

olume XLVI. Number 5

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 30, 1908

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

The Seed-Corn Question

The corn-breeder is just now giving much of his attention to selecting and testing seed for the 1908 crop. If he has not already completed the selection of ears from which to plant his choicest breeding plot, he is giving careful study to each ear of the stock on hand. It must approach very

closely to his ideal as to size and shape, regularity of grains, proportion of corn to cob, depth and form of grains, indentation, color, purity of breed, and other characteristics. Experience enables the breeder to pass on the essential points rapidly. Having satisfied himself as nearly as



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possible with the obvious characteristics of the ears selected the breeder next takes a few grains from each ear and tests the vitality. This requires records and labels. The breeder does not shrink from this detail work in securing the best possible seed for his pet plot. He may, some breeders do, extend this care to the entire crop that is grown for the production of seed. When properly systematized, a few days' work provides seed for a large acreage. The certainty of germination and of vigorous growth, and the consequent probability of an increased yield amply compensate the breeder for the few hours' or the few days' work in securing the best possible seed.

Theoretically, the farmer would find it profitable to exercise equal care in the selection of his seed corn. Practically, the average farmer will not do it. Peradventure a few, when they select their corn for planting, picking out good ears from the crib, will make a general test of the seed for germinability by planting a few grains in a box and keeping it warm in the kitchen. This kind of testing is better than none. In making it, 100 grains may be planted. By counting the vigorous sprouts produced a fairly accurate estimate may be made of the proportion of a stand that may be expected under favorable conditions.

There are men still living who remember that in their youth some of the best corn-growers used to plant their corn much thicker than they expected it to remain. When the plants were four to six inches high they thinned it by pulling out the smaller stalks. A good, active boy by taking two rows at a time could thin five to ten acres a day, the amount covered depending on how much had to be removed. This was a job which the boy did not like. It came at a busy time. The boy's case was reinforced by the representation of the agent for the newest planter that by using his machine the corn would be so planted that thinning would be unnecessary. Possibly experience with the hired man had, also, something to do with the abandonment of thinning. Pat was the hired man. He was sent to thin the corn. When the farmer came to look at the work it was evident that Pat had pulled out the big stalks. When admonished as to his mistake Pat explained that he took out the big

KANSAS FARMER. chance to grow. Doubtless the old farmer's way of removing the weaker stalks tended to improvement, a tendency which may be replaced only by the ear-test method.

But while reflecting on the facts of the situation, if it is conceded that the average corn-grower would rather buy and pay a reasonable advance for well-bred and carefully selected and tested seed than to take the trouble to produce and test it, his attitude is in harmony with the tendency of the time to patronize and pay the specialist. The great-grandmothers of this generation used to save their own garden seeds. These are now produced and sold by specialists.

There are specialists in the production of seed corn. The opportunity for the conscientious corn-breeder becomes more apparent every year. While the grower of corn for feed and for market has it within his power to increase his yield and the quality of his product, he will generally prefer to patronize the producer of pure-bred seed corn much as the producer of horses, cattle, and swine patronize the improver of these animals.

LAND CORNERS ARE WHERE THE **GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS** PLACED THEM.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I took a homestead 15 years ago. The fireguards were plowed then leaving 30 feet for roads, on both sides of the section, from the government corner stones as they were recognized then and have been by all interested until a year ago last spring.

B and C, (newcomers) called for survey to straighten out the crooked lines. I started planting trees, in good faith, in the center of the fireguards in 1896 for outside hedge, inside fruittrees. Have been planting every year since and now have a good start of trees. The road on section lines has been traveled by the public over 20 years. The government corner stone affecting my permanent improvements has—as a general rule—the crossroads running by it. The buffalo grass and sod around it have been undisturbed until early summer 1905, when a wild horse scratched it loose—it was partly in the ground—as then by fencing the wagon track ran right over it. Pieces of it are left in its location. The man that plowed the fireguard says he can not place the stone, but is sure that he left 30 feet on both sides of it for road. In spring 1903, before the stone was disturbed, I set my fence in one rod from the stone both ways. A former occupant on one side fenced in 1901, leaving 8 feet from the corner. These fences are standing now.

As there were no good starting points found, five men agreed to take a certain point for starting. From there the compass ran the line outside the hedge, but chaining from the two township lines crossways, the land that the field notes calls for runs about 15 yards inside the hedge, and to make the section my homestead is in hold out, it runs 1 chain, 8 links over on the other section, which is that much too big, providing the starting point on that township line is correct. The lines by the compass from the four township lines all vary when they meet at the corner of my trees. Now has the county surveyor authority to establish a corner about 25 yards one way and 18 yards the other way inside my hedge and orchard, and should he not establish on the opposite side also? And if so, have I a right by statute, to buy from B the strips of land with my improvement on, if he is not willing to

If the permanent improvements can be taken from a faithful settler that way, what encouragement is it for a bonafide settler to build up and improve the treeless region, by the surest method, planting of trees?

Wallace County. Subscriber.

It should never be forgotten that the survey as made on the land and marked by the U.S. Government survevors determines the location of all section and quarter section lines. The field notes made by the surveyors at the time of doing their work are

guides to finding the corners and other points marked on the land. The field notes are not the survey but they are a more or less perfect record of the survey, and as such are useful.

In case of the partial or entire obliteration of the government survey marking at any corner, it is the duty of the county surveyor or of any other person who desires to locate such corner to be dilligent in seeking evidence of the exact location of the stone or other marking while it was in existence. Testimony of land-owners or others who placed improvements with reference to such corner while its markings were in place is excellent evidence of the correct location of such corner. The general understanding as to the situation of a section line as shown by the road is to be taken into consideration in determining the true location of the line. The surveyor has no right to straighten government survey lines however crooked they may be, or to make any changes in them, however inequitably they may divide the land. Neither the county surveyor nor any other person has any right to locate a government survey corner at any other place than that originally designated by the government surveyor. The fact that in many cases the government survey made a section smaller or larger than an adjacent section is no reason for changing the survey as originally officially made.

The presumption of correctness of the lines as recognized by the early settlers who started their improvements by the original markings is very strong.

It is necessary, however, to give attention to all official surveys affecting your lines. If the surveyor attempts to change the old lines it may become necessary for you to protect your rights by taking the matter into court. To do this you will need the services of an attorney. In that case employ a good one and he will conduct the proper proceedings.

There is no legal way in which you can compel the the owner of any strip of land to sell it even though you may have improved it.

The editor suggests that you see the persons who may be trying to establish new locations for the lines and show them this editorial. If they are not convinced of the correctness of the statement herein contained, suggest that they lay them before the county attorney and get his opinion.

It will be well also to ask the county surveyor about the several points. If he is properly informed as to his powers and duties he will agree that his duty is to find the original locations of corners and lines. The county surveyor is under bond.

At the office of any county officer read Article 12, of Chapter 25 of the General Statutes of Kansas for full information of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the county surveyor. Notice especially section 200 of said chapter.

If all interested parties in this case will become thoroughly informed and will come together and consider the facts, there will probably be found no occasion for expense or hard feeling. The identification of the places where the corners were originally marked by the government surveyors is all that should be necessary.

A BLAST FROM THE FAR NORTH-WEST.

The editor has a nine-page letter from a former Kansan who has located near Regina, Saskachewan, a portion of Northwest Canada. The writer of the letter commends himself to the consideration of this office by saying that for twenty-eight years he was a subscriber for THE KANSAS FARMER. What troubles the editor, however, is to understand how an intelligent person could read this journal for twentyeight years and then fail to sign his name to a written communication. Further, we are utterly unable to identify him by aid of the subscription

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Use World over to Cure a Cold in One Day.

list; for we send but one paper to Regina and that goes to an exchange.

Our friend's letter seems to be a candid one. It points out some of the disadvantages of the country, such as temperatures of 60° below zero, six weeks in succession in which the thermometer never registered above 20° below, etc. Other warnings are given, but THE KANSAS FARMER does not care to assume the responsibility of publishing them without signature.

THE SHAWNEE ALFALFA CLUB.

Topeka boasts of the only alfalfa club on earth. Its meetings are not only of importance for the dissemination of valuable information about the most important crop in Kansas, but they are growing more important each month. The meetings are held on the last Saturday afternoon of each calendar month and the January meeting, which occurred on January 25, was perhaps the largest and most important of any that has yet been held. The special topic for discussion at this meeting was "Alfalfa Pests," and Prof. T. J. Headlee, of the State Agricultural College, had been invited to be present and report upon the known insect pests and the best methods of combating them, while Prof. Theo. H. Scheffer, of the same institution, was invited to tell how to destroy gophers.

We are very glad indeed to be able to give Professor Headlee's paper in full, and it is only necessary to say that this paper was received by the members with the utmost enthusiasm, which was expressed in a vote of thanks given to both professors near the close of the meeting. Professor Headlee is but newly identified with Kansas but he has an energetic way of taking hold of things pertaining to the insect world which inspires confidence at once. We feel sure that our readers will be glad to preserve this paper by Professor Headlee on so important a subject.

Professor Scheffer gave a most valuable lecture on the pocket gopher, which included something of his life history and habits and the best methods that have yet been discovered by the Kansas Experiment Station for his destruction. While the professor does not believe that the gopher can ever be entirely exterminated, owing to his habits of underground life which protect him in so large a measure from all his enemies, including man, he does believe that a successful war can be waged in keeping his destructive practises down to a minimum and that locally he can be exterminated. He urges that it is of comparatively little use for one man in a neighborhood to fight gophers unless his neighbors cooperate with him as this little animal is a great traveler and at certain seasons of the year seems to have periods of migration.

Professor Scheffer visited Topeka some three weeks ago at the invitation of E. B. Merriam, of the Merriam Mortgage Company, and while here he planted some poison in the gopher runs in Mr. Merriam's alfalfa field. This work was reported to be completely successful.

In order to properly treat his subject Professor Scheffer found it necessary to make a few preliminary remarks about the gopher and his habits. It is a well-known fact that the pocket gopher is destructive of a number of different farm crops but he is especially destructive to alfalfa because it furnishes him with green and succulent food the year round. It is a very important but less well-known fact that the gopher digs his runways almost without end. Every other burrowing animal seems to dig enough of a burrow for his residence and the raising of his family, but the gopher seems to dig for the fun of digging, and the professor was confident that he had found one burrow that was nearly eighty rods long. Another thing that makes the gopher more destructive in the alfalfa field is the fact that these fields are not cultivated and his burrows are practically undisturbed in them.

There are two kinds of gophers living in Kansas, of which the prairie variety makes his home in Eastern Kansas and the plains gopher in the western counties. They are very similar in their habits, and it is noticed that they have spread so rapidly with the increase of the acreage of alfalfa that they are now more plentiful than they were ever known to be in Kansas before. In fact, the only portion of the State that has not suffered seriously from them is the southeast corner.

The gopher does not multiply as rapidly as do rats and mice, but he is so nearly immune from fatality that practically each member of the gopher family reaches maturity. In addition to mankind there may be named among his enemies the small striped skunk, the bull snake, and an occasional house cat.

Professor Scheffer called attention to the methods which had been adopted in some counties of paying bounties for gopher scalps, and cited as an illustration Marshall County, Kansas, which last year paid out \$4,200 for scalps with no appreciable results. The professor objects to the bountypaying idea, first, because it discourages better methods of extermination; second, because it presents great opportunity for fraud; and third, because the expense is too great for the amount of good accomplished. He called attention to the fact that the gopher has almost no external ear and his scalp therefore appeared merely as a piece of skin with two ear holes in it. He said that an enterprising boy with a ticket punch could make a dozen scalps from the hide of one gopher.

Thus far the best means of killing gophers which has been discovered at the Experiment Station is to poison them, and this is done by mixing a quantity of strychnin in molasses and pouring it over corn which has been soaked over night. This corn is then dropped, in small quantities, into the runways of the gophers, which have previously been opened up by a "prod" prepared for the purpose. As the gopher is an underground animal and accustomed to darkness he is at once attracted by any gleam of daylight in his burrow. Professor Scheffer leaves the hole made by the prod open so that the small amount of light it admits will attract the gopher to where he finds the poisoned corn. One quart of this prepared molasses is enough to impregnate a half bushel of corn with the necessary poison and this, in turn, is enough to poison the gophers on several farms. Bits of potato, apples, sweet potatoes, or raisins or prunes may be used as vehicles for the poison, but owing to the rapidity with which their moisture evaporates he found corn to be the most satisfactory. This poisoned molasses is sold by the Experiment Station at Manhattan at \$1.10 per quart, which is the actual cost of producing it without any profit to the college.

Other methods of destroying gophers were discussed. In irrigation districts where the land is flooded by water occasionally, gophers are killed or driven away. Fumigation by pumping noxious gases into the runways was shown to be efficient in the destruction of most burrowing animals but not of the gopher. His interminable runways permit the earth to absorb these noxious gases before they can reach him in sufficient quantity to be Professor Scheffer also told of his experience in trapping gophers and exhibited one trap which had proved most satisfactory of anything he had used, but said that trapping was always a slow and inefficient method. Several members asked of him the value of certain poisoned tablets which are now on the market and which are prepared especially for the destruction of gophers. He said that his experience with them was limited, but so far as it had gone these tablets had not proved so satisfactory as had the poisoned corn.

Some of the strongest points made by Professor Scheffer were that there must be cooperation among neighboring farmers in their fight on the gopher; that authority should be given to the proper officials to eradicate them from the public highways and railroad rights of way, and that there should be a law passed authorizing

tribute gopher poison.

The subject of gophers and their destruction was quite fully covered in a bulletin recently issued by the Experiment Station, and information that is well worth having may be gained by asking for one of these bulletins.

Members of the Alfalfa Club were deeply interested in the subjects presented by these professors and carried home with them much valuable information. Much credit is due to President Bradford Miller, whose untiring efforts have helped to make the Alfalfa Club an institution of recognized worth to the farmers of Kansas. Both President Miller and Secretary Graham reported that they have frequently received letters from farmers and others outside of Kansas who are interested in the work of this club.

An innovation was made at this meeting by the exhibition of the ten ears of Reid's Yellow Dent corn which received second prize at the State Corn Contest recently held at Manhattan. This corn was grown by Ed. Flaherty, of Seneca, and was purchased at public auction by Grant Kelsey, of Menoken Township, for \$20, and Professor TenEyck is credited with saying that in most respects this was the finest exhibit of corn ever made at Manhattan.

The next meeting of the Alfalfa Club will be held on Saturday, February 29, at the Commercial Club rooms, when the principal topic for discussion will be the feeding value of alfalfa and alfalfa-meal. This discussion will be lead by Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the animal husbandry department of the Agricultural College, who will give the results of extensive feeding experiments at that institu-

Remember that this is the only alfalfa club on earth and that "whosoever will may come."

PUNISHMENT FOR TARDINESS AT SCHOOL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Have the teachers in our country schools the right to punish the children for being a few minutes late in the morning?

Although we try to get our children off to school in time, yet it seems unavoidable at times that they are a little late. Our teacher has made it a rule to punish the children for being tardy and I objected as I regard it as an injustice to punish the children for the faults of the parents.

What is the legal status of this question? I can find nothing in the school law in regard to it.

Atchison County. G. W. GIBSON. The district board has the power to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations for the management and government of the school. They may require the classification of the pupils in regard to the studies pursued, and that there shall be prompt attendance, dilligence in study, and proper deportment. It is held that the authority of the board is ample to provide all reasonable regulations. Punctuality being a desirable quality in school work, it is clearly within the powers of the board to provide rules and regulations governing the same.

A FEBRUARY OFFER TO DAIRY-MEN.

Any of our subscribers in need of an exclusive dairy paper, Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Waterloo, Iowa, a semimonthly, may receive it free one year by sending one dollar to advance your subscription one year, or sending one dollar for a new subscriber to THE KANSAS FARMER. This offer is good during February, 1908.

TEACHING TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Will you please print the laws referring to scientific temperance instruction in EMMA T. DILLON.

Jewell County. Section 1, Chapter 169 of the Laws

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township trustees to provide and dis- of 1885, Chapter 2, Section 76, Lews of 1907, is as follows: "Examination of Teachers in Physiology and Hygiene. No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in any of the public schools of this State after the 1st day of January, 1886, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the elements of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcohol stimulants and narcotics upon the human system; and provision shall be made by the proper officers, committees, and boards for instructing all pupils in each public school supported by public money and under State control upon the aforesaid

HOW PRODUCE BLACK OR TAN-COLORED LEATHER?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-You published a recipe for tanning hides in your paper several weeks ago. Can you inform me, through your columns, how to color tanned hides both black and tan for harness and saddles? I was asking a neighbor for this information, who did not know. but said ask THE KANSAS FARMER, they know S. J. SCHMOCKER, everything.

Ford County.

What THE KANSAS FARMER knows is infinitesimal in comparison with what it does not know. How to answer this inquiry is part of what we do not know. We therefore appeal to such of our readers as possess the information to bring it forth for the benefit of THE KANSAS FARMER family.

On another page is presented a clipping from the Kansas City Times in which it set out some action had at the recent session of the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association in listening to what purports to have been an ultimatum from certain manufacturers of implements. It will be noted that the International Harvester Company is stated to have had no part in the ultimatum. It is fair to the reader to say that the International Harvester Company requests the publication of the Times article referred to. Since the International has been held to account for many sins charged, the reader will doubtless be glad to know that there is at least one oppression of which it stands acquitted.

Miscellany

The Missouri State Dairy Association Meeting.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association was held at Columbia last week, and in some respects it was the best meeting that they have ever held. The features of the meeting were lectures delivered by Professor Fraser, of Illinois, and Professor Eckels, of Missouri. Secretary R. M. Washburn, of the association, who is also Dairy and Pure Food Commissioner of the State, thinks that these lectures would, if properly heeded by the farmers and dairymen of Missouri, be worth at least a million dollars a year to that State. Secretary Washburn has promised these papers for publication in THE KANSAS FARMER.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, P. P. Lewis, Crescent, Mo.; first vice-president, W. S. Dille, Holden, Mo.; second vice-president, J. E. Roberts, Bolckow; secretary, R. M. Washburn, Columbia, Mo.; treasurer, D. A. Chapman, Warrensburg, Mo.

Some stirring resolutions adopted at this meeting, and we desire to direct special attention to resolution number six. This resolution indicates that the dairymen of Missouri are waking up to the situation which confronts them and are taking active steps towards reforming it. We are glad to say that Kansas is working along the same lines.

The resolutions are as follows:

We, the State Dairy Association of Missouri, assembled in eighteenth an-nual convention, and representing 25,-000 dairy farmers in Missouri, hereby resolve: First, We thank the Commercial

Club for their liberal dinancial assistance.

Club for their libers! Anancial sensitance.

Second, We wish to express our appreciation to the State Agricultural College for the most elegant banquet served us; for the excellent program; and are not unmindful of the efficient service rendered by the university girls. Third, We wish to express our obligation to the State Board of Agriculture for their financial assistance, and to the Hon. Geo. B. Ellis, secretary, for his generous efforts in behalf of our meeting.

Fourth, We recognize that the Agracultural College is handicapped for lack of proper buildings and appreciate the wisdom of the recent Legislature in appropriating money for the erection of a large central agricultural building, and urge that immediate steps be taken by the board of curators to hasten its construction.

Fifth, We appreciate the great usefulness of the department of home economics in our Agricultural College and herewith express the hope that a suitable building for this work will be provided for by the next Legislature.

Bisth, We appreciate the great services of the Agricultural College to the farmers of the State, yet, we realize that out of the 100,000 boys on the farms of Missouri who were last fall of proper age to attend an agricultural school, less than 300 individuals availed themselves of the privileges of our excellent college of agriculture. What is the matter? An agricultural high school is needed; one which can be entered direct from the country schools and which teaches all the rudiments of scientific agriculture and home economy. We therefore do commend the stand taken by the State Board of Agriculture in regard to the matter, and respectfully and most earnestly urge the board of curators of the university to take such action as is necessary to start such a school under the Agricultural College by the beginning of the next school year.

Seventh, We approve the work undertaken by the United States Dairy Division and favor its enlargement into

cultural College by the beginning of the next school year.

Seventh, We approve the work undertaken by the United States Dairy Division and favor its enlargement into a bureau and respectfully ask the Secretary of Agriculture and the Congress of the United States to look into the merits and needs of this large work.

Eighth, We note with satisfaction the growth and development of the dairy department of the university, especially along the line of stock and experimental work. We find the greatest need of this department at present to be a suitable barn. For the fourth time this association calls the attention of the board of curators to the fact that the barn provided for the dairy herd is not suited for this purpose. It lacks ventilation and is not constructed so that it is possible to keep the sanitary conditions as perfect as they should be kept. We doubt if there is a herd of dairy cattle of equal value in the State kept in as inferior a barn.

Ninth, We realize that the disease

value in the State gept in as interior a barn.

Ninth, We realize that the disease tuberculosis is thoroughly distributed over the State; that it is to be found both in beef and dairy herds; that it is spreading; that it constitutes a danger botht o human health and to the stockraising industry of the State. Therefore, we demand that a law be passed giving the State veterinarian authority to administer the tuberculing test whether the owner of the stock be willing or not, and providing that the owner be properly reimbursed out of the State Treasury for all stock condemned.

the State Treasury for all stock condemned.

Tenth, We realize that the expense of attending the State Dairy Association is the cause of keeping many, in the remote parts of the State, from being present; and realizing the need of reaching these people with the good things we enjoy here, we resolve that there be formed four distric dairy associations, one for each quarter of the State, said association to be under the guidance of the State Association and to receive such aid on the program from our State instructors as is possible for them to give, believing in this way we can reach a large majority of our dairy farmers who have not attended our State Association convention.

tion.
D. A. CHAPMAN, Warrensburg, M. Marshall Gordon, Columbia, Mo. C. J. Jones, Roanoke, Mo.

Analysis of Paints.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -There has been of late a number of requests from your State, especially among the farmers, for information with regard to how they can secure the bulletin relating to the analysis of paints. The repuests for information have been so general that it seems proper to say that copies of bulletin No. 70, showing the analysis of most of the paints on sale in North Dakota, will be sent free to individuals as long as the present edition lasts.

The publication of this notice may save considerable correspondence, and would be much appreciated. Parties desiring this bulletin should address Prof. E. F. Ladd, Agricultural College, . And bib P. O., North Dakota.

Common salt is used in cement work during freezing weather. As to the proper amount of salt that should be added to the water there seems to be some variance of opinion. One authority states that for every degree below freezing, 1 pound of salt should be added to each 100 pounds (12 gallons) of water. The specifications of the New York subway work require that 9 pounds of salt be added to each 100 pounds of water during freezing weather. Extensive experiments by

Clifford Richardson, extending up to one year, tend to show that salt in a quantity up to 10 per cent of the weight of the water does not lower the ultimate strength of ordinary mor-The addition of salt, however, will increase the time of setting and lower the strength for short periods. It is stated that by actual test, 10 per cent of salt added to water will reduce the freezing point from 32° to 17°.

A Good Hog House.

THE KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of frequent inquiries about plans and materials for the construction of good hog-houses. For the purpose of replying to these inquiries, in part at least, and as an illustration of one of the very practical uses to which concrete can be put in modern construction we have selected the hog-house of Mr. A. T. Garth, of Larned, Kans., as an illustration.

Herewith we give a photograph of Mr. Garth's building, together with floor plans and other information furnished by him. This building is constructed of hollow concrete blocks, made on the ground, and measures 28 by 60 feet outside dimensions. The concrete blocks are 6 by 8 by 18 inches and the side walls are ten blocks high above the foundation, which is also of concrete, built solid. Above the walls the building is of factory.

IMPLEMENT MAKERS LASH RETAL-ERS.

"You Must Do Business Our Way," The Command.

Retailers Are Told They Have Been Doing Business on Manufacturers' Money—"Make Farmers Pay," They Say.

(From Kansas City Times.)

(From Kansas City Times.)

"Do business our way or someone else will do your business after January 1, 1909."

Crack went the whip at yesterday afternoon's conference between the board of directors of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, in which the conference committee of the association also participated. Five representatives of implement and vehicle manufacturers

south, so that the entire house may be washed out with the aid of the hose and the waste water will flow to the sink hole and thence to the cess pool at the southwest corner of building. This provision of a cess pool is necessary in this case as the hog-house stands on very level land and has no natural drainage to a stream or to lower ground. As Mr. Garth is the owner of one of the best herds of O. I. C. swine in the country he very naturally made proper provision for their health and comfort. Mr. Garth is vice-president of the Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association. This swine-house has been in use about two years and has proved very satis-

That is the whole meat and substance of the implement men's meeting this year. The day of reckoning was seen last year, but twelve months of grace were allowed. Now the final decision must be made. As for the committee, some were in favor of the new plan, some opposed.

is merely a gentle way of saying, "We will put you out of business."

IT HITS THE FARMER.

And in the long run it all comes back to the farmer. He will have to stand the changed conditions. Continues the ultimatumist:

ultimatumist:

"The farmer has been given too much time. Make him pay up. He has the money. Do business on a basis of shorter time and you will be able to deal with us on a shorter time basis."

Then here is something that is entirely

"We would rather do less business and that on a closer cash basis than to do a greater volume with slow credits."

The Percheron Registry Company.

Secretary Chas. C. Glenn of the Percheron Registry company writes:
The annual meeting of the Percheron Registry company was held on Tuesday, January 14, at Columbus, Ohio.
The accounts of the treasurer were submitted to the Ohio Audit Co. (Certified Public Accountants) and found orrect and its report accepted. This report showed that there were \$2,254.32 in cash on hand and no debts outstanding.

in cash on hand and ing.

A resolution was adopted appointing the Board of Directors a Legislative Committee to encourage the passage of any law that would have for its purpose the improvement of the breeds of horses.

horses.
All of the members present were very much pleased with the prosperous year of 1907.

The same board of directors was elected for the ensuing year. At the meeting of the directors which followed immediately after the stockholders meeting, the same officers were elected to serve another year.

It is the policy of the Percheron Registry company to issue a volume of its stud-book each year. Already three volumes have been offered to the public, the last one containing nearly 1,000 registrations.

A copy of each of our volumes as

volumes have been offered to the public, the last one containing nearly 1,000 registrations.

A copy of each of our volumes, as published, has been sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. where, it is a well known fact, that all stud-books are, and have been, subject to the greatest scrutiny and criticism. We have not received from the Department any criticism concerning the correctness of the pedigrees of any animal that has been recorded by us.

In our opinion a record is no record at all unless it is correct, and one that contains a large number of mistakes, or a large number of improperly recorded animals is of no value for the purpose for which it is intended.

No cross bred, or grade stallion or mare is offered for sale accompanied by a certificate issued by the Percheron Registry Company and it is this fact that gives an animal recorded in our book more value than one recorded in a book that is published with less care.

We recommend that the Department of Agriculture in Washington investigate our stud-book, as well as every other, with a view to preserving the purity of the Percheron breed. Only by this means can we expect a great future for the breed in which we all are so much interested.

We rely upon our members to assist us in keeping our records correct and free from criticism in the future, as they have in the past.

We believe that ours is the only Percheron Association that will not record anything except animals that are purebred, and pure-bred without the shadow of a doubt.

We will soon begin preparation for the publishing of our fourth volume of the Percheron Register, and we urge upon all members that have unrecord-

thoughts contained therein shall lodge in the minds of my readers; and I wonder how many of my readers are starving their soil, either through the wasting of their manure by letting it lie under the aves or in other exposed places instead of hauling it out every day or at least once a week?

Now, you can starve your soil just as you can starve yourself by feeding it food—manure—in such a way that it cannot be properly digested. Ideal manuring means placing a small particle of fresh barnyard manure with each and every particle of soil. This can be done successfully only by using a good manure spreader.

The use of a manure spreader, as well as all other forms of high quality machinery on the farm, increases not only your soil fertility but your general capacity to produce, and hence increases your profits. I believe that the time has come when most farmers now realize that cheapness of farm machinery as well as in all other lines is only a compromise to get something for nothing. I believe that he most of you realize that this is not saving but a sort of graft.

In nothing does this apply more forcibly than in the purchase of a manure spreader. This machine has to do heavy work and be pulled over rough fields frequently and in all kinds of weather. It must be strongly built to stand what is required of it to be successful. It cannot be built of pine or cheap grey castings. It is certainly much cheaper in the long run, as you have learned from experience with your farm wagon, reaper, etc. Put a little more money into a generation. To do this, it must be constructed of oak, having oak pole. oak double bolsters, oak wheels, oak beater and the fifth wheel of malleable iron instead of cheap grey castings. The other parts should all be made of equal strength; then, too, it should have broad tread and track absolutely so as to make the draft lighter and enable you to straddle the rows when top-dressing corn or any other crops that are planted in rows.

There is one machine on the market that meets all these requirement

The Shimer Woven Wire Fence.

On another page can be found the advertisement of the Coffeyville Shimer Woven Wire Fence and Manufacturing Company advertising the famous Shimer woven wire fence.

Shimer woven wire fence.

The woven wire fence has come to stay, for there are too many caluable animals ruined by barb-wire, and it is not profitable for farmers to continue its use. The Shimer fence is a patent fence, and is made of special, high carbon spring steel wire, made especially for them. Their wire specifications demand thirty-five to forty-five points of carbon; the high carbon fence is the long lived fence.

The stay wires in the Shimer fence

The stay wires in the Shimer fence are made of the best selected Bessemer steel, and are fastened to the line wires by the famous Shimer loop that won't come loose or slip.

The Shimer crimp in all of the line wires is the most perfect principle yet devised to overcome expansion and contraction. Because of the high tensile strength of the wire, the Shimer fence only needs about half as many line posts as other woven fences.

posts as other woven fences.

The Shimer fence is sold on quality, and not on price; it is not a cheap fence, but it is a double fence, and it is finding a market in every State in the Union and in Canada, England, and the Continent. This fence is sold direct to farmers and to farmer agents, cutting out much of the expense that there would be handling it through the trade, thus reaching the class direct that appreciate a good fence and saving this cost to them.

Write the Coffeyville Shimer Woven Wire Fence and Manufacturing Company for circulars giving a description and prices, and they will be furnished on application.

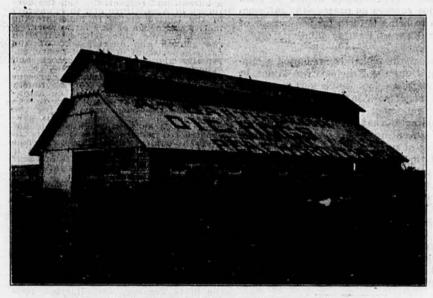
The Modern Methods of handling real Estate.

The Modern Methods of handling real Estate.

An association of the real estate dealers of several States has been formed and is known as the Central Real Estate Dealers' Association, with headquarters at Topeka, Kans. People desiring to buy property write to this association and they send him a list of the bargains located in the country in which they most desire to make purchases and also puts them into communication with their representative at that point, who will give them all the information regarding the country prices of land, the climate, etc.

This has proven to be a great thing for people who wish to make investments and the president of this association says the real estate business is growing more active than it has been for a number of years because of the financial flurry. Hundreds of people are writing letters and state that they desire to make purchases as they feel their money invested in lands would yield them more on the increase value rather than the interest would make them by their money loaned out. This is especially so with the people in the eastern part of the United States who are creating a great demand for farm properties and wild lands.

The association has a representative in almost every locality in the central, east-central, and southwest part of the United States. It is through this great organized plan that they sell so many properties. Real estate is now selling better than it has for a number of years. They also receive letters from people who want to buy. A large of-



Cement Hog-House of A. T. Garth, Larned, Kausas (Photo by KANSAS FARMER man.)

frame work and includes a loft for storage. The passageway is eight feet wide. The pens are each 71/2 feet by 9 feet 4 inches and the gates are hung so they may be swung across the passageway and thus form auxilliary pens for temporary use. Each pen has a window set high enough for proper ventilation and light.

swung the last while dealers listened with attention.

with attention.

The ultimatum was not the word of the International Harvester Company, commonly designated us the trust. This corporation pays the dealer in commissions and consigns a great deal of his stock to him. It was the message of the associations representing practically all the makers of these classes of goods who are not in the International. They are the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle

HYDRANT WASHING PEN FEED BIN O.o. SINK HOLE 0 CESS Poor Ground plan of A. T. Garth's O. I. C. Swine Barn. Drawn by L. M. Graham.

course, each corner pen has two windows. The feed bin is 15 feet by 9 feet 4 inches. In the middle pen and close to the gate is a hydrant for the supply of water to the entire building. This hydrant is fed from a windmill tank which also supplies the house and the feed lots with water. The entire building has a cement floor which is built with a gentle slope from side walls to center and from north end to Manufacturers, the National Plow Association and the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association.

You men have been doing business on our money," one of the whip crack-ers told the committee. "You have ers told the committee. "You have bought from us on such terms that you could sell goods and yet have practi-cally no capital. Now it's up to you, the retailers. Borrow money, increase your capital, do business with your own money as we have to do. Otherwise—"Well, it wouldn't take forever for a new man to learn your trade and the credits in your neighborhood." Which

no soil; no soil, no crops; no crops, no nothing." I suppose there are few farmers in this day who will not agree with the axioms stated above; they are not new or original, but I have stated in this way to give sufficient force so that the

ed stock to send applications in without delay, in order that they may appear

Thrift Talks by a Farmer.

"If you starve your soil, it will starve you." It has been said, "No humus,

in this volume.

fice force is kept constantly busy in caring for this plan of the changing of lands.

The great immigration which seems to be only starting from the East is making a big business for this association. We are glad that such a plan has been inaugurated as it secures the means for farmers to sell their lands as well by writing to this association and especially in localities where there are no representatives for the association. Lands that will produce alfalfa seem to be selling most readily.

A Twentieth Century Home.

The design which we illustrate this month is particularly adapted for building in the country on account of its extreme simplicity and the ease and cheapness with which it can be constructed. The foundation is finished in four range rock above grade and three inch siding for remainder of building. If cheaper, cement blocks rooms. The stairs are so placed as to permit a direct entrance to them from either the living room or the kitchen. The pantry connects with both the kitchen and dining room. A wood-shed could be placed on the end of the house if needed and a door placed to it in the washroom.

The second floor has two large and two small chambers, one of which could be used as a bathroom, and if needed two rooms could be finished in the attic.

This house can be built for \$1,750, exclusive of plumbing or heating. Complete plans and specifications of No. 131 can be obtained for \$18.

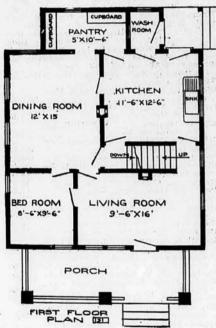
Height of first floor nine feet; second floor eight and one-half feet; cellar seven feet.

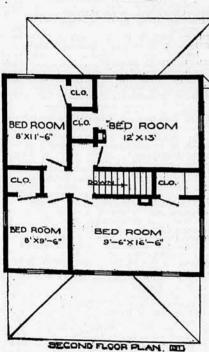
In explanation of our estimates we



could be used for foundation above surface and concrete mixture below

The large open cornice and commodious porch with its immense pillars give this home a finished appearance.





We invite your careful attention particularly to the size of the rooms on the first floor and the conveniently located doors between the different

would say that it is impossible for us to give an exact cost for any locality without first becoming acquainted with local prices and conditions. We would suggest in this capacity that you either see your local contractor or write us and we will send you a list of questions and at a small expense figure for you the exact cost of any building.

In response to numerous requests we have prepared a book containing a number of views and complete floor plans of moderate priced houses. These will be sent prepaid upon receipt of 25 cents. Address all letters to the Home Building Department, care THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

F. G. Nies & Son Sell Polands February 10.

In this issue of The Kansas Farmer F. G. Nies & Son, of Goddard, Kans., are advertising their Poland-China bred-sow sale, which will be held at Goddard, Monday, February 10. Their offering is an exceptionally good one, strong in individuality, and fashionably bred. It will consist of fifteen choice fall gilts and proven sows, twenty-five extra well grown spring gilts, and fifteen spring and summer boars.

Nies & Son's herd is headed by On and On Again 125973, a good breeding son of the \$8,000 On and On, Corrector 2nd 109419, a grandson of the great Corrector and a strong breeding animal. Also by a good son of Impudence and out of a dam that sold for \$565 in one of the big sales.

This fellow is a show prospect, and we predict that he will be heard from later. A large part of the gilts included in the offering are by On and On Again, and will be bred to this Impudence boar for early farrow. The dams that this young stuff is out of are well bred, with size, bone, and finisn, and are excellent producers. Corrector 2nd is the sire of a number of some of the best things in this sale, and part of the offering will be bred to him and On and On Aagain. The writer has carefully inspected Nies & Son's consignment, and is in a position to recommend it. We saw no poor feet, and the entire offering is strong in quality, with good bone, fancy head and ears, good coats, plenty of size, with natural fleshing and feeding qualities. Everything will be well fitted and in the pink of condition. The sale will be held in town under cover in a good, comfortable place, and all buyers from a distance will be entertained free. Nies & Son have one of the good offerings of the season, one that will justly merit the patronage of breeders and farmers, who wish to improve their herds, or secure foundation stock.

Write for catalogue and arrange to attend their sale,

Write for catalogue and arrange to attend their sale,

Boy's Corn Contest Meeting.

Boy's Corn Contest Meeting.

On Saturday, February 8, at 2 o'clock p. m., there will be held in the Commercial Club rooms a meeting of all persons interested in the Shawnee County Boy's Corn Contest.

There has been no movement inaugurated of late years that is at once so valuable and so interesting to the younger generation of farmers in this county as is this boy's contest. Perhaps 500 boys in Shawnee County will enter this contest during the coming season and this meeting is called by President

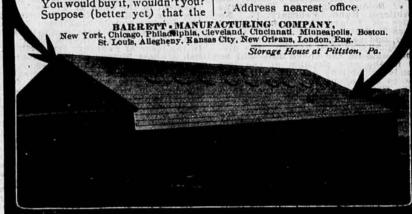
ROOFING

Most ready roofings require a heavy coat of paint as a wearing surface every year or two. Otherwise they soon leak. Paint and labor cost money and trouble, but all smooth surfaced roofings damand such attention. roofings demand such attention or the weather will quickly ruin them.

Suppose you could get a paint for your ready roofing that would last as long as the roofing and never need to be renewed? You would buy it, wouldn't you? Suppose (better yet) that the roofing had a special mineral surface that didn't ever need any paint? Wouldn't you buy that? Of course you would.

If you send for a Free sample of Amatica and had been about it.

of Amatite and booklet about it, you will find it exactly fills your bill. The mineral surface of Amatite will outwear any paint, and generally lasts as long as the building without any care at all. Investigate before you buy painted roofings.



Shartherns.

February 17—C. M. Garver, Abliene, Kans. Feb. 19—J. F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kan-sas; sale at Wichita, Kans. March 17—T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., at Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 20—A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 25, 26, 27—Combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., C. A. Stannard, Mgr.

Holstein-Friesians.

February 11—Henry C. Güseman, Sta. B. Omaha

Poland-Chinas.

Feb. 1—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans.
February 1.— Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
February 2.—R.-W. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.
February 4.—R.-W. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.
February 5.—E. E. Manpin, Pattonshung, Me.
February 7.—F. D. Fulkerson, Rrimson, Mo.
February 7.—F. D. Fulkerson, Rrimson, Mo.
February 7.—F. T. Hammond; Portis, Kans., at
Manhattan, Kans.
February 10.—F. F. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 10.—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kans., at Concordia, Kans.
February 18.—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans., February 18.—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans., February 18.—Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
February 18.—L. W. Phelps, Scottsville, Kans.
February 17.—O. M. Garver, Abliene, Kans.
Feb. 19.—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kans.
Feb. 25.—L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.
Feb. 25.—L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.
February 21.—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.
Feb. 25.—L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.
February 29.—A. K. Sells, Fredonia, Kans.
March 6.—Hales & Hughes, Severy, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

February 4—B. N. Welch. Waterville, Kans. February 5—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans. February 7—J. C. Logan, Onaga, at Havensville,

February 10—Pearl H. Padgett, Beloit, Kans. February 10—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans. February 11—L. D. Pagett & Segrist, Beloit, Kans. February 11—John M. Morrison, College View.

February 11—John M., Morrison, College View, Kebr.
February 11—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans, February 12—Kirkpatrick & Wilson, Lincoln, Neb. Feb. 14—John W. Taylor & Roy C. Williamson, Edwardsville, Kans. Combination brood sow sale. Feb. 18—S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kans. February 18—John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans. February 20—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans. February 20—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans. February 22—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans. February 22—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans. February 23—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans. February 23—D. O. Bancordt, Dowins, Kans. February 23—D. O. Bancordt, Dowins, Kans. February 23—B. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans. March 4—Burt Finch, Prairie View, Kans., at Norton, Kans. Norton, Kans. March 5—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.

0. I. C.

February 1—Matthews Bros., Grant City, Mo. February 18—John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.

Percherons. Ftb. 22-D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans

Feb. 18—J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan-sas; sale at Wichita, Kans. February 28—R. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo. March 12—R. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.

Jacks and Jennets. March 3-Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets L. M. Monsees & Sons Smithton, Mo. Combination Sales.

Combination Sales,
February 4-5—W. H. Cottingham & Sons, McPherson, Kans., horses and Shorthorn cattle.
February 12, 13, 14—Combination Sale Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt, Chas.
M. Johnson. Secretary, Caldwell. Kans.
Mar. 4-56—Breeders' Sale of horses, C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.
March 10-12—Wichita, Kans., D. R. Mills, Mgr., March 19—O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb., Percheron brood mares, Kentucky Jacks and Shorthorn cattle.

horn cattle. Apr. 24—Kansas City, Mo., D. R. Mills, Mgr.

Bradford Miller to discuss plans and perfect arrangements for the work. Everybody is interested in corn and everybodies boy is invited.

Black Panama \$2.00 Skirts

Order a stylish, plaited skirt of good black panama cloth, 27 plaits closely laid all around, one wide fold at foot. Special bargains, sent express or postage paid in Kansas. State size in ordering. Rush your

KANSAS MAIL ORDER SERVICE The Mills Co., Topeka.

The.

OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer



Its Record Has Never Been Equalled

CATALOGUE FREE

The Oliver Typewriter Company

109 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Bart. O. M. Bonebrake, Local Agt., Topek t 107 W. Sixth St.



Strawberries 1,000,000; Dunlap, Cardinal and 50 other varieties, Raspberries—Cumber-and, Conrath, Cardinal,

etc.
Blackberries-Snyder.
Ring, Mercereau and
Blowers, Catalogue Free. G. S. Christy

Johnson, Nebraska

60-DAY OATS made the highest average yield four years in succession at Manhattan. Pure-bred seed, recleaned. Shipped on approval. Send for our sample and catalog. L. C. BROWN, LaGrange, Ill.

HIDES and FURS

Ship them to W. S. Young, Larned, Kansas.

CAUSTIC

BALSAM.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

...Kansas and Nebraska .Kansas and OklahomaMissouri and Iowa J. W. Johnson L. K. Lewis.... Geo. E. Cole ...

Coming Events.

February 11 and 12.—Standard Poland-China Record Association, Institute and Annual Meeting, St. Joseph, Mo.

D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, is the manager of a series of cattle-breeders' combination sales to be held at Wichita, March 10 to 12, and at Kansas City, Mo. April 2 to 4. At each of these combination sales, Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn cattle will be sold under the management of Mr. Mills, who will be glad to furnish information to parties interested.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of C. M. Garver's dispersion sale of Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns at Abilene, Kans., February 17. No breeder of Poland-Chinas in Central Kansas is better known than is C. M. Garver, and as a breeder of Shorthorns he is equally as well known. His dispersion sale on the above date will be held in the nice pavilion at the fair grounds in Abilene and we will have more to say about this offering next week. Catalogues are now ready and are free for the asking.

Modern Practises in "American" Centrifugal Pump Construction Bulletin No. 104, is just issued by the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. It illustrates all the styles of centrifugal pumps made for different purposes for such as farm irrigation, brewery pumps, drainage, fire pumps, and many other similar purposes. This well known firm also furnishes complete literature in regard to machinery for well drilling, oil, gas, etc. Our readers will do this publication a favor by stating where they read this notice in writing this firm.

Mr. I. B. Goode, of Peabody, Kans, makes an announcement in our advertising columns this week in regard to his Poland-Chinas. His herd boar is Big Boned Chief 45857 by Highland Chief, ir. Big Boned Chief is a thick-fleshed and big-boned hog of the type

calves are the kind that weigh from 900 to 1,000 pounds at twelve months. Write these gentlemen. They guarantee their stock to be first class. Good shipping connections with Kansas railroads.

on February 13 Mr. R. F. Norton, owner of the Orchard Hill Herd of Duroc-Jerseys at Clay Center, Kans., will sell his entire herd of eighty-seven head. This offering will include his three herd boars, Kanhio Chief 37491 by a son of Ohio Chief, Norton's Top Notcher 45715, and Gold Dust Top Notcher 62325, both of whom are sons of Tip Top Notcher. Also dams by Improver 2d 13365, Norton's Wonder 24685, Chapin's Duroc 39277, You Bet 31111, Marti King 17345, and Orlson 36147. There will be eleven tried sows, two fall yearling glits, seventeen spring glits, ten spring boars, and forty-four fall pigs. The young stuff was all sired by the herd-headers. Do not forget that among these sows will be the great Lucy Wonder 139466, Daisy Dean by Chapin's Duroc, and two by Improver 2d. Here is a chance to pick up some snaps. Remember the date and remember that, in a big sale like this, there is sure to be bargains. Ask for a catalogue and you will sure want to attend the sale.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Chas. H. Pilcher's bredsow sale at Glasco, Kans., February 14. Mr. Pilcher breeds high-class Poland-Chinas and at the fairs this fall almost cleaned the platter in the show ring. In the issue of February 6 we will publish a short history of his accomplishments with his Poland-China show herd at the shows last season. His sale on the above date will consist of forty-five head of richly bred sows, twenty-five of which are spring glits, fifteen tried rows, and five are young boars ready for service any time. Everything in the sale will be sold with a positive guarantee and by consulting his advertisement on another page you will find that the breeding is above the average by considerable. Catalogues are now ready and you can have one by return mail by sending Mr. Pilcher your address at once. We will have more to say about this spendid offering of Poland-China bred sows in the next issue. Look up his advertisement on another page.

Saturday, February 15, is the date of Logan & Gregory's Poland-China bred-sow sale at Beloit, Kans. The offering is a strictly toppy one and numbers forty head in all, twenty tried sows and twenty fall yearlings and spring gilts. Mr. E. C. Logan is well known among the breeders of Poland-

boars found at the heads of these two popular herds. Both herds are rich throughout with the blood of old Kant Be Beat Ohio Chief, and Crimson Wonder. There will be sows in these sales sired by all three of these great boars and many grandaughters of them. The rich breeding combined with the wonderful individual merit makes these two offerings on the above dates very desirable sales to attend, looking at it from the standpoint of the Duroc breeder who is contemplating the purchase this winter of a few sows with which to strengthen his herd. In the next issue of THE KANSAS FARMER will be found a resume of the breeding and further information concerning these two great offerings. Catalogues are now ready and a postal to either party will bring one by return mail. Look up their advertisements in another place in this issue.

Mrs. Myers' Black Langshans.

Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans... is starting a poultry advertisement in this issue of The Kansas Farmer. Mrs. Myers is an old advertiser, and always handles high class stock. She has bred Black Langshans for seventeen years. She obtained her first stock from a leading breeding firm in Iowa, Mr. Cornell, at Des Moines. Since then she has added to her flock from such breeders as Ben S. Myers, Crawfordville, Ind. (Pres. American Langsnan Club); Mrs. M. A. Smith, Jno. Hauttick King, S. E. Myer, and others. At various shows where she has exhibited she has won her share of prizes. At the recent show at Chanute she won first on cock, first and second on hen, first on pullet, first second, and third on cockrel, with scores ranging from 90% on cocks to 90% on hen and pullet. Intermediate scores 93¼, 93¼, 93½, and 93¾, 94, and 94¼. Also won first on pen and tied on sweepstakes on high scoring hen; also tied on highest scoring cockrel in show. Mrs. Myers makes very low prices considering the quality of her stock, and she is offering for sale some cockrels with scores of 93¼ to 94%, cut from one and one-half points for weight. Any of our readers that are interested in this valuable breed of fowls will do well to order from Mrs. Myers. Mrs. Myers' Black Langshaus.

Maupin's Extraordinary Effort in Po-land-China Brood Sows.

Maupin's Extraordinary Effort in Poland-China Brood Sows.

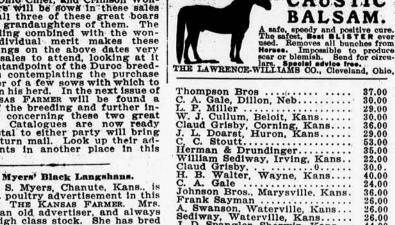
Now we go to Pattonsburg, say everybody as soon as through at New Hampton, for February 6 is the day when R. E. Maupin sells Poland-China brood sows as good as the best.

Talk about "hot bloods," they are sizzling here, being sired by such noted boars as Chief Perfection 2nd, Meddler, Spellbinder, Keep Sake, Keep On, Perfection E. L., and other great sires, and out of dams by many of the greatest boars in service. Following is a list of some of the offering: Passifiora, by Spellbinder and out of Trilby by Chief Sunshine 2nd, one of the best daughters ever sired by this grand hog, and one of the attractions of the sale; Winsomeness, by Keep Sake, out of Glenfoil Rose by Perfection E. L., one of the choice silts in Mr. Tennant's last fall sale; Fay, by Chief Perfection 2nd, out of Choke Cherry's Daughter by Golden Sunshine, an exceptionally good one that is sure to be a money maker; E. L. suride, by Perfection E. L. out of Seal Skin, by Keep On, litter rilt that topped Mr. McDaniel's sale at Parsons, Kans, for \$245; Portia, by Meddler, out of Hattle B. by Corrector; Lolirha, by Sunshine Perfection, out of Perfection Keep Sake, Bessie Beauty, by Chief Perfection 2nd, and Marigold, by Chief Perfection 2nd, and Marigold, by Chief Perfection and and M

The Thomas & Swank Sale.

The Thomas & Swank Sale.

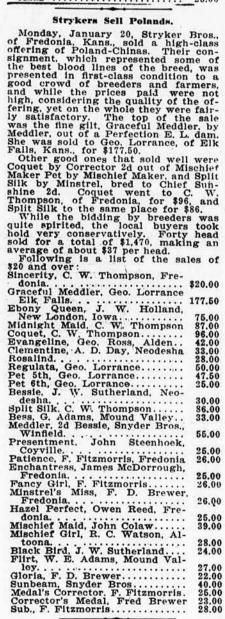
On January 22 at Waterville, Kans., Thomas & Swank held a very satisfactory sale of their good Poland-Chinas. The day was not very comfortable, but after a good, warm dinner was served the large crowd of breeders and farmers gathered at the ring side and the sale went off. fairly well. While no fancy prices were realized, the sale as a whole, was a good one with an average of a litle over \$52.50. Our representative reports that as a whole the offering was a good one, in fact he offering was the best he had ever seen in that county, and desires to give Thomas & Swank great credit for the good quality of the offering. Breeders were present from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. The top of the sale was brought by No. 37, who went to Harvey and Ray of Marysville, Kans., for \$76.00. Thompson Bros., of Marysville, Kans., were heavy buyers as was also C. A. Gale of Dillon, Neb. Our representative present was able to carry twenty mail bids to this sale. This shows that it pays to have. a Kansas Farmer man present. The sale was as follows: Thompson Bros., Marysville, Mo... 15.00 L. Puller, Ma



Claud Grisby, Corning, Kans.
J. L. Doarst, Huron, Kans.
C. C. Stoutt.
Herman & Drundinger.
William Sediway, Irving, Kans.
Claud Grisby.
H. B. Walter, Wayne, Kans.
C. A. Gale
Johnson Bros., Marysville, Kans.
Frank Sayman
A. Swanson, Waterville, Kans.
Sediway, Waterville, Kans.
J. D. Spangler, Sherwin, Kans.
J. D. Spangler, Sherwin, Kans.
Wm. Sedity, Irving, Kans.
Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville,
Kans.
W. L. Swank
C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.
W. Johnson, Waterville, Kans.
Thomas
H. J. Maukhaus
S. B. Orada.
Ed Copeland
W. L. Swank
Harvey & Wray, Marysville, Mo.
Jas, Faulter, Jamesport, Mo.
Bert Truxler, Waterville, Kans.
Bert Truxler, Waterville, Kans.
Bert Truxler
Markam
Robert McKinson, Belleville,
Kans

Strykers Sell Polands.

25.00

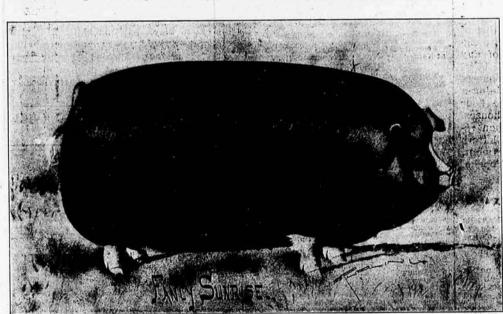


E. H. Erickson & Samuelson Bros.' Du-roc-Jersey Sales.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week E. H. Erickson, of Olsburg, Kans., and Samuelson Bros., of Cleburne, Kans., sold ninety head of good Duroc-Jerseys. Comfortable places in which to hold the sales had been prepared and the offerings were in good condition and were put through the ring without any tiresome waiting. A number of breeders and a large number of farmers were in attendance and were well entertained by Mr. Erickson and the Samuelson Bros. The report of animals selling for over \$25 is given below:

In Erickson's sale, January 22, 40 head sold for \$1,297; top of sale, \$88.50; average, \$32.42.

head sold for \$1,297; top of sale, \$88.50;
average, \$32.42.
1. J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kans\$29.00
9. J. C. Logan
25. J. C. Logan 36.00
7. Samuelson Bros., Cleburne 49.00
191 Duniadinon Diobi i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
34. W. D. Wilson, Texmo, Okla 88.50
5. Geo. Peterson, Cleburne 32.00
6. L. Erickson, Cleburne 36.00
10. L. Erickson 31.00
8. T. S. Larrowe, Miltonvale 39.00
12. Carl Anderson, Manhattan 43.00
Sub. Carl Anderson 35.00
14. W. L. Vick, Junction City 39.00
18. W. L. Vick
15. W. II. VICK
15. Grant Chapin, Green 27.50
17. J. H. Joines, Clyde \$4.00



Fancy Sunrise, owned by Logan & Gregory, whose Poland-Chira bred-sow sale will be held on February 15 at Beloit, Kans.

that is demanded by our Western breeders, and he has proved himself an excellent sire. The gilts that Mr. Goode is offering for sale are in fine healthy condition, but not loaded with fat. They have plenty of room for exercise and have all been bred for April farrow. The dams of these gilts are by Klevers Perfection, Mischief Maker I Know, Faultless, jr. 2nd, Kansas Chief, and Happy Prince. Write your wants to Mr. Goode.

We are just in receipt of a copy of the revised and enlarged seventh edition of that valuable book, "Modern Silage Methods," published by the Silver Manufacturing Company, Salem, Ohio, manufacturers of the well-known Ohio Ensilage Cutters. The book contains 224 pages, library size, and has over forty illustrations to help make things plain. Certainly nothing ever published covers the silage subject so completely. It answers every question you can think of. Former editions of this book have been used as a standard text book by many agricultural colleges. Every one who is at all interested in the silage subject should read their advertisement, which appears in this issue. this issue.

In this issue appears the advertisement of Geo. P. Schwab & Son, Rel Polled cattle-breeders of Clay Center, Neb. Their cattle won more premiums at the Nebraska State Fair than any other herd of Red Polls. They have the best stock that money can buy and are offering young bulls sired by the most noted of all Western bills, Falstaff 11566. This bull won first at three Nebraska State Fairs and sweepstakes twice. His brother took the International championship three years and his dam's Galves took first at the International three years and first at the World's Fair. Falstaff 5th weights 2,600 pounds in working condition and his

Chinas as a splendid judge of the correct type of a Poland and Mr. Gregory is equally as well known because of his ability to grow out the best specimens of the breed, and together he and Mr. Logan have this season succeeded in raising a nice number of spring pigs and their offering on the above date is a draft from their herd that is sure to reflect credit on their ability as Poland-China breeders. In the issue of February 6 we will have a more complete notice of the breeding and quality to be found in their offering of February 15. Their catalogues are now ready and a postal card will bring one. Address them at Beloit, Kans.

them at Beloit, Kans.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Pagetts' two-days' sale of Duroc-Jersey bred sows at Beloit, Kans. on Monday and Tuesday, February 10 and 11. Both sales will be held in town where every effort is being made to make the 'visiting breeders comfortable. The sales will both be held under cover and hotel accommodations have been arranged for at the Commercial Hotel where breeders should register as guests of the Pagetts. Monday, February 10, is the date upon which Pearl H. Pagett will sell fifty head of bred sows consisting of ten tried sows and forty spring glits. The day following L. D. Pagett & Segrist will sell forty head, twenty-nine of which are spring glits and eleven are tried sows. The writer has visited both herds recently and does not hestitate to say that the ninety head of choice bred sows to be sold at Beloit, February 10 and 11, by these two firms, is as choice and up to date as any offerings that will be made in the West this winter. Not ony are the most fashionable and popular blood lines to be found in these sale offerings but the individual merit as well. Everything has been grown out to the very best advantage. Every sow is sale to the great herd

of Ohon Buller Consison	31.00
	40.00
	40.00
19. Chas. Fritz	27.50
	27.50
37. Geo. Hammond, Manhattan	
20. Fred Ford, Blaine	25.00
43. Geo. Hammond	37.50
To. Geo. Hammond.	27 00
38. L. G. Wreath, Manhattan	31.00
38. L. G. Wreath, Manhattan 39. L. G. Wreath	36.00
36. T. P. Teagarden, Wayne	31.00
Jo. I. I. Icagarden, van	
44. J. L. Cook, Marysville In Samuelson Bros. sale, Januar	30.00
In Samuelson Bros. sale, Januar	y 23,
47 head sold for \$1,235; top of	sale,
*** Head Bold 10. 02,000, 100	200.000
\$63; average, \$26.28.	
1 Frank Valene, Cleburne	941.00
9 Frank Valene	31.00
A There Is Wolone	25.00
44. Frank valene.	
44. Frank Valene. 3. John L. Johnson, Salina	29.00
14. John L. Johnson	29.00
10 Tohn T. Tohngon	35.00
9. Antone Johnson, Cleburne	27.00
9. Antone Johnson, Cleburne	
4. Chas. Fritz, Garrison	27.00
	41.00
6. J. A. Hawkinson, Bigelow	26.00
17. G. Gustrom, Cleburne 18. J. C. Logan, Onaga	
18. J. C. Logan, Onaga	26.00
25. A. M. Burgeson, Stockdale	25.00
20. A. M. Burgeson, becchaute	25.00
26. A. M. Burgeson	
26. A. M. Burgeson	25.00
12. Holt Bros., Olsburg	28.00
11 T To Dicharda Olahung	28.00
11. J. F. Richards, Olsburg	
11. J. F. Richards, Olsburg 16. J. F. Richards 20. E. Erickson, Olsburg	27.00
20. E. Erickson, Olsburg	25.00
32. E. Erickson	33.00
32. E. Erickson	28.00
24. Aug. Evason, Irving	
31. C. B. Dalhsburg, Randolph	29.0
34. C. B. Dalhsburg	28.0
	25.0
36. C. B. Dalhsburg	20.0
33. Pearl Pagett, Beloit	32.0
39. W. D. Wilson, Texmo, Okla	63.0
10 T C Wreath Manhattan	26.0
43. L. G. Wreath, Manhattan	05.0
48. Al Leehart, Leonardville	25.0
33. Pearl Pagett, Beloit	25.0
Tot and mountain occupantion in the	
The J. C. Robison Percheron Sa	In.
The J. C. Robison Percheron St	

The J. C. Robison Percheron Sale.

For a number of years J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., have held their annual Percheron sales at Wichita and these have always been characterized by the high quality of the animals offered and by absolute square dealing. This year the sale will be held in the big sale pavilion on the Fair Grounds at Wichita and will be of special importance because it is practically a disolution sale as well as being their Seventh Annual sale. We understand that Col. J. W. Robison will retire from active participation of the new management of this stud and the business which has been made famous by the great Casino (45462) 27830 and his get so frequently shown and sold in these sales.

The catalogue for this sale is one of the handsomest that we have seen issued for such a purpose and in it are named sixty head of registered Percherons to be disposed of. Several of these are imported animals and others were sired by Casino or one of his sons. Alltogether the offering will be a first class one.

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm is an institution of which Kansas may

well bred. In the offering are seven fall yearlings that are large, well developed, and will make excellent brood sows. These sows are bred to Froudest Advance Again by Proud Advance and out of an Orion dam; Kansas Chief by Ohio Chief, whose litter mate Mr. Taylor sold in his sale last fall to the Agricultural College of Kansas to head their herd and for which they refused \$500; Buddy I. X. L. by Buddy K. 4th, the highest priced Duroc boar ever sold at auction, selling for \$5,025, and Hamlet, a grandson of 2d Climax, who will have two glits in this sale that are as fine as will be sold this year.

We want to lay especial stress upon one of the members of this offering, and this is Lady Macbeth, who bids fair to be the greatest glit that Ohio Chief ever sired. She is a litter sister to Kansas Chief and Wonder Chief, the Kansas Agricultural College boar, and is certainly a show glit of the highest quality. Her dam is by Brighton's Wonder and out of Sam's Choice, a half sister to Savannah Belle. the \$2.66 sow. This sow will be sold open at the request of several of the prominent breeders of this character of swine.

If you want to make the boys move around some in the show rings next fall get this glit, for with the proper care from now on, barring accidents, she will be in the money.

Catalogues are now ready and will be mailed you for the asking, and now while you are thinking about it drop a postal to John W. Taylor or Roy C. Williamson, of Edwardsville, Kans., for further information with reference to this extraordinary offering, and kindly mention The Kansas Farmer.

A Great Poland-China Event at Oak Grove, Mo.

Grove, Mo.

The name of E. E. Axline, of Oak Grove, Mo., has long past become a synonym for the best in Poland-Chinas, and about all that is necessary to arouse an interest in the Poland-China fraternity is to announce a public sale from his famous herd. There is scarcely a man in business that has a greater and more favorable acquaintance than those this veteran breeder. He is one of the oldest breeders in the entire country and is the personification of progression.

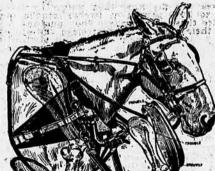
From a modest beginning he has de-

progression.

From a modest beginning he has developed his herd until to-day it stands upon the topmost pinnacle of excellence and is recognized as one of the very best in the Poland-China world. Mr. Axline has not been the man who would follow after every alluring phantom that seemed to appear upon the horizon, but has adhered strictly to the strictest principles consistent with sound business judgment and the maintenance of a herd that will stand the test of time.

On February 20, at Independence

February 20, at Independence,



ness, Double set for \$21.50. Let us hear HUMANE HORSE COLLAR CO.,

SORE NECKS OF SHOULDERS

Are impossible if you use the "Whippele' Humane Horse Collar. Insist on having your new harness equipped with them. Five thousand farmers bought them last season and not one will again purchase an iold-style collar. Dealers not selling them may try to talk you out of purchasing Humane Collars, they want to sell their old-style collars and can never sell you sweat pads nor gall cures if you use the Humane Collars, and can never sell you sweat pads nor gall cures if you use the Humane Collar a good reason why you should have them. We ship on fifteen days' trial. One collar fits every horse or mule. Before you buy another collar write for price and testimonials. Recommended by all Veterinary Surgeons and State Experimental Farms. We can also sell you an Emergency Harfrom you.

from you. 1921 So. 13th St. OMAHA, NEB.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Company, Lincoln, Nebraska PERCHERONS. SHIRES BELGIANS



Low prices and good horses talk with more reason than big ads. We do business on our own money, pay no interest, no salaries. Our expense is so small compared with the number of horses we import that we are enabled to sell a better horse for \$1,000 than other importers ask \$1,200 to \$1,400 for. We give a 60 per cent guarantee and furnish life insurance if de-

to Top Notcher, Nebraska Special, and Perfect Meddler.
You all know the record that Dr. Thomas has made for the last few years in the show ring with the produce of his herd. He breeds his show stuff and shows his breeding stuff and if you want the kind that will breed on it will pay you to investigate this offering. Send now for one of his catalogues and mention THE KANSAS FARM-ER.

Temmant's Sale of Choice Poland-China Brood Sows.

Immediately after Dr. Thomas' sale everybody takes a Burlington train headed for New Hampton, Mo., where Thas. E. Tennant sells on February 5, fifty head of Poland-China brood sows that are "right." This is unquestionably the greatest offering that Mr. Tennant has ever gotten together in one sale, and this is saying a great deal for a man who has been in the business so long as Mr. Tennant has, and having held so many successful sales.

Below we give a list of some of the offering: Three by Perfection E. L. out of Evalyn by Perfect I Know 2nd: one by On and On out of Chief's 2nd Lady by Chief Perfection 2nd; one by Keep On. There will also be included in this sale twenty-four, sows by Tormentor and of this offering that they will compare favorably with the get of other great boars, and while we recognize that they will not meet with the public favor alongside some of the other things in this sale, it does not in any measure signify that they are mediocre in point of individual merit.

That "many a fragrant flower blooms unseen" is just as true in "Hogdom" as it is in other spheres. Tormentor has never played the "Star role" in any of our live-stock shows and has never been the recipient of applause from an admiring populace, but like the sunshine of heaven has gone about his work without saying anything for himself, and when you get to this sale you will see that this is no idle fancy nor an extravagant profusion of praise. This offering is bred to Flying Fox who stood second at the Missouri State Fair this fall over Decator.

Flying Fox is one of the very best hogs in the Poland-China breed, and if nothing happens to him from now on he is going to make it reight warm.

Fair this fall over Decator.

Flying Fox is one of the very best hogs in the Poland-China breed, and if nothing happens to him from now on he is going to make it mighty warm for somebody in the show ring next year, and a litter by him will look pretty good in your sale next fall. Don't miss out on one of the sows bred to him.

The remainder of the offering will be bred to Herpicide, the young boar that cost Mr. Tennant \$750 as a pig. and Othello by Chief Perfection 2nd.

J. F. Ensor's Duroes.

J. F. Ensor's Durocs.

In ordering a change of copy in THE KANSAS FARMER J. F. Ensor of Olathe, Kans., writes and gives some interesting data about his good herd of Duroc-Jerseys. Mr. Ensor's constant effort has been to combine in his herd some of the best blood lines of the breed. coupled with strong individuality, and riugged constitutions. His herd boar Eureka Tip Top will be remembered by most of the visitors to the American Royal as being the largest hog shown Royal as being the largest hog shown

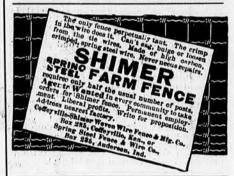
In full flesh he is estimated to weigh close to 1,200 pounds. He has the frame and bone to build and carry this. He has great spring of ribs, strong arched back, good heart girth, and depth of body, and is remarkably smooth for so large a hog. His breeding is sumdent to recommend him when we know

SCOURS Cured in pigs, calves, colts and sheep by feeding ANTI-SCOUR. Send for circular The Agricultural Remedy Co., Topoka, Kansar

THE ROYAL HOTEL, Lincoln, Neb. Modern, fire proof, only American Plan Hotel in

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.





SOMETHING NEW! THE DAIRY
QUEEN, A
Standard Cream
Separator.

Separator.

After 12 years successful experience in selling cream separators to Jobbers, retail dealers and farmers I have concluded that the person most competent to sell any line of goods is the one who knows its merits from practical experience and that therefore the man to sell Cream Separators is the man who Uses one twice a day and Knows its Actual

NO MAIL ORDER SCHEME!

is the man who Uses one twice a day and Knows its Actual Value as a Money Maker and money saver. I have decised to offer a proposition to One Thousand Agents in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma on an extremely liberal basis whereby you can not only Enra a Cream Separator but make good money hesides by devoding a little of your spare time and without any investment. Write me at once and secure territory before its all taken. C. D. SPELMAN, Mgr., 305 New Nelson Bidg., Kansas City, Mo

REE FLOWER SEED

With every order of our dependable Garden Seeds, also our 1903 Catalog Absolutely Free. We are determined to increase our customers and for this reason we make this generous offer. Use our seeds this year, and we are confident you will be our customer in the future. Write for catalog today. The old reliable seed house

T. LEE ADAMS, Kansas City, Mo.

that he is sired by Tip Top Notcher, the World's Fair champion. He is a strong breeding animal with great prepotent qualities imparting to his get, size, length, and finish, as well as natural fleshing and feeding qualities; He is from a litter of seventeen and is a sire of larger litters, and the producing qualities of his descend. Ats are marked.

There are thirty fall and spring gilts and a few good spring boars by him to be had from Eureka herd. Mr. Ensor is offering for sale at prices that will move them some very fancy gilts by such sires as Orion, O. K. by Buddy K 4th, Missouri Goldinch by Goldinch: a variety of breeding not often to be



Guy Hadley won first prize at Topeka; first and reserve champion at the American Royal, where he headed the aged herd and breeder's herd that stood second. Owned by W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kans., whose sale will be held on Saturday, February 8, in the sale pavilion of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kans.

well be proud. It is the largest Percheron breeding establishment in the State if not in the West. It has built its reputation upon the foundation of absolute honesty and square dealing. The animals in this herd are of the best and it is worthy of note that the Agricultural colleges of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and Nebraska have bought Percheron teams from this farm. Write to J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., for one of these beautiful catalogues and watch for the advertisement of this sale in THE KANSAS FARMER as it will be held at Wichita on February it will be held at Wichita on February 18.

A Great Duroc Sale at Edwardsville.

On February 14, John W. Taylor and Roy C. Williamson, of Edwardsville, Kans., will hold their annual sale of Duroc-Jersey bred sows. In this sale will be represented some of the strongest blood lires of the Duroc-Jersey breed and the individual merit of the offering is good enough to satisfy the most critical breeders.

Most of the young stuff in this combination sale are by two sons of Tip Top Notcher, the grand champlon of the breed at the great World's Fair at St. Louis. Unfortunately both of these boars are now dead but their blood is represented in many of the very best herds in Kansas. Missouri, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. That they were boars of great quality may be seen in their get that are included in the offering of this sale.

There will also be ten tried brood sows in the sale such as Princess by

get that are included his this sale.

There will also be ten tried brood sows in the sale, such as Princess by Climax and half sister to Inventor, the grand champion Duroc boar at Illinois this year; Camille, a granddaughter of the great Ingomar, and others equally

Mo., he will hold his annual bred-sow sale at which time he will offer as grand a lot of Poland-China sows as will be sold anywhere this winter. It will indeed be an event that will interest every one who is a lover of the Poland-China hog. There are many men in the business to-day who can trace the foundation of their herds to the hogs bred by this man.

We will have more to say about this sale in a later issue of this paper.

Dr. Thomas Sells Poland-China Sows.

As we have stated in a former issue of this paper, Dr. Thomas, of St. Joseph, Mo., will open the big North Missouri Poland-China Sale Circuit at St. Joseph, Mo., on February 4, and it is eminently fitting that he should head this great series of events.

The geographical location of this herd makes it easy to reach the entire circuit and the high character of the offering furnishes a splendid index to the great things that will be in evidence throughout the complete circuit. The following is a partial list of the good things that will be offered.

One sow by Coca Cola, out of Eliza Blain 2nd, a half sister to the third prize gilt at Des Moines, last year; one by Top Notcher, litter sister to the third prize winner at Des Moines; Miss Mischief Maker by Mischief Maker, out of Alberta, half sister to Chief Perfection 2nd; three by Impudence, out of a Perfection E. L. dam; one by High Top out of a Keep On dam; four by Top Notcher out of Corrector's Magnolia by Meddler; four by Corrector 2nd out of Ideal Perfection by Chief Perfection 2nd.

The sows in this offering will be breat

had from one herd. These gilts are bred for early farrow to Mr. Ensor's young boars, Olathe Chief, and Goldfinch Climax. Olathe Chief is a son of the noted Ohio Chief, and out of Helen Blazes 3rd, a sow that established a price record up to the time of her sale. Olathe Chief is out of a litter seven of which sold for \$1,650. Mr. Ensor describes him as a great growthy fellow with heavy bone, fancy head and ears, strong arched back, great spring of rib, extra heavy hams, and he stands up on his toes on good, strong legs set well apart.

Goldinch Climax is an outstnding animal, and a good sire. The herd sows carry the blood of Higgin's Model, Vans Perfection, Pericles, Josephus, Nelson's Model, Orion, Buddy Kth, Doty Lucy Wonder, and other good ones.

If you want tried sows, open or

ones.

If you want tried sows, open or bred, fall or spring gilts or good young boars that are fit to head good herds, write Mr. Ensor, for he can supply you, and his prices are right. His card appears regularly in THE KANSAS FARMER. Please mention this paper when you write.

R. T. Young's Durocs

R. T. Young's Durocs.

The farmers and breeders will notice in this issue of The Kansas Farmer the announcement of Mr. R. T. Young's second annual sale of Duroc-Jersey bred sows. Mr. Young, it will be remembered, was the breeder who bought the great Kansas Wonder boar pig at J. McGuire's fall sale in 1906. This pig Hiawatha Wonder was said by every breeder present to be as good a pig as was driven through a Kansas sale ring that fall. He was never fitted for the show ring, but his litter brother, which was second choice of litter, was good enough to win second place at Nebraska State Fair in a strong class. Mr. Young is using this grand hog on most of the aged stuff in his forthcoming sale. He is also using a good son of Morrison's Belle Top; this makes him a grandson of the great Nebraska Belle and Red Chief I Am. This is a very promising pig, and barring accidents, would make a good showing this fall. A representative of this paper made a personal visit to Mr. Young's herd and can truthfuly attest to the excelence of the line of sows which will be included in this sale. There are so many attractions in this sale we hardly know where to begin, but Young's Queen is certainly above the average for individual merit and popular breeding. She is a granddaughter of Improver II on one side and Orion on the other. Others of special merit are Lady Skeen 131894, Sarah 120014. Bess Blair 131898, Golden Orion 136152, Neva B 165170. Liberty Girl and Improver Girl In 15594. These sows trace in blood lines to Improver II, Orion, Junior Jim. Missouri Boy and Kant Be Beat.

The fall yearlings are sired by Shamrock and Hiawatha Wonder. One of these, especially Mr. Young thinks, some one should buy who will fit her for the show ring as the material is certainly there. The spring gilts, many of them early, are a large, smooth, even lot, and certainly will be a fine lot from which to select the brood sows of the future.

If you are in the market for a tried brood of merit with fashionable breeding behind it, or a gilt of good bree

Pure Percheron Stock Owners.

Readers of our columns will be particularly interested in seeing the announcement of Dunham & Fletcher's Oaklawn Farm. Wayne, Ill., which appears on another page, for the history of this establishment covers the whole period of the growth of the draft horse industry in the United States. Even as short time ago as 1878, the Percheron Stud-book could speak of the industry as follows:

"Since the first edition of this book was published, just two years ago, two Illinois importers alone have brought from France forty-two horses and mares, for all of which they find ready sale at good prices, making a total increase of 133 to the pure Percheron stock of this country." a number which is much less than the present annual importations of Dunham & Fletcher alone.

Our readers will be interested in

importations of Dunham & Fletcher alone.

Our readers will be interested in knowing that these gentlemen have another importation on the way, due to arrive February 5, which as usual will contain the best animals to be had in France. For over forty years this establishment has stood at the top as regards the quality of the animals they handle and their treatment of their customers, and anyone contemplating the purchase of a stallion or mare should write or visit them before making his purchase. ing his purchase.

Orley's Great Brood Sow Sale.

Orley's Great Brood Sow Sale.

In a recent issue of this paper we called your attention to the great brood-sow sale at Oregon, Mo., on February 10, at which time F. F. Orely will sell a grand lot of sows sired by such boars as Meddler. Chief Perfection 2nd. Meddler 2nd. Spellbinder, Corrector 2nd. Prince Alert, Mischief Maker, Perfection E. L., Corrector, Keep Sake, Impudence, and other great boars, and out of dams that stand at the top of the Poland-China breed.

In the following list we give some of the Poland-China breed.

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Sy Perfect I Know; Idle Dream, by Mischief Maker, out of Perfect Lady U. S. by Perfect I Know; Idle Dream, by Mischief Maker out of a Keep On dam: Fancy Chiefess, by Chief Perfection 2nd out of Majestic Perfection; Proud Lady 4th, by Perfection E. L. dam; Sea Nymph, by Impudence; Souvenir, by Meddler 2nd, out of a Corrector 2nd dam; Merriment, by Mischief Maker, out of a Corrector 2nd dam; Merriment, by Mischief Maker, out of a Corrector dam; On's Keep

Meddling, by Meddler, out of a Keep On dam; Madeline, by Spellbinder, out of a Chief Perfection 2nd dam, and Albertine, by Chief Perfection 2nd out of a Mischief Maker dam. This stuff will be bred to Meddler 2nd, Impudence, and Meddler Maker.

Keep your eye on this event; there will be more said about them in other issues of this paper.

N. L. Planalp will consign ten head of strictly high class individuals to this sale. They are all bred right, and you can rest assured that they will come in the sale looking right, the entire offering will be in the very best of condition.

Fulkerson Closes the Circuit With Fifty Good Ones.

On February 7 F. D. Fulkerson, of Brimson, Mo., will bring to a fitting close the North Missouri Sale Circuit when he will offer a draft of fifty head of brood sows from his good herd of Poland-Chinas sired by Chief Perfection 2nd, Impudence, Keep On, Chief Sunshine, On and On, and other good boars, and bred to three great young boars Sporting Imp. by Impudence, U. S. Corrector 2nd by Corrector 2nd and Meddlesome, by Meddler.

There will be about thirty head of tried sows in the sale most of them having raised but one litter, representing the strongest blood lines of the breed, and individually are worthy a high rank in Poland-China circles.

Mr. Fulkerson has spared neither time nor expense to make this offering a strictly high class one in every particular. The following is a brief list

by Tip Top Notcher, ir., and eight by Fuller's Model, he by Funt's Model.

A large part of the offering will be safe in service to Fuller's Ohio Chief. one of the best breeding sons of the great Ohio Chief, and the remainder will be bred for early farrow to Proud Advance Jr., and F.'s Kant Be Beat, an extra good son of Kant Be Beat, the champion and prize winner.

The offering will be presented in the pink of condition, and breeders and farmers should not miss this opportunity to secure some of these choice animals. A postal card addressed to Mr. Fuller will bring a catalogue Write for one and arrange to be present.

The Tibbins Horse Sale

On his farm one mile west of Peabody, Kans., Mr. S. I. Tibbins will sell his farm stock, implements, etc., on Wednesday, February 5, in order that he may move to town.

This sale will be of more than general interest because of the fact that there are included thirty head of horses in the public sale and the standard-bred stallion Novar 37714 and a 1,000-lb. jack at private treaty. Among the horses to be sold at auction are a span of black matched horses, both single drivers and weighing 2,000 lbs. Also a span of blacks coming three years old; a horse and mare weighing 2,400, a sorrel mare coming four, and weighing 1,620, bred to jack. There are many others and the owner states that they are all in fine flesh and good condition. Incidentally there will be three brood



Lady Macbeth, a snapshot of one of the good things that go into the sale of John W. Taylor, owner of Otatop Herd of Duroc-Jerseys, Edwardsville, Kans... Which will be held on Friday, February 14.

which will be held on of some of the choice things that will be offered for your consideration on this occasion:

Cute On, by On and On, a half sister to On the Dot, and litter mate to On the Spot, she belongs to a distinguished lineage and is a worthy individual herself: Babe Meddler by Meddler, and out of Peach Fuzz, by E. L. Perfection, Hanna says that she is the best Meddler gilt he ever saw; Satin Finish, by Keep On, Jap A Lac, by Proud Perfection and out of Lady Jap, by Corrector 2nd, a splendid individual and the kind All Shine, by Chief Sunshine 2nd; Sunshine Perfection by Chief Perfection that are in demand every day, Hydro 2nd; Impudence Lady, by Impudence, out of U. S. E. L. by Perfection E. L.; Hulda Sunshine, by Chief Sunshine 2nd, and out of Azula's Best, by Chief Perfection 2nd. We want to just say a word here for Sporting Imp, the young boar to which many of these sows are bred. He is one of the best sons of the grand old Impudence and has every qualification of a show hog, and some of the best things on Mr. Fulkerson's farm were sired by him, and you can take this for just what it is worth that if this hog is fitted he is going to be mighty strong competition for honors in the show rings next year.

Keep this date in mind and do not fail to be on hand.

Do You Want Fine Stock?

Any reader of THE KANSAS FARMER who desires to buy pure-bred stock can save money and have the pick of a thousand herds from among the members of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. Send in a list of what you are in the market to buy this spring to H. A. Heath, secretary, Topeka, Kans., and your wants will be advertised without cost to you, leaving it to you to accept the best bargain offered.

N. J. Fuller Sells Durocs February 11.

On another page of this issue N. J. Fuller, of Garnett, Kans., is advertising his Duroc bred-sow sale to be held Tuesday, February 11, at his farm just west of the city limits.

This is one of the best offerings Mr. Fuller has ever made, and consists of 32 choice sows and gilts, representing the best blood of the Duroc-Jersey breed.

There will be 10 tried accounts.

the best blood of the Duroc-Jersey breed.

There will be 10 tried sows, 3 choice fall gilts, and 20 extra well-grown spring gilts in Mr. Fuller's consignment. Some of the attractions of this sale are: King's Daughter, a very choice sow by Chief Orion 28817, a grandson of the great Orion; Fuller's Pride, an extra fine proven sow by Hunt's Model, and one very attractive fall gilt by Lincoln Wonder, who won first in class at the Nebraskt State Fair in 1907. Ten of the spring gilts are by Proud Advance, jr., a good breeding sow of Proud Advance who was twice a first prize winner at the Iowa State Fair. There will be four choice gilfs

sows and thirty-eight pigs sold be-sides prairie and alfalfa hay in stacks, sorghum in shock, etc. The terms of this sale are easy. All sums of \$10 or under will be cash, and a credit of ten months on bankable notes will be given for larger sums. Col. Fred Wright will preside as auctioneer.

Last Call for the Cottingham Sale.

Last Call for the Cottingham Sale.

This is the last call for Cottingham & Sons twelfth annual sale which will be held at their farm one mile south of McPherson. Kans., Tuesday and Wednesday, February 4 and 5.

Tuesday the first day of the sale they will sell fifty head of young horses, consisting of draft, brood mares and single and double drivers. There will be among these some nicely matched and well broken teams, in first class condition for work on the farm or road. The draft horses are of good colors, with size, bone and finish, and are out of high grade mares, and are largely by thorough-bred Percheron sires. Most of the roadsters are sired by Golden Morgan 34261, owned by Cottingham & Sons, and the draft mares are in foal to one of their Percheron stallions.

On Wednesday, the second day of the sale, they will offer to the public one of the best lots of Shorthorn cattle that they have ever sold. These will consist of forty-five pure-bred, registered, animals, twenty-five cows and heifers of breeding age, six extra good bulls from 1 to 2 years old, eight bull calves from 7 to 11 months old, and some choice heifer calves. The females trace to some of the best families of the breed, such as Rose of Sharon. White Rose, and Imported Scotch Rose, A number of these will have calf at foot, by Cottingham & Sons straight Scotch bull. Scottish Secret 231954, a good !reeding son of Imp. Collynie, whose descendants are noted for their extra feeding qualities. All cows of breeding age are in calf to Scottish Secrete, and most of the young things are by him, and they are a promising lot of youngsters.

These are a business lot of cattle, and Cottingham & Sons expect to sell them at business prices, and there is bound to be great bargains here for breeders and farmers.

Don't forget the dates, February 4 and 5. Look up their advertisement in this issue, and write for a catalogue and mention The Kansas Farmer.

A Standard Cream Separator Free.

A standard Cream Separator Free.

An opportunity is offered one thousand farmer agents in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma to earn a splendid Dairy Queen separator without cost. Particulars of this offer can be learned by writing C. D. Speelman, sales agent for the Dairy Queen separator, whose address is 305 New Nelson Building. Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Speelman has charge of the three States mentioned for the manufacturers and he is planning to place a thousand agents in the



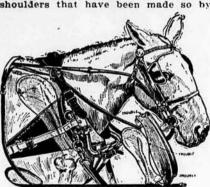
field at once, and would be glad to hear from everyone interested in cream separators.

The Dairy Queen is one of the best known separators. It is standard in every particular, and the makers claim for it many points of excellence not found in other machines.

Read Mr. Spillman's advertisement on page 127 of this issue and then write for him for particulars, mentioning this paper when you write.

A Horse Collar.

No invention of recent years is more appreciated by the farmers than the "Whipple" humane horse collar. This collar was only put on the market last season, yet five thousand farmers are already using them and from reports it would seem that not one of these farmers will hereafter buy old style collars. This new collar is guaranteed to cure horses, and mules with sore necks or shoulders that have been made so by



working in the old style collars, and the animal will get well as quickly as if it remained idle. The accompanying cut shows clearly why all old style collars make sores on the points of the shoulders marked "Trouble," the bone being near the surface at this point and therefore carries all the load. The humane collar is so constructed that a wide strong leather draws out over the shoulder on that part between the two points mentioned. In reality it applies the breast collar principal to the shoulder, making it impossible to produce sores, or to produce sweeny in breaking colts.

colts.

It is strange no one has thought of this method of working a horse before and save the torture they have been as the torture the torture

this method of working a horse before and save the torture they have been subjected to in the past, as well as the great loss horse owners have sustained by being compelled to lay off their horses often when most needed.

The "Whipple" humane horse collar is fully protected by patent and is manufactured by the Humane Horse Collar Co., 1921 South Thirteenth Street, Omaha, Neb. In order that these collars may be obtained at a reasonable price this company insists that harness dealers who sell the collar shall practise no extortion, but put them on new harness at the same price as the old style collar and hames. The "Whipple" humane collar is recommended by all the veterinary surgeons and State experimental farms. The manager of the Oklahoma State Experimental Farm writes as follows: "Received your humane collars some time ago and have given them every test in every way, shape and manner, on small, medium, and large horses, some with sore shoulders, and can safely say that they will do all you recommend them to do, and more. Ever so many people have seen them and seen them work, and all agree that they are the best they ever saw. I think if you had an agent here you would find safe for a great number."

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Agriculture

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Please quote me price on two bushels of sourless cane seed. JOHN G. HINISH.

Ulvade County, Texas. We have cane seed for sale of the following varieties: Kansas Orange, Black Dwarf, Early Amber, and white. The Amber and Black Dwarf are the earlier maturing varieties. sorghum is a new variety which we are introducing and is proving to be an excellent producer for seed and for forage, and is medium in maturing. Price of seed is \$1.75 and \$1.25 per bushel. Both are good, pure grades of seed, the higher priced seed being selected from the field before cutting, and the second grade is a selection of the best heads made at A. M. TENEYCK. thrashing time.

Loco.

I would like to know if there is any way to kill the poison weed known as loco which grows on the prairies of Western Kansas and Oklahoma? I have grubbed the loco out of my pasture three seasons in succession, taking out the roots from two to six feet long, and I still have loco growing there, and it still grows in the fields where it has been plowed for four seasons. E. L. Beaver County, Oklahoma. E. L. JONES.

The Montana Experiment Station has published bulletin 45 on loco and other poisonous weeds in which the statement is made that loco weed may be readily exterminated. As an example the experiment by Dr. W. A. Tudor, of Bozeman, Montana, is cited as follows: "During the season of 1901 Dr. Tudor lost about 300 out of a herduof 2,000 lambs. Acting upon the advice from this station the next spring, 1902, he employed two men for about a month in May and June to dig up the loco plants on an area of about four miles square. The plants were cut off just below the crown, the point where the leaves arise from the root, two or three inches below the surface; a narrow, heavy hoe being used, and when this was properly done the plants never started again nor have new plants come up the present season, 1903." In this bulletin Prof. J. W. Blakenship says further: "It is hardly possible to completely exterminate the plants in one year's digging, as some plants will be unavoidably missed while others may spring from seed previously scattered, so that several diggings may be necessary. Loco should always be dug during May and June when in blossom.

The discussion given above is on the woolly loco (Oxytropis Lamberti). The stemless loco (Aragallus Lamerti) is also a poisonous plant to stock and grows throughout the regions where the woolly loco is found.

The writer of this article has had no experience in destroying loco weed. Possibly your correspondent has failed to dig out the weed at the right season of the year. It is wellknown that almost any plant is more readily destroyed if dug up at the nowering stage. At that time the roots appear to be in their weakest condition, the whole effort of the plant being put forth to produce the flower and seed. A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Disk Harrow.

I noticed in your paper a month or so ago an advertisement of an alfalfa disk harrow having spike disks which was recommended very highly for the cultivation of alfalfa. I wish to know your opinion and also your experience with them. Do you think the implement sufficiently serviceable and durable to pay the purchasing expense?

Butler County. I. LINDLEY.

We used the alfalfa harrow manufactured by the Emerson-Newton Implement Company on our alfalfa fields during the season of 1907. The harrow does good work when carefully adjusted, and is perhaps better

for this purpose than the ordinary disk harrow. There is less liability of injuring the alfalfa plants with the spike tooth disk harrow and usually a better class of work may be done with the spike tooth disk than with the common disk harrow.

The machine may not be so durable as the common disk harrow and one disadvantage is that it would not be so useful for other cultivation in the preparation of the seed-bed, etc., as the ordinary disk harrow. If carefully used, however, it should last a long time. Care should be taken not to run it over stony roads as the spikes are easily bent or broken. With a small area of alfalfa the farmer may not be justified in purchasing one of these alfalfa harrows since the common disk can do the work. With a large acreage of alfalfa there would be more profit in owning and operating one of these alfalfa harrows. I have mailed you circular letter on disking alfalfa which may give further light on this subject.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Gophers and Drainage Water.

At our Farmers' Institute we have been discussing the subject of "sink holes" in alfalfa fields, and failing to reach a satisfactory conclusion of the question, we would be glad to have your opinion. Profesor Shaffer of the experiment station is of the opinion that they are caused by gopher burrows, washed out by surface water, but we do not have gophers in this country (except on the sandy bottoms), while the sink holes appear on the highland, and it seems impossible to fill them up as they soon sink down again. Some are three feet deep, and often fifteen feet long. W. C. RECTOR.

Mitchell County.

I fear I cannot improve upon Prof. Shaffer's answer. This subject has been brought to my attention before and I have explained it in a similar manner, supposing that gophers and the wash by drainage water has doubtless caused the large excavations which result in sink holes. It would appear, in any case, whether the gophers are at fault or not, that the soil must be carried away by water. I would advise to follow these sink holes and by excavating, discover their cause if it is possible. It may be advisable for us to cooperate with you in such an undertaking. A. M. TENEYCK.

Plowing Clover Land Early.

I have been tempted this nice January weather to start plowing my clover sod for corn. But I am told by an old and experienced farmer that I am making a mistake, am killing my ground, and will not be able to raise anything, etc. Would like to know if there is any good reason, scientific or otherwise, why one should not plow in winter when there is no frost in the ground? C. S. DAVISON.

Shawnee County.

I am unable to give any definite information on this subject. We have never carried on experiments to prove or disprove the points in question. I know it is a general practise with farmers in clover countries to plow clover sod in the spring and I have heard the same argument advanced that it "kills" the land to break clover sod in the fall, or even in the winter. Whether there is really a detrimental effect I am not sure. It seems to be a subject worthy of experimentation.

I say that I do not hesitate to plow ground at any time in the fall or winter when the soil needs plowing and is in condition to plow. Perhaps the detrimental effect from winter plowing may be due to the condition in which the soil is left rather than to the time of the plowing. If soil is simply plowed and left open and rough it disintegrates very greatly by freezing and thawing and remains loose and ashy and in condition to dry out and blow in the spring, unless it receives further cultivation, provided the rainfall is deficient. By disking soon after plowing and continuing the cultivation in the spring, the unfavorable conditions may be



Make the manure bring you \$ 4 a tow

Thousands of Successful Farmers Are Doing It

There is no charm or secret about it. You simply spread it with a machine, and thus make it go twice as far, get twice as much good from it on the first crop, do your land more permanent good, and save half the time and labor of handling.

Manure is generally estimated to be worth \$2.00 a ton handled the old way. There is no doubt that it is worth twice as much to the farmer who spreads with a machine

Three of the most practical and valuable machines manufactured for farm use to-day are the Corn King, Cloverleaf, and Kemp 20th Century manure spreaders. They are each made in a number of sizes.

These machines differ somewhat in construction and operation, but all three are right working and of great durability.

They are proven machines. They embody the best mechanical ideas, the materials used in construction are the best for the purpose, they are made as simple

as possible, and they handle manure in all conditions to the perfect satisfaction of users. Proof of all this is to be found in the mecod-cach machine has made in the field.

Is it not to your interest to own and use one of these spreaders on your farm?

Figure out for yourself and you must agree that it will be a paying investment, even if you do not have over twenty-five loads of manure to spread in a year.

You can't help but be pleased with the work, the easy handling, the light draft and the substantial making which saves you the annoyance of breakage and

Call and see these spreaders with the local International agent. He will gladly point out to you the superior features of these machines, as well as supply you with catalogue, colored hanger or other information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

Chicago, U. S. A.

overcome and the "life" of the soil maintained. I think the conditions named above will especially be likely to result when the breaking of clover sod in the winter is practised without sufficient cultivation which leaves the soil loose and mellow the next year, with a tendency to dry out or remain more or less "lifeless" in the growing of corn or other crops.

In an experiment in breaking prairie sod at this station early in the fall, late in the fall, and in the spring, fall breaking produced rather the best crops of flax the following season and no practical difference was observed in the crops of wheat following the flax the second year after the break-A. M. TENEYCK.

Deep Plowing a Benefit to Soil.

Can you tell me of the benefit derived by stirring upland soil in Jewell County, say to a depth of eight or nine inches deep on ground practi-cally level? This land has been planted in corn mostly, occasionally changed to oats and wheat for twentyeight to thirty years, with no rest or grasses and but little manure applied. It still grows good, strong corn, but last year, owing to the dry weather, it failed to ear. Would bringing up new soil to the surface be a paying process? What would be the proper time of year to do the work and what crops would be the best to follow the deep plowing? Can alfalfa be sown on growing wheat in spring and harrowed in with success as to a stand of alfalfa, and the harrowing not damage the wheat? W. T. CHILCOTT.

Jewell County.

Deeper plowing will bring new soil to the surface, which by weathering and by the action of bacteria, will result in the development of more available plant food for the use of succeeding crops, thus the yield from such land will doubtless be increased for a few years by the deeper tillage. However, the deeper tillage will not really build up the fertility of the soil. It will only make it possible to use more of the plant food already contained in the soil. This land should really be built up in fertility by the growing of leguminous crops, such as alfalfa and cow-peas. Seeding the land to grass will also rest the soil and improve its texture, and at the same time, increase the supply of humus, resulting in larger yields for a few years following the breaking of the sod. Of course the plan should be to add all by-products and manure to the soil that it is possible to secure and possibly commercial fertilizers may be used with profit. At present,



SEE that its frame and sills are made of oak; that it has a ball and socket joint on front axle to prevent racking and twisting and steel braces and steel truss rods to guard against warping and sagging. See that the apron does not run backward and forward on hilly ground but insist on a positive and continuous apron drive.



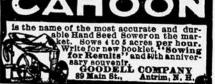
See that it is practically automatic and so simple that any boy who can drive a team can run it as well as any man and control its every operation without leaving the seat. The

Appleton Manure Spreader

has all these improved features and many others equally important. Write to-day for free catalogue of special prices and terms.

APPLETON MANUFACTURING CO. 19 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.





however, the deeper tillage and rotation of crops with the addition of such manure as you may be able to secure from the farm and neighboring town would be the method which I would advise following to increase the fertility of this land. For further information regarding the maintaining of soil fertility by the use of fertilizers and crop rotation I am mailing you copies of circulars 2 and 3 and 5 on these subjects. Have also mailed you copy of circular No. 8 giving information regarding the culture and use of cow-peas and circular No. 10 on seeding alfalfa.

It would not be advisable, as a rule, to sow alfalfa in wheat in your section of the State. Better sow it alone without a nurse crop. I would advise to harvest the wheat and cultivate the land after the wheat harvest, sowing the alfalfa in the fall in preference to seeding alfalfa in the wheat in the spring. The harrowing will not usually damage the wheat but unless the season is quite wet you would not be likely to secure a good stand of alfalfa by sowing in this way.

A. M. TENEYCK.

White Corn Varieties.

What variety of white corn makes the largest yield at the experiment station at Manhattan? Also what variety would you recommend for good prairie land in Anderson County?

Please send me circular No. 12 for white corn. Also circular No. 10 on C. T. MINOR. "Seeding Alfalfa."

Anderson County.

Circulars Nos. 10 and 12 have been mailed to you. As an average for the last three years, McAuley's White Dent has given the highest yield of any variety of white corn grown at this station, except the White Injun which is a cross-bred corn and cannot be recommended for general planting. Others of the high-yielding varieties are the White Salamander, U. S. P. B. Selection No. 77, Forsythe's Favorite, Hammett, and Red Cob White Dent. The Boone County White is also a good producing variety and one of the greatest prize winners in the white corn class. We have seed of the McAuley and Boone County White varieties for sale. If you do not already have a copy, I will send you a copy of bulletin No. 147 on "Indian Corn" which includes a report of our variety tests.

The Boone County White or Mc-Auley should give good results on good prairie land in Anderson County. The Hammett corn is also a good va-A. M. TENEYCK. riety.

Oat Crop a Failure.

The oat crop seems to be a failure in this part of the State, very low yields are secured, and the farmers are trying to find some other crop to take the place of oats, and would like to know more about spring barley, in view of using the same land for alfalfa in the fall. If you know of any other early crop we would like to learn of it. Have you barley for sale? If so, at what price? Alfalfa, so far, has been a failure in this neighborhood. I have sowed it in the fall at four different times and always with the same results, and I know of from twenty-five to forty farmers who have tried it and failed. Now I want to try spring seeding on corn ground of sandy soil, and would like to know the best variety and the best way to treat the ground. I am rather inclined to think that our seed was not good, although I got it from a reliable seed E. C. HUGHES. company.

Riley County.

Barley appears to be a hardier and perhaps a better-producing crop than oats at this station. We have a limited supply of seed of the following varieties for sale at \$1.25 per bushel: Bonanza, Mansury, and Mandscheuri, all common six-rowed barleys.

Barley should make a good crop with which to precede the fall sowing of alfalfa. Fall seeding of alfalfa appears to be generally recommended for your section of the State. If you try spring seeding, take care to clear the land of weeds by thorough cultivation the previous season. A field of

corn stubble which has been cleanly cultivated the previous year makes a good seed-bed for sowing alfalfa in the spring by disking and harrowing. At this station we have had good success in sowing alfalfa in this way.

A great many farmers have failed to maintain a good stand of alfalfa in your section of the State, and this failure is possibly due, partly at least, to unfavorable conditions of soil and climate. Good seed and proper methods of preparing the seed-bed and sowing the alfalfa, however, have much to do with its successful start and growth. I am mailing you a copy of circular No. 10 giving information regarding the seeding of alfalfa. The chances of securing a stand of alfalfa on much of the old land in Northeastern Kansas may be much improved by a surface dressing of manure on the alfalfa seed-bed and possibly by the application of lime and other fertilizers. For information regarding the use of lime commercial fertilizers, and manurers, I have mailed you copies of circulars 2 and 3.

Hon. J. W. Berry, Jewell, Kansas, is handling alfalfa seed for Jewell County farmers and you would doubtless get a good grade of seed if you order from him. I refer you also to farmers and seedsmen advertising in A. M. TENEYCK. this paper.

Influence of the Moon on Plants.

Find enclosed a clipping from a last year's almanac. I discovered it only a few days ago.

Now, what I want to know is: Do men in your profession attach any importance to such statements as are made in this article? If they do, I would like a list of common farm products with the best time to plant, with respect to the changes of the moon. Now, of course, I do not wish to be laughed at but it is scientifically certain that the moon has influence on the sea, and more or less reliable rumors say it has influence on plant life. If there is any influence that can be or is reduced to any system that will aid in the production of better or larger yields of farm crops, it seems to me that it is my business to find out about it and apply it.

R. L. WILSON. Riley County.

CLIPPING.

"It is undeniable that the moon exerts an influence over the growth of plant life.

"That this forced growth is desirable in a plant is doubtful, inasmuch as the plant does not have the proper amount of rest.

"Certain young plants, like growing animals, require time for rest and

sleep. "Seeds of certain plants, sown in the new of the moon, will vegetate quickly, and the plants are likely to appear above the ground near the old of the moon. At this time the moon's radiance is brilliant and they are compelled to grow under its strong light, and upon the rising of the sun the forcing process continues, and the tender plant in its infancy gets no rest. But seed sown in the old of the moon brings forth plants in the new of the next moon, or during the dark nights, at which time it obtains the much-needed rest and sleep in the darkness, which is essential to future productiveness."

The old theory that planting certain crops in the light or dark of the moon was necessary in order to secure the best results is generally discredited by scientific agriculturists. I have never made any experiments to prove or disprove the point in question. In our experiments in planting crops at different dates, the date of planting and condition of the soil seem to have had much more to do with the successful growth of the crop than the time of the moon. However, I have made no careful study of this question. It is a practise in greenhouses, now, to use electric light in order to hasten the growth of plants and bring them to maturity quicker.

Possibly plants need rest, but it has been my experience that the more we hasten the growth of a young plant giving better conditions for growth, the more sure it is to reach

maturity and produce abundantly. A stunted plant never makes a productive plant. In any case, it would appear to be largely due to soil and climatic conditions as to whether plants reach the stage of development required so as to be affected by the light of the moon, as proposed in the almanac clipping. It is possible that this old idea and theory is still worthy of investigation. A. M. TENEYCK.

Regarding Fertilizers.

It has been persistently reported through this section of the country, for the last couple of years, that a man can take a manure spreader and haul a stack of straw out on his wheat field with profitable results for his labor and straw. Has the college any substantial information on this subject?

The reports appear to eminate largely from the agents of the different manure spreaders, hence I am inclined to seek more information before trying the deal. I have a manure spreader, the straw, and the wheat. If it is profitable, when, and how thick should it be spread?

F. E. ERTEL.

Washington County.

We have made no experiments in the use of straw as a soil fertilizer, Straw has some fertilizing value and spread on the land it will act somewhat as a mulch to conserve the soil moisture. However, I doubt whether it may be economically spread over the land with a manure spreader unless it is old, well-rotted straw. Only a small amount of bright straw may be put into a spreader at a time. If I were to spread straw over a field I would haul it; out by the hayrackwagon load, spreading it with a fork rather thinly over the field and then go over the field again spreading any bunches which might remain so that the straw might not smother the wheat. Old straw stacks which are rotted down make fairly good fertilizers and there may be economy in hauling and spreading such material on the fields with a manure spread-

The spreading could be done any time during the winter. We have practised manuring wheat at this station during the winter with good re-A. M. TENEYCK. sults!

Horticulture

CONTRACTOR Cold Storage.

F. W. DIXON, HOLTON, BEFORE THE AN-NUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first essential in successful cold storage is good fruit. One thing must be impressed on our minds, and that is that the apple becomes no better after being placed in cold storage. From my observation I have found that most failures in cold storage can be traced to this one fault. My own experience has been rather limited but what little I have had I consider successful.

TEMPERATURE FOR STORAGE ROOM.

The first apples I ever stored was in the fall of 1902 in a small storage plant in our own town. I kept a close watch on these apples and on the temperature of the room. The storage people tried to keep the temperature of the room as near as 31° as possible. About Christmas time, of that season, we had some very cold weather and the day before Christmas I went to the storage plant to get some apples for Christmas use. found the thermometer standing at 28°, and on opening some of the packages I found the apples frozen. I was just a little bit excited but thought I would keep cool and see results. Of course I ordered the temperature raised at once. A short time afterward when visiting the plant I found the temperature at 32° and the apples in apparently perfect condition. Some of these apples were kept in storage until May and yet showed no signs of scald-the one great trouble in storage apples. There may have been reason for this. The fruit I put in storage this year



FRUIT TREES CHEAP AS \$5 per 100 Freight Paid. Catalog Free Reliance Nursery, Box 866 Geneva, Nov York

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TREES AT LOW PRICES
True to name. Free from disease.
20 Grafted Apple-trees for 11.00. 25 Budded Peach-trees for \$1.00. 40 Concord G vines for \$1.00. 25c due bill and catalog: Fairbury Murseries, Box L Fairbury, No.

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WHERE, BEST CONTRACT, BEST OUTFIT,
LARGEST NURSERIES—WITH AN 82-YEAR RECORD. STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, MO.

BUOK "More Corn to the Acre" FREE f you send names of 5 corn or stock growers and lee or a year's trial to Farm & Stock, the only monthly devoted to corn and live stock. Regular rate \$1, but we make this offer to get list of wide awake growers. Farm & Stock, 830 Charles, St. Joseph, Mo.

SEED CORN Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone pure-bred seed. Bred for purety and high yield. Send at once for 'catalog giving methods of breeding, etc. Pure re-cleaned Texas seed oats.

S. G. TRENT, Hiawatha, Kans.

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The Great World's Fair Prize-Winning Corn Send to the old reliable seed-corn breeder for your seed corn and other field seeds. Jehn D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans. Also breeder of Poland-Chisa hogs and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Send for catalog.

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(MARTIN'S TYPE) Winner of 1st prize at Precinct, County, State Fair and State Corn Show: also gold medal winner at St. Louis and Portland, and winner of 1st prize at the National Corn Show at Chicago, 1907, in class E, Ne-braska, and 2d prize and sweepstakes at the Kansse Corn Show, 1908. Write for prices 1

Ed Flaharty, R. 2, Seneca, Kans) BLIZZARD EVERGREENS



A GRAPE ARBOR

ORAPE-VINES
50c. For 50c, cash with order (stamps will do) we will ship you, all charges paid, one dozen ratic class grapevines as amples: 3 Concord, 2 Ives, 2 Catawba, 3 Niagara, 2 Moore's Early I Delaware.

If we get your order on or before Feb. 1, we will add free as a premium 1 Baby Rambler Rose; (or your choice of roses).

IOWA NURSERY CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.



Mall. Postage paid A lot of extra packages given free with every order of seeds I fill. Send name and address for my FREE gravings of vegetables and flowers. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois



was first-class in every respect, except, that it was a little under size. We picked, barreled and put them in storage almost the same day, none of them being put in later than the morning after picking, which may have had a good deal to do with the condition of the fruit when taken out. When these apples were sold and removed from storage there were few barrels that required plugging, and it was an exception to find a barrel with a single specked or rotten apple in it.

APPLES SHIPPED AND IN COLD STORAGE.

The seasons intervening between 1902 and 1906 I sold my apples from the orchard and had no personal experience with storage. The price being low in 1906 I made arrangements for storing room. Our home storage room being all engaged, being very small and would only store a few hundred barrels, I engaged storage in Kansas City. I tried to pack only strictly No. 1 apples and think I succeeded better than most of the people who stored apples. I made several trips to the storage plant during the fall and winter and inspected the apples each visit. I found that they were keeping very nicely. At each visit I found the temperature from 32° to 34°, this was the temperature the storage people recommended. I sold my apples the latter part of February. The man who purchased them went to the storage plant with me and we examined a number of barrels from each car and found that there was little or no repacking to be done. We found that the Missouri Pippin had more poor apples than any other variety at that time. Some of these apples were not removed from storage until May and at that time brought top prices. We made arrangements with the storage people to send us a report on every car removed, whether repacked or not and the amount of loss in repacking. One car removed the latter part of April, containing 200 barrels, was repacked with a loss of 10 barrels and the storage people stated that they were very nice apples, mostly Ben Davis. When these apples were removed from storage quite a good many showed signs of scald, not enough to do any harm, but enough to show that all was not right. As to the cause, I have only a guess. The apples were generally picked from four to six days before being placed in storage. This time being required for transportation. One car was ten days and showed the most signs of scald.

CONDITION OF STORAGE APPLES.

While at the storage plant during the winter I had occasion to observe different pack of apples. On one occasion I noticed a car of apples being repacked and the loss was fully twothirds. Of course there is no profit in any such apples. From my experience I would advise the grower to pack and store his own fruit unless he could receive a very satisfactory price at picking time. I do not see where it is possible to run any risk if he has the right kind of fruit. The storage people must be particular to keep them at an even temperature or they would suffer great loss. They have the machinery and the men to after the business all the time. If the coming season should prove to be a good apple season, I shall certainly use cold storage.

DISCUSSION.

A Member: I would like to ask Mr. Dixon the temperature of apples put in barrels, if he can remember the temperature that day. He said that their barrels were stored, I think the same day they were packed. Now, some of our growers have found it makes considerable difference with some varieties. Say if the thermometer runs up to 70° or 80° in the afternoon, some of them are of the opinion that it would be better to cool those varieties before sending to storage.

Mr. Dixon: It was not very warm; warm days intervened between my shipping them and their arrival at the storage.

President Taylor: I would like to ask Brother Dixon how he would find

everything next day, when it was 70° or 80°.

Mr. Dixon: That has been left to storage men, to see that they were not brought down too fast.

President Taylor: Do you mean that he would have supplement storage room?

Mr. Dixon: Yes, sir.

President Taylor: Do they?

Mr. Dixon: They did in some places in the East.

Mr. Miner: I can give a little experience about the storage question. We have two large storage plants right in town, and all our orchardists that store, store there. Practically all the orchards are six miles from town, and the apples are stored as soon as they are packed. Those apples packed in the forenoon are hauled in the same day. The apples are practically put in storage in twenty-four hours after they come from the trees. They have no time to wilt or change, and we have found that our apples keep better than

a good many others do. We do not think they keep near as well where they are put right in the storage. Of course the apples are not put right down to 32° the first thing. They are allowed to cool. That cooling must be done properly. The apples came in with such a rush, sometimes, that they simply put them into cold storage. It was probably two or three days before they get them down where they really wanted them. I will say that our apples keep perfectly in cold storage. I think our cold storage men keep the thermometer about 32 degrees or as near that as they can. Apples taken out of cold storage will come out practically the same as they go in without it is very late in the season. Of course your Grimes Golden and your Jonathans will get soft in February. If your apple is over-ripe it will not keep as well as if properly ripe, but they should be put in when they are ripe and just hard and firm, and then the temperature should be kept uniform. Number 1 apples were taken out in

Mr. Dixon: This cooling, taking perhaps thirty-six to forty-eight hours, has put that good Kansas apple York Imperial among cold storage apples. They have at Hutchinson practically obviated the danger of scalding, and the cooling of this variety first before bringing it down to the storage temperature, practically eliminates that dan-

February or March practically as good

as when they went in. Of course you

can not put in a poor apple and take

out a good one. We now have apples

there that were brought from the West

and put in cold storage. I do not

think they will keep as well as if they

had not been kept out of storage so

Mr. Lux: I would like to ask if there is any way we can induce our storage plants to cool our apples. I have noticed, as a rule at least, that there would be probably a dozen or fifteen different parties storing apples, and their apples all go in the same room. The first man that comes gets in there first. Now, how are those apples going to be cooled if there is such a thing. How are we going to manage to obviate that difficulty° Our York Imperial last year came out pretty badly scalded along in February. Ben Davis and other very nice the first of May.

Mr. J. W. Robison: I have not had a great deal of personal experience in cold storage, but I think from what little experience I have had that it is very good, and I think that it can be better regulated by the cold storage men by having receiving rooms where they unload the fruit, that could be kept at something of a nigher temperature than the permanent rooms where they place the apples. In some of the cold storages that I am familiar with they have different rooms, with different temperatures that they put the apples in, claiming that all varieties do not keep equally well at the same





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VICTOR nificent branching variety bearing many beautiful flowers of immense size and mostattractive colors. It is a special mixture from the great assortment which we grow-selected so that it will produce a constant succession of bloom throughout the entire season. Realiy worth 25 cents per packet, but we desire to place our large, beautifully illustrated catalogue of Seeds and Plants in the FREE hands of every flower lover, FREE and will send it together with a of 60 seeds of New Victor Aster, FREE mention paper in which you saw this if you mention paper in which you saw this ad. A postal request will do town SEED COMPANY, Des Moines, lowa

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Boone Co. White and Hildreth Yellow Dent. IMMENSE YIELD, HIGH QUALITY.

Our corn took 1st in County; 1st and 2d in Boys' Our corn took 1st in County; 1st and 2d in Boys' County Contest; 4th and 6th in Boys' State Contest; 2d in Capper Contest; 2d at State Corn Show; 2d, 3d and 6th at National Corn Exposition; 1st and 2d in Yield-per-acre Contest, 1907. Best acre, 114 bushels, 49 lbs. corrected weight, which constitutes the record for Kansas. Best 10 acres, about 1100 bushels, field weight. All corn carefully tested for germination.

Carefully selected ears in crates, \$2,50 per bushel; 2d grade shelled, \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. at Leaven

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ALFALFA SEED Highest award St. Louis Exposition, Kaussas-grown.
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THE STRAWBERRY ALWAYS PAYS.

season when almost all other fruit was pract'cally a failure, the Strawberry made us a big
. We have 45 acres in new fields and have the best lot of plants we ever grew. All 'our
elds are now under mulch and are sure to come out in the spring in first-class condition. We also grow large quantities of all other small fruit plants. Our new
cataiog will be ready to mail early in January. It will give you all the
information you need. Write for free copy. Address

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F. W. DIXON,

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Acorn Brand Stands for the seed quality that is a "little better than seems necessary." This quality will be maintained, and any seeds bearing Acorn Brand will prove satisfactory. Catalog and Special Offer for the asking. ROSS BROTHERS SEED HOUSE, Wichita, Kans.

Our Alfalfa seed is Kansas grown, non-irrigated, has not been adulterated and is of the best quality obtainable. Ask for samples and prices.



TWO SUPERB NEW FRUITS FREE WITH "THE FRUIT-GROWER"

The FRUIT-GROWER, Box 205, St. Joseph, Missouri



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Has SEED POTATOES of all kinds for sale.

Write for prices. Reference, Merchants National Bank.

temperature. I may say, this year, not having any apples, I sent to Iowa and got a carload from a friend there. In that load were Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Baldwin, and quite a number other apples grown about Omaha. They came out of the cold storage plant there and were shipped here and went into cold storage plant at El Dorado. Even moving in the midst of their term in cold storage does not seem to have affected their keeping at all. I opened some Baldwin and they were getting a little ripe for this time of year. I find that the Baldwins are in perfect condition to-day, grown in Lewis County, Iowa, and shipped dewn here. We do not generally want te go so far north to get apples. They were held back in their blooming there this year, and they had about two-thirds of a crop, about 70 per cent I think, of the finest apples they ever had there. In those apples I have not seen one live codling moth. There were a few indications that they had worked. The orchard was sprayed and sprayed thoroughly. It has been said we should put in No. 1's only. It is best not to raise No. 2's at all, but we do it some times, and when we have them we have to do the best we can with them. We can not have everything in this world just as we would.

President Taylor: Let the chair put in a word or two in reply to Col. Robison. This fall in El Dorado and any other old place, they can pet their apples as much as they like, but a year like last year, unless it would be El Dorado and possibly in Hutchinson, there is no place where apples are put in a preliminary room; they go right straight up in the room where they are to stay. I have seen them go in.

A Member: I should like to ask if there is a possibility of making any preliminary arrangements for shipping two or three hundred miles.

President Taylor: By shipping them in an ice car you can cool them out to some extent. It will cost you \$15.00 to fill it with ice.

Mr. Walter Wellhouse: I only want to say just a word to this gentleman asking about cooling cars. We have done that, selling the apples from the orchard and loading them at our station, having the railroad company place refrigerator cars on the track already iced. We have sent them through to New York in that way, where they arrived safely; such varieties as Jonathans that were picked during the warm weather. In regard to the temperature in cold storage. Our experience has been that it is damaging to the apples to have them cooled too suddenly. One firm that had stored a great many apples for us had a rule to put the apples in an anteroom that was cooled to about 30° less than the outside temperature, and afterwards cooled them to the required degree of cold, 34° usually. Other storage men said they had experimented with them and found that a change of about 30° was about the thing. For instance, if you picked apples on a day when the temperature was 80°, then they ought to be put first in a room of 50°, and as soon as the apples reached that temperature they should then be ture was 34°.

A Member: What was the result? Mr. Wellhouse: Our apples kept well for us.

Mr. Geo. W. Holsinger: I remember at a recent meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, we had a Mr. Vining there to talk to us about cold storage. It was his experience as a cold storage man that the best success with apples could be had by bringing them down as rapidly as possible. He thought it would take at least a week to cool apples in barrels to 33°, the proper temperature for the storage-rooms. His notion was that apples which spoil in cold storage are those kept too long in a high temperature before being placed in coolers; the life and keeping qualities are thus injured. If this is true, and we must pin some faith to what Mr. Vining says, they ought to be cooled before they are brought down to their storage temperature, unless put in cold storage immediately.

President Taylor: That is like

spraying, and some other things, different men differ with respect to it. You know those Californians who have the best success with shipping their fruit in refrigerator cars put in a preliminary cooling house before they put it in the cars, and have it thoroughly cooled off. It has to have forty-eight hours partial refrigeration before it is put in refrigerator cars. They consider that very important. All the same, our apples do not get any partial refrigeration. They go right into the room where they stay. If you do not think it, you can observe.

Prof. Smyth: I would like to ask if the reason for cooling those apples before putting them in the refrigerator car it not on account of the effect it would have on the temperature of the car, and nothing more or less than the

President Taylor: It is quite likely, professor, that is the explanation.

Prof. Cowgill: In reading the California Cultivator in reference to this preliminary cooling, they emphasize first, the advantage to the fruit from the cooling; secondly, economy in expensive icing of the car. The one icing carries them through if they are already partially cooled. But the first point they make is that the fruit is very much firmer and comes out better on account of the cooling in the storage house.

Mr. Mills: My experience shows me conclusively that if you pick your apples and get them into cold storage quickly, even if they are picked in warm weather, the apples keep almost perfectly. I only had \$10.00 shrinkage on a thousand barrels.

President Taylor: That is Mr. Miner's conclusion also. I think it is borne out by everyone else who has gone over the ground.

Mr. Hadley: I would say, in last year's storage we could not keep up with our pickers, had entirely too much to do to get them into storage. Then there came three or four days of rain, so that we could not handle them, and they had to remain in the shed for that time, and there was no difference between those put in three or four days after they were picked and those put in the same day. So I would take it that it is the quality of the fruit and the packing proposition more than being put in the same day.

Selection and Care of Soils for Fruitgrowing.

CHARLES W. BURKETT, DIRECTOR KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION, BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KAN-SAS STATE HORTICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

I am very glad of this opportunity of meeting with the horticulturists of the State to discuss a subject that to me seems the most important of all before the man who deals with the orchard, with the garden, or with the farm. Now we have several agencies for the promotion of the horticulturist. This organization stands for the promotion of the horticulturist from the business standpoint; from the standpoint of the man as a general citizen of the State. The Agricultural College stands for the promotion of the horticulturist in giving out new ideas and new ideals that contribute to a greater profit and prosperity for this line of work. And then we have the experiment station which stands for the promotion of research as applied to all phases of agricultural activity. I am happy to say that in our college and experimental work one of the best organized departments that we have is that which concerns your work, and one of the most enthusiastic men that we have in our body is working on these lines in which you are interested. And then we have another agency for the promotion of agriculture in genenal, or another agency that should be directly concerned and connected with the things bearing on the farm, it is the rural school.

THE RURAL SCHOOL. The rural school stands for the train.

ing of young people in their work. I fear that the rural school is just about lost if it is not redirected. There is a redirection of agriculture now taking place all over the country. We have

in a certain measure redirected our Agricultural College because they did not see or did not know very much about training the young for activity on the farm. That redirection has been going on for some time now. We have been redirecting various lines, but we are now undergoing the redirection of the rural school. We have developed a great many institutions in our country. The rural school is one of those institutions. I think I can say (I regret that I have to say it), the rural school is the most inefficient institution that has ever been developed in America, and yet it is one of the most important institutions that we have, and I fear unless we redirect this institution early it is going to be

REDIRECT THE RURAL SCHOOLS. Now, we hear a great deal about consolidation of schools wherever it is necessary, but I fear, and I think the most of us realize, that if the rural school is lost then there is something in the active life of rural people that is also lost. But we need to redirect the rural schools so that we may teach some of the principles of plants and annuals, of fruits and flowers, of domestic science and arts, because these things are directly connected with the lives of the young men and young women who are to go back to the farm. One of the subjects that we are discussing comes in that direction. I would not ask you teach horticulture in our schools to make gardeners of our people. I would ask you that you teach horticulture in our schools because of the real educational value there is in the subject. We say we have a great opportunity in our agricultural college and other institutions for training for a life upon the farm, but when you realize that each springtime there are about eight thousand young men who go back on these farms, and begin for the first farming as a gainful occupation; for the first time take the occupation on the farm as their business, you see that one agricultural college can do but little in the line, can only lead out and direct a few in this great work. If we have 8,000 young men taking up farming each year for the first time and 8,000 young women who soon follow, then for each to be educated in their work, 64,000 people would be in our agricultural college at one time. One college then, is out of the question. Now, where are you going to give this training, if you do not give it in the countrys chool, where the great majority of farmers boys and girls attend? For instance, some

dens, ought to be a part of school SELECTION OF SOILS.

of the fundamental principles that un-

derlie correct selection of the soils

that have to do with orchards and gar-

It is impossible for us to lay down any fixed and set rules that shall govern the selection of a soil for orchard lands. We may call one type an ideal soil, but what we want more than an ideal type is a farm orchard for every farm. It would be folly to say that we want ideal conditions of soil, for every orchard or garden; what we want is an orchard and garden on every farm and we want to take the soils and so treat them that they will respond in the highest degree to profit and pleasure.

In the first place, just a word about soil, what it is, and that will give us a fundamental basis on which other proposition may be built. Now, in the first place, we have looked upon soil simply as dirt, and unclean dirt at that. The fact is, the soil is one huge and gigantic laboratory, and in that labratory are forces and agencies at work redirecting and building that soil in a way so that it can do the work for which it is called upon by you as farmers and gardners and orchardists. That soil is responsive in proportion as we bring the highest thought and culture to it. And so thought and care are applied that soil becomes more responsive. I think the greatest trouble in our agricultural work has been this: We have broadened our acres but not our thoughts and comprehension. We wanted to get many

How to Fool a Lazy Liver with Artificial Exercise

VERY serious Sickness has a small beginning. And, in nine cases out of ten,

that beginning is made in the Bowels.

Constipation is the beginning of most diseases. It paves the way for all others.

Lack of exercise, hasty eating, improper food, are its first causes.

Laziness, and postponement, permit it to grow into Chronic Constipation, which means life-long Discomfort.

It isn't necessary to be sick-a-bed, you know, in order to be mighty uncomfortable.

Even a slight indigestion affects the nerves, dulls the mind, and obscures the merry sunshine of Life.

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* The time to adjust the Bowels is the very minute you suspect they need adjustment.

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-If your tongue is slightly coated,

-If your breath is under suspicion, -If your head feels a trifle heavy or dull,

-If digestion seems even a little slow, -If Heartburn, Belching, Colic or Restlessness begin to show themselves,

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DIFFERENT SOILS.

All investigation that has been conducted recently showed that we can divide our soils into certain types. You know a soil for instance, that may be classed as a strictly clay soil isn't the best soil for orchards or gardens. It does fairly well for grass because it holds a great deal of water, You say you want water for your orchards, but you do not, when it spells failure. Then we have another type of soil that contains larger particles, the largest grains. The type that is known as small gravel or coarse sands, which, when reinforced with abundance of vegetable matter, makes the finest trucking lands we have in the country. These soils take up water quickly, and also take the warmth of the sun quickly. We find an abundance of this type along the Atlantic seacoast. We have them up in Michigan. We have some of this soil in our section. It would be folly to grow some kinds of crops on this soil. We have then a gradation from the finest type to the coarsest. Fine sand, and then a very fine soil, and then we come to the silt, and then fine soil, and then clay. Now these little particles influence the water that we have been talking about; they influence the plant food. Now these little particles are all mixed together; millions of them in a cubic inch. If we had hunting shot here, and if we could take this hunting shot and put it in a glass pour some water over it, and we should remove the water from the glass, we would find that around each shot is a small film of water. Now, that film of water represents the capillary water, it represents the water that dissolves the plant food, and carries that water into the roots of the plant.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF TILLING THE SOIL.

Some of us had tea or coffee to-night for supper, and some of us used sugar. We had long ago learned that after we had put in a loaf of sugar, we had to stir it or else give some time for that sugar to dissolve, or the coffee or tea would not be sweet. Until we do the same with the moisture of the soil, so treat the soil that this water can dissolve the plant food, we are not going to get the beneficial values out of this soil. Until we have broken up these soil particles, moved them around, readjusted them, so that water can circulate all through that soil, until this is done, we are not going to get the full effect of the plant food or the water in the soil. So one of the first requisites in the management of orchard soils, garden or in fact any agrisoils is thorough tillage. course there are different ways to till the land. This statement does not mean that we are to turn the plow share loose in the soil; it does not mean that we shall plow or till at the wrong season of the year. It does not mean that we shall give the sandy soils the same treatment that we give clay soils. But it means that we must study orchard lands ourselves; to give just the treatment that secures the greatest response. We can disk our orchards if we fear to plow them. We can grow rye or other cereal crop if our soils contain too much nitrogen. In fact, some of our trees do not bear because they are too abundantly supplied with nitrogenous food in the soil.

There is a principle acknowledged in all our plant and animal life; when we reat an animal or plant too well, sterility and lack of prolificacy often fol-

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low. It is also true with our trees. We know of instances—they are quite common. I think all of us are familiar with one or more-when hard treatment will bring results; if we drive nails in the trunks of trees that do not bear, they will respond and bear; if we cut some of the roots off of trees, thereby lessening the feeding ability and feeding power, then we can increase often the bearing ability. Of course such treatment is radical, but often is necessary to bring about the desired end.

THE VALUE OF WATER.

Soiling crops may help, but the difficulty in growing soiling crops is that they take great quantities of food and water out of the soil. That is the great difficulty of such methods. What we are after, it seems to me, is to get plenty of water in order to take care of the tree during its spring and summer activity. In fact, one thing that has been brought most prominently before us in the last five years has been the realization of the value and meaning of water. One of the things that has been brought out is that all soils contain great quantities of plant food, but plants can not get at this plant food because of the physical condition of the soils. To help in the work we must control the water supply. It has been estimated. and I have no doubt that right around through this section, there is often not more than 50 per cent of the water which falls as rain that gets into the soil. There is an abundance of water in Kansas to produce remunerative crops of all kinds if it is taken care It takes four inches of water to produce eight bushels of wheat. It takes nine inches of water to produce sixteen bushels of wheat. It takes fifteen inches of water to produce thirty bushels of wheat. We have an abundance of water, therefore in our section if properly conserved.

ABUNDANCE OF WATER NEEDED FOR OR-CHARDS.

It takes a great deal of water for the production of orchard crops because the trees are pumping out of the soil great quantities of water all the time. Open up the soil and let the water move into the soil, and once in the soil, maintain it there. In the paper just preceding, one man said that he allowed the weeds to grow up and then mowed them down and made a thorough mulch over the soil. That mulch acted in the way to do the most good. It kept the water in the soil. We know when we pass along the road or elsewhere, if we kick up a stone or even the try dirt on the roadside, we find it moist because the dirt or stone

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acted as a mulch and kept the water from escaping.

THE QUESTION OF TILLING DEPENDS ON THE LAND.

How many times we shall till, or when we shall till, depends on the nature of the land. Up in Northeastern Kansas we would not think of tilling the land just as we would down in Southwestern Kansas. Certainly no one could find any fault with disking the soil and growing clover, and to a certain extent mixing the clover in the soil so as to keep up the supply of humus and to enlarge the water-holding capacity of the soil. I think one of the problems we have in most sections in this State and in other States is: how may we increase the ability of the soil to hold water. We very often cultivate our orchards too much, and burn the humus up. One gentlemen suggested that he cultivated eight times. He burned out the humus. It takes very little tilling to get rid of it, and we can only restore it by adding stable manure, and with that we are, of course, all the time bringing weeds to the orchard. We can grow clover and other sorts of crops so that we can maintain the supply of nitrogen in the soil, and we can destroy those clover crops, or other crops so that at the season of the year when we want the greatest amount of water the crop is out of the way and is not pumping water out of the soil and away from the tree that needs it. Of course, there are many sorts of tillage tools that we can use, but, the one general principle to get water into the soil, and when water is once taken into the soil, how are we to keep it, protect it, and store it until the plants need it. In open soils that readily admit water, admission of water is simple, but to keep it until most needed is another problem.

BACTERIA IN THE SOIL.

One of the things that irrigation men have discovered recently is that lands need water but they also need tillage. The orchard men, who in many sections of our country have been irrigating, have found that after they have irrigated they must also till, consequently in many irrigating sections to-







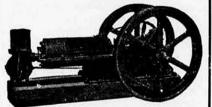
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day people are using less water, and protecting that water when they have got it into the soil, because just as long as you keep the soil saturated you work against the bacterial life that is doing so much for the benefit of the soil. There are just three or four of these that I want to speak of. You add any organic or vegetable material to the soil knowing that it will decompose just as soon as this material gets incorporated in the soil. There comes along a crowd of putrefaction and decay bacteria, and these decay bacteria destroy and tear the vegetable matter, and put it in shape in the soil so that the plant can secure and later use it for food. But it is not plant food yet. Another crowd of bacteria comes along; and these break it up further, and then another crowd comes along, bacteria that change this nitrogen into nitrites. This organic matter is almost changed into the form which plants can use but not quite. The next step is made by other bacteria which change the nitrites to nitrates. The tubercle bacteria which grow on clover or alfalfa roots gather nitrogen from the air and are still another class. Some of you use commercial plant food. One of the materials you buy often is a nitrate. Nitrate of soda let us say. Now that nitrate of soda is plant food just as soon as it gets into the soil and is dissolved. All this nitrate that is in the soil must be dissolved in the water of the soil before it can be utilized by the plants as food. When the putrefaction bacteria are working, and they work as long as there is any organic matter in the soil, they loosen the nitrogen locked in the nitrates and by so doing cause it to be lost to the soil. Potassium and phosphorous being mineral materials are left alone. So long as the plant isn't using large quantities of nitrates that exist in the soil as in the case early in the season the plant doesn't suffer but later when the plant does require a large quantity as during the period when the plant is fructifying, we can't afford any nitrogen loss. If you add organic matter, like stable manure, to your orchards or your vineyards about the time your crop is maturing or in midsummer, you simply start putrefaction bacteria to work and they destroy the nitrogen in the soil and send it back into the atmosphere. Hence different kinds of partially rotted manures should go in the orchards after they have fructified in the fall or winter, because at these times the nitrates are used up and the addition of manure can do no harm from the standpoint of bacteria. A few years ago your society did not pay any attention to bacteria at all, now you are coming around and saying you cannot raise good fruit unless you spray your fruit. Whether you believe in spraying or not, it is the truth indisputable that spraying goes hand in hand with the highest production of orchard crops. It is the bacteria at work there that destroys that crop. You may spray for insects or you may spray for fungus but spray you must, if you would get the best sort of crops in my judgment. The next step in the treatment of the garden and the orchard crops will be in a way a study of the bacteria down in the soil. I there are failures because we do not know bacteria better. Fields are not producing the corn or wheat or alfalfa they ought to produce simply because there is something wrong down in the soil with the bacteria development; and just as soon as we understand the matter we will correct the trouble. Let us look upon the soil as an essential element in profitable orcharding.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. W. Robison: This subject of manipulation of the soil, of bacteria, and of chemical work on the soil, is just beginning. Nature here had long years to prepare the soil for planting, and we have cultivated the soil, and as we have taken grain and grasses off the land we have been using up that soil. Now, how are we going to put it together again? It has been said that we did not need the same oultivation for orchards. We do not

need the same! A very instructive example of this was an alfalfa field that I saw that was a little over half a mile across. It had three distinct varieties of soil-the second bottom soil, a little reddish clay, and the blackest, richest soil of the bottom, in the middle of the field, and down along the timber near the edge was some grubbed-out soil. The middle of September it got about three inches high on the botton, on the second bottom with the reddish clay it was two inches high, but down in the grubbedout timber land it was a foot high. The same drill mark right through. Nothing different here but the soil. The soil originally was not different. The ground back on the high-land had been robbed, and down near the timber there was plant food enough. Now, here we are going to change that upland soil. We must study the plant that will develop that soil. We probably have nothing better than alfalfa now, but the timber land did not need the alfalfa. It would bring large crops of any kind of grain. The other soils had been robbed so that it does need something to build it up. Something beyond that chemical action of bacteria going on. Work that soil and get it into proper condition for any line of crop. Now the nodules on the alfalfa plant is one of the bacteria of the alfalfa plant. A little fertilizing and cultivating develops that nodule so that it is forced to act on the soil. I know in some of our fields we started the manure-spreader diagonally down over the field, with very little feed, three tons to the acre, and the whole season you could see the track of that manure-spreader where it had laid the barnyard manure. The barnyard manure liberated the other nodules and the other elements and set them all to work to accomplish the enriching of the soil. It may take the nitrogen out of the air that comes from the Gulf of Mexico; it may take it out of the air that comes from Arkansas, and fix it in our soil here, to grow our crops. Now, this is the study we want the Agricultural College to do. We want the experiments that they have made there, made up so that we may know what is the actual work under any of those soils. It might be taught in the public schools. There is surely nothing better to start the mind a little on that line. Children must be interested in something, and they can start and learn something that is useful just as well as something that is not useful. (Applause.)

Professor Massey, of Wellington: I was very much interested in Professor Burkett's talk along the idea for redirection of our public schools, and especially the district schools. I don't know whether I exactly understand him in full. I believe that the solution of the district school is to kill it to start with, and then re-direct and rebuild on a better foundation. A great deal of trouble with our district school to-day is the fact that we have too many lines of diversification, and we do not have time to teach all these things.

President Taylor: I consider we are getting along famously. We are spending time with excellent results.

Dr. Bohrer, of Lyons: I am very much interested in the lecture given

ed in the le cture given much interes ·by Dr. Burkett, and to help and strengthen it, I hope to read a paper before this society along the same lines, and touch the same subject, at least, that we have discussed here this evening. Speaking of the common school, I was brought up on the farm, and have always lived in the country, but the average school is an eyesore to me wherever I go. They are not accomplishing the objects for which they were intended or for which the country school was created, and it is true that forty-nine perhaps of the young men and women out of every fifty begin and finish their education

Dr. Burkett: I want to say just one word. Of course, in introducing this subject of rural education I was introducing something that did not belong to my subject, but some years

in those common schoolhouses. It is

an education after a fashion.

ago I made a resolve that on every occasion no difference what the occasion that I made an address I was going to make an appeal for the redirection of our rural schools and that is the reason I mentioned it to-night. I believe in the consolidation of schools. It may not be in your time, but I believe that township high school, or the township school with a high school there, will be the sort of education throughout Kansas and in every other State. We will carry our child through all the grades up to the high school, and we will give him a redirected course of school study in that township high school and in those undergrade schools. Why, the very arithmetic that your children are studying to-day are teaching allegation. I saw a school book the other day that had twenty-five or thirty pages taken up with allegation. That has been abandoned; we are not using that any more. What we want is to teach those sort of things that have to do with the environment of the child. Life is the essential education. These other things are just means that will make them fully rounded men, as I have used this expression. It is all right if you must teach about King George and King Charles, but my boy and girl must be taught about King Corn and King Cotton. You may say that the laws of the Medes and Persians ought to be in there. All well and good, but the laws that underlie planting and animal development are going to concern my boy and girl more than all these other things put together. I believe that any subject followed concretely and long enough, if it brings mental discipline in its study, is bringing culture and power. We can not expect all our young men and women to be graduates from the Agricultural College; eight thousand each year are too many. But let us give them something that is along their line, and show them that horticulture and agriculture are sufficiently dignified to receive thought and study in the school.

Prevention of Damage from Frost.— Spraying.

After the reports of the officers at the annual meeting of the State Horticulaural Society the following discussion was had:

Mr. Dixon: I can not allow the reports to pass without saying a word about the weather panics we had in the spring. I say weather panics because one continued after another. I had an idea that we were going to have a slight frost in the spring, so I prepared for it a little, and had some experience that was worth something to me, and if the cold weather had not continued so long I think I would have done some good. The benefit that I experienced in the strawberry field was by irrigation. You will remember that we had a very dry spring, and for two weeks before the lowest frost, on May 25, we had been irrigating and running our pump day and night; and we had been practising another method, too, and that is smudging. The strawberries began to bloom along about the middle of May, and we smudged every cold night, and we had no damage from frost. The night of the 26th was Sunday night, and our during men were not working I never dreamed that the thermometer would go so low as it did. The thermometer stood at 49° in the evening. The next morning it stood at 28°. Our strawberries were in full bloom, and all the blossoms that stood up were killed, and especially where they were unirrigated, but where the plants were thoroughly irrigated, and wet, the damage was very little, and if I had smudged that night I am sure we would have had no harm at all. The cold nights we had had before showed no damage when we smudged. neighbor not a mile away did no irrigating and his strawberries were damaged, and on the night of the 26th, all his strawberries were killed. Our irrigated field yielded an average; the field that we had not irrigated none as far as profit was concerned. Four acres of them were almost a total failure because the ground was perfectly



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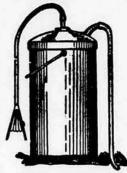
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dry; on that four acres we had irrigated the week before, and had it not been Sunday night we probably would have been at work, and probably would have done a lot of good. I have no theory to advance why the irrigated berries were not damaged. Well, I have one notion. I guess the fruitgrower would not be a fruit-grower unless he had a theory about things. I had a notion that the reason that the strawberries were not damaged where they were irrigated was because of two reasons. The foliage was much taller, and helped to protect them, and then the moisture in the soil may have helped. I know we had the strawberries anyway.

Mr. Alexander: I think Mr. Dixon probably is honest in his theories ali right, about this work, but had the mercury gone as low with him as it did with us he would have been praying for dry weather. It froze ice on the night of the 27th of May, out in our district, almost an inch thick, and if it had been wet I don't know how deep it would have frozen. I think my plants would have all gone, if it

had been wet. Edwin Snyder: The theory of Brother Dixon is all right. There is a great deal of latent heat in water. Now in the peach regions of Lake Michigan, the lake freezes out about seven or eight miles from the shore, and does not freeze any further; ten or twelve miles inland the mercury hardly ever gets to zero or below it, and they nearly always have a full crop. They have the protection of the adjacent water. About the Japanese plum: I have had them for ten years

and never had one crop. A Member: I would like to have Mr. Dixon explain his smudge.

Mr. Dixon: As I said before, I had a little warning that we were going to have a freeze, and I made elaborate preparations to smudge everything on the farm. We had a few barrels of oil, and we had hauled in the neighborhood of one hundred loads of stable manure. The first three nights (I did not suppose it was going to continue all summer), that we smudged in April, we could see very little damage in our peach and apple orchards. The peach trees did not seem to be damaged very greatly, but the long-continued freezes finally got away with them. We could not keep up the smudge; it took too much work. In our strawberries, we did not need this smudge until in May sometime. The frosty nights on which we used the smudge there was no harm done to the bloom. It is easy to tell damage to strawberry blossoms. Just as soon as the sun comes up you could see the damage in the strawberry field.

A Member: Mr. Dixon hasn't ex-

plained his method.

Mr. Dixon: We put piles of straw manure around our strawberry fields, and kept a few loads on wagons, and if we run out of smudge we could just hitch up a team and haul as much manure anywhere as we wanted. A good quarter wagon-box full will run a smudge three or four hours. We used mostly the straw manure, and it did lots of good in the strawberry

A Member: Did you put oil on

Mr. Dixon: We used the oil in our experiment as much as anything. By using the oil a heavier smoke is made and it doesn't seem to drift so much. We had so much smoke that the town of Holton woke up in the night and thought the whole town was on fire. Sometimes the wind would shift a little, and the smoke would drift back and forth across the field; we had to lie down on the ground sometimes, the smoke was so dense. When the wind blows a little you do not suffer much. Whenever it comes one of those dead still nights the smoke will settle, and it is surprising how thick it can be made. I am satisfied it does good, and I am going to try it again next spring. A Member: At what time in the

night did you commence this smudge? Mr. Dixon: Our strawberries were just commencing to bloom on the 14th of May. We commenced the smudge are that night, as soon as the ther-

mometer got down to 36°; but on the 26th, when it was only 28°, our strawberries were all destroyed where they were not irrigated.

President Taylor: Brother Blair wants to know how you worked your

Mr. Dixon: I just poured it on the manure and trash.

President Taylor: How much?

Mr. Dixon: I just used what I wanted to; poured the oil on the pile which made it last longer, and made a more

Mr. Snyder: Mr. Dixon did not give us the theory of the smudge. The theory is that it formed a light cloud, and frost never falls where there is a cloud. It is the practise at Grand Junction, Col., and also in the vineyards of France, where it has been practised for centuries, and they use their oil on litter and stable manure, or something of that kind.

Mr. Dixon: That is the theory exactly. It was a bright moonlight night, yet you could not see the moon.

Mr. Blackmore: I want to inquire where Brother Snyder lives.

President Taylor: He lives in Jefferson County.

Mr. Blackmore: Well, he is condemning Japanese plums. It is the only plum that we have had that is worth growing. I live in Barber

Mr. Robison: I would like to give a little experience of one of my neighbors with the smudge. He had a very nice forty-acre apple orchard in the low bottom land, and he thought that he would try an experiment with the smudge, and he smudged three different nights when there was danger of frost, and saved his fruit. The next hard freeze came, and he started to smudge again, but he found that the fruit was already frozen, and he gave it up, and did not gather any apples off that forty acres. It might be if the frost had stopped with the three nights he would have saved quite a lot of fruit, and if that fourth night had not come he would probably have thought the smudge just the thing ex-

Mr. Alexander: I don't want Mr. Blackmore to think that Brother Snyder and I are condemning the Japanese plum for all localities. In my locality (Norton County) it is a failure. It blooms early in the spring; it is a tender tree. It does not give me any profit. Now, it may be down in his county he had a different altitude and different surroundings; maybe that it will succeed there. I would not condemn it gentlemen, because it is not a success with me or with Brother Snyder.

A Member: We find if we can get land wet for common plants, that we seldom lose by frosts, especially cabbage plants and such as that. Take it when the ground is dry, the frost goes much deeper than when it is wet.

Mr. Barnes: The theory obtains that wet freezing is worse than dry freezing; that things must be dry if they will not be frozen, but my experience has been different. I recollect one time I had several acres of cabbage and the weather had been exceedingly dry, and it had not headed out as it ought to, and cabbage will grow clear up into December if the weather is d. It depends entirely on whether frost strikes it when it is dry or when it is wet. I want things wet when they are frozen, as far as the vegetable line is concerned, and I think in most of the fruits.

Mr. Wilson: I noticed in two of the reports that the statement made, or at least we were to imply from the statement made, that the codling moth was wiped out of existence, and we need not fear it much the coming year. I have been expecting somebody to take notice of that part of these reports. I would like to know if it is the sentiment of this society that the codling moth is a thing of the past.

Professor Dickens: I know our entomologist has been having considerable correspondence concerning the matter, and in conference with him he told me that it was the opinion of most entomologists that codling moth eggs would be left over, and they have, I believe, identified this egg on

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the leaves and have even identified some of the moths. I might say in that connection, that most of the men who have been fighting fungous and insects will have the fungus to fight anyway. I believe our largest apple-growers who have been spraying will continue to spray, and take precaution to keep the codling moth down while we have a chance. In Reno County, I think in 1903. they had almost the same conditions; they had practically no apples. The next year I think they had the finest crop of apples ever grown in this State, a large per cent free from the codling moth. I counted a good many apples in the sheds that fall, and found only 4 per cent of codling. The next year they had a prefty fair crop of codling moth. The next season they had the normal. And this seems to be the history of most of our insect pests; if we have a disaster from a physical standpoint which in anyway sets back the numbers, for a time at least we are comparatively free from the insect. There is no question but what there will be fewer codling moths next year.

Mr. Wilson: How about the cur-

Professor Dickens: I have had a good deal of inquiry about that insect. I am not sanguine enough to believe that we are entirely free from any of these insects.

A Member: I rather think most orchardists will find themselves in the fix I am in. I had nearly everything frozen, but I had a few Jeniton apple trees which were the latest to bloom of anything that I grow. Now those trees set a little fruit, but it was so poor that I abandoned the trees. Those apples certainly entertained some of the codling moth; so I don't believe it is a safe proposition to argue that inasmuch as we have had a killing frost on fruits that it is going to kill these insect pests off entirely. I believe that the safest way and the most businesslike way would be to spray with the same persistency as if we had an enormous crop. I think in that way you would certainly have something next year to brag about.

Mr. Robison: I would like to ask Mr. Dickens if he does not think there is a strong probability that the codling moth and curculio, both of which were found living this season, will not live and carry themselves through this season. I have heard of a few apples in town, under very favorable circumstances, that did grow and mature, but out through orchards fully exposed I do not think there was a single apple, plum, pear, or peach matured. Now, is it possible that those insects can breed and carry themselves over without fruit? If we were further north, near some place where the Hawthorne thrived, they could carry themselves over in some numbers. But we have no fruit of that kind here that I know of, and it was a question with me whether they could survive without

Professor Dickens: It is probable that some few will survive. I might say that in the Kaw Valley, at any rate, the Hawthorne is fairly well dis-



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tributed. There are three species. I did find one or two trees of haws that had considerable fruit on. Regarding the matter of apples, we had considerable fruit on some trees. Mr. Westgate, near Manhattan, picked thirteen bushels of Jeniton apples this year, and they were pretty well infested with codling moth.

Mr. Miner: I have taken the ground all the time that as we are in Reno County it is not necessary to spray this year. The frost last spring destroyed everything-apples, peaches, pears, plums. We had a very few strawberries, and a very few black-Under those conditions I have maintained that the codling moth is exterminated; that they have no home. I asked Professors Popence and Hunter for their opinions, and they both advised me that there would be some codling moth, and we had better spray. The professors said it was possible to mature the worm on the leaves. As I have said, we had a complete wipe-out; in that section the frosts took absolutely every apple we had in the county. We have some fungous growth and some bitter rot, that it is necessary to spray for. We are sprayers down there. We don't want to run any risk at all about losing our crop another year. We have our poison. We are all ready to go ahead if necessary. I will say that I think a majority of persons are going to spray, and I think the majority are going to put some poison into their Bordeaux.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY BUTH COWGILL.

KANSAS LAND.

There was a man in Kansas land, A farmer tanned
To beat the band,
Who had his craw well filled
And he was mighty wise. well filled with sand,

He came here in the early days—
He came to stay—
To make it pay;
He cared not that they called him
"jay;"
He saw in sight a prize.

He humped himself from mern till might
with all his might
When times were tight.
He knew he would come out all right;
He saw he had a sinch.

And now this Kansas farmer man With face of tam Leads all the clan. He got there by the humping plan; He's passed the day of pinch.

For he's the man who has the stuff—
He's got enough—
And that's no bluff—
To make the town folks all feel tough
And wish they had his berth.

His rating now is listed high And that's no lie, And by and by When he is called beyond the sky,

He'll want to stay on earth. -Harmon D. Wilson.

The Economy of Time.

"I wish I had more time," "I haven't time," and similar expressions are heard on every side, and people are complaining and repining continually on account of lack of time. They want more than twentyfour hours in a day, more than seven days in a week, or think they do. But, that is not the trouble. This valuable commodity is valuable according as we make it so. It is here at the disposal of every one alike. It is useless and worse than useless to many people. It is a drag and a drug on the market to some, but it is so because the individuals make it so. Time is valuable according to what we put into it, and what we get out of it depends upon what we put into it. Time will not wait. It goes relentlessly and unceasingly onward, unmindful of our urgent appeals and protestations, carrying with it the opportunities and advantages with which it is always filled. If we would "have time" we must be alert and active, "up and doing," wise in our use of it, and in selecting what we put into it.

No one can intelligently dictate to another how he shall use his time. He must be governed by his purposes and his life plans, his environments and conditions, and his obligation to his fellow men and to his Maker. What would be wasted time to one might be a wise and rich use of it for another, as, for example, the convalescent who is wasted by disease, can make no better use of her time than to rest in the sunshine, giving nature every chance to build up the depleted system and restore it, but for the strong man whose work is waiting for his hand it would be indolence, and time for him would be wasted. The use of time should be well balanced if possible, so that the mental, physical, and moral—the whole man—may have the benefit of it. The whole time should not be used to feed and clothe the body and give none to the upbuilding of the better part-the soul, which is the center of life.

Some people think it is a woeful waste of time to spend a part of it in reading and thinking, and condemn others whom they may see lying down reading for a portion of the time. Some people think unless one is continually delving at manual labor he is certainly letting a lot of precious time go to waste. Now let such a one think seriously upon this subject for a half hour a day for a week and rest from manual work for that time and he will change his opinion.

The great trouble with the American people is that they try to crowd toe much into a given time. They try to do teo much. If they had twice as much time and strength it would

be all the same. People are heard to tell of the wonderful things they would accomplish if they only had time, but what one does with a little is an example of what he would do with more. If he is faithful with a little he will be made ruler of much. Hamilton W. Mable says of time, "What we call time, that is the flight of hours recorded by the clock, is simply the raw material from which time is made. Time is duration turned into account," and after all-

"We live in deeds, not years;
In thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not figures on a dial.
We should count time by heartthrobs.
He most lives
Who times most, feels the noblest,
Acts the best."

Hygienic Cookery.

The State Agricultural College at Manhattan is putting out a series of pamphlets of interest to farmers. It is called the Agricultural Educational Series and is for the purpose of assisting teachers of rural schools in teaching the science of agriculture. The pamphlets, issued monthly, will be sent free to teachers and to others on application. The subjects of these pamphlets are as follows: "The Soil," 'How Plants Feed and Grow," "Hygienic Cookery," "Tree Culture," "Bird and Insects," and "Live Stock on the Farm."

No. 3 is of especial interest to housekeepers and is prepared by Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, professor of domestic science. I hope one will get into every household, but fearing it will not I shall give selections from it from time to time.

The following from its pages will be found useful to those who prepare the

FOOD AND ITS PREPARATION.

Food is any substance which, taken into the body, will furnish heat, yield work-power, replace waste tissue, or build new tissue. Both animals and vegetables contribute to the food of man and, together with water, afford all that is needed for the maintennance, growth, and development of the human body.

COOKERY.

Though food in its natural state may contain all the requisites for the complete nourishment of the body, yet these materials may be in such a condition that the body can not make use of them. In order to overcome this difficulty, and for other reasons, heat has been applied to food materials and the art of cookery has been developed. Foods are cooked that they may be more easily digested, that they may be more palatable, and that their appearance may be more attractive. Occasionally food is cooked to render foreign substances harmless that might have been injurious if left unaffected by heat.

METHODS OF COOKERY.

Many methods have been devised for the cookery of food: roasting, boiling broiling. steaming, braising, frying, and saute-

Roasting is probably the most ancient mode of cooking. By this the food, suspended on stick or hook in front of the glowing coals, was exposed to the direct heat of the fire and at the same time was in contact with the moving air around it. After a time a box-like case was placed at the back and sides of the food, thus economizing the heat from the fire. The article cooking was constantly turned, first by hand and later by a machine, that all sides might receive the heat from the fire equally. A "drippingpan" was placed underneath to catch the juices as they oozed out, and these "drippings" were dipped over the cooking material. No method of cooking meat could produce more excellent results, but because of its inconvenience it has fallen into disuse and

baking in closed ovens has supplanted it.

Broiling is cooking directly over the coals of fire, and might be considered as an application of roasting smaller pieces of food.

Baking is the exposing of food to high, dry heat, and is accomplished in our modern ovens. When the term roasting is now used baking is meant.

Boiling is cooking in boiling water. The temperature of boiling water can not be raised above 212° F., even though the heat under the containing utensil be greatly increased. It is well for all interested in the cookery of food to bear in mind this fact, that food in water that is "boiling hard" is no hotter nor will it cook more quickly when in water that is boiling than' less rapidly, because, though there is a rapid ebullition of gas, the water attains no higher temperature. In an attempt to cook more rapidly there is a waste of fuel, and often by the pounding of food up and down in the kettle a real loss of food substance results. Water that is boiling can not be made hotter by boiling more rapidly, nor can the food be cooked more quickly

Stewing is cooking in water slightly below the boiling-point, and is a valuable method when the juices of meats are to be extracted, as in the making of broths and soups, or when tough materials are to be made tender by being subjected to long cooking.

Steaming is a modification of boiling, wherein the food is surrounded by the hot vapor from the boiling water but is not in contact with the water. Often in boiling there are important elements of the food that are dissolved into the water. If this water is not used these food ingredients are wasted. Steaming avoids solution of the food, and often proves to be the better method of preparation. The only objection to steaming is that it is impossible to raise the temperature quite so high as in boiling, and therefore a longer time is required to accomplish the same degree of cooking.

Braising is a method of combining boiling and baking, and is used for the cooking of tough cuts of meat. The meat, together with various fresh vegetables and seasonings, is placed in an earthen utensil with a small quantity of water surrounding it. It is tightly covered and baked long and slowly until thoroughly tender.

Frying is cooking in deep, highly heated fat. In this method the article to be cooked is completely submerged in fat that is smoking-hot.

Sauteing is cooking in a small amount of hot fat, and is comomnly, though incorrectly, spoken of as fry-

WHOLESOME COOKERY.

The application of heat to food should be under such conditions that the food is improved in flavor and digestibility, that it loses no desirable material, and that no substance injurious to health comes into contact with it before or during its preparation.

Cleanliness is of first importance in the hygienic preparation of food. Clean utensils, clean hands, clean water, and cleanly methods are all required. No insects should be allowed to come in contact with food either before or after it is cooked, as insects often carry upon their feet germs which are the cause of disease. Foods that have become partially decayed should be discarded as unfit for food; only sound, clean materials should be

FOOD PRINCIPLES.

A knowledge of the composition of food is necessary, that the amount of heat required and method of cookery most advantageous may be determined. As there are many different substances of which the body is composed, so there are many different substances in food that must be used to maintain and rebuild the tissues of the body. The substances which compose food are divided into five groups, and these five classes or groups of food are called the five food principles.

Each of these five food principles differs from the others in its composi-

Bad Symptoms.

The woman who has periodical headaches, backache, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before aer eyes, has gnawing distress or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, drag-ging-down/feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited,

ging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic caterin, is suffering from weaknesses and erangements that should have early attention. Not all of above symptones are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated and such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally.

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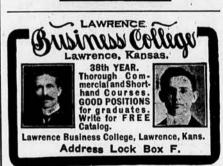
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tion, digestion, uses in the body, and in the effect that heat has upon it.

The five food principles are water, mineral matter, carbohydrates, fats and oils, and proteids.

Water, which occurs everywhere in nature, constitutes by weight about two-thirds of the entire body, distributes to the various organs the digested products of the food, removes the waste materials, lubricates joints and tissues, and aids in equalizing the temperature of the various portions of the body. About seven pints of water are required each day to maintain the best bodily condition. Pure water is unaltered in its value to the body by the application of heat. As water is found in all foods, the entire amount required need not be taken as a beverage.

The mineral matter, such as salt and compounds of lime and iron, builds bony tissue and enters into the chemical composition of the blood and other fluids.

The carbohydrates are the sugars; starches (corn-starch, wheat-starch, potato-starch, etc.); and celluloses, which are the tough parts of vegetables. These carbohydrates give to the body heat and work-power, and taken in quantities beyond the immediate needs of the body, may cause the accumulation of fat. They comprise the larger part of the food consumed by man, affording from 50 to 80 per cent of the nourishment used. All carbohydrate material used as food is derived from vegetables, except the sugar of milk and a small amount of similar material in the liver of animals. The starches are found in the seeds, roots, and tubers of plants. Sugars occur in the sap of plants and the juices of fruits and some vegetables. Ordinary table sugar is from sugar-cane or sugar-beets; maple-sugar is from the sap of the sugar-maple tree and honey is gathered by the bees from flowers. Cellulose, which is but slightly available to man as a source of energy, forms the framework of all plant structures, and plays an important part in the diet of man because it aids the general digestive processes.

Fats and oils are derived from plants and animals, and are familiar as butter, lard fat of meats, cottonseed-oil and olive-oil. These are the most valuable of all foods as sources of heat and work-power, being capable of producing two and one-fourth times as much heat as an equal weight of carbohydrate or proteid. Fat eaten and digested beyond the immediate needs of the body is deposited in the tissues as fat.

Proteids are required for the building of all tissue, and therefore stand preeminent in importance. While proteid may replace either carbohydrate or fat as a source of energy, neither fat nor carbohydrate can alone build tissue; therefore proteid is absolutely essential to life and can never be eliminated from the diet. Typical proteid foods are milk, cheese, eggs, lean meat and certain vegetables, as peas, beans and lentils. All cereals contain an important percentage of proteid.

A review of the five food principles will show that carbohydrates, fats and proteids are the result of life, therefore are called organic foods; and that the mineral matter and water do not result from life, therefore are known as inorganic food materials.

A Wise Protest.

MRS. FLORA D. REED, HAVENSVILLE, KANS.

Do we farmers enjoy being continually held up for public ridicule, portrayed as wholly illiterate, gawky, uncouth in appearance, unshaven and unshorn, ill-appareled, aboriginal, with a dialect and physiognomy all but unintelligible? To be sure it amuses a certain class of the reading public, but is it just, is it honest? Is the intelligent farmer a freak or is the hayseed one? If we do not merit the enconniums thrust upon us, it is a wornout joke, as coarse as it is unseemly. It would be as difficult to portray a typical farmer as it would be to picture a typical representative of any other class, but to say that he and his family are physically, intellectually, spiritually inferior to any other class

who earn their living by the sweat of the brow er the cunning of the brain is to invite discussion. In physique can the city-born and bred eclipse him? Is the self-conscious swagger of the city youth more graceful than the manly stride of the country lad? Granted that he wears his clothes with less grace or regard for appearances than does his city cousin. He, nevertheless dresses more in accord with the work he has to perform, or if in holiday attire more nearly in conformity to his means, his love of freedom and comfort, as well as a well-balanced indifference of conventionalities.

Countrified? Yes, an appellation to be devoutly wished. It stands as well for brain as brawn, for a love of, a devotion to nature in her unalloyed beauty and simplicity as well as sublimity. He loves her in all her varied moods. His heart is warmed alike by her gentle caresses or her harsher moods.

If he is ignorant of the attractions of the city, so also is the city-born unable to comprehend his intimate knowledge and joy in birds and bees, in flowers and forests, in rippling streams that speak to his wild fancies of joy and peace not found in crowded thoroughfares. His comradeship with nature's children, animate and inanimate, teach him a reverence for nature's God that only a son of the soil can feel.

We have had enough of this senseless ridicule of the agricultural class from whence springs a larger proportion of our statesmen, our educators, scientists, men of affairs, artisans in every field of action, more than from the city-born.

The Young Folks The Young Folks

IF WE HAD BUT A DAY.

We should fill the hours with the sweetest things
If we had but a day,
We should drink alone at the purest

We should drink alone at the puress
springs
In our upward way;
We should love with a lifetime's love
in an hour,
If the hours were few;
We should rest, not for dreams, but for
fresher power
To be and do.

We should guide our wayward or wearled wills
By the clearest light;
We should keep our eyes on the heavenly hills
If they lay in sight;
We should trample the proud and the discontent
Beneath our feet;
We should take whatever a good God sent

sent With a trust complete.

We should waste no moments in weak

We should waste no moments in weak regret

If the day were but one,

If what we remember and what we forget

Went out with the sun;

We should be from our clamorous selves set free

To work or to pray,

And to be what the Father would have us be,

If we had but a day.

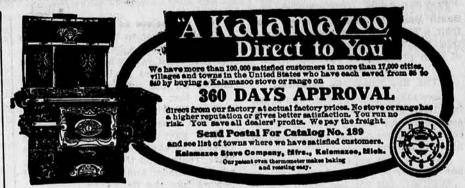
Christian at Work.

-Christian at Work, Breadfruit.

ANNA DEMING GRAY.

The staple diet of natives of the South Sea islands is breadfruit. When the trees upon which this fruit grows are full grown, they are of a remarkable height, being often forty or even fifty feet tall.

They begin bearing when they are three or four years old. There are several varieties of this fruit, but the kind of which the islanders are most fond is about the size of a cocoanut. The rind is heavy and rough, and one fruit is quite sufficient for a hearty meal. If the rind is pierced a milky juice comes from the fruit, and it begins to decay at once. A favorite pudding is made by pressing out the fruit and working the pulp until a thick batter is formed. This is wrapped in banana leaves and baked. When the season of breadfruit is over if any of the fruit is left, deep holes are dug in the earth and carefully lined with banana leaves. The pulp from a great number of breadfruit is poured into these pits and covered with leaves and a heavy stone placed over it. This is the way the



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South Sea Islanders preserve their fruit. The pulp will keep a year in this way, but the leaves at the top of each pit must be changed often.

The Boy Knew His Business.

A well-known clergyman was crossing Lake Erie upon one of the lake steamers, and seeing a small lad at the wheel steering the boat, accosted him as follows:

"My son, you appear to be a small boy to steer so large a boat."

"Yes, sir; but you see that I can do it, though."

"Do you think you understand your business, my son?"

"Yes, sir; I think so."

"Can you box the compass?"

"Yes, sir."

"Let me hear you box it." [Boy boxes the compass.]

"Well, really, you can do it! Let me hear you box it backward." [Boy boxes it backward.]

"I declare, my son, you do seem to understand your business." The boy now took his turn in ques-

tion-asking. "Pray, sir, what may be your business?"

"I am a minister of the gospel." "Do you understand your business?"

"I think I do, my son."

"Can you say the Lord's Prayer?" "Yes."

"Say it."

[Clergyman repeats the Lord's Prayer.]

"Well, really, you do know it! Now say it backward."

[Clergyman says he cannot do it.] "You cannot do it, eh? Now you see I understand my business a great deal better than you do yours.'

The clergyman acknowledged himself beaten.—John J. Hess.

Three Ways.

Aunt Jennie was propped up in bed in the east chamber. As she glanced over the morning paper her sister-inlaw's heavy voice preceded its owner into the room:

"Well, Jane, how are you this morning? I'm all used up myself, and I've so much to attend to, but I knew tomorrow would be just as bad, and I felt I must make the effort to come."

Aunt Jennie was nothing if not graclous. She smiled, but answered gen-

"You're very good, Sarah, but you mustn't have me on your mind."

"Well, I felt I ought to speak about your doctor. I don't say anything against him, but you don't look as well, and he's so young!"

"I don't know how I look, but I feel better; and as for his being young-I don't like him any the less for that," replied Aunt Jennie, with a

"Well, he seems dreadfully inexper-tenced to me," insisted her visitor, gloomily.

As she heard her sister heavily descending the stair a few minutes later, Aunt Jennie sighed to herself, "No wonder poor George looks depressed sometimes!"

A few minutes later a carriage stopped. Madge hurried in breathlessly:

"Good morning, aunty! I can't stay but a minute, but I thought you might want something from downtown. John can bring anything back."

"Thank you, dear; that's thoughtful of you. Did you have a good time at the musical?"

"Yes, lovely; but I can't stop to tell you about it or I'll be late for my French lesson. So you don't think of anything you want? Your fire's smoking dreadfully. Shall I tell Amelia?" and she whisked away, calling back, "Good-bye! I hope you're better."

"There, I might have sent for that yarn and the book I wanted!" exclaimed Aunt Jennie as she heard the carriage door click. "But Madge fairly took my breath away."

She dropped her paper quickly half an hour later at the sound of a trill, then of a light step on the stairway, and a merry voice demanding:

"How's this angel this morning?" and Kate stopped to kiss the face under the puffs of white hair.

"Oh, as useless as ever."

"Well, it's got to be stopped," Kate declared, tossing a bundle on the bed. "Here's some yarn which mother said you wanted, and I wish you'd knit a muffler for the Sailors' Haven."

"Oh, just what I did want. course, I'll knit a muffler, child. I'm thankful I can do something."

Kate gave a gay account of the musical as she coaxed the fire into a blaze, rearranged the table, drew a window shade, and moved a bowl of flowers into the light.

"How pretty you look, aunty, in that lavender sack," she exclaimed, "and you look better, too? That young doctor is doing you good. Here," she went on, "is that book you were asking about. Father's finished it."

"Well, I don't believe you have!" exclaimed Aunt Jennie.

Kate blushed guiltily. She hated to be caught in her kindness.

'No, I haven't, but I was going to be so busy I thought you might as well have it."

"Oh, I see through you, bless your heart! You do me more good in ten minutes than all the rest of the town in a week."-Youth's Companion.

The Little Ones

IF I KNEW.

If I knew the box where the smiles are

If I knew the box where the similes are kept,
No matter how large the key
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard,
'Twould open, I know, for me.
Then over the land and sea broadcast
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold
them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would gather them, every one,
From nursery, school, and street,
Then folding and holding, I'd pack
them in
And turn the monster key.
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.

-Exchange.

Two Ways to Travel.

A TRUE STORY.

The long train drew in to the "Dinner Station" and hungry people began to bestir themselves. Families and couples and single persons stepped briskly down the aisle and across the broad platform toward the Dinner. Frances and Bruce and Willy Wisp were hungry people but they did not bestire themselves. Their dinner was in the basket in mother's seat and did not begin with a capital D-only splendid ones eaten at round tables, in great rooms with waiters flying about, began with capitals.

"O, dear," softly sighed Frances, "I wish we were rich!"

"So do I," sighed Bruce, but not "Then we'd go 'cross there softly. too and eat our dinner out of plates and knives and forks."

"And we'd step down out of the parlor car-not this common car-and when the conductor said, 'All aboard!' we'd fold up our napkins like everything and run to the parlor car and sit in big, soft seats."

Frances' eyes were wistful, she was thinking especially of Loubelle Weir. Loubelle was in the parlor car or else across there in the great, clattery, chattery restaurant They had seen her get on the train, stepping daintily in her beautiful white clothes. Her mother and a maid had walked behind her. Then the parlor car had hidden her and they themselves had stepped up onto this common car, with mother and the big basket behind.

"Dinner's ready!" Mother called from her seat. She had a white towel spread on the seat beside her and grandmother's biscuit and cookies and little round tarts laid out on it. She was smiling gayly.

The three children crossed the aisle and sat down facing mother. They were hungry and grandmother's things tasted good, but there was a little bitter flavor to them all, just as if grandmother had made a mistake and flavored them with extract of envy, instead of vanilla. While they sat and soberly munched they were think-



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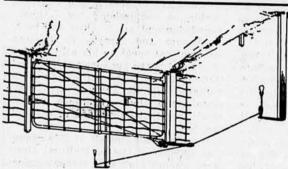
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Sta. A. Topeka, Kana

ing of Loubelle Weir and her dinner with a capital D, and of the parlor car.

"I wish we could travel 'ristocratic'ly!" burst out Bruce at length, unable to restrain himself. "I wish

we were in the parlor car. I don't like traveling in just common cars." "I don't either," Frances agreed, a little less tumultously, "I'd rather have a white dress on and sit in a lovely cushioned chair with plenty of room."

"I'd. ravver, too—so'd I ravver," chimed in Willy Wisp eager to join the majority. "I wanter travel in a cushion chair."

"Then we'd be with the nicest kind of folks," Frances took it up again, "not with all kinds like this. It would be lovely to be with the nicest kind.'

"I know," Bruce cried, "we'd go on a flyer then and just fly! Wouldn't we go on a flyer, mother, if we were rich? We wouldn't go creeping along this way, would we? No, sir!"

Scorn of thirty miles an hour was plain in the tones of Bruce.

"How would you like to travel at the rate of two miles an hour-in a cupboard—with the pigs?"

The children turned like one child. The voice was deep and pleasant and came from directly behind. A kind old face, framed in white hair and beard, was nodding at them over the seat-back.

"Well, how would you like that?" repeated the deep voice. "Because I know of three children that traveled that way. They were relatives of mine."

The people from the restaurant were drifting back into the car but the children did not see them. They only saw the kind old man who said such remarkable things. His relatives—in a cupboard—with pigs! And he was such a nice-looking old man and did not look poor at all. It did not seem possible that his relatives-

"If you are through with your dinner and your mother is willing, come over into my seat and I will tell you how it happened," the deep voice went on pleasantly.

As they went they had a glimpse through the window of Loubelle Weir crossing the station platform towards her parlor car. The maid stepped daintily behind.

"It was quite a little while agoabout a hundred and fifty years," the old gentleman began, his eyes twink-ling down at them. "My great-grandmother was about as old as you, I should say," nodding at Frances, "and she had two brothers younger still.

Her father and mother moved from one little town to another. There were no railroads and they must go in carts drawn by gentle, plodding old oxen-all the family and all the furniture, too. And the children—the story has come down very straightdid not go in the parlor cart. There was a huge old cupboard with a door above and a door below, with a partition between the divisions. It is in existence now. I have seen it many a time. Well, the children's father laid this great cupboard down on its back in the ox-cart and proceeded to pack the three children in one of its compartments and the pigs"—the old gentleman paused dramatically-"the pigs in the other! And that was the way they traveled, all the way to the new home-jog-jog, jog-jog, jog-jog. They must have bumped about and the pigs must have squealed. How would you have liked that? not a very luxurous way to travel, was it? But, do you know, I rather expect those three little shavers thought it was great fun. Thought they were traveling in style, most likely! And the pigs-it must have been a great day for the pigs."

Frances and Bruce and little Willy Wisp went back soberly to their own seats. They had forgotten Loubelle and the maid and the dinner with a capital D. Back and forth across their minds jogged a great oxcart with a huge cupboard inside, on its back, and in one end were the three children and in the other end were pigs. They could hold their breaths and almost hear the children laugh and the pigs squeal. It was an interesting story that the deep-voiced, kind-faced, twinkling-eyed old man had told.

"What a comfortable car this is!" Frances said, by and by.

"How fast we go-most fly!" said Bruce.

"And there are such nice folks in the car."

"And nobody in the other end is squealing."—Annie Hamilton Donnell in Congregationalist and Christian World.

Little Hans-Mother, tell me how papa got to know you?

Mother-One day I fell into the water and he jumped in and fetched me out.

Little Hans-H'm, that's funny; he won't let me learn to swim.-Fliegende Bluetter.

When writing The Kansas Farmer please give your name and address.

Club Department

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

President Mrs. Eustace H. Brown, Olathe
General DirectorMrs. W. A. Johnson, Topeka

Exhibit at the State Agricultural College.

CARRIE H. DAUGHTERS.

During the recent exhibit of the domestic design classes at the Agricultural College, I heard the wish expressed by many of the visiting wo-men that such a display of students' work could be given during the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Manhattan in May; that it was a pity more women of the State could not see what advantages the school offered to the future house-keeper and breadwinner. Then the thought came to me that you might like an account of the display for the women of the Country Clubs who are readers of THE KANSAS FARMER and who I am sure would have taken so much pleasure in looking at the pretty gowns and dainty underwear and the articles of home decoration as we did. Every woman knows how dear they are to all womankind, and there was so much of all these things to be seen that I hardly dare to attempt an inventory.

The exhibit occupied the two large class rooms on the second floor of Kenzie Hall. The apartments were made home-like and cheerful by palms, ferns, and flowering plants. Miss Becker, the head of the domestic art department and Miss Weeks, the instructor of the color and design classes were at the entrance to welcome their guests, who came in crowds, regardless of the stormy weather.

The exhibits of the domestic art classes were placed on tables and on forms, and there were so many of these that there was barely space for passageways. The walls of the color and design classes were arranged very attractively. Pretty illuminated texts made the visitors pause to read before going further and to be the better for the reading.

It was a treat to watch the young girls guide their mothers and friends to the particular table where their work was placed. One girl of fifteen whispered to her mother to show the writer her dress, a pretty lawn, one of the neatest in workmanship on the table, and I know the mother took pride in acceding to the girl's request. Miss Becker informed me that there were one hundred and twenty shirt waist suits upon the table and forms. These were of madras, percales, lawns, linens, and ginghams; no two alike in pattern or of the same trimming. The materials were good and tasteful in color and design. No one was ugly or loud, some were embroidered beautifully, some trimmed with tucks or bands, a few with pretty lace, some ruffled, but while no two were alike, one could not safely judge which was the prettiest or which the most complete. All were in such good taste and arranged so harmoniously that all the visitors could only admire. There were also one hundred and twenty suits of underwear that were exquisite in the neatness of the sewing and daintiness of trimming.

The model books representing the work taken by the first year students were marvels of precision and carefulness. I never realized before how many stitches there were to learn in needle work, and I almost envied these girls with their opportunity to acquire an education in manual cleverness.

In my school days, the intellectual faculties alone were cultivated, and bitter experience has been my hard teacher in the finger exercises of the domestic scale. I do not wonder that the percentage of marriages is higher among the Agricultural College

graduates than other institutions, for their domestic art girls can darn socks neatly and sew on buttons deftly and securely, and that means happiness in the home.

Miss Weeks' classes in color and design exhibited about three hundred designs and color drawings and eighty stencil designs applied to linen and other fabrics, some of the prettiest of these were cheese cloth dresser scarfs stenciled in delicate blue or pale green dyes. There were linen portiers and sofa cushions in the deep hues that were very artistic in effect. The original design for the Y. W. C. A calendar recently issued were also on exhibition, and attracted much attention. Most of the work shown was done by the G. G. girls of the short course class who had had little previous instruction in drawing. Sixty juniors and four seniors had places in the exhibit. Miss Weeks is intensely interested in this work, and believes in the practical application of the principles of or-der and harmony in the use of color in original designing by the That she has numbered student. her classes with the same interest and enthusiasm is shown by what they have accomplished. Miss Becker is just as much of an enthuiast and as tireless a worker in her line. She is a graduate of Drexel, where she received the best technical training. With this mechanical skill she possesses gift of expression and needle work becomes with her something more than a trade. It is an art, an expression of ideals to her, and to the girls she instructs.

I hope I have succeeded in creating a design in the minds of the readers of the club column to a pilgrimage to Manhattan, where the next annual exhibit is held, for I know they will acknowledge that the half has not been

Club Spirit Growing.

In her message, Mrs. Eustace H. Brown, president State Federation of Clubs, says many interesting things. Her message is given here in part:

CLUBS IN PANAMA.

The club spirit is not dying out, and will not so long as it provides a method of uniting and directing woman's intelligence and energy into broad and helpful paths. What more gratifying recognition of its success than the appointment of Helen Varick Boswell by Mr. Taft and the Canal Zone Commission to visit Panama for the purpose of organizing women's clubs? How successful she was in doing this is told in the General Federation Bulletin for December; but the significant fact—the encouragement to the student and advocate of the club movement, lies in the recognition by so high an authority of the function of the woman's club-its effectiveness as an antidote to discontent -in this case engendered by enforced idlenes resultant from industrial conditions in the tropics, and the social isolation in the new community of the

Miss Boswell organized eight clubs of American women, living in the larger towns on the zone, which have applied to the General Federation for admittance to membership. Their representatives will be among the notable women to attend the biennial in Boston next June. It is of interest to note the work outlined for these women, so far from us in miles, yet whose adjustment to their surroundings is of importance to the success of one of our Nation's greatest projects. They have four departments: Home, education, philanthropy, and music and literature. The beautifying of their dwellings; planting the tropical flora in their yards when there is ground for them; placing vines and plants about their verandas, with orchids hanging from baskets, are some of the practical things undertaken by the home department. Classes in Spanish, as well as contemplated improvements in the schools, are in charge of the educational; and "The philanthropic department will visit the sick in their homes and in the hospitals, and arrange lectures on

home-nursing by nurses from the hospitals."

The music and literature departments arranges the programs for the meetings, and have discovered unsuspected musical talent—so Miss Boswell tells us.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Our scholarship fund is growing, our chairman reports, faster than the increase in the scholarships-or In the demand for them. Don't mistake this fact to mean that there is no need, because there is no demand. Instead, it shows that the club women themselves are failing to make known to their respective communities the advantages offered through the generosity of colleges and commercial schools, and the effort of the State Federation to help those who would help themselves. It is the responsibility of the individual woman or club to sense the needs of a class most reticent in revealing their own financial condition, which thwarts a worthy ambition and prevents them from developing into the man or woman of attainments which their talents promise. The worthy and respectable, the sensitive but aspiring—these are the ones to make the most of such opportunities as the Federation offers; and these we must reach, through observation and sympathy. Don't delay in this matter. As Dr. James recently asserted, "The educational plant should work day and night" in his advocacy of night schools in the cities. Our scholarships must not lie idle.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Lifting our eyes above and beyond surrounding conditions, we see upon the horizon an International Scholarship Fund, the scheme for which was presented by two delegates from the Society of American Women in London, to the General Federation Council at Jamestown. This purposes raising a fund which will give to American women similar advantages to those which the Rhodes scholarships give to men. As Madame Thayer expressed it: "It is not in the order of moving things for one half to move forward without the other;" "No Nation rises higher than its mothers."

Those who believe in the higher education of women will readily see that that which promises, such an advantage to our sons, and to the Anglo-Saxon race through them, would be doubly effective and more immediate if given to our daughters also. The proposition is, that every State paying one hundred dollars toward the International Scholarship Fund has the privilege of a candidate for a scholarship, with which to complete their education abroad. By advancing this measure, we would show our confidence in the daughter's ability, and make it possible for her to win for herself an inestimable advantage. Our Kansas boys have won out on the Rhodes scholarships, and our girls are of the same material.

A Unique Year Book.

I have had the pleasure of examining the West Side Forestry Club year book that is being used this year, that is from June, 1907, to May, 1908. They hold their meetings once month the year around except in December. The club flower is alfalfa. The year book is pure white, tied with white ribbon and has interspread through it pictures of Willow the spot they have beautified. The program contains so many good topics for papers and discussions that I shall give them for the help it may be to other clubs in making programs:

Wild Flowers Worth Cultivating; Flowers the Year Around; A Study in Bulb Culture; Individuality in Lawn Planting; Evergreens for Every Place and Purpose; Hot Beds and Cold Frames; Colonial or Old Fashioned Gardens; Preservation and Renewal of Forests and National Forest Reserves; Treatment of Insect Enemies of Forestry in Kansas; Choicest Vine for Trellis and Lawn.

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Kokomo Woman **Gives Fortune**

To Help Women Who Suffer.

In the past few years Mrs. Cora B.
Miller has spent \$125,000.00 in giving
medical treatment to afflicted women.
Some time ago we announced in the
columns of this paper that she would
send free treatment to every woman
who suffered from female disease or
piles.

who suffered from female disease or piles.

More than a million women have accepted this generous offer, and as Mrs. Miller is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used the remedy, she has decided to continue the offer for awhile longer, at least.

This is the simple, mild, and harmless preparation that has cured so many women in the privacy of their own homes after doctors and other remedies failed.

It is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of leucorrhea or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors er growths; also pains in the head, back, and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot fiashes, weariness and piles from any cause, or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge a 50-cent box of this simple home remedy, also a book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

Don't suffer another day, but write at once to Mrs. Cora R. Miller, Box 9840, Kokomo, Indiana.

9840, Kokomo, Indiana.

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Nervous Indigestion

The action of digestion is controlled by nerves leading to the stomach. When they are weak, the stomach is deprived of its energy. It has no power to do its work. If you want permanent relief, you must restore this energy. Dr. Miles' Nervine restores nervous energy, and gives the organs power to per-form their functions.

"For many years I was an acute sufferer from nervous indigestion; at times I was so despondent life seemed almost a burden. I tried all kinds of remedies and various physicians with little or no relief, until one night last summer I saw Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure advertised. I resolved to make one more trial which I did in the purchase of one bottle of Nervine and ene of Heart Cure. In a few days I began to feel better, which encouraged me so much that I continued the medicine until I had taken more than a dozen bottles. I am very much improved in every way; in body, mind and spirits since. I make a special point to recommend the medicine, and I feel a sincere pleasure in knowing that several persons have been benefited through my recommendations."

A. S. MELTON, Ashville, N. C.
Dr. Miles' Nervine Is sold by year-designed the west will average and the persons have been benefited through my recommendations.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your drugglet, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it falls, he will refund your money. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago





Dairy Interests

Steady Market for Cream.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The creamery papers of the Northern States were recently full of notices to the effect that creameries and cheese factories in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Northern Iowa are closing for the winter. This information applies to localities in which the dairy business is conducted almost entirely by the neighborhood creameries or cheese factories. The closing of these creameries and cheese factories for the winter means that there is not sufficient volume of milk or cream produced in their respective localities to make it possible for their economical operation during the winter. If these creameries or factories did run through the season of light receipts the expense of making the finished product would be so great that very small returns could be made the farmer for his product. A creamery or cheese factory is like any other manufacturing institution. It must have a sufficient quantity of raw material on which to work to make the cost of producing the finished product very near the minimum. Unless a minimum of expense can be maintained a creamery or cheese factory can not meet competition and it is on this point where farmers in establishing creameries must figure carefully when they consider a proposition to establish such an institution in their neighborhood.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OFTEN LOST.

With the creameries closing for the winter in the localities above mentioned the farmers of the various communities lose the golden opportunity to realize the largest profit from their cows. The farmer should have his cows fresh in the fall in order that he may have a large supply of milk during the winter when prices are highest. The cow which comes fresh the middle of September or October will give a good flow of milk during the winter and her product will sell at from 25 to 50 per cent more than it will sell per pound during the months of May, June, and July. A good cow, fresh in the fall, well fed and housed. will give the grain and roughage crops of the farm the very best market obtainable, which will mean for her owner more money through the medium of the sale of her butter-fat than by any

The Gream of Gream Separators

The Sharpies Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the plok of the whole bunch. Supply can waist low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-colling—no cil holes, no botherneeds only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.

Bowl so simple you can wash it in a minutes—much lighter than others—scient. Holds world's record for clean skimming.

Bowl so simple you can wash it in a minutes—much lighter than others—scient. Holds world's record for clean skimming.

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The Sharples Separator Go., West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Car. Chicago, III.

other means which the farmer can employ. Furthermore, the cow fresh in the fall can be given the farmer's attention at a time when he has most leisure and when his time is worth less money than at any other season of the year. The fall fresh cow vill begin to shrink in her milk by the middle of April or about the first of May, but at that time will go on pasture and the milk flow will be revived to a point equal almost to that of a fresh cow. Consequently, the cow fresh in the fall, if properly handled, is fresh practically two times during the year. Then during July and August when the weather is hottest, the flies are at their worst and the farmer is busiest and butter-fat lowest in price, the cow is dry and getting ready for another season of usefulness beginning any time after Septem-

Another point of advantage for the fall fresh cow is that in the fall of the year the calves are more successfully raised than if dropped in the spring. This is so because there are no troublesome flies and the calves can be started better on good dry feed and grains than on the grass if the spring. The fat calf, properly handled through the winter, goes on the grass the following spring a sturdy youngster and is able to take care of himself and make his owner at 1 year old more money than if reared in any other way.

CREAMERY BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

It will be seen that the farmers in localities where the supply of milk and cream is so small that the creamery must discontinue operations during the winter time is losing one of the most important and greatest advantages of the dairy business. The Western farmer should congratulate himself, therefore, that the creamery business is so handled in the West that regardless of the small volume of cream at any cream-shipping point during the winter months he is able to dispose of his cream and realize the high winter prices. Therefore, hundreds of patrons in the Western States ship small quantities of cream during the winter to the distant creamery, which patrons if dependent upon a neighborhod creamery could not possibly have a market for their cream. In Kansas any man who has a can of cream to sell either winter or summer if within reach of a railroad depot is as well provided with a market at as good prices as his neighbor located at a point where there may be a dozen cans of cream shipped per week. The dairy business in Kansas has been built up under conditions by which shipments of cream from the various points are small, and the business to be successful, as it has been, has provided for this condition of affairs and this is a thing which must be appreciated by those who are producing cream for sale.

It is plain to be seen that the farmers in localities where there is no market for cream during the winter have absolutely no incentive for becoming winter dairymen for their market is cut off during the period of most favorable prices. The creambuying agents of the Western country realize that in order to build up winter dairying they must provide a market for the patron's cream during the winter season, no difference how small the quantity of cream the patron may have to sell. This means that the cream-buying stations are operated to-day on the same plan as a grocery store. The merchant would not think of building up a satisfactory business in general merchandise lines if he closed his store during a season of the year when business was dull. The merchant keeps his store open for the purpose of building up a business which is profitable during his otherwise dull season.

CASH MARKET FOR KANSAS CREAM.

Another advantage which the farmers of Kansas have as compared with their neighbors in many parts of the United States is the fact that in Kansas cream is bought on a spot-cash



CREAM WANTED!

After sixteen years of successful business, the Lincolnville Creamery Co. has reached the conclusion that the best creamery method is to go direct to the producer and give him the profits or saving that is made by cutting out the cream-buyer and roadman with his big expense. This expense should be a profit, and belongs to the producer. So we are going to give you Kansas City top for your cream delivered to Lincolnville, Kans., which will make you about two cents per pound more money. Your check is returned to you the same day the cream is received. Give us a trial shipment and be convinced.

THE LINCOLNVILLE GREAMERY CO., Lincolnville, Kans.

market as are the farmer's potatoes, poultry, hogs, and grains. The States of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Oklahoma are the only States in which spot cash is paid for cream generally. This is possibly only under the hand separator and creamshipping plan. Cash for cream has its decided advantages. It means that the farmer can pay cash for his merchandise at the stores and get the advantage of cash prices.

In Kansas the cream checks buy groceries and pay the running expenses of the farm because cream is cash every day. This helps the farmer keep out of debt. He has no big grocery bills to pay when he sells his wheat, corn. or hogs, and has the money which comes in large sums from such sales to apply on the purchase of more land or build a new house or barn. This is why the farmers of dairy sections are more prosperous than the grain farmer whose harvest comes only once a year. The cash payment for cream is the one thing which has had a great influence in the development of the dairy industry in the sparsely settled sections of the Western country.

DAIRYING ON A LARGE SCALE.

Many more farmers would be induced to go into the dairy business on a larger scale if they felt that it was possible for them to make a success, which means the realization of a good profit out of their cows, if they could do so with what is known as a combination of beef and dairy animals. Kansas cows are pretty generally of beef type or are descendants of beef bulls. That means that these

cows have for years been bred and fed along beef lines and for this reason it is no wonder that they are not first-class milkers. It is inconsistent that farmers will insist upon a cow which will produce beef and milk. On this point Professor Haecker, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, says: "We find that the cows that do the poorest in the dairy are those that are nearest beef type." This is the opinion of a man who has spent his life in the dairy business and than whom there is no better known dairy authority.

If the farmer expected to make money on the race track he certainly would hitch into the sulky a racing horse. He would not be so foolish as to go on the track with a plow horse in competition with the racers and expect to win. The farmer would not be guilty of such an inconsistency. The ridicule of his neighbors and his own better judgment would not for one minute permit him to do this. If so, then why should the farmer expect large and highly profitable returns from cows which have not been bred and developed for use in the dairy?

The dairy cow is a factory for the manufacture of the roughage and grains of the farm into butter-fat. If this butter-fat be manufactured economically then the machine, which is the cow, best adapted to the process is the machine which the farmer must have. A man who is building wagons would not use machinery which had been built and especially adapted for the erection of locomotives. It would be just as foolish for the manufacturer of wagons to do such a thing as it

is for the farmer to expect satisfactory work of a beef cow in the dairy. COWS THAT ARE MILK-PRODUCERS.

We know that among the thousands of cows in Kansas at this time there are probably 60 per cent of them good producers if properly fed and handled. Our cows are not as a rule as poor as are our dairymen. Hundreds of profitable cows are not giving their owners good returns because the owners are at fault. 'Give every cow in the herd a good chance to prove her worth as a milk-producer and if she is not giving proper returns for her feed do not feed her for milk. The farmer will begin right by selecting his best cows from his common stock and then by introducing into his herd dairy blood of his favorite breed when he will obtain a cow adapted to his pur-With butter-fat averaging pose. above 20 cents per pound the year round, a cow producing 200 to 250 pounds per year, which is not an unusual farmer's cow product, he can very well afford to let the beef take care of itself. However, from such herds the farmer will not have lost his beef. His well-raised calves fed on the skim-milk and the grains of his farm will sell at a price so near the calves of his neighbor who allows the calves to run with the cow that the dairy farmer when he sizes up his cream check will feel that he is far ahead on the year's profits.

How to Care for a Cow After Calving. PROF. OSCAR ERF.

After the cow has recovered from calving she should be well fed and the feed gradually increased until the full limit of profitable feeding is reached and she should be pushed to her utmost limit for the first half of the period of lactation, for it often pays to feed a cow a very heavy ration at first, since it will show during the rest of the period of lactation in her milk yield. This one point dairymen sometimes neglect, owing to the rush of work, and the fresh cow is never given enough to eat. You can not afford to start a cow on a low milk yield, for no amount of care or feed afterward will succeed in bringing her up to her best yield. Care in feeding at this particular time is of parmount importance for it is the neglect of many and sometimes of all of the details in caring for the cow that makes the average cow yield less than one-third of that produced by them if properly handled. After the cow has once passed through the greatest flow of milk the feed should gradually be reduced, feeding only to produce at most profit. Care should be taken to keep her in moderate flesh and the ration should be changed once during the last month of milking. It is similar to that recommended to be fed hefore calving.

The Grange

A Good Time to Read and Think.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: -At this season of the year when we farmers are "short" on daylight and "long" we have a relax on lamplight and from the drive and worry of farm work, there seems to be ample time these long evenings when sitting by the stove, toasting our feet, to read and meditate over the many problems in which we are all more or less interested. With the great number of news and farms papers and magazines that we can have in our homes these times, at a minimum cost, we can very easily have on our sitting room tables a variety of good, wholesome reading matter from which we can glean the news of the day and data on some or all of the perplexing problems that confront us in whatever direction we may look. Now, as THE KANSAS FARMER is one of the leading farm journals of the West and is read by thousands of farmers, it seems to one of the number that it is an excellent medium through which the farmers can, if they will, communicate their

thoughts and ideas on many of the important farm problems which might be a great help to many of us.

It is true there is no time in the year when a farmer does not have a number of things to employ the greater portions of his body and mind. But this surely is an exceptional time of the year for investigating, or in other words, reading between the lines.

The farmers of this State have made some wonderful changes in the appearances and productiveness of their farms. They are intelligent, industrious, business men and women. They need good farm papers like THE Kansas Farmer and strive to make their farms more productive. These farmers use modern machinery; they breed and raise blooded live stock; modern houses and barns have taken the place of the claim shanties and hay stables, making their homes more comfortable and more attractive, and these signs of success and prosperity are visible in every neighborhood and county in the State, and with rural free delivery of their mail and the telephone is it any wonder that the farmers of the Eastern States are looking at Kansas as a desirable State in which to own and manipulate a farm?

The farmers of Kansas have had a very smooth sea and easy sailing of late years, and have their business well in hand and are able to stem the financial tide that lately threatened to wreck them on the "Wall Street" breakers.

Having touched upon this financial question, the thought comes to my mind, how many farmers who have been more or less interested in the threatening attitude of the late financial troubles realize that it was a wellin-hand organization that saved us from a disastrous money panic? If the banks of the State had not been well organized and worked together in unison and harmony, it would be hard to imagine what the result would have been. This to my mind proves that organization is a good thing when rightly managed and we farmers, it seems to me, should read up on farmers' organizations and try to get together and aim at the general good of all. The farmers are too much divided on the business principles of organization or are too content with the present conditions by which they are forced to do business. We farmers have been at the tail end of our business deals about long enough, and it will be common prudence on our part to put forth our best efforts to get a better hold on our business affairs, or, in other words, be more united than we now are. To my mind what we need is a good live grange in every township in the State, and now is a good time to think and talk about the needs for organization of farmers. I favor the Grange because it is the oldest, best, and strongest farmers' organization in this country, and we Grangers believe the farmers of this State will make no mistake in their selection if they join this organization, adhere to its principles, and follow its teachings.

I hope to hear from others on this important question of organization. R. W. A. Cowley County.

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"Favorite Prescription" is the one medicine for woman's delicate ailments which contains neither alcohol nor harmful, habit-forming drugs, being a pure glyceric extract of curative principles found in our most valuable native, medicial roots as attested by medicial roots. medicinal roots, as attested by many of the most eminent medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of

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As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For over-worked, "worn-out," run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

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Science has never gone beyond the above simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgement are effected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. Foul, impure blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It enriches and purifies the covery. It enriches and purifies the blood thereby curing, pimples, blotches, eruptions and other cutaneous affectious, as eczema, tetter, or salt-rheum, hives and other manifestations of impure blood.

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If you want a fine cockerel from my prise-winning strain write me at once. I have a fine lot and they won't last long. Prices \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guar-anteed. A. H. Miller, Bern, Kans.

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My flock of White Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Thirty five cockerels, early hatceed of best American strains, \$2, \$3, \$5; females \$1.50, \$2; trios \$5 and \$7; pens \$10 and \$15; eggs \$2 for 15, \$5.00 for 45. Incubator eggs from best yards \$8 for 100. Eighteen years experiece. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

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P. S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching from pure-bred, nigh-scoring birds, at 75c per sitting of 15 eggs. Special prices on incubator lots. A few cockerels left going at \$1 each. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

STANDARD-BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns founded by stock of prize-winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs, and have taken first wherever shown. Stock for sale; eggs in season from pens scoring 90 to 95. No. 1 pen, \$2.50 for 15; No. 2, \$1.30 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Golden Wyandotte cockerels; also a few M. B. turkeys. Cockerels \$1 and \$1.50. Eggs in season. A. B. Grant, R. 9, Emporia, Kans.

BEOWN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Ahead of verything; stock for sale; eggs in season. I have he English Fox Terrier dogs. Write me for prices and particulars. J. H. Brown, Clay Center, Kans.

BLACK SPANISH.

FOR SALE—Whitefaced Blank Spanish. Hens \$2 each. Cockerels \$2 each, pullets \$1.50 each. Chas Hobble, Tipton, Kans.

When writing our advertisers please mention The Kansas Farmer.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

A few errors crept into the awards of the State Poultry Show as printed in a recent issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. The winnings of O. C. Sechrist, Meriden, on Brown China geese and Indian Runner ducks were inadvertently left out. He won on Brown China geese, 1st cock and 1st hen, and on Indian Runner ducks, 2d cock, 2d cockerel, 4th hen, 5th pullet, 2d and 5th pen. F. W. Hallett, Chillicothe, Mo., won 4th pullet on R. C. R. I. Reds in addition to other winnings published. Mr. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, 4th Barred Plymouth Rock hen scored 911/4 points in place of 891/2 as reported. He had no hens in show scoring below 90.

A subscriber asks, "Where and at what price can I obtain a book on scoring chickens?" There is no such book published to our knowledge. though "The Philosophy of Judging," by Lee and Felch, would come nearest it. We believe the Orange Judd Company, Chicago, Ill., has this book for

Another subscriber asks for the Standard for Light Brahma fowls, The Standard of Perfection issued by the American Poultry Association, has the standards of all Standard varieties of poultry printed in it. It is a copyrighted work and we are not allowed to print anything out of it, without being liable to punishment for infringement of copyright, otherwise we would gladly publish the Standard for Light Brahmas or any other variety desired. This book is sold at \$1.50, postpaid, and can be procured through this office.

Among the next great poultry shows are the St. Joseph, Mo., show, January 27 to February 1; the Leavenworth show, February 4 to 7; the Dodge City show, February 5, 6, 7, and 8; and the Atchison show, February 10 to 14. All of these shows will be good ones and well worth attending by fanciers adjacent to their terri-

After the shows are over, will come the time for the mating of pens and getting ready for the eggs for hatching business, and incidentally the incubator will be getting in its work of hatching the coming season's brood of chicks.

While our legislators are making a great ado about passing the two-cent fare bill, maybe there are other matters of far more importance to the public that they are neglecting, and especially is this applicable to freight and express rates. A ludicrous example of the inequality of express rates on fancy fowls was called to our attention last week. We had occasion to ship two W. P. Rock cockerels to J. B. Sherwood, of Talmo, Kans. The expressage on the two birds to Talmo was \$1.13. He thought this excessive and asked us to investigate. We investigated and found that where the merchandise rate is under \$2 per 100 pounds a one and a half rate is charged for fancy fowls, but where the rate is over \$2, a single rate only is charged. In other words, had Mr. Sherwood lived twice as far from Topeka as he now does, his chickens would have gone to him for one-third less money than he paid. This reminds us of the story of the Irishman, when told that in every bushel of snow there were certain degrees of heat, asked very pertinently, "If that is so, then how many bushels must I use to boil my pot of coffee." might ask the express companies, if the longer they haul fowls the cheaper the rate, how far would we have to send them to get them hauled free?

A striking instance of the trite remark that it pays to be polite and obliging came under our observation during the State Show. One express company in Topeka hauled three times as many coops to our show as other companies, largely because their agent here has been so obliging and courteous to the poultrymen that they go out of their way to ship by his express company. Some of the agents are so sour and surly about answering questions that we are actually afraid of calling them up by 'phone for fear of being insulted.

Setting the Incubator. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH.

The time is coming, and all too soon, when we should begin thinking about setting our incubators. Those who have them can set them at the time they desire, providing they have been fortunate enough to get eggs enough, and if they have not it will pay them and pay them well too, to buy eggs from some one who is getting eggs. It has been my experience that sitting eggs early, which were laid in winter, by hens that lay good, are sure to bring us winter layers, while eggs set from spring and summer layers bring us only a very small number of winter layers. It pays us to set winter-laid eggs and thus improve our stock by making them come nearer the 200-egg mark. I have made this a practise for the past five years and now I can not find a hen that is not paying her way, and making a good profit besides in my flocks. 1 usually set my incubator the first time the first week in February so it will

The first thing one should see to is that you have good coal oil, as I find this has a great deal to do with keeping up even heat. I always use one company's oil as I find it gives better satisfaction than any of the others I have tried. An oil that smokes soon forms soot which makes it very difficult to keep up heat with sooty flues and the soot is liable to get afire and cause much trouble.

hatch about the first of March.

I start my machine early in the morning by filling the tank with hot water, then fill the lamp, cut the wick straight across, being careful not to leave any corners to smoke. (This is the only time the wick is trimmed; after this I scrape off the char with a match.) I place a piece of paper in the egg tray on which I place the thermometer. I keep the damper down until the heat registers 100°, then I set the regulator so the damper just begins to raise, and then I fill the tray with eggs, all it will hold without crowding. It takes from ten to fifteen hours for the cold eggs to warm up to 100°. I keep them at 102° the first week, the second at from 102° to 103°, and the third from 103° to 104°. This temperature I find brings good, strong chicks. I begin turning the eggs on the third day and turn from two to three times a day; the oftener they are turned the better, if they are warm enough. I also sprinkle eggs once each week and twice the last week just about as much as I dampen clothes for ironing, as this has a tendency to make the shells brittle so the chicks can easily get out. I take the chicks from the incubator as soon as they get dry and spry. This gives the remaining ones a better chance.

Be very careful not to let your machine run dry or the lamp go out. This is not written for the benefit of experienced poultrymen and women but for the benefit of amateurs.

Turkeys in January.

January should find the breeding turkeys in prime condition, the female fed only for health and vigor, and not for fat or great weight; the males should receive special attention, given a liberal varied ration in order to keep them in the prime of life and at the same time avoid overfeeding, especially on corn. Overfat turkeys are very unsatisfactory for breeding turkeys. Inbreeding of turkeys soon works disaster. We don't know of any animals, fowls, or anything else in the animal kingdom or feathered world that will deteriorate more rapidly by inbreeding than turkeys. It does not require inbreeding indiscriminately for a long time to weaken the constitution of turkeys. It only requires one or two

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FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels; Duroc-Jersey boars; one registered Red Polled bull. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

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PURE BLACK Langshaus and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. One dollar each. Mary McCaul, Elk Leghorns. City, Kans.

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PURE-BRED WHITE LANGSHANS for sale. Hens \$1.25, pullets \$1 each; also a few Silver Spangfed Hamburg cockerels. Mrs. John Cooke, Greeley, Kans.

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Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son. Eldorado, Kans. Route 4

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FULL BLOOD, big boned Mammoth Bronze turkeys for sale. Mrs. Bert Howard, Route δ, Paola, Kans.

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yearly profit per hen guaranteed by using Little Gem Hatcheries and my Bifold System. Satisfactory proof free. F. Grundy, Poultry Expert, Morrisonville, Ill.

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INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Incubators and Brooders

If you want a good Incubator in a hurry write to the undersigned. He keeps the Old Trusty Incubator (hot water) and the Com-pound (hot air), two of the best Incubators made. Also the Zero brooder, no better made. Also the Zero offoder, he bester made. It pays to buy a good brooder. No use hatching chicks without a good brooder to raise them. The Zero will raise every chick you put in it.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

INCUBATOR BARGAIN.

I have six Hiawatha Incubators, guaranteed hatchers, for sale at \$6.00 for the 120 egg size, and \$8.00 for the 240 egg size, if ta en at once, cash with order. Edith Shaw, Box K. Hiawatha, Kans.

years of close inbreeding to work havoc in the coop of turkeys. We presume quite a number of our readers are perfectly familiar with the turkeys' wild life and understand just as well or better than we can tell them than in their wild state they will avoid inbreeding. Presumably there are a number of readers too, that do ont understand how they avoid inbreeding, consequently we will explain briefly that they proceed very wisely, as follows: Near molting time the hen steals away to parts unknown in order that she may select her suitor out from flocks no relation to her. This seems to be a natural instinct with them to avoid weakness and death in their broods. In their wild state, when a turkey shows signs of disease and feebleness, the young and strong turkeys at once challenge him for a mortal combat. Consequently he is soon overpowered and laid to rest for all ages to come. Thus disease is kept out of the wild flock. Therefore, if we do not use the same precaution with our domesticated flocks we can not expect to keep them healthy and vigorous.

Going back to the subject of mating, again we say a change of males every year will prove a wonderful conqueror over disease and low vigor. For this reason we advocate the use of new males as often as possible.

Since we have dealt with this subject previously in these columns, we will now take up the feeding and care of the breeding stock. Here is where hundreds of veteran breeders fail. Too many turkeys intended for breeding purposes are allowed to grow entirely too fat. We notice fat turkeys invariably produce a large per cent of soft-shelled eggs, while the eggs that are normal in size and shell are infertile. Consequently fat turkeys are only fit for the market. We are very careful in feeding our breeding turkeys in order to avoid excessive fat. Mashes we find is a very unhealthy food for turkeys, especially hot mashes. A grain ration is far better for turkeys than a mash. We feed liberally on wheat, oats, and millet Give a feed of corn occasionally. Sharp grit and charcoal is always at their command and by the time the laying season is on we have our turkeys in a condition to produce strong, healthy poults, with a large per cent of little eggs. It is a very foolish practise to allow the breeding turkeys to run with fattening hogs or to feed with the turkeys intended for market purposes. They invariably fail to give satisfaction when thus

managed. January is not too soon to select your breeding females; selecting turkeys depends largely on your purpose. If you are breeding for fancy points you will necessarily be compelled to breed from turkeys that have no tendency to brown edging or tail cover, or gray at base of tail, "chalk colored" shanks and a number of other points that debar the specimens from producing high-class exhibition birds.

It is almost invariably true that specimens that show considerable brown edging on tail covers are decidedly large boned, making a more desirable turkey for market purposes than the fancy marked turkeys. Hence the individual must know his purpose of breeding when selecting his stock. Breeders throughout the land well understand that the great size is all the rage. Consequently it is very necessary to select turkeys with as much size and frame as possible in order to meet the demand of the trade, although we are confident this great size is running to an excess, somewhat crippling the merits of our most noble bird. The more medium in size we get the better it is for our flock. Not until last year did we ever receive a complaint of furnishing a wise customer a tom too large. The customer in question wrote us for prices on a tom of a certain weight, large bone and frame in proportion to weight. The tom was to be only ordinary flesh; the price, however, was to be no lower, provided we could furnish the desired weight. Fortunately for us, we found a tom that exactly tipped the beam good and strong, filled the description in every particu-

lar (all you experienced breeders know just about how we felt when we found we had one bird that come up to all the requirements, as about ninety-nine orders out of a hundred come for something you haven't got, nor no other breeder on the face of the earth could ever produce), we replied with description and price, and as fast as the mail service could exchange the correspondence, we had his check for the tom in question.

We shipped the tom promptly and on receipt of the tom there were two souls made glad. We had our price for the tom, while he had the tom and was well pleased until the end of the breeding season, when he wrote us the tom matured into a monster giant, but was evidently too large for his hens, resulting in the majority of his eggs being infertile. He continued by saying: "If possible select me a smaller tom without sacrificing any color points." Of course we could easily do that, but if we were called upon to furnish a larger tom without any sacrifice in color points, then we would have been up against a difficult problem. Hence we say size, a great many times, is overdone. We are confident that the many complaints of turkeys producing soft-shelled and infertile eggs is more or less due to the fact that the breeding stock is all out of reason too large. There is no question but what to mate turkeys intelligently requires considerable amount of skill. To combine fancy points and great size is quite a problem with the best of breeders. If we could only be contented with medium-sized turkeys, we could soon breed to Standard requirements in feather, but the two features do not seem to go together at all; consequently we are continually battling against nature and in my opinion nature will come out victorious .- J. C. Clipp, in Poultry.

When writing The Kansas Farmer please give your full-name and postoffice address.

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If it is not the equal of any incubator, no matter how high-priced—if it doesn't make good on every claim, send it back. We pay the freight both ways. You won't be out a cent. Write for our free Incubator book and pick your machine. You need this book. If you are going to buy an incubator it will save you money. Write today.

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SIMPLE, NEAT AND STRUNG—Will last for years, and each reason will find them capable of producing money-making hatches, which are certainly the only kind wanted. We pay freight In it you will find knowledge gleaned from twenty years' experience in the chicken business, It is valuable. SEND LETTER TO DEPT. 10 HEBRON INCUBATOR CO. HEBRON, NEB.





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The WALLACE BROODER is just as well made as the incubator. Sold on the same kind of guarantee. No trouble to raise chicks in it. Two compartments. Fresh air supplied constantly. Send for free catalog. Wallace I neubator Co., Box 36, St. Joseph, Mo.



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Awarded first premium Kansas State Fair, 1906-07. Invaluable to poultry raisers. The hen, on going in, closes the gate behind, her, shutting out all other fowls. At any time she wants out for food or exercise, she can easily release hereif. By simply lowering a latch, it is converted into a "Trap Nest" that is absolutely reliable. These nests are manufactured under our own patent. Write us for information and testimonials from users. AGENTS WANTED. Address P. G. TOWNSEND & CO., 629 E. 6th, Hutchinson, Kans.

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Geo. S. Murray, Permerly Professor Commerce, Emporia, Kansas

Hammond's Poland-China

Bred Sow Sale

At the Agricultural College,

Manhattan, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 8

The sale will be held in the judging pavilien at the cellege and everyone will be made comfortable.

My offering of the above date numbers 50 head and 20 of them are tried sows of real merit and 14 are big, smooth fall gilts that are the kind, I think, that you are looking for.

No better offering of tried sows will be made this winter, and among them will be such sows as Beauty's Surprise 100436 by Choice Perfection dam, Surprise I Am 2d. No. 2 in the catalogue is Silk Finish by Guy's Price and out of Old Portis Queen. Another is a valuable sow by old Highland Chief Jr.

The 16 spring gilts are the actual tops of my big crop of early spring pigs. Four will be bred to Guy Hadley and the rest to S. P.'s Satir, a great son of S. P.'s Perfection, Prince Perfection by Grand Perfection and he by Grand Chief; and some to a splendid son of Guy Hadley. Mostly bred for early farrows.

For full information about this offering drop me a card and receive my catalogue by return mail.

W. T. HAMMOND.

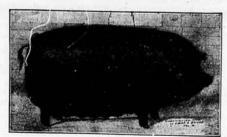
Portis, Kans.

Auctioneer, L. R. Brady. Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

35 Duroc 35 Cottingham & **BRED SOWS and GILTS**

At Auction FEBRUARY 4, '08 AT WATERVILLE, KANS.

A carefully selected offering, including 8 tried sows and fall yearlings. The spring gilts are all of very early farrow and very growthy. The spring and fall gilts are by the \$500 Crimson Chief 49609. He is conceded to be one of the great boars of the breed. The tried sows are such as have been purchased with great care from the leading herds of the territory and are granddaughters of such sires as Kansas Wonder, and Van's Perfection. There are daughters of Chief's Wonder, grandson of Ohio Chief and Higgins' Model. Everything will be bred for early



farrow to Jr. Ben 49683 by Jr. Jim and out of a litter sister to Nebraska Wonder. A few bred to a son of Red Raven. Also a son of Field Marshall Jr. We are not putting up a big offering, preferring to build up our business by selling only the good ones. The rest go to market. This is our first public sale, but we are in the business in earnest and it is our desire to cooperate with breeders that believe in breeding the best and selling them at their value, leaving out the hot air.

WATERVILLE, KANS. B. N. WELCH,

T. E. Gordon, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman

J. C. LOGAN'S Bred Sows AT AUCTION

The sale will be held at HAVENSVILLE, KANS., which is the next station on the L. K. & W. east of Onaga. Sale under cover and in comfortable quarters. Free entertainment at any hotel in town. THE DATE IS

Friday, February 7.

The offering numbers 40 head and your attention is called to the fashionable and up-to-date breeding that it contains. The spring gilts are big and smooth as a ribbon, well grown out and were sired by the following noted sires: Old Kant Be Beat, Crimson Wonder's Brother, Hunt's Improver, Wonder Mac, Crimson Model and old King of Onaga. "THE SEVEN SISTERS" that go in the sale are seven spring gilts sired by Crimson Wonder's Brother and out of Goldie K., the great sow bought in Kirkpatrick & Wilson's sale at Lincoln last winter. You will have to see them to appreciate them. The slendid brood sow, Crimson Girl, also goes in the sale. She was sired by Crimson Wonder's Brother and is a granddaughter of old Miss Bob. A dandy gilt by Nebraska Wonder and out of a Kansas Wonder dam also goes in and a number of others that are decidedly good. Get his catalogue which you can have by return mail by sending him your address. It gives you the breeding in detail and if you are interested in fancy breeding you want it.

L. R. Brady will conduct the sale and will be assisted by Chas. Currie and John Newman. J. W. Johnson of The Kansas Farmer will be in attendance and will handle bids intrusted to him.

For a catalogue address,

J. C. LOGAN, Onaga, Kans.

Son's

12th Annual Sale of Horses and Shorthorn ----Cattle, at-

McPherson, Kans., February, 4-5, '08

Horses

Feb. 4, '08

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Shorthorns

Feb. 5, '08

Including 26 cows and heifers, 14 bulls ranging from 8 months to 2 years old, 5 calves at foot, cows all bred to the Scotch bull, Scottish Secret 231954, sired by Imp. Collynie 135022. The bulls and heifers are out of Scottish Secret and Roan Boy 195879, almost a pure Scotch bull. These are good individuals in good breeding condition.

Send for catalogue to-day.

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McPherson, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. W. C. Curphey, Col. E. E. Potter, Col. J. L. Seitz. L. K. Lewis, Fleidman.



A large stock farmer of the middle west, recently told the writer that he valued his evergreen windbreak at \$1,000 and that it had paid him dividends of from 20 to 30 per cent per annum, for the past ten years, on this valuation. It did so by protecting his buildings and stock from the cold winter winds and saved him an immense amount of feed and fuel.

That the above facts are true is just beginning to be realized by many people and it is our prediction that there will be thousands of evergreen windbreaks planted all over the country, during the next few years.

Evergreens are as easily grown as any of our common forest trees if a few simple rules are followed in planting and caring for them. If you will write at once to the Gardner Nursery Company, Drawer 22, Osage, Iowa, they will send you 6 sample evergreens two years old, entirely free of charge and with them will send the plain rules for planting and aftercare as referred to above. Malling expenses of the evergreens is 5 cents, which you can send or not as you choose. A postal will bring the trees and also their fine catalogue, containing colored plates and a mine of valuable information for fruit-growers. Write to-day, to above address.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 27, 1908.

Heavy cattle supplies the first part of last week at all the markets brought a decline of 15@30c, but reduced supplies after Wednesday enabled salesmen to recover about half the loss. Today the run is 8,000 head, and as other markets are also lightly supplied, prices are 10@15c higher, and the market active. Top beef steers here to-day sold at \$5.40, but this does not represent the full strength of the market on choice steers, as \$5.75 was realized Tuesday of last week for some 1,600-pound steers, and that lot would probably exceed the price if here to-day. Bulk of fed steers on to-day's market bring \$4.70@5.30. Cows and heifers have held up fully as well as steers, and show a greater gain to-day than any other class. She stuff and butcher weight steers always sell at their best at this season, and for the next six weeks ahead. Fat cows bring \$3.25@4.50, heifers \$3.50@4.75, bulls \$3 @4.10, calves 25@50c lower than a week ago, at \$3.50@6.25. There was a big supply of stockers and feeders here the first of last week, and prices declined 10@25c after Monday. Stockers weighing around 700 pounds predominated, and many orders for pretty well-bred steers of this weight were filled late in the week at \$3.60@3.90. Fancy stockers sold up to \$4.60, and bulk of feeders at \$4@4.50, with a few at \$4.75. Market on country grades is stronger to-day.

Hogs sold lower the middle of last week, but by the close Saturday the

ers at \$4@4.50, with a few at \$4.75. Market on country grades is stronger to-day.

Hogs sold lower the middle of last week, but by the close Saturday the loss had been regained, because of lighter receipts after Wednesday. The run last Tuesday was the largest ever received at Kansas City, 34,334 head. Supply to-day is 12,000 head, market 5@10c higher, top \$4.55, bulk of sales \$4.25@4.50. Packers bid strongest on heavy weights, which sell at a greater premium over lights than a week ago. Average weight last week was 217 pounds, somewhat heavier than in recent weeks, indicating plenty of hogs still left in the country.

Sheep and lambs have not been coming as freely as formerly, but the market was not very satisfactory last week. Supply to-day is 8,000, market 10@20c higher, and prices equal to the best time this winter. Top lambs to-day sold at \$7, light yearlings \$5.90, wethers \$5.20, ewes \$4.75, probably not the full limit on any of these classes, and medium grades 25@50c below them.

Kansas City Markets.

Kansas City Markets.

Kansas City Markets.

Kansas City Mo., Jan. 27, 1908.

Receipts of wheat in kansas City today were 326 cars; Saturday's inspections were 106 cars. Shipments, 86 cars; a year ago, 52 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1c lower, with the bulk of the sales ½c off. The demand was not urgent as usual on Monday. The sales were: Hard Wheat—No. 2, 1 car 38c, 3 cars 97½c, 6 cars 97c, 13 cars 96½c, 1 car 96½c, 6 cars 96c, 8 cars 95½c, 7 cars 95c, No. 3, 1 car 97c, 1 car 96½c, 12 cars 96c, 3 cars 95½c, 12 cars 93c, 5 cars 92½c, 6 cars 92½c, 12 cars 93c, 5 cars 92½c, 6 cars 92½c, 12 cars 93c, 5 cars 92½c, 3 cars 95c, 6 cars 94½c, 6 cars 94½c, 6 cars 94½c, 6 cars 94½c, 12 cars 93c, 5 cars 92½c, 3 cars 95c, 6 cars 94½c, 6 cars 94½c, 1 car 95½c, 3 cars 92c, 6 cars 91c. Soft Wheat—No. 2 red, 2 cars \$1. 1 car 95c, 1 car like sample 97c, No. 4 red, 2 cars \$6.6 cars 94½c, 2 cars \$6.6 cars 94½c, 1 car 1 car 1 car 95c, 2 cars 96.6 cars 94½c, 1 car 95c, 1 car like sample 97c, No. 4 red, 2 cars \$6.6 cars 94½c, 2 cars 96.6 cars 92 cars 96.6 cars 92.6 cars 92.6 cars 92.6 cars 92.6 cars 93.6 cars 93.6 cars 92.6 cars 92.6 cars 92.6 cars 93.6 cars 92.6 cars 93.6 cars 93

91c. Soft Wheat—No. 2 red, 2 cars \$1, nominally 99c \$1; No. 3 red, 1 car \$1, 1 car \$90c, 1 car 1like sample 97c; No. 4 red, 2 cars 96½c, 1 car 95½c, 2 cars like sample 93c. Durum Wheat—No. 2. 2 cars 83c, 4 cars 82c; No. 3. 1 car 81c, 1 car 80c. Mixed Wheat—No. 3. 2 cars 90c; No. 4. 1 car 93½c. Spring Wheat—No. 2 white, 1 car 95c, 2 cars 94c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 92c.

Receipts of corn were 57 cars; Saturday's inspections were 36 cars; shipments, 68 cars; a year ago, 18 cars. Prices were unchanged to ½c lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, nominally 53¼ \$053½c; No. 3 white, 5 cars 53½c, 1 car 53½c, 10 cars 53c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car 53c; No. 3 mixed, 6 cars 53c, 1 car 53½c; No. 3 white, 5 cars 53½c, 1 car 53½c; No. 3 willow, 3 cars 53½c, 3 cars 53½c.

Receipts of oats were 21 cars; Saturady's inspections were 19 cars. Shipments, 14 cars; a year ago, 31 cars. Prices were unchanged to ½c higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 50c, 1 car 49c, 1 car 48½c, 3 cars 48½c, 1 car 48½c, 3 cars 48½c, 1 car 48½c, 3 cars 48c, 1 bulkhead car 47c, 2 cars color 48½c; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars 48c, 1 bulkhead car 47c, 2 cars color 48½c; No. 2 mixed, 1 bulkhead car 47c, 1 car red 55c.

Barley was quoted at 75@80 rye, 76@80c; flaxseed, \$1.03@1.05;

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale" "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisement for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week, Initials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.09.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for red clover, timothy, alfalfa, millet, cane and other seeds. If any to offer please write us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, any quantity. Prices low, write us. R. W. Weaver Company, Route 9, Wichita, Kans.

SEED CORN—Hildreth and Kansas Sunflower Highest yielding varieties at Kansas Agricultural College. See circular 12 by Prof. TenEyck. Write me for prices. J. J. McCray, Treasurer Kansas Corn Breeders Association, Manhattan, Kans.

SEED CORN-C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans, Originator, breeder and grower of Hildreth Yellow Dent corn. First prize at fairs and corn shows. "1903 to 1906 the Hildreth has produced the largest average yields at Experiment Station.

WANTED—Seed sweet corn. Barteldes Seed Co. Lawrence, Kans.

KAFIR CORN FOR SALE-100 bushels of the black hull, white Kafir-corn seed. I will send anyone a free sumple. Address. C. F. Marcy, Route 1, Halstead, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY-A young Guernsey bull or bull calf. C. P. Felch, Lyndon, Kans.

JERSEY CATTLE, WHITE ROCK CHICKENS—cheap for such blood, beauty and profit, Jas. S. Taylor, Route 1, Iola, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four registered Shorthorn bulls, and 2 years. Address E. D. Haney, Courtland Kans.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian bull for sale; 3 years old. J. E. Huey, R. 6, Sta. A, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—28 head of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. These are the good kind, and are mostly cows and hefters. I am changing my busi-ness and these cattle will be sold at bargain prices. Call on or write Frank Wasson, Clearwater, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Cruickshank Short-horn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans,

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for good jennets, a few good draft mares. Give full description and price in first letter. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kans.

FOR SALE—13 jacks and jennets, 13. Unlucky number! First buyer gets a bargain to break the hoo-doo. Don't write, come quick. Also 2 draft stallions. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

JACKS FOR SALE-Missouri, Kentucky, Ten nessee and native bred jacks; the big kind. Charles Guffin, Rydal, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Standard bred road stallion; and one imported English Shire, weight a ton. Box 431, Canton, Kans.

I WANT TO BUY—A good big young jack. Sen full description to William Tomb, Wichita, Kans.

FOR SALE—One registered black jack, 16 hands high; one 1600 pound stallion. Both animals are fine individuals and have the best of reputations. Going away for my health. Offered cheap now. Thos. Hill, Bancroft, Kans.

FOR SALE—My stallions, jacks, brood mares and colts. R. E. Cowdrey, 112 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE—Owing to circumstances I am forced to sell my 7-year-old registered Percheron stallion. He is sound, kind, big, has a fine action and is a perfect show horse. Will fully guarantee him. Terms: Cash, a pproved notes, or will trade for cattle. J. B. Weldon, Eureka, Kans,

TWO JACKS FOR SALE—3 and 4 years old. Issouri bred. Address S. C. Hedrick, Tecumseh.

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old weight 2600 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader Wauneta, Kans.

SWINE.

I OFFER for quick private sale, 10 head Duroc-Jersey bred gilts at a baryain. Write for prices and breeding. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four young Duroc boars bred in the purple. Write for prices and breeding. R. L. Taylor. Emporir, Kans.

15 DUROC-JERSEY bred gilts and 5 tried sows bred to a son of Kant-Be-Beat and a grandson of Tip Top Notcher. Also 20 Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.

KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS—I have lost my health and will sell my entire herd of 40 head for \$400. F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey pigs, both sexes, March and April farrow, by Financier 48901. Raised for use-fulness, Farmers prices; pedigree furnished. Also R. I. Red cookerels. Ben Warren, Maple Hill, Kans.

TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE—Joe Cannon by Red Raven and out of Faust's Pride, a Kant-Be-Best sow, and Colossal by Golden Rule, the boar at the head of Watt & Faust herd. Grant Chapin, Green, Kans.

corn, 87@91c per cwt.; bran, \$1.02@1.03 per cwt.; shcrts, \$1.01@1.03 per cwt.; corn chop, \$1.03@1.06 per cwt.; millet seed, \$1@1.10 per cwt.; clover seed, \$10 @15 per cwt.

@15 per cwt.

THE HAY MARKET.

Quotations are as follows: Choice prairie, \$8@8.50; No. 1 prairie, \$7.50@ 8; No. 2 prairie, \$6.50@7.50; No. 3 prairie, \$4.50@6; timothy, choice, \$11@12; No. 1 timothy, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2 timothy, \$8@10; No. 3 timothy, \$5@8; clover, mixed, choice, \$9@10; No. 1, \$8@9; No. 2, \$6.50@8; No. 3, \$5@6.50; clover, choice, \$9@9.50; No. 1, \$8@9; No. 2, 7@8; No. 3, \$5@7; alfalfa, choice, \$13.50@14.50; No. 1, alfalfa, \$11.50@13.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$9@11; No. 3 alfalfa, 7@9; wheat and oat straw, \$4@4.\$0.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

SPECIAL Six quarter sections 20 miles from Tope-ks, i mile from good

in wild meadow. This is the last of a large ranch. \$25.00 per acre.

Ind. Telephone 1847. L. E. ANDERSON & CO, Topeka, Kans. See N. Kansas Ave.

It can be had for railroad town.

Farm Bargains in East Kansas

Write for new land list describing farms that are flered at bargain prices. Corn, wheat, clover and MANSFIELD BROS., Garnett, Kans.

POULTRY.

FULL BLOOD, big boned, Mammoth Bronze turkeysf or sale. Mrs. Bert Howard, Rural Route 5, Paola, Kans.

PEACOCKS FOR SALE—Single or pairs. Mrs. G. Thierer, Alma, Kans.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Inquire of T. M. Fleming, Fontana, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Mammoth Pekin ducks, White or Barred Plymouth Rocks, per sit-ting or 100. Farm raised, Guarantee satisfaction. Write us., R. W. Weaver Company, Route 9, Write us. R. Wichita, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. W. Leghorns, W. H. turkeys; hens, cockerels and pullets from high-scoring stock at reasonable prices. Write A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

CHOICE COCKERELS—S. Sp. Hamburgs, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, One extra fine M. B. turkey tom. Write Vira Balley, Kinsley, Kans.

Tenneholm Black Langshans

of Superior quality. Some cockerels with scores of 93½ to 94½, cut from ½ to 1½ for weight. Write for prices on birds and eggs.

Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A Remington Typewriter. A machine now in use at 'The Kansas Farmer office. It is in good condition. Will sell for \$30, as it is to be replaced with a new machine. Call, or write to The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

EVERLASTING FENCE POSTS, any soft receipt 25c, M. Trego, Woodward, Okla.

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST WANTS LOCATION—I would like to hear from some one who can tell me of a good opening in Kansas town of 1000 population or more. Want to locate permanent. Address Lock Box 24, Buffalo, Kans.

SELL TOBACCO AND CIGARS locally or traveling; salary or commission; full time or sideline; good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address Morotock Tobacco Works, Box C 49, Danville, Va.

EQUIPMENT for the manufacture of Concrete Fence Posts. Territory assigned. Agents wanted. Address The Paragon Concrete Fence Post Co., 622 Minnesota Ava., Kansas City, Kans.

WANTED—By experienced agricultural college graduate, a position as manager of an up-to-date dairy farm. Preferably in Kansas or Colorado. E. E. Greenough, Manhattan, Kans.

WANTED—A second-hand traction engine, not less than 18 horse power. Dr. W. D. Barker, Chanute, Kans.

BUBAL BOOKS-Send for descriptive list of books for farmers, gardeners, florists, architects, stock raisers, fruit growers, artisans, housekeepers and sportsmen. Sent free. Address The Kansas Farmer Company Topeks. Kans

First published in Kansas Farmer January 16, 1907

Publication Notice.
In the District Court of Shawnee County, State of

Kansss.

Marium Carleton, Plaintiff, vs. George H. Carleton, Defendant. No. 24784.

To George H. Carleton, the above named defendant.

ton, Defendant. No. 24784.

To George H. Carleton, the above named defendant,
You are hereby notified that as defendant, you
have been sued by the above named Marium Carleton as the plaintiff and that said action is now pend
ing in the District Court of Shawnee County, State of
Kansas, and that the petition is now on file in the ofthe Clerk of the District Court aforesaid; and
you are further notified that unless you plead, answer or demur to said p tition on or before the
Twenty-Seventh (27th) day of Feiruary, A. D. 1908,
or the matters and things set forth in the petition of
plaintiff, together with the proofs offered, will be
taken as true, and a judgment and decree will be
tendered and taken against you annulling the '-onds
of matrimony and marriage heretofore existing between yourself and said plaintiff, on the grounds of
extreme crueity and gross neglect of duty, and
restoration of former name of Marium Derby be decreed to plaintiff, and for costs and such other relief
as she may be entitled to.

MARIUM CARLETON, Plaintiff.
By P. H. CONEY and F. P. COCHBAN,
Her Attorneys.

Attest: R. L. THOMAS,
(SEAL)

Clerk.

Stray List

For Week Ending January 23.

Stanton County—James Herrick, Clerk,
HORSES—Taken up by William D. Berg in Pana
tp., December 2. 1907, two horses described as follows: One bay horse, about 10 years old, weight 900
lbs., J5 (with half circle underneath) on left thigh,
saddle marks on wethers; valued at \$30. One sorre
torse about 10 years old, weight about 900 lbs., star
in face, white hind legs half way to hooks, valued
at \$30.

For Week Ending January 30. Franklin County—J. L. Turner, Clerk. CATTLE—Taken up by John Frederick in Homewood tp.. one rnd and white yearling steer, no marks or brands visible; also one red and white yearling helfer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10 each.

Barber County—S. W. Ireland, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. H. Richardson, in Medicine Lodgetp., December 14, 1907, one 3-year-old redow, white face, muley, notch in each ear; valued at \$24.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D. SURGEON. Kansas Avs. Topoka, Kans. 730 Kansas Ave.

FOR SALE—A section of wheat land well improved, 400 acres of wheat on place. Buy of owner and save commission. J. D. Hayes, Oberlin, Kans.

WRITE J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH., for best list of fruit, grain and stock farms.

900 ACRE stock ranch for sale or trade. Has two sets of improvements and two orchards. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, R. 1, Box 6, Wauneta, Kans.

148 ACRES in Johnson County; new improvements, near school and city; quick possession; price right. Half cash, balance 5 per cent. G. Scott, Edgerton, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE with owner of good land near Topeka. Fine home, large storage barn. Cen-tral location. Address, Owner, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kans.

QUARTER SECTION of fine land in Sherman County, close to Goodland, to trade for part horses, cattle or mules. T. J. Kennedy, Osawkie, Kans.

FOR SALE—800 acres corn and wheat land, dark sandy soil, 5 miles of Greensburg—a county seat on main line of Rock Island. Joins school. 400 acres cultivated, about 300 in wheat leased at ½ and ½ delivered; 2-room house, stable, cow shed, granary chicken house, well and windmill, the best water in the state at 25 feet; a lot of fencing. Price \$20 per acre. Don't write, but come quick. Edgar B. Corse, owner, Greensburg, Kans.

TO HOMESEEKERS—Young men desiring to enter rich Government lands at low attitudes near high priced markets are invited to address J. C. Kennedy, C. E., Rhyolite, Nevada.

80 acres, 55 cultivated, 10 meadow, balance pasture. Good 6-room frame house, stable for 8 horses, orchard and all kinds of fruit. 2 good wells, one mile to school, 4 to Emporia. \$4000. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

Eighty acres, Anderson County, three-fourths of a mile from Amiot. Four-room house, barn for ten head of stock, good soil, location and water. Price, \$3,500. B. F. Fridley, Amiot, Kans.

\$250 WILL BUY & acres; Christian County, Southeast Missouri. Perfect title; terms \$10 monthly. W. M. B. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Ill

HOME IN MANHATTAN.

480 acres, farm land, wild meadow, and pasture; improved, watered; 12 miles out, 8 miles to shipping station; price \$20 per acre. 160 acres—90 acres best river bottom, balance pasture; improved; \$7,000. 250-acres finely improved prairie farm for \$10,000. 250-acres best natural pasture for \$6,000. Over 40 farms in this vicinity. Lists in more than twenty Kansas counties. Best large stock farm and ranch list in the west. Over 75 city properties. Large suburban and rooming-house list. Good exchange list. Manhattan city properties, including livery and harness business and hotel, for land. Write today. New state map for 10 cents in stamps. MANHATTAN REALTY OO., 304 Poynts Ave., Manhattan, Kans.

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE

Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list.

John W. Everman, ... Gallatin, Mo.

Real Estate Wanted

WANTED—Would like to hear at once from owner having good medium size farm or small business for sale in any good prosperous locality. Please give price and description and reason for selling. State when poss-selon can be had. No agents need reply. Address

Lock Drawer 984, Rochester, N. Y.

200-BARREL FLOUR MILL

Located in Eastern Kansas. Cost over \$30,000. Equipped with modern machinery, in perfect order. This property is clear. Will exchange for good land, assume encumberance, or pay cash difference.

—Address—

S. B. Rohrer, Shawnee Fire Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A HOME IN SUNNY COLORADO

They are coming here by the hundreds for health, happiness, homesteads and low priced lands. I locate homesteaders and sell land, in this, the most healthful climate in the United States. Elevation 3500 feet; better for lung troubles than higher attitudes. This is the coming wheat producing country of the middle west; one crop pays for the land twice over. Come over the Mo. Pac. Ry. and get off at Sauridan Lake, it miles west of the Kansas line and let me show you. S. R. Smith, Sheridan Lake, Colo,

A Cheap Wheat Farm in Stanton Co., Kans.

160 acres level as a floor. Deep, black soil, ready for the plow, In German settlement south part of the county. Price only \$500.

ALBERT E. KING, MoPherson Kans.



LOOK

Three Model Ranches and a choice Farm Corn, Wheat and Alfalfa land, all good rich productive dirt, well located, modern improvements, and will stand rigid investigation. 4,600 acres in the famous Beaver Valley, Central Nebr.; only \$16 per acre. A fine ranch of 2,640 acres in Ness County, Kansas; \$40,000 buys the ranch with a perfect title. A choice ranch of 18,500 acres in Southwestern Kansas, well located, well improved; only \$5,50 per acre with perfect title. A model farm of 360 acres its Miami Ca, Kansas, at \$65 per acre.

. . Lawrence, Kansas

CUROC-JERSEYS

DUROC-JERSEYS

DUROC-**JERSEY**

Bred Sow Sale, Tuesday, Feb. 18, '08

JNO. W. JONES & SON, Concordia, 'Kans.

BLUE VALLEY HERD REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS

Breeders of high-class, pure-bred Duroce. Leading strains of Duroc families represented in our herd. All correspondence given immediate attention; and young stock for sale at all times. See us at "American Reyal." Martin City, Mo.

Bert Place,

WATTS & DUNLAP,

MADURA DUROCS.

BROOD SOWS—Some fine brood sows bred t Major Roosevelt and Miller's Nebraska Wonder, h by Nebraska Wonder.

FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kan

CHOICE REGISTERED Durocs, P. C. and O. I. C. hogs; Shorthorn, Jersey and Galloway cattle; 40 varieties of poultry and pet stock at farmers' prices; stamps for catalog. A. Madsen & Sons, Atwood, Ks.

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

Merd headed by Choice Goods H. 36471 by Hunt's Model and Corrector's Model 34881. I have for sale a few choice males of spring and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money.
SHERMAN REEDY, Hanover, Kans.

HILLSIDE DUROCS AND HEREFORDS Choice boars ready for service. Bred glits and fall plgs, both sexes. Mc's Pride III, Oom Paul V, and Crimson Knight 62579 in service. 8 good Anxiety bred Hereford bull calves. Prices to correspond with the times. W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Kans.

PEERLESS STOCK FARM



DUROC-JERSEY HOGS FOR SALE. R. G. Sollenberger, Woodsten, Kans.

PIGS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL 200 head of Durocs, all ages, representing the blood of Combination, Valley Chief, and a son of Kant-Be-

T. L. Livingston, Burchard, Neb.

Silver Lake Durocs.

Fifty fall pigs will be priced right, either sex. Bred gits will be priced right on mail orders. Bred sow sale Feb. 19. Boars in service, Lone Jack 30291, Jaul Jumbo 4209.

W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.

B. N. WELCH,

Breeder of DUROC-JERSEYS. Crimson Chief 609 heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

Waterville, Kansas.

Howe's DUROCS; 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write. J. U. HOWE, Route S, Wichita, Kans.

EUREKA MANOR HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

Choice breeding stock; the best I ever raised.
Fall and spring boars, fall and spring glits, and tried sows, bred or open. Prices the lowest, quality and breeding the best. Herd lowest, quality and breeding the best. Herd headed by Eureka Tip Top 4841 sired by the great World's Fair grand champion Tip Top Notcher 1973 and Olathe Chief 61639 by Ohio Chief 873; the world's champion. Write your wants or call and inspect my herd. or call and inspect my herd.

J. F. ENSOR, Olathe, Kans.

SPECIAL!

I have a car of long yearling buils, a car of buil calves, a car of yearling helfers and a car of helfer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly reds. They were streed mostly by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Bold Knight 179054 and Headlight, 2d 243305.

C. W. TAYLOR, R. 2., Enterprise, Kans.

Wall Street

Might have taken you in had I not come to your rescue with a few sows carrying the blood lines of Kruger, Buddy K., Tip Top Notcher, Crimson Wonder and Ohio Chief, bred for early farrow to Secret Prince 8821, A. B. Top Notcher 47323, Big Chief's Special 83213, Top!Notcher Model and Billy K., Jr. Write me your wants. e me your wants. G. W. COLWELL, R. 2, Summerfield, Kans.

Klondyke Durocs

30 choice bred gilts, sired by Chief Model 47935, a 700-pound, 2-year-old son of Hunt's Model 20177; Prover 63589, one of Improver 2d 13365 best yearling sons; Sam Advance 63587, a fine grandson of Proud Advance 23549. Prices \$15.50 to \$18.50. Write me

G. E. Newton, Whiting, Kans.

Ralph Harris Farm Duroc-Jersey Herd Kansas Advancer 67427 and Crimson Advancer 67425 at head. At the American Royal, 1907, with 3 entries, we took reserve grand champion sow; champion sow under 12 months; 1st and 2d sows under 12 months, and 2d in junior yearling sows. We look for excellent pigs by our new herd boars.

RALPH HARRIS, Prop. B. W. WHITE, Mgr.
WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS.
Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P. 45 miles
west of Kansas City.

K. & N. Herd Royally Bred **Duroc-Jersey Swine**

Have a few glits that I will sell at reasonable prices, bred for April farrow. Also a few fall boars of September, 1906, farrow. Write for prices and descriptions.

Chester, Neb. R. L. WILSON,

Deer Creek Durocs

160 pigs of March and April farrow by sons of Ohie Chief, Tip Netcher and Kant Be Beat. Ready for shipment after July 1,

Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polled

Some good young boars by Crimson Chal-lenger 43577 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now.

J. B. Davis, Pairview, Brown County, Kans.

CRIMSON HERD; OF DUROCS.

Herd boars, Red Perfection by Leona's Chief, Allean Gold Dust by Farker Mc., and Red Pathfinder by American Royal. Iows Giri still farrowing good litters. The best blood lines of the breed with size and quality combined. Spring pigs for sale. J. W. Reid, Portis, Kans.

ATTENTION

Hog raisers of every kinds. Had you forgotten that this is just the time to buy that male pig to head your herd? Well it is a fact and you had better get in line and come to the Rosebud and get something fine. Rosebud Stock Farm, Rathbun & Rathbun, Prop., Downs, Kans.

Elk Valley Durocs

Herd headed by Doty Boy 2278, a son of the champions Goldfinch and Dotie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale.

M. Wosley. - Bancreft, Kans.

CUMMINGS & SONS DUROC'S

100 toppy pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Top, Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kants Model, Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize-winner at Ne-braska State Fair. Sale in October; write or

W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumsch Neb'

Vick's DUROCS are bred for usefulness.
Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47885, Red Top 32241, Fancy Chief 24928 another noted stres. Correspondence invited. Visitors

coming to Junction City and phoning me will be called for. W. L. VICK, Junction City, Kans.

CHASE COUNTY HERD OF DUROCS

Golden Chieftain, a grandson of Ohio Chief 8727-A, Harter's Cholce, a granddaughter of Crimson Won-der and first and grand champion sow at St. Joseph, 1907, and others of the best breeding. Young stock for sale at all times. J. H. Gayer, Route 1, Cotton-wood Falls, Kans.

Staadt's Durocs

A fine line of sows and gilts bred to Long Wonder, Nelson's Model, and a son of Kant-bebeat, at public sale prices less ex-penses. Also 2 or 3 7good spring boars at panic prices if taken soon.

J. F. STAADT, Ottawa, Kans.

Lamb's is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its makeby the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L by Buddy K IV, Crimson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.

Timber City Durocs

Fall and spring boars by You Bet 31111, Doty Wonder 41889, Geneva Chief 8049, Rose Top Notcher 54069, and others. Sows bred to the above boars for sale. Over 400 head in herd, write your wants.

SAMUELSON BROS.,

eik Creek Durocs

One 2-year-old boar by Improver 2d and out of Nebraska Bell. Also one yearling boar by Old Surprise, (a son of prize-winners) at living prices. 160 pigs of early spring farrow by Kant Be Beats Best, and Bell's Chief 2d, ready for shipment after July 1.

ROSE LAWN

Duroc-Jerseys

I have several high-grade Lincoln rams for sale,

L. L. Vrooman, Rose Lawn Place,

Capital Herd Duroc-Jerseys.

Woung boars and gitts for sale from such sires as Missouri Goldfinch, Long Wonder and Parker Boy, with excellent breeding on dam's side. All are good thrifty pigs. Call or write.

J. S. White & Son, R. S. Tapeka, Kane.

and

Bala, Kens.

J. E. JOINES,

Cleburn, Kans.

Clyde, Kans.

Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr.

Prairie View, Kans

Gold Standard Durocs 10 extra spring boars and 40 choice gilts open, or bred to a good son of Kant Be Beat at panic prices.

Chas. Dorr, R. 6, Osage City, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS

PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS

70 early pigs by Quality King 58651, Orion Boy 42137, and W's Top Notcher 58632. Also some choice tried sows at farmers prices. Thos. Watkinson, Biaine, Kans.

PRAIRIE QUEEN DUROCS

70 early springs that are tops, by the great Kant Be Beat, Alex Heir, and Wilkes Echo, out of daugh-ters of Ohio Chief and Village Pride, and other good ones. G. H. Ramaker, Prairie View, Kans.

Orchard Hill Herd Duroc-Jersevs

A few good spring boars yet for sale.

Dispersion sale February 23.

R. F. NORTON,

Clay Center, Kans.

FOUR-MILE HERD DUROCS

Cheice fall boars by Orion Jr. 31497, and Ohio Chief 24 41197. 50 spring boars, growthy, heavy bone, good feet, nice color; sired by the above named males, and E.'s Kan't Be Beat 57553, Crimson Chief 31253, Rose Top Notcher 54059, You Bet 31111, Tip Top Notcher 20729, and other noted sires. Sows of the best and leading families. Write or visit herd, Visitors met at trains.

E. H. Erickson, R. 1, Olsburg, Kans.

Otatop Herd Duroc-Jersey -Swine-

Composed of nothing but prize-winning blood. Pigs for sale of either sex.

JOHN W. TAYLOR. Edwardsville,

Kansas -:-

Grant Chapin's Durocs

FOR SALE—Some very choice young boars of April and May farrow sired by Model Chief Again and out of my best producing sows. Some of them herd headers.

Bred sow sale January 28, at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

Grant Chapin, Green, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM

BRED SOW SALE—45 head of high grade Poland-Chinas—40 choicely bred sows and glits, 5 extra good boars; at Fredonia, February 29. Send for catalog. A. K. SELL, R. 2, FREDONIA, KANS.

BOARS, BOARS.

Choice spring males at right prices, by Grand Chief, Masterpiece, Nonpareil, Cheice Chief L. 2d, and other noted sires. Call on or write

THOS. COLLINS, R.4, Lincoln, Kans.

Stalder's Poland-Chinas

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars. O. W. Stalders, Salem, Sch.

GOOD POLAND-CHINAS

■ I. B. Good, Route 2, Peabody, Kansas offers ored Poland-China gilts by Faultless Jr. 2d and Happy Prince bred to Big Bone Chief. Also fall pigs of either sex by Big Bone Chief. Prices reasonable.

Erie Gas Light Herd POLAND-

Headed by Sunshine Chief 2d by Chief Sunshine 2d, dam Queen Perfection, Margarette C, Mayflower, Ideal Sunshine 2d and other great sows in herd. Stock for sale. J. K. MAHAFFEY, Erie, Kans.

JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Popular Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars Nemo L's Dude and The Pioquet in service Bred saws and serviceable bears for sale

SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS

A number of spring pigs, either sex, the farmers' kind, at bottom prices. Gilts will be sold bred or open. Also a litter of Scotch Collie pups, the great watch and cattle dog. W. T. HAMMOND, Portis. Kans.

Becker's POLAND-CHINAS. 307 bred sows and gilts by Dandy Rex, Emperor Chief. Black Boy; and bred to Dandy Rex and Trouble

J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kans. CEDAR GROVE HERD

Of pure-bred POLAND-CHINA HOGS We will have some bargains this season to offer the public. J. A. HEBREW, Stockton, Kans. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Maple Valley Herd Poland-Chinas

60 fine spring pigs sired by On The Line, Col. Mills by Chief Perfection M. Pince Darkness, Dispatcher, Grand Perfection, On Time, and other great sires, Write me for prices and breeding. C. P. REOWN, Whiting, Kana.

POLAND-CHINAS

A. M. Jordan
Alma, Kans.

POLAND - OHINAS of modera breeding.
"Advance" (by Chiler Perfection 2d) and "Grand Mischief" in service.

SIGLER'S Our Poland-Chinae are rich in breeding and individuality. Our prices are right and pective buyers.

A. B. SIGLER, Pickrell, Nebr.

The Useful Type of Poland-Chinas Herd headed by Pilate Chief 43565 by Johnson's Chief 35774, and Major King 43564 by Major M. 31527, a 1000-pound heg. E. D. Morris, Bern, Kansas

ESBON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

I am pricing spring pigs at \$15 to \$25, either sex. Bred gits \$20 to \$25. Tried sows bred \$40, sows bred to Speculator \$3625, or Tedy Expansion sent for rec-ord. W. C. TOPLIFF, Esbon, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS. SHORTHORNS.

A few thrifty young bulls and boars of the best breeding from champion and prize-win-ning families. Prices reasonable for quick R. M. BUCK, Route 2, Eskridge, Kansas

Somerheim Farm Poland Chinas Holsteins

For ready sale at a bargain, the herd boar, Capital Prince 45129, by Prince Darkness. Can use him no-longer. Also several early spring boars that will make lusty herd-headers and a number of richly-bred gilts. James B, Zinn, Box 348, Topeka, Kans.

Young Boars For Sale Chief Enterprise at I head of herd.

Am offering 35 head of spring boars sired by Chief Enterprise. Heavy boned, growthy, thick fleshed, and in splendid condition. This STUFF WILL BE FRICED RIGHT. Write me for further information.

Isaac Tyson, Mound City, Mo.

WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS

Headed by the \$1,000 TOM LIPTON. Sows in herd—Springtide by Meddler 2d, a \$710 gilt bred to Perfect Challenger; Cherry Blossom by Perfection E. L. a \$310 gilt bred to S. P.'s Perfection; Eloquence by Corrector, a \$180 sow bred to Meddler 2d; Maxie by Chief Perfection 2d, a \$385 gilt bred to Meddler 2d. Stock for sale at all times. Write us or come and visit herd. JOSEPH M. BAIER, Elmo. Kans.

E. L. Keep On Poland-Chinas.

R. L. Keep On Peland-Chinas.

Pigs by the world's record breaker, E. L.'s
Keep On, Meddler 24, Perfect Challenger,
Masticator, On Time, Maximus, Highland
Chief Jr., Pollman's Meddler, Skybo, Grand
Perfection by Grand Chief: and out of sows by
Meddler, Chief Perfection 24, Perfect U. S. by
Perfect I Know, Keep on Perfection by Keep
On, Sir Darkness by Chief Perfection 24, Ceoil
by Mischlef Maker, Convincer by Chief Perfection 24, Philanthropiet by Expansion Lamplighter, Big Boy by Perfect U. S., Peace Maker by Mischlef Maker, and Sunflower Perfection. Herd in care of H. J. Rickley, Address
all communications to Dr. B. P. Smith, Longord, Kans.

A. B. GARRISON Summerfield Kansas Kansas ...

That Win

where size, bone and quality are the chief re-ruirements. 119 early pigs by Prince You Tell, my 1868-nound show boar, and Gold-Watal. a grandom of Expansion. Write for description and prices.

CHESTER-WHITES



O. I. C. SWINE

For Sale—August and September pigs, either sex. Their breeding is of the best. Also White Wyandottes. Write your wants. S. W. ARIZ, Larned, Ks Andrew Carnegie Herd O. I. C.'s

Proven sows bred for fall farrow. Also 50 early pigs ready for shipment after July 15. Prices reasonable. W. S. Godlove, Onaga, Kansas

Best Swine

Spring pigs for sale, singly, in pairs or trios: properly mated and sired by Norway Chief, our first and sweepstakes, and other good boars. Write for our free booklet. Some snaps for first orders. Address THE FISHER LIVE-STOCK COMPANY Hastings, Nebraska

POLLED DURHAMS

Polled Durhams

FOR SALE

Double Standard Polled Durhams. Choice young bulls sired by Kansas Boy X 2585, brother to first prize winners last two years. = Write or come and see stock.

D. C. VanNice, ... Richland, Kans.

BERKSHIRES

Berkshires

Of both sexes for sale. Herd headed by Imported Baron Compton 89195. W. J. GRIST, Osawkie, Kans.

Ridgeview Berkshires

-FOR SALE-One aged and one yearling boar and spring pigs of both sexes.

MANWARING BROS., Route 1, Lawre

GEO. W. BERRY, High-Class Berkshires

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Stock from the best families known to the Breeding second to no herd in America. Stock of all ages and both sexes. Pigs not akin.

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Have weight, quality and constitution developed by rustling for the best pork producing food on earth, alfalfa and blue-grass, supplemented with a light ration of grain and milited. They are bred right and best of all are priced right. Write for anything in Berkstreet.

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THE MOST TEACHABLE BOOK BY FAR EVER WRITTEN ON THE SUBJECT OF FEEDING

By PROF. THOMAS SHAW

Author of "The Study of Breeds," "Animal Breeding," Etc.

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The author has succeeded in giving in regular and orderly sequence, and in language so simple that a child can understand it, the principles that govern the science and practice of feeding farm animals. This book is intended alike for the student of the Agricultural college and the farmer. It is the first attempt of the kind that has even been made, and even a hasty consideration of the plan and scope of the work will show its pre-eminently valuable character. The simple, rational, orderly and comprehensive character of the treatment of an involved and many-sided subject is evidenced even in the following condensed table of contents: In Part I, the principles that relate to successful feeding which have the strength of law are discussed. They must be observed if success is to follow. It is the first attempt that has ever been made to state these principles in a collective manner. In Part II, type is dwelt upon, not as is ordinarily done with reference to the finished animal, but to the animal to be finished or developed, and the principles that govern the feeding of foods is presented in a way that attracts to rather than repels from this difficult subject. The pre-eminently distinguishing feature of Part III, which treats of Foods and Fodders, consists in conciseness and comprehensiveness of statements, all that is said of any one food with reference to feeding different farm animals, is stated in continuity. The method of treatment in Part IV is unique. Its divisions are an aggregation of considerations that apply to the various phases of feeding, each of which is important, but which have not in most instances the strength of law. In all other books written on feeding, these can only be gathered inferentially and after long and varied study.

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COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE Herd now numbers 115 head. - Young bulls for sale. Herd now numbers 115 head. - Young bulls for sale.

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Some choice young bulls and heifers, also a few good cows for sale. Prices reasonable.

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For Sale.

5 big jacks from 3 to 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands, all good ones; also 4 Percheron stallions, two 2 years old, weighing over 1800 pounds each at 29 months old and will weigh a ton at 3 years old. Is that the kind you want?

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Stock for sale. Come and see us or write your wants.

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Jacks, Jennets, Stallions

30 black jacks of good ages, heavy boned and; up to 16 hands high; 38 jennets; stock nearly all of my own raising and acclimated. Also several draft stallions and one saddle stallion for sale. Prices

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I have the largest line of big, first-class, Imported and Home bred Jacks in the world. Mules are jetting Herriem and in Geneather demand than ever. If horses get higher, mules will get Higher. If horses get cheaper, mules will get Higher. If horses get cheaper, mules will get Higher the same. Raise Mules, If you de not like mules, remember I stand in the front rank with the finest line of extra big imported Percherons, Belgians and American-bred ton stallions, at lower prices than you can find them any where. All stock guaranteed 5 per cent breeders. W. L. Belliow, Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, Cedar Rapids. Iewa.



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FOR SALE

12 jacks, all black and all my own raising and breaking. Also five stal-lions. Barns three blocks north of depot. a For par-

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JACKS, JENNETS, SADDLE HORSES, TROTTING AND PACING STALLIONS, Poland-China and Tamworth Hogs We are the largest breeders and importers of jacks in America and have large stock of saddle stallions and mares, trotting and pacing stallions. Our catalogue is the finest ever issued by any jack breeder.

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Largest Importer and breeder of Mammoth jacks in the United States. Every stall in my barns has a big Mammoth jack, 15 to 17 hands high, 1,000 to, 1,900 ibs., that I will sell on one and two years time to responsible parties. If my jacks are not just as I resresent them I will pay all rail-road expenses.

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Silkwood 12324, in stud, race record 2:07;
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and of eleven with records better than 2:25.
Fee, \$25 to insure. Pasture and feed reasonable. Registered Shorthorns and Jerseya-Large strains. Several Jersey buils for sale,
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Opposite Union Depot. Everything first-class. Care in connection. Cars for the Block Yards, the up town business and residence parts of the city and for Kansas City, Kansas, past the door. Solid comments at moderate prices. A trial will please you,

"Peaches and Oream" stallion and mares are best investments for deposits, you have in "hanks" and can't draw out. Walts me around again Willie." then buy a stallion and two mare of Iams. They will make us 40 per cent and we will know where our money is. Iams will accept our certificate of deposit drafts, certified checks or bankable notes. Iams and his winners and sens of winners "stirs up the animals." He hypnotizes the buyers with a "horse show" of bargains. Owing to bad crops, Iams' cash, his 26 years experience, he is selling more and better horses than ever. "Willie," buy an "Iams stallion" this fall, save \$300 and get choice of

200 Percherons, Belgians and Coachers 200

Two to six years old. wt. 1700 to 2560 lbs., 30 per cent black boys. 50 per cent ton stallions. All registered and approved. Mamma, Iams is a hot advertiser, but he has "the goods. He sells "toppers" at \$1000 and \$1,500, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. He has on his selling clothes." they fit all buyers. No men with money or bankable notes get away from Iams. He buys. owns and sells more stallions than any man in the U.S., saves thousands of dollars to stallion buyers. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places 1.000 or \$1,500 insurance.



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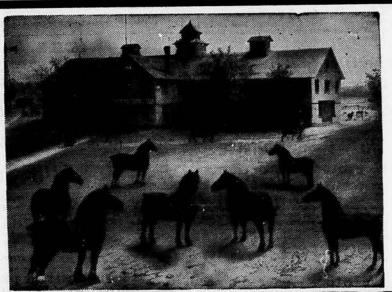
SAVED AT IAMS'

Ikey, what a rich graft these "slick stallion salesman" are working on the honest farmer, selling fourth-rate stallions at \$2,000 and \$5,000! Iams sells "tep-metchers" so good, big and cheap that they do not need to be peddled to be seld. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallion yourself. Take no "gold brick stallion salesmen's word." Iams has "the goods" you read about. His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams makes competitors "holler." He is knocking "high prices out of Xmas tree. Iams saws wods, "butts in." sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. Georgie, dear, buy a stallion of Iams. His \$1,300 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no buyers, salesmen or interpreters, has not two to ten men as partners to divide profits with. Iams guarantees to sell a better sallion at \$1,000 to \$1,500 than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000 by slick salesmen, or pay you \$500 for your trouble, you the judge. Iams pays horses freight and buyer's fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye-opener and greatest horse catalogue on earth.

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References-St. Paul State bank and Citizen's National bank.

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Just returned home with a grand lot of European stallions—Percherons, Belgians, Shires of German Coach. In all of our 21 years importing we have never landed a better lot; big, strong, m sive fellows, heavy bone, good actors and sound as gold dollars; ages, 2, 3, and 4 years old. A prices, there is no concern in the United States can sell an honest, all sound and all right stallion

THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY, L. SULLIVAN, Mgr.



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Seventh annual sale, Wichita, Kas., February 18, 1908.—40 mares, 20 stallions. Catalogs ready January 15.

J.W. & J. C. ROBISON, Towarda, Kans.



FRANK WASSON,

Importer and Breeder of Percheron and Shire Horses

ns of age and quality to suit any buyer that wants a good money maker.

Prices right and terms easy. Write for particulars today

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FRANK WASSON, Clearwater, Kansas

Breeders' Fifth Annual Sale

200--HORSES--200

Bloomington, Illinois, March 4, 5, and 6, 1908

Sale will be held in Coliseum

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 4, 5, and 6, we will sell 200 imported and home-bred Registered Percherons, French Draft, Shires, Clydesdales, Coach, and Trotting Horses, Stallions, Mares and Fillies.

A number of these imported last year. The following are the consignors: D. Augustin, Carlock, Ill.; A. J. & F. R. Dodson, L. F. & W. A. Boyle, H. S. Hoyman, Sannissipi Farm, Ed Hodgson, A. J. Glick & Son, C. E. Moots, R. D. Humphrey, Fenton Imp. Co., Farmers' Horse Co., J. W. Cavenaugh, Galesville Horse Co., M. L. Ramseyre, Burgess & Son, L. D. Young, F. E. Waters, Chas. Ewing, Simon King, Henry Knoche, C. E. Smith, A. R. Fry, A. & J. Parks, Chas Sprague, D. A. Albright, S. Herbert, J. P. Wilson, J. J. Gilchrist, Welsh, Weakly & Peck, S. E. Naffzinger, W. J. Naffzinger, Henry Moll.

This will be one of the largest sales of stallions ever held in the State. These are consigned by the very oldest breeders and importers in the State, and out of the very best families and show herds. We don't claim to have all of the prize-winners of France, England, or Scotland, but we do claim to sell you horses that were good enough to win at St. Louis, Springfield, Chicago, and other large shows in 1905-6-7. Catalogues ready February 12.

Our Sixth Annual Sale, October 28-29, 1908.

C. W. HURT, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Illinois

COL. D. L. BROWN, Auctioneer.

R. T. YOUNG'S

Tried Sow Yearling Sale

South Auburn, Neb., Friday, February 7, 1908 Sale in Town in a Fine, New, Heated Sale Pavilion.

33 Head Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

A | DEAL GOES WITH EVERY SOW

10 Head of Tried Sows 5 Head of Yearlings 17 Spring Gilts 4 Fall Boars

I am putting in many of these tried sows as an attraction both as regards individual merit and breeding and past record in the breeding pen.

I will offer you sows sired by prize winners and many tracing closely to the most prominent blood of the breed. We have represented, Proud Advance, Shamrock, Improver 2d, Orion, Arion, Kansas Wonder, Nebraska Belle, Junior Jim, and Kant Be Beat. My first bred-sow sale averaged \$35. Come and be my guest on sale day.

Auctioneers, C. H. Marion, R. A. Wilkason.

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FEBRUARY 14

THE REASON WHY

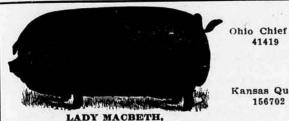
FEBRUARY 14

you should attend this

Combination Brood Sale--40 Head Duroc-Jerseys

is, that at our fall sale the Agricultural College bought their two boars, for one of which they refused \$500 inside of ten days. W. H. McCasky of Lawrence bought a boar which the next week won all the prizes at the Douglas County fair. You cannot afford to miss such opportunities for these

40 Head are the Best of the Breed



Finest gilt to be sold in State this year

4697a Duchess 18958a

41419

Kansas Queen 34725 156702 Sam's Choice

Coulonges 3185 Tip Ear 8798 | Watt's Col. 5795

Tolstoy 12533 Brighton Wonder 71864

Ohio Anna 8th 24200 Red Chief I Am 7693 Topsy 2d 39932

Duchess 32d 13364

and are bred to Proudest Advance Again 64165, by Proud Advance 23549; Kansas Chief 64723, by Ohio Chief 41419; Buddy IXL 64781, by Buddy K. IV 20861; Hamlet 61039, Grandson II Climax 23361.

Sale to be held in well-heated barn on

February 14, 1908, at Edwardsville, Kans.

JOHN W. TAYLOR }**

Edwardsville, Kansas

ROY C. WILLIAMSON

Auctioneers: I. W. Holman, Fulton, Mo., L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kans.

DUROC-JERSE'

Garnett, Kans., Tuesday, Feb.

(Sale at farm just west of city limits.)

10 proven sows in the prime of their usefulness, 3 extra fall gilts, 20 fancy, well-grown spring gilts by such sires as Chief Orion, Hunt's Model, Lincoln Wonder, Proud Advance Jr., and Tip Top Notcher Jr. These will be bred for early farrow to Fuller's Ohio Chief, one of the best breeding sons of the great Ohio Chief, F's Kantbebeat by Kantbebeat, and Proud Advance Ir by Proud Advance. and Proud Advance Jr. by Proud Advance.

For catalogue address

N. J. FULLER,

Garnett, Kansas

Cols. Edmonson and Given, Auctioneers. L. K. Lewis, Fieldman.

Grand Dispersion Orchard Hil Duroc-Jerseys

Clay Center, Kans., Feb. 13, 1908.

Head Choice Duroc-Jerseys

This sale will include my three herd boars, Kanhio Chief 37491, a grandson of Ohio Chief; Norton's Top Notcher 43715 and Gold Dust Top Notcher 62325, sons of the grand champion, Tip Top Notcher. Dams by Improver 2d 13365, Norton's Wonder 24685, Chapin's Duroc 39277, You Bet 3111, Marti King 17345, and Orison 35147. Also 2 fall yearling gilts,

17 spring gilts, 10 spring boars, and 44 fall pigs.
Sows and gilts have been properly mated and bred.

Special attractions, the herd boars and two sows by Improver, one Chapin's Duroc, and the great Lucy Wonder 20th 139466, who weighs 600 pounds at 2 years.

Come and buy some of these good things. Catalogues now ready.

R. F. NORTON

CLAY CENTER, KANS.

Col. L. R. Brady, Col. Sam Langworthy, Auctioneers

Phen Writing Our Advertisers Please Mention This Paper

Goddard, Kans., Monday, Feb. 10

40—Choice Sows and Gilts—40

15—Fancy Spring Boars—15

Representing the best blood of the POLAND-CHINA breed. 15 of these are fall gilts and there are 25 extra well grown spring gilts, all safe in service for early farrow to Corrector 2d, a grandson of the great Corrector; On and On Again, a good breeding son of the \$8,000 On and On; and a good son of Impudence out of a Perfection 2d dam. Our hogs have size, bone, and finish, and will be presented in the pink of condition

Sale will be held in town under cover. Write for catalogue now and come to the sale.

F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kans.

Cols. Snyder and Arnold, Auctioneers

Fifth Annual Pure Bred Stock Sale

Improved Stock Breeders' Association

Of The Wheat Belt Will be Held at

Caldwell, Kans., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Feb. 12, 13, 14, '08

Commencing promptly at I o'clock p. m. each day.

Catalogues are now ready, send for them to

Chas. M. Johnston, Mgr., Caldwell, Kans.

HOLSTEIN-FRESIANS AT AUCTION

At South Omaha, Neb., Tuesday, February 11. '08

50 head of registered cattle, consisting of 30 cows and heifers milking or soon fresh; 12 heifers and heifer calves; 8 bulls and bull calves. Breeding and individuality the best. Send for catalog.

Henry C. Glissman, Sta. B., Omaha, Neb.

The Padgett's Two Days Sale of Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

AT-

Beloit, Kansas, Monday and Tuesday, February 10 and 11, 1908

10 Tried Sows and 40 Spring Gilts

SIRES OF OFFERING

Kant Be Beat 10239, Crimson Model 56365, Dandy Orion 33879, Colonel 56365, Hunt's Model 20177, Aksarben 12027, Crimson Red 41671, Ohio Chief 8728, Fancy Chief 24923, and others.

There will not be a light colored hog in this entire bunch. They

There will not be a light colored hog in this entire bunch. They are nearly all the long-bodied, heavy-boned, broody kind. Will run on alfalfa pasture until sale day, and have been bred to raise good litters. The sows have been bred to my herd boars, Pearl's Golden Rule 68467, Chief Perfection 20609, Big Chief's Son 45659.

Pearl's Golden Rule has been by eminent breeders pronounced the best boar in Kansas for his age, while Chief Perfection holds grand champion honors won at Mitchell County Fair 1906, and Big Chief's Son is the best boar of Big Chief Ohio by Kantbebeat.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

I sow by Ohio Chief; I sow by Crimson Red, a granddaughter of Crimson Wonder; 3 gilts by granddaughters of Crimson Wonder; I gilt by Kant Be Beat out of a Ohio Chief sow; 3 gilts by Kant Be Beat out of a granddaughter of Crimson Wonder; I sow that took third at the State Fair 1906.

PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kans.

II Tried Sows and 29 Gilts

The Get of

Kant Be Beat, Kansas Wonder, Field Marshal Jr., Chief Perfection, Red Raven, all ranking among the foremost of the breed.

Everything bred to a great son of Ohio Chief, a splendid son of Kant Be Beat, and a sensational son of Chief Perfection.

The dams of offering carry the blood of the most up-to-date strains as will be seen by a glance at the following list of great mothers: Miss Perfection 173550, Millie 130454, Emmeline 85496, Lady Chancellor 134370, Gipsy Lady 86668, Lady Maid 134372, Gipsy Hercules 85498, Gipsy Perfection 158198, Lady May 158186.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Lady May, the sow that won second at Lincoln, Neb., in 1906; 3 Kantbebeat gilts that are dandies; 3 Kansas Wonder gilts that are of exceptional merit; 2 Red Raven and 2 Field Marshal Jr. gilts that are good to look at. Every individual in this great bunch is of the extra big, smooth type with all the beauty lines of the smaller kind. Here is a chance for breeders to get something that will add quality and value to their herds, and farmers buying can not go wrong.

L. D. PAGETT & SEGRIEST, Beloit, Kans.

Auctioneers for both sales, Col. John Brennen, Col. Frank Smith, Col. Harry Vanamburg, J. W. Johnson, of The Kansas Farmer, will be in attendance at both sales and anyl bids sent to him at Beloit, Kans., will be treated fairly. Breeders stop at Commercial Hotel as guests of the Pagetts both days.

Address either party for a catalogue, Beloit, Kansas.

CATALOGUES READY.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Poland-Chinas

Beloit, Kans., Saturday, February 15

20 Tried Sows--20 Fall Yearlings and Spring Gilts

The offering will consist of 20 head of tried sows, 20 head fall yearling and spring gilts. They will be bred to KANSAS MEDIUM, sweepstakes boar at the Mitchell County Fair 1907; DUDE, who headed the young herd that won second at American Royal 1906. One sow by MISCHIEF MAKER and out of SARAH H. by L.'S PERFECTION. One by LAWRENCE PERFECTION 2d and out of LENORA BELL. One by L.'S CHIEF out of BIG PERFECTION by SUNFLOWER PERFECTION and will be bred to a litter brother to STATESMAN. One gilt by PERFECT CHALLENGER out of MISCHIEVOUS SARAH by MISCHIEF MAKER will be sold open. One by GLASCO CHIEF and out of HIGHLAND MAUD by HIGHLAND CHIEF JR. This sow is a litter sister to the sweepstakes sow at Concordia and Glasco, and won second at both places. She will be sold safe to KANSAS MEDIUM. Ten fall yearlings by PRINCE HENRY and out of dams by EXPANSION, FIRST QUALITY, BLACK JUMBO. The gilts will mostly be by DUDE by SUNFLOWER PERFECTION.

Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kas.

Catalogues ready. Auctioneer: Jas. T. McCulloch. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Ward Bros.' Annual Duroc=Jersey Bred Sow Sale

Is to be held at the farm near Republic, and 12 miles northwest of Belleville, Ks.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1908

The offering consisting of 40 bred sows and gilts is the best in the history of our public sales.

20 HEAD or MORE WILL BE TRIED SOWS, every one of them sows that have already proven their worth as good breeders in the herd. Everything will be bred for March or early April farrow to such boars as Model H, Paul Jumbo, Wonder Mac by Mac's Pride, Expansion by Jumbo Perfection, and Missouri Advance by Advance Banker. The spring gilts are very growthy by sires like Model H, Paul Jumbo, Belle's Chief 2d, and others. Their dams have the best possible blood lines and are the big, smooth kind. Among the tried sows that are included in the sale are Model Girl 2d by Higgin's Model, Countess 2d by Improver 2d and out of the \$320 sow, Countess; Lady Crimson by Mendenhall's Challenger and out of Miss Crimson, the dam of so much show stuff; Lady Blossom by Mac's Pride, a dandy and the top of one of the best Kansas sales held last winter; Superior Girl 3d, one of the best sows on farm, sired by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder, dam by Improver 2d, Belle of Kansas by Prince Wonder by Crimson Wonder and closely related to Kantbebeat on dam's side; Pauline Wonder by Missouri Wonder and winner of first in class at Republic County Fair this year, and a lot of other good ones; in fact, the entire offering is a good one, full of attractions. File your application for catalogue at once.

Ten pure-bred Angora does for sale the day of sale. Send bids to J. W. Johnson or J. R. Johnson in their care.

Ward Bros., Republic, Ks.

COL. LUTHER, Auctioneer.

Oerly's Great Effort in Poland-China Bred Sows

Oregon, Missouri, Monday, February 10, 1908

60---Head of as good sows as ever went through a sale ring---60

Bred to Impudence, Meddler 2d, and Meddler Maker. One of the fanciest offerings that it is possible to get together. Ten bred to Impudence, eight to Meddler Maker, seven to Meddler 2d, and others to Spellbinder Meddler, Emergency, and other famous sires.

These sows are sired by such boars as Chief Perfection 2d, Mischief Maker, Meddler, Meddler 2d, Prince Alert, Perfection E. L., Impudence, Spellbinder, S. P.'s Perfection, Keep On, On and On, Corrector 2d. and Corrector.

ATTRACTIONS

Sister Martha by Prince Alert, bred to Meddler 2d; Purity by Meddler, bred to Meddler 2d; Josephine by Phenomenon, bred to Meddler 2d; Busy Bee by Corrector 2d, bred to Meddler Maker. One by Keep On bred to S. P.'s Perfection, one by Keep Ahead bred to Impudence, one by Keep Sake bred to Impudence, one by Meddler out of Lady Keep On bred to Impudence. In fact they are all attractions; not a bad one in the lot.

If you are looking for the kind that are always in demand, don't fail to attend this sale. Catalogues are now ready. Send mail bids to Geo. E. Cole, of the Kansas Farmer.

F. E. OERLY,

Oregon, Missouri

C. M. Garver's DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE **POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

Monday, February 17, 1908, Abilene, Kansas

Head Richly Bred Poland-Chinas 26 25 Fall Yearlings, I Boar

The get of Highland Chief Jr. 29364, Advance 36692, Peacemaker 102761A. ill also sell one-half interest in Stemwinder 42902, the boar that won first in under 18 months and grand champion any age at Dickinson County Fair. He is a great combination of size and

The individuals in this offering are of the extra big type.

45 -- Head Shorthorn Cattle -- 45

Including the Scotch Herd Bull, Royal Glaston.

Twelve cows with calves at foot. Seven yearling heifers, one of them sired by the great Choice Goods. Several choice two-year-old heifers, one of them a first prize winner, and one pure Scotch heifer that is a splendid individual. Seven yearling bulls of the short-legged, blocky type. Breeders can stop at Central Hotel.

Jas. W. Sparks, J. N. Burton, W. C. Curphey, H. Little, Auctioneers. G. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Abilene, Kansas C. M. GARVER,

Pilchers' Blue Ribbon Polands

At Glasco, Kans. February 14, '08

45 Head Rich Blooded Poland Chinas 45

25 Gilts of Fall and Spring Farrow 15 Tried Sows and 5 Boars

The Get of

Glasco Chief 64947, Nonpareil 86105, Sunflower Lad 63223, C.'s Choice 36531, Keep Coming 37114, Boy Perfection 63615, Midnight Jewell 63199, Star Perfection 64949, Grand Perfection 36031, Winning Graniteer 70341, Ontier 39155, Conqueror; and out of cows carrying the most popular blood of the breed.

Special Attractions--Low Down 87164.

Dam of Conqueror. The tears come to my eyes when I think of parting with this great sow, but two of her gilts will stay in my herd. Low Down has sons at the head of good herds and daughters that have gone to good herds.

One spring gilt and two fall gilts by Glasco Chief are simply grand and they too will be special features.

Auctioneers: McCulloch and Valandingham. Send mail bids to either auctioneer or J. W. Johnson, of The Kansas Farmer, in my care. Breeders, stop at Cline Hotel.

C. H. Pilcher, ... Glasco, Kansas

THE NORTH MISSOURI SALE CIRCUIT

Dr. Thomas Sells Strictly High Class Poland-China Bred Sows at St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, February 4, 1908.

35 Head Poland-China Sows-Oueens of the Breed 35

Sired by Impudence, Corrector 2d, Mischief Maker, Top Notcher, and other boars of outstanding merit. Bred to Top Notcher by E. L. Perfection, Nebraska Special by Impudence, and Perfect Meddler by Meddler. Nebraska Special stood second at the Nebraska State Fair this fall, and first and champion at St. Joseph, winning over the hog that stood first at Lincoln. He is one of the coming hogs of the breed, and a litter by him are sure to be money makers.

ATTRACTIONS.—Three by Impudence, out of a Perfection E. L. dam; five by Keep Sake; three by Corrector 2d; one by Mischief Maker; four yearling sows by Top Notcher that are particularly fancy. This stuff will be in the very best of condition. Individually they are good enough to go Their breeding is irreproachable. Send for a descriptive catalogue that will tell you all about them, and arrange to be on hand sale day. Mail bids sent to Geo. E. Cole. of The Kansas Farmer, in my care will receive careful attention.

R. W. THOMAS,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Tennant's Superb Offering of Poland-China Bred Sows, at New Hampton, Mo., Wednesday, February 5, 1908.

Sired by Ferfection E. L., On and On, Impudence, Exception. Chief Perfection, 2d. Goldfinder, Keep On and Top Notcher. Bred to Flying Fox by Spellbinder, and Othello by Chief Perfection 2d.

ATTRACTIONS .- 3 by Perfection E. L. out of Evalyn by Perfect I Know 2d, 1 by On and On out of Chief's 2d Lady by Chief Perfection 2d, 1 by Impudence out of U. S. E. L. by Perfection E. L., 1 by Meddler 2d, 1 by Chief Perfection 2d, and 1 by Keep On. There will also be included in the offering 24 yearling sows by Tormentor by Meddler bred to Flying Fox and Othello.

This will be an excellent opportunity to obtain sows as richly bred as are to be found in any auction ring this winter and bred to as good boars

as are in service in the Poland-China ranks. Catalogues are now ready and will be mailed you on application to

CHARLES E. TENNANT, New Hampton, Mo.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Col. J. Klaas, Col. P. B. Wilkerson, Auctioneers. Send mail bids to Geo. E. Cole, of The Kansas Farmer, in my care.

Maupin's Great Sale of Poland-China Bred Sows at Pattonsburg, Mo., Thursday, February 6, 1908.

Sired by such boars as Chief Perfection 2d, Grand Perfection, Meddler, Spellbinder, Keep Sake, Keep On, Perfection E. L., and other famous boars, and out of dams equally as well bred. Bred to Mo.'s Meddler by Meddler, Herpicide by On the Dot, Oxygen by On and On, and Carbon by Chief Perfection 2d.

ATTRACTIONS .- Portia by Meddler out of a Corector dam, Fay by Meddler, Passiflora by Spellbinder, Winsomeness by Beauty by Chief Perfection 2d, Bessie Keep On by Keep On, Vena by Perfection E. L., and Marigold by Chief Perfection 2d.

Sale will be held in town in comfortable quarters, and every arrangement will be made for your comfort during your stay: Send for my illustrated catalogue

R. E. MAUPIN, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks and others, Auctioneers. Mail bids may be sent to Geo. E. Cole, representing The Kansas Farmer at this sale.

Fulkerson's Grand Sale of Poland-China Bred Sows--The Best Yet. At Brimson, Mo., Friday, February 7, 1908.

50 Head of Good Ones-45' Bred Sows and Gilts, 5 Boars-50

By such noted sires as Chief Perfection 2d, Meddler, Impudence, Keep On, Chief Sunshine 2d, On and On, U. S. Corrector 2d, Meddlesome and Sporting Imp., and bred to the three great young boars, Sporting Imp, about the best son of the mighty Impudence, that recently sold for \$10,000; Meddlesome, one of the best sons of the World's Fair champion, Meddler; and U. S. Corrector 2d, a good son of Corrector 2d, sire of the highest litter ever sold. Arrange to attend this sale and buy one of these good sows. They will surely make you money. They are bred high enough to suit the most exacting breeder and will be in the best of condition. Sale held under cover. Send for one of my catalogues.

> F. D. FULKERSON, Brimson, Mo.

Col. F. J. Zaun, Col. S. G. Garnand, Auctoneers. Send mail bids to Geo. E. Cole, who will represent The Kansas Farmer, at this sale.