

# KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED  
**FARMERS ADVOCATE**

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## FARMERS ARE BUYING MOTOR CARS

A new buyer has entered the automobile field, the well-to-do farmer. When he comes to town on Saturday he looks longingly at the shiny motor cars lined up in the dealer's garage and finally edges around to the man in a leather cap with: "What do they cost?" Then he does some figuring: "Let's see, eleven hundred bushels of wheat at ninety-three cents, ten hundred and twenty-three dollars, enough to buy one, and I raised it on thirty-seven acres. Or, eleven head of steers at ninety dollars, and I have fifty of them ready for market. Why not use some of my property and have a little enjoyment in this world?"

So he thinks in terms of products and, as a result, the salesmen in the interior towns have a new list of possible customers. They are shrewd customers, too. It requires skill to sell a thousand-dollar vehicle to a man whose notion of luxury has been measured by a seventy-five-dollar, rubber-tired buggy. Not until he gets his ideas into bushels and pounds, instead of thinking in dollars, is he a "prospect."

The farmer is a more calculating bargain-hunter than the town resident. The latter takes a good deal for granted and accepts things as they come. "When a farmer comes to the garage I know that I shall have to put

Charles M. Harger, Abilene Kan., in  
The Saturday Evening Post.

in every wrench, oil can and extra part," a successful dealer expressed it, "but I know I'll get my money."

### A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Selling motor cars to the farmer is a new science and it requires special talent. He must first be convinced that he can afford it. An agent went out to a farm in Eastern Nebraska last fall with a moderate-priced touring car.

"It will give you a great deal of pleasure," he opened his talk.

"Yes, but I am not rich, I can't afford an automobile for pleasure."

"If I can show you that it will save you money, will you buy?" The bargain was struck.

"How often do you go to town?"

"About twice a week."

"Twelve miles, isn't it? You spend nearly four hours on the trip; that is four hundred hours, or forty days a year, just going to town. Really, each trip breaks up a full half-day, and your time is worth at least four dollars a day. There is two hundred dollars a year. Then two horses are taken from work, one hundred and fifty dollars more, and you have a fifty-dollar expense in buggy and harness re-

pairs annually. With a car you can save three-fourths of the time and both the horses, its expense will not be more than that of the team, and you can carry five persons, instead of one or two. In four years you have paid for the car and have enjoyed much pleasure besides." The farmer is now driving a car.

The day when automobiles were shipped by twos and threes to small towns in the agricultural states is past, they go now in train loads. Many of these interior towns have been unable to secure cars fast enough for delivery.

### MARKETING AND MOTORING.

Why should not the farmer have this car? Last year he raised his tenth consecutive big crop of wheat and sold it for a high price. He raised a big corn crop, and it is worth good money in the bin. His farm that went begging at twenty-five dollars an acre in 1900, and was held at fifty dollars in 1905, he does not dare place on sale at ninety dollars or one hundred dollars an acre lest some buyer accept the offer and he find himself homeless. The difference between four thousand and twelve thousand dollars in the

value of a homestead means a handsome profit, especially when the land has been yielding a good income each season, supporting the family, sending the children to college and paying off the mortgage.

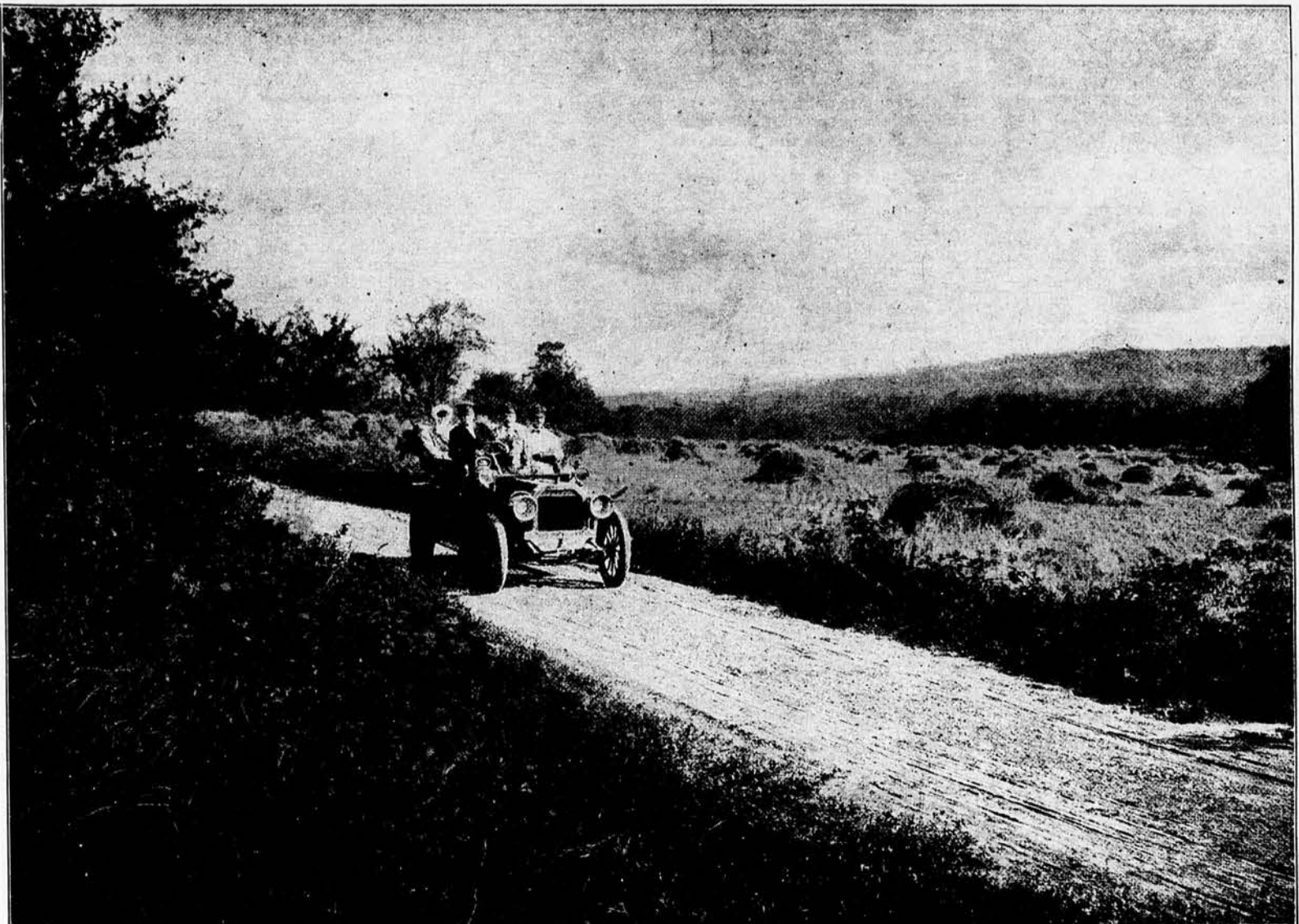
The dealer, however, must be prepared to answer many questions and to suit many tastes. Not the same desires animate the farmer-motorist as do the city driver. The latter wants high power and speed; the former, suitability to his varied needs. If he wishes to drive through an alfalfa field, he wants his machine to do it. He demands a car as good as any his neighbors may get. "Will you take back this runabout I bought last week and sell me a touring-car?" asked a long-bearded farmer of the dealer. "My next neighbor got a big car yesterday and he can't beat me at this game." He went home at the wheel of a "showy" machine warranted to lead the neighborhood.

### THE SPEED.

Another wanted to see if a car would go slow. "My folks do not like to ride fast," he explained. "The town folks go along the road so fast it scares us and we want to be more moderate, will any of the cars go slow for me?"

And in less than a month he was

(Continued on page 21)



The Auto as a Feature of the Farming Landscape in Kansas is Growing more Noticeable Month by Month.



# FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY  
Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

## Preparing for Alfalfa Sowing Aug. 20.

I am now plowing a piece of ground which I want to disk and sow to alfalfa by August 20. I want to raise a crop of feed (oats, millet, corn, spelt) in the meantime. I prefer corn but am afraid that the ground will not hold the moisture after the corn is removed.—A. Overson, Osage City, Kan.

Millet, oats or spelt would make a better crop to sow preceding the fall sowing of alfalfa, and the crop should preferably be cut early for forage, so as to give a considerable interval between the harvesting of the crop and the seeding of the alfalfa, during which interval the land should be disked and harrowed to conserve the soil moisture and put the ground into good seed-bed condition. Early corn may be used as a crop preceding the fall sowing of alfalfa, provided the crop is cut early and the ground put into seed-bed condition by disking. It would not be advisable to leave the ground bare and uncultivated after the corn is cut up, but by cultivating the ground it will receive and hold the moisture, and with sufficient rainfall a good seed-bed may be prepared by this method.

## Alfalfa Too Thick.

I have a three acre patch of alfalfa on the high level land in Cheyenne county where it is 200 feet to water, that is fine but it is entirely too thick on about half the patch. I sowed it the 13th of last August, after having worked the ground well since June up to time of sowing and there are no weeds starting with the young alfalfa.

Would you advise killing out some of it with the disk where it is too thick? I have had quite a bit of experience with alfalfa in Phillips county, Kan., but never got it too thick before. I sowed only one-half bushel on the three acres, using a hand seeder.—M. L. Phillips, McDonald, Kan.

It may be advisable, as you suggest, to disk the alfalfa quite severely and kill part of the young plants. Or again, it may not be necessary to destroy the plants in this way, since it has been my observation that the weak plants will gradually die out and leave the stand adapted to the soil and climate. However, this alfalfa may be altogether too thick and your judgment as regards thinning it by disking is perhaps better than my suggestions. The amount of seed which you sowed would not indicate to me that the stand is so thick that it will be necessary to kill out part of the plants by disking. Doubtless natural selection will settle the question in the course of a year or so. It may not be unadvisable, however, to cultivate the field, perhaps the common harrow would do good work at this stage of growth of the young plants.

## Cow-Peas.

I should like to get any bulletins you have on the subject of cow-peas. I have bought 100 bushels with the intention of planting between the corn after the last cultivation in June in order to build up the land, allowing the cattle to pasture them with the stalks after husking.

Would like to know the best method of seeding, amount per acre, etc. If you have it I would like information regarding the sand vetch. We have a section of sand hill pasture that blows quite badly in places and I understand that in Michigan the vetch is being successfully used by the peach growers along the lakes to hold and fertilize the soil. Is it suited to our conditions?—Geo. Fernie, Hutchinson, Kan.

We have no published information on cow-peas, but are preparing a bulletin which will be issued in two or three weeks. Meanwhile I refer you to Bulletin No. 318 of the United States Department of Agriculture, a copy of which you may secure by writing to the Department at Washington, D. C.

We have experimented with plant-

ing cow-peas in the corn soon after corn is ordinarily laid by, say from the middle of July to the first of August, but our purpose has been to use the crop for green manure, plowing it under before heavy frost, about the last of September or first of October. The cow-peas and corn would furnish pasture early in the fall for sheep or for hogs, if your plan is to "hog down" the corn. But you could hardly use the cow-peas for cattle pasture in the way which you propose, since the first frost will kill the peas and the leaves will soon dry, break up, and blow away, so that by the time you come to pasture the stalks with cattle after harvesting the corn the cow-peas will have largely disappeared. The value of the crop is for early pasture, as stated above, or for plowing under for green manure.

At this station we prefer to plant cow-peas after wheat harvest, in the stubble, simply following the binder with the disk drill, or, preferably, disking the ground ahead of the drill behind the binder, or it is possible after shocking the grain to disk the ground and sow the peas with the drill, though the shocks interfere some with doing the work at this time. Usually cow-peas make a better growth planted on wheat land after harvest in this way, than they do planted in corn, and the crop will furnish early fall pasture or may even be cut for forage or plowed under for green manure, as the farmer may prefer. By using a catch crop of cow-peas in this way and plowing under for green manure in September, we have secured nearly twelve bushels more of corn per acre per annum for five years than was secured by following the wheat with corn without the intermediate crop of cow-peas. The fertilizing effect of planting cow-peas in the corn and following with corn has not been so marked, although this method of using cow-peas has given some increase in the succeeding corn crop.

It requires about a bushel of peas per acre to plant in the corn in close drills or to plant in the wheat stubble in close drills. It is possible to use a less amount of seed, planting a less number of rows, say one or two drill rows of cow-peas between each two rows of corn, or the peas may be planted in rows in the wheat stubble and cultivated. The cheaper plan of growing the peas, except for the cost of the seed, however, is to sow win close drills.

On the subject of sand vetch I am sending circular letter giving some information. The sand vetch is not so well adapted for growing in this climate as in Michigan and the northern states, since it is not favored by the hotter climate. It may be a good plan for you to try the sand vetch in a small way on the land which you describe, preferably seeding in the fall rather than in the spring as they do in Michigan. A good grass for this sand hill pasture, provided it will prove hardy with you, is the Bermuda

grass, which is grown successfully in Oklahoma, and is being introduced into the southern counties of Kansas. I am sending you a circular giving further information regarding Bermuda grass.

## Crops for New Land in Western Kansas.

I have 200 acres of pasture land to break up which I want to put into the crops which will promise me the best returns for this year.

I am planning to put in 50 acres of cane, 50 acres Kafir corn and 100 acres corn. I want to break it up and disk it two or three times and harrow it and plant it with a corn planter. Possibly double row the cane.

Is this the best way to handle it to get the best results? Would there be any great advantage, in leaving the breaking until May over beginning the first of April? What depth should I break to get best results? Would disking the ground add to my chances for a crop, or would it be apt to do just as well without disking? Would the weeds be likely to be much of a nuisance if it is disked up thoroughly?

When would it be best to break up sod and how best to handle it if I wanted to sow flax? When ought flax to be sowed in northern Kansas? In just what way does flax "deadened" the soil?—A. Cornell, Burr Oak, Kan.

I attach hereto copy of correspondence with Mr. J. R. B. of Sexton, Kansas, referring to the subject upon which you desire information. Mr. B. is convinced that early breaking should not be recommended for Western Kansas. He prefers to break just before planting the crop so as to get the crop started ahead of the thistles, and this is a common practise by a great many farmers in Western Kansas, many who have had experience, and experience is a good teacher.

With little or no cultivation, I have no doubt but that the method proposed by Mr. B. is the more practicable one, and perhaps his method is more economical and the preferable one. The crop will depend upon the season. With favorable conditions after breaking, fair crops of corn, cane and Kafir corn may be produced by planting immediately after breaking without cultivation, and many western farmers must farm this way whether they wish to or not, since they have not the equipment in horses or labor to give the extra cultivation to the large areas which many of them farm.

If you can do the extra work on this land such as disking and cultivating the crop, I have no question but that you may produce larger crops of corn, Kafir corn, or cane, by breaking early, disking and planting the crop in rows and giving cultivation throughout the season. But, if the weeds are not kept down by cultivation before planting, or the crop is to be neglected after planting, then the common practise of planting on the newly broken sod is to be preferred. Again, in the dry seasons, crops will fall under almost any condition and the farmer who plants immediately on the new breaking has made the smaller investment.

I have given you a little of both sides of this question and you may take your choice.

At this station we have secured the best crops of flax from April seedings. In fact the early April seedings have given larger yields than the late April or early May seedings. Therefore, for sowing flax, I would advise to break as soon as possible, preparing the seed-bed by disking and harrowing, sowing

the flax, if possible, with the drill so as to cover the seed at a uniform depth, but not too deep. Flaxseed should not be covered with more than an inch or two of soil. It may be advisable to roll the land after seeding in order to firm the ground and press the soil over the seed.

You speak of flax "deadening" the soil. You doubtless have reference to the fact that flax is a good crop to subdue the sod, and this results from the habit, perhaps, which the crop has of being a close feeder in the surface soil. The moisture and available plant food are very fully exhausted from the surface soil by a crop of flax. This prevents the growth of grass and helps to kill the sod. Moreover an injurious effect sometimes occurs by reason of the fact that the sod remains too dry to decay well, and in the north and west, flax is considered a rather hard crop on the land, due perhaps to this close feeding character.

Of course it depends upon the rainfall as to whether flax may have an injurious effect on the soil as regards succeeding crops. With a plentiful supply of moisture, flax land may be in good condition for sowing wheat the succeeding fall, but with a dry season the soil may not be in such good condition as it might have been had crops which are not so exhaustive surface feeders been grown on such land.

I have been urging the growing of flax in an experimental way in Western Kansas. As you know, this is a great crop for new land in Western Nebraska and the Dakotas, and I see no reason why it may not succeed well in the western part of this state under similar conditions. However, sufficient tests have not as yet been made to justify me in recommending flax for general planting in the western part of the state. The crop may succeed better in the northern counties than in the central and southern counties of the state.

We have some good flax seed for sale of a variety which we have been growing for several years and which we have improved some by selection, at \$2 per bushel of 56 pounds.

## Mexico Wants Cattle with Good Hoofs.

Mexico has always been a buyer of American products, in a limited way, but she has not yet fully awakened to the value of our live stock.

A few progressive ranch owners have imported pure bred bulls from the United States and their success has seemed to stimulate an interest in the importation of cows as well. Information comes to the effect that more pedigreed cattle are wanted than ever before and with it the assurance that, before many years, our sister republic on the south will become a liberal purchaser.

Upon our table now lies a request for information about pure bred cattle for that country with the statement that such cattle, to be satisfactory, must have all the good qualities of the breed but especially must they have good, tough hoofs. It seems that the nature of the country is such that animals that are inclined to be tender footed will not thrive there. What breed of cattle has the toughest hoofs?

Roses in the yard may not be a quick money crop but they pay big in keeping alive and developing the love of beauty that God has planted in the heart of every man or woman worthy of the name.



Belle's Chief 51323, by Ohio Chief, at head of Samuel Dry-bred's herd. One of the great breeding Duroc Jersey boars that is making good.



# Type of Hog Packer Demands

Delivered Before Meeting of Farmers' Institute, Columbia, Mo., by

F. D. WINN,

Randolph, Mo.

Not taking into consideration the offal, which is of secondary importance, the packer converts a hog carcass into two products, viz., meat and lard. The best type of hog from a packer's standpoint is, therefore, the one that will cut out on the block the most valuable meat with the smallest per cent of cheap meat and offal, and at the same time furnish a good quantity of lard. During certain seasons of the year the packer looks more to the lard feature and demands hogs larger and fatter, while at other times he favors the lighter weights in the production of the best quality of bacon. This, however, has nothing to do with and does not affect the general type of hog that will for all purposes make him the most money.

**IDEAL PACKER'S HOG.**

The ideal hog from a packer's standpoint, as I see him, beginning at the front end, should have a medium short head with medium to small ear, jowl full but not heavy and baggy, as it furnishes cheap meat. One of the best type Poland-China sows I have seen for some time, both from a breeder's and packer's standpoint, was turned down for championship last fall at three different fairs, and I think rightly so, because of an abnormal jowl. The neck should be short and full; shoulders set well in line with sides and rest of body with no tendency to shields or thick hide; chest should be full and well let down, with good width between front legs and there should be no depression back of shoulders either on top or at the sides. The lower line of chest should make a perfectly straight line with lower line of belly and flank. The back should be slightly arched with rib well sprung, but not beyond the side line. A stick standing perpendicular and touching the edge of rib should also touch the belly line and side at every point. The loin must be thick and full and the meat covering loin and back should be of firm quality, but not hard; sides perfectly straight and deep with flank low and in line of belly.

In my opinion, no point is more overlooked and is less considered by hog breeders than the flank. Without a low, deep flank you cannot have a deep side and middling, and you very seldom see a good flank without a correspondingly good side and ham. The two points most indicative of a quiet disposition, easy feeding, early maturing hog are head and flank. The rump should be almost level with long coupling and tall well set up in line of back. A short coupling is nearly always accompanied by a round rib, high flank and not enough body depth. The ham should be even with rib and side line and let down well to flank, but not out of line or proportion with rest of body.

You very seldom find a big, bulging ham on a well proportioned hog, whose top and side lines are even and where the flank is properly let down. A very wide ham goes with a high flank and round rib which generally means not enough depth and width below. A baggy ham at bottom, often termed by breeders a "meal-sack" ham, is undesirable to the packer, all the lower, flabby meat being waste. The rather general opinion that you cannot get too much ham on a hog is very erroneous, if the statements of a number of experts connected with the packing business, with whom I have talked, are to be considered. This surplus ham had better be over the loin or filling and rounding up the very usual depression in front of hip bones and at coupling.

Good length is desired, the distance from root of tail to center of forehead should be about the same as flank and heart measurement. The legs should set well out at the corners of body and be straight, tapering nicely to foot with short pastern joint and toes set close together. The bone can be heavy, if short, although a medium bone if of good quality, sufficient to carry a heavy body, would doubtless suit the packer just as well.

A big coarse bone and long leg are very objectionable and hogs with such legs very seldom have the uniformity and quality to bring a top price. The coat should be smooth and soft to the touch, which usually indicates a thin hide and good quality of meat. Probably the most important point of all is the body surface, which must be per-

fectly smooth and free from wrinkles or creases. The flesh must be firm to the touch, soft, blubbery flesh that puts on unevenly being almost as undesirable as a thick, wrinkled hide. Evenness and smoothness are the things most desired by the packer.

**POLAND CHINA "BARREL" AND "BLOCK" TYPE.**

While some of the other breeds have been in existence long enough, possibly, to have established one and a distinct type, it is not so with the Poland China which I handle and the only breed with which I am at all familiar. I think the last named breed could very consistently be said to furnish two distinct types, which some refer to as the round or "barrel" type and the "block" type. The former covers the broad backed, round ribbed, high flanked, weage shaped kind while the latter is the flat sided, deeper bodied, lower flanked variety.

Of these two types, Mr. J. J. Ferguson, head buyer for Switt & Co., and who judged all breeds of barrows at the St. Louis World's Fair, told me that the block type was more in favor and would cut out better on the block than the other type. To make this clearer, I have taken the measurements of the best boar that I have ever bred from a packer's standpoint. The boar has just turned a year and will weigh in only breeding and good growing condition approximately 350 pounds. His heart and flank measurements are the same—54 inches; length from root of tail to center of forehead 53½ inches. His hind leg at smallest place measures 8 inches. He is 9 inches from point of ham and 11 inches from top of flank to ground. The distance across top between two sticks standing perpendicular and just touching point of ribs is 14 inches, while he is 19 inches in depth. For the sake of illustration, take a box 14 inches wide, 19 inches deep, and 53½ inches long, round off the edges about half an inch and you have the shape of the best proportioned and most symmetrical boar I have ever bred or owned.

**BREED A FIXED TYPE.**

Before you can breed a certain type

of hog, it is essential to have that type clearly fixed in your mind and I would recommend that those desiring to become expert judges hunt until they find an animal of the type desired and then study that particular animal until the entire outline is indelibly impressed on his mind. Not until I saw the sow Darkness did I come to realize how distinct and clear cut an outline of a hog could be. This sow was more of an educator to me than information received from all other sources combined. I do not refer to this particular sow because I happened to own her, but to strengthen my argument in favor of the block type. Darkness was the best specimen of this type the Poland China breed has ever produced and she is at the same time universally admitted to have been the greatest producing Poland China sow that ever lived, indeed her descendants have done more to improve the breed than any other six sows. Although quite exceeding the scope of my subject, while I am already off of it anyway I want to make the suggestion that the best way to improve the hog and arrive at, as near as possible, the packer's ideal is to look first to type and then improve any weak point or points.

Many have hobbies, that is, no matter how perfect the type, they will not keep for breeding purposes an animal with a bad ear, head, coat, feet, or even color and markings. If I had followed that principle I would not have had the honor of breeding and showing the grand champion barrow at the St. Louis World's Fair. This barrow's grandam, a half sister to Darkness just referred to and very much of the same type, had a bad coat. I mated her with a fine coated boar of some the same type, but not quite so pronounced, with the result that a part of the litter not only retained the type of the sow, but had a nice coat like the sire. I mated one of the sows from this litter with a boar especially good in coat and got this champion barrow of very much the same type as his grandam and with as nice a coat as I ever saw. In the same manner

any other defect may be remedied and the type preserved.

**THE PRODUCER'S AND PACKER'S TYPE.**

So much for the type of hogs the packer prefers. While my subject only covers the packer's demands, since this type is, in my opinion, so near the type that can be raised most economically, I take the liberty of discussing the subject briefly from the standpoint of the producer. The hog raiser will say, "all right for the kind of a hog that suits the packer best, but we're looking out for ourselves and want to raise the kind that net us the most money—give us bone, bone, bone." This great cry from farmers for bone was caused by a tendency of breeders several years ago to sacrifice too much bone and size for fancy points, such as a shead, ear, color, markings, etc. Because breeders went to extremes in the matter of fancy points and got hogs too small is no reason why the other extreme should be sought and size and bone looked after at the expense of quality, for one is as bad as the other.

Breeders have come to realize that size and bone must be maintained and they are striving to get just as much size and bone as it is possible to have and at the same time preserve the accepted type and quality that the packer demands and pays a premium for. The hogs that are receiving the awards at the best State fairs under the best judges we have are of a much larger type and bone than they were several years ago and the improvement along these lines will continue. As I stated in treating the feet and legs of a packer's ideal hog, the packer does not discriminate against a heavy bone, if short and not rough. I know this not only from other sources, but from interviews with Mr. Ferguson, the packer expert who judged barrows at St. Louis. Pardon this personal reference which is not made either to advertise myself or the breed in which I am interested, but only to illustrate and supplement my argument in favor of the smooth, large medium hog as against the so-called "big bone" type.

It was my good fortune to show the grand champion Poland China boar and the grand champion barrow, all breeds, at St. Louis. The barrow was in the opinion of Mr. Ferguson a perfect specimen of this breed with the exception of length, he being just a trifle shorter than the ideal type. This barrow was 16 months old and weighed, not overdone at all, 500 pounds, having a heavy, short bone of the best quality and sufficient to carry at least 1,000 pounds weight. The grand champion boar weighed at a year and 13 days old 502 pounds with a bone that must have measured at least 9 inches at the smallest place. Without telling Mr. Ferguson that this boar had been the grand champion Poland China boar, and he stated afterwards that he did not know it, he pronounced him an ideal hog from a packer's standpoint, not objecting in the least to his bone, which was very heavy for a hog this age and size. He was short legged and his bone was of good quality.

I maintain that a hog of this type that can be made to weigh 500 pounds at 12½ months old, without being overdone, that has a short, heavy bone, but not rough, is the best size and type of hog from both the producer's and packer's standpoint. It is possible to get a heavy bone on a hog of this scale, but I claim that it is not possible, except in rare instances and of course there are exceptions to all rules, to get the finish, the easy feeding, early maturing qualities, together with the accepted type, in these 1,000 pound monsters with bone as big and rough as a cow's. A hog that can be turned at from 8 to 10 months old weighing 325 pounds, and the type I have favored can be made do this, is large enough and I believe that the less amount of feed consumed by this type will at least offset the extra weight of the bone and hide of the big ones and that the producer will be ahead at least the difference in price per hundred his smooth, nicely finished hogs bring over the necessarily rougher type of the extra large ones. The packer is certain to pay a premium for the kind that nets him the most money and this type I have in my plain way tried to describe to you.



Squirrel, sired by old Black Squirrel, Champion saddle horse at the Enid Live Stock show. Owned by J. E. Thompson, Fredonia, Kan.





# KANSAS FARMER

## EDITORIAL



RECENTLY a piece of land in Shawnee county, Kan., measuring 125 by 150 feet was sold for \$35,000. The buildings and other improvements on this land were worth less than \$1,000 for present purposes. It is safe to say that within the memory of persons now living in Shawnee county this land and all within a mile of it would not have brought \$1,000 in cash.

But this little piece of real estate is now in the heart of the city. It is within a stone's throw of the square on which stands the Kansas capitol. Elegant and useful buildings and the activities of a great people surround it. Busy shops and several lines of railroad are within hearing. Electric cars carry people to and fro in its vicinity. Schools, colleges, and churches add to its desirability. Improved highways and bridges make it accessible. Beautiful and productive farms contribute to its value. All of the conditions of an advanced and highly enlightened civilization are components of this \$35,000.

This is an extraordinary case, but not so extraordinary as may be found in Kansas City, or Chicago, or New York.

It is interesting to trace some of the elements of value in farm properties. For ages unnumbered the farm lands of Kansas lay idle and unclaimed, valueless. Possibly people in the world were not so numerous as to need them. They were menaced by the occasional presence of savages which made the lands worth less than nothing. With the gradual filling up of the country the savages retired. The lands were occupied. Through many vicissitudes progress was made. The institutions of civilization were planted, fostered and developed.

With the coming of people and the prevalence of advanced conditions the acres have acquired market values independent of the improvements placed upon them. It is for this "unearned increment" of value that the speculator buys and holds land which he may not care to use.

That not all values are of things that may be taken hold of is illustrated in the experience of the city of Topeka in purchasing its water works from the company which formerly owned the plant. Unable to agree upon the price the parties to the deal each appointed an expert. Together, these experts made a complete and minute inventory of the property. They agreed fairly well on the values of all physical properties. They agreed upon an addition of ten per cent of these values for engineering supervision, inspection and contingencies. They agreed that a still further addition should be made for "going value," but they differed radically as to the sum to be allowed for this item. The expert on the part of the city thought that an addition of \$67,275 would be about right for "going value," making his total valuation \$468,350.13. The expert on behalf of the water company placed the total at \$620,000, which sum the city, by vote of its people, paid, thus placing the item of "going value" at \$199,914.87.

In the valuation of all kinds of property this element of "going value" as well as the several other items of value of intangible elements enter into the estimates. For purposes of taxation the part to be assigned to intangible elements is not well defined and usages are not uniform. There is now some controversy as to whether earnings of public service corporations should be based on a valuation of the physical elements alone or upon the total actual values of the properties including the inseparable elements which can not be taken in hand but are always included in the price when transfers are made.

**WHEAT IS SCARCE AND HIGH.**  
Has the day of the cheap loaf gone to return no more? It will be remembered that many years ago a student of economics named Malthus made statements as to the increase of population and the sources from which supplies were to be drawn. From the fact that vast areas of fertile lands were since then and for a long time advertising for settlers to come and occupy and make them productive, an impression that the new countries could never be filled was developed. The fact that in a few decades in the latter part of the nineteenth century this invitation, the invitation to come

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**OUR GUARANTEE.**—It is our belief that all advertisements in this paper are from reliable persons or firms. To show that we are in earnest in protecting our subscribers we guarantee the trustworthiness of our adver-

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

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

occupy and render fruitful, was accepted to the extent of peopling many states whose products almost glutted the markets of the world made deductions from the observations of Malthus seem absurd.

At a time when prices of farm products were depressed below cost in the West and farms were being abandoned in the East, the Kansas statistician, C. Wood Davis, examined the facts and was ridiculed for publishing a sane discussion of the situation as it was certain to develop in the near future. Mr. Davis considered the areas available for production of food and fiber, the, then, present and prospective populations to be supplied from these areas, and forecasted a time when prices of foods, especially, must inevitably rise.

Later, Sir William Crookes, the great English scientist, published a book in which were discussed at considerable length the relations between populations and the aggregate of food-producing areas. Sir William frankly adopted C. Wood Davis's statistics and reasoning and boldly sounded the alarm of scarcity and high prices in the not distant future. His book received less consideration than it deserved.

Now comes the real pinch, when millers in the wheat belt, millers in the great centers of population in America, and millers in England and on the continent of Europe, frankly state that they do not know where to obtain wheat enough to keep their mills running for more than a month.

When the demand for food turns towards corn almost equal scarcity is confronted and prices are high.

The seriousness of the situation is still further impressed in the showing by such scientists as Dr. Hopkins of the Illinois Experiment Station, that the history of agriculture to this time is replete with the records of "soil ruin in all lands," that "average farm lands of New England, New York, Virginia and other eastern states have markedly decreased in productive power."

If a farm may be compared to a mine in which every ton produced leaves a ton less for the future; if some of these farm mines which formerly supported many people with plenty are nearing exhaustion; if the new lands are nearly all appropriated; if the increase of mouths to feed and bodies to clothe continues unabated, is the world not facing the exhaustion of super-abundant supplies, the demand for more than the farms can produce, such advance in world prices for food and raiment as may modify many notions on economic questions? Is the experience of the present marking an epoch in human history?

**THE PEST OF DOGS.**  
The dog question in Kansas is becoming acute. Almost daily the newspapers report serious damage to persons or property by the great horde of utterly worthless curs that

infest this state. Our capital city is overrun with them and the country districts hardly less so. The worst feature is that they are on the increase. Secretary Coburn's last report shows that in 1907 there were 188,945 dogs in Kansas while in 1903 there were 192,958—an increase of 4,013 of these useless and dangerous brutes in one year.

On the other hand, the same report shows that in 1907 there were 159,241 sheep in Kansas but in 1908 there were only 136,191—a decrease of 23,050 in one year. These two statements belong together as one shows the direct cause of the other to a large extent.

Here are two items clipped from one issue of a daily paper:

"Hiawatha, Kan., April 9.—A. B. McCrerey, who lives near Powhattan, has lost 30 head of fine sheep. He discovered a dog sneaking from his barn early one morning, and going in, found four head of sheep lacerated and dead and the 26 have died since."

J. H. Mercer, the newly appointed live stock sanitary commissioner, is much incensed against the dogs since his recent trip over the state in the performance of his duties. "I declare," he said, "that more damage is done to cattle and more loss results to the stockmen of the state because of dogs than results from mange, blackleg, lumpy jaw and a half dozen other diseases combined."

And then the hog cholera! Who can doubt that this dread disease is spread broadcast among the swine herds of the state by the innumerable dogs that roam the country both day and night?

The damage done to persons is serious. Every summer sends numerous patients to the Pasteur hospitals as the result of dog bites and the fear of rabies or blood poison.

And the people are helpless. Under the present laws only the sheep owner has any redress. If a dog be found chasing or worrying sheep he may be shot but if he chases or injures children there is no recourse.

There can be no doubt that dogs help to spread disease and cause epidemics among people but even if this were less true than it is the fact remains that the dog is a useless, expensive and dangerous piece of property.

But what is the remedy? There is only one now. As the law prohibits you from shooting your neighbor's dog the only thing to do is to shoot your own, persuade your neighbors to do likewise and then elect the right kind of men to the legislature.

**THE NEW STALLION LAW.**  
The serious questions regarding the rights and privileges of stallion owners which were raised in KANSAS FARMER editorial comment on the new stallion law last week, have called for an official interpretation of the law. This we are able to give to our readers through the courtesy of Hon. E. T. Fairchild, State Superintendent of

Public Instruction, in the following opinion from the Attorney General:

"Replying to your inquiry concerning the time of the taking effect of Senate Bill No. 393, entitled:

"An act to regulate the public service of stallions in Kansas, and providing for a Live Stock Registry Board," I beg to state:

"By the final section of the act it takes effect and is in force from and after its publication in the official state paper; but the second section gives to the owner of stallions one year from the time of the publication of the act in the statute book in which to comply with the provisions of the act. In other words, the owner of a stallion must file with the Live Stock Registry Board within one year from the publication of the act in the statute book, a certificate of soundness of the stallion signed by the State Veterinarian or a veterinarian duly authorized by him, together with a certified copy of the certificate of registry of the pedigree of such stallion in the standard stud book recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture. Upon the filing of such certificate of the veterinarian and the certified copy of such certificate of registry, the State Live Stock Registry Board shall then issue a license certificate to the owner of said stallion."  
FRED S. JACKSON,  
Attorney General.

This bill was introduced by Senator H. W. Avery of Wakefield. This law is a long step in the right direction. Now let us have a similar one applying to other classes of live stock.

**TARIFF ON FERTILIZERS.**

Fertilizers and materials used in the manufacture of fertilizers have always been on the free list. Owing to a misunderstanding of their uses two fertilizing materials, basic slag and sulfate of ammonia, were made dutiable under the McKinley act. The pending bill places them on the free list.

There are no mines or mills in the United States producing potash salts. Potash salts are used almost exclusively as fertilizers or components of fertilizers.

Millions of acres of swamp lands are being rapidly reclaimed by drainage. In from two to ten years these lands become unprofitable unless potash is applied to them.

The farmers of the United States spend annually for fertilizers about \$100,000,000. A duty on potash salts will increase the cost of the farmer's fertilizer without increasing his crop, or conferring any benefit on either the producer or consumer of farm products.

Potash salts should not be left on the list of materials on which a retaliatory duty may be placed.

The Nebraska Experiment Station reports experiments on crop production in Western Nebraska. The branch experiment station is at North Platte, about longitude 101°. The practice of summer tillage is relied upon for grains. By this method the soil is tilled for one season without a crop so as to accumulate moisture for the next season's crop. By this method the half-acre plots in winter wheat in 1908 yielded 37.87 bushels to 66.9 bushels per acre. In 1907 the yields were 34.7 bushels to 58.6 bushels per acre. By this method seeding as low as two pecks per acre produced an average for three years 54.84 bushels per acre. Heavier seedings averaged a little better.

The philosophy of dry farming methods is, first, to so cultivate the soil that it can take in the rain when it falls; second, to prevent the formation of a crust and thus retard evaporation, saving the moisture for use of the crop. Both of these purposes are much promoted by having a generous supply of decaying vegetable matter in the soil.

The Nebraska Experiment Station reports that by the methods of "dry farming" in the sub-humid region it has been possible in 1907 and 1908 to store in the upper six feet of the soil moisture to the amount of about fifteen per cent of the weight of the soil. This is equal to about fourteen inches of water stored in the soil and should insure a fair crop of winter wheat, even with a minimum rainfall the following year.



**SOME POINTS IN REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.**

Concrete overhead floors are not common in barns but when one reads of destruction by fire of a barn with its contents including noble horses and matronly cows, the propriety of making barns of non-combustible materials is immediately suggested.

To construct strong overhead floors of reinforced concrete is an architectural engineering problem requiring knowledge, judgment and care. The plans and specifications for such a work should be drawn by a competent architect who has made it a special study. The construction should be under the supervision of a person skilled in the use of these materials and in this kind of building. All that can be attempted here must be limited to such suggestions as will help to understand reinforced concrete construction in a general way.

Let us suppose that the barn proposed is to be of moderate dimensions, say 32 by 42 feet; that there is to be a drive 14 feet wide across the middle of the barn and that the two ends are to be devoted to stalls for stock. This is an old-fashioned plan, but among its other merits is that of being easily understood and simple of construction. The ground floor, the walls and the supporting columns are, in this case presumed to be of reinforced concrete. The problem is then of making reinforced concrete beams and floor above. The beams will have to span 14 feet. Longer beams are sometimes constructed but this length is great enough. The beams will probably be placed 8 feet apart, since it will not be convenient to have supporting columns in front of the stalls closer together than 8 feet. The upper floor will probably be used for storing hay and will have to carry considerable weight. Let it be calculated for a weight of 125 pounds per square foot.

The reinforced concrete beams for such floor should have a width of 13 inches and a depth of 24 inches. Their construction and the construction of

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**TWO CARLOADS OF CEILING, FLOORING AND CAR SIDING**

This is highest quality stock, slightly mis-manufactured. Regular price to wholesale dealers is \$25 per thousand. We have two car loads to be sold at per thousand... **\$18.50**



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Red Cedar choice 6-2 **\$2.45**  
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**ROOFING**

**Ducks Back Roofing**, standard, all wool felt, Trinidad asphalt, rubber or flint coated. No painting, coating or repairs, tough and pliable, will last for years in any climate. **30 per cent** under dealers prices. 1 ply, per square..... **\$1.40**  
2 ply, per square..... **1.70**  
3 ply, per square..... **2.00**  
**Wear Forever roofing.** Mill ends from Ducks Backs. Just the same except comes in 2 and 3 pieces to roll. **Guaranteed in every way.** 1 ply, per square..... **\$1.15**  
2 ply, per square..... **1.25**  
3 ply, per square..... **1.75**  
**FREE—Nails and cement furnished free, packed in every roll.**

**TWO CARLOADS TIMBER**

\$6.00 under **WHOLESALE** consists of No. 1 grade guaranteed timber. 6x8, 10, 12 and 14 foot lengths. We are selling this \$6.00 per thousand under best prices to wholesale dealers. Our price Per thousand..... **\$18.00**

**FIVE CARLOADS OF 1x6 FLOORING**

This bargain consists of 1x6 No. 1 and 2 flooring in random lengths. We save you \$4 to \$6 under dealers lowest prices. Five carloads at No. 1 per thousand..... **\$18.00**  
No. 2 per thousand..... **16.00**

**COMPARE THESE PRICES**

Panel Doors, \$1.25	No. 1 Cypress Lath 24 in... \$1.25	Roof Sheathing..... \$16.00	Glass Doors \$1.75
	2 x 10..... 16.50	Boxing..... 17.00	
	Shiplap..... 17.50	Patent Sheathing Lath..... 15.00	
	Windows..... 50	2 x 4..... 16.00	
	Corner Blocks..... .02	2 x 6..... 15.00	
	4-in. Flooring..... 15.00	Plate Rails..... .06	
	Fencing..... 16.00	Stair Newels..... 1.75	
	Ceiling, 5-8 x 4..... 15.00	Porch Columns..... .60	
	Drop Siding..... \$16.50		

**HARDWARE**

**Rope—1500 pounds new 1 3/4 inch Transmission rope slightly used, per lb., \$ 1.-80** Sample on application.  
Send us your bill; we will save you at least 30 per cent. **Some bargains—Mortised door locks, 3 1/4 x 3 1/4 bronze knob, nickel key 55 cents. Mortised door locks, black knob, 35 cents. Front door locks, \$1.50 up.**

**Send Us Your List of Lumber and Building Material Our Estimate Will Save You 30 to 60 Per Cent**  
**HOUSE WRECKING SALVAGE & LUMBER CO., 109 E. 20TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

bending when a load is placed upon it; the U-shaped bars or stirrups and the bent-up bars prevent diagonal

The steel in the slab is placed just above the bottom surface at the center of the span and then bent upward over the supports as shown in the drawing.

Proportions for all reinforced concrete must not be leaner than one part Portland cement, two parts clean, coarse sand and four parts broken stone or clean screened gravel. Maximum size of broken stone or gravel should not be over one inch diameter in order to pass between and under the steel rods. Consistency of concrete should be like heavy cream. The forms must not be removed until the concrete is hard and dry. The supports under the beams should not be touched for a month after laying the concrete.

With iron doors covering all openings in such a floor and with concrete

ground floor, walls and roof, a barn would be almost everlasting, would never need painting and would be comparatively safe from fire even through the carelessness of smokers or the proverbial danger from accidents to the lantern. The cost would be considerable, much of it being for labor which under competent supervision need not be skilled labor.

According to the latest official "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States," the people of this country sent to the people of other countries, during the eight months ending with February, 1909, goods to the value of \$1,157,774,310. On the other hand we imported goods to the value of \$810,332,959, leaving a trade balance in our favor amounting to \$341,441,351. Along with our merchandise we sent abroad gold and silver to the amount of \$80,141,420, while we received from abroad gold and silver to the amount of \$59,121,493, leaving a balance to our credit on money shipments amounting to \$21,019,927, making a total balance in our favor on the international ledger amounting to \$362,461,278. What are we getting for this money aside from disreputable titled husbands for the daughters of addle pated American millionaires?

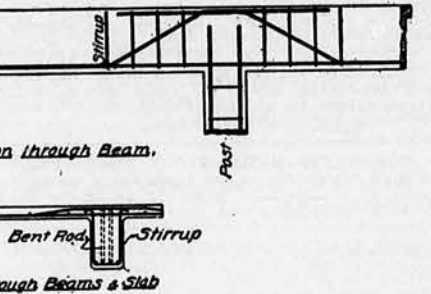
**THE WORLD'S VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY.**

The Millers' Gazette of London, Eng., prints the following as the world's visible supply of wheat on April 1:

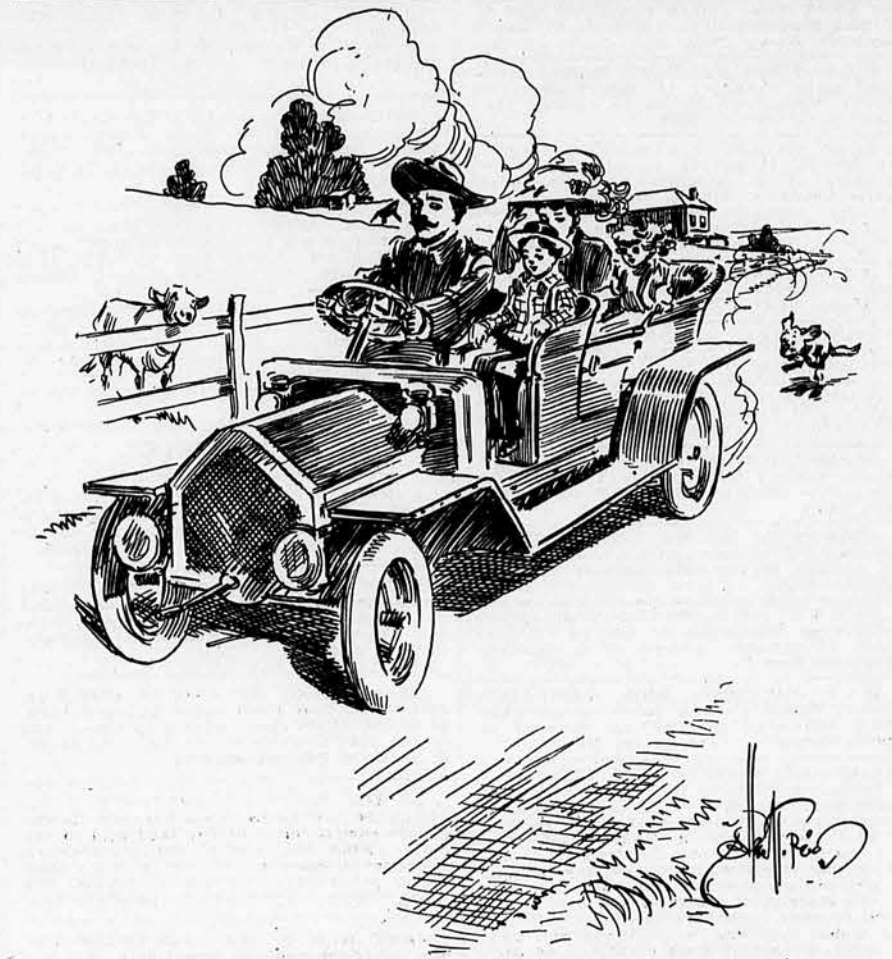
1909.....	Total Qrs. 17,740,000
1908.....	17,250,000
1907.....	19,730,000
1906.....	18,455,000
1905.....	16,805,000
1904.....	15,520,000
1903.....	15,925,000
1902.....	18,770,000
1901.....	19,530,000
1900.....	19,850,000
1899.....	14,900,000
1898.....	13,850,000
1897.....	14,800,000
1896.....	19,470,000
1895.....	21,950,000
1894.....	23,940,000

By visible supply is meant that which is in public elevators, warehouses, etc., so that its quantity can be known. It will be seen that the visible is greater than last year and averages well with former years. It is the general opinion, however, that there is far less than usual in farmers' hands.

Speaking of the great bull movement in the Chicago speculative market the Millers' Gazette says: Mr. Patten's success may be said to demonstrate the fact that the surplus of wheat in America is extremely small; if it had been at all large Mr. Patten would have failed to succeed. His success, in other words, demonstrates the wheat market in its strength.



cracks, which sometimes occur under loading, and the bars passing over the supports prevent the cracking of the beam on top at the ends.



**THE NEW SUBURBANITE.**  
The auto is putting town only a few minutes away for many farmers

the floor, called "slab," and the disposition of the reinforcing steel are illustrated in the engraving which is copied from a booklet on "Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm," published by the Atlas Portland Cement Company.

For reinforcing each beam, 4 steel rods each 1 3/16 inch in diameter should be used with 4 stirrups at each end. These stirrups (see illustration) should be made of 3/8 inch steel. The rods should have about 2 inches of cement below them. The slabs which should be made at the time of making the beams should be 5 inches thick with reinforcing rods of 1/2 inch steel, one inch from bottom of slab placed every 7 1/2 inches at right angles to the beams. Similar reinforcement parallel to the beams should be placed 10 or 12 inches apart.

An invariable rule in placing steel is to insert it in the face where the pull will come. Thus, in a beam or slab it must be close to the bottom. If the steel were placed in the middle or top of the beam instead of in the bottom, it would break under a very light load. There must be only enough concrete outside of the steel to protect it from rusting or fire. In floor or roof-slabs of small structures, this thickness should be one-half inch to three-quarters inch below the bottom of the steel, and for beams, from 1 to 2 inches.

A typical beam with its connecting floor slabs, the concrete of both of which should be laid at the same operation, is shown in the illustration. It will be seen that the beam reinforcement consists of rods running lengthwise of the beam—one-half of these rods being bent up about one-third way from each end and extending over the supports, as shown in the figure U-shaped bars or stirrups, which pass under the longitudinal rods and up on each side of the beam. The horizontal bars withstand the direct pull in the bottom of the beam due to



# READERS MARKET PLACE

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG** man to do farm work, good wages. Users of tobacco, liquor or profane language need not apply. Oscar Wilkens, Lorraine, Kan.

**AGENTS WANTED—LADY OR GENTLE-** man 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.

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**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 INTER-** ested 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 seller. 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. John McNow, 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 Sparrewhawk, 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 41838, 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.

**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 Beam 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 18 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.

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

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**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 \$4,200. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kan.

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**NEFF REALTY COMPANY, THE SWAP-** pers. Trades a specialty. Trade anything, anywhere, at any time and any price. Olathe, Kan.

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**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 \$0 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 OR-** pington 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.

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

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

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

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS—\$1 PER SIT-** ting, \$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 20, \$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 WYANDOTTES—FROM** my noted prize winning strain, 100 eggs \$4. Orders promptly filled. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

**EGGS—FROM MAMMOTH WHITE HOL-** land 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 80 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 EX-** clusively. Good color. Good shape. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Samuel Andrews, Kinsley, Kan.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—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.

**Railroad Crossings at Public Highways.** Is there anything in the statutes of Kansas prescribing the manner in which railroad crossings shall be planned between rails?—S. C. Waters, Berryton, Kan.

Laws of 1876, chapter 105, section 1, provides that every railway company owning, controlling or operating any line of railroad in this state shall construct and keep in repair, at each crossing of any regularly laid out public highway, a good and sufficient crossing, by securing on each side of each rail a board not less than 12 feet long and not less than 10 inches wide and two inches thick, and shall fill in the space between the two inside boards with gravel or broken stones, or shall floor the space with boards not less than two inches thick and 12 feet long.

## POULTRY.

**WANTED—A PAIR YOUNG PEAFOWLS.** Mrs. Bard, Marquette, Kan.

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

**B. P. ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING.** W. H. Molyneux, R. 1, Palmer, Kan.

**FOR EGGS OF THE FAMOUS WHITE** Wyandottes write J. H. Brown, Boyer, Col.

**FINE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1** per 15. Mrs. Frank Henning, Box 286, Garnett, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**—\$0 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. F. E. Town, R. 3, Haven, Kan.

**FULL BLOODED BUFF COCHIN EGGS** 15, \$1.50. Only the best. H. T. Housel, Jewell, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** eggs, \$3.00 for 100. Mrs. G. Montague, Wakefield, Kan.

**15 EGGS \$3, 30 EGGS \$5—FROM THE** best matings in the state. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

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

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

**ROUEN AND PEKIN DUCK EGGS—15** for \$1, 28 for \$2. Muscovy duck eggs, 11 for \$1.50. Toulouse geese eggs, 7 for \$2. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

**RHODE ISLAND RED AND BROWN** Leghorn eggs, pen one, \$2 for 15, utility \$1.25 per 30, \$3 per 100. Anconas \$1 for 15. Jack Vaughan, Garnett, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED ROSE COMB** Golden Wyandotte eggs from prize winning hens at county fair. Eggs 50 cents for 15. Mrs. W. J. Blison, Box 247, Bureka, 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.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EX-** clusively 7 years. Range eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Pen eggs, De Graft strain, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, R. 1, Winfield, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 50. Guarantee a hatch of 8 or duplicate at one-half price. Write for circular. J. S. Evans, Lincoln, Kan.

**EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON, BLACK** Langshan, R. I. Red, 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. Cel. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, 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.

**100 ACRES OF UPLAND, 60 ACRES IN** cultivation, four room house and new barn, at \$2,500, \$1,500 cash, balance on time. Some of the best bargains in the Selemen 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 UN-** der 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. A fine alfalfa land as there is in the world. For further information address the McCall Realty Company, Cochoise, Ark.

## REAL ESTATE.

**OHIO.—DO YOU WANT TO MOVE** there? It is necessary for me to move to Kansas. Hence, for short time, I will offer in exchange for Kansas land, improved or unimproved, my new St. Louis flat building, in Norwood, Cincinnati, O., modern in every way. Worth \$6,500. Owner could occupy one apartment and income from balance would pay good per cent on entire investment. W. H. Jackson, Mason, O.

## DOGS.

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

**FOR SALE—3 ENGLISH FOX TERRIER** pups. Fine specimens. Silver Laced Wyandotte chicken eggs \$5.00 a hundred. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, 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, Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

**COLLIES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE—** They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors. 260 head sold last year. Write for illustrated circular and prices. Would like to buy a few ferrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

**CONKEY'S ROUP CURE—POULTRY SUP-** plies of all kinds for sale. G. H. Harris, 210 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

**MAYME EMPLOYMENT AGENCY WILL** furnish help in large or small number. 611 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

**SPITZ PUPS FROM BLUE RIBBON WIN-** ners at Topeka bench show, 3 months old, males \$10, females \$5. Mrs. A. P. Weolerton, 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 Wire Liniment, Mack's Sweeney Liniment. 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. Miracle Remedy Co., Hebron, Neb.

**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.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—MY FINELY** located hardware store in Chicago, doing good business. Stock and furniture \$16,300. Must get sale or trade at once as I must get outside employment. Want improved alfalfa farm of about same valuation as store. Address F. F. Care Kansas Farmer.

**BEES 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 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.

**FOR SALE—A NEW MANURE SPREAD-** er, never used, none better made. It is for sale for a special reason, at considerably less than the list price. If you have been thinking of buying a manure spreader, and every progressive farmer is thinking about buying one, here is your opportunity to get an absolutely new one at a special price. Write quick. Address A. Turner, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## LAWYERS.

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

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

**SIX SEPTEMBER BERKSHIRE BOARS—** The top of my fall crop, good ones, sired by Berryton Boy 103800 and out of sows of the very best breeding. All have extra good heads and will be priced reasonable. J. M. NIELSON, Marysville, Kan.

**SUTTON BERKSHIRES.** 10 fancy show sows \$75 to \$100; 100 fancy sows and gilts at \$35 to \$50; 10 good gilts at \$25 to \$30. All the above sows and gilts bred to our show boars.

**3 Show Boars 3** Fancy enough to head the best herd in the land. The above are all sired by or bred to Berryton Duke Jr. 77341, Lord Baron 24 88899 and Sunnyside Royal 86065. SUTTON Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**ANGUS BULL.** Sons of Champion Ito (our show bull) s. son of Imp. Prince Ito—cost \$9,100—and out of the \$3,500 champion cow, Queen Mother 7th of Drumfergus, and RUTGER MIKADO 82395, whose get took first prize at the Kansas State Fair last year, and from the best families of the breed. Also a number of females open or bred and some with calves at foot.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.** A few high-class Canadian bred ewes with lambs at foot, sired by our Imported English show ram. The best you can buy anywhere. Write us your wants or come and see us. SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kansas.

## The Stray List

April 24.  
Jackson County—J. W. Martin, Clerk. STEER—Taken up, March 20, 1909, by J. L. Dougherty, in Potawatomi Reservation, one 2-year-old roan steer; K. C. on left side, and split in left ear; valued at \$50.



MARKETS

Bargains in Farms, Ranches, and City Property

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, April 19, 1909.—Cattle receipts here last week were 38,000 head, about the same as in the previous week.

Hog supply is beginning to show a shortage as compared with April last year, though the decrease is less than 10 per cent so far this month.

Sheep and lambs sold a shade lower last week, but the market is firm today, with top lambs again at \$8.

Kansas City Cash Grain. Hard wheat—No. 2, choice turkey, 1 car \$1.37; dark, 3 cars \$1.34; yellow and ordinary, 5 cars \$1.33, 4 cars \$1.32, 2 cars \$1.31.

Corn sold at 1c to 2c advance. There was an excellent demand, mostly from shippers. Receipts were 46 cars, against 45 a week ago and 18 a year ago.

Receipts were 23 cars, against 28 a week ago and 44 a year ago. White oats—No. 2, choice, 1 car \$7 1/2c; fair to good, 1 car like sample 5 1/2c.

Hay At Kansas City. Prairie, choice, \$9.25@9.75; No. 1, \$8.50@9.00; No. 2, \$7.50@8.25; No. 3, \$6@7. Timothy, choice, \$11.75@12; No. 1 timothy, \$11@11.50; No. 2 timothy, \$9.50@10.50; No. 3 timothy, \$7.50@9.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry. BUTTER.—Exchange quotations: Creamery, extra, 28c a lb.; firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c; packing stock, 18c; grease butter, 4c.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Butter—Firm; creamery, extra, 27@27 1/2c; process butter, common to special 15@23c. Eggs—Higher; Western firsts, 21 1/2@22c; seconds, 20@21c.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Poultry—Weak; turkeys, 17c; chickens, 14c; springs, 15c. Butter—Creamery, 22@23c; dairy, 19@20c. Eggs—1/2c higher; firsts, 21c.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Poultry—Firm; chickens, 12 1/2c; springs, 18c; turkeys, 15@19c; ducks, 10c; geese, 5c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 22@23 1/2c. Eggs—Quiet; case count, 19c.

"WE CAN SELL your property, send description." Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

FOR SALE—80 acres nice level land, 80 acres cultivated, 3-room house, fine well, 3 1/2 miles to county seat. All tillable, 40 acres timber. Price \$1,000. \$200 cash, balance terms. Write owner J. W. Owensby, Buffalo, Mo.

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

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

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION Texas Panhandle, covers 25 years, 32 pp., complete birdseye view and wall map Amarillo, 15,000 population, in heart of Panhandle, sent prepaid for \$5c; clubs of four, \$1. Order today—edition limited. Mirror Publishing Co., Amarillo, Texas.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm 8 miles south of Bazine, Ness Co., Kan. Level land. Fair improvements, \$5 acres in cultivation, 65 acres wheat, one-fourth with plow. Good well and wind mill. Fenced. A bargain. Price \$2,000.

J. C. LOHNES, 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, Dodge City, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS. The place for a poor man to get a start. Good farm land at \$10 per acre. The place for a speculator to make money on advance of land. Write us for land list.

KIRBERG & MILLER, Ness City, Kansas.

HODGEMAN COUNTY LANDS. Map, Booklet, New List and general information sent promptly on request. Cheap-est farms, quality considered, in the state.

WINN REALTY CO., Jetmore, Kansas.

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. Price \$5,500 on easy terms.

LEE & SWINGLE, REAL ESTATE AGTS., 322 Manhattan, Kansas.

FOR SALE—420 acres good land 1 1/2 miles east of Parsons, Kansas, city of 17,000, fine schools, churches and first class market for dairy products. This is one of the best dairy farms in Kansas. Can sell at a price that will double in ten years. Write

BROWN BROKERAGE CO., Coffeyville, Kansas.

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. Smooth, level, fertile, valley farm land. Some improvements. Will produce paying crops without irrigation. 80 acres of this can be irrigated from canal now being constructed; perpetual water right at low price on long time, if you want it.

WESTERN HOME LAND CO., Sheridan Lake, Colorado.

GOOD CORN AND ALFALFA FARM. 120 acres, 40 acres in pasture, 5 acres in alfalfa, 75 acres in high state of cultivation; has good 7 room house, large barn, granary, cribs, etc. Buildings are all new and in best of repair. Small orchard. 2 wells of fine water with wind mill. Located 12 miles from Wichita and 3 miles from good railroad town in Sedgwick Co. Price \$65 per acre.

THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

Lien for Stallion Service. A stands a stallion for public use and bills printed say that if mare is sold or removed from country service becomes due. B breeds a mare and sells her before he knows for certain whether she is in foal, but he promises to pay for her services. After he disposes of his property he refuses to pay the service of the horse and he leaves the state. The party that buys the mare refuses to pay the service, claiming that it was B's place to pay. How can A collect the fee? A's bill read \$15 to insure mare in foal.—John A. Smith, Ottawa, Kan.

The Kansas Statutes provide, Laws of 1887, Ch. 227, Sec. 1, that the owner of any stallion, bull or jack shall have a lien on the offering of such animal for the value of the service for a period of one year after the birth of such offspring, provided that at or before the time of the birth of such offspring he shall file with the register of deeds a list of the names of the owners of the dam of said offspring with a description of the dam. Such a lien is to be collected in the same manner as other liens on personal property.

If the provisions of this law have not been complied with the owner of the stallion probably has no recourse other than for any other indebtedness of the person who contracted for the service.

D. Rankin Mfg. Co., Box Tarkio, Mo., again offer without cost the book giving the life history of David Rankin, who has made more money out of farming than any other living man. The book tells how. Be sure to get your copy of this book. Surely every farmer should get a copy. A postal will bring it. See offer on page 18.

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. Big new list of farms upon request. G. N. DAVIS, & CO., Cimmaron, Kan.

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. Can buy your choice at \$10 to \$25 per acre, on easy terms. See or address LOHNES & OASON, Ness City, Kan.

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. All under fence. Price \$45 per acre. Very easy terms. W. J. GORDON, Washington, Kan.

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. A bargain. Price \$5,800. Write for lists and maps. GARRISON & STUDEBAKER, McPherson, Kan.

IDAHO AND WESTERN WYOMING. Idaho and Western Wyoming improved, irrigated, productive farms, on railroad, \$16 to \$30 per acre on easy terms. Good schools; healthy climate; white pine lumber \$14 per thousand. Finest of large and small game, hunting and trout fishing. Choicest 200 acre dry farming claims may be homesteaded. NORTHWESTERN LAND CO., Rock Springs, Wyo.

SCHUTTE AND SHINEY, THE RUSH COUNTY, Kan., real estate hustlers; 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raised 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.

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. If sold quick can be bought for \$2,000.

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. One-fortieth cash and balance in 40 years. You can buy 320 acres of the best, pay \$32 cash and no more for 40 years, but 3 per cent interest on the balance. As good land as Kansas, Missouri or Illinois, at \$150 per acre, and better climate. Write us for further information; inclose 6c for reply. Investor Publishing Co., Amarillo, Texas.

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. 160 acre farm, 1 mile away, belongs to same party, 9 room house, barn 46x46, 90 acres in corn, leased for gas and oil. Price of whole \$20,000, and immediate possession of 160 acre farm, or will sell the latter separate for \$7,200. You can't beat this for double the money in Ill. or Iowa. Come and see, it won't last long. J. P. DONOHUE, Mound Valley, Kan.

A PEACH. A fine improved Alfalfa and Wheat farm; bottom land, 480 acres, 210 acres in wheat, one-half goes with farm; 250 acres of the very best alfalfa land. Living water. Plenty of timber for post and fuel; good house, stable, granary, good well, windmill, etc. School house on farm, phone, 12 miles of Spearville, 14 miles of Dodge City, county seat. For only \$20 per acre, and good terms. Don't fail to look this up if you want a nice home. Send for big list free. No trades. Address, STINSON & WEYAND, Spearville, Kan.

ARKANSAS—"Don't you wish you had bought when you were here before?" That is what they all say; and then, buy before it doubles up again. What have you got that half equals it? You can't find it in America. Think of the money bags being hauled in by a single farmer. Thrashing and hauling \$1,000 a day and more—getting the cash the same day. We have other propositions that will beat your best; besides, the best climate, best roads, best water and fine people, and anything else you want. I own the cheapest land on Grand Prairie and can make you terms—won't price you out. Also, fine timber lands. F. W. Houston, Stuttgart, Ark.

LOOK AT THIS. No. 503.—Here is a ranch of 2960 acres, that we can recommend as good a cattle ranch as there is in the county; all under fence, plenty of water, 600 acres fine bottom land, suitable to grow alfalfa; the improvements, stone house, barn 50x35; stone shed 100 feet long; and all other necessary improvements that are required on a ranch of this kind. The survey of the new railroad running from Garden City to Stockton, runs near or through this place. Rural telephone and post office on the place. Price \$12.50 per acre, part time will be given.

TEED & ORBISON, Jetmore, Kansas.

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. It contains the largest list of farm lands, city property and stocks of goods of any paper published west of Chicago. It reaches 50,000 readers each issue, 55 per cent of which are farmers. Every one who has any property they wish to advertise will find this journal one of the best advertising mediums published. Advertising rates, 1c per word each insertion. Send 75c and we will mail you the Journal for one year, or for 10c in silver or stamps we will send it for two months on trial and step it at the end of the two months unless you renew your subscription. FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, TRAMM, IOWA.

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. Price \$35 to \$40 per acre on 5 years' time, without interest or taxes, including perpetual water-right, 50 cents per acre as first payment. Address

THE HEATH COMPANY, 100 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 F. D. STOUGHTON, 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.

Ozark Fruit Farm For Sale.

120 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, balance fine timber. Good 3 room house, 3 fine springs, fine apple orchard, large thrifty trees, other fruits. 1 mile from town. Good reason for selling. Price \$1,000. Write me for full particulars. JOHN D. BAKER, Douglas Co., Mo.

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. Write for free information, terms, etc. W. H. LINVILLE, Beolt, Kansas.

The Nelson Real Estate & Img. Co.

137 N. Main St. Wichita, Kansas

THREE EXTRA FINE 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. Bargain at \$10,000. No. 2.—160 acres near Rocky Ford, Colo., house, fine barn, plenty fruit, 50 acres alfalfa, 20 a. wheat. Sugar beets on this farm made \$110 per acre last year. Farm actually worth more than \$12,000; will take \$10,000, half cash. Best bargain of the year. No. 3.—110 acres S. W. Topeka, 95 cult. all smooth, fruit, 5 r. house, new barn 40x48, 10 a. timber, plenty good water, fine farm \$50 an acre, only \$1,000 to \$1,500 cash, bal. easy. WINGETT LAND CO., Sole Agents. A. J. White, Farm Salesman, 109 West 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

FORD COUNTY, KANSAS.

160 acres six miles southeast Dodge City, in the wheat belt of Kansas, four roomed house, good cellar, large storage tank, water pipes into other tanks, granary and wagon shed, stable, etc., garden fenced with woven wire, 40 acres fenced in pasture, 120 acres in cultivation, 50 acres in wheat, balance in spring crop. One-third of all crop goes to purchaser, tracts of all sizes for sale. Price list furnished upon application. G. L. PAINTER & CO., Dodge City, Kansas.

L. M. PENWELL,

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



# LIVE STOCK



An alfalfa pasture is said to be a hog's idea of heaven.—F. D. Coburn.

There is no other hay so good as alfalfa for all kinds of live stock, and for horses and hogs alfalfa is invaluable, either as a hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. It is the excellent hog pasture, and, with hogs, makes one of the most profitable farm combinations.

Kansas and Nebraska are now furnishing the greater part of the best heavy cattle that reaches the Chicago market. Cattle from other states are grading unsatisfactorily. This fact is much to the credit of these states but more to the credit of their alfalfa which is the only known roughage that will make a perfect feeding ration with corn alone.

Illinois is laboring with the stallion law problem. The legislature of that state has now under consideration such a law as a protective measure. Like Kansas, that state has long been the dumping ground for inferior stallions that were shipped in from states having good laws. Ohio, Michigan and Indiana are other states that are seeking to provide self protection by the enactment of good stallion laws.

Farm horses have sold for more money during the last year than ever before. In spite of predictions that the motor vehicles would put the horse out of business the demand for good horses is stronger than ever. This is accounted for by the largely increased area that is now being devoted to farm crops and by the fact that younger horses are used on the city streets. As these young horses wear out much faster than older ones the city demand has been greater. These two reasons are assigned for present demand and prices on horses and may serve as a hint to the progressive farmer to breed more horses as a part of his business.

With the prevailing prices of both corn and cattle there is little temptation to feed for market. With 60 cent corn and \$6 cattle the greatest economy is needed to "break even" and this necessity for economy has raised the question as to whether, under present conditions, the markets of the near future will not show a diminished quantity of baby beef. Will not the feeder select older animals for feeding purposes? Will he not select animals that have practically attained their growth, say long twos or threes, and thus save the feed necessary to secure growth in the younger animal while he is being fitted for market? Will the consumer be content with cattle of this class or will he still demand baby beef? These questions will be answered by the markets.

A subscriber asks the difference between single standard and double standard Polled Durhams. The single standard cattle are so called because they are recorded only in the herd book of the Polled Durham Record Association, while the double standard cattle are recorded in both the Polled Durham herd book and that of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The single standard animals are ranked as grade Shorthorns while the double standard are pure bred Shorthorns. The single standard cows found early favor because of their milking qualities and the double standard animals came originally from heavy milking families of Shorthorns. Of late, however, many breeders of double standard Polled Durhams have been using Scotch blood and their cattle have a higher quality as beef producers than as milkers.

### The Breeder's Guaranty.

Recently a breeder sold two young Shorthorn bulls with the usual guaranty that they were breeders. The buyer took them to a distant part of the state and, after some time, dehorned them. From this operation one of the bulls died and the other one came near doing so. This buyer never raised any question or made

any complaint about these bulls until after more than two years from the time of purchase when he claimed that the remaining bull was not a breeder and asked damages of the seller.

Breeders generally, we think, will unite with the seller of these bulls in the opinion that, after the lapse of time and the kind of treatment these bulls received, there could be no just claim. They will also unite, perhaps, in the opinion that the offer of another bull of the same breeding at a greatly reduced price, was a liberal one on the part of the seller.

### Impaction in Horses.

This is not an uncommon condition in horses, especially at this time of year, and as it may easily be prevented, a word of advice in this connection may not be amiss.

The impacted mass is usually located far back in the digestive tract, in the small colon. In studying the physiology of digestion we find a very plausible reason for this. As the food reaches this portion of the bowel it loses its fluid consistency, and, if coarse and not well digested, is likely to form a serious obstruction.

This is written to sound a note of warning as to the cause of the disease and how it may be prevented. Treatment in a large number of cases is unavailing. No amount of physic or rectal injection will remove the impacted mass. Wheat and barley straw, as well as alfalfa hay that has become bleached by exposure to the weather, are the most prolific causes of this condition in Colorado. Especially is this true if the water-supply is limited. With horses that are fed some grain with a fair quality of hay with plenty of water and exercise, this condition is almost unheard of.

Remember that the horse's food is not cooked, and therefore his teeth must be in good condition to properly masticate his food. It will well pay every farmer to examine the teeth of all his horses at least twice a year. It is worse than throwing feed away to give it to horses that can neither masticate nor digest it. Poor feed and bad teeth are responsible for three-fourths of all the colics and other digestive disorders of the horse.—Geo. H. Glover, D. V. S., Colorado Agricultural College.

### Summer Forage.

Could I sow some cane now for early feed for work horses and cows and cut it in time for a late crop for feed? Would it be good feed, or would it hurt a horse?—T. D., Oak Mills, Kan.

The chief difficulty of this crop is that it can not be successfully sown until the ground is thoroughly warm. This makes it impossible to mature a crop early in the season by the use of this forage plant. I would hardly advise its use for a work horse, even if it were possible to secure it early. It makes a good cow feed later in the summer if properly supplemented with some feed supplying considerable protein as the cane is distinctly carbonaceous. It would not be a very good mill-producing ration by itself. I would suggest that you sow oats, barley or speltz for your early forage crop. Any of these will start early and will make a splendid forage if cut when the grains are barely past the milk. In this way you probably could take off the crop of oats as a hay crop and immediately sow cane for late fall forage crop.

The Department of Commerce and Labor reports that 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

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## VETERINARY

### Worms in Horses—Sick Cow.—No.

1. Would you please send me a remedy for ridding horses of worms?

No. 2. I have a cow that hasn't been doing well lately and I notice that the manure is encased in a sort of membrane or phlegm. Her hair is rough and quite long. I have been feeding her corn and alfalfa.

Would you also please give me a remedy for worms in hogs?—A subscriber.

Ans.—1. There is nothing much better for worms in horses and hogs than a dose of castor oil and turpentine if they are prepared for it and on an empty stomach. Give a horse one and a half pints of castor oil and three ounces of turpentine in about a quart of milk and water each. Pigs about one-sixth the dose. Follow up with some of the tonic powders in this issue for W. N. O. 2. Have the cow tested with the tuberculin test.

**Alling Pigs.**—I have some pigs from two to four weeks old that are not thriving as they should. I notice some of them coughing at times. I had some last year that developed the same symptoms, and they continued to be more or less afflicted for six months and would not thrive or get rid of the cough. I gave them plenty of coperas and sulfur. Their feed was shorts, corn and alfalfa pasture. The grain ration was perhaps one-third shorts. They finally did better after feeding concentrated lye in slop for some time. I am feeding the mothers of the pigs I have now about two quarts of shorts and about four ears of corn twice daily, besides alfalfa hay and a little milk. I also feed a little of Taylor's Stock Tonic.—W. N. O., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Ans.—Take Sodium hyposulphite three pounds, Ferri sulfate one pound, sulfur sub. three pounds, Areca nut, ten ounces. Mix and give a heaping teaspoonful to each grown hog and one to every five pigs three times a week in feed.

**Fistula of Shoulder.**—I have a driving horse with fistula of shoulder. I have kept down swelling with blister, but it came to a head. It is rather low on shoulder and I lanced to the lower edge of swelling, washed out with dioxigen and mild antiseptic. It still runs freely. Can you suggest further treatment?—M. L. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

Ans.—Clean the cavity out well with the dioxigen and then inject it full of Antimony trichloride and soak some absorbent cotton with the same and pack pipe with it as deep as you can for a day. Grease well around and below opening first. When you get in to the bottom of pipe you will probably find a pocket. Repeat this in ten days. Afterwards treat with carbolic acid in water one to twenty.

**Lumpy Jaw.**—I have a two-year-old steer with an enlargement on his lower jaw. The enlargement is not fastened to the bone, nor does the bone seem to be affected. The lump is as large as a quart cup. It is not a soft lump and does not feel as though it

contained pus. He slobbers all the time, and part of the time his tongue seems to be swollen and it hangs out of his mouth from one to four inches. He cannot eat very well. It seems to hurt him to chew. Some days he does not seem to mind it so much, while other days he eats scarcely anything. Today his tongue was stiff and dry and stick out at least four inches. Would you please tell me what is the matter with him and what I can do to cure him?—Wist Larimer, Derby, Kan.

Ans.—The disease is known as Actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw under the tongue. Have a qualified veterinarian dissect out the tumor and then treat as a wound. Take Iodide of potassium, four ounces, and dissolve in water to make one pint. Give two tablespoonfuls twice a day in a tea cup of water as a drench. Begin to full feed him in a month after you give all the medicine and when fat ship him.

**Distemper.**—I have a horse that has been ailing with the distemper for three or four months. Our local veterinarian now says that there are strong indications of glanders. What course shall I take in such a case? The horse is 5 years old and a good one.—J. N. Mount, Halstead, Kan.

Ans.—I would think it a case of gleet. Call the state veterinarian to diagnose the case and if it is not glanders give a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution twice a day in feed for 16 days. This I think will cure it.

**Trouble in Horse's Foot.**—About a year ago my horse seemed to tear out the frog of his foot. He was lame for a good while on account of that. He never seemed to get any better but the frog seemed to grow up all right. Then I thought perhaps he was spavined and tried Fleming's Spavin Cure but it did not seem to do any good. He limps continually and seems to flinch in the stifle joint. His ankle is swollen some also. He is a very stylish bay, single driver. I should like to know what to do for him. He does not seem to get any worse when used.—G. M. S., Ottawa Co.

Ans.—Clip off the hair around the ankle joint and apply cerate of cantharides with the hand every ten days for ten applications. Keep the toe of the foot short and the heel raised. If you can, give him a run on grass for two months after blistering.

**Catarrhal Fever.**—We have twelve head of horses and colts from eight years to eight months old. A few days ago one four-year-old mare commenced with a dry hacking cough and in three days it spread through the entire herd. One mare is discharging a white matter from both nostrils and her cough seems more loose. What would you call it or prescribe? Their appetites are all good.—Chas. Squire, Courtland, Kan.

Ans.—This is a catarrhal fever going through stables in Kansas at present. It runs its course in a few days. Give each, with a small dose syringe back on the tongue, four times a day, a tablespoonful of Equine Cough Syrup and it will soon leave them.



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**WHEELER'S ANSWERS**

**Full Feed for Steers.**  
 We fed a bunch of 24 coming two-year-old steers and 25 coming yearling steers and heifers. At present we are feeding 300 pounds of cottonseed cake and 10 pounds corn-meal per day with alfalfa and corn fodder for roughness. Is this a balanced ration. Would it be cheaper to feed less cottonseed and more corn?  
 —C. H. R., Kanopolis, Kan.

You are feeding these cattle considerably more protein in their ration than there is any necessity for. You quote no prices on the cottonseed meal nor the corn, but on the basis of prevailing prices I would recommend that you reduce the cottonseed meal in quantity to about half what you are now feeding. This will be giving in the neighborhood of 3 pounds per head daily. Of course the corn should be proportionately increased, but would not advise making the change abruptly since any abrupt change when cattle are on full feed will produce undesirable results. Corn contains a larger quantity of total nutrients than cottonseed-meal; pound for pound, and the 3 pounds of cottonseed-meal daily in connection with the alfalfa hay used will supply an abundance of protein for a balanced ration for these cattle.

**Ration for Spring Pigs.**  
 Will you please tell me the most economical and best balanced ration for this spring's pigs, to get a marketable hog at the earliest age.

I have alfalfa pasture. Corn is worth sixty-five cents, tankage \$2.25 per cwt., shorts \$1.25, corn chop at a cent per bushel for grinding, bran \$1.15 per cwt., alfalfa meal \$.75 per cwt., old process linseed-meal \$2.25 per cwt.—Subscriber Ottawa, Minneapolis, Kan.

In order to get your spring pigs on the market in the most economical way, you should endeavor to make as much use of the alfalfa pasture as possible. In order to do this it would not be advisable to feed the pigs, during the summer at least, as much grain as they will consume. Of course larger daily gains would be made in this way, but in the end they would be more costly, owing to the extremely high prices of concentrated feeding stuffs. From the list of feeds which you give I would suggest that you make up a grain ration composed of 6 parts cornmeal, 3 parts shorts and 1 part tankage or meat-meal. After the pigs go on pasture I would feed them at the rate of about 2 per cent of their live weight of this mixture daily. This quantity of grain in connection with the alfalfa pasture will make them gain at a fairly good rate and along later in the fall the relative quantity of the grain may be gradually increased until they are practically upon full feed. It will require only a short period of full feeding to make them fat for market.

**Rations for Work Horses.**  
 At the present prices of grain which is the best and cheapest feed for farm work horses? How much feed should they have? How is cottonseed-meal for horses?—J. Brown, Emporia, Kan.

You give no local prices on the various feeds available and do not mention what kind of roughages you have. Oats are generally considered the standard grain feed for horses, but at the prevailing prices they are out of the question from the economical standpoint. Corn undoubtedly supplies the largest amount of available energy of any grain which you are likely to have. It does not give the best results when fed as the sole grain ration, however. The use of a small portion of bran, even at present prices, will make a more effective and better ration than to feed corn alone. Cottonseed-meal contains a very large amount of digestible protein in proportion to the other feeds and has been successfully fed experimentally by several experiment stations. In the tests that have been made rations containing a small amount of cottonseed-meal have been cheaper than other grain rations with which they were compared. One difficulty with the cottonseed-meal is that most horses do not relish it very well and unless they can be taught to eat it with a relish

it would not give the best of results. In the tests that have been made it has been found that it is not best to feed to exceed one to two pounds daily per horse. A ration composed of corn, cottonseed-meal and a small quantity of bran to lighten the mixture would undoubtedly give very satisfactory results supplying the required nutrients somewhat more cheaply than if oats were used, or even corn alone.

**Cheapest Ration for Fattening Hogs.**  
 I have a bunch of shoats weighing 80 to 100 pounds that I want to put on the market the last of May or first of June. I must buy feed and write to ask if it would be possible to fatten them with shorts and oil-meal with some whole Kafir corn, or would it be more economical to add whole corn at 60 cents per bushel to their ration? Shorts are \$1.35 per hundred, oil-meal \$1.75 per cwt. I wish to get the cheapest ration possible to fatten these hogs.—C. G. Littlefield, Thayer, Kan.

The feeds which you suggest would make splendid rations for the shoats providing you could grind the Kafir corn into a meal. When ground it has been found to very closely approach corn as a pork-producing ration. You do not state what the Kafir corn is worth so that it is impossible for me to say whether it would be more economical to use it than to buy corn at 60 cents per bushel. The use of oil-meal as 12 to 15 per cent of the total grain ration will balance the ration but is not so cheap a source of protein at present prices as the meat-meal or tankage which is being sold by the various packing houses. These by-products contain double the amount of digestible protein that the oil-meal contains and retails in small quantities for about \$2 to \$2.15 per cwt. If it is impossible for you to grind the Kafir corn it may be soaked previous to feeding and thus rendered more effective than if fed dry.

I would suggest that you make a mixture of shorts and meat-meal or tankage in the proportions of three or four parts of shorts to one of tankage. Make a slop of this, feeding it in such quantities that the shoats will get not to exceed one-half to three-fourths pound daily of the tankage. Feed the soaked Kafir corn separately, about all the hogs will clean up. If possible to grind the Kafir corn mix the three together in the proportions of 6 parts Kafir cornmeal, 3 parts shorts, and 1 part meat-meal or tankage.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of one of our swine pamphlets. You will find a complete summary of all the experimental work in swine feeding that has been carried on at this station. Much data on the feeding value of Kafir corn is contained in this report.

**Feeding Value of Soy-Beans.**  
 Please send me bulletins treating on the growing and the feeding value of soy-beans.—F. B. R., Mankato, Kan.

The soy-bean-meal contains digestible nutrients in almost the same proportions and amounts as linseed-oil-meal. For balancing a corn ration for swine feeding they have a very high value. One-fifth to one-fourth soy-beans in a ration will produce far better results than where corn is fed alone. As a forage crop when properly cured the soy-bean has nutrients in almost the same proportions and amounts as alfalfa hay. It is greatly relished by all classes of animals.

A promoter for the next meeting of the National Irrigation Congress to be held at Spokane, Washington, August 9-14, says: "Civilization originated in countries where men were forced to irrigate the land or perish. In Babylonia and Egypt were laid the foundations of every science and all the arts. The reason is plain enough. Irrigation drives men to think and plan on the one hand and to cooperate with his neighbors on the other. The habit of thinking about one subject leads him to exercise his brain on others, and presently he discovers the great truth that ideas are upon the whole beneficial to him rather than baneful."

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 NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhea and Indigestion Cure. A Veterinary Remedy for Wind, Throat and Stomach troubles. \$1.00 per can, or dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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

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 500 young men to learn Telegraphy and Station accounting and earn from \$63 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.  
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# DAIRY



A breeder advertises his Holsteins as "the poor man's friend and mortgage lifters." If his cows are good ones the statement is correct. It is equally true of good cows of any other dairy breed.

It costs as much to feed, stable and care for a cow producing 2,500 pounds of milk a year as it does one making 5,000. The one pays her board while the other yields \$20 profit. The "boarder" is the cow which has given to the dairy the bad name it bears in some localities. The 5,000 pound cow, where she exists in the greatest numbers, has made dairying profitable and it is there the milk business is not looked upon as making slaves of those who follow it.

It is detrimental to turn animals on pasture before the grass will warrant sufficient food for them. To turn on pasture and give them a taste of the grass and then compel them to eat old and musty hay will mean a loss of milk and to fresh cows during the early part of lactation means a great loss at the end of the year. I believe with good milking cows it will pay to buy feed no matter what the cost, in order to keep up their milk flow until good pasture can be had.—A. L. Haecker, Minnesota.

A Western dairy paper uses a column to convince the farm buttermaker that "dairy salt" only should be used in butter. Correct, if the butter is to be sold for quality or storage. But, it is a safe guess that among the publication's subscribers there are not a half hundred persons making or attempting the best of butter. In the West butter is not made on the farms and each year the amount is less. Space can better be devoted to the advantages of the silo, breeding and feeding the dairy cow, rearing skim-milk

calves, etc., etc. Too much good space in too many papers is given over to the things which are not of practical benefit to the reader.

As dairy farmers we are forced to look to every little saving and in this connection the farm separator is our greatest friend. It saves hauling, saves time, saves butter-fat fed to calves, makes more and better feed and to summarize, pays a tremendous interest on the investment. Our separator is operated by a calf on a tread power." The Kansas Farmer editor wrote these lines years ago and when his farm cream separator was the first in the neighborhood. The large sales of separator the past ten years indicate that farmers in general think they are a good thing. The economizing dairyman no longer hauls whole milk to the creamery and the skimmilk home.

Many a dairy farmer would become better contented with his lot if he conducted what someone has aptly termed a "scale and pencil dairy." If these two articles were more generally used in most dairies that would be for the better, for it is not reasonable to suppose that a man will continue any certain practise, or retain in his possession anything that is a constant drain instead of a source of revenue. A book account of all the products of his farm, either on hand or sold, and their market values, will show him at any minute just where he stands. A pair of good scales will tell him just what each cow is doing, and the pencil will keep an accurate record of the same.

Put this in your hat or get it into your head in such a way that you will never forget it: If your dairy operations are not profitable you have either poor cows or your methods of feeding are at fault. If your cows are not good ones you are not so poor but that you can have better ones, and if the fault be that of feed and care you are not so poor but that you can improve on each. No man who will not help himself or use the faculty with which he is endowed can hope to make the milk business profitable. Improve the herd by weeding out the poor cows. Improve the care by selling a poor cow and building a little stable. Improve the feed by growing a variety of the roughage, cut it early, protect it from rain and feed it bright and sweet.

### The Milking Machine.

Dairymen generally are interested in the milking machine. It is said that in the United States upwards of 30,000 cows are being milked daily by the machine and with great success. Most people, however, expect too much from any kind of a machine. The milking machine requires a careful attendant.

In answer to an inquiry as to whether the milking machine invariably did good work, C. B. Lane of Dairy Division of United States Department of Agriculture responded by asking the inquirer whether he would purchase a new reaping machine and put an ordinary unskilled laborer on it and send him into the field to harvest his crop, to which the answer was self-evident. He then added that the milking machine was only a machine, and that while it was not complicated it needed an attendant who had a little more than the average intelligence possessed by the cheapest grade of farm labor, and that the supervision of the owner of the dairy was always necessary to see that every part of the operation was properly handled.

### Babcock Test and Scales Necessary.

A Kansas farmer who has made a marked success in dairying has this to say about weighing and testing each cow's milk. "We weigh and test each cow's milk with such frequency that we are able to know just what she is doing. Years ago we begun weighing through idle curiosity but this demanded regular weighings and the spring balance demanded the Babcock test, the one without the other is a delusion and a snare,

U.S. 1909 U.S. 1909 U.S.

## UNITED STATES

OUR SIDE OF THE QUESTION      YOUR SIDE OF THE QUESTION

The United States Separator has built up a reputation for efficiency and durability that makes it the foremost machine from every standpoint of separator requirements.

We prize that reputation and in the changes we have made for 1909 every feature that has helped to make the United States famous as the reliable separator has been retained.

Every improvement that has been made has been made with the object of building up and adding to that reputation.

We have added "working points" and not fancy "talking points."

You buy a Cream Separator, not on account of some "fancy talking points," but because it will enable you to handle your dairy product more easily and with greater profit.

A machine that will handle more milk. That will skim it more thoroughly. That will lose least in bowl flushing and that can be kept clean and sanitary with the least trouble.

These are your requirements, and a trial will convince you that the latest model U. S. embodies all of these essential features, to a greater extent than has ever before been reached in Separator construction.

BUILT FOR EFFICIENCY AND DURABILITY FOR DAIRYMEN WHO KNOW AND DEMAND THE BEST

Send for Catalogue 91 Free      A Postal Will Bring It

### Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont

U.S. U.S. U.S.

and the two brought about tabulated results. Dairying without these simple means of ascertaining the real value of a cow is not conducive to the best results. I know that a pair of spring balances hung in a convenient place in the barn will actually make a cow give more milk. They induce clean milking and if a good yield is shown one day and a low one the next he is a shiftless milker indeed who will not give the same feed or place the cow in the same condition as nearly as possible as that of the day of high yield. The scales in the barn are a good thing for us and will do as much good for anyone else."

This farmer by selection, feeding and breeding in 10 years, beginning with a scrub herd, reared a herd of 20 cows averaging 8,000 pounds of milk a year per cow and if he had remained in the business the average by this time would have been 12,000 pounds per cow.

### Test of 2,700 Cows for Production.

Over 2,700 dairy cows have been tested for production since 1893 by the Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. During the year 1908 1,327 tests of 418 cows were made, including 24 Holsteins, 137 Guernseys, 14 Jerseys, and three grades. During the past 16 years the station tested 1,919 Holsteins, 560 Guernseys, 143 Jerseys, 34 Red Polls, 12 Shorthorns, 9 Brown Swiss, three Ayrshires, and 42 grades. These tests were conducted for periods of one, two, seven and 30 days, or for one year at a time.

The tests of Holstein cows made during the year include 88 two-day, 247 seven-day, and 13 30-day tests. The cows were owned by 32 different breeders, all located in Wisconsin.

A record worthy of particular note was that made by Johanna Colantha 2d 60991, of 26.3 pounds of butter-fat in seven days at five years 11 months of age. This record places this cow second in the list of Wisconsin Holstein cows tested for seven days by an experiment station.

Some 900 separate tests were conducted with 137 Guernsey cows, an increase of 52 per cent on the number of tests and 27 per cent on the number of cows tested during the previous year. Some 38 cows qualified for the advanced registry during the year.

The tests of Jersey cows included 13 semi-official yearly tests and one seven-day test. The notable seven-day record of 20.39 pounds of butter-fat was made by Double Time, owned by the University of Wisconsin. This production is next to the record for Jersey cows for this period.

### Cow Care on Hood Farm.

The probabilities are that on no other dairy farm in the United States do cows receive such good care and feeding as on Hood Farm in Massachusetts. The methods of that farm have been reported by the Jersey Bulletin and the facts below are taken therefrom. The cows are all Jerseys and large producers. Hood

Farm has a number of the best animals of the breed.

Most of the cows in milk are kept in a stable about 112 feet long and 40 feet wide. This stable runs nearly north and south, with a row of stanchions on each side. There are plenty of windows on the east and west sides, so that there is always good air and sunshine. There is a wide driveway between the stanchions. These are of the swing pattern, all connected overhead with a lever by which all of the cows can be let loose at on pull. This stable is connected at one end with a large storage barn in which are seven great silos.

The cows stand on a plank flooring, with a gutter behind. At the present time they are bedded with sawdust, not because this is considered the best bedding (when the manure is taken into account) but because we can get it at very small expense. In addition to the sawdust, we sprinkle phosphate rock in the gutters. The phosphate rock takes up nearly all of the liquid, and we believe adds more than one-third to the value of the manure. The surplus liquid that is not taken up runs underneath through a trough to a cement cistern, from which it is taken out and poured on the land as occasion requires.

The day's work begins about 4 o'clock by feeding the cows their grain. This consists of 100 parts bran, 100 parts gluten, 100 parts cottonseed. This is fed to each cow in proportion to the milk she is giving. Occasionally some cornmeal is added, if we find that the cow needs it. While the cows are eating their grain, the gutters are cleaned and the cows are brushed off and wiped ready for the milking, which begins at 4:30.

Once a week we use a disinfectant for spraying the gutters, the walls and back parts of the cows.

After milking, the cows are fed ensilage or green feed, about 20 pounds to a

## 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 unsurpassed in material. No expressed gears, no complicated mechanism—just the best built, longest lived, cleanest skimming cream separator on the market. Building it ourselves we are able to sell it at a manufacturing cost with a small profit added. 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 our Free Cream Separator Booklet, containing our Free Trial Offer, our Send-Now-Money Offer, our Price Savings, and the full particulars of our wonderful New Butterfly Cream Separator will go to you by return mail. Write today.

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cow. This feed consists of green rye, wheat, oats, peas or sweet corn in season.

In the winter, in place of green feed, we use about 30 pounds of ensilage and eight pounds of hay.

After the green feed the cows are turned out to pasture at about 8 o'clock, where they remain until 2:30. They are then watered, put in the stable and fed grain about 3:30. The milking is begun at 4:30 p. m. In winter the water is warmed to about 60 degrees.

Every cow's milk at each milking is weighed and a record made. We, of course, use the Babcock test on every cow, and know just how profitable each one is. We shall soon be milking more than 160 cows, and we are feeding about 80 calves with milk.

**What Profit in Keeping \$40 Cows?**

PROFESSOR HAECKER BEFORE THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

There are in round numbers 22 million dairy cows in the United States. It is probably safe to say that 18 million of these are what we are pleased to term common cows, or we will refer to them as \$40 cows. I think you will agree that \$30 a year as the cost of keeping the \$40 cow is a fair estimate. We will assume that the by-products are worth all that it costs in time expended in caring for the cow. Granting this, we will find that the owner of the \$40 cow enjoys a profit of \$10 per cow per year.

If this common cow were to be replaced by the special dairy cows, one-half the number of cows would return the same product with an expenditure of practically one-half the feed for maintenance, one-half the stable accommodations, one-half the pasturage, and one-half the labor in caring for them, as the average special dairy cow is capable of producing 30 pounds of butter compared with the 150 pounds returned by this \$40 cow. Even this would only be possible, however, under proper conditions.

**JUSTICE TO THE COMMON COW.**

We can not do the common cow justice, however, in comparing her actual performance with the special dairy cow under proper conditions. It brings up the question of whether it would really be advisable to replace the common cow were it possible to bring this about. The \$40 cow is the outgrowth of conditions that prevail upon the average farm, and it is a question whether she is not a better cow for the average farmer.

We need only to give the common cow proper care and feed to learn that instead of being the 150-pound cow she may be made a 250-pound cow. This proves conclusively that she is a better cow than the average man is a dairyman. In every instance where she has been given an opportunity to demonstrate her ability, she has conclusively proven this fact. Improvement must begin with the owner of the common cow. Success in any business comes through common knowledge of that business, and the average dairyman does not know even the rudiments of breeding and feeding cows. While he is only capable of making a common cow produce three-fifths of the product she is capable of producing, it is a serious question whether it is advisable to attempt to decrease the cost of producing butter-fat, thereby increasing his profits, by placing a special dairy cow in his care, or rather, lack of care, when we know that her very nature rebels at the misuse to which she will be subjected.

**THE 150-POUND DAIRYMAN.**

I wish to repeat that the common cow appears to be the outgrowth of conditions that prevail upon the average farm and perhaps she is the cow that is best adapted to those conditions. If she is to be replaced by a better cow, then this better cow should be preceded by a better dairyman. In other words, the 300-pound cow should follow the 150-pound cow only when the 150-pound dairyman is transformed into a 300-pound dairyman.

The common cow even under the discouraging conditions which prevail has brought prosperity into every community in which she has worked. When disaster has come to the exclusive grain farmers she has stepped in and saved the home from the mortgage foreclosure. She has brought back fertility to the soil and has made the mortgage unnecessary. She has furnished the home with the necessities of life and has educated the children.

Aye, she has done more than this. She has made cooperation among farmers a reality. The cooperative idea has been worked out in the creamery business, and she has, of course, made the creamery possible. This all proves that the \$40 cow has been a wise investment for the average farmer. Were this not true, she would not have remained there. She

# Suits Against Infringers of DE LAVAL Cream Separator Patents

**Affecting the Standard Separator Co., the Iowa Dairy Separator Co., the Peerless Cream Separator Co., and all others who have or may be making, selling or using Cream Separators containing "Disc" bowl construction infringing United States Letters Patent No. 892,999.**

We have previously announced the bringing of suit by THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY against the STANDARD SEPARATOR CO. for infringement of LETTERS PATENT NO. 892,999 in the manufacture and sale of cream separators covered by the claims of said letters patent, and the fact of infringing separators made by the STANDARD SEPARATOR CO. being sold by various other concerns under several different names.

We now beg to announce, for the information and caution of all whom it may concern, that further suits for infringement of this patent have likewise been begun in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the IOWA DAIRY SEPARATOR CO. and the PEERLESS CREAM SEPARATOR CO., both of Waterloo, Ia.

Separators made by one or both of said IOWA and PEERLESS Companies have been or are being sold under different names by the RACINE-SATTLEY CO. of Omaha, Neb.; the HANFORD PRODUCE CO. of Sioux City, Ia.; the L. A. WATKINS MERCHANDISE CO. of Denver, Colo., and several other concerns whose names are not mentioned either because conclusive evidence has not yet been obtained against them or because of their expressed determination to get out all of the separator business.

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

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

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

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**TAKE 90 DAYS' FARM TEST OF A GALLOWAY "Bath in Oil" Separator**

Closest skimmer—Easiest running—Easiest to clean—No trouble oiling or danger of running dry like others, which alone is worth \$50 extra. Costs nothing extra on a Galloway. Send me your name today so I can write you my Special Proposition, at the price I'm making direct to farmers and dairymen, based on my output of 14,500 Galloways this year. I'll also send you my big BOOK FREE. Address—Wm. Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO., 353 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

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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.

is the cause of the dairying, and the effect has been prosperity. When I refer to the common cow I mean the cow that is capable of producing 250 pounds of butter, but is producing only 150 pounds; in other words the \$40 cow. And this definition would not cover the so-called dual purpose cow that is inclined to lay on flesh at the least opportunity.

I do not wish to be understood, however, as an advocate of the common cow, except for the man who is not a better dairyman than she is a dairy cow. The dairyman who understands, or who is willing to learn the principles of breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, and who is competent or is willing to become competent to judge whether he is producing dairy products at the least cost possible, under the conditions with which he is contending, can not afford to waste his time and energy and thought with this common cow. In other words, he is a better dairyman than she is a milk producer. To him I will certainly recommend the special dairy cow.

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Don't buy a poorly made separator at any price. It will be useless after a short time of inefficient service. Buy the separator that is positively guaranteed to get all the cream—to run easily and last the longest without expensive repairs. One with a bowl guaranteed never to get out of balance.

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# THE FARM



The Nebraska Experiment Station reports experiments in rolling and in harrowing winter wheat early in the spring. Rolling in the spring did not fail in any of the four years to give an increased yield, the average increase being 5.1 bushels per acre. The rolling was given early in the spring, soon after frost was out, and about the time growth started. Harrowing was beneficial in the very dry years but on the average was detrimental.

### Scabby Potatoes.

I would like to know how to plant the scabby potatoes. I bought new varieties of seed last spring, planted them in good, well manured ground, covered good with straw. In the field when I commenced to take them out I found them one-third scabby, no good only to feed to the chickens. I took six bushels of the best Early Ohio, planted them out in the field on straw stack beds and they looked very nice with vigorous growth. When I took them out they were all scabby, not fit for house use. I would like to know in what way to plant the potatoes to grow smooth ones again. I sometimes think I would get coal tar and pour over the seed potatoes before planting.—Joseph Raseley, Great Bend, Kan.

The scab on potatoes is caused by a fungus which frequently exists in the soil, and especially in soil recently fertilized with barnyard manure.

The methods of infection, and the length of time that must elapse before the soil can be used again for the same crop, are not accurately known. But ground that has grown scabby potatoes should not be again planted to the crop. In every case, clean soil and clean manure should be used.

Where scabby seed is to be used, the following treatment is recommended: Soak seed potatoes one and one-half hours in a solution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate to sixteen gallons of water; or soak them two hours in a formalin solution, using one pint of formalin to thirty gallons of water. The potatoes should be soaked before cutting.

Coal tar and coal tar derivatives are likely to be very injurious to plant tissue and should not be used.—Albert Dickens.

### Value of Wealth Produced on Farms.

The revised estimates of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, of the value of wealth produced on farms of the United States (on the Census plan), annually since 1900, and the Census statements for the years 1899, 1889, and 1879 are as follows:

Year.	Value.
1908 (Dept. Agr. est.)	\$7,848,000,000
1907 (Dept. Agr. est.)	7,488,000,000
1906 (Dept. Agr. est.)	6,755,000,000
1905 (Dept. Agr. est.)	6,809,000,000
1904 (Dept. Agr. est.)	6,159,000,000
1903 (Dept. Agr. est.)	5,917,000,000
1902 (interpolated)	5,817,000,000
1901 (interpolated)	5,817,000,000
1900 (interpolated)	5,017,000,000
1899 (Census)	4,717,000,000
1889 (Census)	2,460,000,000
1879 (Census)	2,213,000,000

### The Condition of Winter Wheat.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 82.2 per cent of a normal, against 91.3 on April 1, 1908, 89.9 on April 1, 1907, and 86.6 the average condition for the past ten years on April 1. The decline in condition from December 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909, was 3.1 points as compared with an average decline in the past ten years of 6.0 points. Comparisons for important winter wheat states follow:

#### WINTER WHEAT.

State	Condition April 1, 1909	Condition April 1, 1908	10 yr. av.	Condition Dec. 1, 1908
Kansas	86	95	29	92
Indiana	68	90	81	65
Nebraska	86	93	90	89
Missouri	79	93	89	90
Illinois	70	92	89	72
Ohio	60	85	81	62
Pennsylvania	87	83	87	88
Oklahoma	83	94	85	89
California	93	88	92	92
Texas	66	95	80	89
Tennessee	92	95	84	87
Michigan	75	90	81	74
Virginia	97	90	85	96
Maryland	96	83	87	95
Kentucky	81	95	85	80
Washington	96	94	90	98
N. Carolina	93	91	87	93
Oregon	97	97	92	98
New York	88	90	88	92

### Breaking Up Alfalfa.

The attempt to break alfalfa with the ordinary plow is usually a miserable failure, as it is not suited to the work. A very successful alfalfa plow can be made by adjusting and making a few changes in the "regular sou" plow or "prairie breaker." The essential points to consider are: The long, strong beam, to steady the plow; the long landside, to resist the tremendous cutting strain. It is often necessary to reinforce the beam with heavy iron to withstand the draft. The plow should be adjusted to cut a very narrow furrow, not over twelve inches. An extra long share, to lap part of the last furrow to prevent the roots when only partly cut off near heel, from whipping around. This can also be prevented by the use of a horizontal cutter, bolted to the bottom of the landside, thus partly cutting the roots in the next furrow. This cutter is forged with a right angle shoulder that fits and fastens with the bolt through the short landside.

The next essential is a very sharp share, drawn thin and hardened, so that it will not be brittle. A sharp

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All Portland cements are not alike. But authorities agree that the cement that is ground the finest is the best. Its bonding power—its ability to hold particles together—depends upon the fineness to which it is ground.

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Uncle Sam says that Portland cement must be so fine that 75 per cent will pass through a 200-mesh sieve. That it is the standard of ordinary cements. We make a cement according to the best method known. The result: 85 PER CENT OF ASH GROVE will pass through the 200-mesh sieve.

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It also means a saving of 20 per cent in the amount of cement you use. This saving will be fully explained in our free booklet, which tells in a practical way how to use cement. Send for it and send your dealer's name, if he doesn't keep ASH GROVE SUPERFINE.

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share should be replaced each day, and a good file is necessary to touch up the edge once in a while. Breaking alfalfa on stony land is a very difficult and is extremely hard on plow shares.

The most essential point in an alfalfa breaker is a long, heavy, well pointed share, with a very wide wing, six or eight inches at the heel, and one and a half to two inches of the edge rolled so as to run almost flat on the bottom of the furrow, thus cutting ahead of the "lift" and avoiding a dragging cut.

The standard plow factories are making alfalfa specials for the western farmer, with extra alfalfa shares; these are chiefly in sulky plows; but where it is not practical to afford such a plow, the walking breaker can be fitted and adjusted to do excellent work, although it is somewhat harder for the man that holds the plow.

Alfalfa breaking usually requires from three to four good, heavy horses for a team. The depth and the time to plow alfalfa are somewhat mooted questions. They vary with conditions. It is usually conceded that fall breaking is a success, but in Colorado alfalfa is generally plowed shallow, four or five inches deep, so that the crowns and roots may be well harrowed to the surface to dry out. Alfalfa is then replowed, one to two inches deeper than it was broken. Alfalfa, when dormant, if plowed under in moist soil, will readily take root and grow if not harrowed out. Many farmers are having better success in breaking alfalfa late in the spring, after the alfalfa is ten or twelve inches high, plowing under the green manure. The growth seems to have exhausted the stored plant food in the roots and if they are all cut off, very little growth will be made, especially if the field is planted to some crop like potatoes that can be well cultivated. Complaints about difficulties in plowing alfalfa usually come from sections where rotation with alfalfa has not been customary.—P. K. Blinn, Colorado Agricultural College.

### The Fat Cattle Situation.

In discussing the fat-cattle situation, Clay, Robinson & Company's Live Stock Report says: Why should the cattle trade be dull when receipts are moderate and sheep and hogs selling on a high plane? Not since the financial disturbance of the fall of 1907 have good quality fat beefs been in anything like strong or even normal request. There was a virtual reversion to cheaper beef by a tremendous number of formerly active consumers of the better grades.

Not only in this country was this condition noticeable, but abroad as well, and prime steers have still to regain their lost prestige. For months eastern beef trade has been in a state bordering on stagnation; the export demand fallen off enormously, as shown by our records, and little encouragement left for the producer. Take the eastern and export buyer out of the field and it spells disaster to the better grade beefs at once.

Owing to quarantine in several eastern

states for foot-and-mouth disease, a number of ports were closed entirely, and have been but very recently reopened. This operated seriously against our export business.

Latterly, the Lenten season, with its six weeks of special regulations for a large part of the consuming public, tended to decrease home consumption, and add dullness to an already more or less dormant trade. The Jewish holidays contributed their part along the same line, and, taken altogether, the cattle trade was characterized by a combination of adverse conditions.

But there is a silver lining to the cloud. The darkest hour of all the night is the hour just before daylight, and, in our opinion, there are better times ahead, and no so very far away either. Of course, we cannot expect to see higher values for fat heavy beefs. It never has paid to hold the big 1,500-pound steers into warm weather, and the chances are it never will, certainly not this spring anyway, and they ought to be shipped. The lighter classes will be in best demand the nice, fat yearlings and two-year-olds undoubtedly commanding the premium, as in previous years. Upon these classes we predict stronger rates. Unquestionably supplies are going to be moderate, and it is reasonable to expect stronger prices for the desirable classes.

We, therefore, see encouragement in feeding for the summer markets, and believe that cattle of a handy, growthy class can be held and put into marketable shape with pretty good assurance of leaving the balance on the right side of the account.

## SPRAY

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# Farm Hand on Agricultural Education.

### Would Have Kansas State Agricultural College Teach Good Farming Practice:

Edwin Taylor is a farmer who "mixes" in his neighborhood and is in position to meet with the confession which is good for the soul. This confession unburdens the real state of the average farmer's mental attitude on agricultural education.

In his commendable desire to make the Kansas State Agricultural College fact what it is in title, a college for practical education of farmers in the best methods of farming with practical illustrations in actual operation, Edwin Taylor is simply expressing the unspoken or unwritten thought of the average farmer. Now I happen to be a printer, a day laborer and a farm hand who has worked for the average farmer of the poorer class for a period in stretches of nineteen years in fifteen states, and so I claim to know something of the real needs of the farmer in agricultural education.

At the Columbian Exposition exhibit of the Department of Agriculture I first came face to face with science in agriculture. Thereafter the publications of the various affiliated bodies of the departments, of the state agricultural experiment stations, etc., were read and studied with avidity.

Wherever I have worked, if I found my employer ignorant of the existence of these publications, I have urged on him the necessity and desirability of securing them and studying them.

I even have written for them in his name and tried to the best of my ability and knowledge to explain them.

I have found the average farmer and I was at the home of over 100 average farmers in fifteen states) unable to make use of the knowledge contained therein. And I have found him perfectly indifferent as to the purpose of these publications. But I have always found them willing to be shown in actual practice.

The demonstration farms operated by the Department of Agriculture in the South have produced much more actual visible results in their range than most of these publications. Congressman Scott's scheme to operate demonstration farms in each county in the United States and the law providing for making county poor farms in the state demonstration farms under the direction of the state agricultural college, are steps in the right direction, visible, tangible illustrations at actual and in actual working order explaining the best methods in every day farming.

The average farmer needs to be shown. And then he is impressed with the value of better methods.

I wish Edwin Taylor and those in sympathy with his effort all success in trying to have the Kansas State Agricultural College a farmers' college where one can go to learn good farming by practice.

The farmer needs no engineering education to fit him for operating farm machinery. Farm machinery is nowadays made, nearly fool proof. What he needs is practical mechanical education in the use of tools and operation of machinery, embracing the first principles of mechanics.

Then if he desires to study engineering for a course, he will have but two years more, as Edwin Taylor says, to finish the technical part.

The average farmer has never but a common school education, and to make the standard of admission the same as to the University at Lawrence is to keep three-fourths of aspiring farmers from getting the benefits of education specialized for their good.

Now I am wishing to enter the Agricultural College at Manhattan and fit myself by instruction and practise under experts who have made their various branches their specialties, but I am hesitating.—Theodore Christian Mueller, Rossville, Kan.

### Skim-milk Value in Hog Feed.

The results of feeding experiments from several experiments tend to prove that a saving of 60 per cent of corn is made by feeding skim-milk in proportion with the corn. Results briefly stated are:

1. Four and six-tenths pounds of cornmeal, mixed with water, fed to pigs, will produce one pound of pork.
2. Two and one tenth pounds of cornmeal mixed with 11.2 pounds of old fashioned skim-milk (proportion one pound of cornmeal to five pounds skim-milk) will produce one pound of pork.
3. One bushel of cornmeal mixed with water will produce 12 pounds of pork.
4. One bushel of cornmeal mixed with skim-milk will produce 26.6 pounds of pork.

Charley Scott of Iola, Member of Congress from the Second Kansas District, is again pressing for passage a bill to prevent option trading in farm products. He has this time included stocks and bonds.

Probably the finest seed catalog that has ever been printed in the United States is being sent out by W. W. Vansant & Sons, Box K29, Farragut, Iowa, one of our advertisers, and one of the largest exclusive seed corn breeders in the United States. The senior member, W. W. Vansant, has been over 50 years in the perfecting of pure bred and heavy yielding seed corn. Their catalog is a valuable gold mine of information on the corn subject. It tells you how to grow an

### KANSAS FARMER SELLS OUT A PROMINENT STOCKMAN.

On April 10, Geo. B. Ross of Alden, Kan., a former state senator and now a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, wrote as follows regarding his advertising of Percherons, Shorthorns and Poland Chinas in KANSAS FARMER this season:

"I have sold every Percheron I had to spare except one two year old stallion. Bulls all sold but two 10 months old calves. I shipped out 11 head of Percherons this week. They went to Ellis and Barton counties. It looks as though Kansas was going to take all our surplus of good horses, cattle and hogs.

"EVERYTHING WAS SOLD THROUGH KANSAS FARMER. It was surprising the number of inquiries for Percheron mares.

"Thanking you for the good service rendered, and wishing you success, I am,

Yours truly,

"Geo. B. Ross."

average of 75 bushels of corn per acre, and to make corn growing the most profitable of all the farm crops. We want every reader of this paper to send at once for their catalog and read it over very carefully from cover to cover. This paper preaches better farming, and the Vansant people make you a proposition that no corn grower can afford to overlook. They send the catalog absolutely free.

### Live Stock Insurance.

Insuring live stock is something of a novelty in this state, but it has proved to be highly successful and satisfactory in other communities. The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company, which has been doing business for 23 years at Crawfordsville, Ind., has lately opened a state office in Kansas with O. P. Updegraff as State Agent. This company has been thoroughly investigated by the superintendent of insurance and is the only company of the kind that is permitted to do business in this state. Provide against accidents and loss of farm animals by insuring them. The cost is small and the reputation of this company for prompt payment is excellent. Notice the advertisement and remember that Mr. Updegraff wants to employ local agents.

### Condensed Buttermilk for Feed.

A Topeka, Kan., paper states that condensed buttermilk for fattening stock and poultry is one of the successful foods that will soon take a firm place on the market. Buttermilk has always been considered a good fattening food but on account of its keeping properties and its disadvantages as shipment, it has made little headway as feed for either stock or poultry. The Continental Creamery Company, Topeka, Kan., has succeeded in making a successful condensed buttermilk that retains the necessary

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.

# ANSWER

### This Ad. Save Dealer, Jobber, Catalog House Profit

### Nobody Can Beat It

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you \$50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a



## GALLOWAY

Get my brand new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your 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! Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low price direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-hu size.

H. Gutherson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 389 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

## We will give \$100.00 for the 5 best ears of seed corn

sent us before Nov. 1st, 1909 by users of

# THE APPLETON MANURE SPREADER



bought in 1909. Write today for full particulars, and ask for our FREE SPREADER BOOK, which proves that the Appleton Manure Spreader is as strong as steel and oak can make it; so simple that any boy who can drive a team can run it as well as any man; and so effective in operation that it never bunches the manure, but pulverizes thoroughly and distributes evenly from the beginning to the end of the load.

APPLETON MFG. CO. 19 Fargo St. Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

nourishment for fat production and can be shipped to all parts of the United States. Ten barrels of this condensed buttermilk was shipped by the Topeka company to Tennessee. It is so prepared that there is no danger of its fermenting.—Chicago Dairy Produce.

### Will Have Modern Office Building.

There is now being erected, and rapidly approaching completion, a fine office building on Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., just east of the main Exchange Building, which when completed is to be used for office purposes by the Union Stock Yards Co and Clay, Robinson & Co. This building is of brick and steel construction, three stories, strictly fire proof, and will cover an area of 70x85 feet. The building fronts on Exchange Ave. and will afford

## Double The Quantity of Water

delivered by any other deep well cylinder pump, is raised by the

### "American" Deep Well Pump

The reason is it delivers the full capacity of the cylinder both on the DOWN-stroke and the UP-stroke making it actually double capacity. There's a revelation to pump users in our new Deep Well Pump Catalog.

The American Well Works Gen. Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago. The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.



## TRAVEL WITH THE BREEZE MOTOR VEHICLE



MODEL "J-875" Shown above, equipped complete with top and roll-up storm front, lamps, horn, rubber apron, full fenders, 1 3/4 in. solid rubber motor tires and roller-bearing axles.

7 other Breeze Models from \$425 to \$850

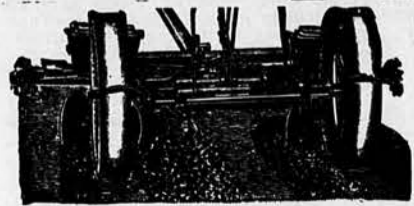
The practical wisdom of using an automobile in the country, is best proved by the success of the "Breeze"—built strong and sturdy and simple—built to travel the roads and do the work you would require of it with the least trouble and bother to you.

Its 18 horse-power engine is readily understood and kept in order, and can be driven at a speed of anywhere from 4 to 25 miles an hour.

The "Breeze" goes through deep sand and mud, over high hills and along rough roads with ease, in good or bad weather. It means greater convenience, greater saving of time, greater comfort for all the family.

Beautifully upholstered in green leather and handsomely painted.

SEND FOR CATALOG "N" THE JEWEL CARRIAGE CO. Elmwood Station, Cincinnati, O.



### The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener

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

## CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.

Recleaned and guaranteed free from dodger and all weeds. Strictly pure seed. Price 6 cents per pound, delivered free west of the Mississippi river. Address SWITH-GENTRY CO., Cocoran, Cal.

FREE To prove that our Big Red Belt Evergreens will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 Fine Spruces 1/4 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., packed and on board cars.

H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kan.

# SEED CORN



# POULTRY

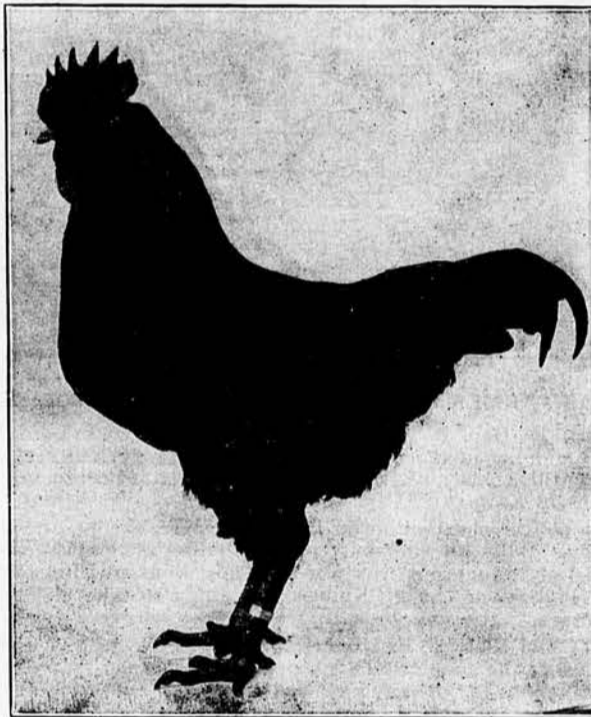


The main thing to do, now that the chicks are hatched, is to see that they are pushed for all that is out, until they reach maturity. A stunted chick never amounts to anything.

Have you ordered that setting of pure bred eggs that you were going to send for this spring? It is not yet too late. In fact you are liable to have a better hatch, now that the weather is settled, than earlier.

To feed wheat to chickens is now almost out of the question. The price of that grain having gone so high as to preclude its use for this purpose. Nearly all other grains have risen in price and the poultryman is confronted with the question as to whether it pays to keep fowls when feed is so high. The poultry fancier who gets fancy prices for his eggs can afford to pay high prices for his chicken feed, for as a rule he gets from two to three dollars per sitting for his eggs. But the man who has to sell his eggs for fifteen cents per dozen has to seriously consider the problem as to whether the business pays or not. If he has to buy all his chicken feed, and takes into consideration that a great many of his hens do not lay any eggs.

for marketing them in good condition may be summarized as follows: Use hens that produce many and moderately large eggs, such breeds as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns or Minorcas; give good housing, regular feeding and watering, and above all clean, dry nests; gather eggs daily, and twice a day when the thermometer is above 30 degrees; confine broody hens as soon as discovered; reject for market and use at home all eggs found in a nest not visited the previous day; place summer eggs as soon as gathered in as cool a place as possible; prevent moisture in any form coming in contact with egg shells; dispose of young cockerels before they begin to annoy hens, and sell or confine old male birds from the time hatching is over until cool weather in the fall; use cracked and dirty, as well as small, eggs at home; market all eggs at least once a week, oftener if possible; keep eggs as cool and dry as possible while on the way to town and while in country stores; keep eggs away from musty cellars or bad odors; use strong, clean cases and good fillers; ship eggs to the final market at least once a week, and as much oftener as possible.



Captain—Is a brilliant, even bay from head, to a black greenish sheen tail. The red color once seen never forgotten. Hatched April 12, 1908. Scored November 20 by Rhodes. Cut 1/2 on weight; scored 93%. Bred and now mated on Sibley's Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

It is doubtful whether he can make his poultry profitable. He must try and find out which are the drones in his flock and weed them out at once. Sell all the hens that are not laying to the butcher. He must also try and secure a feed that is not so dear as wheat. We would feed as much alfalfa to our flock as they would eat. Mix the alfalfa leaves with cornmeal and moisten to a crumbly mass with skim-milk if you have it; if not with water, or better still get some bones from the butcher and make some soup. Pour this on the alfalfa leaves while it is hot. Season with salt, which makes it more palatable to the hens. Feed them all they will eat of this during the day and at night feed whole or cracked corn.

### Feeding and Caring for Breeding Pens.

The question of how I manage so many different breeds of pure bred poultry to make a success of it, has been asked me so many times that I will endeavor to give a brief account of how I go about it.

In the first place I have a large roomy house and yards free from lice, mites and disease and nice clean nests. The wire poultry nests are a boon to the poultry men and women if they only knew it. They are entirely mite proof, there being no place for mites and lice to hide, and should there chance to be any at any time on the hay within it is such an easy matter to lift them down and hold them over the fire until all the hay is burned. Then you are sure every mite and louse that was there is gone.

As to feeding, I feed wheat bran in the morning, a quart to each dozen hens; this I mix with milk, if I have it; if not I use water and add a little salt. I keep grit and oyster shell, also charcoal before them at all times. At noon I feed oats with the hull on just as it came from the thrasher. I have it so arranged that some of my flocks have the range of the farm all the time. This makes it so that each flock has free range about one-half of the day every other day. And what are left in have all the green alfalfa

### To Improve the Egg Trade.

Circular No. 140, just issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and which farmers would do well to send for, discusses the egg trade of the United States. It shows that the egg production of the country is not at all what it might be, and that the loss due to the actual spoiling of eggs constitutes an enormous waste which could be saved were eggs given reasonable care from the time of laying until they reach the consumer. Practical rules for the production of good eggs and

### WYANDOTTES.

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

### PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs \$1. 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, P. J., Leavenworth, Kan.

### PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs from birds scoring 93% to 98%, correct shapes, fine mahogany color, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50. Birds have farm range.

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

### 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—\$6.00. Belle Tyler, Haven, Kan.

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

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

### 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.

### S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Ckls., 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. 05, Topeka, 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, Emporia, Kan. R. No. 3.

### 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.

#### EGGS! EGGS!

From Toulouse and Emden geese, Rowen and Pekin duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Colored Muscovy eggs, 12 for \$1. Bronze turkeys, Banded White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb and Single Comb White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Cornish Indian Games, Partridge Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Pearl and White guineas, Seabrights, Buff Cochin and Black Breasted Game Bantams, rabbits, dogs of all kinds, and all kinds of fancy pigeons. Poultry eggs, 15 for \$1, and eggs by the hundred. Write for free circular. D. L. BRUEN, Platte Center, Neb.

### 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.

### 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. WM. BRIDE, Pierce City, Mo.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

40 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK pullets for sale. \$1.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

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

PURE-BRED Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, 75 cents per 15, \$4 per 100. A. C. MERRIT, Hill Crest Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

### EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.

B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes & R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 per 15 from choice 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 from W. T. FERRIS, Box 466, Effingham, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCKS—raise your own cockerels. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. 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. R. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

### EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM.

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

### WHITE P. ROCKS

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

### WINNERS AND LAYERS.

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

### 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.

### SHELLEY BROS.' BARRED ROCKS WOX

AT KANSAS STATE POULTRY SHOW. Ten premiums with eleven birds entered. Eggs 15, \$3, 30, \$5 from best pens. Circular free, giving full information of stock and other winnings. Lock Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

### 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.

### LEGHORNS

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—1st pen \$1.10; 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, Osburg, Kan.

JOHNSON'S LAYING STRAIN rose comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 for 15, \$3 for 50, \$1.75, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Write H. W. 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.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN and Black Langshan eggs from all my exhibition pens balance of season \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. F. L. DUNABLE, Clay Center, 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 \$1.00 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, \$6 per 100. Stock for sale. CHAS. C. SMITH, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS. R. C. B. Leghorns headed by cockerel scoring 94%. \$1 per 15, \$3.50 per 100. None but fresh eggs shipped. H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kansas.

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

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

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

SAVOIR VIVER BREEDING FARM. Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 for 15, \$2.50 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.



and clover that they will clean up. At night I feed whole corn. I do not like corn chop or any ground grain as it is too fattening. Fresh water is always before them and they are content and happy. I keep them busy most of the time. I never allow a hen to stay on the nest over night when she becomes broody, unless I intend to set her. If they are permitted to remain on the nest over night they are so hard to break up. But on the other hand if I take them off and put them in the pen to break them up, feed the same as the layers the second night I can put them on the roost and in eight or nine days they are ready to fill the egg basket. I very seldom set a hen as I

think the incubator such an improvement over the fluttery Mrs. Biddy and then there is no time lost in egg production. Of course it is all too true that we occasionally find a hen that no incubator can beat but we are just as liable to get half a dozen that will break half their eggs. I have a friend who has a good incubator but she said, "I am going to set three hens to raise chickens for the fair and early poultry show. And in May I'll set my incubator." And set her hens she did. The first one broke five eggs the first two days and out of the remainder hatched eight chicks, trampled four to death and at this writing from 45 eggs she has six chicks. So I prefer the wooden hen.—Mrs. Lizzie B. Griffith, Emporia, Kan.

The annual Kansas State Sunday School convention will be held at Topeka, May 5-7. Marion Lawrance, Mrs. Lamoreaux, Prof. Tullar, W. D. Stem, Miss Laura Bayless, President Frank Sanders, Rev. C. S. Nusbaum, and other Kansans are upon the program. Entertainment a dollar a day. For program and further particulars address, J. H. Engle, General Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

A cynic says: "Mankind is like the starving pauper who was on his way to the graveyard to be buried alive for his indolence. The merciful judge offered to suspend sentence if anybody would feed the condemned. A kindly farmer offered a meal of corn. 'Is it shelled?' inquired the pauper with languid interest. No it was not. 'Drive on, then,' said the pauper."

It is tolerably clear that after two deficient years, like 1907 and 1908, it will be very necessary for the world to produce a big crop in 1909; otherwise wheat values may rise to quite an uncommon level. The effects of

**Best feed for your baby chicks**



It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use **Otto Weiss Chick Feed**

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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**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**

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

**A MILLION INCUBATOR CHICKS**

die every day. We have a home remedy that has set a new star in the poultry world. Send us the names of five persons operating incubators, we will send you the information free and allow you 25c. This will be worth \$200 to you this season if you operate an incubator. Incubator chicks can be made to thrive and grow the same as the chicks hatched by the hen. Don't put it off, write today, we can help you.

**Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Okla.**

land cement is already being put. It will be of interest to our readers we are sure, and it is herewith reproduced:

Canals, reservoirs, dams, locks, viaducts, aqueducts, tunnels, retaining walls, bridges, culverts, subways, trestles, sidewalks, curbing, fence posts, fence rails, telegraph pole butts, factory chimneys, grandstands, sewer pipes, railroad ties, coal bunkers, grain bins, piles, sewer construction, road paving, ammonia tanks, sugar vats, drinking troughs, feed bins, cattle sheds, stables, building blocks, residences, office buildings, warehouses, depots, siding, shingles, drains, water tanks, tiling, pillars,

**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.

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**BLACK SPANISH.**

**White Faced Black Spanish**

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

**BUFF COCHINS.**

**BEST BUFF COCHINS IN KANSAS.** This variety exclusively. Can furnish eggs from prize winning stock at \$1.50 and \$2 per sitting. **J. C. BAUGHMAN, Topeka, Kan.**

**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**

**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.

**LIGHT BRAHMA** eggs from high scoring birds, \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$5 per 100. **N. VAN BUSKIRK, Blue Mound, Kan.**

**All-Wool Spring Trousers**

Made to Your Measure **\$1.75 A LEG** Newest Style **Seat: Free**

Our master cutters and tailors will put into these trousers all the skill and workmanship that have made us famous. Made exactly to your measure, in new Spring style by experts, they are far superior to anything your local tailor can produce at twice the price. No extra charge for cuffs or belt straps or any of the newest wrinkles. Why wear ready-made, ill-fitting garments when you can wear the best for less money!

**DON'T PAY UNTIL YOU WEAR THE TROUSERS**

Don't pay us a cent until you have worn the trousers and are perfectly satisfied in every respect. If they are not the best value you ever saw send them back to us at our expense and you are not one cent out of pocket. We take all the risk.

**FREE** Just write us today—we will send you free a dozen samples of goods to choose from, our New Fashion Plates and self measurement guide with tape measure. Select the goods you want from this elegant assortment of new wools and send us your measure and order. Don't send any money. We will then make up the trousers and send them to you.

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When they arrive, wear them, invite your friends to look at them, and if pleased, pay us \$3.50. If not pleased return them at our expense. Unless these goods were far superior to anything ever shown, we would not dare make this offer. Write today for free samples and fashion plate.

**GRAND PANTS COMPANY**  
751 Main St. Kansas City, Mo.



**Jumbo.**—Is the result of select matings to produce size. Hatched March 25, 1908. Scored November 20 by Rhodes. Weighed 9 1/4 lbs., cut 1 1/2 for over weight, scored 91 1/4. Bred and now mated on Sibley's Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

two successive years of short crops are, moreover, not to be disposed of by one good crop year, so that we appear to have entered upon a 40 shilling period, after so many years of a 30 shilling level.—The Millers' Gazette and Corn Trade Journal, London, Eng.

**Some of the Uses of Portland Cement.**

Cement is already being widely used. Its use is growing by leaps and bounds. It is true, however, that we are only making a start with it. In the largest cities it is being used much more than in any city in Kansas. One obstacle to a wider use of it at the present time is the fact that most of us have not had experience with it, and we are slow naturally to take it up. But a knowledge of the methods of handling cement is becoming more widespread, and in time will become all but universal.

In a recent publication appeared a list or some of the uses to which Port-

floors, ceilings, doors, cabinets, shelving, mantles, grates, fireplaces, factories, monuments, ornamental mouldings.

Apostles of irrigation, deep waterways, drainage, good roads and conservation of resources and recruits from various parts of this continent, England, Germany, France, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, the Latin republics, and China and Japan, representatives of foreign nations and colonial governments, officials of the federal reclamation, forestry and agricultural departments, governors and members of state and territorial legislatures, railroad and bank presidents and members of agricultural, horticultural, commercial and fraternal organizations will gather in Spokane August 9 to 14, where the National Irrigation Congress will have its 17th session.

**A Bigger Light  
A Brighter Light  
A Stronger Light  
A Longer Light**

**Liberty  
Lanterns**

A special wick-regulating device prevents a flame with "horns" on the sides, it can be turned up higher than others. Air supplied in just the right proportion, it gives a brighter, whiter, stronger light. Burns longer with less oil than others.

Prices from 60c. to \$3.50.

Don't be persuaded to buy the "just as good" kinds. Buy the best—**LIBERTY LANTERNS.**

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**SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (INC.)**  
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**SCOTCH COLLIES** of the very best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars, address **DEER LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KAN.**

**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. 90 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 More Big Crops in 1908**

60,000 settlers from the United States in 1908. New Districts opened for settlement. 820 acres of land to EACH SETTLER—160 free homestead and 160 acres at only \$8 per acre.

"A vast, rich country and a contented, prosperous people." Extract from correspondence of a Kansas Editor, whose visit to Western Canada in August, 1908, was an inspiration.

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from \$10 to \$20 per acre as a result of one crop.

Spring and Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid Climate, Schools and Churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low Railway Rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

**J. S. CRAWFORD,**  
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**BANDMEN!**

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Four Great Popular Makes  
**LOWEST PRICES!**  
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# HOME CIRCLE



## My Ship.

I stood marooned on a desert isle,  
With my gaze o'er the white-capped sea;  
And hope leaped up in my heart the while—  
My ship—would it come to me?  
My beautiful ship, with its sails of snow,  
Swanlike on the ocean's blue;  
While ever I gazed where the sky hung low,  
And ever my longing grew.  
Long I watched in the burning sun,  
And just at the close of day  
A glint of white where the fog banks run  
Flashed up like a whitecap spray—  
Flashed into my sight on the low sky line;  
Then out of the sea upreared  
The black storm cloud, and this ship of mine  
Was lost in the blackness weird.  
All night I lay on the damp seaweed,  
With the spray on my sodden head;  
The mad waves howled, but I took no heed,  
Nor recked of their raving dread.  
All night in the storm with a chilling breast,  
When, lo! at the break of day,  
There, dancing at anchor with sails at rest,  
My ship in the harbor lay.  
My beautiful ship! When the night was black,  
When the sky was a hue of lead,  
O'er rock and reef, through the thundering  
rack,  
She sailed with a steady head!  
Oh! faltering one, when the dark hour falls  
Deem not that all hope is past!  
But hark for the sound of the Pilots call,  
For your ship will come at last!  
—Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

## The Baby Spring.

"Make way! Make way!" cried the blithe  
young year,  
For me and my bonny prize,  
I found her under a snow-drift deep,  
Rosy and dimpled and fast asleep,  
With the dew of dreams in her eyes.  
"I lifted the folds of her blanket white  
And her silken scarf of green;  
She put out her wee white hand and sighed,  
And drowsily opened her blue eyes wide,  
With a smile of a tiny Queen.

"I caught her up from the frozen ground,  
And oh! but she fretted sore,  
Till I kissed her a kiss on her dewy mouth,  
As sweet as the breath of the blossoming  
south,  
And she laughed in my face once more.

"She clings so close with her baby hands,  
She babbles and coos so low,  
I care no more for by revels wild;  
The innocent breath of the stranger child  
Has melted my heart like snow.

"Play low, rude wind, on your mighty harp;  
Shine, sun, in the wintry skies;  
Bloom, flowers, and weave her a garment  
sweet:  
Be soft, cold earth, for her tender feet,  
And fair for her pretty eyes.

"Make ready a jubilant welcoming  
(She sleeps and wakes the while);  
And happy is he who may kiss her hand  
As we go on our journey across the land,  
Or catch from her lips a smile.

"Make way! make way!" cried the lordly  
Year,  
"For me and the prize I bring,  
I found her under the snow-drift deep;  
I caught her out of the arms of Sleep  
The fair little stranger Spring."  
—Harper's Young People.

## The Osage Indians of Today.

These 2,200 Osages are the richest aggregation of humans on earth. Uncle Sam and nature have been and still are their special benefactors.

This Osage country has the most fertile soil, the most mineral resources, the best water and climate in the new state of Oklahoma. None of the many springs produce poisonous alkali, or "gyp" water; none of the creeks are stagnant.

Each man, woman and child owns nearly 700 acres of land and has an equal share in the \$9,000,000 tribal fund in the national treasury. They receive a quarter million dollars of interest, rent, grass and oil and gas money every three months. They spend their money fast and freely, well knowing that soon they will get more.

They ride in stylish automobiles and carriages. They buy costly apparel and eat good victuals, and they dearly love to go to the moving picture and other shows.

They toil not and do not plow nor spin, but Solomon in all his royal glory was not dressed like one of these Osages.

A large number of even the 800 full-bloods are pretty well educated, thanks to Uncle Sam and the Drexel sisters.

Most of the fullbloods live in villages, being a very sociable people. Most of the squaws carry their \$30,000 paposes on their backs or on boards.

They are eager to sell their surplus lands, if they are allowed to do so. All over 160 acres is surplus. They want more spending money and don't relish paying taxes on the surplus. About a million acres will come on the market next summer or fall. These large pastures wherein 200,000 Texas steers are being pastured and fattened this season will soon be bought by homeseekers and this comparative wilderness will be made to

blossom as the rose. These pastures will be converted into thousands of fertile farms, alfalfa meadows, orchards and vineyards. The hidden mineral wealth will be brought from the bowels of the Osage earth, the great abundance of natural gas will be utilized by manufacturing concerns, and lots of white people will, like the Osages, also become very rich.

The long-horned, uncivilized Texas steers will be replaced by amiable shorthorn cattle and the eaters of the future Osage beef will praise the tender, juicy steaks.

These wealthy Osages have made this town of Pawhuska the biggest little town in the great Southwest. Having only 4,000 inhabitants, this capital city of vast Osage county has as many banks and twice as many restaurants and livery stables as has Guthrie, the capital city of the state. These Indian nabobs make their money fly and the white man catches it on the wing.

The Osages are docile, tamed savages. Their tomahawks and scalping knives are buried very deep. They often smoke the cigar of peace with their pale-faced neighbors.—M. D., Pawhuska, Okla.

## Some Suggestions for the Cook.

MISS GRACE WOODWARD, DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

**Escalloped Salmon.**—Butter a baking dish, put a layer of crumbs at the bottom, then a layer of salmon. Sprinkle each layer of salmon with a little salt and pepper. Fill the dish full, then add some thin white sauce. Cover with crumbs. Put a tablespoon of butter over the top of the crumbs. Bake in a hot oven until golden brown.

**Spice Cake.**—One cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup butter, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 egg, 2 cups entire wheat flour, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon cimmamon, 1 teaspoon allspice. Cream the butter and sugar. Add beaten egg and mix well. Then add alternately the flour in which is sifted the soda and spices, and milk. Bake in loaf in moderate oven 40 minutes.

**Onion Sauce.**—One-half cup milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water, 2 tablespoons flour,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons butter, 1 small onion,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt. Peel the onion, put it in a bowl with a speck of soda, cover with boiling water and let stand for five minutes, then boil the onion until quite soft and chop it fine. Rub the butter and flour together until they form a smooth paste. Scald the milk and pour over the flour and butter mixture, stirring to prevent its lumping. Place in a double boiler and cook until thick. Add the salt and then the onion mixture. Reheat and serve with fish.

## Some Dainty Dishes.

R. H. C.

As the warm weather approaches, the appetite calls for a change of food, something green and tart and less hearty. This is not a freak of the appetite but nature's demand, necessary for the health of the body. The heating foods are no longer needed and the acids have a cleansing effect upon the system. Fresh fruits, vegetables and salads supply this want. It is convenient to keep a supply of salad dressing on hand, when it is very little trouble to prepare a salad in a short time. Every woman in the country has her early garden containing lettuce, radishes, onions, beets and last but not least, a few bunches of parsley which is much need for salads and for garnishing.

Lettuce and onions with dressing make a very healthful and appetizing salad. Radishes are used in many salads, such as potato, bean and pea; and are relished. Sliced cucumbers, tomatoes, and onions, with dressing is another salad that is easily prepared. One of the nicest salads and easiest to prepare is the banana salad. They may be sliced on lettuce leaves and covered with dressing or used with other fruits and nuts. They are good

and look well sliced lengthwise, rolled in ground peanuts, laid upon lettuce leaves and covered with the dressing. Chopped cabbage and peanuts or or black walnuts mixed with dressing constitutes another good one.

By permission from the authors, I give some recipes from the "Fireless Cooker" recipe book. These are all tested and I feel safe in giving them to the readers of this paper for trial. The book is for sale at Hall's book store or may be obtained by mail from the Home Publishing Co., Station B. Topeka, Kan.

## Salad Dressing.

Four eggs, three-fourths cup each strong vinegar and water,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar, 1 small teaspoonful of mustard, 1 teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of white pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat the ingredients thoroughly together and when hot stir in three teaspoonfuls of cornstarch wet with cold water. Cook until thick, beat, and place in small jars to cool. When ready to use thin with whipped cream. This will keep several days and may be used with many salads. For a fruit salad add a large portion of the whipped cream and if liked, a little more sugar. For cabbage add sour cream or sweet cream and celery or celery seed. For a potato salad add a few drops of onion juice with the cream and garnish with hard boiled eggs.

## Chicken Salad.

Cook the chicken in the cooker the day before required for the salad. Take equal parts chicken and celery. Cut them into very small pieces and keep in ice box until an hour before time to serve. Then mingle with a portion of the dressing which should be cold, and return to the box until time to serve. Arrange the salad on crisp lettuce leaves and pour over it the remainder of the dressing. Blanched almonds cut into small pieces, make a desirable addition.

## Dressing.

Into a double boiler put two cups of sweet cream and when hot stir in four eggs well beaten with one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of mustard, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, one-fourth salt-spoonful of red pepper, and one teaspoonful of flour. When cold, beat in three-fourths cup of vinegar. If the vinegar is strong reduce as much as seems necessary.

## A Simple Dessert.

Eggs, sugar, cream, peaches, dates.

## Dutch Collars 25c

These low, round collars of Swiss that everyone is wearing. We will send you a dainty one, made from fine Swiss, with a row of hemstitching in the collar, and one above the wide lace edge—or trimmed with edge and bands of crocheted lace. Either style 25c.

Write for samples of Japonika silk—plain weave 35c, dotted 40c yd., 27 inches wide. A beautiful, silk-surfacd, soft material for summer dresses.

**Kansas Mail Order Service**  
The Mills Co., Topeka.

Beat the whites of six eggs into a very stiff froth, then add gradually six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, beating at least fifteen minutes. Then beat in one heaping tablespoonful of fresh peaches (mashed) and as many seedless raisins or dates cut fine. Serve with thick cream.

## Strawberries and Whipped Cream.

Select nice, ripe, sweet berries; wash thoroughly, then cut and put first a layer of berries, then powdered sugar until the dish is filled. Cover with whipped cream beaten together with the whites of two eggs and a spoonful of powdered sugar.

## Hominy Salad.

One cup thoroughly cooked hominy. Stir in salad dressing until every corn is covered. Place on lettuce leaves with cubes from four oranges and a cup of sliced dates. On top put a few spoonfuls of foamy dressing.

## Pineapple Salad.

Pineapple, lettuce, strawberries. Cut the pineapple in small pieces. Wash tender leaves of lettuce and spread pineapple on them, with very ripe strawberries over the pineapple. Serve with salad dressing.

## Orange and Apple Salad.

One apple, lettuce, salad dressing, two oranges, ground nuts. Cut in small pieces the oranges and apple. Serve on a lettuce leaf with a dash of ground nuts and oil or salad dressing.

# THE YOUNG FOLKS

## How To Succeed in Life.

Every boy wants to be a success in life. Every boy expects to be a success, and he has a right to expect it, for it lies with himself whether he shall be or not. There are difficulties and hardships to be met by every boy before he becomes a man, and the manner in which he meets them is what determines his success or failure in the future years when he has reached manhood. People are anxious to help the boy. His parents, his teachers, his friends, all are thinking and planning how best to help the boy to be this success which he so confidently plans to be.

A certain London paper, not long since, sent letters to some prominent men, who, having once been boys and having achieved success, could give some pointers on the way it was done. I will give some of the answers, and the boy who reads them may draw his own conclusions:

## PUT THE HEART IN THE WORK.

I feel that all I have to say can be put into two sentences. In the first place, a young man must have the qualifications necessary for his special work. In the second place, and still more important, he must learn how to put his heart into his work. So many workers put their heart into everything else, and look upon their own proper business as a burden and a weariness. But I can say that I never knew any one who really put his heart into his work fail in it ultimately.—Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, Editor the British Weekly.

## RESISTANCE TO BAD INFLUENCES.

Laudable ambition is undermined by the excessive and selfish pursuit of pleasure, which is eating out the young manhood of the nation and pre-

venting that self-cultivation which prepares the individual to accept the chance in life which comes to most of us once at least in our history. Self-reliance is discounted by the teaching which blames early education, environment and bad luck for want of success rather than want of grit and personal effort. The chief aim, then, of parents, teachers and employers should be to strengthen the mind to resist these bad influences. Whether at play or work teach that it is a crime "to scamp" and that "the reward of a thing well done is to have done it." Throw the lad as early as possible on his own resources, both material and mental; do not cram his box when he leaves home, or fill his pocket when he has begun to earn.—Sir George White, M. P.

## NEED OF GOOD MOTHERS.

A boy's success depends upon his first start in life, and the essential conditions may be expressed by saying he must begin first with a sound constitution and average ability; secondly, he must have a good and wise mother; and thirdly, he must have the right sort of schoolmaster. I put great stress on the mother, because in reality a child's education begins from the moment of his birth. If she be wise and good she will unconsciously feed the child's mind in the right direction, and he will be gradually educating himself through the years when the mind is most impressionable. Most children can do something well, and in order to find out where their strong points are a thorough cooperation between parent and schoolmaster is necessary.—Alfred Mosely, C. M. G.

## THE THREE NECESSITIES.

As to the necessary qualifications



and qualities in young men, I should say that absolute rectitude, steady perseverance and courage were most necessary.—Lord Inverclyde, Principal Director of Messrs. J. and G. Burns; Director Cunard Steamship Co., etc.

NO CHANGE IN CONDITIONS. I should say that the modern conditions of success are the same as the ancient. I think they are industry, intelligence, economy, adaptability and boundless faith.—R. W. Perks, M. P.

PITY THE SILVER SPOON BOY. Some may think they are handicapped through their parents not being in a good position, but instead of this being a help it really is at times a hindrance to a young man's self-reliance and energy. The youth born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth has my sympathy, because he will need to have a very large amount of grit and backbone if he is going to make a man of himself; whereas the youth born of comparatively poor parents knows that he has got to rely upon himself alone. Integrity must take first place. No man can build up a business that is successful in the best sense of the word unless he secures the confidence of those with whom he comes in contact.—Joseph Rank, Head of Messrs. J. Rank, Ltd.

Who Are You?—A Story for Very Little People.

RUTH COWGILL. The Wind looked in at the window and saw a little girl playing. She had paper-dolls strewn all over the floor, for she had a large family of them, and they were all out for an airing. "Who-oo!" said the Wind. "Who-oo are you?"

But the little girl did not answer him, for he had blown all the paper-dolls away when he spoke. She went all around the room, gathering her families together again. "Dollies, you must not run away any more," she said. "For how can I make new dresses for you when you are running about like this?"

The dolls looked quiet enough, now, so she set them in rows about her, and went to work again. But the Wind was very much interested, and he really wondered what the little girl's name was. So he puffed out his cheeks again, and looking in at the open window, said, "Who-oo are you?"

And again the paper-dolls were scattered in every corner of the room. The little girl looked around, but she did not see the Wind. She could not, you know, for no one ever sees him.

"We'll just have to go to another place," she said, as she patiently gathered her dolls together again. So she took them out to a nice sheltered corner of the yard, and set them up against the fence. They looked very beautiful, indeed, standing up so sweetly with their backs to the fence. The little girl was very much pleased with them, and set to work to cut out some more dresses for them. She was getting along nicely when she heard a shuffling noise on the other side of the fence. She looked around, and there was a boy. He was a very fine looking boy, with a beautiful red suit and bold, saucy eyes, and he said, just as the Wind had, "Who are you?"

But the little girl was bashful and felt strangely frightened at the handsome boy, so she gathered her paper-dolls together quickly, and ran away without one word. She heard him laugh as she ran away and she wished she had not gone so soon, but she found a nice hollow place down in the orchard, and quickly forgot both the boy and the Wind.

But presently she heard some one else asking, "Who-oo? Who-oo?" in a high-pitched, trembling voice. She looked all about, but could see no one.

"Who-oo? Who-oo?" asked the voice again.

"Well, I'm Nellie Gray, if you must know," she said, half-impatiently, for she was tired of being asked this one question so many times.

But the voice asked it again, and this time she looked up above her, and there, although it was almost dusk now among the boughs, she could just espy a little owl.

"Who-oo?" he asked again, plaintively.

Nellie Gray laughed.

"Hello, little Mr. Owl," she said. "You are a wise-looking bird, but you don't know much. But mother says that when owls begin to talk it is time for little girls to be in the house. So good-night, old Mr. Owl."

And she gathered up her paper-dolls, and went in to tell her mother about it.

A Michigan farmer presents the following statement of the work of his three cows for the year 1908: "The total amount of butter made was 1,205 lbs. Of this 1,130 lbs. were sold for a total of \$313.34; 75 lbs. were used at home, which, at 27c per lb., represented \$20.25; sold calves, in form of veal, to the value of \$19.20; cottage cheese to the value of \$31.30 and buttermilk to the value of \$10.25, making a grand total of \$394.34. These are the same cows as represented in a similar report for the preceding year, the total production that year being 1,100 lbs. of butter. I have also added another year to my milking record, making 19 years that I have milked cows twice each day without missing."

Corn the Great Silage Crop.

The value of silage over dry feeds was first demonstrated by Mr. Morris, of Maryland in 1876. His claims are that it is a more economical feed, because more can be had from an acre of ground in silage than in any other way of keeping. There is no wastage, because stock eat it clean. The feeding value of silage is much greater than is that of dry feeds and it gives better returns in dairies or where fattening is desired. This value rests upon the succulence of the silage which, like natural grass, keeps the animal in health and maintains the vigor of the cow in producing milk or the steer in laying on flesh.

The silo insures "home consumption" of its contents, because the owner, even if hard up for a few dollars cannot market it. It adds to soil fertility, because the manures are richer than are the manure from dry feeds. You get full returns from your acre of silage in manures, while with dry feeds some of it is apt to be put on the market. Space is saved in saving feed in the silo, and loss from firing, molding and rot of dry feeds is greater than that in the silo. It replaces green pastures in winter or in seasons of drouth.

Its greatest value is shown in dairy lines; for fattening purposes it is not so good unless aided by grain rations. Being palatable, the animal eats it more readily. It is mainly used for cattle feeding, but also forms a fine feed for sheep and poultry. For horses or hogs it is not so good; unless well preserved it causes disease. For rearing calves it is an excellent feed. Where sheep are fed one must limit the amount, about two pounds per day being sufficient with dry feeds. When fed for fattening it must be supplemented with grain rations; otherwise the flesh will be soft and sappy. For poultry it forms a good substitute for outdoor cropping in seasons when they must be housed.

Corn stands preeminently the silage crop. Southern seed producers heavier yields than northern kinds, but does not make as rich a silage because it lacks the grain elements. To get the best results from corn it should be cut when the grain is going out of the milk state and beginning to harden. If cut too green the silage is apt to become too sour. If cut overripe too much of the silage is hard and woody. An acre of good corn should yield from 15 to 20 tons of silage.

Sorghum outyields corn in quantity per acre, and makes an excellent silage because of its saccharine elements. For this purpose it should be sown thinly broadcast and cut when seeds are just turning. This sorghum silage is an excellent feed for poultry especially for egg production. If in drills it should be thickly sown to prevent oversize of stalks.

Red clover, alfalfa and cow-peas are

# Don't Paint Your Roof!

## Buy Amatite—the "Full Service" Roofing.

WHY buy a ready roofing that constantly needs painting and repairing to keep it serviceable? Amatite doesn't cost any more than these "half service" kinds, and will give you full service after it is laid, with no further care or attention.

Half the time the ordinary roofs go to pieces or fail to give good service because you neglect to keep them coated or painted. You are so busy doing other things that you forget to paint your roofs, and first thing you know they leak.

Now Amatite is made to be free from care and needs no special attention. It is a finished product, ready for the service required. It needs no painting, because it has a real mineral surface which makes all such expense unnecessary. All you need to do is to nail it on the roof and your roof troubles are over.

If your dealer does not keep Amatite, drop a card to the nearest office named below, and a sample and booklet telling more about this roofing will be mailed you at once. Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis or New Orleans.

**Lowest Factory Price—Freight Prepaid**  
Freight Prepaid on 100 lbs. or more

35-lb. Roll—106 Sq. Ft.—1-Ply	\$135
45-lb. Roll—108 Sq. Ft.—2-Ply	185
55-lb. Roll—108 Sq. Ft.—3-Ply	225

Order today, or write for Samples and Booklet

### Freight Prepaid on Breese Bros. Roofing

This is the most liberal special price proposition ever made on Guaranteed first quality rubber roofing. Look at the prices quoted on our three weights of old reliable Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing and remember that these remarkably low prices include freight costs.

You cannot buy anything but cheap, low grade roofing through a dealer, at anything like this price. Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing is made in our own factory, by a special process of long-fibre wool felt saturated in asphalt, heavily coated on both sides with flexible waterproof compound. Absolutely guaranteed to be waterproof, fire-resisting and durable. Order now and get the advantage of this unusual offer. We pay the freight to all points east of the western boundary line of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri and north of the south line of Tennessee.

**Write To Us for Three Free Samples to Test—and Booklet**

Get these samples of 1-ply, 2-ply and 3-ply roofing. Put them to every test you can think of and prove to your own satisfaction that Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing is positively the best roofing ever made. Breese Bros. Roofing will cost you at this remarkable low price offer, one quarter as much as shingles and will last twice as long. You run no risk by ordering now direct from this advertisement. We positively guarantee satisfaction. If Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing does not prove to be all that we claim for it, send it back and we will return your money.

**We Give the Longest Guarantee**  
and our guarantee is absolute. We are ready to make good on every claim. We pay the freight to all points east of the western boundary line of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri and north of the south line of Tennessee. Order at once—now—today and get the benefit of this remarkable offer. We may not be able to make such a liberal offer again. Or write today for Free samples and booklet. Delay may cost you money.

**The Breese Bros. Co.**  
Roofing Dept. 47 - Cincinnati, O.

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



## THE GUARANTEED ROOFING- CONGO

### A SURETY BOND with every roll



Congo is the only Ready Roofing carrying the National Surety Co's. bond. It carries with it terms and conditions that make it especially attractive to anyone who must consider the roofing question.

The Surety Company is issuing these bonds, and back of them is their two million dollars of assets. It is a matter of keen satisfaction to us that they were willing to stand behind Congo Roofing.

You are immune from any responsibility other than giving the roofing ordinary care.

Write to-day for samples of Congo and full information.

Remember, that with every roll of Congo you get a genuine Surety Bond.

**UNITED ROOFING & MFG. CO.,**  
Successor to Buchanan Foster Co.  
537 WEST END TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

## ROOFING GALVANIZED CORRUGATED

Cheaper than shingles, will last 30 to 40 years, lightning proof, fire proof, hail proof. Any one can put it on, over old shingles, or on skeleton frame. Just the thing for barns and all kinds of farm buildings. No painting. Write for prices and catalog.

**STEEL ROOFING AND STAMPING WORKS, Des Moines, Ia.**

most too juicy to make good silage, but considerable is made from these plants. Mixed silage is not satisfactory, either in keeping or in feeding. No material should be used that has large, woody stems, or is hollow, for it is difficult to press these so as to exclude air.

In filling silos a few things must be observed. The silage must be tramped solid around the walls. Air tight structures are a necessity for good keeping of the contents. The entire surface area must be kept clean and well packed. After silo is filled, an impacted air-tight surface must be made by soaking the top thoroughly, a foot or two, to cause the top to become air-tight.—First Prize Article in Indiana Farmer.

### BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS.

A set of 12 beautiful imported post cards will be mailed absolutely free to any child of sixteen or under who will send us one new subscriber and 25 cents for 3 months' subscription to KANSAS FARMER. These cards were made in Germany and are truly wonderful works of art. It will require but a few minutes' work to get these cards. Do it now. Address communications to circulation department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

### 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.



# FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

G. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.  
 Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.  
 J. W. Johnson.....Belet, Kan.

J. E. Weller, of Faucett, Mo., offers very rare bargains in Shorthorns. He is compelled to sell out. See advertisement or write him.

Bert Finch, Prairie View, Kan., is making some attractive offers on Duroc Jersey hogs. Ohio Chief, Golden Rule and College Boy are the boars represented. Mention Kansas Farmer and write him.

Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan., has the large type of Poland Chinas for sale. Read his advertising card and see if what he offers is not just what you want. Among other things that bunch of 550 pound sows ought to promise well for their gilts.

T. S. Larrowe & Co., Miltonvale, Kan., has a choice bunch of fall pigs sired by the sweetstakes Duroc Jersey boar at the Clay Center fair that he is offering for sale at attractive prices. If you mention Kansas Farmer when you write him you will get a prompt reply.

While a cur dog is a worthless and dangerous animal to have about the place a good dog is worth his keep. The place of the farm dog has never been filled by any animal so well as by the Collie. J. S. Humphrey, Route 1, Pratt, Kan., has Collies of the best breeding for sale.

J. W. Ferguson, Route 1, Topeka, Kan., advertised some Poland China boar pigs for sale in only one issue of Kansas Farmer and, up to date, he has received seventeen replies from readers of this paper who wanted them. For the time of year this is an unusual record even for Kansas Farmer.

# We Now Have \$500,000

Gilt edge Denver city improved real estate mortgages for sale in sums of \$1,000 to \$25,000, bearing 6 per cent interest and due in three years. Denver is forging ahead faster than any other city of its size in the United States and needs more building money. We can place \$1,000,000 in above sums at 50 per cent of the valuation. No money loaned on vacant property. Write for sale list, issued monthly, giving full description of our mortgages.

Reference: Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo.; Exchange National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Mesa County National Bank, Grand Junction, Colo.

## The J. G. Vining Investment Company, DENVER, COLO.

Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb., write that they have had a satisfactory season's business in selling Percheron horses and that their trade in Kansas has been good. They sold three head into Kansas in one day and credit Kansas Farmer advertising columns with bringing the business. Kansas Farmer advertisers of all classes are getting good returns as is shown by the numerous letters that come to this office almost daily.

H. B. Walter, of Effingham, Kan., starts an advertisement in our poultry department this week. He is advertising eggs from his fine flock of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. He has one of the finest farm flocks to be found anywhere in the country and is offering eggs at the low price of \$1 for 15 or \$3.50 for 100. Remember these birds are headed by a cockerel scoring 94.3. Nothing but fresh eggs will be shipped and orders can be filled on short notice.

John Regier of Whitewater, Kan., makes an interesting announcement in his advertising card. He is now offering his Shorthorn herd bull, Odin 259623 by Imp. Lord Banff out of Imp. Eldeiwiss, for sale. He also has a number of young bulls for sale. This herd bull ought to be valuable in some good herd as it is rather unusual to find a bull of this breeding on the market. Drop Mr. Regier a line about either of these bull offers and mention Kansas Farmer.

In a letter from Chas. E. Sutton, owner of the Sutton herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Berkshire swine at Lawrence, Kan., he says: "We have just sold to Edward Spaht, Elk City, Kan., through our advertisement in Kansas Farmer, the show bull, Rutger Erebus 5th. This was the first calf sired by our herd bull, Champion Ito. His dam is one of our largest matrons and a regular producer of high class calves. Mr. Spaht has the foundation for a fine herd and, while this bull costs him a long price, he says it takes the best to produce the best."

Manager F. S. Kirk of the Enid, Okla., live stock show has reason to congratulate himself on the success of his first attempt at anything of like magnitude. As he had the entire management of the show, made out the premium list, did all of the advertising and provided for all the expenses he takes pride in the fact that their show cleaned up a profit of a little more than \$2,200. Not one dollar of this was subscribed and no charges were made for stalls or bedding. Already arrangements are being made for a number of future meetings of various kinds with a big live stock show for December next.

Prof. R. J. Kinzer, head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College and a member of the Live Stock Registry Board created by the last legislature, writes: "In reply to your favor regarding the stallion registration law, will say that as we construe the law a year's time is given in which these stallions may be examined for soundness and have their certificates issued. It certainly was not our intention to bar anybody from doing business this season and you realize that it would be absolutely impossible to do this work now before the breeding season closes. We expect to be in shape to begin registering within a few days."

The Sixth Annual Horse Breeders' Sale will be held at the Fair Grounds at Wichita, Kan., on Thursday, May 6, 1909. Sixty head of horses, including Standard Bred Drivers, Coach Horses, Saddlers and Registered Percherons will be sold in this sale. There will be colts and fillies by such sires as Symbolizer 2:09 1/2, Gambrel 2:10 1/2, Silverthorne 2:15 1/2, Early Reaper 2:09 1/2, Willis McKinney and other noted sires. A number of registered Percherons will be sold in this sale. The consignors will be the Westbrook Stock Farm, H. S. Thompson, of Sylvia, Kansas, Deed, Finker of Wichita, Kansas, Dr. J. T. Axtell of Newton, Kansas, and a dozen or more noted breeders are sending their stock to this sale.

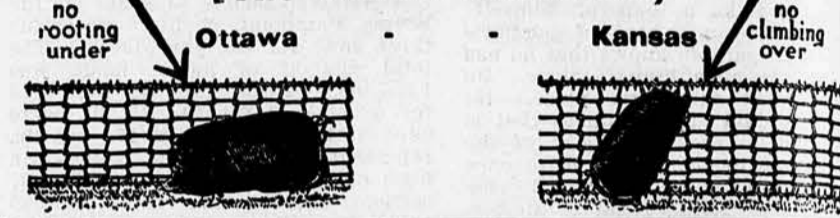
Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan., proprietors of one of the very best Poland-China herds in Northeast Kansas, announce their fall sale date with us this week. They have a fine lot of extra growthy pigs sired by their herds boars, Sunflower King, Banner Boy and Grantier's Quality, three of as good big type boars as can be found in any one herd in the state. Besides these there are litters from a half dozen noted boars owned by other breeders. The Groningers bought liberally at some of the best sales during the winter. Among them Flashy Metal, Big Hutch, Longfellow 3d, Chief Mogul, Guy's Monarch and Kiever Boy. The brood sows on the farm are the

# 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.,



**BALL BEARING AUTOMATIC GATE**

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

QUARANTEED THE SIMPLEST, STURDIEST AND EASIEST OPERATED AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET.

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

**LAWN FENCE**

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

KITSELMAN BROS. Box 399 Muncie, Indiana.

**HEADQUARTERS**

for SCROLL SAW-MACHINE, Patterns and Fancy Woods and all kinds of Tools. Latest catalog per post 10c. H. L. WILD, Publisher, 279 East 10th Street, New York.



**Cyclone Farm Gates**

The Strongest Part of the Fence should be the gate. That is the point where breachy animals direct their first attack. Cyclone Farm Gates are an impassable barrier. They will turn the strongest horse or bull, and there is no wire mesh below the frame for hogs to push under. Cyclone Gates are made of heavy steel tubing and large gauge galvanized wire. They will not sag, warp, bind nor rot. They can be raised to pass the smaller animals, and hold back horses and cattle. Write today for free gate catalogue.

**CYCLONE FENCE CO.** Dept. 131, - Waukegan, Illinois.

**15 Cents a Rod**

For a 24-inch Hog Fence, 16c for 30-inch; 18c for 36-inch; 22c for 42-inch; 26c for 48-inch; 30c for 54-inch; 34c for 60-inch; 38c for 66-inch; 42c for 72-inch. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalogue free. Write for it today.

**KITSELMAN BROS.** Box 61, MUNCIE, IND.

result of years of careful buying, selecting and mating. Those that are not right up to the standard always find their way to the fattening pen. Herman Groninger, senior member of the firm, has been keeping and breeding Poland Chinas for over thirty years but has only been holding public sales for about six years. He is a man of excellent judgment and a man with whom it is a pleasure to deal.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club. On Saturday, April 24, there will be a treat in store for the members of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club. Prof. S. J. Hunter, of the State University, has accepted an invitation to be present and give an address on alfalfa any some of its enemies. Prof. Hunter is one of the most widely known entomologists in the country and his great work in connection with the "green bug" will be long remembered. Everybody is invited to come and bring his neighbor. The meeting will be held in the old Commercial Club rooms, 626 Kansas Avenue.

occur an event of unusual importance in Shorthorn circles. This will be the dispersion sale of the Providence herd of Shorthorns belonging to J. L. Stratton & Son, Ottawa, Kansas. This sale will be an important one by reason of the quality of the entire herd but it will be vastly more important because the wonderful herd built, Blythe Conqueror 224431 will be sold. This great son of Imp. Conqueror weighs 2200 lbs. in his everyday clothes; he won second place at the American Royal in one of the biggest and strongest classes that ever appeared in that great show; his full brother sold for \$1,000 and his dam was one of Senator T. J. Wornall's very best cows. He has made good for his owners every minute of his active life and, will surely prove a prize for his purchaser. His sire, Imp. Conqueror, is a Marr Missie of the richest possible breeding and his quality is reflected in his great son. Many a man has gone to Scotland and paid his money for a bull no better than Blythe Conqueror, and then had to bear the risk and expense of importation. Here is a bull both of whose parents were imported and he could not have been bettered by coming across the water himself. With him will be sold about 30 cows and heifers, many with calves at foot. Nearly half of this herd was sired by Blythe Conqueror and several of his sons will be offered. Ask Mr. Stratton for a catalog and tell him Kansas Farmer said he had good cattle.

Hendershot's Horse and Jack Sale. O. P. Hendershot's tenth annual sale of Percheron stallions and mares and Kentucky jacks held at the State fair grounds, Lincoln, Neb., on March 25 was a great success. Considering the age and condition of the stock this is the best sale ever held by Mr. Hendershot. The mares and younger stallions were quite thin as they had been suffering from an attack of distemper. Of course the home State stood first in number of buyers with Iowa second and Kansas third. Every dollar of the purchase money in this sale was paid in cash. Following are some of the representative sales:

**PERCHERON STALLIONS:**

Grivois—J. E. Sallack, Albion, Nebr. \$1450.00  
 Carlos—S. J. McKee, Stuart, Ia. 1210.00  
 Fripon-on-Kat—(Belgian) W. R. Perkins, Beaver City, Nebr. 1400.00  
 Clifton—A. C. Barry, Maywood, Nebr. 700.00  
 Colonel—Eugene Wertz, Bennett.

# You Know the Kind of Separator You Want—You'll Find It In The Quality Line of Empires

Take Your Choice of Style, Price and Size All Backed By a Guarantee As Good As a Government Bond

YOU are the best judge of the style of a separator you want, the size you need and the price you ought to pay. With facts before you instead of claims, about the different types and methods of separation—you can suit yourself better than anyone else can suit you. Where will you get the facts? Certainly not from the manufacturer who makes one style nor from the agent who sells only one style. For these men must claim everything for their one style or lose a sale. They have nothing else to offer. But the manufacturer who makes different styles can afford to state facts, for he knows one of his standard models will suit you—just meet your requirements. He can say: Here are the different styles that are recognized as standard—All sizes in each style—They differ in price but not in quality—Each is a perfect machine, couldn't be better, but one model costs more to build than another. need this or the other one—And he will tell you the facts about each. Then—You take your choice. That is the Empire Way. And it has made the Empire Cream Separator Company Headquarters For Quality Separators That is why the Empire book or the Empire agent is the only unbiased,

just and fair guide for the cow owner who is looking for the separator that will make the most money for him. But even the greater choice we offer in style, size and price is not the most important thing to you. The still greater advantage of taking your choice from the Empire Line is the certainty of getting the best separator produced, whether it be one style or the other. You may prefer the cone bowl device. Your neighbor may prefer the disc bowl device. Both are good. They are recognized as the two standard types. The point is that the most perfect machine of each style is in the Empire Line. And regardless of type or size or price, every one of these machines is backed by the same broad, unqualified Empire Guaranty—as good as a Government Bond. So choose the Frictionless Empire—the original cone bowl separator—Or choose the Empire Disc—with the lightest, closest skimming, easiest to clean disc bowl. You can't miss it on quality. Both are the result of Empire inventions, Empire constructive ability, Empire quality of materials, Empire workmanship, and Empire facilities—all those things which have made the name Empire stand for all that's best in cream separators. Ask us for the names of Empire users in your state. We will send any number and also mail, postpaid, our large, handsome

Write Today For Book on the **Empire Line** Of Quality Cream Separators

**Frictionless Empire** one style nor from the agent who sells only one style. For these men must claim everything for their one style or lose a sale. They have nothing else to offer. But the manufacturer who makes different styles can afford to state facts, for he knows one of his standard models will suit you—just meet your requirements. He can say: Here are the different styles that are recognized as standard—All sizes in each style—They differ in price but not in quality—Each is a perfect machine, couldn't be better, but one model costs more to build than another. need this or the other one—And he will tell you the facts about each. Then—You take your choice. That is the Empire Way. And it has made the Empire Cream Separator Company Headquarters For Quality Separators That is why the Empire book or the Empire agent is the only unbiased,

**DAIRY BOOK—FREE**

This Empire book will be an agreeable surprise to you. A fair, unprejudiced separator book is a new idea. No matter how much or how little you herd, no matter how much or how little you want to pay for a separator of quality, you will find the particular separator you want described and illustrated in this Empire Book. Write for a copy today. It will put you under no obligations to us, and will give you cream separator facts which you can get in no other way.

**EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Chicago, Ill. Factory, Bloomfield, N. J.**



Nebr. Wyoming Cattle Co., Des Moines, Iowa	495.00
Des Moines, Iowa	500.00
Missouri Deshler Horse Co., Deshler, Nebr.	500.00
Nebr. City, Nebr.	480.00
Nebr. F. Austin, Denton, Nebr.	555.00
Nebr. Joseph Henick, Wilber, Nebr.	580.00
Nebr. Mr. Wilson, Iowa	375.00
Nebr. Mr. Wilson, Iowa	300.00
Nebr. PERCHERON MARES	
Nebr. Wyoming Cattle Co., Des Moines, Ia.	\$645.00
Nebr. Arthur Runnels, Milford, Nebr.	555.00
Nebr. Arthur Runnels, Milford, Nebr.	505.00
Nebr. Geo. Davis, Milford, Nebr.	500.00
Nebr. J. A. C. Johnson, Osceola, Mo.	495.00
Nebr. Mr. Wilson, Iowa	450.00
Nebr. Mr. B. Stauber, Stodard, Mo.	400.00
Nebr. E. Harder, Gem, Kan.	535.00
Nebr. Robert Leeper, Auburn, Mo.	395.00
Nebr. A. Cook, Wahoo, Nebr.	495.00
Nebr. A. Cook, Wahoo, Nebr.	495.00
Nebr. John Earl, Syracuse, Nebr.	390.00
Nebr. Clem Jude, Hamburg, Ia.	350.00
Nebr. S. J. McKee, Stuart, Ia.	400.00
Nebr. S. M. Lewis, South Bend, Ind.	285.00
Nebr. Cyrus Houghton, Holmsville, Nebr.	360.00
Nebr. Cyrus Houghton, Holmsville, Nebr.	360.00
Nebr. A. E. Jenks, South Bend, Ind.	222.50
Nebr. Joel Staley, Milford, Nebr.	275.00
Nebr. Joel Staley, Milford, Nebr.	275.00
Nebr. JACKS	
Nebr. University of Nebraska	\$600.00
Nebr. H. J. Dixon, Nebr.	700.00
Nebr. Rhinold Orth, Nebr.	600.00
Nebr. P. Shalburn, Nebr.	440.00
Nebr. Nispel, Swanton, Mo.	900.00
Nebr. Woods, Strang, Neb.	900.00
Nebr. L. R. Woods, Strang, Neb.	900.00
Nebr. SUMMARY	
Nebr. stallions sold for \$8,495, average	\$708.00
Nebr. mares, yearlings and suckers sold for \$8287.50; average	414.50
Nebr. jacks sold for \$4,140; average	685.00

don't let any "knocker" hand you a white elephant by selling you a "\$1,200 stallion" for \$3,000. Write for Iams' 1909 million dollar horse catalog and eye-opener. It is a gold mine to you. It will show you Iams' kind of stallions with two good ends and a middle. The real peaches and cream imported stallions and mares that will make you take off your hats and shout for Iams. It will "show you" the tricks of the stallion peddlers and auction block hot air dispensers, and why you should buy horses of Iams. It is the best printed, most original, elaborate, up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams the square deal horseman is in a class by himself. Iams is selling "peaches and cream" stallions at "special panic" prices for sixty days, saving buyers \$1,000 on a "top notch". He guarantees to show you the "best bunch" of big, sound, "imported stallions" and mares owned by one man in U. S. and horses you will wish to buy, or pay you \$500 for your trouble to see them. Iams has 60 prize winners, Percheron, Belgian and Coach stallions and mares, two to six years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 90 per cent blacks, 75 per cent ton horses. All branded and registered. Iams' imported stallions and mares are "business propositions" that "jar the cherries" on a wide-awake horseman's hat. They are "diamonds" sold at 50 cents on the dollar. Winners of eighty prizes and medals at Paris, Brussels, and leading state fairs, and (over) international winners. "Sit up and take notice." Iams sells "show horses" that will take the mortgage off the farm. For 27 years Iams has "bumped the heads" of stallion peddlers with better and larger stallions, forcing the importer and breeder with inferior stallions and mares to sell them in the "auction block" as the last resort. And Mr. Ikey, no first class stallions or mares are ever sold by "peddlers" or on the "auction block." Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,400 (few a little higher), than are sold to farmers' stock companies at \$2,500 to \$4,000. Imported mares, as good as grow, \$700 to \$1,000, in foal. Big, high stepping German coach stallions, price \$1,000 to \$1,200 for choice. Many first prize winners. If you do not find this so, you can have the \$500 Iams hangs up. Iams has reduced the prices on "show horses" \$100 to \$500 each. Iams tells you in his "ads" of money he will save you. He wants your business, that's why he advertises. He wants you to visit him. Iams can place \$1,500 insurance on his stallions. He is an "easy" man to do business with, and his horses are so good they sell themselves. You say, "Why can Iams sell better horses at half the price of others?" Iams buys and sells every stallion himself at his home barns. He buys stallions by "special train load," 200 at a time. He speaks the languages, saving 30 per cent. Iams is not in the "stallion trust" saving you \$300. He pays no "slick salesmen" \$1,000 to sell you a fourth rate stallion. He gets busy himself and sells more stallions than any ten men in U. S. He does not hire 50 horse salesmen, he sells every stallion himself. He has no two to ten partners to share profits with. He pays spot cash for his stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stocks and stallions. He sells stallions by "hot advertising" and having the goods to make every statement good. Iams sells stallions so good that they do not need a "slick peddler" or the "auction block" to sell them. Iams will save you \$1,000 or more in middlemen's profits. All Iams' show horses and pets are for sale. None reserved. You won't get away from Iams with money or bankable notes. He has his "selling clothes" on daily.

erator does the work claimed for it because it has to. You can get one on 30 days' free trial. It will last a life time. Read the illustrated advertisement. Write for free catalog and price list to above address.

**New Lumber at Less than Wholesale Prices.**  
The House Wrecking Salvage & Lumber Company, 109 E. 20th St., Kansas City, Mo., has a new ad in this issue on page 5. It offers building material of various kinds at exceedingly low prices, not only straight lumber and shingles, but doors, roofing, etc. The company agrees to pay the expense of the purchaser to Kansas City and home again if he buys a carload or more of lumber, provided the purchaser lives in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa or Oklahoma.

**Rider Agents Wanted**  
in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. *Write for Special Offer.* Best guaranteed **\$3 to \$8**  
1909 Models **\$10 to \$27**  
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. All of best make **\$7 to \$12**  
**800 Second-Hand Wheels**  
All makes and models. **\$3 to \$8**  
Great Factory Clearing Sale.  
We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalog and offer. *Write now.*  
**MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 3, Chicago**



**DON'T PAY TWO PRICES FOR STOVES & RANGES**

Order direct from our Stove Factory and save for yourself all Jobbers' and Dealers' big profits.

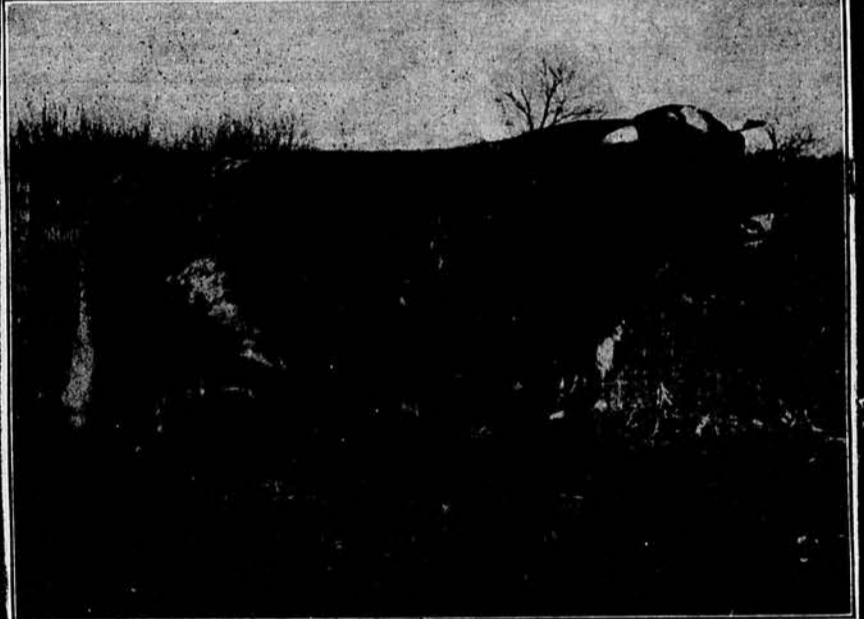
**Hoosier Stoves and Ranges**

"The best in the world." Are sold on 30 days' free trial. **\$3 We pay the freight.** Guaranteed for years. "backed by a million dollars." Hoosier's are "fuel savers and easy bakers." Very heavily made of highest grade selected material, beautifully finished, with many new improvements and features. Our large Stove and Range Catalog shows the greatest bargains ever offered. **Write for catalog and Special Free Trial Offer.**  
Hoosier Stove Co., 461 State St., Marion, Ind.



**DISPERSION SALE**  
OF REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE  
**Ottawa, Kansas, May 14, 1909**

Consisting of 30 cows and heifers. Most of the cows have calves at foot, are choice individuals and are richly bred. All will be sold to highest bidder without reserve.



**BLYTHE CONQUEROR 224431.**

THE PURE SCOTCH HERD BULL, Blythe Conqueror, sired by Imp. Conqueror and Imp. Blythsome—both of which were selected with great care by T. J. Wornall. Nearly half the herd is sired by this great bull, including my young show herd. Several young bulls sired by Blythe Conqueror will be in this sale. Send for catalog and come to my sale.  
Auctioneer, Geo. H. Bellows.

**J. L. STRATTON & SON, Ottawa, Kansas**

**PUBLISHER'S NEWS**

The Vision Remedy Association, 1951 Wash. Ave., Chicago, guarantees the cure of Moon Blindness in horses by the use of Vision. See ad on page 9.

O. E. Thompson & Sons, Ypsilanti, Mich., have a valuable book on alfalfa raising, feeding, growing, harvesting, feeding. It is a book of great interest. Send a postal for mentioning this paper. See ad on page 10.

The Grand Pants Company, 951 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., offers on page 15 to sell you a pair of all wool spring trousers made to your measure for only \$3.50 made to your order. Get free samples. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

The Eagle Mfg. Co., 1005 Hickory St., Kansas City, Mo., makes and sells the "Eagle" steel press. The free catalog of this company tells how to make "greater profit" a subject of interest surely. Better get the catalog. See offer on page 21.

North & Robinson, the importers and breeders of Percheron, Shire, French Draft and Belgian stallions and mares at Grand Island, Neb., writes: "The results from our advertising have been very satisfactory to us during the present season and we appreciate the efforts of Kansas Farmer most fully."

Although rope is bought and sold on a pound basis its real value must be determined by its strength. When comparison is thus made the rope costing the most per unit of weight is under normal conditions the one that costs the least per unit of strength. In a word, the highest priced rope by the pound is the cheapest so far as real value is concerned.

M. M. Johnson is still advertising his Old Trusty incubator in our columns. It isn't too late to buy an incubator, nor to send for Johnson's incubator catalog. One beauty about the incubator is that it pays no attention to the weather. It is good all the times of the year. Mr. Johnson's catalog is different. Send for a copy to M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb. Mention this paper.

W. S. Harman of the Harman Coal Company occupies the back page of this issue with one of his strong announcements about his coal selling methods. The coal trust is fighting him and he is fighting back and with telling effect, judging by the business he has done with coal consumers during the past few months. His free book "Coal Facts" tells all about it. By all means send for a copy of this "red hot" book. Fill out the coupon on the back page, and mail to Harman Coal Co., Dept. 204, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago.

**Kansas State Fair**  
HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER  
11-12-13-14-15-16-17, '09

\$25,000 in purses and premiums. Seven grand divisions. Unrivalled attractions. The fair for the people, by the people. For catalog or detail information address  
A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary.  
Hutchinson, Kansas.

**WE HAVE SOLD THOUSANDS**  
of good new and used motor cars. We are the largest firm in the world dealing in cars. We save you 25 per cent to 75 per cent of original cost on used cars. We are the lowest on new cars. Get our big cut rate bargain list. Deal with a responsible firm. References:  
Wm. 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.,**  
207 B'way & 215-17 W. 48th St., New York.  
1322-34 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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.

**Ash Grove Cement.**  
The Ash Grove Lime and Cement Company has a new ad on page 12. This cement is of the highest quality. If you are going to use any cement you should look into the merits of this fine Portland cement. The free booklet will be of interest to you. Send for it as requested. Address Ash Grove Lime and Cement Company, Kansas City, Mo.

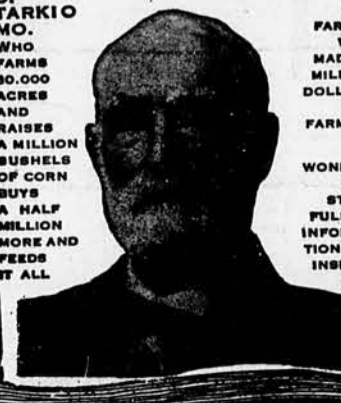
**An Iceless Refrigerator.**  
The Galesburg Cornice Works, 118 Cornice St., Galesburg, Ill., has a new advertisement on page 21. It can be purchased at a low price. It costs nothing to keep it going, and best of all, "it does the work." The scientific principle on which this refrigerator works is quite familiar. Read about it in the advertisement. This refriger-

**Greatest Farmer in the World**  
**The Life History of**  
**Hon. David Rankin**

**THIS BOOK IS SENT with the Compliments of Free Mr. Rankin himself.**  
Detailed statement from his heart—of the means and methods by which he made his fortune and his sensible advice to the farmers of today. Mr. Rankin started in poverty and is now worth from two to three million dollars; he bought his first farm on time; now owns and operates more than 30,000 acres. He tells you the way he farms, about his help and his farming machinery, many of which he invented himself so as to cut cost of production. The whole book is a big agricultural treat and educational as well as entertaining. You ought to read it yourself and have your boys read it. The book is free **D. Rankin Mfg. Co., Bx. K, Tarkio Mo**  
**—FILL OUT THE COUPON—**  
Send me the Rankin book free of charge

I grow..... acres corn and  
..... acres wheat each year

Name.....  
Town.....  
R. F. D. .... State .....



OF TARKIO MO. WHO FARMS 30,000 ACRES AND RAISES A MILLION BUSHELS OF CORN BUYS A HALF MILLION MORE AND FEEDS IT ALL

THE FARMER WHO MADE A MILLION DOLLARS AT FARMING A WONDERFUL STORY FULL OF INFORMATION AND INSPIRATION



You can save on the price of lumber and on freight rates by buying from this company. Write to the above address for further particulars. Send in your estimate for lumber and building material. Turn now to the ad on page 5.

**Send for This Free Book.**

It has long been a source of annoyance to certain Portland cement manufacturers that the general public is under the mistaken impression that all Portland cements are alike. Portland cements are not alike. There are many differences which every cement user must thoroughly understand in order to get the best results in concrete construction and to save money. The Ash Grove Lime and Portland Cement Company of Kansas City, Mo., have issued a book, "Practical Cement Facts," which tells why Portland cements differ and why these variations must be taken into consideration. In addition, this is a complete and practical hand book for all cement users, describing in detail the best method of mixing and placing concrete. Send for this booklet; it is free. Moreover, by getting your name on this company's mailing list, you will secure from time to time much useful information regarding cement. Address: Ash Grove Lime and Portland Cement Company, Dept. C, Kansas City, Mo.

**Angus Notes from Sutton Farm.**

Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan., writes as follows: "The splendid demand for Angus breeding stock certainly proves that the victories won at the fat stock shows year after year have at last attracted the attention of a large number of our keenest stockmen and farmers to the breed that wins the championships over all beef breeds and commands a premium in every market in the land. We feel sure that you are deeply interested in Angus cattle and it will pay you to write us and give this matter further consideration for by so doing you will appreciate more fully the extra values the Sutton Farm is offering you. Write us today. Study the breeding of the animals we are offering, comparing the Sutton herd with others and note the wonderful record our bulls have made as sires of prize winners and market toppers among which might be mentioned the champion of the Denver Show in 1909; the champion carloads in 1907 and 1908 and 80 per cent of all prizes awarded carlot Angus cattle at the American Royal. The bull is half the herd. Champion Ito 94179 is a show bull of the first rank, sired by the Champion Prince Ito 50066, cost \$9,100, while his dam is that most wonderful of all Angus female champions, Queen Mother 7th of Drumfergus, that sold for \$3,500. Rutger Mikado 82395, is an American Royal winner and a sire of American Royal and state fair winners, such as Rutger Heatherson 3d 118104, who won first prize at the Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs and headed the fourth prize young herd at the 1908 American Royal. His dam is a daughter of Heather Beauty, the greatest of all Heatherblooms, that I sold in Chicago weighing 2,110 pounds, for \$800 and reserved her calf. This is the class of sires we are using, while our cows represent the Blackbird, Heatherbloom, Coquette, Mina, Drumin Lucy, Georgiana, Westertown Rose and many other celebrated families that have produced the outstanding winners of the Angus breed. With such royal breeding is it any wonder the Sutton Farm bulls have sired so many champions and market toppers? You want the best. We have them."

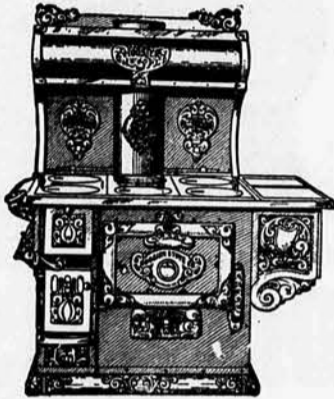
**A Wagon That Is Really "Handy."**

Do you know that in the United States the average length of man's life is increasing? Well, it's a fact. Life insurance companies say so, and it is their business to know. In accounting for this circumstance the insurance people refer to the farmers as a class and point out that farm labor as carried on today is much less wearing than it was twenty years ago. Invention has been busy in increasing the efficiency of the individual farm worker and at the same time cutting down the physical strain and general wear and tear. Suppose, for instance, that your grandfather could have seen one of those Empire Farmers' Handy Wagons, made by The Empire Manufacturing Co., Box 220, Quincy, Ill., don't you suppose that in the hours of his job of loading and unloading that he did during the busy years of his life he would have made a saving of strength and vitality that would have prolonged his usefulness and made his farm pains and back-aches. Farmers do about it. He would have accomplished the same results and at the same time have lived a life that would have been freer from pains and back-aches. Farmers do these things differently nowadays. The Empire Farmers' Handy Wagon illustrates but one of the modern methods of labor-saving on the farm, but it is one of the first in importance. Your farm wagon is something that is always in use. You are loading and unloading it day after day, and it's folly to lift your loads any higher than is really necessary. The Empire wagon is low down. It's easy to load and unload. That's where your saving of strength comes in. And its wide-tire steel wheels makes it easy on your horses. With the same effort they can haul just one-half as much more to the load as they can with the old-style high-wheel wagon. To any farmer who is

still using the old style wagon our advice is get a low down. Write the Empire Manufacturing Co. for catalog and prices, or if you don't need a complete wagon ask them about a set of their "good roads steel wheels" for your old wagon. These wheels are low, made in any size and any width of tire.

**A Remarkable Range Improvement.**

Something entirely new in range construction is the new one damper system. A range provided with this improvement uses only about one-half the coal or wood used in the old style two damper ranger. It is easy to see what this means to people living where coal or wood is scarce or high in price. With this new system there is but one damper to operate. When this damper is closed it heats the oven and the water in the reservoir at the same time with one batch of fuel. With the old style two damper ranges, as every one knows, it is necessary to close the oven damper to heat the oven, this taking one batch of fuel, and when oven is hot it is then necessary to close reservoir damper, this taking a second



batch of fuel to heat the water, while the new one damper system as above stated, uses only one batch of fuel to heat both the oven and the reservoir. This saving in fuel will soon pay for the range. To anyone sending his address at once a free 64-page catalog will be mailed showing complete line of stoves and ranges having this new improvement and lowest factory prices will be quoted, freight prepaid to your nearest railroad station, and thirty days free trial in your own home allowed. If you are needing a stove or range do not fail to write for this free catalog. Address Hooper Stove Factory, 461 State Street, Marion, Indiana.

**ADVERTISER SATISFIED.**

Morrill Kansas.  
The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Please find enclosed our check for payment for advertisement in your paper of our recent sales. We thank you for kind and fair treatment and especially appreciate the faithful work of your fieldman in our behalf. We are well satisfied with the results derived from your paper.  
Yours very respectfully,  
D. E. REBER & SONS.

**About the Fairfield Incubator.**

Many of our readers know Mr. Sam Thompson well because they own one of his good incubators and brooders. If you are not yet acquainted with him and his machines you're missing something. Everybody, nearly, for miles around Fairfield, Neb., knows Sam for two good reasons: First, because he makes as fine an incubator as there is on the market. Second, because he treats everybody who deals with him fair and square always, and people generally like to know that sort of man. We would like you to know Sam Thompson and all about his machines. Just write him today and ask him for his new catalog. The Fairfield Incubator and Brooder is made at Fairfield, Clay county, Neb., one of the



greatest incubator sections in the world. They take their name from the town where they are made. It's a good town with lots of enthusiastic poultry raisers in and around there and they all know Sam Thompson and most of them use his machines. Mr. Thompson has been making and selling incubators for years. There are thousands of his machines in use in all parts of the country and owners of them speak very enthusiastically of the splendid results they get with them. Of course, if you are in the poultry business for a profit, you either own or intend to buy an incubator and brooder. In that case, don't hesitate to get acquainted with Sam Thompson. He will be glad to send his big, new, illustrated poultry book and catalog to

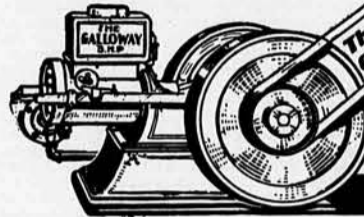
**GALLOWAY SAVES YOU \$50 to \$300**

SAVE from \$50 to \$300 by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22-horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities). Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

**5-H.-P. Only \$119.50**



**Get Galloway's Biggest and Best FREE GASOLINE BOOK ENGINE**  
Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book in 16 colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of valuable information showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a gasoline engine on the farm. Write me—  
Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co., 385 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

**A man guides you to California**

When going to California, wouldn't you like the personal attention of an experienced tourist agent? One who knows the country traversed; who helps make the journey a pleasant one; who takes special care of elderly persons, women and children.

The Santa Fe carries newest style tourist sleepers every day on three of its four trains between Chicago, Kansas City and California. The fastest tourist sleeper service to California.

Three times a week these excursions are personally conducted. Our de luxe folder, "To California in a Tourist Sleeper," tells how cozy the cars are, and how economical. Free on request.

California homeseekers should ask for our San Joaquin Valley land folder, telling all about the greatest irrigated valley in the world, where intensive farming pays largest profits.

**Until April 30 one-way colonist tickets to California are on sale at \$33 from Chicago and \$25 from Kansas City.**

**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 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 these masterpieces that I have brought from Europe. I give an iron-clad guarantee, 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 for 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.

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

**GET IT My Great Guggy Proposition—IT'S NEW. Positively best ever made by any factory.**  
**GALLOWAY \$28.75**  
I Save You on this Job  
Saves You 25% to 50%  
lowest prices, best proposition ever made in buggy history. Get it before buying a buggy of any kind. It helps you pay for buggy. Also harness, wagons, implements, etc.  
**Wm. GALLOWAY CO.**  
385 Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Ia.

**THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America.** We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalog No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE.  
**Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago**

**GOES LIKE SIXTY \$60 Sells for Sixty**  
**GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE**  
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL  
Ask for catalog—all sizes  
**GILSON MFG. CO. 437 Park St. Park Washington, W.Va.**  
or Emerson-Newton Co., K. C., Mo.

you free. He will also take all the risk of his incubators and brooders pleasing you, if you buy one, for he sells them on a very liberal plan, allowing two hatches for you to test them. Mr. Thompson says, "You're killing the hens that lay the golden eggs all right, when you set them to hatching." That is an original, as well as a very good way of expressing it. You can make more money in the chicken hatching and keeping your hens busy laying eggs by far than you can setting your hens, especially when eggs are selling at 30 to 45 cents a dozen. Educate your hens to lay in the winter and spring when eggs bring these high prices. then buy an incubator for hatching your chickens for you. A good incubator will do the hatching of ten to thirty hens a lot better and cheaper and every poultry raiser knows they are a lot easier to watch. This is good advice not only from the men who make incubators to sell but from the poultry raisers who own incubators themselves and are making lots of money in the chicken business. Just write Mr. Thompson for his catalog telling all about the Fairfield incubators and brooders. Address him as follows: S. O. Thompson, Mgr., Nebraska Incubator Co., 177 Main Street, Fairfield, Neb. Mr. Thompson has a special proposition to make you.

**A Building Boom.**  
An unusual amount of building is going on all over the country. The Gordon-Van Tine Co. of Davenport, Ia., report that their sales of doors, windows, mouldings and other millwork are away beyond their expecta-

Their estimators are almost snored under with requests for figures on complete houses, barns and all classes of farm buildings. This concern sells its entire output direct from its immense millwork and construction plant to farmers, carpenters and contractors. The prices average about 50 per cent lower than the lowest prices obtainable at retail lumber yards. In many cases, two-thirds of the cost of an article can be saved by buying it direct from the Gordon-Van Tine Company. Farmers who compare the prices on the 5,000 items of building material listed on the Gordon-Van Tine catalog generally find that they have been overcharged about half by the retailers in their respective localities. Those of our readers who are getting ready to build or repair should refer to this catalog before signing contracts for material. Foresight is better than hindsight every time. Address Gordon-Van Tine Co., 1734 Case St., Davenport, Ia. It costs nothing to get Gordon-Van Tine prices, as the catalog is free for the asking and they will even make up a complete estimate for you on a house bill or barn bill without charging a cent for the work. It is estimated that the Gordon-Van Tine Co. saved their customers a million dollars in 1908. This saving will undoubtedly be exceeded in 1914, as the building boom now in full swing will mean a heavy increase in their volume of sales. Farmers are putting up a better class of buildings this season than ever before. It is particularly gratifying to note that farmers are building thoroughly modern homes, with the same up-to-date construction found in city residences.



Farmers Are Buying Motor Cars.

(Continued from page 1.) ... that he came to town, eight miles, in just twenty-four and a half minutes! ... Then there is the farmer who wishes to entertain all the family. ... He bought and paid for a two-thousand-dollar four-wheeler and is using it, though he probably does not carry all the family at the same time. ... This many farmers do. Every morning when roads and weather are suitable, and the prairie states have much good weather and possibilities for general good roads, one Western stockman loads a half-dozen cans of cream in the rear of his motor car and carries the product six miles to market. ... "I have used my car for a great deal of small marketing during the past year," explained one farmer. ... Other farmers use their cars to make trips over the farm, taking with them the supplies needed to repair a fence, to improve a gateway or to assist a laborer. ... Thus far, the buying of cars by farmers has gone by neighborhoods. ... A silver cup was offered as a prize in a two-day endurance run arranged by the automobile club of a county-seat town of Kansas last November. ... The family of the farmer who owns a car enjoys more pleasure, see more attractions of town, and gets more out of life. ... EFFECT ON TOWNS. Every car purchased by a farmer adds to the business of the largest town in the community and the merchants encourage the buying. ... Rows should be of uniform type, running straight from butt to tip.

journey in two or three hours it will be a weekly affair.

The farmer likes to buy goods in the big town, but for years he has been buying at the little country store because it took too much time to make the trip to the county seat. The county seat merchants have suffered. They have seen their formerly wide trade diminished by the small stores' inroads. The farmer's automobile will go far to bring it back through the widening of the farmer's field of travel. He can make the trip in two hours when formerly it required practically a whole day, and he will do it. He will go home with the car loaded with bundles and boxes, while the merchant has added a new customer.

THE BEGINNING OF A BIG TRADE.

The purchase of automobiles by the farmers has only begun. If we exclude the dweller in the little country village who figures frequently in the lists of farmers, and confine the enumeration to those who really keep a car at a distance from town, the field is scarcely touched. That it has progressed so greatly in the past twenty months is indication of what is to come, for the farmer is more alive to the utility of the motor car than ever and will be a liberal buyer during the coming years.

Take one typical county of the wheat belt with a population of twenty-five thousand, five thousand families, of which one-half live on farms. There are one hundred and nine motor cars in the county, twenty of them owned on these farms. In other words, the townspeople have been five times as liberal buyers as the farmers, but the latter have made all their purchases since the spring of 1907. It is interesting to note the class of farmer-buyers. They are simply well-to-do, moderately prosperous farmers with land paid for and, perhaps, a little cash in bank. Even during the nervous times of the early part of last year these farmers bought cars. One agent delivered a machine two miles from town. The farmer went to a bed-room and returned with fifteen hundred dollars, in five-dollar bills, pinned end to end, then rolled like a ribbon. He had withdrawn the money from the bank and kept it for the purchase of a car.

"There are three stages through which the farmer-buyer passes after he gets his car," explained a dealer who has been successful in this new sort of commercial enterprise. "The first is when he is nervous and can not control his machine. The city driver has this motor-fright, but he learns with the chauffeur at his side; the farmer must fight it out alone. The result is that sometimes he runs through the barn door or strikes a barbed-wire fence, but he seldom does it a second time. The next stage is that of curiosity. He wants to take all the mysterious things apart to see how they are made; then he telephones in to the agent to come out to 'make the old thing work.' This is the annoying stage. I made three trips, twenty miles each way, to adjust one car, only to find that the owner and his oldest boy had been taking delicate portions of the machine apart to see how they were constructed. We try to educate the buyer so he will avoid this stage. The last is when he lets the car alone and employs an expert to make needed adjustments, except those he thoroughly understands. When he reaches this stage he is happy."

Hints on Selection of Seed Corn by the National Association.

Distance around an ear of dent corn should equal about three-fourths of the length. Ear should be full in the central portion, holding the size well out to the tip.

Tips well-filled, with uniform kernels, indicate good development, and high proportion of corn to cob. Kernels should keep size and shape well out toward tip of ear. A well-filled butt indicates perfect pollination, and is more important than a well-filled tip.

Kernels should conform to variety of type. Tip of kernel should be full, indicating strength, high proportion of corn to cob, and high feeding value. Edges should touch well up to crown, kernel being slightly wedge-shaped. A smooth, rounding crown shows lack of breeding in dent corn. To insure even stand in planting, kernels should be of uniform size.

Rows should be of uniform type, running straight from butt to tip.

Let Us Send One To Your Wife

Here's a Refrigerator that needs no ice—the W. M. Iceless Refrigerator—the biggest money-saver and convenience you ever saw.

- It keeps Meat from tainting in the hottest weather, without ice.
-It keeps the Butter sweet—just hard enough in summer and just soft enough in winter.
-It keeps Bread and Pastry from getting dry and crumbly.
-It keeps "Left-Overs" from souring and moulding.
-It keeps Milk fresh and sweet and makes the cream rise more evenly.
-It makes Churning Cream rise slowly and evenly, as it should for the best butter.
-It keeps out flies, ants and other insects.

And in dozens of other ways makes the food last longer, taste better and be more healthful. The



ICELESS Refrigerator

is a little cold storage plant which never needs ice.

The illustration shows how it looks. The refrigerator slides up and down in an iron frame to just above high water mark in well or deep cistern. It works just as well in a hole specially dug. Even when filled with food, a child can raise or lower it without effort. It seems to only weigh a pound or two. The cover follows it down and automatically closes the opening so that nothing can get in.

It can't wear or break or get out of order. The refrigerator part is steel, heavily galvanized—won't rust. The rope or cable is galvanized steel wire, practically indestructible. All other parts are iron. It should last a lifetime without costing a penny for repairs.

The principle on which the W. M. Iceless Refrigerator works is as old as the hills. It is this:

When we dig a hole eight feet deep, or more, and keep it covered at the top, a thermometer placed at the bottom will not show more than a few degrees difference in temperature all the year round. The lower down we go the colder it gets. Eight feet deep gives sufficient cold to keep any kind of food—or milk—or vegetables—better than the highest-priced refrigerator you can buy and WITHOUT ICE. This may

seem hard to believe until you remember that it is even temperature more than extreme cold that prevents spoiling. A refrigerator is never twice the same. It gets warmer as the ice melts. And some parts inside are always colder than others. In the W. M. Iceless the temperature is always even and unchanging—no more than a degree or two difference, whether 10° in the shade or 20° below zero, above ground.

We want to show each hard-worked farmer's wife how much money she can save on the ice bill—or on food thrown away if she has used no ice—to say nothing of the saving in time and temper.

So we will send a W. M. Iceless Refrigerator to any one anywhere on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. If you can bear to let it go after using it this long, we'll gladly take it back. Understand, there is not the slightest obligation to keep it, or even to decide whether you want to keep it or not until you have tested and tried it right in your own home for a whole month. Write today for catalogue which tells of the different styles and select the particular one you wish to try. We'll send it at once. Be sure to write TODAY.

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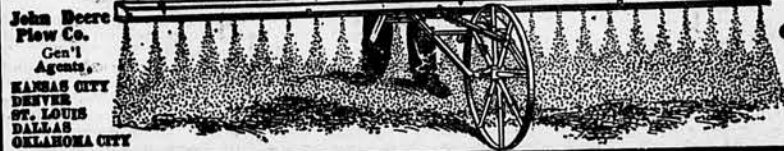
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# RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week)

## CHAPTER XIII The Root of All Evil.

The conversation with her old friend had upset Mrs. Ryan. These were grievances she did not talk of to all the world, and the luxury of such plain speaking was paid for by a re-awakened smart. The numb ache of a sorrow was always with her, but her consciousness of it was dulled in the diversion of every day's occupations. Bringing it to the surface this way gave it a new vitality, and when the conversation was over and the visitor gone it refused to subside into its old place.

She went slowly up stairs, hearing the low murmur of voices from the sitting-room where Cornelia and Jack Duffy were still secluded. Even the thought of that satisfactorily-budding romance did not cheer her as it had done earlier in the day. As she had told Cannon, she was not the woman she had been. Old age was coming on her and with it a softening of her iron nature. She wanted her son, her Benjamin, dearly beloved with all the forces of her maturity as his father had been with all the glow of her youth.

In her own room she threw aside the lace curtains, and looking out on the splendor of the afternoon, determined to seek cheer in the open air. Like all Californians she had a belief in the healing beneficence of air and sunlight. As the sun had soothed Berny of her sense of care so now it wooed her enemy also to seek solace in its balm. She rang for the servant and ordered the carriage. A few minutes later, clad in rich enshrouding black, a small and fashionable bonnet perched on her head, she slowly made her way down stairs and out to the sidewalk where the victoria glittering in the trim perfection of its appointments and drawn by a pair of well-matched chestnuts, stood at the curb.

The man on the box touched his hat with respectful greeting and the Chinese butler, who had accompanied her down the steps, arranged the rug over her knees and stepped back with the friendly "good-by," which is the politeness of his race. They respected, feared, and liked her. Every domestic who had ever worked in Della Ryan's service from the first "hired girl" of her early Shaasta days to the staff that now knew the rigors of her dominion, had found her a just and generous if exacting mistress. She had never been unfair, she had never been unkind. She was one of themselves and she knew how to manage them, how to make them understand that she was master, and that no drones were permitted in her hive; how to make them feel that she had a heart that sympathized with them, not as alien creatures of an alien class, remotely removed from her own, but as fellow beings, having the same passions, griefs and hopes as herself.

As the carriage rolled forward she settled back against the cushioned seat and let her eyes roam over the prospect. It was the heart of the afternoon, still untouched by chill, not a breath stirring. Passing up the long drive which leads to the park, the dust raised by wheels hung ruddy in the air. The long shadows of trees striped the roadway with an irregular black pattern, picked out in an irregular black pattern, like a spilled, cold liquid. Belts of fragrance, the breaths of flowering shrubs, extended from bushy copices, and sometimes the keen, acrid odor of the eucalyptus rose on the air. From this lane of entrance the park spread fan-like into a still, gracious pleasure. The rich, golden light slept on level stretches of turf and thick mound-shaped groups of trees. The throb of music—the thin, ethereal music of out-of-doors—swelled and sank; the voices of children rose clear and fine from complicated distances, and once the rancorous cry of a peacock split the quietness, seeming to break through the pictorial serenity of the lovely, dreamy scene.

Mrs. Ryan sat without movement, her face set in a sphinx-like profundity of expression. People in passing carriages bowed to her but she did not see them and their salutes went unreturned. Her vision was bent back on scenes of her past, so far removed from her life to-day, that it did not seem as the same perspective could include two such extremes. Even her children were not links of connection between those old dead times and now. They had been born when Con's fortunes were in the ascendant. They had known none of the privations of the brave days when she and her man had faced life together, young, and loving, and full of hope.

The carriage ascended a slight rise, and the sea, a glittering plain, lay in full view. It met the sky in a white haze of light. All its expanses concentrated as if each wave was greeted with tinsel, and where they receded from the beach it was as though a web of white and shining tissue was drawn back, torn and eldisting, from the restraining clutch of the sand. The smooth bareness of fawn-colored dunes swept back from the shore. They rose and fell in undulations, describing outlines of a suave, fluid grace, lovely as the forms of drifting snow, or the swell of waves.

The splendor of sky and sun that overarched and warmed them suggested a quaint, primordial Association. They had the loneliness of the naked earth and the unconquerable sea—were a bit of the primordial world before man had tamed and softened it.

Mrs. Ryan swept them with a narrow, inward gaze which saw neither, but, in their place, the house in Virginia City, where she and Con had lived when they were first married in the early sixties. It was of "frame"—raw, yellow boards with narrow strips of wood nailed over every seam to keep the wind out. There had been a rough porch on one side where her wash-tub had stood. Out-of-doors there in the summer weather she had bent over the wash-board most of the day. She had made enough money to furnish the prospect hole that Con was working, with tools and miner's supplies. Little Dick was born there; he had died afterward in Shaasta. He used to lie in a wash-basket on the soiled linen in the sun. He would have been forty-five now, sixteen years older than Dominick.

She gave an order to the coachman who, drawing up, turned the horses, and the carriage started on its return trip. The sun was behind it, painting with level, orange rays the thick foliage of trees and the backs of foot passengers. Whatever it touched had the appearance of being overlaid with a gilded glaze through which its natural colors shone, deepened and brilliant.

Mrs. Ryan's memories had leaped from Virginia City to Shaasta. After Con's prospect at Gold Hill had "petered" they had moved to California, been members of that discouraged route which poured, impoverished in pocket and enfeebled in health, from the wreck of the gutted Nevada camp back to their own Golden State and its beguiling promises. They had opened a gro-

cery in Shaasta in sixty-eight, first a little place where Con and she waited behind the counter, then, when they began to prosper, a big store on the corner. "Ryan's" was written over the entrance in the beginning, when they had no money to spend, in black on a strip of canvas, after that in gold letters on a handsome sign. She had kept the books there while Con had managed the business, and they had done well. It was the beginning of their prosperity and how they had worked for it! Two children had died there and three had been born. She had had a full life, a splendid life, the best a woman could know, working for her own, making them a place in the world, fighting her way up, shoulder to shoulder with her man.

Money had been her goal. She had not wanted to hoard it; of itself it meant nothing to her. She had wanted it for her children; to educate them better than she had been educated, to give them the advantages she had never known, to buy pleasures and position and consideration for them. She had felt the insignificance of poverty, and she was determined that they should never feel it. They should have the power that it seemed to Della Ryan money alone gave, the thing she had none of, when, in her ragged girlhood, she winced and chafed under the dominance of those she felt to be her inferiors. She was a materialist by nature, and life had made her more of one. Money conquered, money broke the trail that led to all paradise. That now when she was close on seventy, and her strength to fight for the old standards and ward off the creeping chill of age was weakened, she had come to realize that perhaps it was not the world-ruling power she had thought it. She had come to see it could turn upon one in strange ways. Dominick, whose life it was to have made brilliant, whose career it was to have crowned, Dominick had lost all through it.

She was thinking this as the carriage swept into the wide reach of the drive and the hand-stalls. Though the music was still throbbing on the air, people were already leaving. Broken lines were detaching themselves from the seated mass in the chairs, disappearing among the trees, and straggling out into the road. The wheels of the victoria almost brushed the shoulders of a little party that moved in irregular file between the grass edge and the drive. Mrs. Ryan let her uninterested glance touch the hatted heads of the women and then move forward to the man who headed the column. He held by the hand a pretty, fair-haired child, who leaning out from his restraining grasp, walked a little before him, looking back laughingly into his face. Mrs. Ryan's eyes, alighting on his back, became suddenly charged with a fierce fixity of attention. The carriage overhauled him and before he looked up she leaned forward and saw his profile, the brow marked by a frown, the child's gay prattle causing no responsive smile to break the brooding gravity that held his features.

As he felt the vibration of the wheel at his shoulder he started aside and looked up. When he recognized his mother his face reddened, and with a quick smile, he lifted his hat. Her returning salute was serious, almost tragically so. Then the victoria swept on, and he and the child, neither for a moment speaking, looked after the bonneted head that soared away before them with a level, forward vibration, like a floating bird, the little parasol held stiffly erect on its jointed handle.

As Mrs. Ryan passed down the long park entrance she thought no more of the past. The sight of her son, heading the file of his wife's relations, his face set in an expression of heavy dejection, scattered her dreams of retrospection with a shattering impact. She had never seen him look so frankly wretched; and to intensify the effect of his wretchedness was the sprawling line of Iversons which surrounded him. They seemed, to her furious indignation, like a guard cutting him off from his kind, imprisoning him, keeping him for themselves. They were publicly dragging him at their chariot wheels for all the world to see. His wife instead of getting less was getting more power over him. She had made him ask for the invitation to the ball and now she made him escort herself and her sisters about on holidays.

The old woman's face was dark with passion, her pale lips set into a tight line. Money! Money might make trouble and bring disappointment, but it would talk to those people. Money was all they were after. Well, they could have it!

She let three days go by before she made the move she had determined on ten minutes after she had passed Dominick. The Wednesday morning following that Sunday—apparently a day of innocuous and simple happenings, really so fraught with fate—she put on her outdoor things and, dispensing with the carriage, went down town on the car to see Bill Cannon.

The Bonanza King's office was on the first floor of a building owned by himself on one of the finest Montgomery street corners. It had been built in the flush times of the Comstock and belonged to that epoch of San Francisco architecture where long lines of windows were separated by short columns and overarched by ornate embellishments in wood. As Mrs. Ryan approached, the gold letters on these windows gleamed bravely in the sun. They glittered even on the top-story casements, and her eye, traveling over them, saw that they spelled names of worth, good tenants who would add to the dignity and revenues of such an edifice. She owned the corner opposite, and it gave her a pang of emulative envy to notice how shabby her building looked, a relic of the sixties which showed its antiquity in walls of brick, painted brown, and a restrained meagerness of decoration in the matter of cornices. For some time she had been thinking of tearing it down and raising a new, up-to-date structure on the site. It would yield a fine interest on the investment and be a good wedding jointure for Cornelia.

With her approach heralded by rustling of rich stuffs and a subdued panting, she entered the office. A long partition down one side of the room shut off an inner sanctum of clerks. Through circular openings she could see their faces, raised expectantly from ledgers as their ears caught the frou-frou of skirts and a step, which, though heavy, was undoubtedly feminine. She stopped at one of the circular openings where the raised face looked older and graver than its fellows, and inquired for Mr. Cannon, giving her name. In a moment the clerk was beside her, knocking at a door which gave access to still more sacred inner precincts. Opening this, he elbowed her into the dimly-lit solemnity of the Bonanza King's private office. Back in the outer room

among the clerks he relieved the strained curiosity of their faces with the remark, "Greek's meeting Greek in there. It's Mrs. Con Ryan." (to be continued)

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Sixty head of Standard bred stallions, brood mares, race horses, race prospects, drivers, saddlers and registered Percheron Horses. Among the consignors are the Westbrook Stock Farm, Deed Tinker, H. S. Thompson, J. T. Axtell, etc. The richest bred stock ever sold in Kansas will be offered. Such sires as Symbolcer 2:09 1/2, Gambler 2:10 1/2, Early Reaper 2:09 1/2, and others are represented. Sale begins at 10 a. m. L. Harriman, L. E. Fife, A. Fife, Auctioneers.

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