatus

and in the light of present knowledge do this and the results will well pay for the time and money outlay. The farmers' testing association, which originated in Denmark many years ago and has spread rapidly over the European countries, has been a great factor in improving Danish herds. Possibly the gain was more noticeable in Germany than in other countries. Germany organized 67 test associations and in a period of five years the average milk production was increased to 7,600 pounds per year per cow, which was a gain of \$14 per cow. If it pays to test cows in Denmark and Germany why not in Kansas?

#### Not More But Better Dairymen.

Here is the way a writer in an exchange presents an important truth: "Until dairymen come to recognize the importance of systematic business methods and apply them in the management of their herds and farms, they need not hope to be successful. The practise of dealing with the herd as a whole instead of with the individual is a source of great loss every year. Every milk producer should acquaint himself with the possibilities of his business. With the rapid increase everywhere present in the demand for dairy products of high quality, it is but the part of wisdom for the milk producer to meet it with first-class goods produced at the lowest cost. This necessitates, first of all, good cows and proper nourishment. What we need is not more, but better, dairymen. There is no dairy farm or dairy herd in the state that has yet approached its full capacity of production."

#### The "Know How" Needed Always.

In illustrating the importance of knowledge, the "knowing how" in the breeding, feeding and selecting of dairy cows to secure the largest financial returns, Prof. G. L. McKay, in an address in Topeka the past winter, related that a few years ago, when traveling through Germany with a noted violin player, he had occasion one day to call on an old German farmer. The farmer and his son were trying to make music on an old violin. After listening to them for a few minutes, the violin player asked permission to play on their violin. He took it and tuned it as only an expert could and then played a few selections, when the old German exclaimed: "By shimminy that violin is worth five times as much as I thought it was." Hundreds of good cows in every community are year after year barely paying their board and may be not so much as that because their keeper does not know how to feed and care for results and the real value of the cows are unknown.

#### A Drastic Remedy.

Prof. H. E. Cook, dean of the agricultural department of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., speaking before the Maryland dairy association stated that the dairy business was a success for many people, and a source of steady profit, while for others it meant poverty; that dairying had followed two lines, sections where the land was naturally poor, and sections where the fertility had become exhausted by continuous unscientific farming.

The fundamental principle of dairying, he pointed out, has been the production of manure for this depleted land. Milk has been a by-product; thirty-dollar cows have sufficed as well as two-hundred-dollar cows for a manure supply, and consequently a cheap cow and a poverty dairy business has resulted. Although the dairy cow is essential to soil fertility, the modern dairymen must raise higher-priced and procure more productive cows in order to make a success of the business.

There is only one thing, said the Professor, that can revolutionize the business in some localities, and that is the funeral of some of the old-time dairymen, with cob-webbed, manure-covered cow-stables.

## Keen Sportsmen Never Waste Ammunition on "DEAD DUCKS"

The DeLaval Separator Company in their advertisements beg to be excused for devoting so much space to the United States Separator, which they consider a "dead duck competitively." This is a sweeping admission on their part that the United States Separator is not dead but is the most vigorous duck in the whole flock.

Keen sportsmen never waste ammunition on "dead ducks."

The facts showing who was the original inventor of the first practical continuous flow Centrifugal Cream Separator, as disclosed by the records in the Patent Office at Washington, make it plain that Dr. DeLaval was not the original inventor.

These records show that DeLaval, beaten in his claim of priority by other applicants, bought up the Houston & Thompson application (which ante-dated his own), in which he filed a substitute application and added the identical claims that he was beaten on, in the interference with the other applicants.

The Patent Office then allowed these claims to Houston & Thompson and the Patent went to issue.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals afterwards decided in effect that Houston & Thompson were not entitled to the broad claims, and Dr. DeLaval "was not in it."

DeLaval bought the Houston & Thompson application to deprive the rightful inventors of their invention and then DeLaval got beaten at his own game in the Courts.

The DeLaval in their advertisements accuse the United States of utilizing in their Separator an invention which they purchased.

This is not true, as an examination of the DeLaval patent referred to and the United States Separator patents will readily disclose the falsity of the DeLaval claim. This is another "word claim" of theirs.

The 1909 Model United States Separator is covered by patents (720,154; 726,438; 732,750; 806,346; and 859,185) owned by the U. S. and which cover its scientific features which make the United States Separator so much superior to the DeLaval and every other Separator on the market. These are but a few of the nearly 40 patents owned by the United States.

Another thing, they accuse the United States of being responsible for the nullification by the Courts of a patent purchased by the DeLaval in their efforts to "squelch" the United States Separator, which patent they admit they never used but which they bought and paid \$20,000.00 for, according to the Court records, in the hope that it would "squelch" the United States Separator that was beating them so vigorously in the market.

It is true the Court decided that they had spent their \$20,000.00 in vain. The United States Separator accomplished better results with a bowl of half the diameter and with less than one-third as many parts as the DeLaval had.

The DeLaval whine because the United States holds the World's record in a test with the DeLaval, of 50 consecutive runs on 10 different breeds of cows.

If this record is so ancient and so non-progressive, what is the reason they have not been able to beat it in all these eight years they have been attempting to do so? Let them show a more progressive record in this Country or any other, if they can do so.

The U. S. is still eight years ahead of the DeLaval.

The DeLaval Company claim that the LaGrange Creamery is a little Creamery and admit that it is near Poughkeepsie.

If it is so small and of so little consequence, why did they spend so much money at the Dutchess County Fair, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the Fall of 1899 and get the President of that Fair to offer a money premium for a test at the Fair between the DeLaval and the United States Separators? Why if it was so inconsequential did they stop their Factory and turn out all their men without loss of pay to "whoop it up" on the day of this great test?

It was apparent to the public that the DeLaval Co. felt satisfied they had things fixed to win the contest, but the test of the cream showed that the United States had secured more butter fat from the quantity of milk than had the DeLaval.

Again if it is so inconsequential why did they have eight of their best canvassers immediately thereafter in that one locality to solicit orders and to prevent, if possible, the farmers from buying the United States Separator? Yet when the canvass was closed there were three times as many farmers who had taken the United States, as there were who had taken the DeLaval.

The DeLaval accuse us of changing from year to year the date of President Hoyt's letter. This is a falsehood. We do not find it necessary to falsify records and thus deceive the people. The facts remain true as Mr. Hoyt states them, that there are three United States Separators to every one of the DeLaval.

The DeLaval Company advertise that they make more trade allowances for old United States Separators than for any other make of Separator.

We guess that is true, for there are more United States Separators in use and we have been repeatedly informed by users of United States Separators that the DeLaval agents have bored them to death to exchange and before giving up their persistence, have offered to give a new DeLaval in even exchange for an old United States.

Quite a number of former traveling salesmen of the DeLaval Company have informed us that they have been instructed from Headquarters to give a new DeLaval Separator for an old United States Separator, if they could not make any better trade and that their instructions have been from the DeLaval Headquarters, that the repairs on the DeLaval in a short time would make a good handsome profit on this kind of an exchange.

The DeLaval Company refer to their farm sizes of Separators as the "Baby" type.

The United States spanked the "Baby" so hard in days gone by that they seemed for a while to try to tell the truth and not make such extravagant claims, but they have got into their old tricks again, making extravagant, false statements and "word claims."

The above we think is sufficient for this time; to be continued later on, but in the meantime send for Catalog No. 91.

**Vermont Farm Machine Co., - Bellows Falls, Vermont.**  
Warehouses in every dairy section of the United States and Canada.

#### Treating Scours in Calves.

PROF. G. C. HUMPHREY, MADISON, WIS.  
Calves at the University farm are specially treated for calf scours. First, special care is taken to avoid scours by keeping the calves in clean, bright, well-lighted and well-ventilated quarters. We feed them regularly until four weeks old on two to six pounds of their mothers' milk three times daily. Care is taken to have the temperature of the milk as near that of freshly drawn milk as possible and always to have the calf pails scrupulously clean.

In spite of all precaution we now

and then have cases of scours among our calves. For the past two years we have successfully treated such cases as follows: As soon as symptoms appear two to four tablespoonfuls of castor oil are mixed with one-half pint of milk and given to the calf. This is followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts sub-nitrate of bismuth. It can also be given with one-half pint of new milk or the powder placed on the tongue and washed down by a small amount of milk.

The salol and sub-nitrate of bismuth

**MOFFAT ROAD OPENING  
GOVERNMENT LAND  
FREE IN ROUTT COUNTY  
COLORADO**

Act now and you can homestead 160 acres of fertile farm land on Moffat Road (Denver Northwestern & Pacific Ry.) in Routt County, Colo. A million acres open to settlers. Good towns, large crops. 80 bushels oats to acre, wheat 45, barley 70. Pure water, fine climate and markets. We aid settlers to locate. Best land will be taken soon. Write for maps and information which tells how to get this land free. Address, W. F. JONES, General Traffic Manager 710 Majestic Building, Denver, Colorado.

### Western Canada the Pennant Winner "The Last Best West"

The Government of Canada now gives to every Actual Settler 160 Acres of Wheat-Growing Land FREE and an additional 160 acres at only \$5.00 an acre. The \$50,000 contented American settlers making their homes in Western Canada give the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from 25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre, 60 to 120 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley, besides having splendid herds of cattle raised on the prairie grass. Dairying is an important industry. The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—National Editorial Correspondence, 1908.

Low Railway Rates, good schools and churches, markets convenient, prices the highest, climate perfect. Lands are for sale by Railway and Land Companies. Descriptive pamphlets and maps sent free. For Railway Rates and other information apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

**J. S. CRAWFORD,**  
125 West 9th St.,  
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**\$33<sup>50</sup> Galloway**  
 "BATH IN OIL"  
 High Grade Separator—Direct  
 Save \$25 to \$50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil," like a \$5,000 automobile. This alone is worth \$50 extra, but costs you nothing extra.  
 Take **90 Days'**  
 Farm Test—Freight Prepaid  
 Why pay \$85 to \$110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—best easiest run—easiest cleaned—10-yr. guarantee. Send for **BOOK FREE** W. L. GALLOWAY CO., 283 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.

can be secured from any druggist, mixed in the proper proportions at the time of purchase, and thus have the powder readily available for use at any time. As an additional precaution against contagious scours it is advised that the navel of the newborn calf be wetted with a 1 to 500 solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate).

**Concrete Silos.**

The dairy cow and silage for the Western farm is a money making combination second only to the best alfalfa hay and corn chop. Much inquiry is being made regarding the construction of silos. The cement silo is a creation of the past few years only, and with the use of cement in constructing buildings for practically all purposes has come a demand for more substantial structures than ever before and it is natural that the use of cement in silo building should follow. Concrete and cement block silos are becoming quite popular.

Regarding the cement silos "Modern Silage Methods," a 224 page book free to KANSAS FARMER readers who will note the advertisement of the Silver Mfg. Co., Salem, Ohio, in this paper, says: "In the past the high first cost of this form of construction has been the chief factor against its more extensive use, but this has been due to our insufficient knowledge as to the best and most economical methods in handling material. The price of lumber has been steadily rising, while that of good Portland cement has been decreasing, and good qualities can now be obtained at a fair price. It seems, therefore, to be generally conceded that the concrete or cement block silo will be the silo of the future."

"The general concensus of opinion among those who have made a study of the matter seems to be well voiced in Bulletin No. 102 of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois when it says: 'From what we know now the round wood silo plastered with cement seems to be the best construction, but the indications are that when we learn to handle concrete to the best advantage this will be the material for building silos.'"

**Get Pure Bred Live Stock.**

Reports of sales of pure bred live stock of all breeds and from all parts of the country; the correspondence of this office and personal observation all show, very strongly, a change for the better in the live stock business. The farmers of the corn-belt states have plenty of money; they were not affected by the financial depression to any great extent and they are alive to the value of the pure bred. Land values are soaring and live stock is a necessary part of the machinery for working high priced land. Good machines are worth vastly more than poor ones, and there is no comparison between pure bred live stock and the scrub in profitableness. Recent public sales of horses and jacks have broken all known records. Cattle sales have been good and remunerative prices have pretty uniformly been received for good animals while hogs are coming to their own.

One of the most encouraging features of the present condition lies in the fact that, in a very large number of recent public sales of pure bred stock, the new breeder has "made the sale." In many cases as high as 60 per cent of the buyers have been men who have not been engaged in the business before. This indicates that the demand for pure bred stock is broadening; that these buyers appreciate the value of such stock; that they have the cash with which to buy and that the high price of grain is no longer a deterrent factor. As reported by KANSAS FARMER advertisers, private sales have been good and inquiries very much more numerous and indications are that pure bred sales will greatly increase in numbers during the remainder of the year. Kan-

**TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.**

To introduce KANSAS FARMER into homes of progressive farmers where not now read, we make this liberal offer: For 10 cents (stamps or silver) we will send KANSAS FARMER 10 weeks to any person not now a subscriber. This is made as a trial offer only and we depend on our subscribers to make it known to their friends and neighbors.



**TEN YEARS AHEAD OF ALL OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS**

In skimming efficiency, simplicity, durability and convenience, the new 1908-1909 improved De Laval Cream Separators are fully ten years ahead of any other machine on the market today. Thirty years of experience, protecting patents, and the many valuable improvements devised and perfected by the De Laval engineers in all parts of the world during the past three years, are responsible for this fact. Every feature of the De Laval has been improved, from the supply can to the base. The new center-balanced bowl with its separate spindle is alone a triumph in separator construction and must be seen to be fully appreciated. Then, there is the new one-piece "anti-splash" sanitary supply can, adjustable shelves for skim-milk and cream receptacles, new frame designs, and many other but less important improvements—all combining to make the De Laval as nearly ideal as a separator for farm and dairy use can be made. There is the proper size machine for every size dairy from the smallest to the largest and no cow owner can afford to be without one of these improved machines. It will cost you nothing to see and examine the new De Laval and right at your own home too, if you will but say the word. Our new illustrated catalog describing the De Laval improvements in detail is sent for the asking. Write us at once and you will receive this interesting book by first mail with full information as to how you may have a free demonstration of the improved De Laval in your own home. It will pay you to do so and your only regret will be that you didn't investigate sooner.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

General Offices: 178-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL  
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**BETTER THAN THE BEST**

This is the wonderful New Butterfly Cream Separator which has been creating a sensation at Dairy Shows and Experiment Stations. Closest skimming separator of today—only one-half of 1-100 of 1 per cent of butter fat in the skimmed milk, and it gives cream with a density of .87. What separator can touch it? The \$150.00 machines can't equal it. The wonderful eight-fold skimming device does it. Simplest bowl on the market; self cleaning; bowl casing quickly removed for cleaning. Easy running—the weight of the handle starts the bowl. Built in our own factory by mechanical engineers, and workmanship and material guaranteed forever. No exposed gears, no complicated mechanism—just the best built, longest lived, closest skimming cream separator on the market. Building it ourselves we are able to sell it at manufacturing cost with one small profit added. We save you agent's profits, dealer's profits, jobber's profits. You are simply throwing money away if you pay a penny more than our price. Made in three sizes, don't buy a separator from anyone at any price until you have first written a postal card asking for our Free Cream Separator Booklet, containing our Free Trial Offer, our Send-No-Money Offer, our Half Price Savings, and the full particulars of our wonderful New Butterfly Cream Separator will go to you by return mail. Write today.  
 Albaugh-Dover Co., 918 Marshall Blvd., CHICAGO

**2880 For 300 Pounds Per Hour Capacity**  
**ECONOMY CHIEF CREAM SEPARATOR**

**SKIMS THE CLOSEST.**  
 Because the patented double opposed disc bowl is twice as effective as any single series disc bowl.

**TURNS THE EASIEST.**  
 Because it has only three gear wheels—finest anti-friction bearings—lightest all solid steel bowl made.

**CLEANS THE QUICKEST.**  
 Because it has the only self emptying and self cleaning bowl. Centrifugal force, and a minute or two of your time cleans it.

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 Because the bearings are phosphor bronze and double length—that means double wear—finest cut gearing—every part twice as strong as necessary.

**WORTH THE MOST.**  
 Because it gets the most cream in the best condition and does it easier.

**PRICE THE LEAST.**  
 Because sold by Sears, Roebuck & Co., the world's greatest price makers who make each of your dollars do the work of two.

**PAYS THE BEST.**  
 Because it gets a little more cream each day, runs a little easier and lasts a little longer than any other separator that money can buy.

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**CAN YOUR OWN FRUIT & VEGETABLES**  
 Keep Profits at Home. We'll Show You How.  
 CANNERS' SUPPLY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

**WAIST HIGH**  
**\$29<sup>75</sup> FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN \$29<sup>75</sup> 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 easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream 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 a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal LONG TIME TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is dead by the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest, exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and 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 protects you on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator. Address

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1119, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**



R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kansas, owner of the oldest herd of Jersey cattle in the West, who has just received a large number of high class cattle from Vermont to be added to the Linscott Herd.

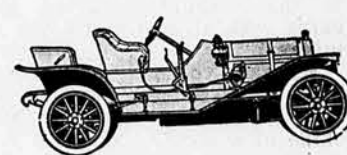
sas is one of the best states in the Union into which to sell horses. Beef cattle are bringing good money on an increasing demand. Dairy cattle are scarce and high while the high price of corn which caused immature ship-

ments and the ravages of disease which depleted whole sections of hogs have made brood sows of nearly all of the lard type breeds scarce.

Not in recent years has the prospect been so good for the breeder of pure bred stock and the time is especially opportune for the new breeder to buy.

**CURE'S CHICK FEED**  
 is the best feed on earth for little chicks. It prevents bowel trouble and mortality. 25 lb. bag 75c; 50 lb. bag \$1.35; 100 lb. bag \$2.50 f. o. b. Atchison, Kan.  
**ALBERT CURE & SON, Atchison, Kansas.**

**GET A GOOD AUTO FOR \$300**



Many a man who can afford to buy an auto thinks a motor is beyond his purse. Start modestly. Buy your experience in the cheapest market. Get a little runabout. Study it, drive it yourself, learn to know it, then sell it and buy a larger car. \$300 will buy a used auto. Good enough, as common sense tells you and experience tells us, to get experience out of it that will save you hundreds of dollars when you drive a large car. Send for our big cut-rate bargain list. We are the largest dealers in new and used cars in the world. Deal with a responsible house. References: 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  
**TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO.,**  
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 1332-34 Michigan Ave., Chicago.



# THE FARM

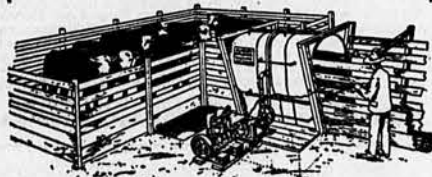


At the last National Corn Show in Omaha the world's prize for the largest yield of a single acre of land and for the best flint corn grown anywhere east of the Mississippi River was carried home by a young man from Connecticut. This corn was raised upon a farm that had been under cultivation in the same family for 250 years.

Whitewash applied with a spray pump, instead of a brush, will adhere to the boards without any change of the paint mixture. When salt, sweet milk, boiled rice and glue are used in the mixture there is no trouble about its adhering to almost anything it touches. Venetian red or almost any other coloring matter may be used with good results.

It takes good ground to grow clover. The soil can be made so rich that it cannot help but grow clover. A man took a worn-out farm and by manuring it, brought it up to a point where it grows immense crops of corn, oats, and clover. But even if the ground now grows clover well, it will not continue to do so if the products are removed from the land year after year. Even the man who grows corn, oats, and clover in rotation, selling the products and returning nothing to the soil, is sure to come to a time when he cannot grow clover.

## 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 prices on machines and complete information as to cost of installing.

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

**The Seabury Live Stock Spray Machine & Mfr. Co.**

1410 Lawrence St. Denver, Colo.

### Keep Your Head High.

The editor of the Earth wants farmers to hold up their heads in pride of their calling. He says:

"Don't regret that you are a farmer, and be proud of the land that you own, no matter what size it may be. Make up your mind to raise that mortgage from the farm, to pay all the debts, and if you don't own a farm, make up your mind to go to some region where you can have a piece of ground. There is nothing like farming, with the chance of your living like a gentleman and your wife like a lady. You do not know the hardships and suffering of people that live in the city. Clerks are losing their health poring over books, and are not getting anywhere near as much salary as you can make on the farm, even if you do sometimes want to go out and work by the day for the want of ready money. Do not be too much wedded to old ideas and localities, nor value against your own interests the ties of kindred and what you have always thought of generally as 'home.' A farmer's real home is never a rented one."

### How to Kill Germs.

How to get the best results in fighting disease germs with chemical and commercial disinfectants, is the subject of a new bulletin prepared by Dr. M. P. Ravenel and K. W. Smith of the department of bacteriology of the University of Wisconsin and issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

A number of the common commercial disinfectants sold in Wisconsin were tested on some of the more resistant germs, and the results of these tests with the names of the disinfectants are given in the bulletin. Illustrations of good forms of spray pumps to be used in the application to various purposes are also included.

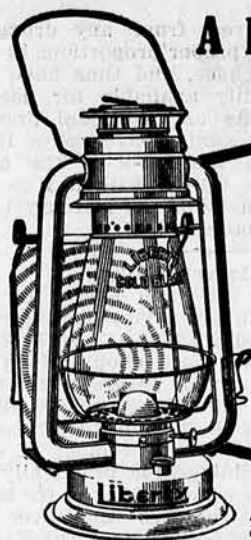
Of the common chemical disinfectants, corrosive sublimate, the bulletin points out, is one of the most powerful known, but it is a deadly poison to both animals and man, and always injures metal articles. Carbolic acid has many good qualities, but does not kill the spores. Spores of an anthrax, for example, will live from two to forty days in a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution. The cresols are more powerful than the carbolic acid, and form the basis of many commercial disinfectants.

Lime is the cheapest disinfectant, the bulletin shows, and is best used in the form of milk of lime. Bleaching powder or chloride of lime is widely used, and is quite effective when kept in air-tight packages. Formaldehyde gas is considered the most useful disinfectant for general purposes. Although irritating to eyes and throat, it is non-poisonous. While it kills all germs and penetrates everywhere, it does not injure the furnishings and draperies in a room where it is used. Medicated soaps are usually worthless.

For disinfecting rooms the gaseous forms, such as formaldehyde, are most effective because they permeate every nook and corner. Gases, however, cannot be used in open barns or stables. For these cleaning alone will accomplish the purpose, and thorough cleaning will often make disinfection unnecessary. No amount of disinfection, the bulletin points out, will take the place of cleanliness.

### General Utility Gasoline Engine.

The more improved methods of farming indicate to the farmer the advantage of securing a cheap general purpose farm power for pumping, and pulling small machines. The wind mill, is and has been of much value, but the wind does not always blow enough to turn the mill. This is often the case during August when the supply of water is most wanted, and when there is much damage done to stock from lack of water. One of the cheapest and best farm powers for light or heavy work on the farm is the gasoline engine. One of four-horse power is large enough for a small



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give the biggest, clearest light. The burners are supplied with just the right amount of air. The globes are of the finest lead flint glass. They are tight and compact. Never rattle. Never blow out or jar out. Bail stays where you put it. The simple globe lifting device makes lighting easy.

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

60 cents to \$3.50

farm, where a power is used only for cutting wood, grinding feed, or pumping water, but where the farm is large a 16 or 20-horse power engine will be found best for pulling plows and preparing land for seeding. They also make fine engines for pulling road building machines or moving grain to market.

On the prairie farms of Illinois the gasoline engine is fast taking the lead as a farm power, 20-horse powers being most used; for plowing, preparing the seed bed, etc., this size is used almost exclusively. It is also used for pulling threshing machines and broom corn seeders. This work is all done at a great saving in cost over old methods. No wood or coal is required, and there is no water wagon to be trailed behind as with steam engines. The engines require but little care while running, are safer about firing straw stacks or buildings, can be operated by anyone without danger of explosion, require but short time in starting and are no expense except while running, while steam engines require fuel to hold the steam while stops are made. The gasoline engine is smaller and more conveniently moved about; it will often go in a building or shed, where a steam engine of the same horse power could not be put. The cost of the fuel for a gasoline engine is less than the cost of coal or wood for a steam engine. So again I say, as an economical power on the farm for general purposes—safe, handy, and cheap—the gasoline engine can't be beat.—Thomas M. Cisel, in Farmer's Tribune.

### A Wheat Institute.

The Kansas Agricultural College issues a call for a Wheat Day, Saturday, May 1, 2 to 4 p. m.

There are probably one-fourth million acres of pure bred wheat growing in Kansas today. The state has made wonderful progress in this direction in the last four years and has now more acres of pure bred wheat than any other state. But farmers do not take proper care of this valuable seed, nor do they yet prepare with sufficient care the seed-bed.

There are two hundred thirty-six institutes in Kansas and it is hoped that all may observe this day. While wheat is the big crop in central and western Kansas, it may be greatly improved in the soft-wheat territory, and this is important when soft wheat is now at such a premium.

### TOPICS SUGGESTED.

1. List of growers, with present acreage, of pure bred varieties.
2. Discussion as to relative value of different varieties.
3. Keeping wheat pure and of good quality for seed. (a) By seeding in clean fields. (b) By harvesting at right time, shocking and stacking carefully. (c) By care in thrashing. (d) By care in cleaning and storing.
4. Discussion as to seed-bed. (a) Disking following header or binder. (b) Early plowing without disking. (c) Early listing. (d) Harrowing or disking after plowing or listing.
5. Fighting the Hessian fly. (a) Early disking. (b) Keeping down volunteer wheat. (c) Late sowing.

Secretaries are requested to compile a list of growers of pure bred wheat, with acreage and variety, send a copy to the State Institute office, and furnish same to all county papers.—J. H. Miller, Supt. Farmers' Institutes, and A. M. TenEyck, Professor of Agronomy.

### Farming at the Western End of Kansas.

In a letter to Prof. A. M. TenEyck, J. R. Berry of Sexton, Wallace county, Kan., says:

"Land broken in June or later should be let lie until fall, disked and planted to wheat, or disked and listed east and west, ridges split the next spring and planted to corn, Kafir, etc. The average homesteader is not able to wait a year for returns, however, and most of the inquiries you receive are from new-comers here who have but little capital and must plant crops that give immediate returns.

"There are few who get out to exceed 40 acres the first year. If this is all sod and is planted to corn, cane, milo maize, and a small garden, it will yield him plenty of rough feed, grain for his stock, and some cane seed to sell. Barley, millet and oats can be planted on this 40 acres the next spring and 40 acres more sod cropped. The next season, the oats, barley and millet land can be planted to fall wheat, the sod land to millet, barley, and oats, and 40 more acres broken for corn, etc. This method does away with cultivating, spreads the work over the entire year, and permits the most use of grass for farm teams, thus saving a heavy feed bill during the first few years when every dollar must count, and permits the homesteader to get away and earn some money during the harvest the first year as he has no

## ANSWER

This Ad and Get My Big FREE Book and Save \$50  
Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world—My price has made it—Save money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment.

How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free—just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE. Five Sizes—Including New Complete Steel Gear Spreader—70-bu. Size.

Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." Nobody can beat it. Freight prepaid.



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BECAUSE, although easy to erect, it is hard for the wind to down—it has a governor that works perfectly in all kinds of weather—the wheel has double arms of heavy channel steel giving more than double strength—it has a practically noiseless brake—it is erected on a tower guaranteed against CYCLONES AND TORNADOES—and because in every way

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So sure are we of our ground, that, for a nominal fee, we will insure the complete outfit, mill and tower, for five years, against anything and everything. Write today for free wind mill book. APLETON MFG. CO. 19 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

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is of value to the purchaser only when it stands for fixed values. In some articles the quality can not be determined by any examination the purchaser can make and in such cases the Trade Mark is invaluable. It enables you to get goods of known value, goods that have proved to be satisfactory through the years they have been in use. In the purchase of

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more than in other things the responsibility and reliability of the firm you deal with is of the utmost importance for you cannot tell by examining the rod whether you will be protected by it or not, for not only is the material to be considered, but the construction, and what is most important, the way it is put up. You can tell soft copper from hard copper and you can tell from the appearance of the rod whether it is correctly made mechanically, but do you know whether it is scientifically correct. Are the strands so placed that one will act against the other and when you take the rod, as a whole, is it so made that you only get the surface of the cable as your conductor, or do you utilize the entire conducting surface of each wire, if the rod is correctly made it will have several times the capacity of one incorrectly made. By buying the

**DODD & STRUTHERS LIGHTNING ROD**

you get the benefit of our experience in making the rods and an experienced man to erect the rods. Last year some damage was done to buildings with rods on, because important things were not as they should have been and it is for your sake that we urge you to see that the Dodd and Struthers Trade Mark is on the spool. It stands for Honest Dealing, scientific construction and proper erection. Insist on getting the D & S rods and you will be protected and pleased when the job is finished. Our business is established, our rods have proved their quality, no other rod is as extensively used, no other rod has given such universal satisfaction.

**DODD & STRUTHERS  
DES MOINES  
IOWA**

**WRITE TO DODD & STRUTHERS, DES MOINES, IOWA, FOR THEIR FREE BOOK ABOUT LIGHTNING**

cultivating to do at home, the sod crop taking care of itself.

"After one or two years in wheat this land should be seeded back to Bromegrass and alfalfa. Both do well here for pasture and meadow, and afford a method of improving the soil. If not over pastured or disked, the Bromegrass will become sod bound in from 4 to 5 years and can be broken out and the rotation started again.

"Our practice differs from your directions because we have not the horses and tools to do as you suggest, also lack the cash. Many a rich man has come out here to do good farming and has gone away broke. Many a poor man has grown rich here—made it out of the old cow, cane, millet, etc. I know of one crop of 1,000 acres of cane that made its owner \$17.20 per acre last year, besides the fodder. It was the sod crop. Millet has made its owner \$15 per acre besides the straw; and alfalfa has netted \$48 per acre. The best crop of fall wheat made 55 bushels. It was on summer fallowed land and took two years to raise one crop. It netted \$33 per acre including

two years' work and harvest and thrashing bills. Cow-peas can be successfully grown here and should be planted in rows, 24 inches apart in sod. Corn (small squaw) and cow-peas mixed one-half each and planted from June 1 to 15 make plenty of good rich feed. We need good farming but we need the cream separator, the old hen, and a variety of crops also. One of the finest stands of alfalfa I ever saw was started last year on upland

Russia's average yield of wheat for 20 years was 8¼ bushels per acre; as a rule the land lies fallow every third year; and there has been at least one famine in every five-year period. Russia's soils are not inexhaustible.

**ABANDONED LAND NEAR WASHINGTON.**  
There are thousands of acres of level or gently rolling lands within a hundred miles of the city of Washington that were once worth \$50 to \$75 an acre that are now abandoned for

Island and Connecticut is greater than the average yield in Illinois, but the total corn acreage of both states is less than one-tenth of one county in Illinois, and this state has more than twice the corn acreage of the six New England states and five Eastern states combined.

**ENGLAND'S SECRET OF LARGE YIELDS.**  
The average yield of wheat in England is reported as 32 bushels per acre, but five of our states, including Illinois, produce five times as much wheat as England. England produces about 50 million bushels but imports about 200 million bushels, half a much corn and almost a billion pounds of oil cake, besides large quantities of other provisions. In addition to the manure saved from these food stuffs the farmers of England use several hundred tons of commercial plant food annually.

**IMPORTS GREATLY EXCEED OUTGO.**  
Belgium, one-fifth the size of Illinois, produces 12 million bushels of wheat but imports 60 million bushels of wheat and 20 million bushels of corn and half a billion pounds of oil-cake.

Germany produces 125 million bushels of wheat but consumes 200 million bushels, and imports 40 million bushels of corn, more than a billion pounds of oil-cake, etc. Her principal export is two billion pounds of sugar, containing no plant food of value.

**DENMARK SAVES HER FERTILITY.**  
Denmark produces 4 million bushels of wheat but imports 5 million bushels, besides 15 million of corn and 800 million pounds of oil-cake, and exports principally 175 million pounds of butter which contains practically no plant food.

**ENGLAND USES PLANT FOOD.**  
The one reason above all others why England produces larger yields than the United States is because the English farmers use plant food liberally and persistently, and the same is true of other small European countries.

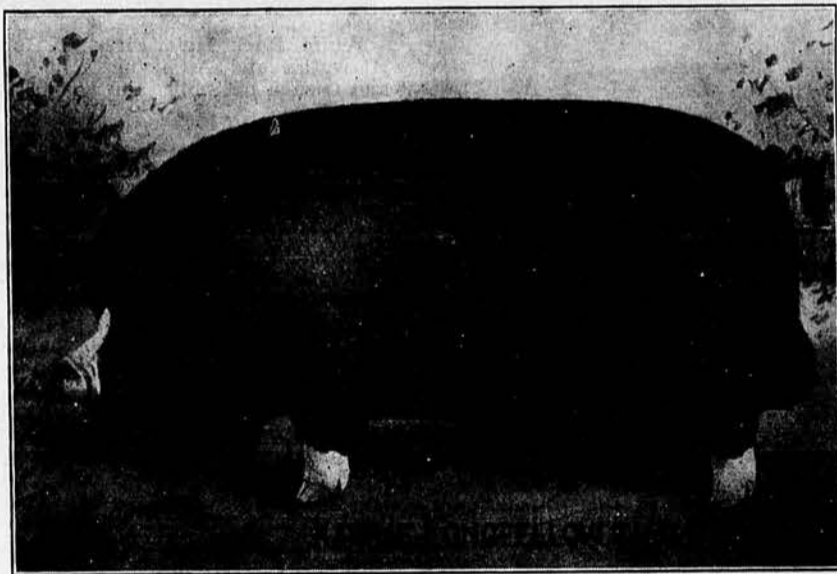
**A FEW SMALL COUNTRIES CAN.**  
Those countries that feed practically all they raise and buy in addition large quantities of fertilizers and other food stuffs from which to produce still larger amounts of manure, can thus make their soils richer than ever before, but the great agricultural areas of the United States are being steadily depleted.

**WHY ILLINOIS YIELDS INCREASE.**  
We must not be deceived by general statistics. The average yield of corn in Illinois has increased in the past 10 years but this does not prove that Illinois soils are growing richer. Dur-

(Continued on page 18.)

**CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.**

Recleaned and guaranteed free from dodder and all weeds. Strictly pure seed. Price 35 cents per pound, delivered free west of the Mississippi river. Address **SMITH-GENTRY CO.,** Cooran, Cal.



The splendid young boar at the head of J. M. Wilson's herd of Berkshires at Marysville, Kansas. Notice his new breeder's card in this issue.

where it is 150 feet to water. Only 7.78 inches of rain fell on this alfalfa during its first year. If it can be started a year like last year without summer culture, it can be grown successfully on any of our upland."

**Soil Ruin in All Lands.**

The following bits of significant history, bearing directly on the soil problem, are taken from the address of Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, at the recent annual meeting of the Illinois State Farmers' Institute, as reported by Arthur J. Bill.

agricultural purposes. And yet there are teachers who tell us that practically all soils contain sufficient plant food for good crop yields.

**DECREASE IN PRODUCTIVE POWER.**  
I have never found a large audience of Illinois land owners which did not have a dozen or more men who could testify from their own knowledge that the average farm lands of New England, New York, Virginia and other eastern states had markedly decreased in productive power and in value, and yet there are people in Illinois who seem to think that this condition can never come upon Illinois lands.

**LARGE YIELDS BUT COSTLY FERTILIZER.**  
A few acres of land in New England produce larger crops per acre than some of the great areas of the Central West, but from \$2 to \$20 an acre are frequently spent for plant food on the soils of the eastern states, where crops are still grown.

**CONSIDER THE ACREAGE TOO.**  
The yield per acre of corn in Rhode

**FREE** To prove that our **Blizzard Belt Evergreens** grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 Fine Spruces 4 to 1/2 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.

**Bill Brook Farm Seed Corn**

Buy your seed corn of the grower. Pure bred Boone County White, carefully selected, tipped, butted and graded \$1.75 per bu., sacked and on board cars.

**H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kan.**

**ACORN BRAND** Contains the essential quality necessary to produce profitable crops. **Ross Brothers Seed House**

**SEEDS**

Kansas grown Alfalfa Seed and Seed Corn. Write for descriptive seed book. **311 E. Douglas, Wichita, Ks.**

**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.



# POULTRY



Remember that though "April showers bring May flowers," they do not bring May chicks, and your chicks should be under cover during the downpours.

Should a brood of chicks be accidentally caught in a heavy shower of rain and so thoroughly soaked as to be almost dead, many of them can be revived by placing them near a warm stove or in the oven, if it is not too hot. It is wonderful what a revivifying effect the heat has on a half drowned chick.

It is not a good plan to hatch out more chicks than you can properly care for. Better raise one hundred chicks to maturity, than hatch three hundred and only raise fifty.

Remember that a variety of food for chickens costs no more than one kind of grain. But the chickens like the variety much better and thrive on it as they would not on one kind of food all the time.

As the bug and insect season has not yet arrived, the chickens, both large and small, should be fed some kind of meat, either fresh ground meat and bone from the butcher's or meat scraps or beef meal. But you must be careful in feeding meat as too much is injurious, causing bowel trouble. If fed two or three times a week no injurious results will come from the feeding of meat.

We do not remember a time when poultry brought a better price than it does at the present time. A poultry dealer in Topeka has been offering 11 cents per pound for live hens for several weeks and can not get enough of them even at that price. We notice that there is a great demand for hens

and then allowing them to dwindle away and die from the want of proper care and attention. The young chicks should be looked after all through the day, feeding them all the nourishing food they will eat and pushing them right from the start till maturity. Besides the regular feed they should be supplied with grit, charcoal, meat, green food and pure water. In addition they should be protected during sudden storms and cold weather. The care that you give the chick now will be amply repaid when they get to the frying size.

Rats destroy chicks without number every season and after they have gotten away with most of the youngsters, it is small consolation to know that the raids of the rats might have been prevented with a proper degree of caution. Now is the time to think of preserving your chicks from rats and other vermin and not after they have stolen most of your season's labor. See that the chicks are fastened securely in their coops each night and watch out for depredators even in the daytime; for oftentimes a cat will



White Rock Hen, First at Holton, Hiawatha and Atchison, 1909. Bred and Owned by Smith and Knopf, Mayetta, Kan.

get away with numbers of young chicks before their owner is aware of the theft.

Recent experiments at Cornell University have shown that lime and grit are required at all times by fowls for the best results as regards health and production. It is essential, therefore, that fowls should have access to cracked oyster shells and grit or equivalent material at all times and it seems also desirable that charcoal should be provided. Where fowls have free range and the soil is of a gravelly nature they will not need so much grit as when they are confined to a small yard with no means of procuring any gritty material. It is well to be on the safe side and always have a plentiful supply of grit for the chickens, both old and young ones.

**Crown Gall Of The Apple.**  
The Maine Experiment Station sounds the following warning to fruit growers:

Crown gall is a term applied to certain warty outgrowths or excrescences upon the apple, pear, peach, raspberry etc., forming chiefly on the parts below ground. On the apple these growths are more apt to occur on grafted trees at the union of the root and the scion, but they may form at any place where the roots have been injured in transplanting, etc.

Recently, Dr. Erwin F. Smith and his associates in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, have demonstrated quite conclusively that crown gall is caused by a specific bacterial parasite. Moreover they have shown that it is very omnivorous in its tastes, being able to cause warty outgrowths or galls on a surprising number of different and unrelated species of plants when these plants are inoculated with pure cultures of the organism. Galls have



First Prize Barred Rock Female at Hiawatha and Atchison, 1908 and 1909. Bred and Owned by Smith and Knopf, Mayetta, Kan.

in the Eastern market, and one writer thought the high prices offered would be liable to curtail the coming flock of chicks, but we hardly think farmers will be liable to sell their laying hens even at 11 cents per pound for such a hen would soon pay for herself in eggs at as low a rate as 15 cents per dozen. Raise all the chickens you possibly can this season for you are bound to get a good price for them.

The hatching season is now in full blast and the poultryman's time should be devoted to the raising of the newly hatched chicks. People get very enthusiastic over the hatching of young chicks, but soon after their energy runs down and they pay little attention to the raising of the chicks. There is no sense in hatching chicks

### EGGS FOR SALE.

From all the standard varieties of poultry. The best and cheapest place in the West to buy pure bred eggs. Write for circular and price list now, don't put it off or you will get left. Others are ordering now, why not you? Address

WALTER HOGUE,  
Fairfield, Nebraska.

### WYANDOTTES.

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

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES**—First class stock. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$5 per hundred. M. M. DONGES, Belleville, Kan.

**PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Eggs \$1. Incubator chicks \$12.50 per 100, week old. A. L. DRUMMOND, Norton, 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, F. J. LEAVENWORTH, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE H. TURKEYS.** Farm range, fine laying strains. Book orders for eggs early, \$1.50 per 15; turkeys, \$3.50 per 11. E. C. EWING, Parsons, Kan.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.** Eggs from birds scoring 93% to 93%, correct shapes, fine mahogany color, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50. Birds have farm range.

MRS. MINNIE K. OLARK  
Box 4, R. 9, Lawrence, Kan.

### 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,  
303 N 14th St. Manhattan, Kan.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

**PURE BRED,** undefeated single comb Reds 15—\$2.00, 100—\$8.00. Belle Tyler, Haven, Kan.

R. C. I. REDS exclusively, fine layers; eggs from selected pens \$1.50 for 16 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.

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

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS.** From the kind that lay. Prices \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Two hundred hens that have been closely culled and are mated with high scoring cocks of the best laying strains. R. G. SOLLENBARGER, Route 2, Woodston, Kan.

**EGGS OF THREE GREAT VARIETIES.** White Plymouth Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes at only \$1 per setting. I can also furnish White Rock and White Wyandotte eggs at \$6 per 100. My stock is first class. Order direct from this ad. MRS. W. C. TOPLIFF, Esbon, Kan.

**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.

### BUFF ORPINGTONS

**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, eggs for hatching. More first prizes, Topeka State Fair, K. C. Royal, than all other breeders combined. My Poultry Book containing information worth hundreds of dollars to poultry breeders sent for 10 cents, stamps or silver. W. H. MAXWELL, R. F. D. 95, 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 FINE STOCK—NONE BETTER.**

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, extra fine in shape and color, standard weight. Cook strain. 1st, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, \$9 per 100; 2nd pen, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100.

S. C. White Orpingtons, the big white beauties. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. All second pen eggs sold.

White Rocks, Fishel strain, and Rose Comb Reds, extra fine. Eggs same price as Buff Orpingtons. Baby chicks 20c and 30c each from any of above.

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, a few sittings at \$5 per 15, in sitting lots only. These Diamond Jubilee were the S. E. Wisconsin winners including 1st and 2nd hen. Baby chicks 50c each.

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH,  
R. No. 3, Emporia, 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.

**LIGHT BRAMAH EGGS** from birds scoring 93 to 94 by Judge Rhodes, \$1.50 per 15, large flock \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Baby chicks each month \$2 per dozen. MRS. A. P. WOOLVERTON, R. 8, Topeka, Kansas.

### EGGS! EGGS!

rom Toulouse and Emden geese, Rowen and Pekin duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Colored Muscovy eggs, 12 for \$1. Bronze turkeys, Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb and Single Comb White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Cornish Indian Games, Partridge Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langhans, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Whites, 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, and eggs by the hundred. Write for free circular. D. L. BRUEN, Platte Center, Neb.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

**PURE BRED BUFF ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs \$4.00 per 100; \$2.50 per 50; \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. W. Lovelace, Muscotah, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Superior winter laying strain; \$1 per sitting, two sittings \$1.75. E. J. EVANS, Route 4, Fort Scott, 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, prizewinners. 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, \$1 per 15. Range flock \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. MRS. D. L. DAWDY, Atchison Co., Arrington, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS**—raise your own cockerels. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. E. W. GOODMAN, St. John, Kansas. EGGS \$5.00 FOR 100.

**BARRED ROCKS**—Blue winners, \$1 premiums at Clay Center. Eggs from double matings \$2 per 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.

**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.

**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 Rocks

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

### LEGHORNS

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

**S. C. B. LEGHORNS**—Range birds and vigorous. Eggs \$1.25 per 15, special prices on 100 or more. MRS. FRED FINUF, Olsburg, Kan.

**JOHNSON'S LAYING STRAIN** rose comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 for 15, 30 for \$1.75, 50 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.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS** exclusively. Farm raised. Eggs per sitting of 15, \$1; per 50, \$2; per 100, \$3.50. P. H. MAHON, R.R. 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kan.

**R. C. REDS AND S. C. B. LEGHORNS**—20 years a breeder, 18 years of blue ribbons. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 100. Stock for sale. CHAS. C. SMITH, Manhattan, 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.

**FARMERS,** if you wish the best stock of S. C. Brown Leghorns in Kansas buy 100 eggs for what you would pay for 15 farther east, \$10. Can only supply a few orders. H. C. SHORT, Leavenworth, Kan.

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

**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. Quiney, Kansas.

**SAVOIR VIVER BREEDING FARM.** Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 for 15, \$8.50 for 100. Guarantee a good hatch. T. I. WOODDALL, Fall River, Kansas.

### 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 sell from M. B. turkeys, R. I. Reds and Leghorns. Registered Jersey calves and Poland China hogs for sale. Write me. MRS. W. BRITTE, Pierce City, Mo.



been produced in this way upon the following named plants: Peaches, almonds, apples, hops, Paris daisy, walnut, grape, radish, tomato, raspberry, etc.

Not long ago the Maine Experiment Station purchased 60 apple trees from a leading New York nurseryman. The package in which they were shipped bore a tag stating that the orchard from which they came had been omnia inspected and found free from disease. Three out of the 60 trees or 5 per cent of the shipment had well developed crown galls upon them. This experience indicates that every orchardist should very carefully inspect all stock which he purchases for setting this spring. All trees showing evidence of crown gall should be either returned to the shipper or burned, and future orders placed with nurserymen who can and will furnish trees free from disease. Under no condition should trees be planted which show growths of this kind upon the roots, for not only will it result in an unthrifty and unprofitable tree but it will also infect the soil with the crown gall organism and endanger other plants.

Farmers who have plenty of oats on hand, have one of the very best foods for laying hens that can be procured, but they should be steeped over night in scalding hot water. This makes them much more palatable to the hens, for as a rule they do not like dry oats. If a little salt is added with the water it will be all the better.

The first reports of the hatching season are to the effect that the percentage is below normal. Still the mortality among the chicks that do hatch is much less than last season, which was very wet and unhealthy for the first broods of chicks.

The Collie.

At no period in the history of the collie was the variety more popular than at the present moment. The collie's most handsome appearance is not surpassed nor equalled by any other breed of dog, and his marvellous capacity of almost human intelligence, fits him for nearly any duty that may



devolve upon dogs in the companionship with man. These combined points of good looks and utility have made him a universal favorite, and gained for him the distinguished honor of being thought the most handsome, useful and sagacious member of the canine race.

No one likes a handsome collie better than I, but their real worth is in what they will actually do for us. They must go out and look after the stock, guard our property while we sleep, and do other useful errands, or they have no real worth.

To be a handsome show collie does

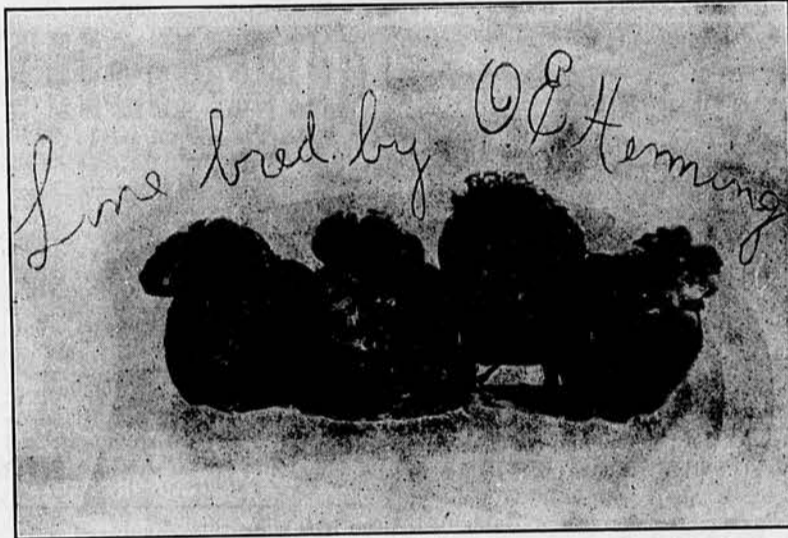
not hinder their usefulness for a worker, but adds greatly to it. The old country breeders not only compete for show honors, but field or working contests as well. There can be no better dog for the poultryman. They are large enough to kill mink or skunk, and they are splendid rat dogs. Many poultryman buy rat terriers to clean out rats, but they are too large to follow a rat, and in the open a collie, being much quicker, would kill more rats than a terrier.

James Whitcomb Riley has said that he "Hasn't much use for the boy that grows up without some friendship existing 'twixt him and a pup." Who else but a grown up boy could have expressed a boy's sentiments so exactly? Mr. Gregory says "The boy, and more especially the farm boy, looks upon his dog as his best friend. When he rushes thoughtlessly into the kitchen without cleaning his feet, and is sharply reprimanded by his mother, he finds comfort in telling his sympathetic dog all about it. Or if the paternal hand is laid too heavily upon the tight side of his trousers, and all the world seems turned wrong

takes but little training to teach him to go after the cows alone, and in driving either cattle or sheep, one collie is worth three or four men. Nothing will please the average boy more than the opportunity to train an intelligent collie puppy."—Harry Wells, Belleville, Kan.

Dog Day in Kansas.

J. W. McIntyre of Elk county, Kansas, thinks there should be a dog killing day in Kansas. He seems to think that if such a day were possible some of the worthless curs that roam at will over the country would be forever put to sleep. Sheep in their owner's corral would be almost secure. He says: "About two years ago a worthless dog got into my corral and tore just thirty-two head in one night. I found him there in the morning; he went home all bloody and the owner willingly killed him, but when I asked him to settle for the dead sheep, he only made fun of me; even dared me to sue him. Well, the outcome was he paid the cost of the trial, about \$200, and I got paid for the twenty head of sheep that died. I would not have another bunch of sheep chased and scared by a dog for



Some Houdan Beauties. Bred and Owned by O. E. Henning, Wahoo, Neb.

side to, his dog is still faithful. Whether chasing squirrels on Saturday afternoon, splashing about in the same swimming hole, or fighting the same fleas, the boy and his dog are inseparable. No other friend is as true, as ready to hang his head and mourn when he mourns, or to frisk and play when he plays, as the dog. It makes no difference if it is the most homely, yellow cur that ever stole eggs from a respectable sitting hen, or the most aristocratic pug that ever curled his tail into an imitation cinnamon roll; it is all the same to the boy. But far too often it happens that the boy's affections are lavished upon a worthless member of the canine species, a dog who spends his days barking at teams and his nights running down the neighbor's sheep. Would it not be far better to allow the boy to put in his time and care on a dog that would be a respectable addition to the livestock on the farm? Of all the many breeds none is as valuable on the farm as the collie. A well trained collie, instead of being a nuisance, as the ordinary dog is so likely to be, will be found to be one of the most useful members of the family. It

\$500. Some of the ewes lost their lambs on account of it, others lost their wool, and the whole deal made me sick of sheep.

"I am the only sheepman in Elk county, Kansas. Think if the dog tax law has the desired effect and causes the supply of dogs to diminish I will get some sheep another year.

"If a bunch of sheep gets into a neighbor's crop, the sheepman, who is usually free hearted, must pay a little more than the damage done by the sheep, then give each one of the children a pet lamb to torture with their dogs, which lie around the yard and suck eggs, frighten horses and roam about nights."

Stimulative Feeding of Bees.

W. R. Wright of the Oklahoma Experiment Station presents a press bulletin from which the following valuable excerpts are taken:

"Experience has taught that if a beekeeper is to secure the greatest honey harvest, he must practise stimulative feeding five or six weeks before the heavy flow is expected. If there is a moderate flow a month or six weeks before a large working force is desired, then stimulative feeding will not be necessary. Probably the most critical period in the life of a colony is from the close of apple bloom to persimmon bloom (April 10 to May 10) [in Oklahoma]. Usually at the end of apple bloom the hive contains only a limited quantity of honey, but much hungry brood, and there is danger that the brood that should be developed ready for the persimmon flow and the others that follow will be dragged from their cells and destroyed. A little stimulative feeding at this time may change failure into success. . . . A good substitute for nectar may be made by mixing equal quantities, by measure, of granulated sugar and water. As this sugar water will not keep, it should be fed shortly after being prepared. When there is but little nectar in the field bees are most liable to rob, and, as this is the period for stimulative feeding, every precaution should be taken to prevent any such uproar with its resulting losses. To avoid such trouble the feed should not be given in an open dish where there will be a free-for-all fight, but to each colony separately and in such a

**\$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg Incubator ever Made**  
Freight Prepaid  
Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery self-regulating. Best 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.  
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.

**Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 50 Cents Per Sitting**  
For 50 Cents Per Sitting  
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manner that bees from other colonies can not reach it without entering the hive of the colony being fed. As a rule, feed in quantities of a pint or more should be given daily, just after sundown. Each beekeeper should study his own local conditions, examine his colonies, and with the aid of this calendar determine the time and quantity to feed."

Wilson, Ellsworth county, Kan., announces its third annual fall festival to be held September 2, 3 and 4, 1909.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Chks, pens, baby chicks, eggs. More first prizes State Fairs and State Shows than all other breeders. My **POULTRY BOOK**, containing information worth hundreds of dollars to farmers sent for 10 cents. W. H. MAXWELL, R. 95, Topeka, Kan.

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a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies.  
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# HOME CIRCLE



### THE WAYSIDE WELL.

From pain and peril, by land and main,  
The shipwrecked sailor came back again,

Back to his home, where his wife and child,  
Who had mourned him lost, with joy were wild.

Where he sat once more with his kith and kin,  
And welcomed his neighbors thronging in.

But when morning came he called for his spade,  
"I must pay my debt to the Lord," he said.

"Why dig you here," asked the passer-by;  
"Is there gold or silver the road so nigh?"

"No, friend," he answered, "But under this sod  
Is the blessed water, the wine of God."

"Water! the Powwow is at your back,  
And right before you the Merrimack,

And look you up, or look you down,  
There's a well-sweep at every door in the town."

"True," he said, "we have wells of our own;  
But this I dig for the Lord alone."

Said the other: "This soil is dry, you know,  
I doubt if a spring can be found below;

You had better consult, before you dig,  
Some water-witch, with a hazel twig."

"No, wet or dry, I will dig it here,  
Shallow or deep, if it takes a year.

In the Arab desert, where shade is none,  
The waterless land of sand and sun,

Under the pitiless, brazen sky  
My burning throat as the sand was dry;

My crazed brain listened in fever-dreams  
For plash of buckets and ripple of streams;

And, opening my eyes to the blinding glare,  
And by lips to the breath of the blistering air,

Tortured alike by the heavens and earth,  
I cursed, like Job, the day of my birth.

Then something tender and sad and mild  
As a mother's voice to her wandering child,

Rebuked my frenzy, and, bowing my head,  
I prayed as I never before had prayed:

Pity me, God, for I die of thirst;  
Take me out of this land accursed;

And if ever I reach my home again,  
Where earth has springs and the sky has rain,

I will dig a well for the passer-by,  
And none shall suffer with thirst as I.

I saw, as I passed my house once more,  
The house, the barn, the elms by the door,

The grass-lined road, that riverward wound,  
The tall slate stones of the burying ground,

The belfry and steeple on meeting house hill,  
The brook with its dam, and gray grist-mill,

And I knew in that vision beyond the sea,  
The very place where my well must be,

God heard my prayer in that evil day;  
He led my feet in their homeward way;

From false mirage and dried-up well,  
And the hot sand-storms of a land of hell,

Till I saw at last, through a coast hill's gap,  
The city held in its stony lap.

The mesques and the domes of scorched  
Muscat,  
And my heart leaped up with joy thereat;

For there was a ship at anchor lying,  
A Christian flag at its masthead flying,

And sweetest of sound to my homesick ear  
Was my native tongue in the sailors' cheer.

Now, the Lord be thanked, I am back again,  
Where earth has springs, and the skies have rain.

And the well I promised by Omans sea,

I am digging for him in Amesbury."

His good wife wept, and his neighbors said:  
"The poor old captain is out of his head."

But from morn to noon, and from noon to night,  
He tolled at his task with main and might;

And when at last from the loosened earth,  
Under his spade the stream gushed forth,

And fast as he climbed to his deep well's brim,  
The water he dug for followed him.

He shouted for joy, "I have kept my word,  
And here is the well I promised the Lord!"

The long years came, and the long years went,  
And he sat by his roadside-well content;

He watched the travelers, heat-oppressed,  
Pause by the way to drink and rest,

And the sweltering horses dip, as they drank,  
Their nostrils deep in the cool, sweet tank;

And, grateful at heart, his memory went  
Back to that waterless Orient,

And the blessed answer of prayer, which came  
To the earth or iron and sky of flame.

And when a wayfarer, weary and hot,  
Kept to the midroad, pausing not

For the well's refreshing, he shook his head;  
"He don't know the value of water," he said;

"Had he prayed for a drop, as I have done,  
In the desert circle of sand and sun,

He would drink and rest, and go home to tell  
That God's best gift is the wayside well!"

—Whittier.

### About the Schools in the Country.

[There are few matters of more importance than the public schools. We have a short paper on the subject from a mother of school-children in the country, which we are very glad to present to our readers. We hope it will be read in the same thoughtful spirit in which it is written, and that others will follow which will be equally suggestive.—R. C.]

COOPERATION OF PARENTS AND TEACHER.  
First let us find the meaning of cooperation; joint labor, to work together, to act jointly with each other. The school system is that social institution by which the entire people consciously and of set purpose seek to transmit their knowledge and their higher ideals to the next generation.

The school house to the average parent, seems almost impenetrable. He fears to disturb the teacher and classes, in short, he is busy about his own occupation. Most of us know entirely too little about what is going on, inside those walls where our children spend so many bright days of their youth.

Parents feel incompetent to deal with theory and practise; but it must be remembered there is a close connection between the home and school which demands a close and friendly understanding.

The teacher is the parents' assistant, the home is the real school, for good or evil. The mother is the first teacher, then comes the school teacher training them in habits of regularity, punctuality, neatness, order, honesty and obedience; cooperation which will fit them to be valuable men and women.

Parents have it in their power to assist the teacher by their generous support. The teacher needs this to encourage her in her work. Children carry back to their homes a reflection of what they are taught in school, (and vice versa); so let us as parents, be very careful what we say in regard to the teacher and her work. Parents should remember they are helping to lay the foundation of a life, that they are starting the minds of the children on the voyage of endless discovery.

We realize that we either advance or recede and that there is no advancement without education. But to find out and to assist the teacher and obtain the best results in training the children for the best kind of citizenship there must be earnest, hearty cooperation of the parents with the teacher. While the practical side of an education is of vast importance; we want the children to go forth from the school as nearly as possible a perfect man or woman, standing always for what is high and noble and true,

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no less than this should be the aim of our cooperative efforts.

The parents can aid the teacher by taking an interest in the children's studies. Draw them out as to what they have learned during the day. Never be too busy to pronounce Susie's spelling lesson or see if Willie knows his definitions; in fact be one of the children. Never criticize the teacher in the children's presence. There should be between teacher and parents the kindest, most frank and open relation.

The teacher should be welcomed to the homes and visited in the school. How many misunderstandings would be prevented, how many mistakes avoided if there were a more intimate acquaintance on the part of the parents with the life and ambitions of the teachers who are giving their strength and best efforts to the education of their children. We should cultivate respect for them in the hearts and minds of the children. Then we may be sure there will be successful cooperation between the parent and teacher.

May the children be greater than their father and mothers and win in life's conflict; because they have been well trained in home and school into strong manhood and womanhood.—Mrs. L. A. Eddy, Rural Route No. 8, Topeka, Kansas.

**Currant Bread Recipes.**

Following are a few of hundreds of recipes for currant bread received in recent competitions for the best methods of currant bread making:

**Whole Wheat Currant Bread.**—Scald (do not boil) 1½ cups sweet milk and one cup water. When tepid add ½ cake compressed yeast after soaking ten minutes in cool water, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a tablespoonful of salt. Stir in enough whole-wheat flour to make a stiff batter. Allow to raise—three hours is long enough if kept warm—over night if cool. When light add one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one cup of cleaned and dried currants. Beat well, then add whole-wheat flour to make a soft dough. Work well, mold into two loaves, place in greased pans, brush over with melted butter, let raise until light, and then bake in hot oven. When brown, which should take about 20 minutes, cool the oven one-half and bake 30 minutes longer.

**Newport Currant Bread.**—Scald 2½ cups milk. When cool add three ta-

blespoonfuls sugar, a little salt, and butter the size of an egg. Dissolve ½ compressed yeast cake in half cup warm water and add to milk. Stir in flour enough to make a batter and add one pound of currants washed and dried. Add flour. When raised knead again and place in pans for baking. Be sure to allow enough time for bread to raise in the pans.

**Princeton Currant Bread.**—Boil one medium sized potato in quart of water until soft. Scald one cup of flour with the hot potato water and add mashed potato beaten thoroughly to prevent lumps. When cold add one cake compressed yeast soaked in a little cold water. Let stand six hours to raise, then add one pint warm water, one pound thoroughly washed currants, one tablespoonful of lard, salt, two beaten eggs, one cup brown sugar, cinnamon if desired, and flour to make a stiff dough. Knead ten minutes, put into covered pan in a warm place to stand over night. Bake in the usual way. This recipe will make three large or six small loaves. This bread requires more time than white bread to raise.

**Nassau Currant Bread.**—Two cups corn flakes or rolled oats, two tablespoonfuls salt, one tablespoonful lard. Over this pour one quart boiling water. When cool add one yeast cake soaked in cup warm water and scant half cup sugar. Stir into this two quarts of flour, then add two cups currants, washed and dredged with flour. Add more flour and let raise all night. Make into three loaves and allow to raise in pans until very light. Bake in a moderate oven.

**Dutch Currant Bread.**—One pound of flour, ¼ pound of currants, 4 ounces of candied lemon peel, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoonful salt, butter size of a large egg, ½ cup of milk, 1 cake of yeast. Beat the eggs with the salt until very light, add the flour and very slowly currants and chopped candied lemon peel, the melted butter and the yeast. Let it raise one hour. Bake this bread in a bread tin, buttered and lightly sprinkled with flour, one hour, in a moderate oven.

**Sight-Seeing in Texas.**  
THE ALAMO.  
R. H. C.

Opposite Alamo plaza in the heart of San Antonio is an old building that is not pretty nor attractive but it is old, nearly two hundred years old, and

**A WOMAN CAN \$5000.00 A YEAR**

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**Learn Dressmaking At Home.** We will teach you to your own satisfaction, and equip you to command a good income. Or you can start in business for yourself. Many women nowadays are earning \$100 a week—\$5,000 a year. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, is said to receive \$10,000 a year. Salaries of \$25.00 to \$50.00 a week are common.

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This book will be sent to you free. At an expense of thousands of dollars this College has published 100,000 of these copyrighted books to advertise the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DRESS-MAKING, and—while they last—will send you a copy FREE! Write for it today! One copy only to each woman. Requests filled in the order received.

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preserved and cared for with jealous care by the Daughters of the Republic. This old building, the Alamo, stands, a monument to the memory of the heroic little band of Texans, who under the leadership of W. B. Travis, James Bowie, Davy Crockett, B. Bohan, and J. Washington, fought their independence against the Mexicans. It was a wonderful struggle and terrible. There were only 28 Texans against ten times as many Mexicans. They used this old building, which was formerly a Spanish mission, for a fort, and were here fighting and hoping for reinforcements. It had been nearly three weeks on the 5th of March, 1836, the Mexicans succeeded in entering the place through the roof. The walls are completely covered with marks of bullet and sabre that tell the story of the struggle for life and liberty. As I looked upon them a solemn awe came over me and I felt an inspiration of courage and loyalty. I could not remain on that fatal day, when during a cessation of bombardment, Col. Travis stood forth before the little band and in thrilling words spoke to them, telling them that the end was near and that he was resolved to die fighting and asking all who would be with him to come to his side of a line had made upon the floor. I could not follow them one by one step over to the side of their leader, all but one. I could see upon a cot, one pale and thin man from illness, and I could hear him request to be carried across the river. I wanted to close my eyes and see to what soon followed. Only one remained in the building, two men and a child were left to tell

the tale, but 1,600 Mexicans were killed, many times the number of Texans. It seemed like defeat to the Texans, but "Remember the Alamo" became their watchword, and they renewed their courage. In less than two months the decisive battle was fought which gave Texas her independence.

VEREMENDI PALACE.

I was walking along on the principal business streets of San Antonio when I came up to an old, old building whose walls are crumbling but showed that it was being protected and cared for. Near the entrance was a sign which read, "Veremendi Palace, built in 1716, where Bowie won his wife." I entered eager to know all about it. It is the oldest building in Texas.

The doors of this old ruin are a curiosity. They are immense and fill one of the buildings reaching from floor to ceiling, with smaller ones made in them to use when the larger ones are not needed. They are about four inches thick, are made by hand from mesquit wood, put together with wooden pegs and hung by means of wooden pivots. These doors are in front. In this front room is the entrance to an underground tunnel which leads to San Pedro Park about two and a half miles. On the wall hangs an old picture of Senorita Candelaria, Bowie's nurse in his illness during the siege of the Alamo and who was one of the three to escape. She lived to be 113 years old and died only about ten years ago. You pass from this room into a court yard where the guide shows you the spot where Milam was shot by a sharp shooter from a cypress tree near by. Here he was buried until his body was removed by the Masons to Milam square, one of the many pretty little places that beautify the city. Two other rooms remain that open onto this court. One was the room where Bowie married Veremendi's daughter and where afterwards she and their two children were murdered by the Mexicans. For this Bowie swore vengeance against them and he never forgot his vow. He was killed in the Alamo but was too ill to raise his hand in its defense. The next room contains many interesting relics found in and around San Antonio. Among them is an old bowie knife supposed to be the one used by James Bowie who invented it and from whom it derives its name.

Willy's Adventure With His Kite. (A story for very little people.)

RUTH COWGILL.

This is a strange little story that came into my head. It is not really true, but it is interesting.

Once there was a boy named Willy. He had a kite just as big as himself, and he took it out one windy day to fly it. It was a very well-made kite and it rose beautifully and floated in the air like a bird.

But it was hard to hold, for it was a very big kite, and the wind was very strong, indeed. Willy almost thought he would have to let it go, but he made up his mind firmly that he would not do that, for then he might never see his kite again.

So he clung to it with both hands, and first thing he knew he was going up, too. He tried and tried to keep his feet upon the ground but no, the kite was too strong for him, and up he went. He sailed right over his father's haystacks, over his neighbor's barn, over the tree-tops, up, up, higher and higher, till he was twenty miles high. He looked down, and everything looked so small and funny he thought he must be dreaming. But he could not pinch himself to find out, for both his hands were wrapped about with the kite-string, and if he let go of that, no telling what would become of him!

But still he continued to rise higher and higher, and pretty soon, stars began to appear, though it was daytime. He sailed around among the stars, and got a good look at them from every side. They seemed to him very bright, so bright that it hurt his eyes to look at them and they seemed to have a great many shining points sticking out all over them.

But presently he bumped his head, and looking up, he saw that he had run into the moon. He reached up and poked it with his finger, and a big voice said:

"What do you want, little boy?"

"Oh! Who are you?" asked Willy, too startled to answer the question.

"Don't you know?" said the big voice. "I'm the man in the moon."

"Oh," said Willy. "The man in the moon came down too soon."

"Yes, yes, so they say," said he. "But that was long ago and I don't remember. But what do you want?"

"What do I want?" said Willy.

"Let's see! I want something to eat."

"Just reach your hand into my pocket," said the moon. "It is full of green cheese."

"But I don't like green cheese," said Willy. "I want to go home to my mother."

"Baby!" said the moon scornfully. "What do you want to go home for?"

"Because I'm hungry and tired and homesick," said Willy. "But I'm not a baby."

"Yes, you are!" said the man in the moon. "Or else you would go home."

"But I can't. I don't know how," said Willy.

"Baby!" said the moon, again. He was very disagreeable, Willy thought. "Take your knife and cut the kite-string. It won't hurt you."

Willy was almost afraid to do it, but he did. And next thing he knew he was back in his mother's kitchen watching her make cookies while he told her about it.

"I never supposed the man in the moon was so cross," said Willy.

"No, and I don't think he is," said Willy's mother. "I think you had a dream."

"But where is my kite?" said Willy.

"I don't know," said his mother. And they never did find it. Is not that queer? But he made him another that was just as good.

**A GIFT FOR THE CHILDREN.**

To every child under sixteen years of age who will within the next ten days send us one new subscriber and 25 cents for three months' subscription to KANSAS FARMER we will give a set of 12 beautiful post cards. These cards were made in Germany by the natural photo color process and are truly wonderful works of art. Address communications to circulation department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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Please send us your pictures of "famous horses." We have a good sale on Gombault's Caustic Balsam and it gives good satisfaction. People come back for it and take it in preference to similar preparations at one-third the price.—Homestead Pharmacy, Homestead, Iowa.

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# FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

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

G. C. Keesecker, a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, has his usual nice lot of Duroc Jersey pigs, and has for quick sale a couple of last fall boars at bargains.

D. A. Kramer, the old time Poland China breeder of Washington, Kan., has had unusually good luck saving pigs this spring. He has about 50 good ones. His card will appear in Kansas Farmer a little later.

Big Mary, Kerr Garnett and White Oak are some of the families represented in the O. I. C. herd of Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan. These are champions and they cost no more to keep than do scrubs while the profits are immensely greater.

Did you notice, in our report of the great Enid Okla., show just what J. F. Stodder "did to them" with his bunch of Captain Archer calves? He got first on junior yearling bull, junior yearling heifer, senior heifer calf, young herd, get of sire and third on junior yearling heifer. As there was nothing more to win the Silver Creek bunch decided to leave the "remainders" for the other fellows.

Some of the best Hereford cattle that ever made their homes in Kansas have lived at Sunny Slope, Emporia. Descendants of these cattle make up the bulk of the Sunrise herd owned by J. W. Tolman, Hope, Kan., with a grandson of Lord Saxon, Mr. Starward's great show bull, at the head. Here also is found Lord Wilton, Cherry Boy, Stone Mason and other famous Kansas blood lines. Better ask him about these cattle.

Prospect Farm, owned by H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan., is pricing some very good young Shorthorns now. Mr. McAfee has been having a fine trade this season as there is a demand for Violet Prince and Orange Commander stuff. Being the oldest breeder of Shorthorns in Kansas and being so conveniently located to Topeka, the Prospect Farm is a frequent visiting place by breeders and farmers who are interested in "the universal breed."

In the annual sale of Anoka Shorthorns owned by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., there were several interesting features. In the first place, the average on 48 head was \$445, showing that good animals have a good value and that the general trend of the pure bred market is upward. In the second place, the animals offered in this sale were whites or roans as a rule, thus showing that the old craze for red hair is gradually being dispersed and in the third place the top of the sale was brought by a son of Whitehall Sultan, a pure white bull who has made history for the breed and who made the reputation of the Anoka herd, thus showing that it pays to raise good cattle.

Ex-Representative W. A. S. Bird of Topeka, who owns a fine farm near the capital city, reports a delightful visit to the Elderlawn Shorthorns recently. Of late years there has hardly been a fair or show of any importance in which T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan., have not been represented by at least a young herd from Elderlawn and they have always been "inside the money." As Mr. Bird is starting in Shorthorns and as he remembered about the Tomson herd, he went there to buy. The only thing that bothered him on his arrival was the plethora of good things. He finally bought a splendid young bull and hopes soon to be reckoned among the elect.

Duroc Hogs and Polled Durham Cattle. Mr. L. A. Keeler, living near Toronto, Kan., is building up a good herd of Duroc Jersey swine and Polled Durham cattle. Mr. Keeler has at the head of his herd Highland Chief, sired by College Chief, and Jersey Jr., a grandson of old Missouri Wonder. These two young hogs are proving good breeders and their get will be heard from later on. Watch Kansas Farmer for further mention of Mr. Keeler's herd.

Gallup's Shorthorns. Geo. Gallup & Sons of Blue Rapids, Kan., have an advertisement in Kansas Farmer

Box 220  
 All kinds of tires, rubber goods, etc. at low prices.  
 Empire Farmers Handy Wagon  
 With Good Roads Steel Wheels

My Great Buggy Proposition—IT'S NEW.  
**GET IT GALLOWAY**  
 I Save You \$28.75 on this Job  
 Save You 25% to 50% lowest prices, best proposition ever made in buggy history. Get it before you buy a buggy of any kind. It helps you pay for buggy. Also harness, wagon, implements, etc.  
**Wm. Galloway Co.**  
 212 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.

**Wm. B. CARPENTER**  
 Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer.  
 Publisher of Auctioneer Joker, 50 cents per year.  
 President of MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL.  
 Next term opens Aug. 2. Illustrated catalogue for 1909 now ready.  
 Box K.F. TRENTON, MO.

**A. L. Albright**  
 Live Stock and General Farm Sales Auctioneer.  
 Square dealing and persistency my motto. Correspond with me. Address:  
**Waterville, - Kansas**

this week calling attention to their Short-horn cattle they have for immediate sale. Their offering includes six choice young Shorthorn bulls, 12 and 13 months old, four solid dark reds and two roans. They are not in high flesh but are all good individuals. They are sired by the Scotch bull Violet Lad, an extra good breeding bull weighing over a ton. He is also a splendid dark red. The young bulls are out of Scotch topped cows of the best families. Very low prices will be made on these bulls if they are sold within the next 30 days. When writing about them please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Berkshires and Shorthorns.**  
 J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, Kan., is a breeder of Berkshires and Shorthorn cattle. He has one of the leading herds of Shorthorns in the West, winning grand champion and class awards at many of the fairs in strong competition. He has one of the good herds of Berkshires, lots of quality and size, numbering about 100 head, including mature brood sows and gilts. Mr. Bayer has on hand 20 boars for sale that will improve most herds sired by the champion Field Marshal and Lee's Masterpiece. Pigs of either sex or bred sows and bred gilts are for sale and if you love Berkshires write Mr. J. T. Bayer for prices and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**Wichita Sale.**  
 For the last two years the breeders of Kansas and Oklahoma have met in Wichita, Kan., about the first of May for a breeders' sale, and another one will be held on Thursday, May 6, of this year. Each year the consignment of brood mares, colts and fillies, stallions and race prospects have been a little better and this year is no exception to be the best of all. Some very fashionably bred animals as well as some good campaigners and race prospects will be in this sale. Sixty head in all are consigned and with them to meet a popular demand will be some fine young registered Percherons, and some gaited saddle horses. For further information and catalog address Dr. J. T. Axtell, manager, Newton, Kan.

**Ward Made Very Good Sale.**  
 J. J. Ward's Poland China bred sow sale held at Lebanon, Kan., April 10, resulted in a fair average. All of the sows were bred late and many of the gilts were quite small. Nearly everything went to local buyers. Following is a partial list of sales:  
 1—Geo. Snow, Lebanon.....\$25.00  
 2—A. W. Upp, Lebanon.....35.50  
 3—Colthar & Stein, Smith Center...33.50  
 4—O. E. Reed, Lebanon.....30.50  
 5—M. Duffie, Lebanon.....31.50  
 7—A. L. Albright, Waterville.....38.00  
 11—Colthar & Stein.....39.50  
 12—C. M. Gilbert, Lebanon.....32.50  
 13—A. L. Currie, Lebanon.....27.50  
 14—A. C. Currie.....32.00  
 15—A. C. Currie.....31.00  
 16—M. Duffie.....28.00

**A Prominent Auctioneer.**  
 One of the most regular and persistent advertisers in our columns is Col. A. L. Albright of Waterville, Kan. Mr. Albright has been engaged in the auctioneer business for several years and is attaining a wide acquaintance among the stockmen of Central and Northern Kansas. Mr. Albright is thoroughly in love with the live stock business and maintains a nice herd of pure bred Poland Chinas. He owns a fine farm a few miles north of Waterville and gives all his spare time to farming and raising good stock. It can readily be seen that he is a practical man doing for himself what he recommends others to do. Col. Albright is one of those frank, honest fellows that it is a pleasure to meet. When writing him about sales mention Kansas Farmer.

**Nielson's Berkshires.**  
 J. M. Nielson, one of the most successful Berkshire swine breeders of the West, has an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer in which he is offering six very choice boars of last September farrow. They are extra good individuals, being the tops of a lot of fall pigs, the rest having gone to the fattening pen. They were sired by Mr. Nielson's principal herd boar, Berrington Boy 102800 by Berrington Duke Jr. The dam of Berrington Duke was a splendid Black Robin Hood sow. The boars that are for sale had extra good and well bred dams. Two of them are out of Jewell Lass sired by Durham's Prince 11th, bred by one of the best breeders in Canada. In fact, on the sire's side the ancestors all carry imported blood. The others are out of Beau Brummel and Kansas Longfellow sows. Mr. Nielson has a fine lot of spring pigs out of Berrington Boy and his other boar King Robin Hood 1116751. Among other great sows are Ruby Bacon, daughter of old Lord Bacon, a great sow with extra wide, short head; Queen Vic, full sister to Kansas Longfellow; Lady Polly, full sister to the great boar Revelation, and several fine ones by Kansas Longfellow. Mr. Nielson will also sell a few gilts bred for July farrow and a few to be bred for early fall farrow. Write him and mention Kansas Farmer.

**Soil Ruin in All Lands.**  
 (Continued from page 13.)  
 ing these years the corn area of the state has increased from 7 million to 9 million acres, and the added 2 million acres are the richest black soil of blue grass, or reclaimed swamp land. Meanwhile some portions of the older lands are now producing smaller crops. Improvement in seed, in cultivation, and crop rotation have maintained, temporarily fairly good yields but have done much to deplete the soil.

**RECORD OF RUINED LANDS.**  
 With the exception of a few small countries the record of our race is a record of ruined lands and if we repeat, in the great corn belt of America, the history of the white race in Palestine, in southern Europe, in Russia, and in the eastern part of the United States, where shall our children go for bread?

**POVERTY IS HELPLESS.**  
 Illinois can not afford to wait 25 or 50 years before adopting definite systems of permanent soil improvement, for after the land is impoverished it is too late to invest in soil improvement. Poverty is helpless.

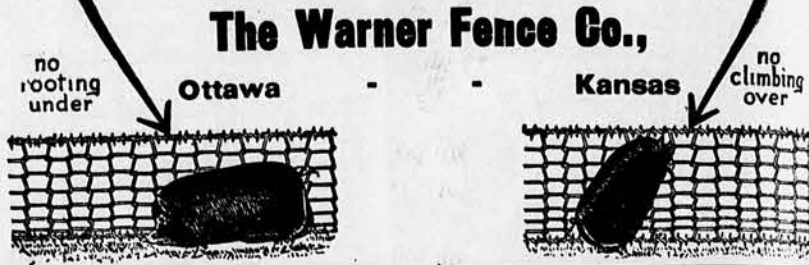
# Warner barbs hold 'em

**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

**Make Your Grounds Neat and Trim**

The cost will be small and the increase in the value of your property great. At the same time you can make your home and the show places of the community if you enclose your lawns and gardens with

**Cyclone Ornamental Fence**

Cyclone Fences are made in many beautiful patterns. They are strong and durable—they last a lifetime. They add to the appearance. They need no attention and never fail to please and satisfy.

Cyclone Double Top Ornamental Fence. Fabrics are made of the best Bessemer steel wires, heavily and thoroughly galvanized. The corrugated pickets add greatly to the strength and long life of the fencing, and at the same time are much more beautiful than plain pickets. The two heavy cables at the top and the doubled pickets give

**Strength Where Strength is Needed**

The Cyclone Farm Gate is light, strong and the high carbon structural steel tubing used in its construction makes it absolutely rigid and enables us to guarantee that it will never sag. It costs less than one wooden gate and will outlast a dozen. Our large output enables us to sell this gate for less money than the prices asked for inferior iron gates.

Send for our Free Pattern Book of Cyclone Fences, Gates, Tree Guards, Trillises, etc.  
**CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY, Dept. 131, WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS**

# Wire & Fencing

## At Wrecking Prices!

Here's the greatest opportunity ever presented to buy Wire Fencing and Nails at an enormous saving. There's good reason why we can sell our merchandise for less money than anyone else. We purchase our goods in an entirely new and original way. No old-time methods about our business. We recently purchased the contents of a large sunk in the Ohio River, containing 20,000 kegs of Wire Nails, besides thousands of reels of high-grade Barbed Wire, Wire Fencing and much additional wire product. Our customers get the benefit of our wonderful operations. The Fencing that we are offering in this advertisement is strictly first class in every way. It is as high-grade galvanized material as is manufactured. Nothing better. Equally so the Barbed Wire offered is the finest and best manufactured. It is unimpacted and just as good as the regular first-class material that you buy from your high priced dealer. The Nails are offered just as they are. No deception about our business. We want satisfied customers everywhere.

## SPECIAL FENCING SALE!

We offer 100,000 rods of heavy galvanized barbed wire, 10 ft. or 12 ft. in diameter mesh 11 ke illustration, or square mesh. Fencing Wire \$1.50 per 100 lbs. At this price we will supply you now Galvanized Wire Shorts. They are put up 100 lbs. to the bundle. By shorts we mean wire in lengths from 50 to 300 ft. Good for all general purposes. Our price on galvanized wire, 12 ft. and 14 ft. in length, 100 lbs. Other gauges in proportion. BB Telephone Wire No. 12 in. Poultry Fencing, 2 1/2 in. mesh per rod, 25c. \$2.85 per 100 lbs. Write for catalog.

## MIXED WIRE NAILS, PER KEG \$1.60

These Nails were on board barge sunk in the Ohio River and are more or less rusty. They are practical for use and make a fine handy assortment. Put up mixed, just as they came, 100 lbs. to the keg. Sizes from 3 to 40 D. Per keg, \$1.60. Nails, straight sizes just one kind to a keg with slight surface rust, sizes 3 to 60 D; also Casin Nails and Finishing Nails, all kinds; price per keg of 100 lbs., \$2.00. First-class bright, clean new Nails, 20 D common, per keg \$2.00.

Ask for Our Mammoth Bargain Illustrated FREE CATALOGUE No. G. P. 61. It shows 10,000 bargains bought by us at Sheriff's Sales, Manufacturers' and Receivers' Sales. Also explains our wonderful Marine and other Wrecking operations. Shows everything in the line of material and supplies, including high-grade Furniture, Household Goods, Hugs and Carpets. Give us a trial. Write today!

## CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

**15 Cents a Rod**

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 15c for 24-inch; 16c for 26-inch; 18c for 28-inch; 20c for 30-inch; 22c for 32-inch; 24c for 34-inch; 26c for 36-inch; 28c for 38-inch; 30c for 40-inch. Farm Fences, 50-inch. Poultry Fences 24c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.  
**KITSELMAN BROS.**  
 Box 61, MUNCIE, IND.

**KEEPS FENCE POSTS FROM ROTTING**

Yellow locust and red cedar posts are now too scarce for fencing. Fine chestnut, willow—any kind of wood will last twice as long if treated with

**AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM**  
 Guaranteed to preserve all wood in or above ground. One gallon covers 300 sq. ft. Freight prepaid. Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., Dept. 88, Milwaukee, Wis.

**BALL BEARING AUTOMATIC GATE**

GUARANTEED THE SIMPLEST AND STRONGEST OPERATED AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET

IF NOT THE BEST AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET SEND IT BACK

ADAMS GATE CO.  
 1003 N. W. 4th Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**48 IN. FENCE 29c**

Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. FREE Catalog—fences, tools, from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to Box 100, LEBANON, MO.

**10 DAYS FREE TRIAL**

We ship on approval, without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.

ONE CENT will cost you to be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

**TUBES, COASTERS, BRAKES, BUILT UP WHEELS** and all sundries at half usual prices.

**MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 5284 CHICAGO**

**LAWN FENCE**

Many Styles. Sold on trial at wholesale prices. Save 25% to 30% per cent. Illustrated Catalogue free. Write today to Box 399, MUNCIE, IND.

**BROWN FENCE**

Strongest, most durable fence made. Heaviest, closest wires. Double galvanized. Practically indestructible. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 15 to 35c per rod. Sample Free. We are at Cleveland, Ohio.



# PUBLISHERS' NEWS

Chas. Dorr of Osage City, Kan., is advertising Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs at \$2.75 per hundred. He has nothing in poultry on his farm but this variety, and they are good ones. Look up his ad and write him.

The Appleton Mfg. Co., 19 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill., is offering \$100 for the five best ears of seed corn sent them this fall by users of the Appleton Manure Spreader bought in 1908. This is one of the best spreaders, made by a splendid firm. Read the ad on page 22. Write today for full particulars to above address.

Laying a live coal on prepared roofing is surely a severe test. This is the test invited by the patent Vulcanite Roofing Co., Dept. 87, So. Campbell Ave., Chicago, on page 21. A postal will bring you a sample of this roofing. Get it and make your own test at home. A free booklet is also offered. Address as above.

Milwaukee, Wis., is famous for its stoves as well as for a less valuable product. One of the firms making good stoves there is the Arcadian Malleable Range Co. See the illustration and description of this stove on page 21. Write for the book which gives "inside facts" about stove making. Address Arcadian Malleable Range Co., Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis.

The new Deere No. 9 corn planter is advertised on page 19 of this paper. It is a profitable instrument for any corn raiser. Get posted by getting the free corn book. Send a postal for it. It is fully illustrated. If you are interested in "more corn" send for it. Address Deere and Mansur Co., Moline, Ill., mentioning this paper.

Ruberoid roofing has been made 17 years, a longer time than any other prepared roofing has been made, so the makers claim. It is made by the Standard Paint Company. Read the carefully written ad on page 19. The book offered is a mine of information regarding roofing matters. To secure a copy address The Standard Paint Company, Dept. 59C, 100 William St., New York.

A new real estate advertiser this week is W. J. Gordon of Washington, Kan. Mr. Gordon is an old timer in Kansas and knows the resources of his part of the state as well as any man. This week he calls special attention to a 200-acre well improved farm with

70 acres of fine growing wheat. The farm lays near a good town and can be bought for \$45 per acre and the owner will carry \$3,500 at 5 per cent. This is certainly worth investigating. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

This is certainly a cement age. There is hardly a day when we do not receive some inquiries from our subscribers requesting information on the use of cement in construction work on the farm. We believe this interest has been aroused owing to the fact that wood is becoming scarcer every year and also because cement has so many advantages to recommend it to those seeking to build on the farm. There are many interesting points brought out in this connection in a valuable book entitled Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm which has recently been issued by the Atlas Portland Cement Co., Dept. 107, 30 Broad street, New York. If you will write them and mention our paper, they will be glad to send you a copy free. See ad on another page.

The "something new" is the present selling plan of the famous "Kalamazoo Direct to You" stove. It is now sold on credit if desired by responsible purchasers. You can get a Kalamazoo and make monthly payments on it. The freight prepaid. It is still sold on the free trial plan. You cannot buy a better stove at any price. Send for catalog 189, addressing Kalamazoo Stove Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

### Making \$118.93 Profit per Cow in One Year.

The story of S. W. Coleman of Sedalia, Mo., is an inspiring one for every farmer and dairyman. It shows what one man can do with little capital on a few acres by right methods. Mr. Coleman made a clear profit of \$832.50 from seven cows in one year on only ten acres. Think of it, only ten acres and seven cows. That is a profit of \$118.93 per cow a year or \$83.25 per acre. A former Secretary of the Missouri State Dairyman's Association commenting on the success of Mr. Coleman emphasized the following important points in his career. Mr. Coleman began small. His cows averaged only about 175 pounds of butter each year. He improved them to an average of 400 pounds. Mr. Coleman, not being a strong man, must buy his winter feed. Were he robust and able to handle enough land to produce his winter feed he could show much better results. Mr. Coleman himself puts

lightning rod you want to know that it is right, that it is made by people who know, and that it will do the right thing when put to the test. If you deal with Dodd and Struthers you can be assured on these points. The D. & S. rods are sold at reasonable

prices, though here as generally the price is not the chief consideration. Write, as requested, to Dodd and Struthers, Des Moines, Iowa, for the free book about lightning. Tell them you saw the book offered in Kansas Farmer. This book will surely interest you.

## Don't Judge a Roofing By Its Looks

On the surface, most ready roofings look the same.

But the weather finds the hidden weakness.

The weather finds the vegetable fibers in the fabric and rots them.

The weather finds the volatile oils which are concealed below the surface. The sun draws these oils, in globules, to the top of the roofing, where they evaporate in the air.

Where there was a globule of air, there remains a hole. And behind each hole is a tiny channel which lets the weather and water into the very heart of the roofing.

When the sun and the wind and weather have sought out the hidden weaknesses, the roofing is porous, instead of solid; watersoaked, instead of waterproof.

You can't tell by looks, which roofing will last twenty years, and which will go to pieces in a single summer.

### Seventeen Years of Service

But you can do this: You can tell the original Ruberoid roofing—the only roofing which has lasted seventeen years—from the 300 substitutes which have proven their unworthiness.

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing. Its basis is the best wool felt impregnated with Ruberoid gum.

It is this wonderful flexible gum which no other maker can duplicate.

It is this gum which gives Ruberoid all the flexibility of rubber without containing an iota of it. It is this gum which withstands wind, weather, sun, fire, acid, gases and fumes, where all other compounds fail.

It is this gum, in the Ruberine cement which accompanies each roll of Ruberoid roofing, which makes ours practically a one-piece roofing—sealed against leaks—sealed against the weather.

Ruberoid comes plain and in colors. The attractive Red, Brown and Green Ruberoid are fine enough for the costliest home. And the color feature is exclusive—protected by U. S. and foreign patents.

In the past twenty years we have had experience not only with all ready roofings, but with other roofings—shingles, tar, tin, iron and other roofings.

### We Test All Roofings

Each roofing we have exposed to the weather test, on our roof garden at Bound Brook, N. J.

The result of these twenty years of tests we have written into a book which will be gladly sent you free.

This book is a gold mine of roofing information, telling about the advantages and disadvantages of each roofing for each purpose. To secure a copy, address Dept. 59C The Standard Paint Company, 100 William Street, New York.

# RUBEROID

(REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is really sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

## THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY, Bound Brook, N. J.

New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Boston, Philadelphia, Memphis, Atlanta, Denver, San Francisco, Montreal, London, Paris, Hamburg



Coleman's Seven Cows Referred To On This Page.

### NEW IMPORTATIONS OF PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND BIG POITOU AND SPANISH JACKS.

I have already received three large importations since Jan. 30, of big, fine, Percheron horses, one importation including the best that could be found in the Perche, another importation of the biggest and best Belgian horses I can secure in Belgium, and also another importation of the largest and best individuals in jacks that have ever been brought out of Spain and France. These jacks range in size from 15 to 18 hands high and carry corresponding weight and bone. The time has arrived when the American farmer cannot make interest on land worth \$100 to \$250 per acre unless he breeds and grows better stock. No man can afford to feed anything in the live stock line in mules or horses that is not of the very best breeding, and the offspring of the highest type and quality of ancestry. I will contract every mule (sired by jacks sold by me this season) foaled during the season of 1910, at \$75 each, at 4 and 5 months old, and take these mules at the nearest town where they are born. If a man has a good, first class mare he cannot afford to raise a mule by any other jacks than those from my farm. I will guarantee every jack sold to stand at a \$20 service fee and have all the trade he can handle for the season. Farm and market horses are selling higher than they have ever sold before in the history of the business and will double in value in the next two years. It is high time that every locality had as good a stallion or jack as can be procured in America or Europe. You cannot afford to pasture or feed grain at present prices to anything but big stuff, and you are "far behind the times" if you use horses weighing under a ton. No man can afford to buy a stallion without first seeing these masterpieces that I have brought from Europe. I give an iron-clad guaranty, running for two years, with every animal sold. I am importing 40 head of big, heavy brood mares from the Perche the very best mares that can be had in France, also a few Belgian mares of the best quality grown. I expect to hold a public sale toward the latter part of April and sell these brood mares under the hammer. To those who want to raise full blood Percherons, it will pay you better to buy these big, fine mares, bred and grown on the farms in France, from where has been imported for the past 40 years the grand Percheron stallions we have learned to value so highly in America, and from whose pure blood traces can be seen on every farm in the United States. These mares are the fountain head of pure Percheron breeding. This is the place to begin if you are going to raise full blood Percherons. Every one interested write me for price and date of sale. Remember I am selling the best value in stallions and jacks every day. Don't wait, but come and see me at once. Only mares will be sold in the sale.

W. J. DE CLOW,  
Cedar Rapids Jack Farm,  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

his finger on a crucial point in farming when he says: "The majority of farmers have not learned the secret of raising and handling no more than they can save and take care of without a loss. This successful dairyman is just as expert at butter making as he is in increasing milk flow. For years he has won first prize on butter at the Missouri State Fair and elsewhere. He uses a United States Cream Separator to get all the butterfat out of his milk and states that it greatly aided him in improving his methods of buttermaking as well as saving him hundreds of dollars in cream he otherwise would have lost. For ten years he used one United States Cream Separator without having to spend a cent for repairs. The United States Separator will do as much for you. Begin to save now by writing to the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., for their catalog No. 91, which tells all about the United States Cream Separator. This book is handsomely illustrated, clearly and entertainingly written, and above all, it tells you how to make money.

### The Jayhawk Stacker.

The Jayhawk Stacker is a Kansas product, made by F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 13 Fifth St., Salina, Kan. It is a great stacker for the farmer who puts up any considerable amount of hay. It is giving satisfaction all over Kansas and in other states. It saves time, labor, money. Mr. Wyatt has a free folder which tells all about it. See ad on another page and write to above address.

### Colorado Government Land Opened for Settlers.

Over a million acres of fertile Government land in Routt county, Colorado, on the line of the Moffat Road can be taken up by settlers after May 1. W. F. Jones, general traffic manager of the Moffat Road, 710 Majestic Bldg., Denver, has just completed a finely illustrated book printed especially to give full information about soil, climate, crops, markets and transportation, to settlers who want to take advantage of this opportunity given to them by the Government to homestead 160 acres of fertile Colorado farm land. This book contains the statements of many farmers and business men who have lived in Routt county for years and will give those who send for it a good description of Routt county and the opportunities that are in store for those who secure these farm lands which are now ready for settlers.

### Dodd & Struthers Lightning Rods.

The writer of this knows Messrs. Dodd and Struthers of Des Moines, Iowa, and has been in their office and factory. He is acquainted with their methods of doing business. This firm has the highest standing, and its rods are what are claimed for them. These gentlemen have built up a great business by honest, straightforward methods, and because they deal with the lightning rod question in a really scientific way. The trademark "D & S" stands for the best in lightning rods. Look up their illustrated half page ad, on page 13. When you buy a

## Plant THREE In a Hill

### with the New Deere No. 9 Corn Planter

THE great accuracy of drop is what naturally interests you most. Deere genuine edge selection of corn gives the highest accuracy of drop attainable. Repeated tests show ten to fifteen bushels per acre in favor of accurate planting. This, combined with many other exclusive, desirable features, makes the No. 9 a profitable investment. You profit by the increased yield due to perfect stand, by the additional years of service and freedom from break down.

Most progressive farmers and planters won't have any other. Best informed dealers refuse to consider handling any other. Investigate the time saving and profitable reasons why.

Main seed shaft driven directly by traction wheels takes all the strain from check wire, and avoids side draft. Compensating valves insure perfect check regardless of team speed.

Instantly changed from check to drill drop. Tip-over hoppers—very convenient in changing plates. Plates for all kinds of corn. Five sets always furnished. Standard runner, stub runner, or single disc furrow openers, as ordered. Concave or open tire wheels. Fertilizer attachment that hills or drills, furnished extra. Every detail worked out in best possible manner.

"Write a Postal to Deere" and get posted. We have but briefly mentioned some of the strong features above. Just drop us a post card, and we will promptly send detailed proofs free. Deere goods are of the highest standard, and satisfy the most exacting. Ask for our latest corn book. The whole subject of gathering, selecting, curing and testing the seed, as well as planting, treated in a small space. Fully illustrated; a book for the man who wants better corn. Handsome pocket ledger free if you will do us the favor of mentioning this paper.

Address DEERE & MANSUR CO.  
Moline, Illinois




## LEARN HOW TO USE CEMENT on the FARM

### READ THE CEMENT RECORD

Cut out and mail today.  
CEMENT RECORD,  
314 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Gentlemen: Enclosed find 10 cents (in stamps or silver) for which please send me sample copy of your magazine.  
Name  
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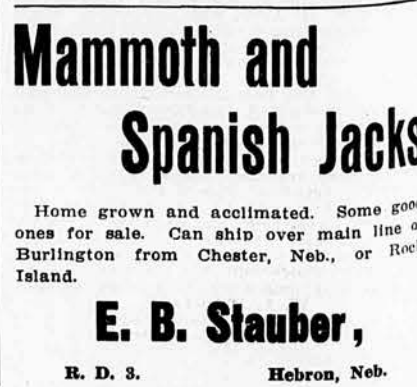
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## RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week)

The magnificent afternoon had brought out a throng of people. Every seat in the lines of benches was full and foot passengers kept constantly coming up, standing for a few measures, and then moving on. They were of all kinds. The beauty of the day had even tempted the more fashionable element out, and the two sisters saw many elegantly-dressed ladies of the sort on whom Hazel fitted hats all day, and that evoked in Berny a deep and respectful curiosity. Both women, sitting high in their chairs, craned their necks this way and that, spying through breaks in the crowd, and following attractive figures with dodging movements of their heads. When either one saw anything she liked or thought interesting she laid a hand on the other's knee, giving it a slight dig, and designated the object of her attention in a few broken words, detached and disconnected like notes for a sentence.

They were thus engaged when Hazel saw Dominick and, rising, hailed him with a beckoning hand. He made his way toward them, moving deliberately, once or twice pausing to greet acquaintances. He was taller than any man in the surrounding throng and Berny, watching him, felt a sense of proprietary pride swelling in her when she noted his superiority. The son of an Irish laborer and a girl who had begun life as the general servant in a miner's boarding-house, he looked as if his forebears might have been the flower of the nation. He wore a loose-fitting suit of gray tweed, a wide, gray felt sombrero, and round his waist a belt of yellow leather. His collar turning back from his neck exposed the brown strength of his throat, and on lifting his hat in a passing salutation, his head with its cropped curly hair, the ears growing close against it, showed golden brown in the sunlight.

With a phrase of greeting he joined them, and then as they swept their skirts off the chair they had been hiding, slipped in front of Berny and sat down. Hazel began to talk to him. Her conversation was of a ralyzing, joking sort, at which she was quite proficient. Berny heard him laugh and knew by the tone of his voice that he was pretending and was not really amused. She had nothing particular to say to him, feeling that she had accomplished enough in inducing him to join them, and, sitting forward on the edge of her chair, continued to watch the people. A blond coiffure some rows in front caught her eye and she was studying its intricacies through the interstices that came and went between the moving heads, when the sudden emergence into view of an unusually striking female figure diverted her attention. The woman had come up from behind and, temporarily stopped by the crowd, had come to a standstill a few rows in front of where the sisters sat. She was accompanied by a young man dressed in the Sunday dignity of frock-coat and silk hat. As he turned to survey the lines of filled chairs, Berny saw that he had a pale skin, a small black mustache, and dark eyes.

But interest in him was of the slightest. Her attention was immediately riveted upon the woman, who became the object of a glance which inspected her with a piercing eagerness from her hat to the hem of her skirt. Berny could not see her face, but her habiliments were of the latest mode and of an unusual and subdued elegance which bespoke an origin in a more sophisticated center than San Francisco. Berny, all ago with curiosity, stared at the lady's back, noting not only her clothes but a certain carelessness in the way they were put on. Her hat was not quite straight. The comb, which crossed the back of her head and kept her hair smooth, was crooked, and blonde wisps hung from it over her collar. The hand that held up her skirt in a loose perfunctory manner, as though these rich encasings were possessions of no moment, was covered by a not particularly clean white glove.

Such unconsciousness added the distinction of indifference to the already marked figure. Berny wondered more than ever who it was and longed to see the averted face. She was about to lean across Dominick and attract Hazel's attention by a poking finger directed against her knee, when the woman, with a word to her companion, moved her head and let a slow glance sweep over the rows of faces.

"Hazel," Berny hissed across Dominick, "look at that girl. Who is she?" She did not divert her eyes from the woman's face, which she now saw in profile. It was pretty, she thought, more from a rich, unmingled purity of coloring than from any particular beauty of feature. The head with its gravely-traveling glance continued to turn till Berny had the satisfaction of seeing the face in three-quarters. A moment later the moving eyes lighted indifferently on Hazel, then ceased to progress, suddenly, brusquely, as though checked by the imperative stoppage of regulating machinery.

Only a person watching closely would have noticed it, but Berny was watching with the most vigilant closeness. She saw the infusion of a new and keener interest transform the gance, concentrate its lazy, diffused attention into something that had the sharpness and suddenness of a leaping flame. The next moment a flood of color rose clearly pink over the face, and then, most surprising of all, the lady bent her head in a grave, deliberate bow.

Berny turned, startled—and in a vague, undefined way, disturbed, too—to see who had been the object of this salutation. To her astonishment it was Dominick. As she looked at him, he replaced his hat and she saw to the augmentation of that vague sense of disturbance—that he was as pale as the bowing woman was pink.

"Dominick," she exclaimed, "who's that?" "Miss Cannon," he said in a low tone. "Rose Cannon?" hissed Hazel on the other side of him, her face thrust forward, and tense in the interest of the ommment, "Bill Cannon's daughter?"

"Yes. I met her at Antelope." "Berny, did you see her dress?" Hazel hung over her brother-in-law in her excitement. "That's straight from Paris, I'll bet you a dollar."

"Yes, I saw it," said Berny in a voice that did not sound particularly exhilarated; maybe it is.

She looked back at Miss Cannon who had turned away and was moving off through the crowd with her escort. Then she leaned toward Dominick. His voice had not sounded natural; as she placed her arm against his she could feel that he trembled.

She said nothing but settled back in her chair, dryly swallowing. In those few past moments her whole world had undergone a revolution that left her feeling dazed and a little sick. It was as if the earth had suddenly whirled around and she had come up panting and clutching among familiar things reversed and upset. In an instantaneous flash of illumination she saw everything—the look in the woman's eyes, her rush of color, Dominick's voice, his expression, the trembling of his arm—it was all perfectly plain! This was the girl he had been shut in Antelope with for three weeks. Now she knew what the change was, the inexplicable, mysterious change that had so puzzled her.

She felt bewildered, and under her bewilderment a pain, a fierce, unfamiliar pain, gripped her. She did not for the moment say anything or want to speak, and she felt as a child does who is dazed and stupefied by an unexpected assault of ill treatment. The slight sensation of inward sinking, that made her feel a little sick, continued, and she sat in a chilled and drooping silence, all her bridling conceit in herself and her fine

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clothes stricken suddenly out of her. She heard Hazel asking Dominick questions about Miss Cannon, and she heard Dominick's answers, brief and given with a reticent doggedness. Then Hazel asked him for the time and she was conscious of his elbow pressing against her arm as he felt for his watch. As he drew it out and held it toward the questioner, Berny suddenly leaned forward, and, catching his hand with the watch in it, turned its face toward her. The hand beneath hers was cold, and shook. She let it go and again sank back in her chair. The feeling of sickness grew stronger and was augmented by a sense of physical feebleness, of being tremulous and cold deep down in her bones.

Hazel rose to her feet, shaking her skirts into place.

"Let's go on," she said, "it's getting chilly. Come along, Josh. I suppose if you were let alone, you'd sit here till sundown listening to the music in a trance."

Dominick and Josh rose and there was an adjusting and putting-on wraps. Berny still sat motionless, her hands, stiff in their tight gloves, lying open on her lap.

"Come along, Berny," said Hazel. "It's too cold to sit here any longer. Why, how funny you look, all pale and shriveled up! You're as bad as Josh. You and he ought to have married each other. You'd have been a prize couple."

"Are you willing, Berny?" he cried gaily. "I can get a divorce whenever you say. It will be dead easy; brutal and inhuman treatment. Just say the word!"

"There'll be brutal and inhuman treatment if you don't move on and stop blocking the way, Josh McCrae," said Hazel severely. "I want to go out that side and there you are right in the path, trying to be funny."

The cheerful Josh, still laughing, turned and moved onward between the seats, the others following him. The mass of the crowd was not yet leaving, and as the little group moved forward in a straggling line toward the drive, the exciting opening of the William Tell Overture boomed out from the sounding board. It was a favorite piece, and they left lingeringly, Hazel and Josh particularly fascinated, with heads and ears trained on the band. Josh's hand, passed through his wife's arm, affectionately pressed her against his side, for despite the sharpness of their recriminations they were the most loving of couples.

Berny was the last of the line. In the flurry of departure her silence had passed unnoticed, and that she should lag at the end of the procession was not in any way remarkable, as, at the best of times, she was not much of a walker and in her high-heeled Sunday shoes her progress was always deliberate.

Looking ahead of her, she saw the landscape still as a picture under the slanting, lurid sunlight. It seemed to be painted with unnaturally glaring tints, to be soaked

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in color. The grass, crossed with long shadows, was of the greenness of an aniline dye. The massed foliage of tree groups showed a melting richness of shades, no one clearly defined, all fused in a thick, opaque lusciousness of greens. The air was motionless and very clear. Where a passing carriage stirred the dust the powdery cloud rose, spreading a tarnishing blur on the crystalline clarity of the scene. The sun injected these dust films with gold, and they settled slowly, as if it made them heavy like ground-up particles of metal.

Yet, to Berny, this prospect looked gray; all color seemed sucked from it. It appeared pale and alien, its comfortable intimacy gone. She was like a stranger walking in a strange place, a forlorn, remote land, where she felt miserable and homesick. The sense of being dazed was passing from her. Walking forward with short, careful steps, she was slowly coming to the meaning of her discovery—adjusting herself to it, realizing its significance. She had an uncomfortable sensation of not being able to control the muscles round her mouth, so that if spoken to she would have had difficulty in answering, and would have been quite unable to smile.

An open carriage passed her, and she drew aside, then mechanically looked after it as it rolled forward. There was a single figure in it—a woman. Berny could see her head over the lowered hood, and the little lace parasol she held, white with a black lace cover and having a joint in the handle. Her eyes followed this receding head, moving so evenly against the background of trees, it seemed almost without sinking or rising, with the even, forward flight of a bird, passed Hannah and Josh and Hazel, turning to drop on them quick looks, which seemed, from its elevated position and the shortness of the inspection, to have something of disdain in them.

As the carriage drew near Dominick, who walked at the head of the line with Pearl by the hand, Berny saw the head move, lean forward, and then, as the vehicle overhauled and passed the young man, turn at right angles and bow to him. The wheel almost brushed his shoulder. He drew back from it with a start and lifted his hat. Hazel, who was walking just in front of Berny, turned and projecting her lips so that they stood out from her face in a red circle, hissed through them.

"Old Lady Ryan!" and then in a slightly louder key, "You take a hatchet and I'll take a saw, And we'll cut off the head of my mother-in-law."

(to be continued)

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