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FOR THE IMPROVEMEN

OF THE FARM AND HOME

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# How To Keep The Boy On The Farm

Not all farmers' boys should be farmers. The farm has always been the recruiting ground for business life and the professions. The doctors, lawyers, politicians, ministers, college professors, engineers and captains of industry of the next generation are largely the country boys of today. 'Fo insist that every boy whose father was a farmer must follow the same was a farmer must follow the same occupation as his father, would be to introduce the caste system of India, and would be utterly contrary to American principles. Many a farm bred boy has talents lying in an entire of the system of the system of the system. tirely different direction, and would be a failure at farming.

However, there are many country boys who foolishly rush off to the city, to get a job as bookkeeper, clerk, telegraph operator, carpenter or factory hand, who would be much better tory hand, who would be much better off if they had stayed on the farm. They are dazzled by the apparent charms of the city, the rush and roar of the streets, the amusements, and the general air of smartness which is lacking in the peaceful rural community. But, in many cases, the high cost of living in the city, the small opportunity of advancement, and the cost of living in the city, the small opportunity of advancement, and the danger of non-employment, combine to reduce the one time farmer's boy to a position of dependence and poverty, at an age in life when, if he had stayed on the farm, he would have been independent and prosper-

This heedless rush to the city should be restrained by all legitimate influences which parents and friends can bring to bear, not only for the benefit of the young man, but also for the good of American agriculture. The influences that will help to keep The influences that will help to keep the boy on the farm may be classed as threefold, social, financial and intellectual. 'The parents should make country life enjoyable for the boy, they should make it financially possible for a young man to start farming for himself, and they should interest him in the scientific aspects of agriculture. agriculture.

1. PARENTS SHOULD MAKE COUNTRY LIFE ENJOYABLE FOR THE BOY.

It is during his teens that a boy is making up his mind whether or not he wants to become a farmer. If he is worked too hard and dep of the opportunities for play natural to a growing youth, he will decide against farming. The father who gives his son frequent holidays to attend circuses and ball games, and to go fishing and swimming, is a wise par-Likewise the boy should occasionally be given a short vacation from the constant round of daily chores. Allow him to spend a week or two in the city in the winter time, seeing the sights. Send him to spend ten days in the summer, camping at a Chatauqua, let him take a trip to Colorado occasionally. No one is better entitled to a moderate amount of pleasure and travel than is the farmer, and he is wise if he does not neglect these opportunities for change and recreation for himself and family.

The mother can do much to make the farm home an attractive place for the boy. A comfortable sitting room, a piano, a gramophone, games and interesting magazines, will bind the boy's heart to the family circle. FarmBY EDGAR G. MENIZER. K. S. A. C.

ers should cooperate to make the rural community an attractive place socially for the young men and women. Nowhere can young people have more thoroughly enjoyable parties, socials, and picnics, than in the country. Provide for your son the best horse and buggy in the neighborhood, so that he can hold his own in the establishment of the sound of teem of his young friends. Debating clubs in the school-houses and lecture courses in the villages give the young people a place to go, and heip tnem to be contented with their life. When the boy is convinced that the lonliest place in the world is the large city, and that the best and truest friends are to be found in the country, his desire to go to the city will disapTHE FARMER SHOULD MAKE IT FINAN-CIALLY POSSIBLE FOR HIS SON TO START FARMING FOR HIMSELF.

·It requires considerable captial in these days to operate a farm. Probably \$1,500 to \$2,000 is necessary to equip a farm properly with horses, live stock, machinery and seed. If the young man must first earn this amount as a farm hand, he will be-come discouraged and go to the city where he does not need any capital. Working as a hired man is not a very satisfactory occupation for an ambitious young man, and if he is doomed to this until he is thirty or more, his spirit will be broken and he will be less fitted to be a successful farmer. The father should lend his son the necessary capital, even if he must

borrow it himself, or he should retire and turn over the management of the farm to his son. Many a father, by financially assisting his son to settle in a new western country can enable the young man to get a rapid start in life. The graduates of an agricultural college are often criticised because they do not immediately return to the farm. But in many cases they cannot. They have no capital with which to begin. They are obliged to go to work on a salary for a number of years at least, as they are barred from farming by lack of capital. Mon of means, who are interested in seeing bright, intelligent young men take up farming could often with profit to farming, could often with profit to themselves as well as to the young man, assist him to take charge of a farm, by advancing him the necessary capital, or by employing him as manager or foreman, at a respectable sal-

THE FARMER SHOULD INTEREST HIS SUN THE FARMER SHOULD INTEREST HIS SUN IN THE SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF FARMING. Some fathers think their boys are too young to know anything about crop rotation, fertilization, breeds of stock, stock feeding, leguminous plants, and similar subjects, so they avoid discussing these topics with them, and simply send them out into the fields day by day to do the manual labor. Consequently, bright, intelligent boys often consider farming to be mere physical toil and despise it. The father should explain the princi-The father should explain the principles of agriculture to his son and of-ten ask his advice as to his plans. The son should be encouraged to attend the local farmer's institutes and the county and state institutes. The boy should be interested in the corn growing contests, should accompany contests, should accompany his father to blooded stock sales, and, if possible, to the annual grain and stock shows at Kansas City and Chicago. Likewise an interest in farm machinery should be aroused. Many boys who like machinery, rush off to the city to be shop hands, when they have plenty of mechanical opportunities at home. Far chanical opportunities at home. Far better for the farmer to have a ma-chine broken occasionally by his boy, than not to have him use or understand machinery at all.

If the boy can be made to feel a sense of ownership in the farm and to experience the joy of seeing crops and animals grow under his care, he will develop a love for farming. secure this result it is often desirable to give him a piece of land to cultivate for himself, or a cow or horse that is his very own. If he makes money for himself, so much the bet-He should be allowed to keep the money and spend it for himself. The best teacher of agriculture must ever be the farmer boy's father. Let him impart the theory of farming to his son, along with a practical knowledge, and the youth will see the no-bility of farm life, as the graduate of an agricultural college sees it.

Upon the parents rests the responsibility for making the boy like or dislike farming. Let them make it attractive in a social, financial and intellectual way, and their son will realize before he has been compelled to learn it by unhappy experience, that farm life today, in most cases, holds out the best opportunity for the ountry boy.



#### The Galloway on the Kansas Prairies.

There could be no more opportune time to laud the merits of the hardy, shaggy coated Galloway, than during these closing days of the hardest winter the "Kansas prairies" have experienced in a number of years. During two months of snow and severe cold my Galloways were never in a shed. They were fed a liberal ration of corn fodder and part of the time cane, millet and alfalfa, and during the past month since the snow disappeared all the matured cattle have been grazing on buffalo grass with a light ration of corn fodder or Kafir

have handled which of course means he will still he away ahead at market time.

I started in the cattle business in a small way in 1898, buying 50 grade white face and Shorthorn cows and putting with them a pure bred Galloway bull. Almost every fall I bought steer calves of different kinds and grew them up with the grade Galloway calves and when the buyers came around in the fall after looking over the steers almost the universal question was, "What will you take for the black ones?" And when I separated them the difference was from 35 cents to 75 cents in favor of the

as he knows the paskers are equally anxious for them when they reach the market.

The Galloway, while preeminently the rustler for the western prairies gives an equally good account on the best of feed. Notice the attention he attracts at our shows and fairs, and when you put one of the broad backed. blocky, thick fleshed fellows on the scales, you conclude that Josh Billings comment on the mule is applicable, "that he weighs more according to his heft than any other critter on earth except a crowbar."

critter on earth except a crowbar."
In summing up the "Galloway on the Kansas Prairies:" They are

a potent influence in changing the conditions as they now exist. The law is not of the best but it is a very long way better than none.

#### Why I Sow Alfalfa in the Spring.

Spring is the ideal time for germinating all seeds. The ground is so mellow and in such fine tilth after the winter freezing, and so full of moisture; and it seems especially so for fine seeds and delicate plants as is the alfalfa.

Coarse seeds that are full of meat like wheat can germinate and has enough of its own moisture to carry the plant till the numerous roots are of sufficient strength to draw moisture from the depth of the soil.

The alfalfa when first sprouted is very small and deligate and needs all the moisture available to carry the plant till the one long taper root grows strong enough to pump the moisture to the plant.

I am not in favor of sowing seed until the first or middle of April. Ground that has been in corn the previous year should be double disked as soon as it is dry enough. In ten days harrow and cross harrow, then in ten days harrow again until the soil is fine as an ash heap. The more work you put on beforehand the less seed will be needed and the stroager stand you will have. I drill about 12 pounds to the acre. Then watch the seed sprot. and grow!

There will not be as many weeds to contend with because they were killed as fast as sprouted. When the buds start from the crown mow the alfalfa, weeds and all, and if mowed soon enough the grass will not be heavy and will add to the preservation of moisture if left on the ground.

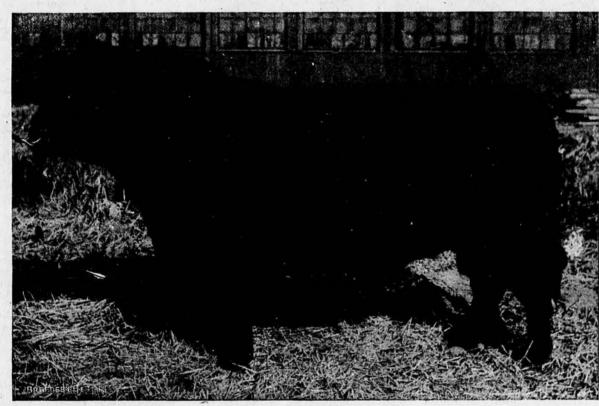
Mow every time you see the buds start from the crown, whether you see any blossoms or not, and you will thicken up the stond, make the alfalfa plants stalky and discourage the weeds, finally killing them entirely.

Do not mow the first year after September 1. Leave that growth as a mulch for winter protection. Early in the spring, as soon as ground is dry enough, burn off this dead grass and you will be pleased with the beautiful clean field of alfalfa.

You cannot mow alfalfa too much with a mowing machine if you always watch for the crowns to start. Too many are afraid of killing alfalfa by too frequent mowing but the best field, the best growth I have this spring is where I mowed every three weeks all summer, beginning the last of May and fed the crop to my young pigs. Others have had success with fall sowing. I had fine prospects last fall but it winter killed, while my last spring sowing is fine.—Mrs. Theo. Saxon, St. Marys, Kan.

Mrs. Saxon is a very active member of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club and manages her own farm. She is an authority on alfalfa in her neighborhood and her neighbors are guided by her practice and experience.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—"I can buy my seeds without being obliged to say 'Thank you' to a congressman who is wasting my money when he sends free seeds to me."—H. V. N., Tonganoxie,



corn each day. Something that cannot be done with all cattle, as there are some cattle which if fed a light ration will not rustle at all, but stand around bellowing for more. The Galloway will look out for himself. If you don't feed him all he wants he will strike out for himself and make the best of what offers and his warm coat protects him while rustling in cold, stormy weather that will keep the short haired cattle around the sheds with their backs humped up. Under the same conditions the Galloway will come out in the spring in better flesh than any other cattle I

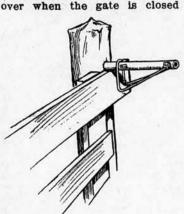
Galloways. Usually I sold all together and made the Galloways bring up the average of the whole lot. In 1904 I bought my first pure bred cows and two years ago I sold all my grade cattle, devoting my entire attention to the pure bred herd. I have sold almost all my bulls in western Kansas and there has been a great many more shipped into this territory which is becoming noted for the quality of its Galloway steers. A feeder who once finishes a bunch of them is always in the market for more and is willing to pay a premium to get them more hardy in every way than short

haired cattle, withstand the winters better, are not tormented so much by files in summer, and if you kill one for beef or lose one from blackleg or accident, its hide will make you a robe or coat superior to a buffalo robe.

The feeders want them; the packers want them and any commodity in such demand will always bring a good price. If there are any nicer cattle to handle in every way on the Kansas prairies than the Galloways I have never found them.—E. J. Guilbert, Wallace, Kan.

#### A Handy Gate Latch.

The latch shown in the accompanying engraving is one of the most satisfactory the writer has ever seen on a farm gate. It is made of a solid iron bar threaded on one end so as to screw into the gate post. On this is hung, by a bolt through its ends and the iron bar, a small iron rod which has been bent into proper shape as shown in the picture. The bar must have a pin through it at the proper place to catch the latch and prevent its being thrown clear over when the gate is closed with



force. A piece of gas pipe may be substituted for the iron bar in the post. If desirable a small piece of hoop iron can be nailed upon the end of the gate board which engages the latch and thus prevent wear. This, however, is not necessary. This latch is the invention of R. J. Linscott, where of the Rosalpha herd of Jersey cattle at Holton, Kan., and may be seen in use on his farm.

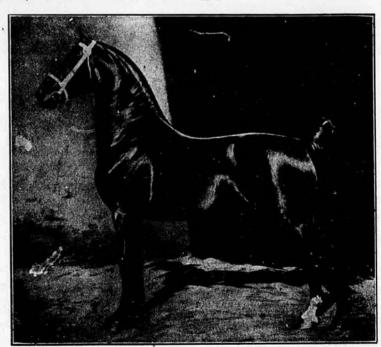
# The American National Live Stock Association.

The thirteenth annual report of the American National Live Stock Association is a book of unusual interest. the Denver meeting, a list of the of-It contains the full proceedings of ticers and members, the doings of the executive committee and an announcement of its purposes.

nouncement of its purposes. This association stands for federal control of the semi-arid unappropriated public range; forest reserve policy and conservation of our natural resources; equitable freight rates and better railroad service; laws compelling railroads to furnish cars upon reasonable notice; more competition at the markets; removal of restriction on meat products by foreign countries: for a tariff on hides. live stock and meat products; for a non-partisan tariff commission; opposes the prohibitive tax on oleomargarine; and many other principles of great importance to the live stock industry.

#### The Stallion Situation in Kansas.

The new stallion law of Kansas went into operation on March 1 of this year. Under the provisions of this law registration of all stallions offered for public service is required and this registration is placed in charge of a board created for the purpose. The director of the Experiment Station and the professor of animal husbandry of the Agricultural College are two members of this board on whom falls a good share of the duties of registration. Approximately 4,000 pedigrees have been sent in from stallion owners in different sections of the state. A surprising condition has developed through the information gained from these pedigrees. It has always been a matter of pride to Kansas people who believe in their state and like to express their beliefs, that Kansas is standing well to the fore-front among breeding states. This pride was based on the belief that Kansas had approximately its share of breeding horses and that these horses were pure bred and registered. It now develops, however, that no less than 55 per cent of the stations owned and used in Kansas are grades. There is still a great field for missionary work among horsemen and it is hoped that this new stallion law, as enforced by the commission, will have



A Typically Perfect Oldenburg Coach Stallion. The ideal general purpose horse. By courtesy of J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind.

# SOILHUMUS

It has long been a recognized fact, among agriculturists, that the presence of organic matter in the soil is essential to its productivity. Any decrease in the content of this material being followed by a corresponding decrease in the fertility of the land. The alchemists, it is said, taught that the spirits of decaying vegetation entered into the composition and gave life for the growth of new plants. Used figuratively, this conclusion is not far wrong. While a majority of farmers realize that this decaying vegetable matter, which we call humus, is necessary to the soil, but few are aware of the full extent of its importance, or have any very thorough knowledge of the methods best adapted to maintaining or increasing the amount of it present in the soil.

On many of our western farms, it has become noticeable that their productiveness is steadily decreasing, and failure to understand the reason for it has resulted in some cases in their desertion, in others, in the expenditure of money for commercial fertilizers, the returns from whose application have been so meager as hardly to pay the cost of the fertilizers. More than eighty millions of dollars annually are paid out in this way by the farmers of the United States for fertilizers which, in a majority of cases, are not necessary to the land at all. It has become noticeable, too, on many farms, that the original good tilth and water-absorbing capacity of the soil have been destroyed, and no amount of good cultivation will serve to bring it back again into condition. This is evidently not due to the soil's lack of plant food. In nearly all cases, this poor physical condition is due to the depletion of the original store of organic matter in the soil. It is safe to say that in over half the cases where fertilizers are bought and used, better results and larger returns could be secured by simply working to increase the supply of humus in the soil, labor requiring no greater expenditure of time and none of money.

The chemical composition of humus is indefinite. It consists of a number of rather complex compounds, especially acids, the nature of many of which is little understood. In a general way, it may be defined as organic matter in process of decompositon. It constitutes the intermediate stages between undecayed organic matter or plants, and their reduction again to the elements of which they are composed.

The benefits to be derived from humus may be divided into two classes, physical and chemical. Preparatory to the consideration of the question of maintaining the supply of humus, we will discuss each briefly, the last first.

The humus is the source of the supply of most of the soil nitrogen, containing, as it does, 3 to 12 per cent of this element. This nitrogen is put into available forms by bacterial action, the process being known as nitri-One of the stages in this process is the formation of ammonia, which is the only means by which this substance, so effective in the setting free of plant food by the breakdown of inorganic substances, is produced in the soil. If the process of nitrification goes on too slowly, the soil is apt to be infertile due to a lack of available nitrogen, i. e., of nitrates. If, on the other hand, it is so rapid that the growing plants cannot take up and use the nitrogen liberated, a great deal of it is lost in the form of ammonia, which passes into the air, and of nitrates, which are lost from the soil by leaching. This is essentially what takes place where summer fallowing is practiced. Quantities of avalable nitrogen, largely in excess of what can be used by the succeeding crop, are produced, and are lost from the soil through these means. In an experiment at the Minnesota Agricul-Experiment Station, it was found that while there was a gain in the amount of available nitrogen, due to summer fallowing, of .0022 per cent, there was a loss in total nitrogen of 0118 per cent or, for every pound rendered available, 5 pounds were lost from the soil. These results would seem to show that the practice of summer fallowing is rarely a wise method to follow, for, while it benefits the succeeding crop, it is, on the whole, destructive of total nitrogen and detrimental to the soil.

HOW THE SUPPLY MAY BE MAINTAINED

OSCAR C. CROUSE, HARLAN, KAN.

In its decay, organic matter sets free a number of organic acids, such as humic, ulmic, crenic and apocrenic acids, which help to break down inorganic soil substances, by combining with the various elements composing them, to form humates. Experiments have shown that these humates form one of the principal sources of plant food. Especially is this action of the organic acids important in respect to potash and phosphoric acid, which, together with nitrogen, form the limiting elements of soil fertility. Potash, a base, readily combines with any of these acids to form salts, while plosphoric acid has been shown to enter into combination with certain of these acids and one or more bases to form double humates. According to Hil-gard, the amount of phosphoric acid thus associated with humus is from .1 per cent to .5 per cent of the total amount in the soil, indicating in many cases the proportion of this element available to plants. Professor Snyder or the Minnesota Station has shown by an experiment with manured and unmanured land, that the amount of humates (potash, lime and phosphates), may be increased 25 to 30 per cent by the application of manure, thus rendering a greater proportion of these elements available to plants.

Manifestly, there is also considerable plant food contained in the humus itself, derived from the organic material which formed the humus by decay, but this portion, except in the case of barnyard manure, is relatively small as compared with the amount which is liberated from inorganic substances.

Humus also performs an important function in the soil by furnishing food and conditions of growth for the bacteria which are essential to the proper soil activities.

The physical effects of humus are of even greater importance than its chemical effects. It materially affects the water-holding capacity of a soil, increasing both its total capacity. i. e., its absorbing power, and the proportion of this water which it will retain, or its retentive power. This is well shown in the following table, which gives the results of a test made at the Minnesota Experiment Station:

a depth as other soils; therefore perennial plants are less apt to injury, when growing on them, by a freezing of their roots.

Other effects, such as improving the tilth of the soil, giving better conditions for root growth; lightening of clay soils, making them work easier; and cementing the particles in a sandy soil, giving to it a better physical conditon, are all of great importance but too well known to require discussion. Thus we have seen that the humus of the soil is of the greatest importance in maintaining its fertility, and that, therefore, if we would continue to produce paying crops on the naturally rich soils of the middle west, it is necessary to conserve and replenish this supply by proper methods.

In a majority of cases, the explanation for the decline in fertility of a soil long under cultivation will be found in the partial exhaustion of its original supply of humus. As a rule, the present methods of cropping and cultivation are not those best adapted to the conservation of this supply. Grain farming without manure or ro tation, or the growing of such crops as corn and potatoes exclusively, is destructive of the humus supply. The loss due to such methods has been calculated to amount to one ton of humus per acre annually, together with a loss of .034 per cent of nitrogen amounting to 1,200 pounds per acre. In case of wheat, only a small proportion of this nitrogen could be used by the plant. By far the greater amount must be lost through volatilization and leaching.

Forest and prairie fires are particularly destructive of soil humus, and the burning of all stubble or grass lands on the farm, except it be necessary to destroy weeds or insects, should be discouraged.

In view of these facts, it is imperative that we abandon the wasteful practices which have in large measure hitherto prevailed, and adopt those methods of cultivation and crop growing which will return to the soil enough of its products to keep it in the best conditon for further production

There are three chief ways by which the supply of humus in the soil may be maintained. They are: (1)

It is common knowledge that soils with a large humus content are able to withstand greater extremes of drouth than those lacking in this element. This is not only because of their greater absorbing power but also because of the fact that the mulch on the surface checks evaporation. Capillary movement of water in humus soils, too, is more uniform, thus affording to plants their needed supply from day to day. It is estimated that a loss of one-half the total humus of a soil will mean a decrease of 10 to 25 per cent in the water-hold-

The temperature of soils is also somewhat dependent upon their humus content. The greater water content of soils rich in humus would of course tend to make these soils cold. But it has been shown that the oxidation taking place in the decompositon of the organic material is more than sufficient to counteract this effect. More than that, the darker color of humus soils enables them to absorb more of the sun's rays, so that there is found to be a decided difference in temperature, with the increase in favor of the humus soils. Humus being only a poor conductor, sudden changes in temperature do not affect these soils to so great an extent, and thus the harmful effects of early frosts in the fall to plants growing on humus soils are mitigated. Unless saturated with water, we find, too, that soils rich in humus, especially if part of this form a mulch on the surface, do not freeze to so great

The application of farm manures. (2)
By the use of green manures. (3)
By a judicious rotation of crops.

The first of these is of particular value in that it serves not only the ganic matter, unless finely triturated purpose of maintaining the supply of humus, but also adds to the soil considerable quantities of plant food. Barnyard manure has another advantage in that it is in a better condition for rapid fermentation than any other form of organic matter which may be applied to the soil. Raw or used as litter for stock, is to decompose, especially in sem arid regions, and has a comparatively slight effect upon the soil. Farm manures should all be utilized and applied to the best advantage, wherever possible. These are not sufficient, however, in a majority of instances, to furnish the farms with a proper supply of humus.

Where barnyard manure is not obtainable in sufficient quantities, or where labor is too high and the price of land too cheap to make the practice of manuring profitable, the use of an occasional green-manuring crop will be found the best way of replenishing the humus supply. This is a method which is perfectly practicable anywhere and gives good results. There are a number of crops which may be utilized for this purpose but the leguminous crops (alfalfa, clover, cow-peas, etc.), seem especially well adapted to be used as green manures, as they supply not only the necessary. humus, but also possess the power,

through the bacteria living in symbictle relation upon their roots, of taking atmospheric nitrogen and converting it into forms available to plants, thus enriching the soil in nitrogen. The supply of organic mat-ter in the soil may be maintained by the use of non-leguminous crops, but the nitrogen supply will be exhausted; therefore, since the legumes are unexcelled as humus producers, they are in nearly all cases the best crops to use. It is best to plow under green-manuring crops late in the fall, so that they may become partly de-composed, and the ground be free from litter for the next season's crop. Late fall plowing tends in any case to put the nitrogen in a more available form for the next year's crop than where this is done in the spring. In wheat raising, a leguminous crop such as cow-peas may be sown in the stubble immediately after harvest. It will make sufficient growth by late fall to add some nitrogen to the soil, when it may either be used as food for stock or plowed under as a green

Finally, not as a substitute for, but in connection with, all other methods of supplying humus to the soil, some system of crop rotation should be practiced which gives to the land, once or twice in three- to five-year rotations, a crop which supplies nitrogen to the soil (therefore a legume), and either leaves a large residue of roots and stubble or is plowed under as a green manure. This is undoubtedly the most practicable, economical, and satisfactory means of maintaining the all-important humus constituent of the soil.

An example was given above of the depletion of nitrogen and of the humus supply by grain farming without rotation. In the same instance, with a standard rotation consisting of wheat one year, clover and timothy two years, oats one year and corn one year, with a dressing of eight tons of manure per acre applied once in five years, there was a gain in ni-trogen of .014 per cent or 300 pounds per acre, and a slight gain in humus, thus showing that it is altogether possible to maintain or even to increase the supply of nitrogen and humus and still get paying returns from the land. As a rule it will be found more proffiable to grow grass crops frequently and thus insure a good yield of grain crops whenever grown, than to grow grains continu-ously with a poor or only medium yield, as the expense of growing a crop of one of the small grains is rel-atively large and does not decrease in anything like the same ratio with the yield. For example, it is perfectly possble in the case of wheat to realize a greater profit from one crop of 18 bushels per acre than from two at 12 bushels per acre.

A few examples of the influence of crop rotation and different systems of farming upon the chemical composition and physical properties of soils are given in the following table. The figures are furnished by Harry Snyder of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. They tell a plain story of the effects of various systems of cultivation upon the productiveness of soils and are quite capable of apprecation to the conditions in many parts of this state:

See table on page 28.) It is evident from these facts and figures that the systematic, judicious rotation of crops, combined with the application of such farm manures as are available and the occasional use of a green-manuring crop, will be en-tirely adequate for the performance of its function, namely, the conservation of nitrogen and humus. It is true that more of the essential plant food elements are removed from the soil by rotations than by the single crop system, but this, in view of the larger yields obtained, is not a fault, and in the rich prairie soils of the middle west is not a serious consequence. It is to be expected that sooner or later, depending upon the nature of the soil, the methods now adequate will have to be supplemented by the use of commercial fertilizers, but this is not necessary so long as the soil holds an abundance of plant food constituents waiting to be made available. In most of our prairie soils, if the nitrogen supply is maintained by the conservation of

(Continued on page 28.)

KANSAS FARMER

L. C. Aicher, of the graduating class of the Agricultural College next June, was a member of the grain judging team that did such good work at the National Corn Exposition at Omaha and, last fall, he was a member of the stock judging team that made a record at both the American Royal and the International. Word has just been received of his appointment as Director of the Colorado Sub Station which is located at Caldwell and which is mainly concerned with irrigation work. His record as a student at K. S. A. C. has undoubtedly secured him

this recognition.

The new stallion law which went into effect on the first of March, has resulted in a tremenduous increase of work in the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Agricultural College. Letters containing pedigrees or inquiries about the law have averaged about 125 per day and the total number will approximate 4,000. The work of recording and issuing certificates to the owners of the stallions of the state has disclosed the fact that about 55 per cent of all the stallions in Kansas today are grades. This surely means that the stallion law was needed and badly needed when only 40 per cent of the total number of stallions in public use are pedigreed animals.

For the first time in its history of forty-eight years the State Agricultural College has created a department of instruction which will be devoted entirely to farm machanics. The general subject of farm mechanics has been treated rather as an incident than a fixture in the course of study and it is a matter of satisfaction to the friends of the institution as well as to the farmers of the state, to know that this much needed subject will hereafter receive the attention it deserves. Prof. Carl F. Chase, lately of the University of Nebraska, has been placed at the head of this work and has assumed his duties.

There is considerable demand for information in regard to cow-peas. This crop has proved so valuable as a green manure crop, as a hay producer and as a grain producer, that a good deal of interest has been stirred up about it and farmers are asking questions as to just how to handle it. Perhaps one of the most satisfactory methods is to sow it in the corn fields so that it may be used for hog pasture or turned under later in the fall as a green manure. Experiment Station at Manhattan published a builetin on cow-peas last fall and the demand for it has been so great that a reprint has been ordered. This may be had by addressing Dean Ed. H. Webster at Manhat-

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While much of the alfalfa in different parts of the state is reported to have been damaged by the winter conditions that which survived seems to be in exceptionally fine condition. An inspection of some alfalfa fields in the vicinity of Topeka made this week showed that the plants are standing at least a foot high in some fields, with every prospect of the first crop being ready to cut before May 1. Should this happen it will be the first time that alfalfa was ever mowed in this county for a full crop in the month of April. Upland alfalfa and that which is growing on rolling land seems not to have been seriously damaged while that on the low lands. where the soil is without sand, has suffered most. \*

The farmers of Logan county are reported to be in a prosperous condition and to attribute their prosperity in no small degree to their success Crops yield in growing sorghum. Crops yield from twenty to forty bushels of seed to the acre in this section of the state, and this yield at present prices has enabled some farmers to pay for their farms with the crop of a single year. Land on which cane can be grown has been selling, in some instances, at \$10 per acre while the yield of sorghum seed has been around \$20 per acre during the past In other sections of the state the farmers are reaping a reward with another kind of sorghum and the high price of broom corn will

With which is combined FARMERS ADV OCATE. Established 1877.

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OUR GUARANTEE.—It is our belief that all advertisements in this paper are from reliable persons or firms. To show that we are

in earnest in protecting our subscribers we guarantee the trustworthiness of our advertisers unde 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 abeve condition. In writing to advertisers be sure always to say: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

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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.

undoubtedly induce many to increase The most generally accepted explantheir acreage devoted to this crop. It ation of the fact that many do prefer seems to pay to live in the "tropic of Kafir corn" also.

The most generally accepted explantation of the fact that many do prefer the city is to be found in the one word, money, but is this really the only expression.

The Clay County Automobile Club has ordered forty road drags at a total cost of some \$200 and furnished them free of charge to road overseers and public spirited farmers of the county during the past few months. This club held a meetmonths. This club held a meeting some time ago and raised funds for road improvement and their method has taken this form. Each farmer who is supplied with a King road drag uses it on the road in front of his home premises and then passes it on to his neighbor. In this way long stretches of good roads have been made and the county as a whole has profited. The Manhattan Commercial Club has offered a series of prizes for several years past to those farmers who keep their roads in the best condition by use of the King road drag and invidiual mem-bers of this club have made and sent out numbers of these drags in order to encourage their use. Enterprise such as has been shown by these two clubs may well be patterned after by

Superintendent J. H. Miller of the Extention Department of the Agricultural College has devised another way of bringing the benefits of that great institution closer to the farmers and their families. Very many farmers can not attend the college or even the short course and the farmers' institutes are so brief that a full course of instruction can not be expected of them. For all such a course of instruction by correspondence will be provided and instruction given in elementary agriculture, soil, farm crops, stock feeding, orcharding, vegetables and landscape gardening, cooking and sewing, farm dairying, poultry management, farm drainage, highway construction, injurious insects, etc. Text books will be used in each course and these will be supplemented by instructions sent out by the Department. A final examination will be given on the completion of any one subject and credit will be allowed to the student if he should enter the Agricultural College. Thé cost will be barely enough to cover the actual expense of postage,

THE FARM LABOR QUESTION

The greatest problem which confronts the farmer of today is that of farm labor and it is one of the mysteries as well.

Just why any man, or woman, either for that matter, should deliberately choose the discomfort, the crowding, the noise, the unhealthfulness, the higher cost of living, and the danger of the city, in preference to the comfort, cleanliness, wholesomeness, and health of the country is not clear.

ation of the fact that many do prefer the city is to be found in the one word, money, but is this really the only explanation? It is true that in the cities men of the same educational advantages as those who are generally employed on the farm can and do make higher wages than are paid in the country; but their expenses are also much higher, their jobs much less secure, and their savings are nothing. On the other hand, the man employed on the farm is assured of a wholesome life, the best of food, and conditions which all help them to save rather than to spend their money. Last year there were issued by the insurance Department of Kansas a total of 21,-323 agents' licenses. As each insurance agent must have a separate license for each company he represents it is estimated that there are now no fewer than 15,000 men and women who are hustling insurance business in this state. These people work early and late to succeed in a financial way and perhaps a majority of them barely make a living. Their incomes are uncertain and the demands upon their pocketbooks are relentless. Their business is just as honorable as that of anybody else but the uncertainty of the results obtained, the high cost of living, and the strenuous work that they must engage in at all times to make both ends meet, would seem to indicate that their lot is very much less desirable than that of men of equal ability who are employed on the

It takes brains and training to succeed on the farm even though the farmer may not yet be an owner. The farm worker is called upon to know about and operate many kinds of complicated and difficult machinery; he must care for the live stock intelligently; he should know something of soil physics and how to handle the earth in order to get the best returns from the crops; and should be eternally alive to the best interests of the farm and through them to his own best interests. His wages are not quite so high, but his net income is much greater, while there has been no draft upon his health or strength, such as is frequently suffered by the working man in the city. The "call of the is toward the city and away from the sane and wholesome life of

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#### COOPERATIVE SPRAYING EXPER-IMENTS.

In order to carry the most practical and up-to-date methods now known for the destruction of insects and fungus pests in the orchard and fruit garden, directly to the home of the farmer, the Departments of Entomology and Horticulture of the Ag-

ricultural College have entered into contracts with individual farmers in various counties by which the farmer furnishes the orchard and the labor and obeys instructions given by the Experiment Station throughout the growing season. On the other hand, the Experiment Station furnishes all spraying materials and tools and an expert to direct the work. Doctor J. C. Headlee has general charge of all experimental work which has to do with the control of insect depredations, while Prof. Albert Dickens takes charge of the practical side of the fruit growing problems.

DROUTH RESISTING CROPS.

Drouth resisting crops may be divided into three general classes: early maturing crops as wheat and oats; deep rooting crops as alfalfa and the clovers; and the hardy, vig-orous plants that cease growth when conditions become unfavorable. latter class of plants constitute the true drouth resisters, and include such crops as Kathr corn, sorghum and some of the native grasses. These grasses, however, do not root deeply, as might be expected, but they have a very extensive system of shallow root growth. On this account they are able to secure a greater supply of water from the surface soil and permit less loss by evaporation. Dry land farming depends very largely upon the character of the soil, the preparation of the seed bed and the cultural methods pursued. Land for dry farming purposes must have great water holding capacity. Water is necessary in all crop production and if this is not supplied by rainfall or by irrigation, the soil must have the ability to hold the necessary amount in suspension.

In the growth of plants water is needed for six things: To dissolve plant food, to carry food to and through the plants, to be used as a food supply itself, to produce proper soil texture, to regulate the temperature of the soil, and to aid in the development of beneficial bacteria.

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A good many comments have been made about the wealthy farmers own ing automobiles and some jokes have been cracked at their expense. It seems to be a sort of preposterous idea to the men about town that the farmer should indulge in an automobile. The facts of the business are these: The farmer does not indulge in an automobile. He needs it in his business. The automobile fits into the farm just like any other machine but does not displace the horse. The farmer is already a machinist and no one is more capable of handling an automobile than himself. Its use removes the plague of distance which has isolated and kept the farmer's family prisoners for a considerable part of the year. It serves to take the place of the old organ or the later piano for the daughter and her guests, and of the rubber tired buggy for the son. If anything would keep a boy on the farm and bring more boys to the farm, surely the automobile is that Life on the farm is undoubtedly pleasanter, more healthful, and more nearly ideal than it could ever be under the artificial conditions of the city, and the invention and general use of the automobile has removed from the farm its objectionable

This machine brings the farmer in touch with his fellow man and enables him to transact his business as other business men do. It is but the forerunner of a general improvement of the highway systems of the country in the wake of which will follow an improved condition on every farm. As the matter now stands even a boot-black can tell the price of a shine, which is the only thing he has to sell, while the farmer must go to the dealer to learn the price of what he has to sell. With the good roads which are sure to follow the general use of the automobile, the farmer will be able to market his products when it suits him best, and to name the price to the dealer instead of receiving it from him. The automobile will revolutionize both life and labor in



# "It Only Costs 29 Cents a Day to Run This Maxwell Runabout 100 Miles a Week"

Our recent advertisement showing in actual figures the low cost of maintaining our big Maxwell touring car aroused greater public interest than we predicted. The results proved that we were right in believing that most people want to know just how much a car costs to run-before they buy it. We wait with interest to see if other makers dare follow our lead and tell how much their cars cost to run. Among thousands of letters received, hundreds have been from farmers who have no need for a big five-passenger touring car. These ask for similar figures on our famous Maxwell runabout. Here they are! We gladly show how little it costs to operate this Maxwell. Its remarkable economy and great utility—for pleasure and business—appeal to thousands of people who have considered even a horse and buggy beyond their means.

This high-class Maxwell runabout can Here be run 100 miles a week at a total are the cost of \$2.05 (or 5,000 miles a year Figures for \$106.40). This includes total cost of gasoline, oil and grease necessary; the total tire expense, including the cost of the average number of punctures and one extra casing and three extra inner tubes (more than usually required).

These figures, established by Maxwell owners, represent an average total cost. Here's a fair sample of the letters we receive from owners of Maxwell runabouts.

"I have had one of your runabouts for a year, and have kept an accurate record of all my expenses. I was surprised to find that it only cost 29 cents a day to run this Maxwell 100 miles a week. My total expense for 5,000 miles was \$106.40—itemized as follows:

'Gasoline, 217 gallons, \$43.40; oil, 20 gallons, \$10; one pail grease, \$1.60; 3 spark plugs, \$3.00; one new spring, \$3.50; small repairs, \$2.60; five punctures vulcanized, \$2.50; one extra casing and three extra inner tubes, \$39.80. I have never been laid up on the road for repairs and my car is going better than ever.

GEO. B. RICHARDSON.

Fac-simile of complete letter sent on request

Any hill that any car will climb this car will climb. The name "runabout" does not do it justice—it is a 2 passenger touring car with a speed of 35 miles per hour. Of course we can not guarantee that everyone will run this Maxwell at the exact cost above stated-it is an average. Many Maxwell owners do better. There are few who cannot afford to keep this runabout and we want you to know what a convenience it is.

# MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR CO.

MAXWELL SALES TO DATE SOLD TO FEBRUARY 28, '10 . 23, '29 SOLD DURING MARCH, '10 . 1,7'3 MAXWELLS IN USE TODAY, 24,952

WATCH THE FIGURES GROW

VANE STREET, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Newcastle, Ind., Pawtucket, R. I., Providence, R. I., Kingsland Point, N.Y. Licensed under Selden Patent-Members A.L.A.M.

# With this runabout Cheaper to Keep than a

your radius is unlimited-you can drive Horse and Buggy it 100 miles a day or more. When —or more. not in use all expense stops—a horse is a constant care and expense. Three horses will not do the work of this runabout-yet one horse costs more to keep. Consider the saving in time; 15 minutes each day is all that is required to fill it with oil, gasoline, etc. Compare this with the time taken to feed, groom and harness a horse. Anyone can drive the Maxwell with half an hour's practice.

1 1	end for Send for the "Economy Run- about Booklet." Also copies
1	hese of our magazine "The
B	Co-Operator" and / "How to Judge an
A	automobile"—a practical treatise
0	n motor cars, together with ur latest catalog. You rill find them mighty
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WANTED—RELIABLE FARM HAND; single, good wages to the right man; state wages in first letter. A. Drummond, Hymer, Kan.

WANTED-LOCAL MEN TO TAKE ORders for high grade western grown nursery stock. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries. Lawrence,

WANTED — RAILWAY MAIL, P. O. clerks, city and rural carriers. Prepare now for examination, Write for schedule and free trial lesson. Ozment, Dept. 44R, St. Leuis, Mo.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN AS ocal representative in every Kansas county, plendid chance to make good wages without great effort and no expense. Write for particulars. Address Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

YOUNG MEN, 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD, wanted immediately for firemen and brakemen and electric motormen and conductors, 560 to \$150 a month. Experience unnecessary. Write today for full particulars. Railway Association, 1256 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS FOR OUR combination accidental death, health and accident policy. covering all diseases and every form of accident; it insures both men and women and is sold on monthly payments; liberal commission to agents. For particulars write The North American Accident Insurance Co., 306 Scarritt Arcade, Kansas Ctty, Mo.

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN THE BARber trade; few weeks complete; practical instruction by experienced barbers who know their business and teach it as they know it; extra large outfit of tools given with reduced tuition price; wages while learning; diplomas granted; write for free catalogue handsomely illustrated. Schwarze system of Barber colleges. 30 W. California, Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Wichita, Kan., El Faso Texas; 75 E. 2nd St., Amarillo, Texas. Address any school.

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WE CAN TRADE YOUR PROPERTY— Book of 500 exchanges free, Graham Broth-ers, Eldorado, Kan.

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FARM LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT from \$500 up at lowest rates and in most favorable terms. Betzer Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bidg., Topeka, Kan.

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A NUMBER OF UPLAND FARMS IN Jefferson Co. One 220 a bottom farm, above floods in Osage Co. Terms easy, J. F. True, 1620 Boswell, Ind. Phone 2043-Black, Topeks, Kan.

CALIFORNIA HOMESEEKERS—DON'T pay high prices for unimproved lands. I have improved properties from \$10 per acre up. Healthlest elimate. No winters; no cyclones. Charles J. Schmidt, Folsom

BUY FREE FUEL FARM—300 ACRES valley and creek bottom; comfortable improvements, free fuel, natural gas, \$35.00. If land hungry write for complete description. Geo. Hill. Independence, Mentgomery Co.,

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Don't pay commissions. We find you direct
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desirable propertys FREE. American Investment Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

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GOYERNMENT FARMS FREE—UFFI-al 112-page book "Vacant Government cial 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" describes every acre in every coun-ty in U.S. How secured free, 1910 dia-grams and tables, All about irrigated farms Frice 25c postraid, Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 82, St. Paul. Minn.

FOR SALE IN LAWRENCE, KANSAS, A odern 9-room house with well, cistern, FOR SALE IN LAWRENCE, KANSAS, A modern 9-room house with well, cistern, fruit, and barn for 2 horses, cow and chickens. East front on paved St. with cement walks; ten minutes from the University. Very suitable for a retired farmer. Address E. F. Engel, 1211 Kentucky St., Lawrence, March.

FINE CORN FARM—240 ACRES ALL bottom land that never overflows, 200 a. in cultivation, 40 pasture, improved with good 7 room house, small barn, good grangy, 20 acres fine orchard, fenced, good well and windmil. Located 6 miles from 2 good R. R. towns in Sedgwick; this is also good wheat and alfalfa land. Price \$75.00 per acre. Owner will hold 80 acres and sell 160 with improvements at same price. This is a money maker. Call on or write The Nelson Real Estate & Img. Co., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

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BUFF ROCKS, INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Excellent stock, \$1 per setting, George Wasson, Anness, Kan.

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Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers, hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. The "ads" are easy to find and easy to read. Your advertisement here reaches a quarter million readers for 3 cents per word, for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions, the rate is 2½ cents per word. No "ads" taken for less than 30 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style. no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order. Use these classified columns for paying results.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.00 PER 100 or 200 for \$7.00. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Route 1, Tampa, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — PRIZE winning cockerels and eggs. Farmers' Prices. Write S. S. Jackson, Scranton, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.00 FER 100 or 200 for \$7.00. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Route 1, Tampa, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EX-clusively; standard bred; eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 for 15; \$5.00 per 100. Samuel Andrews, Kinsley, Kan.

ROSE COMB B. L. EGGS, \$1.00 FER fifteen, \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. O. B. Smith, Cuba, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS-62 PREMIUMS, 26 firsts. Stock and eggs. W. C. Opfer, Clay Center. Kan., Route 5. WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS, PEN 1, \$1.25 per 15; pen 2, 75c per 15. Mrs. W. S. Black, Summerfield, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Baby chicks 15c each, Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED Golden Wyandottes, the best chicken on earth. Eggs \$2.00 and \$1.50 per 15. A. B. Grant, Emporis, Kan.

100 BARRED ROCK CKLS. AND FE-males prize winning strain, 85 premiums, 30 yrs. experience. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

WAGNER'S BARRED ROCKS AND bronze turkeys from prize winners. Write for circular. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan,

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, xclusively. Eggs, \$1.50 per 30; \$2.00 per 0; \$3.50 per 100. Alfred Young Wakefield.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—EGGS FOR hatching from vigorous mature birds, \$5.00 per 10. \$1.00 per 15. J. D. Taylor, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, eggs \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15; none better; my show record tells the story. Chas. E. Lentz, Atchison. Kan.

PALMER'S BLACK LANSHANS WON every first in class Kansas State Show, 1910. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3 for 15. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kansas.

GALVA POULTRY YARDS—R. C. W. Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Some stock for sale and eggs by the setting or hundred. Prices reasonable. John Ditch, Prop., Galva, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. W. LEG-horns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15, \$5, 100. W. H. Turkeys, Emden Geese, \$2 per 10. Baby chicks 10 cents each. A. F. Hutley, Maple Hill, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—BOTH COMBS All stock sold we can spare this season. Ten matings to furnish eggs for hatching, Guarantee on eggs. Mating list with show record free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hens from best laying and show strains in the United States \$1.25 each. Eggs, 26 for \$1; \$8.50 per 100. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

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EGGS ALL VARIETIES—LEGHORNS, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minoreas, Rocks, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese; catalog free. Wm. Koell & Co., Hampton,

EGGS FROM WHITE ROCKS MATED with snow white "White Ivory" strain cockerels, sired by White Ivory 2nd, winner of 3 sweepstakes sliver cups. score 96½: 15, 1.25; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Harry Webster. Yates Center, Kan.

20TH CENTURY BIRDS, R. C. CHERRY Reds exclusively, farm range. Fertile eggs from high scoring, good laying strains. 17 for \$2: 50 for \$5; 100 for \$8. This ad mailed with order brings 5 eggs. Write for circular. W. W. Forbes, Jefferson, Ia. Box 710.

STANDARD BRED S. C. EUFF LEG-horns founded by stock of prize winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs and ape prize winners. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. \$5 per 100. Cockerels for sale—S. Perkins, \$01 E. First St., Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS — MATING LIST free. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, EXTRA FINE S. C. B. Leghorn eggs. Mrs. Evans. Edgerton. Kan. BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.00; 45 for \$2.50 John Dam, Corning, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 100, \$4.00. Nellie E. Lyons, Berryton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS. Northup strain, \$2.00 per 13; \$6.00 per 50 eggs. Fred Kelm, Seneca, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, 67 PER CENT EGG yield through mid-winter. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. R. C. Leonard, Oxford, Kan.

"EVERY FEATHER BUFF" LEGHORNS best grown. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Cora Beu, Moline, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—BRED UP TO date. Eggs for hatching. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD SCOR-ing birds, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 100. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. \$1.00 FER 15, \$4.00 per 100. Good stock. Mrs. Geo. Downie. Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS—\$1.50 per 13; \$8.00 per 100. Fine farm range, Mrs. Sam'l Lloyd, R. 5, Greencastle, Ind.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCKS—FARM raised; eggs. \$1 for fifteen or \$4 per hundred. Mrs. W. Lovelace, Muscotah, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ORPINGTONS, HEAVY winter laying strain eggs from first pen, Fifteen for \$1.00. Orders filled promptly. M. J. Charlton. Stewart. Ohlo.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EX-clusively. High class stock eggs, \$2.50 per 50; \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. L. Renand. Bon Durnat. Iowa

FINE BARRED ROCKS—GOOD LAYERS farm range eggs, \$1.00 for 15 or \$1.75 for 30, or \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS THREE DOLLARS per setting. Pay for those that hatch when they hatch. Chas. R. Adair, Charleston,

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLU-sively, large birds, good layers, farm range; eggs \$5.00 per 100; \$1.00 per 15. Address Etta L. Willett, Lawrence, Kan., R. R. 1.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, also Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Exhibition stock. Mrs. Ida Standi-ferd, Reading, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS— Eggs, 15 for \$1.25; \$5 per 100. S. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, 15 for \$1.50 Star Poultry Farm, Eddyville, Ia.

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, VIGOROUS, tarm raised birds, \$1.00 setting, \$3.00 fifty, \$5.00 hundred. Miss Sarah Stevenson, Tecumsely Kan

SPECIALTY BREEDER OF FANCY Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs \$2.00 and \$2.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Some of the bost in each 100. J. H. Hanley, Monticello. Mo.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON—10 AND 12 months' old cockerels from E, R. Philo. Bred-to-lay strain, \$6 and \$8 each. Eggs \$4 for 15. White House Poultry Yards, John F. Doane, Prop., Topeka, Kan.

EGGS AND DAY OLD RABY CHICKS from Johnson's laying strain R. C. Brown Leghorrs. 15 eggs \$1.25; 100 chicks 20 cents each. Send for circular. Mrs. H. M. Johnson, Formoso, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, SILVER AND WHITE Wyandottes. Fertile eggs at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per 15. Quality hard to heat Prolific layers. D. A. Chacey, Leavenworth,

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R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, COLUM-bian Wyandottes, prizewinners: eggs, Wyan-dottes \$2 per 15. Reds, prize winning pen \$3 per 15. Flock \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Cir-cular free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan. KPonoliiFzBianers0I- dr londl ondl dlu m

S. S. HAMBURGS AND WHITE WYANdottes, winners of firsts wherever shown. Winning 73 firsts in 2 years, six of the shows attended being State Shows. Eggs from pen 1 (Hamburgs) \$3 for 15. Eggs from Den 2 (Hamburgs) \$2 for 15. Eggs from W. Wayndottes, \$1.50 for 15. W. S. Binkley, Clay Center, Kah.

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4 PACKETS SEED, ONION, CABBAGE, Radish, Turnip, 10c. 12 half ounces (all dif-ferent), two kinds of Cucumber, Muskmelon Wat-rmelcn, Squash, Beets, Sugar Corn, 25c. Catalog free. H. M. Gardner, grower, Ma-

WATERMELON SEED-SEED PECANS. Pure Halbert Honeys, oz. 10c; pound, soc. Halbert paper shell pecans prepared for sprouting, 2 cts. each; all prepaid. H. A. Halbert, originator, Coleman, Texas.

FLANT CATALRA SEEDLINGS AND grow your own posts. We have a fine lot of pure Speclosa and will sell them cheap. We also have an assortment of fruit trees. etc. Try us on evergreens; we dig them with balls of dirt and sew sacking around the dirt. Almost sure to grow. Lost Springs Nursery, Lost Springs, Kan.

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RENKEN'S SURE CATCH GOPHER trap, only \$1 postpaid, money back if not satisfied. A. F. Renken Trap Co., Box 32, Kramer, Neb.

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Safe, pleasant, permanent. Physicians astounded. Great discovery. Send your address at once. King-Ni-Ko 9. Wichita,
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PIANO AND ORGAN PLAYING MADE easy. On receipt of 50 cents we will mail you one of our Ideal Chord Charts, enabling you te play the piano or organ without the aid of a teacher. Ideal Chord Chart Co., Box 445, Marion, Indiana,

TRACTION ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP—I have taken over a good 12 horse C. Altman traction engine in good repair and splendld running order. Almost as good as new. Will take \$125 if sold soon. Jno. A. Edwards, Eureka, Kan.



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J. W. JENKINS' SONS MUSIC CO..

No Law Prohibiting Shipping of Baby Chicks.

1 am told that there is a new law forbidding the shipping of baby chicks. Is this so? Would be pleased to know about it.—Mrs. G. W. King, Saline Co., Kan.

So far as we can discover there is no such law in Kansas and never has been. The only law that we have been able to find in which baby chicks are mentioned is one which prohibits their being colored with dyes or otherwise for exhibition purposes. We do not know how this impression could have gotten abroad but it seems to have been published somewhere as this is but one of several inquiries we have had in regard to it.

#### HOME CIRCLE

Suggested Topics. How far is your home from the

nearest town? Do you do your trading there or at

some other place? Is there a "rest room" provided for farmers' wives in the town where you

What provision is made for your very own spending money. Do you have the butter and egg money, and if so what use is made of it?

How many nave you in your family?

Do you hire your sewing? Have you the privilege of a library?

THE CALL OF THE SOIL.

I have felt the joys of childhood,
Followed close by childish tears;
I have seen the spocks and goblins
Disappear with passing years.

I have felt the thrills of pleasure Of the barefoot lad who sees All the flowers in all the meadows, All the birds in all the trees.

have felt the burning impulse Of the restive youth who yields o the beckoning world's allurements And deserts his country fields.

i have known the disappointments Found in the speculative boom, And have seen the hand of avertue Seal many a poor fool's doom.

Lost one day in contemplation, I was dreaming of the time When I left the old farm cottage And my fancy turned to rhyme. Then I gazed in meditation.

Saw a dim and fading view.

Of the wheat fields and the corn fields
Waving me a sad adieu.

And turned my head to listen.
And I could plainly hear
A faint call from Pan and Ceres
Wafting through the atmosphere.

"Come." they said, "where life's worth living.
Share Prometheus' wage for toll;
Yoo Persepone and wed her,
And till the virgin soil."

Now I plant and reap the harvest,
Kansas prosperity I share;
I read the helpful "Kansas Farmer;"
I'll be a Kansas millionaire.
—L. G. Folsom, Manhattan, Kan.

Growing Nasturtiums.

Of nasturtiums there are dwarf and climbing varieties, to suit all situations, with flowers practically alike. Any ordinary well-drained soil will support them perfectly, even though it is decidedly thin. In fact, they blossom better in such earth than in very rich, for in the latter they run to leaf rich, for in the latter they run to leaf and are apt to rot off in wet weather, in their own dense shade, especially if

at all crowded. Sow as eary as the ground is ready. The dwarf or Tom Thumb division will be in bloom in two months, insects will leave them alone—aphids colonize unpleasantly on the climbers sometimes—and they will still be blossoming when frost comes if picked freely. This is true of most annuals, in fact; liberal picking induces generous flowering, for they go on, industriously bent on producing seed, until allowed to do so.-Grace Tabor in Woman's Home Companion for March.

Flavoring Vegetables, Herbs, Spices,

Etc. Many flavorings are used in meat dishes, some of which are familiar to all cooks—onions, carrots, turnips, and garlic being perhaps the most widely known. Butter, too, may be regarded as one of the most common seasonings, and of course makes the dish richer. Meat extract is also used for flavoring many meat dishes and other foods, as are also, though less commonly, similar extracts made from clams or other "sea food." The following list includes these with various others, a number of which it is convenient to keep always on hand: Onions, carrots, green peppers, parsturnips, tomatoes, fresh, canned nips, or dried; celery tops and parsley, either fresh or dried; sage, savory, thyme, sweet marjoram, bay leaf, garlemon rind, vinegar, capers, pickles, olives, currant jelly, curry powder, cloves, pepper corns, celery seed, meat extract, Chili sauce, pepper sauce, or some similar hot or sharp sauce, and some kind of good commercial meat sauce. Some hints regarding the use of such flavorings follow:

Flavor of fried vegetables .- Most of the stews, soups, braised meats, and pot roasts are very much improved if the flavoring vegetables which they contain, such as carrots, turnips, onions, celery, or green peppers, are fried in a little fat before being cooked with the meat. This need not compli-(Continued on page 26.)

2 Say Genuine Joy Genuine Appetite Genuine Health and therefore Genuine Complexion All come from eating the **GENUINE** 

> Kelloggis TOASTED CORN FLAKES

The standard set by Kellogg's is unequalled in any other flakes made from corn. The best white corn alone is used. Thus its crispy flavor is unequalled its wholesomeness unquestioned.

The good effect of its continued use, upon the health, is evidenced by the clear complexion of its best patrons. But you must get the right kind.

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"ENTERPRISE"

MEAT AND CHOPPER The most useful of kitchen helps—aninvaluable aid in sausage making. It actually cuts anything that goes through it—meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, etc. Strong and simple. Made in 45 sizes for hand, steam, and electric power. No. 5, small family size, \$1.75, No. 10, large family size, \$2.50.
Also mak'rs of "ENTERPRISE" Bone, Shell and Corn Mills, Sausage Stuffers and Lard Presses, Coffee Mills, Rasin Seeders, Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses, Cherry Stoners, Cold Handle Sad Irons, etc.
The "ENTERPRISING HOUSEKEEPER" contains over 200 recipes. Sent anywhere for 4 cents in stamps.

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Authentic School for Railroads and Banks.
Largest best equipped west of the Mississippi.
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Year in and year out they run without a hitch, ever making money, never making trouble.

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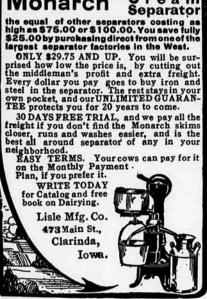


The farmer who raises purebred Short-horns or Holsteins exclusively can raise better stoers and cows than if he mixes the grades.

the grades.

Same way in making cream separators.
By confining our efforts to one line of manufacture, our big out-put and many years experience makes the

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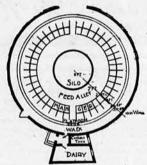




Round or Square Barns.
I was very much interested in the article by W. T. Fraser on the economy of the round dairy barn, which was published in the Kansas Farmer some time ago. I would like to have the plans of such a barn printed in the Kansas Farmer.—J. E. Hendricks, Rantoul, Kan.

Complying with the request of Mr. Hendricks, we publish the plans of two different dairy barns of this type. The smaller of these is planned to accommodate forty cows in stalls and is 60 feet in diameter. Both plans show a silo constructed in the center of the barn. The smaller one would require a silo of 370 tons or one which measured 18 feet in diameter and of feet in depth for this number of cows. If built with a seven foot feed alley and a 21/2 foot manger, the circle at the stanchions would be 38 feet in diameter. Allowing 41/2 feet for two passage ways, each stall would be 2 feet 101/2 inches wide at the stanchion and 3 feet 6 inches wide at the drop.

The estimated cost of such a barn, including tiling around the barn and silo, a retaining wall, a cement floor in the alley, dairy, and doorway of the barn, a sewer from the dairy



room, and the necessary steps and tanks, is given by the Illinois Experiment Station at \$1,045.66.

The larger drawing is intended to show a barn 90 feet in diameter with two rows of cows headed toward each other. This barn accommodates 105 cows and has a central silo 24 feet in diameter and 53 feet high, on top of which, in this case, is mounted a 12 foot high water tank. This makes the total height of the silo and water tank 65 feet. The capacity of this silo is 500 tons. This barn was built in 1900, and the owner states that had he used the same money in building a rectangular barn he would have had 1,300 square feet less of floor space and would have been without the silo. In other words he saved this amount of floor space and the silo by building a round barn, over what he could have expended (Continued on page 29.)

What Do You Know?

How about the school house in your What sort of a classroom is town? provided for your son or daughter to work in, five or six hours per day? Do you know whether fresh air is admitted or prohibited in that room? Do you know whether the room is properly cleaned or is it germ-laden with sweepings? And if you don't know, why don't you know?

Why do you watch your child's scholastic progress, as shown in weekly or monthly reports from the teacher, and neglect to ask what care is given to his body from 9:00 to 12:00 and from 1:30 to 3:30, five days each week?

If you heard that little Jimmy Brown, who sits at the desk next to your son, was carrying diphtheria germs from the bedside of his sick father into that class-room, you would be the first to appear before the city physician or board of health to file a complaint. Well, Jimmy's father has a disease just as infectious—tuberculosis—and Jimmy Brown is carrying into that close, unventuated classroom tuberculosis germs in his cloth-

Why don't you do something to prevent such dangerous contact for your

boy? Why don't you demand in your town notification and registration for the father and fumigation and segregation for the son? What right have you, as an intelligent father or mother, to let your child take such chances?

These are straight-from-the-shoulder questions which you, as a parent, should consider and answer.

THIS IS NOT JUST
TALK—IT IS A FACT:

If you can find any other separator that under the same conditions will skim to its rated capacity, as closely as the double cored IOWA we will make you a present of one of our machines.

An offer like that is more positive proof of genuine merit than any quality closed could make. If we said

The

is the best on earth, you would say, maybe it is and maybe it isn't. You would be generous enough to say that it was our baby and that we doubtless thought it the finest, but that didn't prove it.

But see if you can get any other separator manufacturer to make you this same proposition. If you can you will either get his machine or ours free of a!l cost. If you can't, you will know what machine is conceded to be the best by all manufacturers men who ought to know.

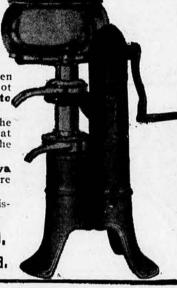
The Iowa actually does skim closer than any other. It skims cold milk to a trace. It is easiest to clean because the milk drains out of the bowl at the end of the run and water run through cleans it so that a piece of clean linen rubbed over the bowl any place will not show the slightest soil. It is easiest to turn and it is the most durable.

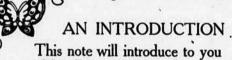
It is made by the largest factory in the world, and by the only factory that makes every part that goes with the machine.

If your dealer does not handle the Iowa write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Write to-day for our book giving surprising inside information about separators.

lowa Dairy Separator Co. 168 Bridge St., Waterloo, lowa.





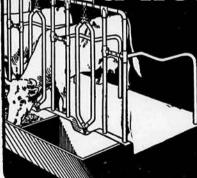
"Miss Dairy Maid" of Never-blue. She can't help smiling, even now, Because her father sold one cow-The poorest of the herd, he said— And bought a "Butterfly" instead.

Let us send you, free and postpaid, our 1910 Catalog of New Butterfly Cream Separators and a souvenir photo print of "Miss Dairy Maid." Prices direct from our factory to you, \$14.85 to \$46.30. Six sizes.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2109 MARSHALL BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.





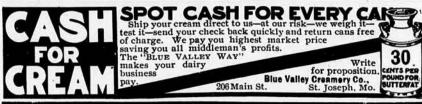


Ow comfort and cow sanitation result in more cow profits, and that alone should induce any farmer or dairyman to seek these conditions. Louden Sanitary Steel Stalls and Stanch-ions double the light and air in a barn and insure perfect ventilation, perfect sanitation—a result impossible with any wooden equipment. Yet

LOUDEN STALLS AND STANCHIONS

are actually cheaper. Louden stalls of heavy tubular steel, with malleable fittings, have no flat surfaces for dust to accumulate—easy to keep clean and almost indestructible, Louden stanchions give cows more comfort than other makes, yet keep them perfectly lined than other makes, yet keep them periectly lined up. Throat chains prevent cows from lying down when milking. Simple and very durable. Latch easily opened or closed with gloved hand, but can't be opened by animal. Send today for free catalogue of sanitary, money-saving harn equipment.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. 639 Broadway, Fairfield, Ia.



contain the reason for physical examination of school children. This does not work a hardship on the few, and it does save the many. Better that the school board of your town be forced to spend a few dollars each month for

a class of segregated tubercular chir dren than that your children and a score of other healthy children should be infected with the White Pague .-From Woman's Home Companion for April.

The Junction City Creamery Co., which is presided over by W. F. Jensen, formerly of Topeka and now of Salt Lake City, announces new building plans by which the capacity of their factory will be increased to 10,000 pounds of butter per day. The appropriate of the enlarging of the announcement of the enlarging of the plant means a great deal to the people of Geary and adjoining counties, as all the milk and cream that can be secured here will find a market.

Kansas Educational Butter Scoring

Contest.

The first bi-monthly contest for Kansas buttermakers for 1910, was held at the dairy building, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., on March 2, 1910. The scoring was done by Director E. H. Webster, of the Kansas Experiment Station.

The butter as a whole was good, considering the quality of cream from which it was made. In very few in-stances was the workmanship at fault. The prevailing criticism being that of unclean flavor, caused by stale cream probably kept too long on the farm or milked in a poorly ventilated stable.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the duty of the buttermaker in in-structing his patrons as to the man-ner of keeping the barn in good con-dition and in the proper handling of the cream.

It was noticeable that the two receiving the lowest scores did not pas-teurize, nor use a starter. It requires an exceptionally good quality of cream and perfect control of temperature on the part of the buttermarker, to make good butter without pasteur-izing or using a starter. Grittiness was noticeable in a few

of the packages, generally caused by an insufficient amount of water pres-ent to dissolve the salt. Too much salt was noticed in only one instance.

Below is a list of scores and percentages of water and salt:

or Number.	Cent Water.	Salt.
200	Cent	Per Cent Salt.
Name Score.	Per	Per
A. H. Goatley 92.5 P. J. Springsteen. 92 Nels O. Nelson 91 John A. Kauffman 90.55 R. H. Smith 90 No. 9 89.25 No. 11 89 No. 3. 87.75 No. 4 87.25 No. 2 84.5	10.85 14.12 13.65 12.00	2.6 2.5 1.7 2.5 2.05 22.00 2.2 1.25 5.1 2.4

It is hoped that the next contest will show much improvement on the flavor, due to better cream as the result of better conditions on the farm. The next contest will be held about May 1.

#### Kansas Agricultural College Building a Dairy Herd.

Dairying in Kansas is a rapidly growing industry and many farmers who have had no previous experience in dairy work are now engaging in it. By the majority of farmers, dairying has been regarded as a side line and has been carried on with the types of cattle usually found on the farm without much thought of breeding cattle especially fitted for it. The Kansas farmer has not regarded dairying as a part of his business and milking has been a dreaded chore that came early and late, before and after a hard day's work in the field. So dairying has not been as extensive or as profitable as it should have been. However, when the farmer recognizes the fact that, when he sells the grain from his farm, he is robbing his farm of its fertility without returning even a part of it, dairying and stock raising in general are becoming more important industries and the future farmer will regard dairying as a proper part of his business and not as drudgery. Farmers have milked because the milk products sold have afforded a regular income that comes

very handy in meeting the incidental expenses on the farm but when milking becomes a business the farmer will find more profit and more pleasure in it than he does now for there certainly is pleasure in building up a certainly is pleasure in building up a herd of good cows and lots of room for development in Kansas. Perhaps we can boast of the largest creamery in the world, but real dairy herds and real dairymen are scarce.

With the idea of encouraging the development of the dairy business in Kansas the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has

Kansas State Agricultural College has started the foundation for a large dairy herd. The principal objects in starting this herd are to furnish foun-dation stock of known records to the dairymen of the state; to show what can be done with various types of dairy cows and the value of a good bull; how a dairy herd can be graded up from other breeds and what may be expected of the grades. Dairy herds in which records have been kept are very scarce and it is hard to purchase breeding stock having good production records back of them.

The college herd will really consist of four herds as four types of dairy cattle will be used: Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire. Each herd will be composed of from four to six registered cows and a bull, besides a number of grades of each type. It is planned to put each mature cow of each breed into the advanced registry for a year as fast as they can be made to qualify. Any stock sold from these cows in the advanced registry for a year's record should be a credit to the institution, for the real test of a cow's worth should be based on what she is capable of doing in a year and not on

what she can do in a day or a week.

The college has some good cows
and about thirty head of yearling
heifers. A young bull of good breeding and good production records has been secured to head each herd. Sir Carlotta Pontiac Cronus 55317

heads the Holstein herd. He is a son of Princess Salatine Carlotta 56190, a Missouri University cow having a milk record of 18,405 pounds of milk and 729 pounds of butter-fat. His grandsire, Hengerveld DeKol, was one of the greatest bulls of the breed and sold for \$1,500 when 8 years old.

The Jersey herd will be headed by Prince Ramaposa. He was a first prize bull at the Missouri State Fair. His dam, a cow belonging to the Missouri University record herd, has a butter record of 746 pounds. In this herd the college has a heifer, Grace Briggs 2d, having a record of 13,322.2 pounds of milk and 625.17 pounds of fat. She is a daughter of Grace Briggs, one of the seven cows in the noted herd of Jerseys belonging to the

noted herd of Jerseys belonging to the Missouri University.

Alphea's Duke 14491 heads the Guernsey herd. He was first in a class of forty young bulls at the National Dairy Show. One of his grandsires sold for \$1,000. He also has a good record for production back of

The Ayrshire herd is headed by a young bull, College Marquis 2d, whose ancestors were imported from Can-ada. In this herd is College Maude, a cow raised by the college and from her a good record is expected. In nine months she has made under unfavorable conditions a record of over 9,000 pounds of milk, testing 4.2. There are also six splendid yearling heifers in this herd, purchased from one of the best herds in Wisconsin. This herd has furnished foundation stock for the best Ayrshire herds in the country.

Professor Kendall has exercised great care in selecting the foundation stock for these herds. The bulls heading them are all young and prize winners, but what is really of more importance is the fact that they have splendid records of production back of them. With such a start it should not be many years until the college can boast of a record breaking dairy herd and Kansas dairymen will profit by all this work the college is doing. —W. H. Goldsmith, Manhattan, Kan., Junior Kansas Agricultural College.

# THE BEST INVEST



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# THE FARM Betterfarming



Success Through Good Seed.

It pays to farm in Kansas but farming in Kansas is much more profitable if intelligence is a factor in planting, cultivating and harvesting. Nowadays there is much being printed relative to intelligent farming and more especially to the matter of the selection of seed. This is a feature of farming that should have been advocated from the time the first settlers came to Kansas to derive a competence from the best farming soil in the country. They made farming pay, notwithstanding the fact that they derived several times less from as fertile soil as has been found in the world, than some farmers have been able to take out of land that has been regarded as worn out.

Common-sense farming has been on the increase and in every community some farmers can be found who are making a great effort to get the most possible out of his land. The following is a little Geary county instance which the Sentinel contributes for comparison with those coming from other counties:

L. J. Wilson is one of Geary county's intelligent farmers. At his farm at Milford during the past year he had 110 acres of extra good farming land under cultivation. On this was produced crops, and products that were sold for \$3,095.55, not including live stock other than hogs.

Wheat													:			\$1,392.0
Corn.																
Oats.																
Potato																
Hogs.																
Chicke	n	8	8	r	10	ĺ	91	21	Ľ	B.	177	•				178.2
			Ī	Ï	7	ì	•	Ť	3							

....\$3,095.55 Total. . This is one of the best examples of successful farming in Geary county that has come to our attention. One of the most important features of Mr. Wilson's business, as a farmer last year, was the way he "speculated" in corn. He bought his seed at the Agricultural College for \$4.00 a bushel. When he came to sell his corn crop he did not have to take 50 cents a bushel for it. He sold 260 bushels at \$1.50 a bushel and sold \$14 bushels of second grade corn at 314 bushels of second grade corn at \$1.00 a bushel. Most of this corn crop went to a seed house that was anxious to get it.

Milo Malze for Western Kansas.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell of the Colorado Agricultural College, who is a graduate and exprofessor of agriculture in the Kansas Agricultural College, has been devoting much attention of late to dry farming problems. There is a considerable section of eastern Colorado that very closely resembles western Kansas and agricultural methods or plants that will succeed in one are equally sure in the other.

Recently KANSAS FARMER published an article from Professor Cottrell's pen suggesting the use of milo maize as a feed for domestic animals. This suggestion, together with the generally accepted belief that the region referred to has reached the stage in its progress when the farmers must turn their attention from wheat raising alone to a greater diversity of crops, has served to give added interest to the mile maize. Kafir corn has long been grown in that territory and with greater or less degree of success. Its value as a feed is generally accepted though it is understood, of course, by all that it lacks the tatty element to be found in Indian corn. Milo maize is essentially the same in composition as Kafir corn and in some regions it seems to thrive better. The grain is very starchy in its composition and some care must be used in feeding it. Professor Cottrell reports that in fourteen years of experiment at the Chey-Wells Station there have only been two years of failure in the seed crop and none in the fodder crop. There is no question about the feeding value of the milo maize and where Indian corn can not be raised successfully, or where it is not available for feed, mile or Kafir corn may be

used with excellent results. It is wise, however, to see that the animals are supplied with plenty of alfalfa and if possible with some succulent feed in the winter. Reports from over the wheat belt indicate that the farmers realize that their best days of wheat farming are past and that ro-tation of crops with a feeding of the soil is a problem which must be confronted either by themselves or their sons. Milo maize seems to offer an acceptable crop for this region be-cause of its habit of deep rooting which makes available a layer of soil not used and worn out by the wheat

The Cost of Mutton Production.

Since all land has enhanced to its present high value and products of the soil, such as cereals and foodstuffs, have materially increased in market price to what they were even in quite recent time, the actual cost of producing mutton of different qualities is receiving marked attention. Formerly that cost was apt to be given but small consideration because grass, grain, and hay were so plentiful that in most cases their value was not closely estimated. The world's favor for these products has increased to such an extent that there is a growing strong demand for all cereals for human consumption, and that fact has created a demand far exceeding the products of the till-able area. As profitable farming cannot be successfully continued without occasional change to grasses for the maintenance of live stock, thus fertilizing the soil in different ways and owing to the fact that sheep make the best use of all odds and make the best use of all odds and ends about the pastures, meadows, rye patches, corn with rape underneath, etc., and are the best of live stock to fertilize by their droppings. no farm, however rich in natural fertility or high in price, can be carried on really successful without a flock of sheep. Therefore the question for consideration is not whether farms need sheep or not but "What breed of sheep gives the largest net returns continually?" As a result of these conditions a stronger demand than ever before for pure bred Shropshire rams is being created. And why? Because Shropshires are the most economical producers of mutton, giving higher returns in carcass weight for food consumed than any other of the acknowledged mutton breeds. Farmers generally are not now considering what weight a single sheep or a few will attain between spring and autumn regardless of food consumed, but are giving close attention to Shropshires because they as a flock produce the largest quantity of highest priced mutton from a given amount of food. What has led many farmers astray has been the price per head that a few jumbo-weight sheep would bring when not the slightest consideration was given to the very small number of such sheep that could be reared on a given area, nor a thought about that they were bring-ing less per pound than other sheep with better quality. The facts are that 130 or 140 moderate sized sheep will consume no more food, but will give much greater return in money value than 100 extra large sheep producing big mutton cuts which the public taste is not calling for.

From a certain amount of annual pasture, hay, and grain, Shropshires will give the most dollars in return. Not only are they economical feeders, but each pound of mutton they produce is worth more money than the coarse-grained sort from the extremely large mutton breeds. Big fat carcasses lack a long way of bringing an equal price with average Shropshire mutton. Each year the range in market price is getting wider and wider between the compact, firm-ly and evenly-fleshed Shropshire lambs and sheep which give quality carcasses of handy weights, and the larger rough breeds which give less dressed percentage of mutton, which is also of much lower quality. From a current issue of probably the most

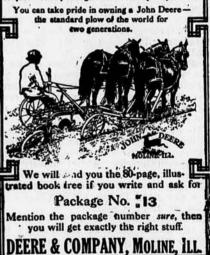
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### Hired Help Costs Big Moncy

Your land is high priced and hired help expensive There is only one way to make big money—use im-plements that cut down the cost of your crops. Isn't it true that when you break something on a plow it it true that when you break something on a plow it is nearly always a cast part? Wherever strain comes on a John Deere Plow there you will find steel—tool steel. Take any plow that has had hard work for five years, put it along side of a John Deere which has been in service that long—and see the difference. Then there is no paint to cover up poor material. You can see the wear and the defects. The John Deere will be solid, staunch and ready for the hard-set joh. Then you begin to know that quality counts. est job. Then you begin to know that quality counts









reliable publication regarding Chicago live stock markets we quote the fol-

"It must not be presumed that all lambs are realizing lofty prices. Only high dressers are equal to the performance, and dressed meat percentages are closely watched. A band of shorn lambs costing \$8.00 on the hoof saturally made deeper mutter on the lowing: actually made dearer mutton on the hooks by \$1.00 per hundred weight than another purchase costing \$8.50

Buyers for the large killers and packers are now-a-days close observers of how every purchase dresses out in quality and weight on the hooks. In future years even a closer discrimination will be made against lambs which do not "kill well." Returns are being kept close tab on in order that lambs and sheep will he purchased according to their real valueno guess-work about it. To succeed you must produce the right sort of sheep, because the price yours bring will be absolutely according to their quality. If you will notice market reports from time to time you will readily see that medium weight quality lambs will in many cases bring nearly double the price that some big coarse fellows with poor quality do.
When you go to the butcher's shop
do you want a chunk of coarse-grained
fatty mutton? If you do you are one in a thousand, because the other 999 will want a rich lean piece, fine as possible in quality. People now-a-days know the difference in taste between the two, and place all pre-ference for that which is medium in weight and fine in grain. It tastes different, and is different. In years gone by when the extent of lowpriced pasture was almost unlimited and there was very little discrimination on the market between different classes of mutton, some breeders may have found it profitable to some extent to breed large coarse sheep, but under present-day conditions the cost per pound of producing such mutton is too great and the market price to be realized so comparatively low that such flocks are rapidly decreasing and the number of Shropshire flocks rapidly increasing. American Shropshire flocks numbering nearly 16 to 1 of any other mutton breed. Lowest actual cost of production per pound of mutton and the very highest price when sold is certainly making the former indifferent sheep raisers "turn the tables" and keep the breed which is really the most profitable when everything is taken into consideration. For more than 30 years Shropshires have been in the lead, but for a period some minor breeds seemed to flourish to a certain extent all on account of outward appearance of size. No one scarcely had an idea of the amount of feed consumed, nor were these sheep ever crowded on a small patch or on the other hand turned to a rough field where they would have to rustle for their living. Many of the largest breeds are good flesh pro-ducers in weight if they always have an abundance of food without taking much exercise to get it, but once they become rather short of food they are far from being hardy first class mutton producers. When high priced land and feed are before us the test comes and Shropshires stand out pre-eminent as economical producers of mutton par excellence. Sheep raisers are also particularly noticing how much lower the annual cost of maintaining a flock of Shropshire breeding ewes is than those of any other breed. Not only is it important to have the class of lambs which make good gains and command highest price but it is most desirable to materially lower the cost of first producing those lambs. Ewes of other breeds require a larger amount of green food and some grain in addition while Shropshire ewes will be suckling fat lambs and in perfect condition on a rougher, poorer pasture and without grain. Many times at the same season of the year have the writers visited breeding flocks of the Shropshire and various other breeds in different sections of both America and England and noticed the conditions exactly as stated above. Shropshires are easiest to keep in a thrifty condition and ofttimes at practically half the cost of the upkeep of flocks of other breeds. Shropshires are naturally good feeders and exceptionlly strong in constitution, having the in-herent robustness of their origin from the hill breeds of the English county from whence the Shropshire breed takes its name. Strength of constitution is a prime requisite in all breed-

ing or feeding sheep. In the life of animals things come up as various sorts of trouble and hardship which must be withstood by the animal system, the weak constituted ones suf-fering to a greater or less extent under these conditions, but those with strong constitutions ward off the trouble, and are hale and hearty. The strong-constitutioned sheep possesses the highest degree of digestive and assimilative power, and even un-der unfavorable conditions makes most thorough use of all its food. Shropsnire fleeces have the greatest density and length combined, thus giving heavy weights and complete protection, altogether making what might well be termed the unequalled general purpose sheep for the farmer and breeder. An important and superior feature is that the pure Shropshire transmits these good qualities in a very marked degree to its off-spring. The Shropshire fleece is a perfect covering all over and under the body and is bred that way not only for increased weight of wool, but for absolute protection from damp cold weather or storms. Hav-en't you ever noticed that in bad weather it was the bare-bellied or weather it was the bare-bellied or poorly coated sheep that did not thrive as well as the others? Shropshire breeders have made it a special point for years to have a sheep which would give best results everywhere, and to breed for fleeces to afford full protection has been one of the main objects and also one in which great success has been achieved. The general farmer needs a breed that will not be soaked to the skin when there is rain or blowing snow. The dense Shropshire fleece together with their strong constitution, insures health and vigor under all conditions and in varing climates. These characteristics by keeping up the highest degree of thrift aid the sheep in making largest gains, thereby lowering the cost of Shropshire mutton production. On the average farm wherever located the Shropshire will give best possible results in the economical production of the highest class of mutton.—Chand-ler Bros., "Clover Hill," Chariton,

#### Boys Study Farm Machinery.

Recently about 300 young men who are directly interested in those courses of study in the Agricultural College which have to do with crop production, and a goodly number of others who are not assigned to those particular courses, assembled in the old chapel to listen to a "magic lantern" lecture on farm machinery. This lecture was given by a representative of the Avery Company who carefully traced the history and development of steam as a motive power, more particularly as a power for driving farm machinery. Beginning with the pictures and descriptions of the engines made in the time of James Watt, the lecturer developed the important improvements which have been added from time to time until the present perfect traction engine was built. In this connection, he mentioned the important patents which have applied to and protected the construction of the modern traction engine and laid special emphasis on the development of the friction clutch and the heavy parts that are necessary in a plowing engine. .

The points of weakness in traction engines were also brought out and his audience gained from a lecture and the pictures a very excellent idea of what should and what should not be found in the modern perfected farm engine.

This lecture was the last of a series the short course students of the Agricultural College of Manhattan by experts representing the manufacturers of various types of farm machinery. Each of these experts explained the construction and operation of his particular line of machinery, but was not allowed to say anything about price or to compare merits with other particular machines.

By way of assisting the college in this demonstration work the various manufacturers have shipped in eral car loads of machinery, including binders, mowers, rakes, hay-stackers, plows, harrows, cultivators, planters, stalk cutters, pumps and other tools. The students have taken a great deal of interest in this work as it has enabled them to get the good points of each type of farm machinery at first hand from experts who may be depended upon to bring them out.



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So does the Weather Bureau, the National Board of Underwriters and every authority in the country, because soft

copper is the best known conductor of electricity, except silver. The efficiency of a pure soft copper cable is increased by weaving it flat, as the greater exposed area thus obtained, means greater conducting power. Resistance is overcome, side flashes and induced currents done away with.

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Cable is an expert, thoroughly schooled by us, and not a foot of National Cable is installed by a man that is not fully qualified to do the work properly. Hence, we avoid the pit-falls which bring disaster, where untrained men do the work.

Unlike insurance, there are no premiums to be paid year after year, and it does not lapse.

The National Lightning Arrester (patent applied for), is so made that water will not lead in and short-circuit the telephone.

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Do not delay another day. Write us at once so we can tell you where you can see our cable, and send you a valuable book, "The Laws of Lightning." If you include full particulars about your place we can tell you what it will cost to rod it right.

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It costs about ONE CENT AN HOUR to pump water with this engine. If your time is worth more than a cent an hour you cannot afford to pump by hand: It will raise 32 barrels of water per hour to an elevation of 25 feet, 10 barrels to an elevation of 100 feet, or proportionate quantities to other heights.

This engine can be connected to "any old pump" in 30 minutes. After you have watched it pump water for five minutes you will wonder how you ever got along without it. The longer you have it, the better you will like it. It is right on the job all the time. A turn of the fiywheel and it is off. A child can operate it. The ladies often start it to pump a pail of water. They rest while it works.

at is shipped complete with walking beam, supporting frame and everything ready to set it up in complete working order, except three stakes for driving in ground. Next to a windmill, this is the most economical outfit for pumping. We are selling many thousands of them every year, but our sale of Aermotors is still increasing.

A PULLEY for running cream  $\mathbf{I}$ D A PULLEY for running cream separator, churn. washing machine, ice cream freezer, grindstone or other light machinery is furnished with this engine for \$1.50

nished with this engine for \$1.50 extra.

If you need an engine for pumping large quantities of water for irrigating, watering large herds of stock, or for other purposes, our Heavy Back-Geared Pumping Engine for \$100.00 is just the thing you have been looking for. It will raise 125 barrels of water an hour to an elevation of 50 feet, or proportionate quantities to any height.

Our \$15.00 2 H. P. General Purpose Power Engine with Fluted Cooler is the best thing going.

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# PIARY

KANSAS FARMER invites correspondence upon subjects connected with bee culture, and is prepared to answer questions in this column. Address all letters and inquiries to J. C. Frank, Dodge City, Kan.

> Straws from Dodge City. J. C. FRANK.

If you expect to get a crop of honey, take good care of your bees.

We urge every beekeeper to sub-sribe for at least one bee journal.

Don't imagine that you know it all and cannot learn anything by reading a bee journal.

There will never be a better time than now to repaint your hives, while the bees are quiet on cold days.

Don't wait until your bees get to swarming to order nives. its better to keep them from swarming.

Look well after your bees and don't let them swarm, if you expect to get any honey. Every beekeeper needs one or more books on bee culture, dealing with the

keeping of bees. Will you not join us and help make Kansas bee culture still more profitable in the tuture?

It's nice to have your supers all clean, with the foundation fixed in the frames and sections. When the bees need them, put them on.

The use of comb foundation has made possible the production of straight brood and extract combs and marketable comb honey.

The long top bar is better for use in old home-made hives as the staple spaced frames require accurate inside

The worst winter in the history of bee keeping in the state of Kansas has passed, and it is hoped that we will never experience another like it.

The bee's business end trikes every one forcibly. No product now wasted can be more easily saved than nectar which bees work up into honey.

Fruit culture can not be carried on successfully without bees to effect fertilization through carrying pollen from one blossom to another.

Hives should always stand level sidewise when comb building is being done so the combs will come down even with the bottom bar of the frame.

Don't keep bees unless you mean to give them the proper care and attention. If you can't do that you had better leave someone else keep the bees and buy your honey from him.

in this climate we frequently have warm weather during March, when the bees have good flights and we can examine the hives to see if they have plenty of stores.

It would be a good thing if more families in general would adopt the plan to have more pure honey on their dining tables and less glucose molasses.

The disposition of an unprofitable colony to store honey may be materially increased by giving them several combs of hatching brood from an industrious hive.

Don't extract your honey before it is ripe and then expect to get the top price for it and don't expect to sell honey again to customers to whom you have once sold unripe honey.

If you are not a member of the Kansas State Bee Keepers' Association you should become one now. Send in your name and membership fee (\$1.00) to Secretary O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

Whenever a man is too tired mentally, what about his physical condi-tion? Is it not a tired one? Not a few unfortunates seem to be born



I Want You to Try My Horse Collars—and I'll Pay the Freight

ERE'S my proposition-I make the most humane, convenient, economical Horse Collar ever put on the market. It will not only positively prevent sore shoulders, galled necks, etc., but will cure old sores and galls.

My collar is the most economical collar you can buy. It will positively last a lifetime—and it costs less than other collars, hames and pads. I want you to try a pair of my

destructible Hameless and Adjustable Horse Collars

for a full year—then decide. If they are not the most satisfactory collars you ever used—if they are not all I claim them to be—if they are not the best thing you ever put on your horses—if they haven't cured old sores and galls and prevented new ones—if they do not prove the most profitable investment in the collar line you ever made, send them back, and I'll refund every cent of your money.

The indestructible Collar does away with all the gailing sweat pads, expensive hames, straps, buckles, etc. Let me show you what editors, horse experts, government officials and thousands of others say about my collar. I'll send you a portfolio of valuable pointers on getting the most from your horses—curing and preventing galls and sores—saving your horses pain and saving you all kinds of trouble and expense. Write me a postal by next mail. My collars are sold direct where I have no dealers.

Fred Slocum, General Manager, JOHNSTON-SLOCUM COMPANY, 550 State Street, Caro, Michigan



Fred Slocum The Horse-Collar Man

Don't bother yourself, waste money and torture your horses with old-style leather collars and hames. Just leave it to me. Send me your name and address.

-Fred Slocum.

with "that tired feeling," too tired, in fact, to enjoy life. Truly, life holds, for such, much less happiness than those blessed with the more active brain and body.

injury has been done beekeepers by spraying fruit trees with poisonous substances before the petals fall. We hope that Kansas may some day have a law, which will prohibit the spraying of fruit trees while in bloom with poisonous sprays. The most effetive time to spray for codling moth is after the petals have fallen.

It is well to be methodical and have a certain system to work by, but one should not be too particular. If it is not handy to do some particular thing just the way you are used to doing it, do it some other way. Do not imagine that you can not get along without your kind of smoker fuel. If you have none of that kind at hand use something else rather than kill time procuring your particular brand.

A smoker lying on its side will not consume as much fuel as when stand-ing upright. Therefore when you do not expect to use it for several minutes lay it down. If the wind is blowing, you will save fuel and the time necessary to replenish it by laying it down and placing a box or hive body and cover over it.

If you keep your smoker in the honey house, cut an old five gallon can in two and nail half of it to the wall near the door in which to place the smoker when you have emptied out the coals after using it. Should a few stray sparks remain in it, there will be no danger of them dropping onto something combustible and starting a fire. Keep a cheap pocket knife handy and give the smoker a general scraping out occasionally. Never kick or throw it against the side of the house when it gets a contrary spell. I have tried this and find it does no good. Now, if I don't change the subject, my write-up for Kansas Farmer this week will be all smoke and very little fire.

Did you ever think that an ounce of wax is worth nearly two cents? That it does not take a very large piece to weigh an ounce and that there is always a demand and ready sale for it, while it requires hard work and hard thinking to dispose of honey at a fair price? If you have not, just stop a minute and think about it and then start in to save every particle of wax, if you have not been doing so in the

(Continued on page 17.)

CREAM Kept Clean and Sweet Without Effort OU know that cleanliness in the highest

reliable sublication regarding Chicaro ung or feeding sheep.

degree, perfectly sanitary conditions, are absolutely necessary in profitable dairying. The shrewd cow owner chooses his equipment accordingly—from the separator to the smallest utensil. Take no changes on harder accordingly—specially accordingly—from the separator to the smallest utensil. shis equipment accordingly—from the separator to the smallest utensil. Take no chances on having your cream or butter graded "second" or "third." You want everything in your dairy easy to get unmistakably clean. The bowl devices in ordinary separators have slots, corners and crevices in which specks of milk or cream lodge to spoil the next skimming. The bowls in Empire Separators are different, better, more simple and perfectly more thousands of experience are choosing.

cream lodge to spoil the next skimming.
The bowls in Empire Separators are different, better, more simple and perfectly sanitary. That's one vital reason why more and pre thousands of experienced dairymen every year moosing from—

# The Empire Line Different Styles-All Sizes in Each Style

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als and construction, and now it has become the leader in America.
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EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY

cross-section view of Simple Empire Disc Bowl.

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Kansas Farmer ADS Bring Results

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Grown in Finney County in 1909. Red Texas Oats, Barley Macaroni Wheat.

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Holton,

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ABILENE NURSERIES. Write for catalog and price list before placing your order. We have the stock that bears fruit, also all kinds ornamental trees. Forest trees, shrubs, roses and vines. Special attention given mail orders. 10 per cent discount on \$5.00 order; 15 per cent discount on \$10.00. Cash with order.

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Plant Boettcher's Early White Dent, the result of 12 years' careful breeding Seed all gathered before the freeze. A yield of 80 bu. per acre is not uncommon. 500 bu. selected, graded and shelled. Price \$1.75 per bu. These prices f. o. b. cars. Order now.

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Plant Young's Yellow Dent seed corn, the 'est on earth. Won Missouri's gold medal at National Corn Show. Omaha, 1908. Guaranteed 90 per cent germination under all conditions or will fill order again free of charge. Price \$2 per bushel. Sample ears 50 cents each. Sample free. Choice Foland China fall pigs \$25 each. One Jersey bull calf for sale. Robt. I. Young, R. F. D. 5, St. Joseph, Mo.

REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN
that will grow. I grow and carefully select
every ear of my seed corn. Twenty ear
won 2nd place at Nebraska State Show.
Single ear won 3rd. Send 25c for sample
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White, two leading varieties recommended
by the Kansas State Agricultural College.
Seed gathered early, high germination. Frice
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We have one thousand bushels of pure bred Black Dwarf Cane Seed for sale for \$1.59 per bushel, f. o. b. cars at Syracuse. Kan. This seed was raised without irriga-tion and is pure. Samples upon request. I. P. WORDEN & SON. Kanses.

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Cow Peas Improve soil. Make good hay. Cheaper than fertilizer. Write for prices—surprisingly low—and 1910 Seed Book. ROSS BROTHERS SEED HOUSE, 221E. Douglas Street, Wichia, Kas.



and Rieds Yellow Dent OUR Seed Grows. Grown from Kansas STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE breeding stock.

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Pure Bred Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

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TESTED, HIGH GERMINATION. Why plant doubtful seed at a reasonable price. Only \$1.75 per bu. in sacks, and \$2 in the crate. F. O. B. cars here. This corn is in the ear, only. Write for free sample.

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THE POWERS MFG. CO.

# FROM OUR READERS

The Kansas Farmer invites letters from its readers upon and letters from the ladies and young folks are especially appreciated. Omit partisan politics and give your experience on the farm and in the home for the benefit of other farmers and the interest and young folks are especially appreciated. their families. A prize will be awarded each week to the writer of the best letter, and in addition a series of three prizes will be awarded each month for the three best letters. Write on one side of the paper only, and make the letters short and to the point. Facts, ideas and experiences are wanted. We will do the editing.

Suggested Topics.

What is the best kind of soil and the best method of seeding and cultivation for broom corn? What is the best variety for your locality?

What has been your experience of the value of testing corn and other seeds before planting? What per-centage of the seed was found to be untit for planting this spring?

Have you tried disking alfalfa, and if so with what success? Do you cross disk or only one way? Report on the spike tooth disk or "alfaira renovator." is it better than the or-dinary disk?

Give your ideas of the value of a well conducted county fair in stimulating interest in improved live stock and better home and farm conditions.

Should Kansas have a state fair established by legislative appropria-

I heartily agree with you on the free seed distribution being a waste of money. In the first place I have planted the seeds a number of times and have never raised anything worth mentioning. I have quit planting them altogether but I still receive the seed every spring. I have sometimes thought they were old seed that were sent back to the seed houses and sold to the government, for at least half of them will not grow at all.—C. S. Douglass, Mitchell Co., Kan.

Condition of Wheat.

Reading in the last number of KAN-SAS FARMER about winter killed wheat and its causes. Kansas Farmer claims that good seed-bed preparation would prevent freezing of wheat. I want to call your attention to what I am seeing now every day.

I sowed 80 acres of wheat last fall. i began listing early in July and had all my ground listed in July except 15 acres oats stubble which I plowed in August but had it plowed before the 10th. The last week of August I broke ridges, first harrowed my ridges, after the ridges were broken harrowed again, then disked and har-rowed the last, so that we had one weeks' time before sowing. On about September 24 or 25 I began to sow. Ground was dry in some places but after a week or so my wheat began to come up.

This is the way I prepared my seedbed. Just across the road west, another field was prepared, by some other men. It was listed the last part of July. Sunflowers and cockleburs grow up four or five teet in height, because it is bottom land. The last part of September the ridges were broken down with the cultivator, then dragged with the harrow, and the wheat sowed the first week of Octo-My wheat is badly killed, 25 acres I sowed into oats, and the latter field is in good condion. So is another field on the north of mine. The men were plowing when I was sowing my wheat, and that is in good condition. So you see it is not the good work this time. There is about 50 or 60 per cent of the wheat dead. Rain is badly needed now.-H. P. Pauls, Inman, Kan.

War Time Hog Prices. Have They

Come to Stay?

With hogs selling around 11 cents and with a great shortage the farmers of the cornbelt certainly have reason to congratulate themselves and this they are certainly doing. I some times wonder if they are not forgetful of their fellow man who has pay these enormous prices or go without meat.

"Am I my brother's keeper," is a question that I fear we do not ask ourselves often enough. It is cortainly gratifying these days to have a pen of fine fat porkers ready for market at the prices prevailing but should not the thought of our brothers less fortunate than ourselves make us feel just a little less joyful. There is nothing that I can see that is going to make pork prices any lower for a number of months. Probably for two or three years. The present prices are tempting many men to sell a por-tion or all of their herds of brood sows thereby intensifying the shortage that already exists. It will require about all of this years crop
of females to bring our breeding
herds back to anything near their
normal proportions. If this is done
the supply of hogs that will go onto the market will possibly be less than at present. If this season's crop of she stuff is not retained for breeding purposes and a considerable portion of them are marketed the supply will still not be great enough to make cheap pork and the extreme short-age will thereby be continued that much longer.

To add to this serious shortage the meat trust is in a position to exercise their extremely selfish practices to the detriment of those who need the meat but cannot pay for it at the high cost the laboring man and his family. Those who do the useful work for society are the ones who must be deprived of at least this cne essential to comfortable living. brothers in the great manufacturing centers who are producing the things necessary to our good and the balance of humanity's comfort are certainly being left unprovided for in the great

scramble for dollars.

I am engaged in the sale of farm implements as well as the breeding of hogs and often times when I am unloading a car of these machines that make it possible for us farmers to produce so many dollars, I wonder if the men who mine the iron, get out the timber and transform them into these useful implements of production are getting their just share of the comforts and benefits of this

most prosperous country? I believe that every farmer in the United States should more fully appreciate the results of the wearisome toil of the producers of the many necessities and luxuries of life. Their existance makes good prices possible and the products of their labor makes it possible for us to farm our 160 acres, when without them we would be able to farm only small patches. This present age of machinery is wonderful in the enormous produc-tion of wealth. Our present system of production is certainly amazing. With magnificent natural resources and improved methods of production there is surely enough produced for all who take part in this enormous production, but do all who perform useful labor get a just share of the products of their labor? In other words is our system of distribution sufficient to the requirements of society? The declaration of the "Immortal Lincoln" that a nation could not exist half free and half slave makes me wonder if it is righteous or even possible for a nation to long exist with a portion living in luxury even to excess, and a portion living in privation and poverty. We farmers must beware or we will be committing the sins that we are condemning some of our wealthier brothers

for.

Now getting back to my text, for I fear I have wandered away, I will say that looking at the rearing of hogs from a purely selfish standpoint the prospects surely look the best to me that I have ever seen.—
Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
Continued on page 17.

# FARM INQUIRIES



# ANSWERED BY Prof.A.M.Ten Eyck

Spring Wheat or Oats with Winter Wheat?

I have 30 acres of hard wheat, of a rather late variety, which seems to have been killed out to about half a stand. Am considering the advisability of drilling spring wheat in just as soon as the ground is in suitable condition. Will you kindly state whether or not you would consider this plan

Am very anxious to seed this ground to alfalfa in the fall or I might plant to corn this spring.

Have also thought some of drilling oats in the wneat and using the entire crop for feed.—Herbert E. Smith,

Wamego, Kan. I doubt the advisability of seeding spring wheat with the winter wheat. The winter wheat will mature probably two weeks earlier than the earliest variety of spring wheat which you can plant; hence you would have to harvest the grain when the spring wheat was immature or after the winter wheat had become very ripe and partly shattered. The seeding of an early maturing variety of spring oats or spring barley with the winter wheat may give better results than the combination of winter and spring wheat. Such varieties of oats as the Sixty-Day and Kherson may mature nearly as early as the winter wheat provided the oats are planted very early in the spring and the Mansury six-rowed barley usually matures at this Station only a few days later than winter wheat and by sowing very early in the spring you may hasten its maturity a few days. A combina-tion of barley and wheat may be bet-ter than oats and wheat since the barley ground with wheat would furnish good hog feed both for growing and for fattening. Our experiments at this Station indicate that either barley or oats are a much safer crop than spring wheat, barley being a safer crop than oats. We have produced as an average for the last seven years a little better than 40 bushels of Mansury spring barley per acre. I am mailing you press bulletin No. 175 giving list of seed grain which we offer for sale with prices. We have seed of the

Mansury barley, also Kherson oats at prices named in circular. Possibly the wheat may not be so badly injured as you have anticipated or if the killing out has not been in spots but more or less general throughout the field it may make a fairly good stand. It will probably be necessary, however, for you to make a judgment and decide whether you will have to record some the spots of you will have to reseed or not before the spring opens in order to provide yourself with spring grain.

Best Form of Phosphate. What is the best form of phosphate? What does it cost, and where can it be obtained?

Do you think it would pay to buy a fertilizer attachment for corn planters and drop phosphates with the corn on bottom land that is heavily manured with barnyard manure? Can you tell me about how much nitrogen, potash, and phosphorous there is in a ton of good barn-yard manure which has not been leached

by rains?

If you have a bulletin showing how much fertility is removed per acre by the various farm crops please send it also .- H. N. Hills, Burlington,

I am sending you under separate cover copies of circulars 2, 3 and 5 on "Manures, Fertilizers and the Rotation of Crops." The cheapest form of phosphate is ground phosphate rock, the price depending upon the composition of the material but as a rule is costs about two cents for each pound of phosphoric acid that the material contains. This form of phosphate, however, is not readily available in the soil unless applied with some form of organic matter like barnyard manure. Perhaps the

Wheat Damaged by Ice and Water.

I have in 50 acres of Malakoff wheat, one year from your seed; this has been greatly damaged by the ice and water. Will it pay to leave onehalf a stand? I planted 1½ bushels per ace. I am thinking of drilling in oats where wheat is killed out. The advisable; and if so could you recom-mend a kind of wheat for the purground is in good condition, will it pay to put oats in without disking, and how much per acre should I plant on good bottom land. I have had no experience with oats and would like to know what kind is best to plant .-

If the wheat in question is one-half a stand I think it will pay to leave It will stool wonderfully and may make a fair crop. In places where the wheat is almost entirely killed out wheat is almost entirely killed out you could plant to oats. You may disk or not as seems desirable, though if the soil is in fairly mellow condition like some fields I have seen planting with the disk drill may give good results without previous cultivation. Sow about two to two and onehalf bushels of good seed oats per acre. I have mailed circular letter answering questions regarding oats culture. The Red Texas oats are the best producing variety for your section of the state. This is a standard variety all through central and southern Kansas. Our strain of the Red Texas is somewhat improved. I am mailing you press bulletin No. 175 giving list of seed grain which we offer for sale, with prices; also enclose list of growers from whom you may secure seed

Chas. H. Jacobs, Elmdale, Kan.

Clover With Alfalfa on Black Limestone Soil.

I am thinking of sowing a small field to alfalfa, and would like your advice. It is black limestone soil with a clay subsoil, it has been in corn several years, have plowed it good and deep and is in good condition.

What time had I best sow the al-

falfa? How would it do to sow clover with it? Could I get a good stand without inoculation of the soil? Please send me bulletin on alfalfa.—James Halligan, Chanute, Kan.

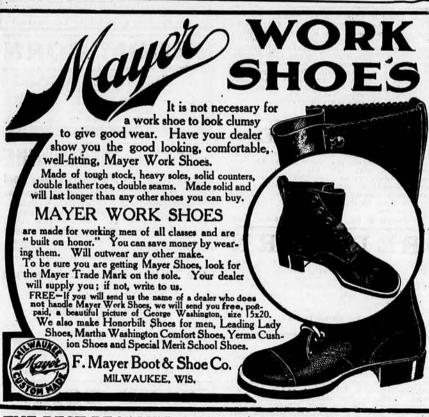
If the field in question was plowed this spring I doubt whether it would be advisable to attempt to seed it to alfalfa, since it will be almost impossible for you to secure a well pulverized, well settled seed-bed, such as is required to insure a good start and stand for alfalfa.

In your part of the state, also, fall seeding may be more successful than spring seeding, especially if the land is foul with weeds, and much of the corn land of southeastern Kansas is foul with crab-grass and fox-tail, the worst weed pests with which alfalfa has to contend.

I am mailing you bulletin No. 155, in which you will find principles and conditions of seed-bed preparation fully described. Unless you can secure an ideal seed-bed by thorough disking. rolling or packing, and harrowing this ground I would advise to seed some spring grain or other early crop which may be taken off in August, and sow the alfalfa next fall rather than this spring, preparing the seed bed after harvesting the crop, by disking and harrowing or by shallow plowing.

If you sow this spring you may sow a little clover with the alfalfa without doing any particular harm, but the clover seed is likely to be lost if sown in the fall, since young clover is more readily winter-killed than alfalfa. The land in question may or may not need inoculation with the bacteria which grow on the alfalfa roots, and the presence of which is necessary in order that the alfaifa thrive. If the alfalfa is being grown successfully in your neighborhood the probability is that the soil is more or less inoculated with alfalfa bacteria. You will find this subject fully discussed in the bulletin which has been mailed to you.





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The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass., for Catalog No. 10

best form in which to apply phosphate is in the form of acid rock phosphate which is the raw ground rock treated with sulphuric acid. This treatment makes the phosphorus available. The acid phosphate costs about four cents per pound for each pound of phosphorous that the material contains. Phosphate fertilizers may be obtained from Armour & Co., or Swift & Co., Kansas City, Mo., or possibly from local dealers in your

If you have a fairly large amount of barnyard manure and are in position to grow crops like cow-peas for green manuring I doubt if you would find the application of commercial fertilizers in any large quantities to pay, especially on corn. We have found at this Station that with the use of manure and green manuring crops, we have been able to maintain and to actually increase the fertility of the soil as shown by the yield of crops. It is usually considered that a ton of barnyard manure will contain from 10 to 12 pounds of nitrogen, 10 to 12 pounds of potash and 6 to 8 pounds of phosphorous. How-ever, one of the principal values of manure is in the ability of the decaying organic matter supplied by the manure to improve the physical condition of the soil and to set free the plant food in the soil. As a rule our soils are very well stocked with plant food but most of this plant food is not

in an available condition.

I cannot supply you with a bulletin showing the amount of fertility removed per acre by various farm crops. However, I can give you this information briefly: 1,000 pounds of wheat removes 19 pounds of nitrogen, 8 pounds of phosphoric acid and 5 1-2 pounds of potash from the soil: 1,000 pounds of corn removes 16 pounds of nitrogen, 5 1-2 pounds of phosphoric acid and 4 pounds of potash from the soil; 1,000 pounds of cats removes 16 pounds of nitrogen. 7 pounds of phosphoric acid and 5 pounds of potash. showing the amount of fertility re-

#### Corn-Early Spring Grains.

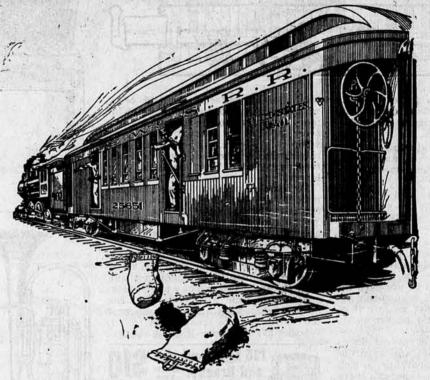
Could you advise me what kind of corn would be best to plant in my lo-cality, and where to get the seed? Has the Agricultural College any seed for sale? My ground is good black bottom ground and is good corn land.

What would you suggest to do with ground that has been in wheat and the wheat has frozen out? This land is upland with a clay subsoil and is somewhat worn, it is not sure for corn. Would you suggest to plow this ground early and keep it har-rowed until seeding time next fall for wheat or what method would be best to persue to get the land back in good fertility again.—E. G. Miller, Salina, Kan.

Am mailing you Press Bulletin 175 giving list of seed grains which we offer for sale, with prices. Our sunply of seed corn is exhausted. I enclose list of growers from whom you may secure seed, also circular 6 showing adaptation of varieties. The Kansas Sunflower. Hogue's Yellow Dent or Reid's Yellow Dent may succeed well with you on good corn

You might sow this land to early spring grains, barley or oats, and you could plant Durum wheat if you can get the seed and plant at once. would not seem to me necessary to plow the ground in preparing the seed-bed for seeding in the wheat growth, spring grains, simply disk and harrow or you may drill the grain without any cultivation. will observe that we have seed of barley and oats for sale, can recommend the Kherson oats and Mansury barley for your section of the state.

Rather than to "bare summer fallow" this land I would suggest sowing some crop and plowing it under the green manure with the purpose of improving the fertility of the soil. You may sow early spring grains for this purpose including some field peas, if you can secure the seed; prefer the Colorado field peas. Or you may sow rape as soon as the spring fairly opens and plow this crop under later for green manure in the summer, giving a partial summer fallow so as to put the land in good seed-bed condition for early seeding of wheat. I would advise rather deep plowing and considerable cultivation and surface working of the soil after plowing, it may even be advisable to use the sub-surface packer after plowing, if you have such an implement, or the **ALTHAM WATCHES** 



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Mail order houses are not, in our opinion, properly equipped to handle high-grade watches. Never make the mistake of buying a Waltham Watch from a mail order house; if you want a good watch and a timekeeper always buy a Waltham Watch of

a jeweler.

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Send for the "Perfected American Watch," our book about watches.

disk harrow may be used immediately after plowing with good results by setting the disks rather straight and weighting the harrow.

Another plan which you might fol-low is to plow rather deep early this spring, and later, about the first of May, plant cow-peas, either pasture the crop off or take it off for hay, and prepare seed-bed for wheat by early disking and harrowing.

This condition also gives you a good opportunity to get part of this land seeded to alfalfa. There is no better fertilizer for soil than alfalfa and it should be used in rotation with other crops. I am mailing you circulars 2, 3 and 5, giving information regarding "Manures, Fertilizers and Rotation of Crops Relative to Maintaining Soil Fertility," Bulletin 160 on "Cow-Peas" and 155 on "Alfalfa, and Farm Management" pamphlet.

#### Legality of Wills.

Every person is interested in the disposition of his property at his death and should know absolutely that it will be received by those whom he desires to have it, without trouble or expense. Nathan Q. Tan-quary, Continental Bldg., Denver, Colo., for more than 20 years has made a specialty of the law concerning wills, estates and diversion of property. No will drawn by Mr. Tan-quary has ever been broken. All inquiries by mail or in person are treated with the utmost confidence and given careful personal attention.

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# OUTER



The weather in March has been the finest kind to raise young chicks, and great quantities have been hatched.

But between the hatching and the raising is a long interval, an interval of danger and great uncertainty.

With April and May will come the spring rains and showers which are very trying on young chicks.

Great care will have to be taken to prevent the chicks from getting wet and chilled during sudden storms.

A dry shelter should be provided for. them to run into when rain-storms appear and if they do not go into it of themselves they should be driven in.

Complaints reach us of several flocks of chicks dying without any apparent cause. The word "apparent" is well chosen, for though not apparent, there must be a cause for the mortality.

In loking for the cause, see first of all that they are not infested with lice, either communicated by the setting hen or from the buildings wherein they are domiciled.

Quite frequently a disease will appear among chicks because they have had access to some carrion, a dead rab-bit or putrid chicken. The mother hen probably leads them to this source of disease quite a ways from the house and is therefore unknown to the poultry keeper.

Another cause of mortality among chicks is feeding too much sloppy food, which often gets sour before it is all eaten up and therefore bound to cause disturbance of the bowels and probably death.

Try feeding your chicks this year by the dry method. The chick feeds sold at the poultry supply houses are generally all right and as cheap as you can buy the different ingredients separately.

If you have your own grains feed as great a variety as you have. Cracked wheat, cracked Kafir corn and cracked corn are all good, but something in place of meat should be given, either beef scraps or blood meal, also charcoal and grit.

Growing chicks demand green food and by all means give them plenty of grass range if you have it; if not, supply them with an equivalent, such, as lettuce, cabbage, weeds, clover, alfalfa; they relish it and will thrive

Provide chicks with shade and where a cool breeze can fan them in warm weather. This should be supplied, even if a temporary board roof is the only thing that can be furnished.

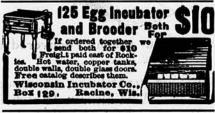
A subscriber wishes to know how long eggs can be kept before setting them and still hatch. By turning every day they can be kept for three or four weeks and hatch out a fair but it must be remembered that the sooner eggs are set after they are laid the greater will be the percentage and the hardier will be the chicks. There is no use of keeping the eggs, unless one is waiting for a setting hen or waiting for enough eggs to fill an incubator.

It is a good plan to watch for the hens that are laying and those that are not. Those that are not laying these days should be disposed of, for they take away what profit the busy ones make. The eggs from the persistent layers should be used hatching purposes, so that a better strain of laying hens may be obtained for next season. It is only by careful watching and observation that the busy hens can be told from the drones.

Success with S. C. Brown Leghorns. We have good success with S. C. Brown Leghorns. Our flock is pure

bred and of uniform size and color, which is much more profitable and far more attractive to the eye. Our birds score up in the purple; have won wherever shown. They are easy raised, they feather out young and mature very early. They are extra good layers.

For two years our 200 hens have furnished table for five, bought all the farm clothing, paid \$1 per month 'phone rent and laid up a small bank account. The Leghorns are good rus-tlers and easy to keep in good, healthy laying condition with very little feed. Just give them regular care and there is always music in the henhouse and with the incubator we can have chickens at any time and keep the hens busy at that most paying product of the form for its cost.—Mrs. T. I. Wooddall, Fall River, Kan.





WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for sale, \$1.50 for 15, from high-scoring pens. B. H. Carrithers, Severy, Kan.

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50 fine cockerels from prize winning stock. My book tells why they are such wenderful breeders; why my hens are such great layer; sent for 10 cents. W. H. Maxwell, R. 95. Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE
from fancy S, C. Buff Orpingtons. Pen
1, \$3 for 15; pen 2, \$2 for 15; farm range,
\$1 for 15; incubator rates. \$5 per hundred
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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. Pen 1. \$2 per 15; 3 settings, \$5. Pens 2 and 3, \$1.50 per 15. Range, \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS
sale from six grand yards, scoring from
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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Bred for beauty and profit, 33 regular premiums. Eggs; 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 60 \$8.00; 15, \$1.00; 60, \$3.25; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. D. M. Gillesple, Clay Center, Kan.

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of S. C. White Leghorns, prize winners at
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BLUE BARRED ROCKS. Eggs from both, Cockerel and pullet matings of very best. Exhibition matings \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 60. Males—narrow barring and barred to skin. good in fancy points. Laying strain of fine farm raised flock. \$1.00 per 15; \$5 per

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Our 1910 incubator cut prices for ten days. Cash with order. If you want one, get it now. Send cash with order.

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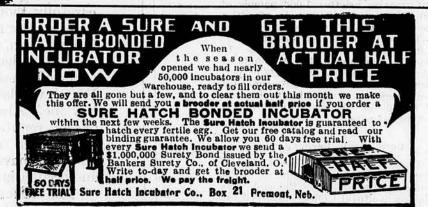
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LARGEST AND BEST band house in southwest. Line of band and orchestra music. Line of second-hand instruments. Repair house for band instruments. Place to send and save money. HOLTON INSTRUMENTS.

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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 Poukry Supplies

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DIE EVERY DAY. We have a HOME remedy that will positively prevent or cure any kind of bowel trouble in young chicks at any age. Send us the names of 5 to 8 of your friends that use incubators, and we will send you this information free and allow you 25 cents for sending names. This will be worth \$100 to you this summer. Send the names today. The information is free.

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(EXCLUSIVELY.)

For 18 years I have bred White Rooks, the best of all purpose rowls, and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at a reasonable price. \$2.00 per 16, er \$5.00 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any point in the United States.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS-10 cockerels and a few pullets for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. J. C. Bostwick, Route 3, Hoyt, Kan.

HOUDANS.

Houdan, fine strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. S. P. Green, Exclusive Breeder, Mankato, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON.

Eggs \$1.25 for 15 eggs. Owen Farm strain, the best strain in America. C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kan.

S. C. R. REDS—First pen headed by first cockerel at Kan. state show: 2nd by winner at Mo's. beat show. Eggs from either pen. 35 per 15. Third pen 32 per setting. DeLoss Chapin, Green (Clay County), Kan.

WE LAY FOR YOU

Smith's Barred and White Rocks. Send for mating and price list. CHAS. E. SMITH, Baynesville, Box 8,

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Farm raised: prize winners wherever shown. Eggs \$4.00 per hundred; 75c per setting of 15. Orders filled promptly, Satisfaction guaranteed.

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BARRED ROCKS—High class show and utility stock. Pen eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30; utility \$4 per hundred. Send for circular. No stock fer sale. C. C. Lindamood, Harvey County, Walton, Kan.

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For sale, cockerels, \$5 up. Females, \$2.50
Trios, \$10.00. Won 27 prizes in 1909;
J. C. BAUGHMAN,
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PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE gs, from prize winning strain, \$1 per 15; for 100. MBS, H. S. ADAMS, Wichita, Kan.

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EGGS for sale, S. C. Brown Leghorn and S. C. Rhode Island Red. \$1.00 for 15; \$4.50, 100. Special. matings both breads. Mrs. T. I. Woods T. Fall River, Kan. Kan.

Jew anamaloud on tour synthetics.

From Our Readers. (Continued from page 13.) Sows on Rye Pasture.

Would you advise letting heavy with pig run on rye pasture or is there danger like there is with cows about milk fever?—Oscar Yunghaus, Wyandotte Co., Kan.

A consultation with one of the most

skillful and experienced veterinarians n Kansas confirms us in the opinion that it would be entirely safe to allow sows heavy in pig to pasture on rye, provided, the change from dry feed is not made too suddenly. Accoring to this authority it is not the rye which causes derangement of the digestive organs so much as the sudden change from dry feed to the succulent green of the rye field. Pasture the sows gradually at first and no trouble need be expected.

Apiary. (Continued from page 12.)

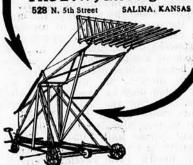
Transferring Bees.
Every person expecting to become a practical beekeeper, or an apiarist, should by all means learn how to transfer bees. By transferring I mean to take all the bees and their combs out of old box hives and put them into modern hives, or from one hive to another. It is often desirable and necessary to transfer bees from an old box hive, trees and buildings into modern or movable comb hives, or from one style of frame to another more suited to the apiarist's ideas. The best time to transfer bees is in the spring of the year, when fruit trees are in full bloom. I will give the way that I usually transfer bees; having made it a part of my business nearly every spring for a number of years.

Have your new hive all in readiness The first thing to do is to subdue the bees; and if you are a little timid, as most beginners are, you had better prepare yourself with a good veil and have your smoker in order. Blow a few puffs of smoke in at the entrance of the hive so as to drive the bees back among the combs. Be sure to smoke the bees before you have jarred the hive in the least, for if you jar a hive of bees before you have given

No help-shortage if you have a "Jayhawk." One boy to rake, one man on the stacker, one man on the stack. The 'Jayhawk'' dumps where you want it, as you want it, when you want it. If you are short of sweeps you can use the "Jayhawk" as one. "It Goes to the Hay."

you can work as well on windy days as in calm weather. It builds a rick any length, width or shape. Portable as a buggy. Works in Alfalfa, Sorghum, Clover, Kaffir Corn, Prairie Hay and Timothy. Send for our free Book today.

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ORGANS \$20.00 TO \$40.00 Highest

grade. Estey, Mason & Hamlin, Story & Clark, Kimball, Chicago Cottage, etc., slightly used, guaranteed like new; special descriptions and prices for the asking. Write today. Address

JENKINS MUSIC HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo. We refer you to any bank or business in Kansas City as to reliability.

Don't Let Your Horse Lose Spirit

Keep him vigorous, full of power and ambition. Your horse, remember, takes a small ration compared with the great bulk daily eaten by a steer or cow. His "fitnesss" therefore, depends on ability to get all the nutrition out of this smaller feed. Plainly, he must have a strong and regular power of digestion. Here is where you can help your horse. Give him, morning and night, in his grain, a small dose of

**B** HESS STOCK F@

The result will be almost instantly noticeable. If thin, your horse will be gin to "fill out;" his dull coat will show gloss; his eyes will sparkle with life, and your dispirited, dragged-out "hack" appear with the "get up" of a prize winner. All because Dr. Hess Stock Food acts upon his digestive organs, gives them strength and tone, and relieves minor ailments. Improving condition, increasing growth and milk production by improving digestion, is "The Dr. Hess Idea." The dose is small and is fed but twice a day. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 Ibs. \$5.00; Except in Canada and extreme West and South. DR. HESS & CLARK, 25 lb. pail \$1.60. Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Foultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Kiber.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D. D. V. S.) will prescribe for your alling animals. You can have his se-page Veterinary Book free any time for the asking.

Mention this paper and inclose 24. stamp.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A Give a little of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to your laying hens every morning; and don't forget the growing chicks, or the old fowls you're fatting to sell. Pan-a-ce-a is a wonderful help—in fact, it's the necessary basis on which to build a successful poultry business. It increases the hen's power of digestion so that a large percentage of her food goes into beggs and flesh—that means economy and profit. In the same way (by aiding digestion) it helps the little chick and the old flowl. It also cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 flowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

11/4 lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. 25.225 lb. pail \$2.50.

(Except in Canada and exfreme West and South.)

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 45 page Poultry Book free.

# INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

them any moke it is more difficult to subdue them; while after they have been smoked, jarring and drumming on the hive tends to further subdue them. After you have thus smoked them, you should, with a small hammer, drum or rap smartly on the side of the hive for two or three minutes, which will further alarm and subdue the bees, and they will proceed to fill themselves with honey, and with per-haps a few more puffs of smoke, they will be completely subdued, when you can turn the box hives bottom side up and with a chisel and hatchet pry off one side. I usually take off one of the sides the combs are fastened to so as to enable me to blow smoke in between the combs. By drumming on the side of the hive and blowing smoke in between the combs you can drive about all the bees out of the hive and have them clustering on the outside of the hive. You can now begin cutting out the combs, saving all combs containing worker brood to be fit in the frames of the new hive, discarding all drone comb. Save all worker combs and fit them in the frames nicely, cutting them a trifle larger than the inside dimensions of your frames.

The combs can be secured in the

frame by tying on sticks to keep the comb in place; but I usually succeed by slipping a number of rubber bands around the frame thus drawing the top and bottom bars against the combs tight enough to hold the combs from falling out. This will do very well if we do not put too many small pieces of comb in the frame, and I do not think it pays in this age of comb foundation to put back much comb except that which has brood in it. The bees will fasten these combs in the frames in a day or two, when the sticks and fastenings should be removed. It is not often that we can get enough nice, straight worker comb to fill all our frames, and the remaining frames should have full sheets of medium brood foundation fastened to the center of the under side of the top bar to insure and aid the bees in building the combs true and straight in the frames. After putting in the new hive what frames of comb you have, put in the remaining empty frames with the comb foundation fastened in them, and space them all evenly and cover the hive. You can now shake the bees in front of the hive the same as though you were hiving a swarm. The bees will soon run in and take possession of the new hive, and be at work nicely in a short

No one except an expert should undertake to transfer bees at a time when no honey is coming it, as it is sure to induce robbing unless great precautions are taken. Nothing seems to excite the bees more than to get a taste of honey out in the open air during a dearth of honey. It is of great

52,000 Last Year — 70,000 This!



M. M. Johnson

JOHNSON, the Old Trusty Incubator man, says to tell you that he sold 52,000 metal covered Old Trusty Incubators last year and is making prices to sell 70,000 this year. Not only making the prices, but the terms and free trials that make every purchaser safe.

pon't pay two prices for empty promises and great untried improvements. Get an incubator that proves up for you. The Old Trusty is the one that won all the prizes in the greatest hatching contest ever held in the world. It won against scores of incubators costing twice and three times as much. No other incubator came near enough to 100 per cent hatches to get a second content of the content of bator came near enough to 100 per cent hatches to get a mention. Competition is quiet about it, but Johnson wants to put the proof in your hands. Write him today.

Asbestos and Metal Encased 30, 60 and 90 Days' Trial **10-Year Guarantee** 

The famous Old Trusty Incubator is the one that guarantees results with either the movice or expert, 80 per cent or better hatches guaranteed, 40 to 90 days' free trial, 10-year guarantee backed by \$200,000 capital A single hatch makes a profit on the purchase expense.



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350 poultry pictures in the book. Every other page is a poultry sermon—common sense poultry lectures that you cannot find elsewhere. These lectures are Johnson's experience. He made his incubator working capital out of poultry raising, he has helped 225,000 other poultry raisers make money and he can help you. Write today for the catalog Send a letter, write a postal and send it by first mail. Take Johnson's word for it, you cannot spend a little postage to such good advantage. Address

M. M. Johnson, Incubator Man

Clay Center, Nebraska

importance in transferring bees to remove the honey as fast as taken from the hive to a place of safety, so that the bees from other hives will not get a taste of it, for if they once get a bit of honey it is but a short time until all the bees in the apiary know there is honey to be had somewhere near, and soon the air is full of flying bees sounding the high2 keynote of robbing. The bees at such times often get into a furious rage, and seem disposed to sting everything they come to, and are very likely to get to robbing other hives. So I caution the inexperienced to be very careful in this respect, for if you experience a genuine case of robbing once you will not want another soon.

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and site, Best motor vehicle best
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\$4.50 Buys the Best Brooder

Both incubstor and Brooder, ordered together, cost but \$11.50. Freight Prepaid. The Belle City Incubator has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot-water heat, self-regulator, thermometer, egg tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs, double door.

The Belle City Brooder is the only double-walled brooder made, hot-water heat, platform, metallamp. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today, or send the price now under our guarantee and save walting.

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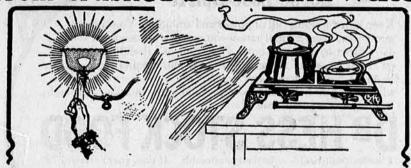


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And suppose, a little later you could pull another little chain and turn on a beautiful light in a colored dome hanging over the dining room table.

Pull still other chains and turn on

lights in your bed rooms, your kitchen,

lights in your bed rooms, your kitchen, or your cellar.
Pull another and fill your barn with light that would show up every hair, straw or buckle as plain as these things would show by daylight.
And suppose you made all the gas for these lights yourself, right on the

Made it so easy that the work required only fifteen minutes of your time once a month.

Make it so cheaply that the light

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And suppose you actually used this same home-made gas as fuel for cooking, on hot days or when you are in a hurry.
In other words, suppose you

had a little acetylene gas plant built for country home use.

A plant that would mean no more washing or breaking of chimneys—no soot or grease to fight with—no wicks to trim, no oil to spill or burn.

Picture the advantages in your mind's eye—stop and think

of the safety, comfort, satisfaction and happiness it would bring to your family.

Do this and you will understand why it is that over one hundred and seventy-six thousand farm houses have been equipped with Acetylene gas

know what an oil lamp looks like.

Like these city friends, you wouldn't keep your oil lamps if city gas could be piped to your place, and this new rural gas, "Acetylene," beats city gas all hollow in forty ways.

Unlike city gas, your Acetylene will not be poisonous to breath—you can sleep all night in a room with an open burner with no injurious effects what-

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Volume for volume, your Acetylene
will give ten times more light than

one from the best city your city cousin gets from the best city

Then when you use it as a fuel, your Acetylene will be delivered right in your cooking appliance, where it will supply heat on tap that you can regulate with a thumb screw.

The crushed stone you will use in making your Acetylene is known commercially as Union Carbide.

Union Carbide won't burn—can't explode, and will keep for years in any climate.

Once a month you will have to drop a few pounds of Union Carbide in one part and a few gallons of water in another part of a small tank-like machine that sets in your basement or in an out-building.

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Won't you let us tell you how little it will cost to make this wonderful light and fuel your-self for your home and all the other buildings on your place?

and we will send you free some mighty interesting booklets and give you an estimate as to the cost of a machine and lighting fixtures suited to your re-

Just address UNION CARBIDE SALES CO., Dept. C — 16 Adams St.

Mr. Geo. Dean, assistant professor in the Department of Entomology of the Agricultural College, has been spending a considerable amount of time in Doniphan county, which is preeminently the fruit county of the state, in conducting spraying operations against the San Jose scale. He acts in co-operation with Mr. Caldwell, representative of the United States Department of Ariculture.

The Value of Our American Forests. Within the past few years the people of the United States have been shocked into understanding that the natural resources of this nation are not "boundless," "limitless," and "inexhaustible" as we have been in the habit of describing them. Cold statistics, compiled by eminent authorities on forests, mines, soils and waterways, make it evident that notwithstanding the lavish endowment of standing the lavish endowment of wealth by nature, we, like the prodigal son, have wasted and are wasting out heritage to such an extent, by the "American method" of doing business, that we should take inventory of our stock in hand, devise more economic ways of handling and where possible make repair for past prodigality.

Our "American method" of doing business seems to be to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, in order to realize more easily and quickly on the eggs already in the nest. This method is best illustrated in its ap-plication to the handling in the past of our unrivalled forests, by a most wanton system of lumbering which wastes more trees than it uses; by wrong manner of obtaining turpentine; by preventible forest fires; by failing to re-forest depleted forest lands. These are some of the causes that have led us to the verge of a forest famine.

To be sure, when the public began to realize what would result from this short-sighted policy in the handling of our great forest wealth, it began to discuss remedies. Even after the horse is stolen the barn door may be locked and thus prevent the other live stock and the fodder being stolen also. So in our discussion of reforestation and conservation we learn the lesson of appreciation for our past great store-house of wealth —our American forests. I say past, for notwithstanding the fact that our primeval forests far surpassed in quality and variety any other nation on the globe, it is a lamentable fact that at our present rate of consump-tion 25 years will bring us to absolute want in commercial forest ar-

Originally 45 per cent of the land of the United States was covered by forest. This was divided into northern, southern, eastern, central and western forests. Man has from the earliest day of our national history regarded these limitless forests as his rightful heritage, and this was right, had he not, like Adam in the beginning, abused his privi-eges. He has brought upon himself and his posterity the present condi-tions and a possible future dilemna. Necessity it seems is not only the mother of invention, but of commer-cial foresight that he had been also

cial foresight that is leading our people through its conventions for conservation of our natural resources to make restitution for its lack of appreciation and consequent prodi-gality of the past. Of the original 850,000,000 acres of forest land, we have now but 550,000,000 or about 29 per cent instead of 45 per cent of our land area. Four-fifths per cent of these lands are owned by private individuals or corporations. One-fifth or about 110,000,000 acres comprise our public forest lands. These are mostly located in the west and consist of national forests, national parks, Indian reservations, military reservations, the forests of unreserved public domain and state for-

The industries which subsist wholly or mainly upon wood in our country, pay the wages of 1,500,000,000 men and women. These industries

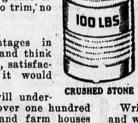
represent the investment of over \$2,-250,000,000, and yield each year a product worth \$3,000,000,000. A compilation of statistics by the Census Bureau in co-operation with the Forest Service, gives the following as the total value of forest products for the United States for the year 1908, which showed a decrease of 18 per cent over that of 1907.

The great industries are agriculture, transportation, mining, and grazing, and each one is dependent upon wood, and each one is dependent upon wood, water or grass from the forest. Forests not only grow timber, but they hold the soil and regulate the flow of water in the streams. They modify the wind and equalize the excessive heat and cold. The fish which live in the forest waters furnish each year \$21,000,000 worth of food, which also produces half as much game which could not exist without forest protection. Forests prevent erosion of the soil, and by aiding the conservation of the rainfall, regulate the flow of streams preventing flode. flow of streams, preventing floods, waste of soil, and making possible the irrigation of arid lands.

Had we years ago understood, as we now understand, the cause and effect of our annual floods, our land might have been spared many lives and millions of dollars. Through the destruction of the forests along our waterways, and consequent floods, it is a conservative estimate that places our annual loss of soil at from one to two thousand million tons. This great deposit in the lower courses of our streams and harbors, becomes a menance to navigation and a handicap to the development of our water power. The national forests in the Rocky Mountain and in the Pacific Coast states are of great commercial value to the stockman, both great and small. While furnishing range for 12 per cent of the cattle and 21 per cent of the sheep raised in these states, it suffers no harm because of the wise supervision by the Govern-ment. If this live-stock were not thus fed from the forests during the summer, they would be without natural forage during the winter. In the southern pine belt stock owners turn out their sheep, cattle and hogs into the forest the greater part of the year.

The range is classified and divided between the owners of different kinds of stock, and when local conditions will permit it individual range allotments are made. When necessary for proper control of the stock, or to prevent losses from poisonous plants and straying, fences are constructed in co-operation with the stockmen. Under a proper regulation in the use of a range, the quality of the stock is improved and the weight of the animals increased over that of animals from other ranges where grazing is unrestricted. Improvement in the methods of handling the stock results in a better utilization of the forage and an increase in the number of stock which may be grazed upon the grazed upon the range. During the season of 1908 permits were issued to 24,000 different owners, allowing 1,380,000 cattle and horses and 7,000,000 sheep and goats to be grazed upon the national forests. The revenue derived from grazing this stock was \$960,-

All the uses of national forest lands and resources, except those relating to timber and grazing are known as "special uses," among which are included the following: residence, farm, pastures, draft fences, corrals, apiaries, dairies, schools, churches, roads, trails, telephone and telegraph lines, stores, mills, factories, hotels, stage stations, sanitariums, camps, summer resorts, wharves, miners and pros-pectors cabins, windmills, dipping vats, tanks, dams, reservoirs, water conduits of all kinds, power houses, power transmission lines, aerial tram-ways, and cable conveyors, tramways and the purchase of sand, stone, clay,



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Consider also that these one hundred and seventy-six thousand country home owners simply followed the lead of over twenty million city people who have used gas so long that they don't

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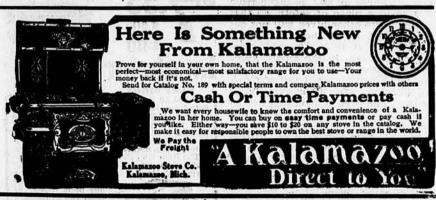
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hay and other national forest products except timber.

For such permits a reasonable charge is made by the ranger in charge, though the money is paid direct to the parties in charge at Washington. Forest officers are authorized to grant permits for the use of timber to the extent of \$20 annually, to the settler who may not reasonably be required to purchase. Also the settler is protected against unfair competition in the matter of grazing. With the words of our illustrious statesman, Ex-President Roosevelt, I will close this brief summary of our national forest wealth.

"Whatever it may be possible for the government to accomplish, its work must ultimately fail unless your interests and support gives it permanence and power. It is only as the producing and commercial interests of the country come to realize that they need to have trees growing up in the forests, not less than they need the product of the trees cut down, that we may hope to see the permanent prosperity of both safely secured."—Mrs. I. D. Graham, before the West Side Forestry Club.

#### THE VETERINARIAN

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when they deske information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this Department one of the most interesting features of The Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and sex of the animal, stating symptons accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this colourn are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this Department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, The Kansas Farmar, Topaka, Kans.

#### Bunch on Mule's Ankle.

I have a mule with a small bunch on her ankle just above the hoof. First joint on front leg starts at outside of leg, runs about half way round the joint. She is a little lame. The bunch is hard, and does no seem to be fast on bone. If you can tell me some-thing that will take it off I will appre-

ciate it.—J. E. C. Benedict. Kan.

Take Per. Iodide of Mercury, 5
drams, Russian cantharides powdered,
1 ounce, adeps, 2 ounces. Mix and
clip off the hair and apply with the hand. Leave on 24 hours and wash off, grease. Repeat every eight days for four applications.

#### Periodic Ophthalmia.

I have a bay mare, seven years old, that has had weak eyes for the past year. They turn whitish for a week at a time, then get better and look clear for about a month and then get worse again. She is not in very good flesh. I also have two others in the same conditon, though the time be-tween attacks is longer. I am using at present an eye water composed of the following: 1 oz. table salt, 1 oz. granulated sugar, 2 drams sulphate of grandate of signs, 2 drains sulpare of signs, 1/2 dram sugar of lead. I am afraid her blood is out of order. Would give some blood medicine if it is needed. -E. Messer, Tonganoxie, Kan.

This is periodic ophthalmia and is incurable. Take boric acid, 2 drams in 2 ounces of rose water. Mix and drop in 20 drops twice a day, after bathing with hot water when one of the spells is on. Give one dram of iodide of potassium in feed twice a day for eight days.



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runner, but stub runner or disc openers may be had on special order. In fact, the Deere No. 9 is strictly up to date in all real improvements.

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# Savings from a Well-Fenced Farm Will Pay for Other Improvements

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Ellwood Fence is built on simple, cornect mesh) at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the cable horizontal or line wires, forming a cost of an extra strand of barbed wire woven at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the with plain bottom fence is built on simple, cornect principles. The cross (or mesh) at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the cable horizontal or line wires, forming a cost of an extra strand of barbed wire woven at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the with plain bottom fence is built on simple, cornect principles. The cross (or mesh) at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the cable horizontal or line wires, forming a cost of an extra strand of barbed wire woven at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the with plain bottom fence is built on simple, cornect principles. The cross (or mesh) at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the cable horizontal or line wires, forming a cost of an extra strand of barbed wire woven at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the cable horizontal or line wires, forming a cost of an extra strand of barbed wire woven at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the cable horizontal or line wires, forming a cost of an extra strand of barbed wire woven at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Hog Fence you save the cost of an extra strand of barbed wire woven at bottom if desired. With barbed-bottom Ellwood Fence you save the cost of an extra strand of barbed wire woven at bottom if desired. With barbed-b desirable, as they will do vastly better on fresh pasture and keep much healthier." W. W. P. McCONNELL.

across throughout the first 18 inches of all styles of hog fences.

Ellwood Fences combine great strength with closeness of mesh. They hold the grown hog and the suckling pig. All

# Filly Has Diseased Foot.

I have a black filly, coming two years old in April, that has a bad front foot which fails to yield to treatment. The trouble is in the frog. Everything inside the foot seems to be diseased. There is little more than a shell left, though at this time there is a frog that seems hard, but can not tell what is underneath. The quarters are badly affected, extending up to the coronet. There is a space between the inner foot and the hoof or outer wall. The fleshy part of the foot turns white, becomes soft and sloughs off. When this is removed by the knife it soon forms again. Our local veterinarian thought it was canker. -R. C. Davidson, Centerview, Mo.

Have the sole and foot dressed down well and shod. Then set the foot in a pan of hot linseed oil three times a week. Have oil nearly to boiling point and deep enough in pan to reach up to top of frog behind. Reset the shoe every three weeks. Clip off the hair around the top of hoof up one inch. Take Russian cantharides one ounce, adeps, two ounces. Mix and rub in with the hand and repeat in

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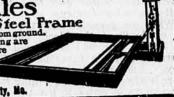
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# LIVE STOCK



Why I Breed Galloways.

There are many reasons why pure bred Galloways are preferred at the Capital View Ranch. A herd of pure blooded, well bred cattle is much more beautiful and far more interesting than one of scrubs of all shapes, sizes and colors, and the more interest one has in his stock, the more thought and care will be given them. Another point in favor of pure bred cattle is they will always seil for more than market price, and are always in demand; again, pure blood enables one to establish desirable traits, such as fine, neat head, neck and throat latch, smoothness of shoulder vein, neatness and style combined with substance, weight of bone, short legs, beauty of outline and other fancy points. One would hesitate to use scrub stock for the foundation of a work on which he would wish to conwork on which he would wish to con-tinue to work all his lifetime, and it costs not a cent more for time, labor or feed to care for and support a herd of pure bred stock, than of the other kind, and here is a feeling of satisfaction when working among them and thinking of them, which I have failed to experience as owner of grades. My aim being to feed for growth and healthy development and to give them good, strong constitu-

The Galloway I find to be better adapted for this and the range countries for many reasons. First, they seem to adapt themselves more readily to the different climates. Nature provided them with a coat of hair that when dressed by a furrier who takes all of the coarse hair out equals that of the otter, and in its natural form is superior to the buffalo for robes and is used for overcoats, sacks. capes and other articles of rare value. This coarse hair, however, is very essential with the animal. All fur bearing animals have it. When they go into water this coarse hair laps over the fur, that prevents water from pene-trating the hide. This is the same theory which explains why the Galloway will stand all day in the rain and remain dry. This same coat of hair answers for protection against the sudden changes and severe hizzards subject to most of our range countries, also a protection against flies and poisonous insects.

During the long drouths, which are frequent in some of the range countries, the Galloways may be seen grazing on the roughest narts of the range, which other breeds will not utilize. Being thrifty and active, utilize. Being thrifty and active, they climb the highest and roughest pinnacles after food when grass is scarce in the valley. They will feed on plants and herbs that other breeds will not eat, therefore they do well when less thrifty breeds are dying from starvation in the valleys.

The Galloway traces back in history farther than any other distinct breed of cattle, has always been horn-less and black, which is responsible for them being such strong breeders, there is certainly nothing which will recommend the Galloway quicker and show the impressiveness of the breed stronger than to make the cross with the Jersey has shown such good results that it would take the keenest practical eye to detect any foreign blood other than the Galloway. It is this strong characteristic of the breed that has made many Galloway breeders. The first cross takes off the horns and changes the color of the herd to blacks and establishes a uniform type. These cattle can be matured or finished at any age and when ready for sale will often bring a premium of 25 cents to one dollar per hundred weight over other cattle of apparently the same quality, be-cause when slaughtered the carcass reveals less waste and the meat is well marbled and injury well marbled and juicy.

When we consider that the end of all cattle is at the block, and there Galloways are seldom outsold, it is a strong point in favor of the Galloway. And as stockers or feeders there is always some one willing to pay a premium in order to get them, and

if you do not think they are good sellers go to any of our leading markets and try to buy a bunch of stockers or feeders and you will learn how they sell them as compared with other breeds.

At International Live Stock Expositions during the past ten years, Galloways have won one reserve champion, four first premiums, three second premiums, two third premiums and three fourth premiums. In carcass classes, three firsts, two seconds, two thirds and three fourths. It is remarkable to note their winnings in these carcass contests, with but one or two exceptions, every Galloway shown in the carcass classes have snown in the carcass classes have won premiums. In fat car lots at the same show only seven loads of Galloways have been shown and five of them being prize winners and it is significant to know that these five loads were Kansas bred. In the range and feeder classes at American Royal at Kansas City, there have been just two championships offered and both won by Galloways. won by Galloways.

When we consider the very small number of Galloways exhibited in comparison with other breeds, their winnings are remarkable.

I firmly believe that under exact similar conditions, Galloways will more than hold their own with other breeds. Another thing in favor of the Galloway is that on farms and ranges the breeding cows will always come through the winter in fine shape on rough feeds that go to waste on most farms. No breed will make such profitable use of the rougher feeds than will the Galloway and this is a most important factor to be considered in these days when our farm lands are increasing so rapidly in

No breed of cattle has made such rapid advances in popular favor during recent years as the Galloway, according to the universal criticism of

the live stock press.

Now when we take into consideration that the Galloway will convert cheaper roughness into good growth, and will make equal or better gains on good feeds, their hides being much more valuable. will cross on other mixed breeds better than any other, and will sell more readily as stockers and feeders at the top of our markets, and when fitted for the block the packers are anxiously seeking them at a premium above other cattle, why isn't it a good business proposition to breed Galloways?—G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

# **PUREBRED** HOLSTEIN CATTLE

From 1886 to 1898, a



period of 12 years, Jerseys and Holsteins were the chief breed of cattle tested for butter in public competition at agricultural fairs. In these 12 years there were 73 tests with an average daily yield of 1,614 pounds of butter from Jerseys and 1,992 pounds from Holsteins, Holsteins winning out by 23 per cent. All along the line you will find the Holstein a winner for daily purposes. If you don't know very much about them it will pay you to investigate. We will supply you with printed matter.

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XXX 64 gravity gasoline. \$7.50 for 52 gal. bbl.

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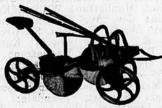
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#### The Belgian Horse.

Second only to man the horse deserves a place in history. His usefulness, activity, strength and beauty all contribute to render him the principal object in nature of our attention and admiration. One of the oldest of the fixed breeds of horses is what is now known as the Belgian, which is said to trace back into the dim history of the past and to have originated from a combination of the five distinct wild races of horses then

found in the eastern hemisphere. These five wild races were the black, which was indigenous to the valleys of the Rhine and the upper reaches of the Danube; the white, which found its home immediately north of the black sea; the bay, which was an inhabitant of the steppes about the sea of Aral; the piebald, which occupied the high lands of Thibet and the dun which was always marked with a black dorsal stripe and cross bars on the knees and hocks, from the mountains of central Asia north of Thibet.

The great military movements of

the early universal empires served to intermingle these breeds of horses and the later crusades and other wars in which heavily armed knights took part created a demand for a heavy weight carrying horse of great activity and intelligence.

The systematic breeding of horses is said to have begun about the year

The systematic breeding of horses is said to have begun about the year 770 A. D. in the territory ruled by Charlemange, and to have attained its greatest perfection in fixing a type in the region of northern France and Belgium.

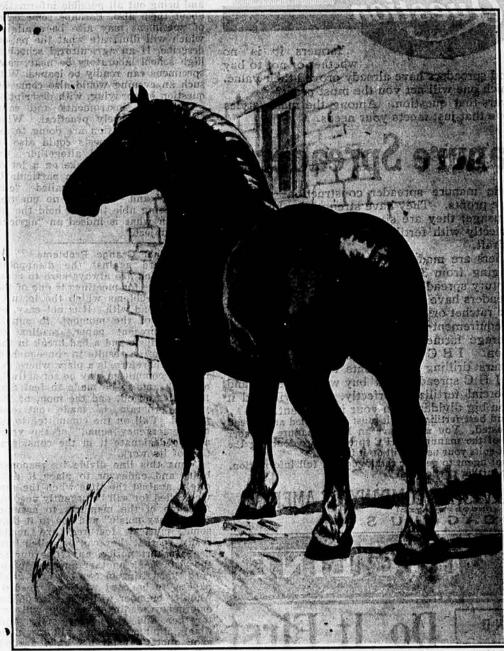
Belgium.
The modern Belgian horse is said to be direct descendent of the

mighty war horses whose race was created in this way and time, and admirers of this breed, who speak with authority, claim that it has been bred pure for about 1,126 years. They further claim that the Belgian horse is the toundation for all the foundation for all horses. The Belgian is the most ancient and consequently the most permanent in its breeding lines and reproduces itself most faithfully.

faithfully.

The races of Belgian horses are generally grouped into three classes, the Flemish, which comes from the northwest part of Flanders; the Ardenne of Luxumbourg, and the Brabancon. The Ardenne and the Flemish have combined into the Brabancon.

Secretary Jas. D. Con-nor of the American Association of Belgian Draft Horse Breeders states that the Belgian draft horse is the ancestor of almost every draft horse in the world. He is a horse that has met and defeated in the national and international show rings of Europe every draft breed. A horse that forged to the front in the American show ring and in the American market and on his own merits demonstrated his peerless qualities and worth as well as his prepotency as a producer of the highest type of draft stock by crossing him on the native stock. He further states that he believes that today the Belgian draft horse, as an exclusively draft animal, stands at the very head and front of the draft breeds of all the world.



Noirhat Damier 3282, second prize Belgian stallion at the International. By courtesy of H. & H. Wolf, Wabash, Ind., and David Cooper, Freeport, Kan., owners.

#### Oxford Down Sheep.

This breed of sheep originated in England some 80 years ago. Prominent among those who founded the breed were Twynam, Druce, Gillett, Blake and others, who sought to produce a large mutton sheep by uniting the good qualities of the long wooled and short wooled mutton sheep into one breed.

In order to accomplish this, the best of Hampshire rams were crossed on Cotswold ewes. This cross produced a shorter but finer and denser wooled sheep than the Cotswold and a heavier, longer fleeced sheep than the Hampshire.

As might be expected, it took time, careful and intelligent breeding, selection and culling to get a proper amount of uniformity.

Although a smutty brown color in face and on the legs is the most approved color, it is no sign of impurity of blood to see individuals with even gray face or very dark markings. A typical Oxford Down ram should have a good masculine head, well set on strong neck, poll well covered. The face is a uniform dark brown color, legs short, dark colored (not spotted) and placed well apart; ribs well sprung, back level; fleece thick and of good length.

A mature Oxford Down ram should weigh from 225 pounds to 350 pounds, ewes in proportion.

Feed, climate and care have much to do with development of the flock.

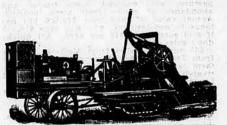
The Oxford is not only a large sheep and a good shearing sheep, but it is a prolific breed and the lambs are quick growing, fine appearing lambs to sell on the market as "baby mutton" with plenty of weight, at an early age.

The Oxford is at home on grazing lands and behind hurdles, a great factor in converting good feeds into high-priced mutton. Needs no recommendation to practical farmers where once known.

In these modern times, when "more and better meat" is demanded by the consumer, the Oxford is becoming a factor. Not only is this breed a most excellent pure bred sheep but it is one of the very best factors in improving other breeds and common sheep of the country. He will give size and weight and mutton quality to the short wooled and quality and more compactness to the long wools, hence is fast becoming a very popular and profitable sire for crossing, whether it be on the farm or on the range.—W. F. Baird, La Cygne, Kan.



and cows. Results of years experience with Pregnators. Before you order a Pregnator of any kind write for my free book, 20 Years of Successful Breeding. Full of valuable information on Pregnators, Barren Mares, Abortion, care and management of Stalliens, Brood Mares and Coits. Price of O. C. Safety Pregnator and Dilator \$5. Relable Pregnator \$4. Pregnator Extractor \$1.00. O. Crittenden, Ashland. O.



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It will dig from 3,000 to 5 000 lineal feet per day and make you more clear money than the best 160-acre farm in your county. If you have decided to branch out for yourself this year, arrangements should be completed at once, as spring will be here almost before you know it.

The Austin Tile Ditcher is the only ditching machine made that has positively self-cleaning buckets, hence will dig gumbo or sticky clay without

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Agents wanted in all territory now open.

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spread manure or commercial fertilizer perfectly. You will find it durable, and it will net you big dividends on your investment.

Manure is the cheapest and best fertilizer but it must be handled and spread right or most of its value is wasted. You must have an I H C manure spreader to get 100 per cent value out of the manure. I H C spreaders are doubling the crops of others. The one that suits your needs will do it for you.

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TWO SPLENDID FARM BARGAINS.

400 acre farm in Red Willow county,
Neb., 2½ miles from mcCook, good 8 room
house, good barn and other good improvements; 160 acres choice valley alfaifa land,
55 acres now growing; 100 acres bottom
and 40 acres upland, cultivated, balance
pasture; well watered, some timber and
abundance of choice fruit trees, bearing.
Actual value of land over \$20,000 but belongs to non-resident, who will take \$16,000
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560 acres 12 miles from McCook, 7 miles
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IRRIGATED HOMESTEADS.

In the famous North Platte Valley, where Uncle Sam furnishes the water en ten years time without interest. Crops yield \$25 to \$3,500, according to improvements. Deedad land \$75 to \$100 per acre. Free rural mail elivery, telephone and all medern farm conveniences. These lands in splendid settlement of fine homes near town. For particulars write or see

CARPENTER, PLUMMER & MURPHY.

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We swn and control 20.000 acres of Cheychne county, Nebraska's choicest farm land now on the market. The heaviest cropyielding county in Nebraska for ten years; alfalfa also a leading orop. Ask for folders and full particulars. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for our prepesition at once. Railroad fares refunded if things not as represented. ted.
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# Kimball County, Nebraska.

has excellent farm lands. Produces alfalfa and all kinds of small grain. Prices \$10.00 to \$29.00 per aere. State amount of land wanted.

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Organize a brass band in your own town: send for our great offer; there is a wide-spread movement to organize brass bands in every community, new interest in old organ-izations is everywhere apparent; there is nothing so helpful to boom any community as a brass band.

Good band instruments can now be pur-Good band instruments can now be purchased at lowest prices ever known; our famous brands, Aug. Heinem & Goumat & Co. Band have a national reputation. We are selling them in every nook and corner of the U. S.; we sell direct to you and save you money and have thousands of testimonials showing greatest satisfaction from use of our instruments. Catalogues, giving all information about organization mailed free. Easy payments to all who can give good reference. Do not delay, send today. J. W. Jenkins's Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo., who are known to every old band leader in the country as the most reliable band instrument dealers. Send today.

J. W. JENKINS' SONS MUSIC CO.,

# \$1.00 for 90 Cents

Here is a chance for some one wanting to go into business. If you will hurry, a \$10,-000 stock of geods for sale at 90 cents on the dellar Have to sell on account of health. Located in a tewn of 2,000 people, surrounded by farming country.
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POISON.

Sure death of gophers, rats and other pests. Cheapest guaranteed poison on the market, Ask your dealer for it. For information write J. R. Crabb, Clay Center, Kan., or the Comac Co., Minneapoils, Minn.

\$1.00 All we ask on our \$16 STEEL RANGE, 6 lid reservoir, large warming closet, weighs 400 lbs. \$1.00 all we ask on our Sewing Machines. 8 styles and kinds, none better. \$11 and up to \$18. Catalegs FREE and full descriptions

Ziegler Mfg. Oc., Saltna, Kan.

# RANO

An Evening with Bugs. A "Bug Night" might be made very instructive and by no means uninter-esting if it can be well worked up. Let someone give a paper or talk on the insects that annoy and destroy out of doors, with something of their history, habits and characteristics. Then take up in a similar manner the indoor bugs and their relatives and bring out all possible information about them also. Perhaps some cases of specimens may also be available, which will illustrate what the papers describe. If an agricultural school or high school laboratory be near, some specimens can readiy be loaned. With such an evening would also come the question of spraying, with description of methods, instruments and solu-tions, all intensely practical. What the state and nation are doing to exterminate insect pests could also be well described and altogether the whole exercises can take on a lot of interest. This would be a particularly good idea in a so-called "city Grange," and there is no question about being able thus to hold the interest in what is indeed an "agricultural subject."

Real Grange Problems.
To guard against the disappointments which are always sure to come in the plans for meetings is one of the greatest problems which the lecturer must contend with. It is not easy, on the spur of the moment, to supply the non-present paper, reading or piece of music and a bad break in the program often results in consequence.

Here, therefore, is a place where the literary committee may be set actively at work and so be made to feel that its duties do not end the moment the year's program is made out and printed. Call on the committee to be the "emergency squad" of the year, and so designate it in the considera-

tion of its work. Along this line divide its responsibility and endeavor to place it definitely, against the time when the service called for will be urgently needed.
Ask one of the members to assume 'emergency music" and see to it that some musical features are made ready, so that they can be called into use at short notice, any time during the year. Ask another member to secure the writing of two or three good papers, to be used whenever needed. Another member will take care of the emergency readings; another will get together and sort some spicy and timely clipings; another will assemble good quotations for use on a needed roll call; and so on down through the list of possible preparations for the emergency that is sure to come. There will be plenty of ways in which some definite task can be assigned to each member of the year's literary committee, that will set them at work. enlist the assistance of other members and save the lecturer the embarassment which is due on the night the expected program falls down.

There is no reason why such a plan will not work well in any grange in the country and tend towards more efficient and more satisfactory work in all phases of the Lecture Hour. People who are asked to prepare emergency material must, of course, be given to understand that it may be called for at almost any time or not at all; though a little careful management of the meetings the latter part of the year will easily permit working in all such material as may be left unused, rather than carrying it over to the next year, which would be rather doubtful wisdom.

It is always the proper thing for lecturers to urge the members not to fail to provide the parts they have promised; but that they sometimes will fail is just as sure as it is that men and women are human. When the telephone rings the morning of the meeting, announcing that some one cannot take the part assiged, it will be a mighty comfortable feeling for that lecturer who has a well-trained "emergency squad" to fall back on.

Old Settlers' Day at Manhattan Grange.

Old Settlers' Day at the Manhattan Grange was remarkable in that there were 50 people present sitting in a group by themselves, who came into Kansas in 1860 or previous, that

is, during the days when Kansas was a territory.

The day was opened by a Grange dinner to members and their friends at which about 250 people were present. It was the old style sumptuous banquet.

After dinner the territorial settlers were grouped by themselves and a poll taken, each telling the year in which he came and where he settled.

Following is the roll: 1854—Emma Bisbey Smith, Wabaunsee.

1855—J. L. Soupene, Pottawatomie county; Pollard Carnahan, Pottawacounty; Pollard Carnahan, Pottawatomie county; A. U. Massey, Pottawatomie county; Stephen Barnes, Eureka Valley; John W. Pipher, New Boston (Manhattan); Miss Amanda Arnold, Manhattan; Mrs. Mary McCurdy McDonald, Manhattan; Mrs. Helen McCurdy Akin, Manhattan; A. Browning, Manhattan; Mrs. A. Browning, Manhattan; Mrs. Jennie Mails Orr, Manhattan; Miss Harriet Parkerson, Manhattan.

1856—J. M. Kimball, Manhattan; R. H. Kimball, Manhattan; Emma Haines Bewen, Zeandale; James Allingham, Manhattan; Jennie Nichols Whitford, Topeka; Ida O'Rourke Dyc, born in Kansas: Mrs. Margaret Allingham, Manhattan; Mrs. Margaret Allingham, Mansas: Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs

born in Kansas: Mrs. Margaret Al-lingham Tennant, Manhattan; Mrs.

Hansas: Mrs. Margaret Allingham Tennant, Manhattan; Mrs. Helen Beebee Barnes, Manhattan; Solomon Secrest, Randolph; Mrs. Mary Reed Sargent, Riley; A. J. Whitford, Topeka; Mrs. Anna Warner Fay, Eureka Valley.

1857—John Warner, Stockdale; John Tennant, Manhattan; Charles Waring, Manhattan; William Knipe, Holton; Geo. W. Martin, Douglas county; W. W. Emmons, St. George; Chas. S. Powers, born in Kansas; Mrs. P. Ingraham, Manhattan; Mrs. Mary Hardy Rehfeld, Manhattan.

1858—Mrs. E. H. Strong, Manhattan; Mrs. C. A. Poung, Brown county; William Stewart, Zeandale; Mrs. Flora Ingraham Allen, born in Kansas.

sas.

1859—Charles Rehfeld, Manhattan; Mrs. Anna Himes Nider, Manhattan; O. T. Dix, Ashland.

1860—Mrs. Jane G. Foster, Ashland; Mrs. Mary Foster Greeley, Ashland; William Griffing, born in Kansas; Mrs. R. B. Sarber, Manhattan; Mrs. Mary Carlton Allingham, Manhattan; Mrs. Annie Barnes Inskeep, born in Kansas; Mrs. Abbie Browning Whitney, born in Kansas. Browning Whitney, born in Kansas.

The program consisted of songs and short talks by old settlers and a paper by Geo. W. Martin, more of which will be told at another time. An old fashioned song by Mrs. Anna Nider and a Kansas recitation by Mrs. Julia Neusbaum were thoroughly enjoyed.

Talks on old times were made by Charles Waring, Amanda Arnold, William Knipe, J. L. Soupene, R. H. Kimball, John Warner, John Tennant, Mrs. P. Ingraham, A. U. Massey, Mrs. J. G. Foster, J. M. Kimball, S. B. Bernes and a proper from Call. B. Barnes and a paper from Geo. W. Martin, and a letter written by S. D. Houston for this occasion, a week before his death, closed the program.

# WESTERN.CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About Its



Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About Is
Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section
of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He
has said in an interview:
"As an American I am delighted
to see the romarkable progress of
Western Canada. Our people are
flocking across the boundary in
thousands, and I have not yes met
one who admitted he had made a
mistake. They are all doing well.
There is excrestly a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta." 125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

125 MillionBushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Quada field crops for 1909 will
easily bring \$170,000,000,000 of in cash.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres,
and pre-emption of 160 acres,
and pre-emption of 160 acres,
\$3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices.

Many farmers have paid for their
land out of the proceeds of one crop.
Splendid c 11 m at e., good schools,
excellent railway accommodation,
low freight rates, wood, water and
lumber easily obtainable.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars
as to suitable location and low estaler" rate
apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, On,
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Kills Prairie Dogs and Gophen of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations 1400 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warnetd. Raticide Tablets, 25c Ask druggist or send direct, Booklet Free. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

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# KANSAS

# BEST BARGAIN IN CENTRAL KANSAS

160 acres in Rush county, Kansas, land rolling, 120 acres under cultivation, balance rough land but good pasture, rented for %, delivered at market; no improvements. Is a snap at \$3,000.

If you want a good wheat, alfalfa or stock farm at a reasonable price, in one of the best counties in central Kansas, write

JAS. H. LITTLE, The Rush County Land Man,

# IF YOU WANT

The right land, at the right price, in the right place, from the right man, write right now to H. D. HUGHES, McDONALD, KAN.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS, ATTENTION.

If you want to know how and where to buy advertising space in a big farm paper and a daily paper covering the richest agricultural sections of the United States for less than a half cent a line per thousand circulation write ROY O. HOUSEL,

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FOR FREE INFORMATION about Allen county lands write F. W. Frevert, 51 years a Kansan, Gas City, Kan.

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160 acres, 3 miles town, 110 cultivation, balance pasture, 4 room house, tarn, 65 acres wheat, all goes with possession. \$6,500. Easy terms. New list free.

J. S. Boyle,

Bennington, Kan.

### GOOD FARM.

344 acres adjoining town, highly improved. 6 acres alfalfa, 5 miles fence, mostly woven wire. Further particulars write J. C. ELVIN,

Harper,

Kansas.

# FOR QUICK SALE.

400 acres, 200 in cultivation, 80 in wheat, 5 alfalfa, well improved, 130 pasture, 20 hay, 3½ miles from good trading point, \$40 per acre. W. J. Gordon, Washington, Kan.

# LANE COUNTY, KANSAS Offers bargains in wheat and alfalfa ranches at \$10 to \$20 per acre. Write for my price list and investigate at once.

WARREN V. YOUNG, Kansas.

Dighton.

# Buy This if You Want a Good Farm

160 a., 6 miles from Newton, 1½ miles from market. Good six room house, barn 30x40, all rich bottom land, can't be heat for alfalfa, corn and wheat. Price \$12,000, half cash. 200 other good farms for sale

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80 a., 1½ mi. from Coffeyville, new 8 room house, barn, granaries, etc.; plenty water, lays nice, gas, telephone, R. R., short time for \$4,000. Also sell implements, hay, grain, if desired, etc.

in. if desired, etc.

BOWMAN REALTY CO.,

Kansas

# RENO COUNTY FARM

160 a., 4½ mi. from Langdon, good bidgs., 120 a. cult., 40 a. pasture, best soil. Frice \$8,800; terms.
80 a. 4 mi. from Hutchinson. 80 a. cult., no bidgs., black sandy loam soil. Snap at \$6,000. Terms. Other farms.

Hutchinson, Kan. Chas. N. Payne.

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\$5,000 acres in McMullen Co., Texas, all good, level land, black, sandy loam; price \$10.00 per acre.
73,000 acres in southwestern Texas, \$1.35

cre. acres near Marquette, McPherson Co.. acres near Marquette, McPherson Co.. ac. Well improved. Price \$10,000. CHAS. PETERSON. Kansas.

Hutchinson,

FINE IMPROVED 160, 5 miles out, \$5,-700. Terms, L. E. Thompson, Norwich, Kan.

#### FREE LIST

Dickinson county corn wheat and alfalfa farms. Write today.

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CHOICE KANSAS FARMS in Smoky Valley, Saline and McPherson counties, where you can raise alfaifs, corn and wheat with profit. Write for information and list David Bachman, Lindsborg, Kan.

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Montgomery county is second in popula-tion and 5th in wealth in Kansas. Write for list of choice farm barkains and prices W. J. Brown & Co., Independence, Kan.

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produce mammoth crops in Barber Co., Kan., adjoining the famous Alfalfa county. Oklahoma. I have many good farms and ranches for sale at less than their actual value. Write for full information. Klows, Kan.

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Have you read my list of GREENWOOD CO. FARMS? The best corn, alfalfa, clover, cattle and hog country in, the west. Fine blue stem pastures. Write for list and prices to

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RENO COUNTY FARM—320 acres highly improved, fine new house with gas and water in, sandy loam soil, best kind corn and wheat land; price \$4,000. Other bargains.

W. W. BARRETT. Sterling,

OUT IN THE GREAT WHEAT BELT.
Pratt and Barber county lands that pay
good returns on investment while the increase in values is on a rapid rise. Call or
write us; we are in a position to give you
the best bargains offered. The Isabel State
Bank or Ed Boots, Pres., Isabel, Kan.

ALFALFA!

Jewell county is its home; over 60,000 acres. Coburn ranks her first. For alfalfa and corn lands write

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160 ACRES.

small improvements, good sandy loam soil, 8½ miles from market ½ mile school, telelphone, R. F. D. and church facilities Frice \$6,500. Good terms. I have one or two other especial bargains.
Ed. Boots, Pres. Isabel State Bank, Isabel, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Very desirable business property on the main street, close to business center, Junction City, Kan., now occupied by a butcher shop and grocery. Commands a good rental. Street cars run by to Fort Riley. Price \$10,000.00. Junction City, Kan.

#### \$1,600 TIES THIS.

Level section, Logan county, Kansas, land. 250 acres under plow, good well, new 200 bu. granary, cut stone on farm for house and barn, all under fence; price \$11 per acre.

GOOD 160, six miles Minneapolis, 85 acres wheat all goes, 15 acres meadow, balance for spring crop, R. F. D. and telephone. Price \$6,000. Possession in 30 days. We have other farms for sale and exchange. Write for free list.

Frank Miller & Co., Minneapolis, Kan.

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Gently rolling, 250 acres good farm land, 20 ft. to water, six miles to town. Small improvements, \$2,400. Cash \$1,000, balance five yrs. at 5½ per cent. Worth the money for use or speculation. M. G. STEVENSON, Ashland. Ksn.

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In your locality to assist in selling corn, wheat and alfalfa land. We own thousands of acres in Pawnee and adjoining counties. Write us for a proposition on our own ranches. Frizell & Ely,

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Choice corn and sifaifs farms for sale in
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Improved ½ section level farm land, ½ mi. P. O. and school, 250 a. in cultivation, 100 a. wheat, 1-3 crop goes with place. Price \$30 a.; make very reasonable and long time terms. W. B. Grimes, Owner, Ashland, Kan.

#### 240 ACRES VALLEY LAND.

Good improvements, near school, 4 miles town, several acres orchard. fine grove forest trees, water at 12 to 30 feet, \$30 per acre. Good terms. Big list and booklet free. PARK H. THORNTON, Coldwater, Kansas.

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284 acres. 2 ½ miles of Arkansas City.

160 acres is Arkansas river bottom land,
40 acres in alfaifs, 120 for corn. 9 room
house, bank barn 36x40, small orchard and
wind mill. Price \$57.50 per acre. Write
R. A. GILMER Arkansas City, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS. EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS.

1.—320 a. well improved, near town, \$45
a. 2.—160 a., good improvements, close in, \$45 a. 3.—160 a., finely improved, \$9.600, 1.152 a., great ranch, finely improved, easy payments, \$28 a. Write for list.

JOHN TAGGART & SON,
White City, Kansas.

# IMPROVED FARMS.

\$35 to \$60. Producing immense crops corn, wheat and sifaifa. Nearly every farmer has 10 to 100 acres alfaifa. Fruits of all kinds and vegetables do well. List free.

W. C. ALFORD,
The Piencer Real Estate Agent,
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"A FEW SNAPS."

In McPherson Co. farms which it will pay you to investigate. 160 a. 2 miles from Lindsborg—valley land. 15 a alfalfa, can all be cultivated, good buildings. Price \$11,000. Terms will be given. For full particulars and full list write Foseph A. Brandt, Lindsborg, Kan.

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53 acres river bottom, 6 room house, good new barn, 2 wells, windmill, family orchard, double granary, abundance large shade trees. 2½ miles good market, some alfalfa. Write for price and full coscription free. Box 114.

#### FOR HOMESEEKER OR INVESTOR.

Klowa and Cavalry Creek Valleys, Co-manche County, Kansas Alfalfa land \$20 to \$35; rapidly advancing. Great oppor-tunities for homeseeker or investor. Write for our large list of bargains, mailed free and postnaid. and postpaid. PIONEER REALTY CO., Protection, Kan.

240 ACRES, 200 acres in cultivation, 50 acres in wheat, 1-3 goes to purchaser, balance for spring crop. This is good corn and wheat land. dark, sandy loam soil. This land is practically level, good water, 3 room house, stable for six head of horses. This land is 3½ miles to R. R. town in Harper Co., Kan., and 1½ miles to school. Price \$7,500. For further information write Hilton & Garrison, Attica, Kan.

400 ACRES, 21/2 miles from Cedar Point, 440 ACKES, 2½ miles from Cedar Point, Chase county. Kansas, on the main line of the Santa Fe, 100 acres creek bottom, all in fine alfaifa, nice creek and timber, 300 acres pasture, fair orchard, rather poor buildings, close to school, daily mail, telephone. The best thing in the county at the price, 314, 600. Pasture lands a specialty. J. E. Bocok, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS NEAR EMPORIA.

400 acres, 13 miles Emporia, good upland,
2 sets improvements, \$35. 480 near Emporia, fair set improvements, \$50. Good 80 near school, \$75. 320 good upland. well improved and located, \$40. These are genuine bargains and we have sold 14,000 acres this season. Our prices talk. See or write us at once.

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BUY WESTERN KANSAS LAND. Should you want to buy any Western Kansas land for speculation or for a home, don't fail to write me. I am selling land throughout all counties in Western Kansas. I am myself farming extensively on the kind of land I offer for sale. I can sell you land that will make you money. Write me at once for prices. Address Eugene Williams, Minneols, Kan.

MARION, MORRIS AND DICKINSON county, Kansas, lands. Bargains in improved farms at prices ranging from \$45 to \$80 per acre. Write for big list. T. C. COOK,

PHILLIPS COUNTY corn. wheat and al-ifa lands, \$40.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Prices pidly advancing. Write or see E. COUNTRYMAN, Philipsburg, Kan.

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Good soil as any in the state at \$10 to \$18 per acre, well improved land \$15 to \$25 per acre. Partly rough at \$6 to \$8 per acre. Come before the new raliroad gets here or write. J. G. COLLINS Ness City, Kan.

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A well improved 10,000 a. ranch in Sherman Co., \$10 per a., easy terms, also other smaller ranches and 100 scattering quarters and half sections from \$9 to \$12 per a.

M. ROBINSON, the Land Man,
Goodland,
Kansas.

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS in Cloud, Washington and Republic counties, where all staples produce bountiful crops and prices are advancing rapidly. Best section or Kansas for a home or investment. Write for free list.

Nelson Land Co., Clyde, Kan.

566 ACRES, 6 miles Smith Center, county seat; 350 under cultivation, 140 wheat, 50 alfairs and hay, 160 pasture; balance for corn; extra good house, barn, well, windmill, outbuildings, 1-3 all crops go if sold soon. \$40.00 an acre. Other farms, RECORD REALTY CO., Athel,

\$12,000.00 finely improved quarter. 2½ miles Smith Center, 120 acres plow, balance pasture; all fenced, half hog tight; 13 room house, large barn and six other buildings, all painted white with red roofs. A real bargain.

Smith Center, Smith Co., Kansas.

COBN AND ALFA FARMS.

Where all staples grow to perfection, at 335.00 to \$65.00 per acre. Lands are advancing rapidly and offer the best opportunities in Kansas for homes or investments. Write me what you want. I will try to suit you.

John Reits,

Lebanon, Kan.

820 ACRES, 160 in cultivation, balance pasture and hay land, fenced and cross fenced, 105 acres in wheat, 15 fenced hog tight, two room frame house, barn for 10 head horses, good well and mill, on R. F. D. Price \$22.50 per acre. Other farms. NORTON LAND CO... Norton, Kan.

\$15.00 PEB ACRE QUICK SALE—Fine 800 as farm and stock ranch, four and one-half mi, from Kanarado, Co., big frame barn for horses and cattle, conveniently arranged. Hay mow, cattle shed and granary for 1,000 bu, of grain; good sod house and cave, fenced and cross fenced, all tillable, 175 a under plow, Easy terms.

G. W. SAPP,

Goodland, Kan.

FOR SALE—Fruit and alfalfa farm, 160 a., all bottom land, three miles from Lyons, county seat of Rice Co., 9 room house, barn 20x40 ft, granary 1,000 bus. many other buildings, good well. Cow creek flows through farm, 24 a bearing orchard, 10 a timber in 20 a pasture, 30 a sifalfa, 75 a for spring crop, balance in lots and garden. This farm must be seen to be appreciated. Nodurft & Torrey, Lyons, Kan.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low, but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest prices, address the Secretary of the Commercial Club, Topeka, Kan.

BEST FARM IN KANSAS.

560 acres bottom valley land, all smooth, fine, black sandy loam, no waste land, small orchard 20 acres fine alfalfa land, new 10 room house, hot and cold water, lighted with acetylene gas, bath and toilet, 500-barrel cistern, sewer system, R. F. D., telephone, 5½ miles to two railroad towns. Frice \$55 per acre. For further particulars write write Neal A. Pickett,

SOLOMON VALLEY LAND. 80 a. improved. 3 mi. to market, 48 a. pasture, 40 a. tilled, \$2,000. 640 a., 320 a. can be plowed, creek through this section, 5 mi. to market, \$12,800. 400 a. all grass, one-half tillable, 5 mi. to market; terms; \$8,000. 160 a., 4½ mi. out, all good land, \$0 a. broke, terms, \$8,800. Other farms for sale and exchange. List free.

Arkansas City, Kan.

A. E. ROBINSON LAND CO., Minneapolis, Kas

FOR SALE,

I offer a special bargain this week in a half section of smooth land, 1½ miles from Colby, Kansas, the county seat, all broke out and seeded to winter wheat, in good season, all the wheat to go vith the land. This wheat crop will go a long ways toward paying for the land. Price \$25 per acre. It will pay you to investigate this by writing the owner.

[KE W. CRUMLEY, Kansas.

CAN GIVE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION can give immediate Possession of 120 acres, 4 miles out, 7 miles to county seat, good roads, 75 a. in cult. 45 a. pasture, 2 a. alfalfa, some orchard, land lies fine 2 a. hog tight, good well, windmill and tank, pond in pasture, 1½ story frame house 16x24, barn for 8 her — low barn, hen house, granary, etc.; 30 a. wheat, 1-3 goes to purchaser. This farm can all be put in cultivation except about 10 acres; good soil, fine location, on R. F. D. and telephone. A bargain at \$46 per acre. Terms on part. Get our list.

Beautington, Kan.

# KANSAS LAND CONT'D

### FINE ALFALFA FARM.

640 acres of fine alfaifa land 2 miles from Spearville, Kan. There is a creek running through the land, living water the year round. Timber on creek, 36 feet to water, 200 acres in cultivation, 1½ story house with basement. Barn for 3 horses. This is a fine farm, all good land and a snap at \$35 per acre. For sale by

C. H. LIPPOLDT & CO.,

# AGENTS WANTED

to sell Thomas and Sherman county lands. Big commissions. Sure sales. Colby.

#### FREE.

List Sherman and Thomas county wheat, alfalfa and corn lands, \$12.50 to \$35.00 per acre. Send your name today.

R. T. Hemming. Brewster, Kan. R. T. Hemming.

CLARK COUNTY BARGAINS. CLARK COUNTY BARGAINS.

300 acres 10 miles from town, 700 acres
good farm land, black sandy loam soil, 200
acres in cultivation, 30 acres in alfalfa, 140
in wheat. 1-4 of crop goes with sale, 2
room house, windmill, granary, etc. One
mile from school. Terms one half down,
time to suit purchaser. Price, \$12 per
acre.

WILSON & HAVER, od, Owners, Kan.

640 ACRES, 5 miles town, ½ mile school house, one story 9 room house 32x38, 2 perches, barn 40x60, for 14 head horses and 16 cows; granary room for 1,200 bushels grain; small granary besides modern chicken house, repair shop, 2 wells, windmill, 240 acres fine wheat, 100 for barley, 150 pasture. All first class tillable land. \$28.00 acre. Other bargains.

EATON & ZIMMERMAN.

(iem, Thomas Co, Kan

240 ACRES within one mile of Rexford, all smooth, tillable land, good seven room house, nearly new good barn with hay loft, hen house, hog house, corn cribs, granary and stock sheds. 130 acres in cultivation. Price \$7,500. Many other bargains located in Sheridan and Thomas counties, Kansas. Also Colorado land from \$8.00 per acre up.

SHERMAN COUNTY LANDS, where prices siterman county lands, where prices are advancing rapidly, \$12.00 to \$30.00 per acre; good terms. Gulf and Northwestern Railroad now building at Goodland. Unexcelled opportunities for homeseeker or investor. Now is the time to buy, and you will double your money shortly. Write for free illustrated literature.

GLIDDEN REAL ESTATE CO.,

M. E. Glidden, Mgr.

Goodland.

Kansas.

RENTER, OWN YOUR OWN FARM.

RENTER, OWN YOUR OWN FARM.

320 acres, 12 miles Kanorado, 100 spring
wheat, all tillable, well fenced, good 4 room
sod house, shingle roof, frame barn for 60
head stock, good frame granary, chicken
house, windmill, tank. Young ash grove
around buildings; \$12.00 per acre if sold at
once. Idst free.
J. C. JONES REALTY CO.,
Kanorado, Kansas.

#### ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE.

320 acres on the Priarie Dog, 2 miles west of Clayton, 240 acres of good alfalfa land, 80 acres already growing, 70 acres of wheat, 35 acres of corn land, balance in pasture. Well watered and plenty of timber. Price \$14 000 on easy terms, Other corn, wheat and alfalfa farms for sale. Address

BROCK & TACHA, Kansas.

240 ACRES OF LAND.

3 miles north of Selden, on Prairie Dog creek, about 70 acres good alfasta land, 100 acres broke, small house and other improve-ments, some timber. Price for the next 30 days. \$4,000. Good terms. Other farms. Write for free literature.

GEO. P. LEWIS & CO., Sheridan Co.,

Selden.

BARGAINS IN WHEAT LANDS. 220 acres, 4 miles Brewster, good house, barn, granary, blacksmith shop, well, windmill, 200 acres in cultivation 1-4 of crop goes, only \$24 acre, good terms, 480 raw land, 5 miles Brewster, all level, \$18 acre, 160, 6 miles Brewster, \$16 acre. Other tracts at bargain prices.

at bargain prices.

LUND REAL ESTATE CO.,

Thomas Co., Kansas.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Square section, 3½ miles Brewster, some rolling, but not rough, fair buildings, two wells and mills, fenced and cross fenced; 240 acres in cultivation, at sacrifice. Price of \$12.50 for short time. \$3,000 5 years at \$ per cent. Odd quarters, half sections, \$ to \$ miles Brewster, smooth raw land, \$12.60 to \$18. to \$18. Wheeler & Mallory. Brewster, Kan.

160 ACRE FARM, located 9 miles of Brewster, on R. F. D. and telephone, ½ mile schoel, two room house, large cave, frame barn for four horses, frame hen house, 52 acres in wheat, 1-4 crop delivered to elevator; crop and all \$2,200. Terms to suit purchaser. Other farms at low prices on liberal terms

on liberal terms. E. W. ALBRIGHT, Brewster.

Brewster,

THOMAS COUNTY, KANSAS. Where wheat and other crops are making the farmers rich. We own and control thousands of acres of the finest wheat and alfalfa lands in the county, which we sell on easy terms at \$15.00 to \$80.00 per acre. Write for illustrated literature and list, mailed free and postpaid.

JOHN ACKARD & SON, Kansas.

GOOD AND CHEAP.

640 acres, 5 miles railroad town, all smooth tillable land. 440 acres in cultivation, 1-3 crop goes with farm, unimproved. Price \$27.00 per acre, good terms at 6 per sent. Other farms.

W. O. EATON,
Cashler State Bank,
Gem.

Gem.

FOR REPUBLIC COUNTY corn, wheat and alfaifa lands, at reasonable prices on good terms, write or see Hall & Cartensen, Belleville, Kan.

FARM WANTED.

Wanted—Farm from owner; give price and scription. Address Lock Box 39, Spring description, Hill, Kan,

IDEAL BANCH.

4.200 acres. Three creeks. One-fourth can be farmed. On line of new railroad. \$10 per acre. Easy terms. See

MARSHALL BARLOW. Coldwater.

SHERMAN COUNTY LANDS.

Where wheat and other staples produce big crops. We sell these lands at very low prices on liberal terms. Write for list, mailed free upon request. Also Osborne county lands and some good exchange propo-

LAYTON BROS. Goodland and Osborne,

Kansas. FOR SALE.

Sherman county lands, in any size tracts, on most liberal terms. Write for prices, descriptions and illustrated literature, mailed free and postpaid.

IRA K. FOTHERGILL,

Real Estate & Investments. Goodland.

STAFFORD COUNTY BARGAIN.

160 acres, 4½ miles of Macksville, Kan., nice level land, well improved, good heuse, near school and church, 50 acres in wheat, balance corn and pasture land, one-third crop gues with farm; possession in September 1910. Price \$9,000. Call or write CHAS. P. FIELDS.

Macksville, Kan.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO TRADE?
If you have, list it with Howard, the Land
Men, and he will get you something in short
order that will suit you. I have farms to
trade, automobiles, houses and lots, in fact,
everything you can think of that you are
likely to want. Talk it Over With Howard,
the Land Man, Room 15, Turner Bidg.,
Wichita, Kan. Wichita, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4½ miles Selden, good five room new house, half in cultivation, 70 scres in wheat, all necessary improvements, on rural route, fenced and cross fenced, school house on one corner of the place; everything in good shape; price \$4,000, terms. Other farms.

Trimble & Trimble, Selden, Sheridan Co., Kansas.

640 ACRES, smooth as a floor, 2¼ miles station, well improved, 6 room house with double cemented cellar porch nearly around house, large barn, 320 acres fenced with 3 wires and hedge posts a rod apart: 320 acres in cultivation, good well, windmill and tank. Prite, \$25.00 an acre. Terms, Other farms at lower prices.

JOSEPH SAGER, Kansas.

DIRECT FROM OWNER. DIRECT FROM OWNER.

320 acres, 3 miles south of Goodland, all mooth, rich, black loam soil, 160 acres under fine state of cultivation; produced 25 bu, wheat per acre last year. One of the finest farms in Kansas. Frice \$26.00 per acre. Liberal terms.

T. V. LOWE, Owner, Goodland, Kansas.

### SOME BARGAINS

IN SOUTHEAST KANSAS.

Good farms, 80, 120, 180, 240 and 320 acretracts; also some good grass land and improved ranches in 320 to 2,000 acre tracts. Fine climate, good soil, low prices and easy terms. LONG BROTHERS.

EAST KANSAS FARM BARGAINS.

90 acres Franklin Co., Kan., 65 a. in cultivation, 25 a. native grass, 2 a. orchard, new 7 room house, barn for 4 horses, other cutbuildings. 8 mi. to Ottawa, R. F. D. Enc. \$2,000. Price \$60 per acre.

84 a. Franklin Co., Kan., 59 a. in cultivation, 25 a. native grass, 3 room house,

vation, 25 a. native grass, 5 room nouse; stable for 4 horses, other outbuildings, 8 mi, to Ottawa. R. F. D. Enc. \$2,200. Price \$61,50. For full particulars write Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa. Kan.

KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. o acres nice, smooth land, 2½ milimits of Parsons, Labette county, house, good barn, 6 acre family d, 8 fenced hog tight, 50 prairie meade chard, 8 fenced hog tight, 50 prairie meadow, 20 bine grass and blue stem pasture, balance in cultivation, K. F. D. and telephone line, \$50 per acre. Good terms. Also 320 acre stock and grain farm. Linn Co., \$25.00 per acre; easy terms. Other Missouri and Kansas farms.

THE STANDARD LAND CO., Room 4, Ricksecker Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A splendid 80 acres of land within one mile of Fredonia with buildings almost new. A splendid 9 room dwelling with bath, good cistern, a large new barn, poultry house and everything in first class condition. This is one of the best farms in the county for someone who wants to live close to town and have all the advantages of living in town. The land is well fertilized and the house is furnished with gas. Price \$90 per acre. No trade. Address C. R. CANTRALL,

Kansas Fredonia,

A SUBURBAN HOME.

600 acres, adjoining Smith Center, county seat of Smith county. Kansas, a city of 2,000 population, with electric lights, water works and other modern conveniences; all level, 580 acres in cultivation, 35 alfalfa, 300 wheat, 245 for corn, balance pasture; 2 sets light improvements worth \$2,500. Price \$70 an acre. Will be worth \$100 shortly. An ideal farm for a man who wants to enjoy city conveniences and give his children the advantage of city schools.

HOBBS & DETWILER, Owners, Smith Center, Kansas.

I HAVE SOLD my half section near Colby and now offer a fine, smooth quarter 3 miles from Brewster, Kan., no improvements except 40 acres under cultivation, school house across road from it. This quarter is choice and is offered for the small sum of \$2,200.00 cash.

Another smooth quarter, 14 miles from

\$2,200.00 cash.

Another smooth quarter, 14 miles from Brewster, 55 acres under plow, sod house, good well and new wind mill and a bargain at \$2,00.00 cash.

These are bargains and must be sold soon.

IKE W. CRUMLY,

PRICED TOO CHEAP
at \$35.00 per acre, but the owner, who has rented it for a number of years, has moved to Wichita and cannot look after it; 160 acres in Cowley Co.. 5 miles from R. R. town, good roads, 1 mile from inland town with church and school; all smooth level land without a rock or foot of waste; fenced and cross fenced; 30 acres in cultivation, 5 acres hog lot, balance pasture, small orchard, fair improvements, telephone and R. F. D., alfalfa land, 8 to 20 feet to water. If you are looking for a good cheap farm don't let this get away. \$2,100 will and

andle. Sharp Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

AN IDEAL FARM FOR SALE.

Kansas farm of 300 acres, adjoining a flourishing railroad town, forty miles west of St. Joseph. Mo. The soil naturally rich has been made more fertile by twenty years of judicious crop rotation and by the liberal application of manure; well watered, fine walnut timber, finest blue grass pastures, affaifa, timothy and clover meadows; finest corn and wheat land; well fenced; hay, cattle and horse barn for a large amount of live stock; large silo, water tanks, granary, fine mill sec. A model stock or grain farm, ready for use. An excellent opportunity. For complete information address K 225, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### OKLAHOMA LAND

CORRESPOND with us about Garfield ... lands. McCarty & Plumley, Enid, Okla

Alfalfa County Farms for sale at less than their actual producing value. Write Hood & McFadden, Cherokee, Okla.

IF YOU have money to loan on good farm and city security, write John Hankins, Chickasha, Okla.

WRITE FOR FREE LIST of Caddo county tarms and descriptive literature. Many big bargains. E. C. SCHLITT, Anadarko, Okla. FREE INFORMATION about Oklahoma. Homer H. Wilson. Here since 1893. Enid, Okla.

MAJOR COUNTY corn, wheat and alfalfa lands. Lowest prices. Best terms. Information free, J. Nile Godfrey, Fairview, Okla.

CADDO CO. FARMS.

Best in Oklahoma for homes or investment. Your address on postal card with bring descriptive list and literature.

BALDWIN & GIBBS CO.
Oklahoma.

A CUSTER COUNTY BARGAIN.

160 acres, 2 miles R. R. station, 80 in cultivation, 65 fenced in pasture, fine water, four-room house. Frice \$2,800; easy terms. Many other bargains. New list free, HUGHES & SORTER

Custer City. Custer City, Oklahoma

CORN. OATS. WHEAT
and alfalfa and all staple crops grow to
perfection here in the garden of Oklahoma.
Prices reasonable. Write for list and descriptive literature.
C. E. POCHEL.
Newkirk. Oklahoma.

WASHITA VALLEY LANDS.
From \$10 to \$60 per acre offer great opportunities for investment. They are well
located near railroads, towns, churches and schools. Write for further information.

JOSEPH F. LOCKE LAND & LOAN CO.,
Wynnewood,
Oklahoma.

FINE ALFALFA FARM.

480 acres rich, alluvial valley soil, 260
under plow, 25 alfalfa, fair improvements,
living water, good well. 7 miles railroad.

\$35.00 per acre. Terms. Many other snaps.

W. C. ATKINSON.

Gotebo.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS Mangum, Okla. Lands that produce big ops of cotton, alfalfa, corn, wheat and I other staples at very reasonable prices.

Write for free list of bargains.

McMILLAN & LANFORD Mangum,

BECKHAM COUNTY, OKLA.

160 acres, 3 miles Doxey, railroad town, house, barn. 100 in cultivation, 700 peach and apple trees four years old. 140 tiliable, \$3,000. Terms, Other farms, Will sell at extremely reasonable prices.

SECURITY INV. CO...

Mangum. Oklahoma.

'HOUGH SELLS THE EARTH." in Caddo county, fertile, rich cheap. Send
10 cents in stamps for handsome colored
county map of Oklahoma, circulars and list.
Letters answered in German or English.
W. R. Hough, Apache, Okla.

# OKLAHOMA LAND

CADDO COUNTY, OKLAHOMA corn. wheat, cotton and alfalfa lands. \$20,00 to \$75,00 per acre, according to lands are advancing rapidly. Now is the time to buy. Write for full information. J. ELZIA JOHNSON, Hinton, Okla-

IMPROVED FARMS.

180 acres, 140 in cultivation, good 9 room house, barn 45x65, tool shed and granary, 40x40, orchard, telephone, R. F. D., near school, 4 miles county seat, Price \$9,000. Write

J. T. RAGAN,

Winita,

McLEAN COUNTY.

Timber and prairie lands \$10 to \$50 acre, mostly on good terms. Lands have never been boomed; will undoubtedly double in value soon. For a good investment or speculation write us.

BYARS REAL ESTATE CO.,

Rvars.

Oklahoma.

320 ACRES, ½ mile from Numa, a small town on the Santa Fe, 90 acres in wheat, 25 acres cats, 120 acres to be planted to corn, 1-3 of all crops to go with the farm. Two sets of improvements, good wells and windmills on each quarter, all smooth land. Frice \$16,000.00; will sell separate or together, come quick if you want this. J. H. FUSS & CO., Medford, Okla.

NOTICE TO RENTERS.

Here is something you may never see advertised again: No. 240—160 acres, 3 miles from good town, 17 mi. from R. R., 152 a. tiliable, 85 a. in cultivation, 149 fruit trees, 2 room house, \$2,500. Terms, \$1,000 cash, bal. terms. Write us when you can come.

The Grant Investment Co., Thomas, Ok.

GOOD FARM.

160 acres, 6 miles Tecumseh, 80 in cultivation, good buildings, 6 acre orchard in fine, good bearing condition, marketed 1,000 bushels in 1909. Price \$2.500, easy terms. Other farms for sale on small payments and long time.

E. J. DICKERSON,

Tecumsch,

Oklahoma.

WASHITA VALLEY LANDS.

Good corn and alfalfa farm, four miles
Pauls Valley, one mile State Industrial
School, 170 acres, 150 under cutivation,
150 acres Washita Valley, 6 room house,
above overflow. Electric line soon. Price
\$10,000.

O. W. JONES, Oklahoma.

Pauls Valley, ALFALFA RANCH, KIOWA COUNTY.

160 acres, dark loam valley land, sub-irrigated, 10 ft. to water, 2 miles good town, all tillable, 130 cultivation, 25 alfalfa, fenced, well. good buildings, clear. Price \$6,250, \$1,250 cash, balance easy terms. fenced, \$1,250 casn, \$1,250 cher farms, H. ANDERSON, Oklahoms.

# FINE SECOND BOTTOM FARM

360 acres fine second bottom, practically all in cultivation. 3 miles from railroad town, three sets of buildings, telephone, rural mail, scheol in one corner: this land will raise 75 bushels of corn or a bale of cotton to the acre. Price \$55 per acre; terms on part.

R. B. BEARD.

First State Bank, Muskogee, Okla.

SNAPS IN GRANT CO., OKLAHOMA, % section, 2 miles of Medford (county seat), 1-4 deeded and 1-4 school land, 185 a. in cultivation, 110 a. in wheat, 25 a. fine alfalfa. balance pasture, 6 room house, barn 56x60, gransry for 3,000 bu., 2 good wells about 20 ft., also mill 1 mile to school and good high school in town. creek bottom, deep black loam soil, 4 all crops in granary and possession next Aug. 1. Price until April 1, 1910, \$11 500.

BATTEN REALTY CO.,
Medford, Oklahoma,

# Oklahoma Land

Where corn, wheat, alfalfa and cotton are making the farmers rich. We specialize on Oklahoma, Cleveland, Logan and Washita counties. Fine alfalfa lands, \$30 and upward. Write for list and printed matter, mailed free. We also lead all in Oklahoma City property.

FARM & HOME INV. CO.
Cuthbertson Bidg., Oklahoma City, Okla, OKLAHOMA FOR HEALTH AND

WEALTH.

320 acres, 7 miles from Texola, Okla., R.
F. D., school ½ mile, 200 acres lies nearly
level and all tillable, 140 acres under cultivation, 120 acres fine pasture land, suppiled with plenty of living water and good
grass. Has small house, sheds and outbuildings. Well and windmill. If you want
a farm where you can raise good crops
and keep a bunch of stock, you should see
this one. A farm and ranch combined, \$2,500, on liberal terms. Send for our catalogue. logue. Texas-Oklahoma Realty Co., Texola, Okla.

A FINE HOME FARM.

320 acres 11-2 mi. south Wagoner.
New 7 room house, nice outhouses, good barn, granary, wagon shed, wind mill, concrete tanks, Nice bearing orchard, 225 acres cultivation, can most all be plowed. All good land, good set tenant improvemnts, 4 good wells, one of the best improved farms in the county. Price \$45.90 per acre, Lots of others, write for information.

W. H. LAWRENCE.

Wagoner, The Land Man Okla.

acres of this is first class farming land; 400 acres of Indian land. leased and under cultivation; 3,000 acres of first class grasing land (Indian) leased for term of years; excellent water and good grass; very cheap lease, good two story house of 8 rooms, water in house, hen house, cave, good grain elevator, scales, corrais and everything in first class shape, and the farm land is of the richest. Plenty of timber for wood and plenty of shelter for stock, and is an ideal farm and cattle ranch very desirably located; 2 miles to railroad. Steam plows, farming tools, herses and everything in connection with this ranch goes. First Loss & Mortgage Co., Watonga, Okla. 640 ACRES OF DEEDED LAND; 300

# Arkansas City Business College

Addams President

MSmith Vice Bres.

# School of Telegraphy. arkansaslaty, Kans,

Young Man, if you wish to succeed in business you Must Be Prepared. If not, you will probably be forced to add your name to the "Situation Wanted" list.

To Whom It May Concern:--

Arkansas City, Kan., Feb. 24, 1910.

On February 21, 1910, the Twenty Thousand Club, of Arkansas City, appointed a committee to investigate The Arkansas City Business College, now being managed by Mr. F. B. Adams.

This committee made a careful examination of the course of study offered, and the methods of teaching pursued in the college, and it is the unanimous report of the committee that the course as outlined and the methods of teaching are first class in every respect, and that The Arkansas City Business College is up to the standard of like institutions of the state. Mr. Adams has had considerable experience in this line of work and is a thorough and practical business college man. The Twenty Thousand Club heartily endorses this institution.

The Twenty Thousand Club, by S. M. Wetmore, President.

At no time has there been a greater demand for well trained business men and women than at present. At no time has a thorough business callification commanded higher remuneration. Many business colleges promise to make first-class business assistants out of any young men or women, in a very few weeks. The Arkansas City Business College and School of Telegraphy does not make this promise. Much depends upon the ability of the student who will receive the most modern, practical and complete business knowledge with the greatest dispatch. The dull and backward pupil here is given every encouragement and assistance and treated with as much courtesy as if he was the brightest in the school. The School of Telegraphy branch was organized Jan 12, 1903, and since that time and a steady growth from year to year. The Santa Fe Railroad has been very friendly to the school in the way of supplying them with number one wire, so that the student has the opportunity of having actual wire practice.

We have a school where you have all the advantages of a private teacher at regular school rates, a school where the backward boy or girl feels at home: where the boy with the neglected education can rapidly advance; a school where every student receives the same careful and patient instruction: a school where failures are unknown.

In our school we have country boys, city boys, boys from the public school, and the high school. Many of the students have been school teachers, but each student is in a class by himself—his desk is his study and recitation room. He is never forced ahead or held back. His progress is steady and orderly. If he finds arithmetic difficult, he devotes extra time to this study until it is mastered. If there are other studies that need special attention, they are treated in like manner.

Here is found the key to our great success in training young men and women for important office positions. We are doing things in a new and better way.

Our course of study is strictly up-to-date, practical. complete, modern, thorough. Our teachers know how to TEACH, to make things CLEAR and INTERESTING—to get results. We give you the BEST at a cost within reach of all interested in a Thorough Business Education.

SHORTHAND.

Up-to-date system and methods—easy to acquire. It fits students for work in amanueusis in LESS TIME than any of the "light line" shorthands, and it does more—it does what they cannot do—it lays the foundation for the development of the future verbatim reporter.

Our Practice Department. In this department advanced shorthand students are taught the details of a modern business office under the direction of the principal. The students are taught to write actual letters, get out actual mail, folding circulars, prepare special documents, for business men, etc. This special training qualifies our students to compete with experienced stenographers. Those who complete this department are in demand for the best positions.





PRESIDENT.

#### The Conviction of Superiority

to any course in bookkeeping offered in Central Kansas is forced upon everyone who investigates our New, Modern, Actual Business, and Office Practice Course. All business papers accompany each transaction.

The student learns bookkeeping by "Doing Actual Business."

The following offices:

Cream City Business College. Milwaukee, Wis.

Cream City Business College. Lincoln, Ill.

Boyles Business College. Omaha, Neb.

Highland Park College. Des Moines, Ia.

Central Business College. Denver, Colo.

Cedar Ranids Business College. Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Georgian Business Institute. Douglas, Ga.

Northern Banking Center.
Business College Bank. ............. Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Our graduates are always in demand. The demand for carefully trained office help is greater than the sumily. The success of our graduates employed by business men and tirms is a living testimonial to the effectiveness of the work done by our school.

TEACHERS, STUDENTS, AND EVERYBODY! LISTEN!

Are you not always willing to them something which will help you to perform your daily duties better and which will give you a better position. SP ECIALIZE, Good Commercial Teachers and help are always in demand and at a good salary. Our methods are right, our teaching is practical, and it simply lies with you as to whether you will accept the opportunity which lies before you.

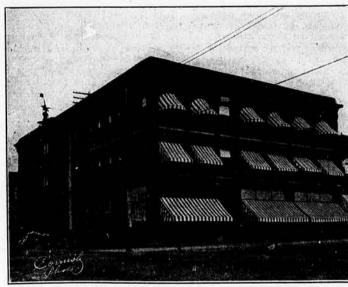
We can place hundreds of Bookkeepers, Stenographers, and operators in September. Would you like to be one of them? You can if you enroll now. See This: April, May, June, and July for enly \$25. If you mail this coupon to us or bring it with you.

# Touch Typewriting

How to write on the typewriter without watching the hands and keys, and thus turn out twice as much correctly written work as the slow, plodding sight writer can. A touch operator is worth more and gets more money than any other kind. It is not an everywhere, ask applicants for positions. "Can visitors are Always Welcome."

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Can always enter here and get the work they need. They are not embarrassed by being classed with and laughed at by small pupils who have had better opportunities. The dull or backward pupil here is given every encouragement and assistance and treated with as much courtesy as if he were the brightest in the school. In Banking, Penmanship, etc., students here are not in classes at all. The instruction is entirely individual and students are not pushed on too fast or held back with others not so far advanced.



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# TEXAS LAND

# A PARADISE RECLAIMED

15,000 Acres Actually Irrigated in the BEAUTIFUL PECOS RIVER VALLEY OF TEXAS.

Deep, rich soil. Abundance of water. Delightful climate. Right on Santa Fe. Railroad station in center of tract.

DAM, RESERVOIR, CANALS ALL COMPLETE NOW.

Free water with every acre. Selling fast. Act quick if you want an actually irrigated farm cheap, or an investment that will pay you 50 per cent annually. Excursions and cheap rates first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Most desirable irrigated land and townsite proposition on the market today. Send for interesting booklet. Tells you about it. Good live agents wanted in every locality. ARNO IRRIGATED LAND CO.

### FREE TRIP TO TEXAS

If you want to take a free trip to he Sunny Pecos Valley of Texas where they cut six crops of alfalfa and raise all kinds of fruits and vegetables, write us for further information. The Heath Company, Topeka, Kan.

GOOD RANCH.

\$,368 acre ranch, improved, \$5.00 acre. Robertson Co., 7 miles county seat. Adfoining land couldn't be had for twice our 
price. Would sell part or all. All fine 
grass and much first class farm land. Detailed description and plat free.

C. A. BABCOCK. Harper.

NEAR OKLAHOMA.

Seven sections, Wheeler county. Texaspractically all tillable, raises big crops,
corn, wheat, Kafir, mile maize, broom corn,
melens and all staples. Good crops here
last year. Goes in section lots; extremely
reasonable prices.

CAINE & BINKLEY,
Cotton Dealers and Owners,
Oklahoma City. Oklahoms.

# Colorado Land

# CALL OF THE WEST

Why do you rent? Why give the best years of your life working for others? Own your own farm—you can do it on payments less than the rents you are now giving. BE INDEPENDENT-DO IT NOW.

We have plenty of choice smooth fertile lands such as are now preducing from 25 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre and yield abundantly of corn, alfalfa, oats, potatoes and other crops, we can sell you at from \$10 to \$25 per acre on good terms.

Write us at once for information as to the splendid opportunities for investment in lands both irrigated and irrigable, or choice farming uplands.

These lands are in Logan and Weld counties and the famous Crow Creek Valley.

THE BEST OF NORTHWESTERN COLORADO.

Act new and get the benefit of the rapid rise in values. Some good homestead lands subject to filing.

THE WESTERN LAND CO.

STERLING

COLORADO

# Kiowa County, Colo., Land.

12,666 acres of choice wheat land offered in quarters and half sections. On line de, Pac. R. R., close to three good towns.

Prices range from \$5.00 per acre upward.

Write for terms and descriptions.

ALBERT E. KING.

McPherson, Kansas.

# Oklahoma Land

A RARE SNAP.

160 acres adjoining town all in cultivation, good house, barn, granary good or-chard of all kinds of fruit, fenced and cross fenced. This is one of our best bargains and if you are interested do not delay. Price \$48.50 per acre. Firse come, first erved.)

HUNTER REALTY COMPANY (Est. 1893).

"WE SELL THE EARTH." Farmers grow wealthy in a short time in Custer and adjoining counties in Oklahoma growing hogs, corn and alfalfa. Farms at from \$30 to \$50 per a. Write us for land list,

DULANY & RANDOL. Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA.
Improved farm, 160 acres, good, new house, half section of unimproved land, very fine. Several other good bargains, Write me if you want to know about Eastern Oklahoma, T. C. BOWLING, Owner, Pryor Creek, Okla.

BLAINE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
320 acres, level, all tillable, all alfalfa
land, house, barn, granary, orchard
fenced, 5 miles from 3 railroad towns.
1-3 200 acres growing wheat goes, \$12.800, Easy terms. Own other farms.
Ed Baker, Owner. Watonga, Okla.

# Another Poor Man's Chance

Quit renting. Come at once and buy this 160. Practically all tillable and fenced. 4 room house, stable and outbuildings, lavs well, 1½ miles to school. Price \$4000.00; \$1000.00 cash. Balance on suitable terms. Write at once or better still, come.

DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kansas.

MUST SELL.

No. 512-An 80 acre Major Co. farm ½ mi. from P. O., 11 miles from R. R. box house 10x14, 2 a. orchard bearing. Good water. Price \$1,290. Terms.

WILL J. GRAVES,
Fairview, Okta.

Col. Burger Likes Kansas Farmer.
With this issue Col. Late Burger, of
Wellington, Kan., renews his auctioneer card with Kansas Farmer. Col.
Burger has kept his card in the Kansas Farmer for several years and
writes that he likes the Farmer. An auctioneer is one important factor in holding a public sale. Col. Burger has conducted successful sales all over the

corn belt and has sold for the same breeders several years in succession. This would indicat perfect satisfaction. Then his years of experience in conducting sales should be valuable to the breeders. Col. Burger had a very successful year's business last year and is booking a number of sales now for this fall and winter. If you have not claimed your date or engaged your auctioneer it would be worth something to you to write to Col. Burger. Mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

#### Cream Separator Satisfaction.

Some of our readers are exceptionally well pleased with the cream separators which they have bought from the Lisle Mfg. Co. of Clarinda, Iowa. It is an unusual thing for farmers to write to their paper and express satisfaction over their purchases, and we are pleased to get this information from them, because the advertisement of the Lisle Mfg. Co. has been appearing in our columns and we look upon it as one of the best manufacturers in the country. This firm sells direct from their factory to the farmer. There is no middleman's profit. They allow a thirty days' free trial, and if their machine is all it is claimed to be, they allow the farmer to pay for it out of the which they have bought from the Lisle chine is all it is claimed to be, they allow the farmer to pay for it out of the savings which result irom its use. If it does not prove entirely satisfactory, they take back the machine and refund the freight. Certainly no fairer proposition than this could be made. The Monarch Cream Separator which they manufacture is one of the standard machines on the market, and we are therefore not surprised to get from our readers the hearty endorsements which have lately been received. Home Circle.

(Continued from page 7.) cate the preparation of the meat or increase the number of utensils used, for the meat itself is usually seared over in fat, and the vegetables can be cooked in the same fat before the

browning of the meat.
Onion juice.—Cookbooks usually say that onion juice should be extracted by cutting an onion in two and rubbing the cut surface against a grater. Considering how hard it is to wash a Small amounts of juice may be obtained in the following simpler way: Peel the onion and extract a few drops of juice by pressing one side with the dull edge of a knife.

peppers gives an acceptable variety. The seed should always be removed. The peppers should be chopped and added to chopped meat or other meat dishes. Meat mixed with bread crumbs may be baked in the pepper shells and the stuffed peppers served

as a separate dish.

Parsley.—It is easy to raise parsley by growing it in a pot in the kitchen window and thus to have it always on hand fresh, or the leaves may be kept for a long time if sealed up in a fruit jar and stored in a cool place. Parsley, mint, and celery tops may all be dried, rubbed into fine bits, and kept in air-tight jars. Recipes usually say to chop fresh parsley with a sharp knife on a board. But a board is a hard thing to wash and a plate serves the purpose quite as well.

Bay lear.—Bay leaf is one of the best and at the same time one of the most-abused flavors. In small quantities it gives a very pleasant flavor to soups and gravies, but in large quantitles it gives a rank resin-like taste. Remember that half of a bay leaf is the allowance for three quarts of soup stock. This will indicate how small a quantity should be used for the portion of gravy usually served at a meal. With this precaution in mind, bay leaf may be recommended as a flavoring for many sauces, particularly tomato sauce.

A kitchen bouquet .- A "bouquet" such as if often referred to in recipes may be made as follows: A sprig each of parsley, savory, and thyme, one small leaf of sage, and a bay leaf. This will flavor one gallon of soup when cooked in it for an hour and should not remain in it longer.

Horse radish.-Horse radish, like mustard, is more often served with meat than used to flavor it during cooking. A very palatable sauce, especially good with boiled beef, is made by adding grated horse radish and a little vinegar to a little whipped cream, or as follows: Thicken milk with cracker crumbs by heating them together in a double boiler, using three tablespoonfuls of cracker three tablespoonfuls of cracker crumbs to 1½ cups of milk. Add onethird of a cup of grated horse radish, three tablespoonfuls of butter, and one-half teaspoonful of salt; or thicken with butter and flour some of the water in which the meat was boiled, add a generous quantity (one or two tablespoonfuls) of grated horse radish, boil a short time, and serve. This recipe is the most usual in German homes where the sauce is a favorite.

Acid flavoring.—Vinegar, lemon juice and sour jelly, like currant, are often used to flavor the thick gravies which are a part of meat stew or which are served with it. Vinegar is an old-fashioned relish which was often added to bacon or salt pork and greens, pork and beans, corned beef and cabbage, and similar dishes. These flavors combine well with that of brown flour, but not with onions or other vegetables of strong flavor. The idea that vinegar used in small quantities is unwholesome seems to be without foundation.

Pickles.—Chopped pickles are sometimes added to the gravy served with boiled mutton. They are cheaper than capers and serve somewhat the same purpose. Chopped pickles are also very commonly used in sauces for fish and in many others to give a distinctive flavor.

Olives.-Chopped olives also make a welcome variety in meat sauce, and are not expensive if they are bought in bulk. They will not spoil if a little olive oil is poured on the top of the liquor in which they are kept. This liquor should always completely cover them

Chili sauce, commercial meat sauces. etc.-Recipes often may be varied by the addition of a little Chili sauce, tomato catsup, or a commercial meat sauce. These may be called emergency flavors and used when it is not

Dalhart Texas is where we are located and we have some land bargains for the buyer. Write for our free, handsomely illustrated book or come to Dalhart and let us show you a country without a fault.

J. N. JOHNSON LAND COMPANY, Dulhart, Texas.

### KANSAS LAND

# **MONEY FROM HOME**

160 acres, part in cult, lays nice and smooth, rich soil, 2d creek bottom land, fenced, in a good neignporhood, excellent water. Price only \$15 per acre. 10 miles of Spearville, Send for big list.

THOS. J. STINSON,
Spearville, Kan.

#### FINE FARM CHEAP.

A No. 1 40 a, farm 14 mile from good county seat town, good buildings, splendid water and family orchard. Raised 412 bushels wheat last year on 16 a., reason for selling going into business. For particulars and price address owner.

E T JARRETT

Columbus, Kan. R. F. D. No. 3,

BARGAIN IN GAS BELT.

120 a. in Wilson Co., Kan. Fine soil, well improved, lays well, good 7-room house, good barn. orchard, grove, paying \$120 gas rental, close to market. Will pay to investigate.

SIVANNON & HARSHFIELD, Fredonia, Kansas.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of one year's advance in prices on nice 80 a. in Nemaha Co., Kan., 3 miles S. E. Corning. You can buy now and get March 1st, 1911 settlement. Price \$65 per a., terms to suit. Will pay 10 to 15 per cent on 'nvestment rented for crop rent. Write owner, C. E. Tinklin, Corning, Kan.

Good Harper Co. farm 2½ mi. of station. new 5-room house, well and windmill, cement cave, young orchard, R. F. D., and phone, 1-3 of crop goes, 30 a. broke, 70 a. good pasture, all for 36,500,00. If you want a good proposition write for list, J. H. Mc-Clure, Norwich, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LAND.
11,000 acres improved on R. R., \$8.50 per acre. 960 acres improved. 9 miles from R. R., \$12.50 per acre. 840 improved 8 mi. from R. R., \$12.50 per a. Write WILMORE LAND & LOAN CO., Wilmore, Kan.

JEWELL COUNTY.

Leads them all, according to Coburn. in corn, alfalfa, poultry, mules, cattle, hogs, honey. Write what you want to GREEN REALTY CO.,

Mankato, (county seat) Kan.

convenient to prepare other kinds of gravies.

Sausage.—A little sausage chopped ham may be used in chopped

Curry powder.-This mixture of spices which apparently originated in India, but which is now a common commercial product everywhere, is a favorite flavoring for veal, lamb or poultry. The precaution mentioned in connection with bay leaves, however, should be observed. A small amount gives a good flavor. It is usually used to season the thick sauces with which meats are served or in which they are allowed to simmer. While the term "curry" is usually employed to descibe a particular mixture of spices made up for the trade, it has another meaning. The words "curry" or "curried" are sometimes used to describe highly seasoned dishes of meat, eggs, or vegetables prepared by methods that have come from India or other parts of the East.—From Economical Use of Meat in the Home, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A Big Experiment with Horses

The army officers stationed at Fort Riley will act in cooperation with the animal husbandry department of the Agricultural College in carrying on a series of expensive experiments in the feeding and care of horses. The work of the experiment will be done by the army under the supervision of Prof. R. J. Kinzer. About 1,000 tead of horses will be used in the experiment and these will be divided up into lots and fed different combinations of grains and roughage. This is the most ambitious undertaking of the kind that has ever been made in the United States, and with the large number of horses available for experimental purposes, it is believed that a vast fund of practical information will be gained that will be of immense value to army officers as well as to the farmers of the country. This experiment is just now beginning but reports of progress and results will te given as they become available.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Am well pleased with the results of my advertising in the Kansas Farmer during the past year and would like to renew my contract for another year. Please send contract for me to sign.—Thos. J. Stinson, successor to Stinson & Weyand, Real Estate Dealers, Spearville, Kan.

# Virginia Farms!

MIDDLE-ATLANTIC IMM CO. Commonwealth Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va.

# **EXCHANGE COLUMN**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-Farms and stocks of merchandise in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma Write me. FRANK SEELY, 402 Ridge Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE—Missouri and Kansas farms and city property. List free. Est. 20 years. G. W. Clardy Investment Co., 301 Commerce Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma farms, stocks merchandise for good propositions. Cash considered. Western Land Exchange, 404-5 Ridge Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas farms, city property, stocks merchandise for other good propositions, McNeal, 214-15 Finance Bldg., Kansas Chy, Mo.

BARGAINS FOR CASH OR TRADE. Of all kinds direct from owners of farms, ranches, mdse., hardware, hotels, livery barns. Send for our book of trades or cash list. Bersie Real Estate Agency, Eldorado, Kan.

920 ACRES PASTURE LAND, Elk county, Kansas, under good wire fence; five miles railroad station, \$20.00 acre. In-cumbrance \$5,500. Want merchandise in country town for equity. Other exchanges, B. F. Carter, 1216 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

200 ACRES, 3½ miles town. Jefferson county, Kansas, 140 in cultivation, 40 meadow, some timber, fair improvements, good orchard. price \$12,000; incumbrance \$6,000 at 6 per cent. Want western land or town property.

Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

PHILLIPS COUNTY, KANSAS.

Corn, wheat and alfalfa lands, for sale and exchange; reasonable prices; good terms. Values are rapidly advancing. Buy at once and you will get a good profit in a very few months. Write today for prices and descriptions.

LEWIS & EDRED. Phillipsburg, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM.
Suburban grocery stock, will invoice about \$3,000. Will assume some on farm. Residence properties in Kansas City and 20 farms, Kansas and Missouri, ranging from \$6 to 400 aeres each to exchange.

J. E. REED REALTY CO., 628 N. Y. Life, Kansas City, Mo.

# FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, WEST

CENTRAL KANSAS LAND.

Wheat, corn and alfalfa lands, Lane and Gove counties, \$15.00 to \$25.00 acre. Prices advancing rapidly. If you have a good trade to offer write us.

W. H. Dayton Land Co., Abllene, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

Kansas and Missouri farms for city property. stocks merchandise and other farms. Describe what you have, will make you a good trade. List your farms for exchange with us. R. R. Woodward Real Estate & Investment Company, 264 N. Y. Life Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

#### FOR EXCHANGE.

\$8,000 hardware stock, only one in town of 700, Lyon county. Kansas: also fine 8 room residence, price \$2,500. Will exchange for well improved land, incumbered property not considered. Quick deal can be made if made

at once. H. W. White Land Co., Phillipsburg, Kan.

#### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Corn, wheat and alfalfa lands in Sheridan county. Kansas; on liberal terms. Grand investment opportunities, great chance for the komesecker. Also stocks of merchandise and city property. Write for my free list. R. A. Rogers, Sheridan Co., Kan.

#### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Alfalfa land in shallow water district of Oklahoma in 40 to 640 acre tracts. \$20 to \$65 per acre. For particulars write C. B. Rhedes R. E. & Inv. Co.,

Kansas City, Mo. 400 Heist Bldg.,

### BUFF ROCKS.

Vigorous, Farm Raised Prize Winners. Eggs \$2.50 and \$3.00 per 15; range \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. W. T. and Mrs. C. V. Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

### A Valuable Remedy.

A Valuable Remedy.

C. A. Stannard, of Emporia, Kan., manufacturer of Stannard's Processed Crude Oil, gives further evidence of the efficiency of his processed crude oil as a sure exterminator of lice and cure for mange. George Groenmiller & Son, one of the large breeders of pure bred live stock in Kansas, writes under date of March 19. "Enclosed find \$5.00 for a barrel of your Processed Oil. We find this oil to be the best thing we ever used on stock to kill lice." Stannard's Processed Crude Oil is sold only in fifty-two gallon barrels at \$5.00 per barrel. Write Mr. Stannard for further information, addressing him, Emporia, information, addressing him, Emporia, Kan.

Wrightwood Herd of Poland Chinas.
In a letter from A. P. Wright at Valley Center, Kan., he reports having saved 60 very fine pigs sired by On The Plumb by On & On and Sir Bredwell by Corrector 2d and out of Perfection E. L., Corrector 2d and Keep On sows, Mr. Wright has 75 fall pigs, some of them ready for sale. If you need some fancy Polands you can find them at the Wrightwood farm. Mr. Wright breeds both for size and quality and has always won a fair share of the prizes at the leading fairs. If you need more quality in your herd it might pay you to get acquainted with A. P. Wright, Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write,

# FIELD NOTES

...Topeka, Kan Jesse R. Johnson......Clay Center, Kan. ....,Woodston, Kan. R G Sollenbarger.....



#### PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

April 28—Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt,
Neb.
June 10—C. S. Nevive June 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans. June 11—H. E. Hayes, Olathe, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

May 12—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

May 17—Roy Johnston, South Mound,

Kan.

Aug. 11—E. H. Davidson, St. John,

Kan.
Oct. 28—Roy Johnston, South Mound,

Kan.
Oct. 25—G. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 21—J. M. Ross, Valley Falls, Kan.
and W. E. Long, Ozwakie, Kan., sale
at Valley Falls.
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner Lancaster, Kan.
Nov. 1—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Nov. 1—H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 2—J. W. Pelphrey, Chanute, Kan.
Nov. 19—G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kan.

Oct. 26—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.

Nov. 10—T: I, Woodall, Fall River,
Kan.

At the farm of F. T. Hadachek, of Wavne, Kan., we found some of the best Berkshire swine it has been our lot to see. Mr. Hadachek has the foundation for a good herd. You can get a good young boar here with quality and breeding of the best.

We believe Mr. Geo. Smith, the Poland China breeder of Agenda, Kan., has on hands the best bunch of sows that was ever on his farm. Quite a number of pigs have already arrived, and this fall you will find at Mr. Smith's something choice both in breeding and individuality.

We are having fine success with our pigs. We have several litters that are doing nicely and a number of sows are due to farrow right away. We expect to have from 100 to 200 pigs for next winter's business.—W. B. Van Horn. owner of Kanwaka Herd of Poland Chinas, R. 3, Overbrook, Kan.

The Wilmore Land and Loan Co., of Wilmore, Kan., are advertising a few exceptionally good farm bargains at from \$8 to \$12.50 per acre under Kansas Lands in this issue. It will pay you to look them up and write them.

T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kan., have recently sold a half brother of Benefactor to the Agricultural College. Benefactor was the College calf that won the championship at the International Show and Professor Kinzer believes that the half brother, which they recently bought from Tomson & Sons, is at least 25 per cent better than was Benefactor at the same age. This calf will be shown in the College exhibit this fall. this fall.

The Farmers' herd, owned by W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan., is one of the good herds of Duroc Jersey swine of Kansas. Among the herd sows we found such sires represented as Golden Ruler, Primrose Chief, Model Chief, Again, Mendenhall's Challenger, Garrett's Jumbo, Big Chier, Nebraska Wonder, and pigs, of which there are already around 100 head, sired brince Wonder 2d, A. Lincoln To, Bonney K., Wayne Col., Jewell Col. Kant Be Beat 2d, The noted boar, Bonney K. 47075, formerly owned by Pagett and Sollenbarger, has been purchased by Mr. Monasmith and placed at the head of his herd. Keep your eye on this herd. You will hear from it again.

C. B. Haldeman, of the straight Goods Pairy Farm at Concordia, Kan., recently purchased a Guernsey buil from the dairy department of the Agricultural College to head his herd. This department also sold a Jersey buil to a Mr. Jennings at Junction City. The demand for dairy cattle was never so great as it now appears to be in Kansas. A visitor in the Kansas Farmer office on April 2, was hunting for tenor more 2-year-old Holstein Friesian heifers with which to start a herd in Clay county, while a letter received from another party in southwestern Kansas says he is in the market for a car load of Holsteins. The significance of this demand for dairy stock is to be found in the fact that all inquiries are for pure bred animals.

The attention of our readers is directed to an inquiry sent out by Allen G. Phillips, of the poultry department of the Agricultural College which has sureau pure 600'000\$\frac{1}{2} aloo of performance of the Agricultural College which has sureau pure 600'000\$\frac{1}{2} aloo of performance of the state of performance of the state of its object the gathering of facts as they actually exist among the poultrymen and farmers of the state. A series of questions covering the information desired is mailed to thousands of poultry raisers throughout the state but it is not likely that all have been reached. If you have not yet received one of these circulars of inquiry please drop a card to Mr. Phillips and he will be glad to supply you and in doing so will give you a large fund of valuable information.

# Mitchell County Breeders' Association

DR. C. B. KERN, President.

J. M. RODGERS, Secretary.

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes.

Mitchell County Fair, Sept. 26, 20, 30, and October 1, 1910. E. C. LOGAN, President. W. S. GABEL, Secretary. (Premium List Ready June 1.)

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

THE PURE SCOTCH BULL HIGHLAND Laddy by Brave Knight by Gallant Knight heads our herd. Some fine young bulls developing for this fall's use. A young herd of real merit. BRINEY & BRINEY, Beloit, Kan.

LOCUST GROVE HERD SHORTHORNS. Up-to-date breeding with good quality.

ELMER C. CREITZ,

R. 7, Beloit, Kan.

BOOKDELL STOCK FARM.
Shorthorn cattle. Poland China hogs.
Sliver Laced Wvandottes.
E. E. BOOKER & SON
Kaneas.

FOR SALE—A few young Shorthorn cows and some young bulls ready for service. Best of breeding, Write for information and prices. VINTON A. PLYMAT. Barnard, Kan.

Goods by Choice Goods for sale, also young bulls. Herd headed by Dreadnaugh MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.

#### HEREFORD CATTLE.

W. B. & J. M. RODGERS, Beloit, Kan. Breeders of Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Quality before quantity. Come and see us

50 HEREFORD CATTLE, comprising the H. B. Woodbury herd. Some famous cows in this herd; 8 young buils of serviceable age for sale; 4 miles from Tipton. Kan., 8 from Cawker City.

JOHN SCHMIDT & SONS, Tipton, Kan.

100 HEAD OF HEREFORDS—The home of Caster 259475, the winner in every big show he was ever in. A few choice voung helfers and cows for sale, F. L. BROWN & CO., Sylvan Grove, Kan.

#### PERCHERON HORSES.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS - The REGISTERED PERCHERONS — The home of Vidoque (Imp.) 40403, also the brood mare Risette (Imp.) 51115. Inspection invited. Farm adioins town.

E. N. WOODBURY,

Cawker City,

Kansas. Cawker City,

REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES in stud. Imported Rabelais 42529, by Cosaque by Theidus, wno sired Callpso and Casino. Visitors welcome. C. J. JOHNSON, Solomon Rapids, Kan.

THE HOME OF JAQUE W. 42659 by Tiatrey, dam Imported Risetto. Inspec-tion of my Percherons invited. RALPH G. McKINNIE, Glen Elder. Kansas.

COLEDALE STOCK FARM—The home of three first prize winners at the International. Nothing but the best in this herd. Come and see us. FRANK A. COLE, Barnard, Kan.

GRANITE CREEK STOCK FARM.
Percheron and Standard bred horses.
Make known your wants to
M. A. SMITH, Supt.,
Cawker City,
Kansas.

#### COACH HORSES.

LAWNDALE STOCK FARM—Oldenburg German Coach Horses. International prize winning stock, A tried stallion for sale. Inspection invited. JOSEPH WEAR & SON, Barnard, Kan.

#### POLAND CHINAS.

LEBAN CREEK STOCK FARM—Poland Chinas. 100 spring pigs, both sexes, for sale at private treaty. Also a few yearling sows bred for October farrow. LOGAN & GREGORY, Beloit, Kan.

EUREKA HERD OF PURE BRED Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Bred gilts and sows sil sold, but have a few fall boars and gilts of both breeds. Prices right. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kansas.

#### DUROC JERSEYS.

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM—Gilt edged Duroc Jerseys, 40 spring pigs, both sexes, for sale at private treaty. Farm adjoins town. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

ALFALFA STOCK FARM. Choice Duroc Jersey boars of early fall farrow for sale. Ready for work. Write quick if you want one. PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kan.

#### HAMPSHIRES.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Always have stock for sale. Write for prices. A. B. DOYLE, Beloit, Kan., Rural Route 1

#### O. I. C. SWINE.

Tracing to the famous Kerr and Big Mary families. No more males to offer. A few choice bred and open gilts for sale. T. C. WRENCH, Beloit, Kan.

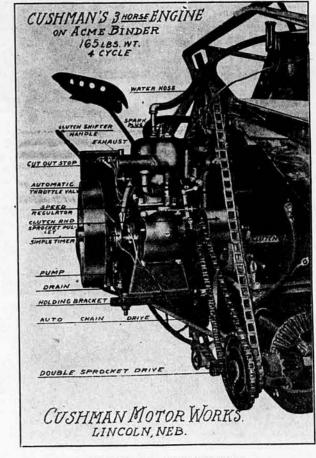
#### AUCTIONEERS.

COL. H. H. VanAMBURG General and Live Stock Auctioneer. PHONE 434, BELOIT, KAN.

COL. F. L, SMITH General and Live Stock Auctioneer. PHONE 943, BELOIT, KAN.

Jos. Morgan, of Hardy, Neb., though living in Republic county, Kan., is a new breeder to the public at large but not new at raising good hogs. Mr. Mor-gan has purchased his foundation sows

from such noted breeders as H. C. Dawson, Albert Smith, T. J. Charles, J. H. Hamilton, John Blain and others. Poland Chinas of the large type only are found in this herd.



HORSE AND TIME SAVER.

This cut shows the famous Cushman Binder Engine attached to a binder, ready for work. With this engine so mounted, it does the work of cutting and binding the grain—the horses having to pull merely the weight of the binder as is runs, when out of gear. In wet fields, these engines make harvesting practical, where without them, a binder could not be got through a field. The Cushman Motor Co. will send you tree books on these engines if you will write them at 2031 "N" St., Lincoln, Neb.

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STANDARD MAKE

Such as Packard, Pierce, Oldsmobile, Peerless, Maxwell, Rambler, Ford, Reo, Thomas, Winton, Lozior, White Steam-ers, Steddard-Dayton and all others at

MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES They are all in finest condition, practically new and

SECOND HAND IN NAME ONLY It is an established fact that cars made of high grade material are better after a Season's use than when new. Besides, a car when worked in is free from defects of faulty design.

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Highest Price
when you can get a car just as good
and in fine running order for

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We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, 33.00 to 35.00 each prepaid. Popular SAFETY iMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, 37.50 prepaid. Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 32, Cleveland, Ohle.

# IncreaseYour Profits

# L.M.PENWELL

Funeral Director and Licensed Enbalmer TOPEKA, KAN.

511 QUINCY,

T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kan., has on hands a number of good Duroc Jer-sey sows and around one hundred spring pigs are following them.

T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan., who has been a breeder of good Poland Chinas for several years, has in use the good boar, Hadley Leader by Smith's Big Hadley and dam by Chief of Pawnee. A lot of promising spring pigs by this hog and Eureka by Chief Tecumseh 3d, are following sows by Expansion, Expansion C., Smith's Big Hadley and Eureka.

On April Fool's Day we visited the herd of Ward Bros., Republic, but you will never be fooled here. You will find the goods of the Duroc Jersey weave. Model H., one of the very few sons of old Higgins' Model, is still in use in this herd and also Expansion 69321 by Jumbo Perfection. Herd sows by Pearl's Golden Rule, Belle's Chief, J. B. King of Cols., Cherry Boy, Advance Banker, Crimson, and others with litters by Model H., Expansion, Prince Wonder 2d. Messrs. Ward do not have as large a herd in numbers as they have had but in quality and breeding it ranks with the best. They have a few extra good young boars for sale.

humus, the need of commercial fertilizers will not be felt for an indefinite

the methods of cultivation best suited to preserving the humus of the soil should here be added. As a rule, it is best to begin the working of new lands by shallow cultivation, that nitrification may not proceed too rapidly, gradually increasing the depth as it becomes necessary to increase the rate of this action. Nitrification is favored by a well aerated soil, by warmth, and a proper degree of mois-ture. It is needful, therefore, that soils be well drained, as this increases their temperature and provides for the proper water supply.

In brief, it may be said that all the

processes of thorough tillage favor the action of nitrifying bacteria. A certain amount of this action being necessary, the problem is to maintain a proper equilibrium between the amount of nitrates produced and the needs of the plant. If the amount of nitrogen rendered available is greater than the plants can use, the excess of this available nitrogen will be lost from the soil by the escape of ammonia into the air, the leacning of nitrates, and the action of denitrifying bacteria, producing nitrogen gas. In the use of proper methods for the conservation of humus, too rapid ni-trification is prevented and the loss of nitrogen from the soil only slightly exceeds that removed by the crops.

We have seen that the mainte-

nance of the supply of humus is of the greatest importance in agriculture. It is more important even than the amount of plant food present in the soil., for no amount of the latter can compensate for a lack of the former. We have seen also that all of the best methods of farming are aids to the conservation of this supply. And not only are these the best from a scientific point of view, but they are the most profitable. It is not, then, the business of the farmer, but his privilege, to adopt those methods of cultivation, crop rotation and manur-ing which will bring him the largest returns, and at the same time restore to the land a sufficient proportion of the products of its energy as to keep it in a high state of productiveness.

	Wt. per cubic ft. Pounds.	Humus. Per Cent.	Nitrogen. Per Cent.	P2 05 combined with h Per Cent.	Water holding capacity Per Cent.
	70	3 32	.03	.04	48
	72	1.08	.16	.01	39
	67	3.46	.26	.03	59
	70	2.45	.21	.03	57
•	66	3.28	.33	.03	65
	57	5.03	42	.95	72
	7·2 6,7	2.59 3.97	.19	:03	54 62

# CHARACTER OF SOIL

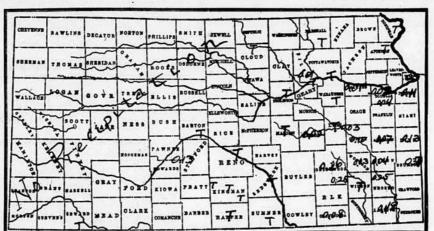
Cultivated 35 years. Rotation of crops and manure. High state of productiveness.
 Originally same as 1. Continuous grain cropping for 35 years. Low state of productiveness.
 Cultivated 42 years. Systematic rotation and manure. Good state of productiveness.

and manure. Good state of mess.
Originally same as 3. Cultivated 25 yrs.
No systematic rotation or manure. Medium state of productiveness.
Cultivated 10 yrs, to wheat. Good condition of fertility.
Originally same as No. 5. Cultivated only 2 yrs.
Cultivated 23 yrs. to wheat, oats, and corn.

8. Same as No. 1-Native soil.

£			with h	apacity.
cubic ft.	٠		mbined	olding o
Wt. per Pounds.	Humus. Per Cent.	Nitrogen. Per Cent.	P2 05 combined with h Per Cent.	Water holding capacity. Per Cent.
70	3 32	.03	.04	48
72	1.08	.16	.01	39
67	3.46	.26	.03	59
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66	3.28	.33	.03	65
57	5.03	42	.95	72
7°2 6,7	2.59 3.97	.19	.03 .07	54 62
			4	5.000

### WEATHER MAP



# Remarks by Observers.

Osborne Co. (Alton).—Much high wind latter part of month. Atchison Co. (Atchison).—Strong winds latter part of month.

winds latter part of month.

Brown Co. (Baker).—Fine month for farm work, but wheat is uadly injured. Nemaha Co. (Centralia).—Spring work far advanced. Exceptionally warm and clear. Needing rain. Fruit uninjured and trees are heavily budded. Large acreage of oats being sown where winter wheat was killed. Thomas Co. (Colby).—But little wind till last days of month. Peach trees in full bloom by the 28th.

Decatur Co. (Dresden).—Wheat still in fair condition. Farm work well under way. Large acreage spring grain being sown. Fruit. trees in bloom but probably injured by freeze. Alfalfa frozen to ground. (Oberlin) Barley and oats sowing from 8th to end of month.

Walsunsee Co. (Eskridge).—Most of

and oats sowing from 8th to end of month.

Wabaunsee Co. (Eskridge).—Most of the wheat winter killed. Alfalfa hurt in some places.

Bourbon Co. (Ft. Scott).—Month was unusually dry and warm. Vegetation developed early but was afterwards much retarded by the dry weather.

Gove Co. (Gove).—A very dry month. High winds at latter end of month, damaging wheat in some parts of the

damaging wheat in some parts of the

damaging wheat in county, county, Washington Co. (Hanover).—Much of the wheat winter killed. Ellis Co. (Hays).—Frost out of soil by 6th. Spring conditions early, allowing farm work and seeding of small grains. Winter wheat thrifty but

damaged a little by winds at close of

month.

Jewell Co. (Mankato).—Alfalfa is about six inches high. Trees in blossom and leaf. Fruit was not injured. Wheat is improving.
Ottawa Co. (Minneapolis).—Favorable for farm work but not for vegetation. River about stationary.
Marshall Co. (Oketo).—Cherries bloomed 23d; trees began leafing 23d. Month closes with oat sowing and gardening in progress.

dening in progress.
Johnson Co. (Olathe).—An unusually

Johnson Co. (Olathe).—An unusually warm, dry month.
Franklin Co. (Ottawa).—A little dry for crops; weather fine for all outdoor work.
Phillips Co. (Phillipsburg).—Warm, dry month. Dust storms 28th and 29th.
Linn Co. (Pleasanton).—The finest

dry month. Dust storms 28th and 29th.

Linn Co. (Pleasanton).—The finest March for farm work we ever had. Corn planting begun.

Douglas Co. (Vinland).—Wheat looks better than expected, and not damaged as much as was supposed in February. Roads good. Rain needed for grain and pastures. Was tavorable to alfalfa, which is hand high. Oats sown broadcast coming up slowly.

Pottawatomie Co. (Wamego).—Wheat will not exceed 10 per cent of a crop. Peaches, plums, pears, apricots and apples in full bloom. Cherries coming out. The frost of 31st did no damage.

Harper Co. (Anthony).—Warm Murch. Vegetation well advanced. Surface dry but much moisture in subsoil. Wheat needing rain. Fruit crop promising.

promising.

Coffey Co. (Bu.lington).—Wheat damaged 50 per cent.
Chase Co. (Bazaar).—Frost on low lands on 31st. Strong wind much of the last week.
Butier Co. (Eldorado).—The driest March we ever had. Fruit censidered safe. Oats, wheat, and alfalfa need rain.

rain.
Barton Co. (Ellinwood). — Month
very dry and windy, with dust storms.
Wheat badly damaged, Trees leaved

wery dry and windy, with dust storms. Wheat badly damaged. Trees leaved early.

Greenwood Co. (Eureka).—Season far advanced. Corn planting begun. (Fall River) Farmers have improved the good weather. Alfalfa good, wheat bad, oats coming up. Prospects for fruit tgood.

Elk Co. (Grenola).—Warm, dry month. Much plowing done, some corn planted. Fruit trees in bloom. Oats not coming up well; rain needed.

Reno Co. (Hutchinson).—Very dry month but crops not suffering. Roads good. Wheat, except where winter killed, looks fairly well. Frost of 31st did but little damage.

Montgomery Co. (Independence).—Hottest and driest March on record. Wheat and oats looking tine but needing rain. Fruit trees all in bloom. Streams low.

Kingman Co. (Kingman).—Wheat damaged by dry weather and high winds. (Norwich) Oats sowing begun on 5th, finished on 12th. Some wheat land plowed up and sowed to oats. Trees began leafing on 2oth. Corn planting begun. Wheat suffering for rain.

Seward Co. (Liberal).—Plowing and planting all the month. Wheat, oats, and bariey in fine condition. Frost on 31st killed the fruit bloom.

Sumner Co. (Oxford).—Peaches and pears through blooming. Good prospects for fruit. Alfalfa six inches high. Oats coming up. Wheat not over 50 per cent.

The Berkshire Record.

Volume 32 of the American Berkshire Record is now peing distributed. Pedigrees numbered from 120001 to 1250000 inclusive are included in this volume, together with the list of the names of the officers and members, the rules of entry and much other information of value to Berkshire breeders. A list of the state champion herds is given for each state where the Association gave a silver loving cup on best boar and 3 sows, under 1 year of age. The state championship for Kansas was won by Will H. Rnodes of Manhattan on Berryton Duke's Model 123246, Bacon Lee's Girl D. 2d 123041, Bacon Lee's Girl D. 4th 126043, at the Topeka State Fair.

The Greenwood County Improved Stock Breeders' Association Cattle Sale.

Some time since there was organized in Greenwood county an improved live stock breeders' association whose purpose is the improvement of the live stock of the home county and through this the improvement of the stock of the home county associations have been organized and have flourished and the idea of a community of interests among breeders is taking a firmer hold each day as the results of united work well done. The Greenwood county association is made up of live men who have elected active officers and who feel that they are just beginning their career of usefuiness. On March 29 and 30 they held their first annual sales of live stock, the latter day being devoted to cattle. This being he first sale of the kind, and the association being but a young one, the crowd of farmers and breeders in attendance was not so large as it might have been, neither were the prices as high as some of the animals would warrant, but taken as a whole, it was considered a very good sale and the association is entitled to credit for the missionary work it has done in the interests of good cattle. Both Shorthorns and Herefords were disposed of on March 30, and among them were some very fine animals that were bargains at the prices paid. The top of the Hereford sale was an extra well bred 5 year old cow consigned by Wm. McBrown of Fall River and sold to Wm. Bilson of Eureka for \$112.50. The top of the Shorthorn sale was reached by lngle Lad by Collynie and out of a Lady Emma cow. This fine yearing was consigned by the well known breeder, H. M. Hill, Lafontaine. Her dam was sold in public sale by Mr. Hanna for \$605, while three of his Emma family, of the same line of breeding and closely related, were sold in the American Royal at an average of \$460. Following is a report in full of the sales of both Shorthorns and Herefords:

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Herefords:	
SHORTHORN CATTLE.	
14. O. C. Crookam, Eureka	\$35.00
15. J. Bairier, Eureka	50.00
16. E. L. Rice, Eureka	60.00
17. P. L. Hall, Eureka	45.00
18. O. S. Bronson, Eureka	40.00
19. A. A. Baldwin, Eureka	50.00
20. Chas Stith, Eureka	48.50
21. W. G. Prather, Eureka	35.00
22. E. G. Gilliland, Eureka	130.00
23. F. M. Welkison, Piedmont	70.00
24. Wm. Kirk, Eureka	127.50
25. W. Z. Brookover, Eureka	75.00
26. Wm. Bilson, Eureka	210.00
27. W. F. Hodson, Eureka	150.00
28-A. Wm. Johnson, Eureka	50.00
	\$1,186:
to mode bilot morning and	Ψ1,100,
average \$79.	ud for
3 yearling Shorthorn steers so	in Ior

\$397.50: average \$132.50

dollor, average progress.	
HEREFORD CATTLE.	
1. S. E. Robbens, Eureka	\$65.00
2. Sam. Drybread, Elk City	55.00
3. Sam. Drybread	
4. John G. Hogan, Hamilton	100.00
5. Jas. Woods, Eureka	80.00
6. Sam. Drybread	95.00
7. Wm. Bilson, Eureka	
8. John G. Hogan	
10. T. I. Woodall, Fall River	65.00
1. Sam. Drybread	
12. Sam. Drybread	
13. J. Gibson, Eureka	. 50.00
14. O. C. Crookam, Eureka	. 35.00
Horofords gold for \$887.50.	verage

Fully equipped and ready for use. Think of it, just one-half what it would cost you to buy from the big city dealers—and no more invested than in a horse and buggy. We are solling only a limited amount at this price. THE BEST RUNABOUT ON THE MARKET no tire trouble. Write for full information and description and THE STAR AUTO COMPANY, Ligonier, Indiana.

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Twenty-five extra good Imported and American bred Percheron stallions.

PRICES RIGHT.

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#### MEN HORSE

We want to call your attention to our fine lot of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED STALLIONS AND MARES. SHIRES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS.

We always have our barn full numbering up to sixty and you would do well to see us before buying elsewhere. Are going to make extra low prices for the next thirty days in order to make room for our spring shipment. We solicit correspondence, and invite you to come and see the grandest lot of horses ever brought together. Will give terms to suit the buyer. Don't buy without looking at these or you will miss a bargain.

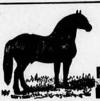
L. R. WILEY & SON, Elmdale, Kansas.

# BELGIANS and PERCHERONS

I have 22 big Belgian stallions that weigh from 2,000 to 2,500 each. Also have a number of big, heavy, ton Percherons, weighing up to 2,400 each. I am making extremely low prices on big stallions for the next 30 days and it is to your interest to see them if you want a big boned, heavy horse. I can show you the largest Belgians and the best bone and quality that you can find in the United States for the money.

America's Largest Horse Importer, W. L. DECLOW.

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# ROSS FARM

Registered

30 head Imported and American bred mares 2 to 5 years old, several nicely matched teams, a number in foal, 10 head Imported and American

nicely matched teams, a number in 10al, 10 head imported at the best herds of registered mares.

Several splendid big boned Kentucky jacks, 30 head pure Scotch Shorthorn cows and heifers. 5 extra good red bulls coming yearlings, pure Scotch and in fine condition.

GEO. B. ROSS, Alden, Kan. Scotch and in fine condition.

Farm adjoning depot, main line A. T. & S. F. R. R.

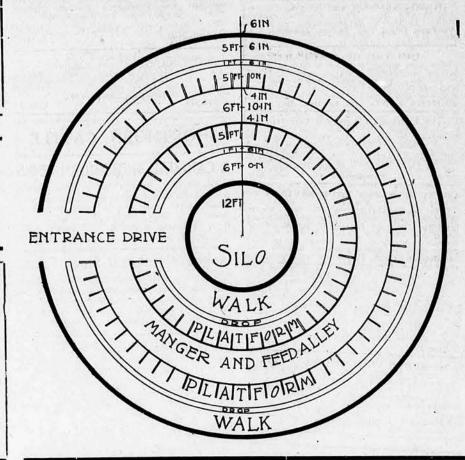
(Continued from page 8.) in a rectangular barn for the same money. Herewith is given a table prepared by Prof. W. J. Fraser, which

shows the comparison of the cost of material in a round and a rectangular barn of the same area, including the foundation and the silo.

	Round barn.	Rectangular	barn, 36x78% ft.
60	feet in diameter	Plank frame	Mortise frame
Lumber in barn. Material in foundation. Material in silo,	\$ 759.7K 66.89 159.01	\$1023.27 105.90 295.26	\$1283.41 105.90 295.26
Total cost of material in barn.	\$1045.66	\$1424.43	\$1634,37
Actual money saved,		\$ 378.77	8 588.91
Proportional cost.	100 Per Cent.	136 Per Cent	. 156 Per Cent

Table 2B.

		Rectangular	barn, 86x176% ft.
90	Round bar feet in dian	n. neter Plank frame	Mortise frame
Lumber in barn, Material in foundation, Material in sile.	\$1628.48 130.35 ?265.00	\$200.67 196.80 513.52	\$2497.56 196.80 519.52
Total cost of marerial in barn	\$2023.83	\$2717.99	\$3207.88
Actual money saved.	ELITER PROPERTY	\$ 694.16	\$1184.05
Proportional cost.	100 Per	cent. 184 Per Cent.	158 Per Cent.





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11/2 and 13/4 Harness \$34.00 and \$36.00. I know that carefully selected Leather and Honest. Careful Workmanship and Brains are the

Three Factories Needed to Wakethe Best Harness in Kansas and Oklahoma.

I test all my leather for strength. I hire my worknen by the day. Factory methods in the way of slip-shou plece work do not go in my harness. Write for my little catalog and get full particulars. Also give me the name of some neighbor farmer that wants a harness and I will send you a useful little farm harness tool worth 25 cents, free of cost. Address,

W. GIBSON, 105 West Douglas, Witchita, Kansas.

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Several matched teams of Percheron mares, all blacks, safe in foal by Imported Stallions. Have both imported and home bred mares. Come and see our horses and satisfy yourself.



Our Motto: Top notch animals, square deal, quick sales, small Make your wants profits.

DANIEL WREN, Manager,



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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Percheron and German Coach Stallions and Mares

Do you want to buy Go to the Holland Stock Farm.

GHAS. HOLLAND, Pro +-

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# MAASDAM & WHEELER

Breeders and Importers of Percheron Horses.

60 STALLIONS AND MARES to select from. Our stock has size, bone and quality. Stallions and mares from weanlings to 7 years old for sale. Imported and home bred.

FAIRFIELD, - IOWA.

# 35 Jacks & Jennets 35 4

Few good Fercherons and saddie stallions. Jacks 14 1/2 saddle stallions. Jacks 14 %
to 16 hands and the very
largest that can be found.
40 miles K. C. on U. P. and
Santa Fe.
Long distance phone.

Lawrence, Kan AL. E. Smith,



75 HEAD JACKS AND JENNETS All ages up to seven years old,

Guaranteed as represented and prices reasonable. Special prices for fall trade. Come and see me. PHIL WALKER.

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Several nicely matched teams of registered Percheron mares safe in foal, and a few young stallions for sale, ages from three to five years old. Come and see me. F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kan.

FOR SALE—I have a good road or general purpose stallion (Standard bred, but not registerd), sired by Douglas Almont (2398) by Alice Gaines by Almost (23), dam by "Champletonian" by Hambletonian 10. Bred by the present owner, has never been abused and is a sure foal getter and gets good ones. Fine disposition. \$200 will tuy him. Address "H," Box 314, Baldwin, Kan.

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21-2 miles from inland town, 6 miles from R. R., on R. F. D., 1-2 mile to good school, 8 acres of timber fenced for hog pasture, good 5-room house, good barn, well and spring. Price \$50 per acre. For further particulars write A, G. Stemmons, Carthage, Mo.

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350 acres, 1-2 mile from station, 50 acres in cultivation, 310 acres pasture, 3 good springs, plenty of good timber, good house and barn, good well. R. F. D., telephone. A fine stock farm, Price \$20,00 per acre, half cash, balance to suit purchaser. Call or write.

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FARMS. SHEEP and also CATTLE AND
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DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Buy now in Washington county, where choice land, with best of soil, can be had; where good farmers raise from 20 to 45 bu, wheat per acre and oats, barley, corn, speltz, potatoes and alfalfa grow abundantly on upland, without irrigation; in a county rapidly settling and being improved by good thrifty farmers. We have many tracts of choice, smooth, fertile farm land, healthful climate and abundance of good water, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$15 per acre. If you are looking for good investments write or see Otis, Colo.

ments write or see Vanderhoof & McDonald.

COLORADO LAND AND SUNSHINE. GOLORADO LAND AND SUNSHINE.

If you are looking for a home, investment or health, where the climate is perfect, where there is the best class of people, churches, schools and no saloons, where there are thousands of acres of choice land coming under irrigation and selling very cheap, you will do well to write us for new printed matter on Morgan Co., Colo. Address

THE B. W. JACKSON REALTY CO., Fort Morgan,

YUMA COUNTY, COLORADO.

We own and have for sale 3 150-acre tracts, unimproved, nice laying land, 8 miles from Yuma, Colo., \$15: also ½ section and single 160 acres 15 miles from same town, fine soil, \$12.50. These are bargains. We

buy, sell or trade.

YUMA CO. REAL ESTATE CO.,

Colorado. Wray,

# \$1 MAKES ANOTHER -- WHERE

In the South Platte Valley, Morgan county, Colo. Money invested in land here will double itself in 3 years. Write for full particulars to

# COLORADO LANDS

Send for our descriptive map folder of Eastern Colorado, mailed free upon request. We have many bargains in wheat and alfalfa land, nice and smooth, at \$8.50 to \$20.00 per acre.

FLAGLER LOAN & INV. CO.,
Flagler, Kit Carson County, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO—The home of wheat, barley, millett cane, broom-corn, speltz, and all staples. Lands are now very cheap, from \$9.00 to \$11.00 per acre for raw land to about \$20,00 an acre for improved farms, but are rapidly advancing in price. Write for free printed matter stating what you want.

McCRACKEN LAND CO.,
Burlington. Colo.

Burlington,

EASTERN COLORADO BARGAIN.
1,600 acres, 1280 deeded. 320 relinquishment with over \$2,000 worth improvements, not 50 acres waste land on entire tract; over \$2,000 worth improvements on deeded land; 175 acres in cultivation, 15 fine alfalfa. Plenty outside range, price \$12.50 an acre. Liberal terms. Other tracts. Write for free list and literature.

R. E. CO., Burlington, Colo.

KIT CARSON COUNTY COLORADO.

Corn, wheat and alfalfa lands, at \$10 to \$25 per acre, according to location and improvements. Prices are rapidly advancing, and the time to buy is now. Write for our free illustrated booklet, stating what you want. A live agent wanted in your locality.

A. W. WINEGAR

Burlington, A. W. WINEGAR,

FREE. List of Kit Carson, and adjoining coun-es, lands at an average price of \$15.00 or acre. Also free description literature. per acre. Also free ues.
Tell us what you want.
MERWIN LAND CO.,

# SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### A CARLOAD SHORTHORN COWS

All are bred or have calf at side, 4 good young bulls that I am sure will suit. Everything nicely bred and in good condition. Moderate prices. Come and see us. D. H. FORBES & SONS. Topek

Topeka, Kan. Bell 'Phone 31. R. F. D. No. 8.

#### Humboldt National Stock Farm.

Shorthorn cattle, large type Poland China hogs, 10 spring boars, priced right. Write me your wants. I meet parties at trains. We can do business. Come and see me. H. F. Pelphrey & Son. Humboldt, Kan.

T. F. Johnson of Garfield, Kan, states that he has now 66 pigs with 7 litters yet to come. He figures that he will have about 75 sow pigs which he will keep for his sale. Mr. Johnson markets a large number of his male pigs so as to save the choice ones for his customers and make more room for the sows and gilts. He raises two litters a year. He reports his hogs all in fine shape at this time and will be ready for almost any demand that may be made upon him by his numerous friends and customers. Mr. Johnson is one of the best known breeders of Duroc swine in western Kansas.

One of the largest sales that has ever been made in its line of manufacture has just been consummated by the Remington Arms Co. of Illion, N. Y., by which they transfer to the Norvell-Shapleigh Co. of St. Louis their manufactory of double and single barrel hammerless and semi-hammerless that the Remington Arms Co. will, in the future, withdraw absolutely from the manufacture of double and single barrel shotguns and devote their entire attention to other forms of gun manufacture. The Remington Co. however, will continue to supply individual parts of the guns but will not manufacture or sell this style of gun in the future. in the future.

J. W. Pelphrey & Son, owners of the Center Grove Herd of Poland China hogs and Scotch Shorthorns, R. 6, Chanute, Kan., write as follows: "We have had the best of luck with our pigs. Eleven sows have saved 70 head of line pigs, and there are still 14 head of sows to farrow. Ten of these will farrow within the next eight days, so you see there will be something doing down here. The sow that your Mr. Devine bought for us in the Nies & Sons sale made good for us with a litter of ten pigs. Our herd boar, Erie Expansion, has made good again this year as he has to his credit an average of nearly nine pigs to the litter. We only have two fall boars left to sell. Have built a new hog house this spring and made the floors of concrete. The pigs are always dry and clean and free from dust and lice. We are reserving a bunch of fall glits for later sale and they are in splendid condition. We wish the old reliable Kansas Farmer the best of success."

Schneider Visited.

While in the locality of Nortonville, Kan., calling upon the good breeders of that part of the state a Kansas Farmer fieldman made a short visit at the home of Joseph Schneider, breeder of Poland China swine. Mr. Schneider is one of the hustling sort of fellows who does his own thinking, buys good ones and makes money for himself and the farmers and breeders that buy from him. He will advertise in Kansas Farmer a little later.

Poland Sale May 12.

On May 12 C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan., will sell another useful draft of yearling gilts of the large, smooth, easy feeding kind. A large number of them are sired by the great Designer, and will be bred to such boars as Major Look, Good Metal and Hadley's Model. Send in your name for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale, Mention Kansas Farmer when you write,

Sales Has the Good Kind .

Sales Has the Good Kind.

W. H. Sales, Simpson, Kan., is a breeder of the right kind of both Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. He is an active member of the Mitchell County Breeders' Association and knows what the farmers need in pure bred swine. He has made a change in his advertising card this week and announces that all of his bred sows and gilts are sold but he still has some fall pigs of both sexes and both breeds that he is pricing worth the money. Drop him a line and see if he does not have just what you need.

Declow's Latest Importation.

W. L. Declow, the big breeder and importer of Percheron and Belgian horses at Cedar Rapids, Ia., writes as follows, under date of April 4: "My first importation of big ton stallions has just arrived in fine condition, and, as this gives me 63 head of imported horses in my barn at this time, all in good condition and fit for sale, I am very anxious to make some sales and am making the most tempting prices on big boned, first class stallions of any man in the United States. Anyone who needs a stallion should not miss seeing these horses."

# AUCTIONEERS

L. E. FIFE,

LIVE STOCK ACCTIONERR.
Newton, Kansas.
Breeder of Percherons, Sherthorns and
Duroc Jersey hogs; posted in pedigrees;
terms reasonable. Write or wire for date.



LAFE BURGER

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire me for date. WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

### JOHN D. SNYDER

Auctioneer.

Winfield, Kan.
I sell for many of the most successful breeders.

#### THOMAS DARCEY

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Fifteen years' experience. Breeder of Foland China hogs. Well posted in pedigrees. Dealer in real estate. Terms reasonable. Wire or write for dates. Long distance phone 2615. OFFERLE, KAN.

W. C. CURPHEY,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Write, phone or wire me for dates.
Abilene, Kansas

COL. ESSIE CRAVEN NORTH BRANCH, KAN. Twenty Years Selling All Breeds

# LIVE AND LET LIVE

is my motto. Reasonable charges and good service. Choice of dates if you write early.

JAS. T. McCULLOCH CLAY CENTER,

# J. H. MOORMAN.

Live Stock and General Farm Sale Auctioneer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance phone connection.

SOLOMON,

KANSAS

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORNS.

If you need a young bull or some females write us; prices right.

SHAW BROS., Phillips Co.,

Glade, Kan. SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS.

The pure Scotch bull Scottish Archer in service. Polands headed by the line bred Expansion boar Bell Expand. Nothing for sale at present. Visitors welcome. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

ALFALFA LEAF SHORTHORNS.

Special offering of four bulls. One by Archer 205740, out of a Victoria cow. Three by Nonparell Star, one a Victoria, one imp. Edelweiss and one Christmas Gift. Also a few choice heifers of equal quality and breeding.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.

# Save Your Pigs! JUST A FEW ON HAND

THIS IS THE SPRING THAT OPENS IT AFTER INTRODUCTION

Address

COLSON'S IMPROVED FORCEPS

FOR PIGS, LAMBS & PUPS

PAT'D. JAN. 28.08.,

OTHER PATENTS PENDING

These forceps are made of the finest spring steel polished and nickle-plated and are positively the best forceps on the market. The cut is necessarily so small it gives but a faint idea of the instrument. Farrowing season is close at hand and your sows cannot be watched too closely. Think what it means to lose one sow and a litter of pigs or even one pig.

Every farmer should have forceps on hand for an emergency. Colson's Improved Forceps are the best on the market. Thousands of them have been sold and given satisfaction.

Prof. C. A. Wilson, Instructor in Animal Husbandry of the University of Missouri says:

"We have just had occasion to use Colsons Pig Ferceps and they are a complete success. We find that the pig can be readily getten hold of and removed without injury to the sow or rig. Forceps of this pattern should be in the hands of every farmer who owns a broad sow, for eace using of them will mean the saving of many times their cost."

That's pretty strong testimony is it not? Owing to the great demand for them we were only able to secure a few of these forceps at this time but we are going to give our readers the benefit of the purchase while they last.

HERE'S OUR OFFER.

Send us \$1 for a renewal of your subscription or for a new subscription to Kansas Farmer and 25 cents for express or mailing and we will send you at once one of these instruments. FREE.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT KANSAS FARMER

TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. E. SEAMAN,

Colorado.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Have on hand a few young red bulls ready for service that are out of splendid milking dams and have good beef form. No better breeding could be wished. Can spare a few females. Prices moderate.

E, S. MYERS.

Chanute, Kan.

#### SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS.

We have for sale some choice last spring bull calves sired by our herd bull Pleasant Hill Master one of the best sons of Master of the Grove. Will make reasonable prices on these.

O. A. TILLER,

Pawnee, Neb.

## JEWELL SHORTHORNS.

A young herd of up-to-date breeding. Also Percheron and Standard bred horses. In stud, the Percheron stallion Marquis De Wierre (Imp.), also the Standard bred stallion Red Seth 31185. Farm adjoins town. Come and see us.

W. T. LOWE.

Jewell, Kan.

# Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeder in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 145647 and Orange Commander 220590. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.

H. W. McAFEE.

Bell Phone 59-2,

Topeka, Kan.

If you are looking for a young

# Shorthorn Bull

to head your herd right in every way write us for full particulars at once.

C. G. COCHRAN & SONS,
Plainville,

Kansas.

# Center Grove Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorn cattle and 20 bred sows and a few good spring boars of large type Poland China hogs. Write me what you want. No trouble to answer letters. Bell

J. W. Pelphrey & Son, R. 6, Chanute, Kan.

### HEREFORD CATTLE

# **BEAU BRUMMEL**

10th 167719 Modern Herefords. Herd bulls, Beau Brummel 10th 167719, Beau Beau Protocol 2d Beauty 192235—and Protocol 2d 91715. Robert H. Hazlett Hazford Place, Eldorado, Kamsas.

# POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

POLLED DURHAMS.

Young buils, cows and heifers bred to Roan Hero, the double Standard champion. Prices reasonable. Write for terms, c. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

### BELVEDERE X2712--195058

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1685 150364 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled A few extra good, blocky, thickfleshed young buils for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

D. C. VAN NICE.

# ANGUS CATTLE

# 25-BULLS ANGUS-25

Ready for Service.

BRED COWS AND HEIFERS-30 Sired by or bred to Champion Ito, sire of

1st Prize Calf Herd at American Royal. 10—SHROPSHIRE EWES IN LAMB—10 To our Imported Show Ram.

LAWRENCE, KAN. SUTTON FARMS,

# HOLSTEIN CATTLE

# East Side Dairy Holsteins

Advanced Registry Breeding. My prices are reasonable for cows and helfers bred and open if you consider quality and breeding, a choice lot to choose from. Also some extra well bred young serviceable bulls and bull calves to offer. See the herd or write for particulars.

F. J. Searle, Prop.,

Richland, Kan.

# ROCK BROOK HERD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN & FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Special offer for next 30 days in bull calves from 1 month to a year old. A few high class registered cows and heifers, and can also offer a few very high grade cows and heifers, consigned to me to be sold by parties wishing to secure pure-breds. 100 head in herd. Address

HENRY C. GLISSMANN, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.

# JERSEY CATTLE

# LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Offers a few choice cows in milk and some bred helfers. Milk and butter records accurately kept. R. J. LINSCOTT,

Holton,

W. H. Williamson,

Paul B. Johnson,

your wants. compton, Kan.

W. R. Crow,

Kansas.

Raymond, Kan,

Leavenworth, Kan.

Hutchinson, Kan.

# DUROC JERSEYS

### DUROC JERSEYS

Big, growthy, spring boars for sale at bargain prices. Priced right.

Bred right and fed right.

SPRING BANK HERD DUROCS.

Herd headed by W. H's. Colonel, the first prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson fair, 1909, and Chief's Orion, the third prize aged boar at Kansas State Fair, 1909. A few choice spring boars and sows bred to either of the above named boars for sale.

HANLEY STRAIN OF DUROCS Write for prices.

CEDAR LAWN HERD.

I have a nice lot of fall boars and glits sired by Long Wonder, a grandson of International Champion by such dams as Josie Surprise, Bessie Advance and Miss Orion and other popular sows. Write me your wants. F. M. Buchheim, R. 3, Lecenter Won.

CROW'S DUROC JERSEYS.

Hord headed by Climax Wonder, he by Missouri Wonder, 100 head to select from. Prices reasonable. The electric car runs within three blocks of my farm. Come and see my herd at any time.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MOSSE OF KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

AULD RED POLLS.

Herd established 7 years. Choice breeding and individuality. Three young bulls for sale.

AULD BROS.,

Breeder of O I. C. swine.
ARTHUR MOSSE,

Leavenworth, R. F. D. 5,

E. M. MYERS.

BURB OAK, KAN.

#### HOWE'S DUROCS.

Special prices on boars and glits sired by Rex K, champion at Wichita fair this year. Also a few by Perfect Improver, grand champion at Wichita, 1907 and 1908. Only a few left. Get busy and send in your order. J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kan.

GREENWOOD HERD DUROC JERSEYS. Herd boar Dandy Duke 64663, few choice spring boars for sale and few extra good spring and fall gilts, few tried sows bred for spring litters. Write or come and see

R. D. Martin & Sons.

Eureka, Kan.

### FOR SALE.

A few late spring and summer boars of good quality, also some good bred yearling sows and spring gilts priced right.

H. A. J. COPPINS.

Potwin.

Kansas.

# "DUROCS GROWN IN THE OZARKS." Ohio Chief and Col. blood. Litters by Muncle Chief, Model Frince, King of Models, Inventor, The King I Am, Advance; several by Col. Carter, my leading bred boar. They are all grown right, are good and we answer all letters of inquiry. C. L. CARTER. Albany, Mo.

Albany, Mo. C. I. CARTER,

## DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS

Extra good ones sired by King of Cols, 2nd, G. C.'s Col. and other good boars. Bred to G. C.'s Kansas Col., Col. C. and Red Special.

CHAPIN & NORDSTROM,

Clay Co.. Kansas

# 20 - BRED GILTS - 20

Daughters of King of Cols. II and G. C.'s Col. These are very choice gilts priced to sell. Also a few choice boars of summer farrow. FRANK ELDER.

Green,

Kansas

Frankfort.

Kansas.

Two Fall Boars for Sale.

J. W. Pelphrey, of Chanute, Kan., has two fall boars for sale of the large type Poland Chinas. They are sired by Erie Expansion by Old Expansion. They are strong, growthy fellows just right for heavy service. Priced right for quick sale. Mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

September Poland Boars.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of H. C. Graner, breeder of Poland China swine. Mr. Graner is offering a few very choice September boars at very reasonable prices. They are good individuals and sired by Guys Monarch, a boar with frame for 1,000 pounds and a ten and half inch bone. The boars are out of a sow by old First Quality. Lancaster is eight miles north of Atchison, Kan. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

See Advertisement on Other Page
On another page of this issue will be found C. A. Stannard's advertisement of his refined oils, kerosene and gasoline. Mr. Stannard, who has for a good many years been manufacturing and selling Stannard's Processed Crude Oil for dipping purposes, is now handling refined oils in addition to his crude and processed oil. The many testimonials received by Mr. Stannard concerning the superior quality of his refined oils is evidence that his customers get the best there is on the market. E. F. Kilmer of Belle Plaine, Kansas, writes "The oil is all right and coes fine." C. O. Snyder, St. John, Kansas, says "I am well pleased with the kerosene." Every day brings expressions of satisfaction like these to Mr. Stannard's Office. The efficiency of Stannard's Processed Crude Oil for ridding live stock of lice and curing them of mange has been known all over the country for a long time. It has never falled to give satisfaction wherever used, and one order means a regular customer. Read Mr. Stannard's advertising and send him your order or write him. You will be sure of getting fair treatment and a prompt reply. Address C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan. See Advertisement on Other Page

The Proof of the Pudding.

The Proof of the Pudding.

Here are some letters from a few of the farmers who have tried the Galloway cream separator on the 90-day trial plan:

WM. AMSK, Monitor Township, Mich.—In comparison with other machines in way of price, I know of several neighbors that have machines and they paid as high as \$90 and I know they don't do the work that the Galloway does.

does.
G. ORTGIESEN, Hildreth, Neb.—The separator No. 14 I bought of you is all you recommend, and does tine work. It paid for itself in a short time. I consider it as good as other separators that cost from \$80 to \$90.
CLYDE B. HOOPER, Birmingham, Mich.—I bought one of your No. 14 Cream Separators last spring and am well pleased with it. Runs easy and does the work of any of the high-priced machines.

well pleased with it. Runs easy and does the work of any of the high-priced machines.

A. E. WIEDMAIER, Clarksdale, Mo.—I like my cream separator fine and think it is as good a machine as a \$75 or \$85 machine. It skims close and runs nice and smooth.

HENRY BURKE, Hazelton, lowa.—Your Galloway does the work all right, and does not cost half as much as one agents were trying to sell me. I am milking ten cows now and it only takes a few minutes to separate it. I think the No. 14 is the right size for any farmer to have.

FHANK BURDA, Desoto, Mo.—Will say that I am perfectly satisfied with my separator. I have seen several high priced machines in operation, but don't think they did any better work than mine, if as good.

A. N. JENSEN, Parkersburg lowa.—I think it is just as good as any high priced machine I ever saw. It skims clean, runs just as easy as any machine I ever turned, and is easier to wash than our other machine was and it is more convenient.

The Arkansas City Business College

wash than our other machine was and it is more convenient.

The Arkansas City Business College and School of Telegraphy.

With this issue we are devoting an entire page to the Arkansas City Business College and School of Telegraphy of Arkansas City, Kan. The location of this college in the city is an excellent one, they occupying the entire second floor of the leading business block of the city. Arkansas City is a beautiful town with more than 10,000 population, and one of the healthiest points in the state. Just seven miles south is located the Chilocco Indian School, one of the finest institutions in the entire west. The famous Arkansas River passes right at the edge of town, the fishing is excellent. Arkansas City is connected with Winfield by an interurban line, the only one in this section. Arkansas City is the division point for the A. T. & S. F., Frisco, Missouri Pacific, Kansas South-western the South-Western Interurban Co., and Midland Valley Railroad. An abundance of natural gas, thirteen churches of all denominations, and in fact has all the modern conveniences that go to make a desirable town to locate in. The president, Mr. F. B. Adams, informs us that 61 students have been enrolled since February 14, 1910. Among them are many from the leading families of the southwest. Mr. Adams, the practical head of this college, is an able instructor, holding Ph. B. and B. C. S. degrees, and graduate of the Illinois University. Mr. Adams is sparing neither time nor expense in an endeavor to make this institution second to none in the entire southwest. The rooms are large, well ventilated and well lighted. On February 21, 1910, the Twenty Thousand Club of Arkansas City, Kan., appointed a committee to investigate the method of teaching pursued. They reported that the course outlined was first class in every respect. The following different branches are taught: Bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, commercial law, penmanship, letter writing, plain English, shorthand, touch typewriting, of

# POLAND CHINAS

### HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARM

Devoted to the raising of

# **BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS**

The Farmers Kind. The Prolific Kind.

I am now booking orders for spring pigs
to be shipped when weaned. Pairs or trios;

H. L. FAULKNER, Jamesport, Mo.

#### POLAND CHINAS.

20 early spring Poland China gilts, tracing to the large type Expansion—will sell them bred or open, a few choice spring boars, prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan,

MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS. I have a few choice spring boars and glits sired by Gold Metal, Hadley Boy and Klever Boy for sale at moderate prices. Let me know your wants. John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.

#### POLANDS! POLANDS! POLANDS!

Capt. Hutch, Moguls Monarch and Toulon Prince in service. Big type clear through. 4 young boars for quick sale. 2 July boars that are herd boar prospects.

J. H. HARTER,

EXPANSION POLAND CHINAS. A choice lot of Expansion bred fall pigs, both sexes, September farrow, for sale. Nice, thrifty pigs and will be sold worth the money. Mostly Expansion blood though I have other good ones for those who want them. Get your order in early.

W E. Willey, Steele City, Neb. BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS
7 Poland China boars September farrow.
The tops of our fall crop. Extra good ones. Sired by Grandson of the prize winner Price We Know. Out of big dams of Bib Hadley and Major Blain breeding. Will price reasonable.

price reasonable.
R. J. PECKHAM,
Pawnee City.

#### Neb. STRYKER BROS.' HERD POLAND CHINAS.

The greatest show and breeding herd in the West. Write your wants and they will pealse you. Hogs any age at reasonable prices. Buy the best and make the most. They breed the kind that win; the kind you want. Address Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS. Tops of my fall crop. Sired by grandson, of Bell Metal and out of a Big Hutch dam. Excellent individuals; will ship on approval. Also pure Minorca eggs, \$1.00 per setting.

W. F. FULTON,

BIG STRONG SEPT. BOARS.
Sired by Guy's Monarch, the boar with, frame, for L.000 lbs. and a 10%-inch bone.
Out of dam by the noted boar First Quality.
Low prices for quick sale, must make room, for spring pigs.
H. C. GRANER.

Lancaster,

ELMDALE POLAND CHINAS.

10 fall boars and 10 fall gilts, Choice individuals. Sired by Imperial Sunshine and out of Mischief Maker, Impudence-I Know, and Voter dams. \$25 each if sold quick.

Nortonville, C. S. MOYER,

10 SPRING POLAND BOARS 10 Big, husky fellows, stree by Orphan Chief Jr. and Hutch Jr., out of strictly big type sowε; low prices.

#### Burchard, Neb. FOR SALE

.. Three boars, May farrow, show prospects of a high class. See these if in need of a junior yearling next fall.

JEWELL BROS..

Humboldt,

J. F. Menehan,

Kansas.

# BERKSHIRES

#### RIDGEVIEW BERKSHIRES.

2 herd boars for sale 1 two-year-old by Forest King, other males of different ages. Sows and glits open. Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

# MAPLE HEIGHTS BERKSHIRES.

A few extra good, early fall gilts to offer, also several fall boar pigs. Long, smooth bedies and fancy heads. Write your wants. J. M. Nielson, Marysville Kan.

# SUTTON BERKSHIRES

were champions at the American Royal and International shows. 30 bred gilts, 150 and 350 lbs., sired by or bred to our wonderful sire, Berryton Duke Jr. or Star Duke 4th, junior champion at International Show Guaranteed strictly choice with short heads. size and quality. Also 10 fancy boars, 125 to 300 lbs.

500 Head in Herd. Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.

# THE STRAY LIST

Coffey County—Geo. Throckmorton Clerk. STEER—Taken up. Nov. 1, 1999, by D. W. Olney, Waverly, Kan., one steer, light red with white spots, dehorned. 2 years old. Valued at \$35.

fice and bank practice, and up-to-date telegraphy. A special ofter for April, May, June and July is now being made for \$25 in any department. You can almost finish your course in that time. Mr. Adams would be pleased to have you write for booklet of information; better still call at the coilege and make a personal investigation. Read the full page announcement on another page. Kindly mention the kansas Farmer when you write or call.

# FRANK IAMS' REDUCED PRICES

on his imported "1909" Show Stallions" and horses bought for "1910 Show Stallions and Business Stallions." Prices on all lams' Imported Show and Business Stallions reduced \$200 to \$500 each and his "new suit" of "selling clothes" will sure fit all buyers. Iams sells SHOW horses at same price as others sell "culls" and they "hypnotize" "carloads" of "Ikey Stallion Buyers" and make them "sit up and take notice" and buy imported horses of lams. His big "black boys" are "ripe peaches" and all must be sold ... Get into "lams' Money-saving game." Buy stallions today. Get stallions ready for "spring business." Ikey boy, be the "early bird;" they get the business and choice of Iams' "black boys" and "Top-notchers." "Leave your happy home," visit the "peaches and cream" stallion man, and SAVE \$1,000. Every day is a "bargain day," a "horse show day," and a day of "profit and pleasure' 'at Frank Iams' "STALLION EM-PORIUM," the largest in the United States at St. Paul, Neb. You will positively see here more imported stallions, "Topnotchers," "medal winners," "ribbon grabbers" and every day "business" horses—than at any "horse plant" in the United States and double all others in Nebraska. Iams backs up his "ads" and catalog with a "\$500 borus" (no others do this). He gives five of the best banks in Nebraska for reference.



#### lams' 80 Kings and Queens of Percherons and Belgains.

are all "top-notchers." No International "tail-ends," no "auction stuff," no "Pick-ups" or "peddlers" horses, but the best bunch of big-boned, big drafters of quality and finish in the United States, and in the "pink of condition." lams is a "big fly in the cintment" in the "horse business." He "sets the pace" for all competitors. "Ikey Boy," buy an imported stallion of lams, the horseman "who does things." Get into lams' Band Wagon; don't be "side-tracked" by "Hammer knockers." "Ikey Boy," "waltz me around once again" and land me at IAMS' "four importing barns and box office" filled to the roof with big "black boys" at bargain prices. Iams is the only horseman who really has "the goods" as advertised. Mr. Stallion Buyer, "come on down town."

# lams' New Barn of 40 Gold Medal winning Percheron and Belgian

Stallions is opened up for sale (not seen before). All of lams' 1909 "Gold Medal Prize Winners" and first prize Stallions at Paris and Brussels and leading European Horse Shows, and 40 "Top-notchers" bought for 1910 "Horse Shows" in the United States. They are all in his barns and for sale at reduced prices of \$200 to \$500 each—all in the "pink of condition" and fully acclimated. Iams has positively all his largest and best horses are in his barns yet. Son Ikey, all the World knows lams. He has a "money-saving" feeling for horse buyers. He sold 60 imported stallions and mares to "lowa Boys" in 1909 and 150 "Top-notchers" to the boys with brains in other states. lams sells \$4,000

#### Imported Stallions at \$1,000 and \$1,400

(some higher). Iams sells the wide-as-a-wagon" kind that don't need to be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to catch "suckers." Iams is a horseman in a class by himself; he is selling more horses yearly. Ikey Boy, "don't be a lobster," be "the wise guy after all." Try Iams, the "peaches and cream" stallion man. He is the largest individual importer and breeder of Percherons and Belgians in the United States. Iams has a "warm spot" in his heart for all stallion buyers.

### Iams' Saved \$300,000 to Stallion Buyers in 1909

by selling stallions direct to the people, saving all the middleman's profits." Iams is an expert horseman. He knows the "Top-notchers" and delights in selling first-class stallions at less money than any competitors. He is "pushin' and shovin' high prices off the Christmas tree. He is "Johnny on the spot." He is selling more stallions than any ten men in the United States. He knows the "tricks" of the slick salesmen that are "pulling the wool" over the eyes of the honest farmers and selling them a \$1,200 stallion for \$3,000 and \$4,000. Son Ikey! form your own "stallion company." Visit Iams' town of barns filled to the roof with big "black boys," the "best ever—"lams' kind." His 80 stallions, two to six years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 90 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses, are a horse show better than the International.

#### Iams' 1910 Horse Catalogue is an Eye-Opener

"A bunch of gold," the "book of books" to stallion buyers. It is full of truths, facts, "business propositions" and 115 illustrations of the best and largest imported stallions and mares in the United States, "true to life," the "wide-as-a-wagon" drafters"—the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows the "tricks" of "stallion peddlers" and "auction block" salesmen It is the finest, most elaborate and original, up-to-date book in the world. Iams' 28 years of successful business, importing and selling stallions, makes him a safe man to do business with. He sells stallions on honor. A boy or lady can buy as cheap as a man and get a better horse of Iams, the "square-deal" horseman. If you visit him and don't find every honor. A boy or lady can buy as cheap as a man and get a better norse of lams, the "square-deal" horseman. If you visit him and don't find every statement in his advertisement or catalog as represented, you can get the \$500 that he hangs up. IAMS guarantees to sell you the choice of his Gold Medal and Prize Stallions at \$1,000 to \$1,500 (Bar 10), better than are being sold to farmers' stock companies at \$2,500 and \$4,000; with 60 per cent breeding guarantee, with freight and fare paid by IAMS.

#### He Can Furnish Buyers \$1.500 Insurance

You say, "Why can Iams sell better stallions at half the price of others?" IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. He buys stallions by special train loads, 200 at a time. He speaks the languages, saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you \$300. He pays no "slick" salesman \$100 to \$1,000 to sell you a fourth-rate stallion. He has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with, he pays spot cash for his stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stocks and stallions. He has all his largest and best horses on hand yet (not seen by the public before), now on sale. 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. Special prices made at lams' barns only. Iams will save you \$1,000 in commissions and "middlemen's profits." "Papa, dear," buy me an imported stallion of Iams. He will make me \$1,000 in six months and be good for the pays has the blue that lay those "golden aggs." Don't let one of these "suction mes" "thank you a lemon" with one of these of for twenty years. lams has the kind that lay these "golden eggs." Don't let one of these "auction men" "hand you a lemon" with one of these socalled American full bloods with questionable breeding.

### Prices Reduced \$200 to \$500 Each on all His "Show Horses" (40)

and "Business" horses (40), for sixty days. Write for Iams' Million Dollar Horse Catalog. Iams' guarantee is backed by a "half million dollars." References: Omaha National Bank and First National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.; St. Paul State Bank, and First State Bank, St. Paul, Nebr.

ST. PAUL. NEB.