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## AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE WHEAT MARKET

The Millers' Gazette of London, Eng., under date April 21, discusses the wheat market as follows:

The recent rise in the price of wheat, which may be said to be justified by the actual conditions in regard to supply and demand, but which is wrongly attributed to an alleged "corner" in America, has had a very striking effect upon the public mind. If it were not a serious matter, it would be quite amusing to read the comments of the various newspapers upon the situation of the wheat trade. For instance, we are seriously told by a writer in the Evening News that the total requirements of the importing nations of the world are somewhere near 30,000,000 quarters [1 quarter equals 480 pounds or 8 bushels]; as a matter of fact they are more than double this. We are also told that a fortnight ago the supply of wheat available for London and its suburbs was only 52,000 quarters, being thus only sufficient for one week's supply. The writer of these extraordinary statements ev-

idently knows little or nothing of the facts of the case; otherwise he would know that 52,000 quarters represents only the stock in "first hands," and does not include stock in millers' hands, which alone probably amount to five times the total which he quotes. In another issue of the Evening News we are informed on the authority of a well-known dealer in foreign corn that one of the causes of the rise is "the failure of the crops of wheat producing countries such as the United States and Brazil to meet their own increased requirements." It is the first time that we have heard that Brazil is a wheat producing country at all, whilst with regard to the United States, it is a fact that they have this year produced about 120,000,000 bushels more than their own requirements, and have actually already exported nearly the whole of this amount. The Daily News of the 11th inst. speaks of fears of a possible famine, and tells us that flour is selling at "50 pence [1 penny, a little over 2 cents] per sack," whereas the fact was that the price of ordinary flour was about 33 pence. Even the Times misleads its readers by stat-

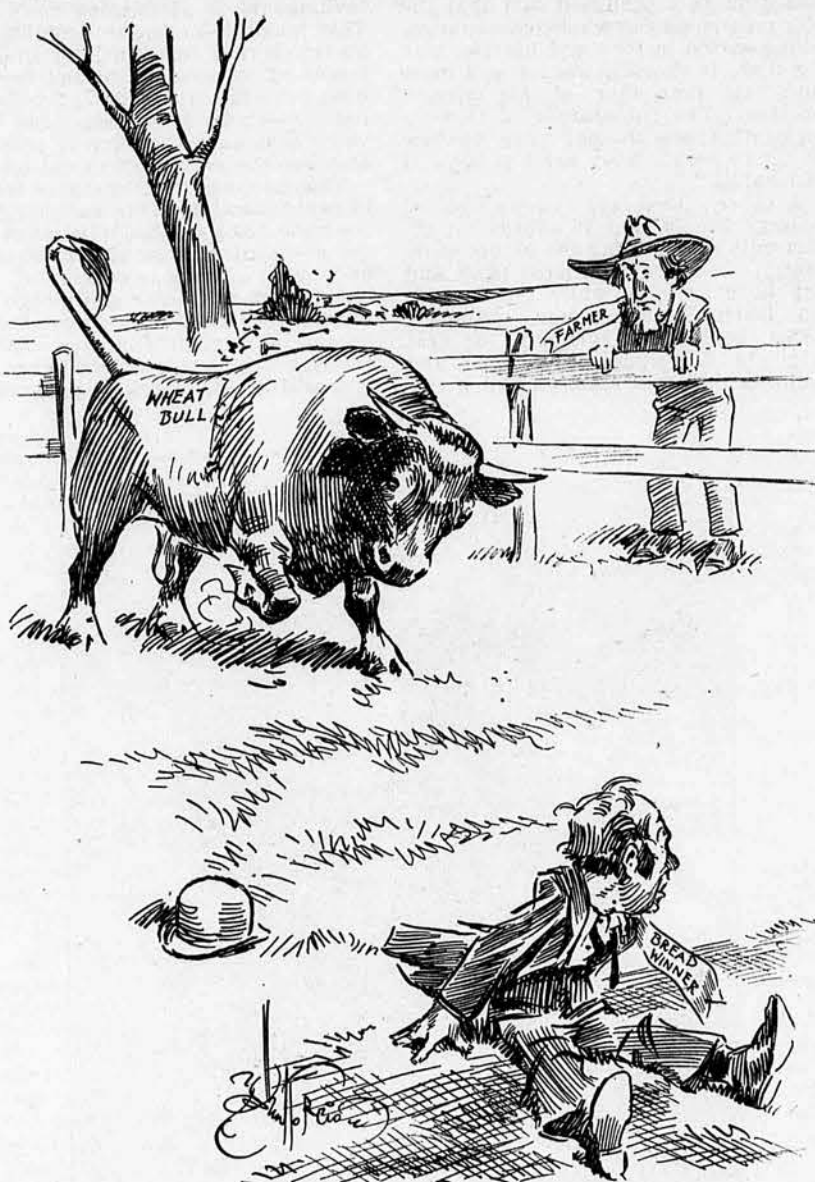
ing that the visible supply is only 2,000,000 quarters less than last year, leaving out of consideration the fact that the world's invisible supply is probably 15,000,000 qrs below the average. In point of fact all the public press appears to attribute the marked rise in prices to the machinations of Mr. Patten, of Chicago, whereas the truth is that wheat was bound to be high in price in spite of Mr. Patten, or anybody else, simply because the world for the past two years has grown insufficient wheat to supply the world's requirements, which is known to all those engaged in the wheat trade, many of whom foresaw months ago the present position, and bought freely at the then lower prices. The prices of wheat depends upon the supply, and not upon the action of "bulls" or "bears," whose success can only be temporary unless the actual position of supply and demand justifies their operations. It is somewhat curious to note the hubbub that is now caused when the price of wheat exceeds 40 pence. Not very many years ago this level was an ordinary one, and indeed is still a level which does not leave a very exorbitant profit on wheat

produced in this country. In 1894 wheat was almost given away, so abundant was it, 17 pence to 18 pence being its value at that time. Nobody pitied or sympathized with the poor farmer in those days when he was losing a lot of money on every acre sown with wheat, but to-day everybody seems to begrudge him the temporarily increased profit which he is obtaining. Fears are expressed by the uninitiated in these matters that the sumption of wheat in the world is fast outgrowing the production. This is only partially true, as is proved by the fact that up to 1906 the price of wheat averaged but little over 30 pence per quarter, a price only possible in years of abundance. There has been no loss of acreage since then, but during the past two years the world's yield per acre has been below the average; hence the deficient crops, and the high prices. The question of wheat supplies is merely a matter of price; a 40 pence level would quickly bring abundance again upon us, and this is what we may expect within the next year or two if meteorological conditions be favorable.

### The Retired Farmer and His Advisers.

Farmers who retire and move to town are more reckless of their neglect of fresh air and exercise than city men. City men, with their golf and other forms of outdoor amusements, manage to make their play help their bodies. They are constantly the recipients of free advice. What city man has not been warned of the advantages of cold baths, of suitable clothing, of sleeping with the window open, of temperate eating and of exercise in the open air? But the poor retired farmer, with a fat bank account and nothing to do, is often a victim of the prosperity which takes him away from his work and places him in a community where he has nothing to do. He sits around the house, plays cards with his cronies and eats more than he can stand without the physical labor to which he has been accustomed. The general truth of this statement holds in thousands of small towns throughout the great middle west, especially. The "women folks," particularly the wives, are not so often victims of the easier life of the town after the rough work of the farm. This is because they usually continue to do their own housework, thus keeping up a wholesome amount of exercise. A Wisconsin farmer, 64 years of age, told us the other day how he retired from the farm twenty years ago and how he came to continue the physical exercise which keeps him in good condition. It was a country editor in Iowa, who happened to give him the right advice at the right time. He had just moved into town and turned the farm over to his son-in-law, when he chanced to visit the editor, who was an old friend. Here is what the editor said to him:

"You are 45 now, Charlie, and you have moved into town to take it easy and have a good time. Well, I'll give you from two to four years to live. I have lived in this one place for thirty-five years and I have seen a perfect stream of prosperous farmers retire, move to town and then die, quickly.



Well, that isn't my Bull, Anyway.

Their average life after they leave off work is about three years. This is not guesswork. It is a calculation I have made from facts which I have collected."

He called for more specific information from his own town. He took the main street, which is inhabited chiefly by well-to-do retired farmers, and began to make a list of the widows. There were twenty-seven.—Collier's Weekly.

### Kills Rats by the Bushel.

An experience in killing rats about the elevators of the La Crosse Lumber and Grain Company written by J. F. Shotts, president, is presented to the readers of KANSAS FARMER through the courtesy of Secretary Coburn as follows:

"For over 19 years we have been bothered with rats about our elevators and were at our wits end to know what to do next, when the thought of getting them to drink strichnine water came to me. I got an old smoothing iron with hole in top, put in crushed, crystal strichnine, poured in rain-water, stirred it and placed it ready for the rats. They have been drinking it freely and we are killing them by the bushel. I instructed our agent at Mill's station and he met with same success.

"A great many are found, but more go into their holes or crawl away out of sight. I was told the live rats eat of the dead ones, and that, of course, will kill them. I like to use a heavy iron with a rather small cup, or not very large. The weight keeps it from being upset or moved about. With a vessel of that size one drachm of strichnine should be used for from six to eight fillings.

"This is the best, simplest and most effective manner of destroying rats I know of. Thinking it may be of great benefit to the people of Kansas is why I am writing you."



# Selection of the Grain Drill

By H. M. Bainter, Professor of Farm Mechanics,  
Colorado Agricultural College.

Good seeding is as necessary for profitable grain raising as is the careful selection of seed. With the right kind of a grain drill, the seed is all planted at a uniform depth, covered evenly and the earth compacted just enough to retain the moisture around it. This means that the young plants will all come up at the same time, that the roots are well protected, that the seed is not wasted, and that the grain will ripen uniformly.

## FURROW OPENERS.

There are four types of furrow openers now in use on grain drills, the hoe, the shoe, the single disk and the double disk.

The hoe furrow opener or shovel opener has been in use the longest time. It is now used less than any of the others. It does not penetrate the ground readily and clogs easier than any of the other types.

The shoe opener is used somewhat more extensively than the hoe but does no better work. Rather than clog, it will run over trash and will thus plant the seed at varying depths. The single disk opener is used very much more extensively than any of the others. It penetrates the ground readily, cuts through the trash, does not clog easily and makes a furrow of uniform depth. Its success depends very much upon the hanging of the disk, shield and the grain conveyor tube. The shield should hold the soft earth and trash in such a manner that no dirt is mixed with the seed and nothing obstructs its passage to the bottom of the trench.

The double disk is now used on a large scale but not in such numbers as the single disk. It is gradually gaining favor and we see no reason why it should not do equally as good work as the single disk. This type of opener tends to spread out the seed more than the other types so that each seed has a somewhat greater area from which to draw moisture. It is

claimed by some that this spreading of the seeds gives each individual plant a better chance to grow, thereby increasing its yield. This difference of yield is usually not so great as is often claimed.

In both the single and double disk, the seed should be deposited as nearly directly under the axle of the disk as possible, as this is the only place where the seed can be dropped directly on the bottom of the furrow without hindrance. By this method the disk is not run deeper than the seed is deposited, thus the draft is reduced to a minimum. If the seed is deposited in the rear of the center of the axle, the rotation of the disk tends to carry the dirt and seed up with it, causing it to be deposited unevenly.

The bearings of the disks should be made dust proof and should be provided with some good method of oiling. The hard oiler must be considered superior to all others for this kind of work as the oil can be forced into the bearing from the center, and as it works out, it carries all dirt with it.

The furrow openers should be held in proper alignment so as to make the rows of uniform distance apart.

## FEED.

There are two different classes of feeding devices in common use, the "Fluted" cylinder force feed type and the Double run force feed type. These devices are both good and each has its advantages and disadvantages.

With the "Fluted" cylinder type, a change of lever changes the size of outlet and thus easily regulates the amount of seed sown, but it does not always handle all classes of seeds

without breaking them as can be done with the Double run force feed.

On the other hand, the Double run force feed type necessarily requires a disk wheel or cog wheel for driving it which has from 9 to 15 sets of cogs which makes as many speeds or feeds. These cogs usually do not give any trouble until they have become very much worn. The greater the wear the greater the inaccuracy of sowing.

It must be remembered that the heart of the grain drill is its feeding device. Upon its reliability depends the accuracy of sowing the seed. The feed must be standardized so that the operator can depend upon it to sow the amount of all classes of seeds for which it is set. The drill scale is computed for average sized seeds and cannot always be relied upon when the size of these vary from the normal. If the grain is oversize or undersize, the required amount per acre can be sown by setting the feed lower at a point slightly greater or slightly less than that indicated on the indicator.

The feed should be driven by both wheels, this will insure an even distribution of seed when turning in either direction. The feed drive should be so made as not to easily get out of order. The drill should be automatically set in gear when lowered into the ground and out of gear when lifted from it.

## SEED BOX.

The box must be well put together, with iron box ends. It should be well braced or trussed either on the inside or underneath to prevent it from sagging in the center. A steel hopper bottom is desirable as it will cause every seed to pass into the seed cups.

## WHEELS

For average conditions the steel wheel with three inch tires is best. The bearings should be extra long to prevent the drill from "wobbling."

## GRAIN CONVEYORS.

The ordinary hose conveyor does good work and is satisfactory when properly cared for. But for all classes of work and conditions, the coil wire or steel ribbon conveyor is far more satisfactory and will last as long as the average drill.

## COVERING DEVICES.

Usually nothing more than tralling chains or the common harrow is necessary for covering the seed. For certain sections, as the semi arid districts, and in soils which are loose or open, the press wheel is desirable.

Experiments have proven that in these sections, pressing the soil over and around the seed causes it to germinate more rapidly and with greater certainty and at the same time causes it to withstand droughts better than where not pressed.

The press wheel attachment should be made flexible. In this case, the wheels are usually placed in pairs and each pair is provided with a pressure spring. This type of attachment is not a hindrance in turning as is so often the case with the non-flexible type. The weight of the driver is usually carried on the attachment.

It often happens that the press wheel attachment is not necessary with the drill, while at other times it is necessary. For these reasons it is advisable to secure the attachment so that it can be used if desired and taken off if not desired.

## GUARANTEED.

It is usually advisable to look to the guarantee of the company who manufacture the drill. It should be guaranteed for workmanship, material, and class of work which it will do. It is always wise to buy a drill of standard make.

## The Advantages Afforded by Country Life for the Development of Useful Men.

By F. N. DARLING, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, N. Y.

Agriculture, unquestionably, is the noblest and most enjoyable occupation of man. It was formerly believed that farming was the most inferior of all callings, but such a belief is very unsound and far from the truth. When agriculture is thoughtfully considered, it will be found that for the development of useful men it affords the best advantages.

It is a fact worthy of note that the majority of the world's greatest soldiers and statesmen, men of letters, business, science, orators and reformers have been reared in the country. A brief consideration of a few of the world's greatest men will prove this fact. Washington who had very little schooling lived in the country most of his life. The foundations for his future greatness were laid when he was a surveyor, gaining an accurate knowledge of the country and learning the habits and customs of the early settlers. "Agriculture," said he, "is the most healthful and the most noble occupation of man."

Russell Conwell, an eminent divine of Philadelphia, in one of his recent lectures said, "Eighty per cent of the brain and brawn of our large cities is supplied by the country."

Soundness of health is indispensable for the successful man. The lawyer who sits all day in a crowded courtroom and the student who works hard at his books, like all other great workers must have health to be successful. A man hampered by physical difficulties cannot accomplish much. Abundance of fresh air, freedom of exercise, sufficient sleep and freedom from bad habits and vice, all characteristics of country life, are conducive to a vigorous constitution. City air, filled with its germs, gas fumes and all other kinds of impurities was never meant for us to breathe. It is a fact well worth knowing that country air excites deep breathing which strengthens the lungs, giving vitality and success. Dr. Barrow of England who has made this subject his life study says, "I venture to advance the proposition that the 'vital force' of the city dweller is far inferior to the 'vital force' of the countryman. The general unfitness and incapability of the dwellers of our large hives of industry to undergo continued violent exertion or to sustain long endurance of fatigue, is a fact requiring very little

evidence to establish. It may be conceded as an established fact that the city man is, on the whole, constitutionally dwarfed in tone and his life, man for man, is shorter, weaker and more uncertain than that of his country brother. The true causes of this deterioration are neither very obscure or far to seek. They are bad air and bad habits."

Another important advantage of country life is that it affords an opportunity of acquiring the habits of industry. Idleness kills most town and city boys as men, while the country lad learns to overcome obstacles, forms the habit of economy, the first principle of business of any kind, and acquires that real stamina and perse-

verance which are the most valuable invitements to performing one's duty. This makes him better fitted for the struggles that come in later life. He learns to be independent and very seldom falls into the habit of trying to get something for nothing, but cultivates that honesty which is so necessary for the growth of useful men.

The man who is thoroughly trained in agricultural subjects and returns to the farm has a marked advantage over the so-called professional man as far as making a living is concerned. The late President Harper of Chicago University once said in an address to the graduating class, "You who are now entering the world will find that poverty will be the strongest opponent to

overcome. You who are entering life as lawyers need only look at the papers today to find that the average lawyer does not earn his salt. Those who become physicians will find that their only companion for a few years to come will be the wolf at the door; while those who go forth to teach need only to witness the struggles of the school teachers in this city. The school board is beset with howls and wails for an increase of salaries." While President Harper did not refer to the farmer directly, we are led to believe from the trend of his remarks that the farmer has a better chance to make a living than the lawyer, doctor or teacher.

The country lad has an advantage over the city boy in that good morals are more easily formed in the country. The great evils of the city such as those of the tenement houses where millions of poor children seldom see a blade of grass or play in the sunshine and fresh air, the bad habits the city boy is addicted to and his associations with the lowest class of criminals, are very poor factors in the making of useful men.

## Spraying to Kill Weeds.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has been experimenting with sprays for the destruction of weeds in farm crops, with a power sprayer which is capable of delivering a fine mist at from 80 to 100 pounds pressure at the nozzle and finds that spraying may be cheaply and effectively done. A sprinkler or a spraying machine which will deliver the liquid at such a low pressure that it forms in drops on the leaves, will not meet the requirements as the drops will roll off the leaves.

The best mixture for spraying purposes of this nature was found to be made by dissolving 100 pounds of iron sulfate (copperas) in 52 gallons of water. Stir with a hoe until dissolved and then strain into the spraying machine through several thicknesses of cheese cloth. In other words, make a 20 per cent solution and use it in the form of a fine spray for the destruction of such weeds as Canada thistle, stink weed, wild mustard, wild radish, marsh elder, dandelions, cocklebur, etc. This would probably be too expensive for a large acreage but would do for lawns and gardens.



Partridge Wyandotte cockerel, first at Kansas State Poultry Show, Topeka, 1908. Owned by Orchard Grove Poultry Farm, Chelsea, Okla.



# FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY  
Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck

## Reseed the New Alfalfa Field.

I have a patch of alfalfa which I sowed last fall on upland black loam soil. The weather turned dry just after sowing and only about half a stand was secured. Would it be advisable to reseed this spring and harrow it in? The ground is clean and covered lightly with manure.

Another piece of alfalfa on creek bottom sowed a year ago is thin and has a number of bare strips in it. Would it be advisable to disk after each cutting and with an extra disking sow this coming fall?—A. W. Staver, Lenexa, Kan.

It may be advisable to reseed the new field to alfalfa. Sow about eight or ten pounds of alfalfa seed per acre and harrow once or twice in order to cover the seed. Sow as early as possible.

I would not advise to reseed the old field either in the fall or in the spring. Better seed new fields and plow up the old one. This is safer and more satisfactory. Sometimes there are patches in an old alfalfa field which may be successfully reseeded and the fall is the preferable time, since these patches are apt to be quite weedy. However, if the stand on the whole field is uniformly thin, it will likely be impossible to thicken it up by reseeded, since the young plants, even though they do start, will likely be destroyed by the old plants shading and drying out the ground. It is better to sow the alfalfa in rotation with other crops rather than to leave a field seeded to alfalfa for a long period of years. By using alfalfa as a rotation crop, larger yields of corn and other grain may be secured, and the newer seedings of alfalfa will likewise produce the larger yields of hay.

## Flax in Western Kansas.

I wish to try a little flax in this locality. When is the proper time to sow? Is old or sod ground best? How should the ground be prepared? Is it best drilled or sown broadcast? How much seed to the acre? What variety do you suggest?—J. G. Ault, Liberal, Kan.

I have mailed you copy of bulletin 144 in which you will find a discussion regarding flax. Our experience here indicates that flax should be sown quite early in the spring, the early April seedings giving the better results, but the crop may succeed well, sown as late as May 1.

Flax does well on new land and is considered a good sod crop. It will succeed well on older land which is fairly free from weeds.

Prepare the seed-bed much the same as you would prepare a seed-bed for wheat or other small grains, taking more care perhaps to secure a well pulverized and well settled seed-bed for flax.

It is true that the seed-bed should be put into a firm, well-settled condition, and the cultivation of the seed-bed with the disk and harrow in the preparation of the same for flax, should pay for the extra labor.

Usually I would advise to sow with the drill, taking care not to plant the seed too deeply and carefully regulating the drill to sow only about half a bushel of good flax seed per acre. This amount of seed is sufficient when sown on good soil in a well-prepared seed-bed. Under less favorable conditions, three pecks of seed per acre may be sufficient.

Common Kansas flax seed has given as good results at this station as any other varieties tested. We have a limited supply of seed for sale at \$2 per bushel.

I may add further that I am pleased to see you undertake the growing of this crop in Western Kansas. Perhaps it is not advisable to start on too large a scale, but I see no reason why flax may not be grown in Western Kansas perhaps as successfully as it is grown in Western Nebraska and

the Dakotas, and I shall be glad to keep in touch with you.

## Full Feed for Cattle for 90 Days.

March 15 I put 75 head of steers into the feed lot to fatten them. I want to feed them about 90 days on corn and alfalfa hay. Last year I had four good crops of hay and I have now about an equal amount of second and fourth crops. Both crops are about equally cured and while I have about an equal number of stock cattle to feed I do not know which would be the better to feed to the cattle I want to fatten. The fourth crop is slightly finer and greener and perhaps a little frosted, but they eat it up clean and I would prefer to feed the fattening steers on it if it had as much fat value as the second crop.—L. L. Simpson, Kan.

In total digestible nutrients the fourth cutting of alfalfa is undoubtedly superior to the second cutting mainly from the fact that it contains a much larger percentage of leaves and finer parts than the second crop. The fourth cutting of alfalfa quite often has a tendency to produce a too great laxativeness in cattle being full fed on corn and for that reason is not regarded with as much favor by those who are feeding on grain. Since you desire to make a short feed you will have to feed these cattle a larger percentage of concentrates or grain in proportion to the roughage than if you had planned to make a somewhat longer feed. This means that you must necessarily get the cattle up to a comparatively heavy grain ration in a comparatively short time. Under these circumstances I would advise the use of the second cutting for the cattle in the feed lot. This year, considering the high price of feed, a great many feeders are using a small quantity of cottonseed-meal in connection with corn. Ordinarily this is not advisable since the alfalfa hay contains plenty of protein to balance the corn.

We have no very definite experimental data showing to what extent it may be profitable to use cottonseed-meal where alfalfa is the roughage but many practical feeders seem to find it profitable to feed as high as two pounds of the cottonseed-meal daily before the feeding period is over.

## Sod Crops.

I would suggest this question for your answer: Does it usually pay to plant a summer crop on new breaking? Rather, is it not advisable, provided the breaking is done rather late, to allow the land to lay fallow during the summer and allow the sod to rot and the soil to accumulate and conserve soil moisture and plant to wheat early in the fall?

It has been my general recommendation to Western Kansas farmers not to grow a crop on sod during the summer when the purpose is to sow to fall wheat. Very likely the summer crop will often pay for the breaking and expense of planting, etc., but the question is whether the next crop will not usually be reduced in yield enough to make up the value of the intermediate crop secured on the late breaking.

I agree with you that it is usually not economical to try to hasten nature's methods. It is true that before the land will produce profitable yields of any crop, the sod ought to rot and usually the soil must have time to accumulate some supply of moisture in the sub-soil to insure a profitable yield of the first crop planted after breaking, thus the old custom of breaking in the summer or late spring and allowing the sod to lay fallow until fall, is perhaps taking the greatest advantage of nature's help in preparing the land for cropping. Also, I have observed that where crops were grown on new breaking the result has sometimes been to injure the land so as to make it less productive for a period of two or three years after breaking, than other new land broken at the same time which was not

cropped immediately after breaking.

## J. R. Berry Replies.

My objections to early breaking are first, that the Russian thistle is very apt to take the crop and second, that sod rots better after grass has started. To break early, disk, harrow and list into crop is out of the question as it would not prove profitable considering the amount of work necessary. Another point is this, if sod is turned over flat and the seed placed down under the soil in the moist ground, all the moisture that exists in the sub-soil is available, no moisture escaping into the air. This is due to the fact that the grass on the inverted sod stops capillary action. A rain on the new planted field closes all the cracks in the sod thus sealing up the sub-soil moisture.

Weather reports show that April is a wet month 7 years out of ten. Therefore there is generally more moisture in the sub-soil during the last of April and May than exists earlier in the season. March and the forepart of April are usually windy. Sod broken before these spring winds cease and the April rains begin, especially if it be disked and harrowed becomes seed-

## Maintaining the Quality and Purity of Wheat.

During the last four years the Kansas Experiment Station has distributed some 8,000 bushels of well-bred, hard red winter wheat of the best producing varieties. Among these are the Khar-kof, Malakoff, Improved Turkey, etc. This wheat has been redistributed by the farmers and sown in larger areas, and fields of it are now growing in practically every county of the state, the total acreage aggregating some 200,000 acres. The tests at the station and reports from farmers prove that this wheat is of greater yielding capacity and harder and purer and of better quality than the wheat generally grown, hence it is important that the farmers who are growing this wheat take great care in keeping the wheat pure in order to continue the distribution of this improved seed-wheat, and at the same time maintain the yield and quality of the wheat grown on their own farms.

## WHY WHEAT DETERIORATES.

There are several factors which cause a deterioration of wheat, and one of the principal of these is the mixture of wheat of different strains or varieties. The improved wheat which has been distributed by the state experiment station is not absolutely pure in variety or type, but these varieties are much purer than the average wheat of the country, and this purity must be maintained if the good qualities of this wheat are to continue. One of the principal sources of mixing is from volunteer wheat which occurs when fields are reseeded to wheat year after year. In order to keep the wheat pure and of good quality, the crop for seed should always be grown in a field free from volunteer wheat. This necessitates rotation, preceding the wheat with some other crop, such as oats, barley, or corn, and in order that the fertility of the soil be maintained by such rotation the legumes and grasses should be included. If it is necessary to sow wheat after wheat, great care should be taken to destroy the volunteer growth as far as possible by early plowing and frequent cultivation before seeding, or by disking immediately after harvest in order to start the volunteer wheat, which may be destroyed later by plowing.

Again, wheat may become mixed in the harvesting or shocking. This is especially apt to occur when the farmer is introducing the wheat, planting it, usually in small areas. Care should be taken to plant the pure seed in a separate field, or if the wheat is planted in a field with other wheat, a narrow alley should be left between varieties so they may be harvested separately. Wheat does not cross-fertilize like corn or sorghum, and the varieties may be planted near each other without mixing except through carelessness in harvesting. There is some danger, however, that when two varieties of wheat are planted thus in the same field that mixing may occur by heavy rains washing the seed of one part of the field to the other. Also a heavy wind may blow seed of one variety from one field to another.

Another common source of mixing is in thrashing. If two or more varieties of wheat are grown on the same farm, it is advisable to thrash some

ed on top with thistles by their blowing across it. Seed planted in a field so treated is at a disadvantage, for it is drilled in deeper than the thistle seed which is on top ready to grow after the first rain and warm days.

This condition does not exist in May breaking as the thistles no longer blow across the prairie and the seed that is in the buffalo grass is turned under as deep as the sod is broken. A sod planter opens up a thin slit in the sod and drops in the seed, which is covered very shallow. Thus the crop has only an inch or so of loose dirt to get through while the thistle seeds are buried under three inches of tough sod and do not get started until harvest time.

I admit that most of us tackle a great deal more farm land than we ought that we could raise more on ten acres than we do now on 40, but I never will admit that it is a good proposition to try to cultivate sod land the first year. Nature provides rain and air to rot sod so that it can be cultivated and since nature wants to break up that sod for me I am willing to do something else while she is busy with that job.—J. R. Berry, Sexton, Kan.

other grain after thrashing one variety of wheat; or if no other small grain is grown on the farm, great care should be taken to clean out the separator before thrashing the pure wheat, and then it would be well to send the first load or two of the pure seed to market rather than to save it for sowing. The same care should be taken when the separator is hauled from one farm to another, not only to prevent mixing varieties of wheat, but also to prevent the spread of smut from one farm to another through inoculating the seed wheat from the thrashing machine that has previously thrashed smutty wheat.

The farmer is not apt to mix varieties by careless storing, since he will have only one improved variety, and this he will easily keep separate from the common crop. Most farmers are rather too careless in not carefully cleaning the fanning-mill when changing from one variety of wheat to another. It hardly seems necessary to mention the importance of carefully sweeping out bins and cleaning all sacks in which this pure wheat is to be stored.

## TO PRODUCE THE BEST SEED.

To produce the best seed, the wheat should be well graded and only the heaviest and plumpest kernels sown. The seed grain should be graded and fanned to remove weed seeds, if for no other reason. Again, it is usually necessary to fan grain simply to remove dirt, chaff and pieces of stems that would greatly interfere with the uniform distribution of the seed in planting. Also, the inferior plant produced from inferior seeds may act as weeds, especially in dry seasons or on land low in fertility, actually taking the moisture and the plant food from the larger and better developed plants, thus reducing the yield and injuring the quality of the grain produced.

Harvest the wheat when it is just fully matured. Immature seed is apt to be shrunken and deficient in vitality. On the other hand, as soon as the wheat is over-ripe it begins to deteriorate in quality and may lose some of its vitality. Do not allow seed-wheat to become damaged by rain. Shock well immediately and thrash from the field as soon as the grain is dry, or put the wheat into stacks or barns for protection. Perhaps more wheat is injured in quality after harvest by unfavorable weather and from carelessness in handling than from any other cause. Stacks should be well built to protect from the rain, and after the wheat is put into the stack or barn it should be left for several weeks until after it has passed through the sweat before it is thrashed. Whether to cap shocks or to leave them uncapped is a question. Unless wheat is well set up and carefully capped the caps are apt to blow off and the shocks are then more exposed than if the bundles were originally set in open shocks. I prefer, however, to carefully shock and cap rather than to set in long shocks or round shocks without caps. It may be necessary to go over the field occasionally after a wind in order to replace caps that have blown off. Do not make the shocks too large. Ten or 12 bundles set up with a single cap carefully broken and spread is better than a large shock with two or three caps.





# KANSAS FARMER

## EDITORIAL



**INJURIOUS INSECTS.**  
THE "Agricultural Education" series of publications of the extension department of State Agricultural College is enriched by a most valuable treatise on "Insects Injurious to Farm Crops," by Geo. A. Dean, assistant professor of entomology. Professor Dean assumes the correctness of the estimate that on an average ten per cent of every crop in the United States is lost through the depredations of insects. That this amounts to an enormous reduction of values received by farmers is realized on inspecting the following table taken from the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1907:

Value of Farm Products And Losses Chargeable to Insects for the Year of 1907.

Product.	Value.	Percent- age of loss.	Amount of loss.
Corn .....	\$1,336,901,000	10	\$133,690,000
Wheat .....	336,901,000	10	33,690,100
Oats .....	334,568,000	11	33,456,800
Barley .....	102,290,000	10	10,229,000
Rye .....	23,068,000	10	2,306,800
Stored products .....	2,351,264,000	5	117,563,200
Hay .....	\$5,446,035,000	10	74,350,700
Totals ..	\$5,446,035,000		\$427,037,300

In the 91 pages of the bulletin under consideration, the insects which occasion this loss are carefully described and illustrated so that most of them may be identified by the reader even though he be not an entomologist. The habits and life histories are briefly and plainly stated; their enemies, if they have any, and most insects have natural enemies, are enumerated and described; and methods of combating the injurious insects are presented.

As an illustration of the plain presentations of the book, we here give what is said on cutworms:

### CUTWORMS.

"Thick, soft-bodied 'worms,' one to two inches long, varying in color from whitish to dark brown, gnawing into and frequently through the young stalk. Forbes records sixteen species of cutworms as injurious to corn. When abundant they are able to cut away nearly every stalk in the field.

### "HABITS AND LIFE HISTORY.

"The 'worms' fed at night, hiding during the day in holes and under clods. They will sometimes drag the sound stalks to their holes. If one is disturbed it will curl up like a clock spring and remain thus until the disturbance ceases.

"Most species pass the winter in the soil as partly grown larvae, and, being deprived of food by the plowing of the corn ground, they are ravenously hungry by the time corn is up, and so make short work of the tender growth. When fully grown they enter the soil to pupate, and emerge as adults in mid-summer. The eggs are laid mainly in grass-lands and the larvae hatching therefrom become partly grown before winter. Most species exhibit a life history similar to that just told, but some develop two or even three broods in the course of a year. Corn that has been planted in freshly broken sod suffers more severely than corn planted on other sorts of ground.

### "METHODS OF CONTROL.

"Prevention.—To prevent the infestation of corn planted on sod-land, the land should be broken during July of the preceding year, so that the moths will not be tempted to deposit their eggs on it. If the sod be heavily pastured with pigs and then broken in the very late fall, a large percentage of the worms will be destroyed by the hogs and the cold.

"Remedy.—After the corn is planted and the worms are at work on it, some relief may be found by dropping a row of poisoned bran with a grain-drill along the infested corn rows. Or, if the worms are coming in from adjacent pastures or meadows, they may be poisoned by cutting fresh grass that has been thoroughly sprayed with Paris green at the rate of one pound to fifty gallons of water and placing along the edge of the threatened field. The poisoned bran mixture (one pound of Paris green to fifteen pounds of bran) may be substituted for the poisoned grass."

This pamphlet is sent free to all members of farmers institutes in Kansas. It is mailed to others for ten cents per copy. It will pay every farmer to send a dime to J. H. Miller, Superintendent Agricultural College Extension, Manhattan, Kan., and get a copy.

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**ADVERTISING RATES.**—25 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Announcements of reputable advertisers respectfully solicited. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday.

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

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

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

## GREAT POSSIBILITIES IN PLANT BREEDING.

In all of the work of the scientist for the benefit of the farmer none is so interesting and none promises such possibilities as the breeding of plants. Whether the object be for increased yield, for improved composition, for immunity from disease, for improvement of appearance, for stronger supporting stalks, for deeper rooting system, for adaptations to conditions of climate or of soil—whatever be the purpose, there is hope in the mutations that can probably be produced by the well informed and persistent plant breeder. So too there is the possibility of not only producing singly any one of the improvements sought, but of so combining as to bring forth progeny in which shall be united two or more desired characteristics and in which two or more undesired characteristics shall be eliminated.

Some of the accomplishments possible to the plant breeder are illustrated in a recent account of experiments for the production of wheat that should be immune to rust. These experiments were conducted by R. H. Biffine and reported in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture, London, Eng.

After finding a number of varieties of wheat that were practically immune to yellow rust, hybridizing experiments were carried on between a variety of Club, an immense variety, and Michigan Bronze, a very susceptible variety. The cross-bred plants proved very susceptible to the disease, but a fair crop of grain was produced. A study of the material in subsequent generations showed that the head characters and immunity or susceptibility are unit characters that seem to be transmitted, and four fixed types have been secured, namely, immune Club, susceptible Club, an immune loose-headed variety similar to Michigan Bronze and a susceptible variety of the same. Two of these varieties closely resemble the parents and two show fresh combinations of the characters present in the two parent plants.

The extent of what may be accomplished seems to be measured only by the extent to which, guided by the knowledge of the subject, the work shall be carried. The fact that many of the results attained are commercially and agriculturally valueless is no reason for discouragement. The breeder is under no obligation to preserve his valueless productions, but if he shall discard thousands in the successful quest for one wheat of outstanding merit his new creation will be worth to the race enough to justify liberal compensation for the work of a lifetime.

The fact that according to the law of probabilities many results will have to be discarded for lack of value but that out of sufficient numbers of ju-

dicious combinations the desired union of characters may be brought about makes it worth while for the state to employ and support at the task enough capable workers to bring about the early realization of improvements greatly desired.

## DESTROY THE CANADA THISTLES.

There are few if any worse weeds than the Canada thistle. It should never be allowed to go to seed. The Kansas statutes—Laws of 1905, ch. 359—make it the duty of every person and of every corporation to destroy, on all lands that he or it may own or occupy, all weeds of the kinds known as Russian thistle and Canada thistle, at such times as the board of county commissioners may direct. It is made the duty of the county commissioners to cause notice to be published in one or more county paper for a time not less than three weeks before the time fixed upon for the destruction of such noxious weeds. The second section of the law specifically makes it the duty of the county commissioners to fix the time for the destruction of all such weeds, and to provide for their destruction in such a manner as to prevent their bearing seed.

The terms of the law make it the duty of any person who occupies land, that is the renter as well as the owner, to destroy the thistle.

The statute makes ample provision for the destruction of these weeds along the highways and along railroad. Its rigid enforcement is one of the important matters to be looked after by the county commissioners. It will be well for the county commissioners in any county in which such weeds are found to advise with the county attorney and take all necessary measures to enforce the law.

## BARLEY MIXED WITH OATS.

The law can not make men honest, but, honestly enforced, the law may make it very undesirable to practise dishonesty. Recently a United States marshal seized 200 sacks of barley-burdened oats at Augusta, Ga., consigned by a Nashville grain house. It was alleged as a basis for the warrant that the complainants had "purchased from a wholesale grain firm in Nashville two carloads of oats. Upon arrival at Augusta the local firm discovered that the oats were adulterated with a very inferior grade of barley and with elevator sweepings. The shipment purported to be No. 2 white oats, which weight 32 pounds to the bushel. Barley weighs 48 pounds to the bushel. No. 2 white oats are worth 64 cents per bushel, while barley is only worth about 48 cents per bushel."

Another seizure was made about the same time at Athens of 200 bushels of similar oats.

Since these seizures, from Atlanta state, the State Agricultural Department has begun a systematic investigation of all such grain brought into the state. It is said by the department that when barley is mixed with

oats it must be made known. If the barley is greater in quantity than oats, it must be sold as "barley and oats;" if oats predominate, the mixture must be sold as "oats and barley."

Some people are a very long time in learning the truthfulness of Ben Franklin's famous proverb: "Honesty is the best policy."

## SPECULATION IN WHEAT.

Seldom has speculation in wheat received so much attention or so severe denunciation as during the month of April, 1909. Doubtless the statistical situation warranted stiff prices. This circumstance was seized upon by market manipulators who placed themselves in position to profit by whatever advance should result. Under the leadership of a speculator, James A. Patten, the clique contracted to take large quantities of wheat for May delivery. When no more contracts were offered at prevailing prices the clique bid higher. This of course raised the market quotations. Similar advances were made in the price of the May option with each session of the Chicago exchange. These caused advances in the price of wheat for immediate delivery to the mills. The price of flour was necessarily advanced and with it the price of bread. Persons of small incomes were at great inconvenience.

The course of the wheat market attracted attention of those of speculative turn throughout the country, and they engaged in the game of "buying May wheat." The movement extended also to the July option. These "purchases" were, as always, of a purely speculative kind. Those who sold had no real wheat, and those who bought did not expect to ever receive a bushel of real wheat on account of their purchases. Indeed, but a small part of the purchase price was actually paid. A few cents a bushel, called a "margin" enabled the speculator to buy or sell thousands of bushels with a moderate amount of money. The payment of the margin entitles the speculator to profit by the advance in price on the entire quantity margined if he be a "bull," or buyer. If he be a "bear," or seller the speculator profits by the amount of a decline in price on the entire quantity margined.

It thus happens that there is created two opposing interests in the market namely that of the buyers, or bulls, who want prices to advance, and that of the sellers, or bears, who want prices to decline. In any great speculative movement like that under consideration the great majority of persons other than professional speculators are buyers. When these, who in the parlance of the trade are called "the public," become excited they buy with great alacrity. This often enables the leaders of the deal—who bought much of their holdings at the lower prices which prevailed at the beginning—to sell when they think the top has been reached. Since these transactions are made through brokers, these leaders can often unload large amounts of the holdings without arousing the suspicions of those throughout the country who are attempting to follow their lead.

It thus sometimes happens that the chief conspirators get out with snug profits at the expense of "the public," the dupes who suppose they are following sagacious leaders. It is charged that Mr. Patten did this. However this may be, it is certain that when the decline came persons who had supposed themselves the gainers of hundreds or of thousands on account of "a flyer in wheat" found small or large fortunes swept away, passed over to the pockets of speculators on the other side.

But the losses were not all on the side of the bulls. Many who "sold wheat" when they thought the price had gone high enough were unable to make good their contracts as prices continued to rise and were obliged to allow their deals to be "closed," which means that the amounts they had put into the deal were forfeited, just as in the case of the buyers.

KANSAS FARMER has for many years warned its readers against the ensnarement of this kind of gambling. It ruins those who lose by taking their money without compensation, but it ruins those who gain by destroying their relish for useful effort and, in most cases, robbing them sooner or later of their substance as well.



## MATERIALS BOUGHT IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Twelve principal articles form the bulk of the 68 million dollars' worth of manufacturing materials imported into the United States in March, 1909. These 12 articles are hides and skins, wool, raw silk, india rubber, pig tin, copper, leaf tobacco, raw cotton, furs and furskins, lumber, and chemicals. The hides and skins imported in March, 1909, amounted to 42½ million pounds, against 19½ millions in March, 1908; wool 37 million pounds, against 10½ millions in March, of last year, raw silk, 1¼ million pounds, against 1 million in the same month of the preceding year; india rubber, 7¼ million pounds, against 6¼ millions in March, 1908; pig tin, 12½ million pounds, against 9½ millions in the corresponding month of last year; pig copper, 19¼ million pounds, against 10½ millions in March, 1908; leaf tobacco, nearly 4 million pounds, against 3½ millions in the same month of last year; raw cotton, 9½ million pounds against 7 millions in the corresponding month a year ago; lumber, 31½ million feet, against 16¼ million feet in March, 1908; chemicals, largely used in manufacturing, 8½ million dollars in value, against a little more than 5 millions in the corresponding month of last year; furs and furskins, undressed, 1¼ million dollars, against ¾ of a million in the same month of 1908.

The prices at which the manufacturers' materials are imported in 1909 are much below those of 1908. Raw cotton imports in March, 1909, averaged 15.7 cents per pound, against 21.4 cents in March, 1908; pig copper in March, 1909, 12.9 cents per pound, against 14.5 cents in March of last year; hemp 152 dollars per ton, against 187 dollars per ton in the same month of last year; Manila 119 dollars per ton, against 144 dollars per ton last year; sisal 107 dollars per ton, against 133 dollars in the same month of last year; goatskins 24.4 cents per pound against 26.4 cents; pig iron 29.72 dollars per ton, against 33.43 dollars in the corresponding month of last year; raw silk 3.53 dollars per pound, against 3.61 dollars; tobacco for wrappers 91 cents per pound, against 1.03 dollars per pound in the corresponding month of last year; leaf tobacco, other than wrapper, 50 cents per pound, against 24 cents in the same month of last year; raw wool of class 1 (clothing wool) 21 cents per pound, against 24 cents in March of last year; raw wool of class 2 (combing wool) 21.3 per pound, against 23.6 cents in March of last year; raw wool of class 3 (carpet wools) 11.5 cents per pound, against 12.7 cents in the same month of last year; the only important manufacturers' materials showing an increase in price being india rubber, and hides of cattle.

This general decline in the prices of manufacturers' materials indicates that the 68 million dollars' worth of manufacturers' materials imported in March, 1909, represents nearly or quite twice as great a quantity of material as the 40 million dollars' worth imported in March, 1909.

## HOGS AND ALFALFA.

In their Live Stock Report, Clay, Robinson & Co. say:

"There has been for many months a tendency on the part of the owner to market both cattle and hogs in an immature condition. It is easy to ascertain why this was done with cattle, as corn has been costing so high and the market for matured cattle has been very disappointing. As for hogs, prices have ruled exceptionally high for this time of the season, and the owner has been very desirous of taking advantage of the high rates. We are of the opinion that marketing heavy cattle as well as the commoner classes as soon as convenient is a good plan to follow at this time, but where the offerings are of desirable quality but lack flesh it should prove profitable to hold them back for longer feeding. It is surely penny wise and pound foolish to part with shoats and pigs now. It is nearing the time of grass, and these can be turned out on pasture and make cheap flesh gains."

These veterans in selling live stock seem to forget that in Kansas hogs have been reveling in alfalfa for a month and are growing accordingly. Whether sold soon or held until they can be finished on 1909 corn these porkers are developing into money. If kept for fattening on corn they will be fit to top the markets for heavy

hogs, while the early spring pigs now having fun in the alfalfa and enjoying the milk it produces will be ready a little later to put money in the Kansas banks to the credit of the alfalfa farmers.

## PRICES OF WHEAT.

Speculative prices for wheat on contracts for May delivery have fluctuated through a considerable range as the gamblers on prospective markets have been sanguine of higher or lower prices. When the "bull" leader, Patten, apparently forsook the speculative market there was a rapid decline in speculative prices. The market for "cash" wheat, wheat for actual immediate delivery was affected to a far less degree. While there have been loud denunciations of the manipulations which were believed to have sent upward the price of "speculative wheat," i. e., of contracts to deliver wheat which was not to be delivered, contracts which were wagers on the course of the speculative market, the public seemed to overlook the fact that the actual sales and deliveries of wheat were taking place at prices higher than those of the speculative market.

This kind of gambling is to be condemned for many and excellent reasons, but its effect upon the price of actual wheat as paid by the consumer is not as great as has been imagined.

That wheat is high and is likely to continue high for some time into the future is not doubted. The Kansas wheat grower whose crop will be the first big one of the season to reach the hungry market should realize liberal returns for the 1909 harvest.

## A LAND AND IRRIGATION EXPOSITION TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO.

Railroad and land interests in Chicago have initiated a movement to hold an exposition in Chicago for the exploitation of our country's undeveloped land resources and have arranged with The Chicago Tribune, as a non-competing interest, to assume financial and executive responsibility.

The Chicago Tribune will give this project its heartiest support in every way and The United States Land and Irrigation Exposition will open to the public at the Coliseum in Chicago, November 27 next, coincident with the opening of the International Live Stock Exposition.

The purposes of the United States Land and Irrigation Exposition are to illustrate to prospective settlers methods of cultivation, and to show what can be produced on lands now under irrigation, on lands on which crops may be successfully raised by "dry farming," and on lands still undeveloped where rainfall is bounteous.

## K. S. A. C. GOES TO SEATTLE.

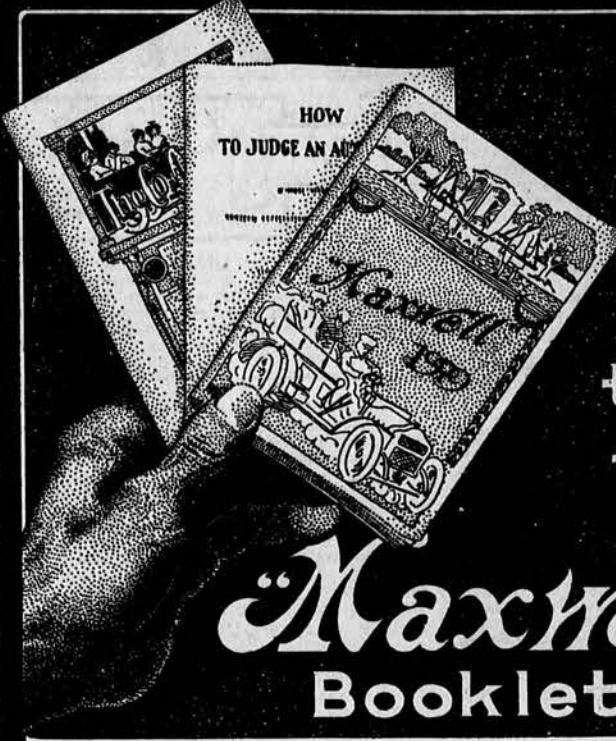
In order to take advantage of the exceptionally low railroad rates which will be granted for the great National Epworth League convention, to be held at Seattle, Wash., in July, arrangements are now being made for a grand K. S. A. C. excursion at that time. The party will include members of the faculty, ex-professors, graduates and former students of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Two sleepers will be provided for the party and they will be routed through to Seattle with the privilege of returning by another route. Side excursions will be provided at moderate cost.

Harry C. Rushmore '79, of 2048 North 5th St., Kansas City, Kansas, is in charge of the arrangements and will answer all inquiries about routes, cost, reservations of sleeper berths, etc. The excursion will start from Kansas City, Mo., on July 3 and will pick up its members along the line of the Union Pacific.

## IOWA DRAINAGE REPORT.

The report of the 1909 annual meeting of the Iowa State Drainage Association has been issued by Prof. W. H. Stevenson, Ames, Iowa, secretary of the association. The report is an exceedingly valuable pamphlet of about ninety pages, and will be sent to any address for twenty-five cents. This report contains many papers and addresses of great interest and value. Every land owner should read Professor Marston's address on "Drainage Investigations." It contains much valuable information regarding the durability of cement tile and the depth and distance apart of drains. Hundreds of farmers will also be interested in the following ad-

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these  
three



**Maxwell Booklets**

**WITHOUT** cost to you I want to put these three booklets on your table—because I know that if you are considering the purchase of an automobile these will give you a fund of practical information—they may be the means of saving you many hundreds of dollars of unnecessary expense, so it is worth your while to send for them. Even if you now own an automobile, these books will help you to maintain it more economically.

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**THE CO-OPERATOR**  
We publish a handsomely illustrated magazine twice a month. It is full of practical hints and suggestions—it breathes the MAXWELL spirit of CO-OPERATION. That is why we call it THE CO-OPERATOR. Allow us to put your name on our mailing list. I will warrant you will find this magazine more interesting and instructive than many that you now subscribe and pay for.

**THE MAXWELL CATALOG**  
Then there is our profusely illustrated catalog showing pictures of our six models—it gives you just the information you want, all facts. You owe it to yourself to find out more about MAXWELL automobiles.

**HOW TO JUDGE AN AUTOMOBILE**  
This book alone is worth money to the farmer who is looking for the most for his money in style, comfort and service. You cannot buy this book—it is not for sale, but I will gladly send it to you free if you say so. This book is written by Mr. Ernest Coler, a recognized authority on this subject. It is prepared for the benefit of the man who is in doubt as to what car will give him the best service. It is a plain talk straight from the shoulder.

You see I know the MAXWELL from the ground up. I know we use only the best material and the highest paid skilled labor. If I did not have such confidence in our car I would not dare to give you so much practical information, but I know that the more you know about automobiles the better you will like the MAXWELL.

Write me personally and you will receive these books promptly and free of expense.

Yours very truly,  
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dresses: "The Making of Cement Tile;" "The Drainage of Barnyards;" "Bridges over Drainage Ditches;" "A State Drainage Commission," and a half dozen others on subjects equally up-to-date.

Representative Charlie Scott's bill to prevent option trading in food products, recently introduced in Congress, reads like an effectual measure. There is just now a very great demand for the suppression of option trading on account of the general belief that it raises the price of bread to the consumers. This demand formerly came from the farmer's side on account of the belief that the power of the traders was generally used to depress prices received by producers. Does it work both ways?

Occasional reports of blind staggers in horses, resulting from eating wormy corn suggest that it is worth while to shell all wormy corn and run it through a fanning mill before feeding it to horses. Whether the disease is caused by the worm dust, the smut, or by the mold, the shelling and fanning will remove the disease-producing impurity and make the corn a safe feed for horses and all other kinds of stock. The price of a single good horse would pay the cost of preventive measures for several years.

J. A. Garton of Acton Grange, England, has decided to establish a branch of the Garton plant-breeding business in Manitoba, specializing in wheat and oats. The Gartons have

been working at plant breeding for twenty-eight years, the trend of their experiments having always been to produce grain, especially wheat. Their home farm at Acton contains 1,000 acres. The headquarters of the Manitoba enterprise will be at Winnipeg.

Prof. S. J. Hunter of the State University of Kansas who gave an interesting address before the Shawnee Alfalfa Club at its last monthly meeting, was very enthusiastic in regard to the work of this club. "You have no idea," he said, "of the vast amount of good you are doing for the whole country. I hear of your work everywhere and I want to congratulate you upon the splendid work you are doing."

Some one has made a calculation about the time it will take to fill the world with all the people it will hold. The present population of the globe is supposed to be about 1,467,000,000 and he estimates that the maximum of the inhabitants that can be sustained on the entire land surface of the earth is 5,994,000,000 and this figure will be reached in the year 2072, or in about 180 years.

The United States raises four-fifths of the corn crop of the world, but only one-fifth of the wheat crop. Our corn exports average only 3 per cent of the total crop. Argentine raises but little, but exports half of the crop, occasionally more than the United States. Our corn crop is mostly fed in the states where raised. Five states have raised half of the crop this season.



# READERS MARKET PLACE

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK FOR large land company at home. Experience unnecessary. Chapman Bros. Realty Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR WITH HORSE and buggy to drive through the country and solicit subscriptions. Address Circulation Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

HELP WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO work on farm. Steady work, good wages. Young people preferred with not more than one child. Users of liquor or cigarette smokers need not apply. R. J. Boyer, Meade, Kan.

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

## FOR EXCHANGE.

WE CAN GET YOU WHAT YOU WANT in exchange for your farm, hardware, merchandise or other property. We have 500 propositions to choose from. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA 15C. CANE SEED 24C. J. S. Glenn, Farmer, Wallace, Kan.

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

PLANTS—CABBAGE, EARLY JERSEY Wakefield, Early Winningstadt Early Summer, Succession, Flat Dutch 80c per 100, \$2.00 per 1000. Tomato, early tree, Early Dwarf Champion, Early Dwarf Stone, Early Kansas, Standard, Beauty, Matchless, Stone 35c per 100, \$3.00 per 1000. Large Ruby King Pepper 15c doz. 75c per 100. Sweet Potato, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond 20c per 100, \$1.75 per M; Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish, Southern Queen 25c per 100, \$2.00 per M. F. P. Rude & Son, North Topeka, Kan. Both phones.

## HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED BLACK 8 year old Percheron stallion, one imported French coach stallion, one black Shetland stallion and 5 Shetland mares. All good ones. Do not write, but come and see them soon and you will buy them cheap. W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK PEDIGREED standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1,250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. I will trade for Percheron stallion, jack or real estate. Address S. A. Baughman, Marysville, Kan.

## CATTLE.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL. CALVES sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes De Kol, large, growthy fellows and finely marked. J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.

SEE LESLIE OF ALYSDALE by Prince Consort, out of Lord Mayor dam, calved May 8, 1908. Best individual of our last bull crop. I want to show him to you. Also offer some cows and heifers at fair prices. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## SWINE.

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE—FROM 125 lbs. to 250 lbs. of Masterpiece and Lord Premier breeding. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOAR BRED BY J. M. Kemp, sire On The Dot 106355, year old, show hog, bargain. C. D. Williams, R. 1, Wichita, Kan.

## LAWYERS.

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

The Dain Mfg. Co., 836 Vine St., Ottumwa, Iowa, makes hay machinery of all kinds, and as good as can be made. This week the Dain Loader is illustrated and described on page 13. Read carefully and send for the free book, "All About Hay," to above address.

Rude and Son of Topeka, Kan. are advertising cabbage, sweet potato and other plants in the classified, or Readers Market Place page, page 6. They have good plants and have sold many of them in the past to our readers. Place your order with Rude and Son. They will give you your money's worth every time.

Farmers in Shawnee and surrounding counties will be interested in the ad of the German Bank of Topeka. It is as claimed in the ad, primarily, a "bank for farmers." Four of the seven directors are themselves farmers. This is one of the strong banks of the capital city for Kansas. Accepted the invitation of the bank to "come and get acquainted."

Montgomery Ward & Company of Chicago and Kansas City, advertise Ajax Fencing on page 13 of this week's issue. A full stock is carried at the Kansas City branch at 19th and Campbell streets. This is a first class fence sold at a remarkably low cost. Prices are quoted in the ad. You can order direct from the ad. When you write say you saw this fencing advertised in Kansas Farmer.

The Chicago Housewrecking Company's ad this week on the back page is one of unusual interest. It illustrates, describes and prices a large number of articles of-

## Classified Advertising 3 cents a word

The rate for advertising in this department is low, only three cents per word each insertion. There is no more popular advertising than classified advertising. Every one reads classified ads, and just because they are classified. You can reach 50,000 farmers in Kansas and adjoining states, the best farmers on earth, through this page. All ads set in uniform style, no display. Initials and address count as words. Terms, invariably cash in advance.

## MANURE SPREADER.

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

## POULTRY.

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

PURE BRED NON-RELATED BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$4 per 100. W. W. Patterson, Preston, Kan.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR sale, \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. Fred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—PURE WHITE and good layers. Eggs 15, 75c; 100, \$3. Mrs. J. E. Lynch, Gallatin, Mo.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale. Good layers. Farm range stock, \$1 per 15; or \$1.50 for 30. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

EGGS—WYCOFF'S CELEBRATED S. C. White Leghorns. Ring and Empire strains White Rocks. Each first pen \$2 per 15; second \$1.50; range lot, \$1. Incubator, \$5 per 100. Western Poultry Farm, Alma, Kan.

UTILITY BARRED ROCKS—TWENTY years' exclusive breeding. Pens contain best birds procurable, high scoring and ribbon winners. Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. Range flock, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jas. M. Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING: SINGLE-COMB buff Orpingtons; best winter layers; largest breed hens, 8 lbs.; eggs half price to introduce these famous winter layers; \$1.50 per 15; standard bred eggs, fresh, well-packed and will ship safely anywhere; order now; no use to write; we are responsible and will treat you right; guarantee satisfactory hatch or will replace eggs at 1/2 purchase price. Have won prizes at six leading shows West. Indian Grave Farm, J. T. Rice, Mgr., Elsberry, Mo.

ffered for sale at the remarkably low prices for what this great firm is famous. Read the offer made carefully, and don't fail to get the large illustrated catalog, by filling out and mailing the coupon. Ask for catalog No. 61, addressing the Chicago Housewrecking Company, 36th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

In another section of this issue you will find the advertisement of Absorbine. Have you ever tried this remedy? As this is just the time of the year when you should pay particular attention to the condition of your horses, you will doubtless be glad to purchase a bottle of Absorbine, if you do not have some of it on hand. It is a pleasant remedy to use, does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used during treatment. An excellent preparation for use on swollen glands, thoroughpin, bog spavin, wind puffs, strained joints, capped hock, shoe boils, and many other painful enlargements. Send for free booklet and information concerning your particular case. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 211 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Reading Notice to Agricultural Papers. The May issue of the Dairy Bulletin, published by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., to make better known the merits of the U. S. Cream Separator, is an unusually interesting and informative publication. Beside being well illustrated with half tone engravings, there are several well written articles that will appeal to every farmer and dairyman. (Owners of Guernseys will be particularly interested in this issue) besides complete descriptions of the various models of U. S. Separators. A copy of this publication may be obtained free for a post card

## POULTRY.

EGGS—R. C. R. I. REDS \$1.00 AND \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Springhill, Kan.

FOR EGGS OF THE FAMOUS WHITE Wyandottes write J. H. Brown, Boyero, Colo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$3 for 100. Mrs. G. Montague, Wakefield, Kan.

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

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

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

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

## REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD RELINQUISHMENT CLOSE IN to trade for central Kansas town residence. State price first letter. C. C. Miles, Calhan, Colo.

FIFTY QUARTER AND HALF SECTIONS and some larger tracts of good farming land for sale in Edwards and Ford counties, Kansas. Thomas Darcey, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

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

80 ACRES OF RICH CREEK BOTTOM, four miles from the center of Emporia, with fine improvements, five acres grass, good timber, splendid orchard and water. One of the best homes in Lyon county for \$6,200. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE. OUR 112-page book "Vacant Government Land" describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. 1909 diagrams and tables. All about free irrigated farms. Price 25c postpaid. Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 393, St. Paul Minn.

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

FREE HOMES FOR EVERYBODY UNDER the homestead and desert acts. Sulphur Springs Valley, Arizona, is fast settling. Water obtained at a depth as shallow as four and one-half feet. As fine alfalfa land as there is in the world. For further information address the McCall Realty Company, Cochise, Ariz.

NEFF REALTY COMPANY, THE SWAPERS. Trades a specialty. Trade anything, anywhere, at any time and any price. Olathe Kan.

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

400 ACRES SECOND BOTTOM LAND \$42.00 per acre 370 acres in cultivation. One-third crop goes to purchaser. One-half cash. Samuel Neff, Harper, Kan.

request by addressing the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt. Write also for catalog No. 91.

A Ready Roofing That Needs No Painting. Farmers all over the country are beginning to wake up to the fact that it is no longer necessary to use ready roofings that require constant painting to keep them tight. The new style of ready roofing with a mineral surface, of which Amatite Roofing is the best known, are becoming very popular and have proven a great success. The mineral surface of Amatite needs no painting or coating whatever, and after the roofing is laid, there is no further excuse for trouble. A sample of Amatite can be secured by addressing the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Boston, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and Cincinnati. Mention this paper when writing for the sample.

D. C. Van Nice's Polled Durhams. The attention of the readers of Kansas Farmer is called to the advertisement of D. C. Van Nice, at Richland, Kan., about his Double Standard herd of Polled Durham cattle. Mr. Van Nice has one of the good herds in the state and is proud. Few breeders have accomplished so much in such a short time. Mr. Van Nice has 5 such a short time. Mr. Van Nice has 5 head of bulls ranging up to 10 months that are offered for sale and we can recommend these bulls to the buyer seeking something of promise. These bulls are sired by Kansas Boy, Senator, and Belvidere. Kansas Boy stood at the head of the herd up to a few months ago. He is by Young Emperor

## REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP FOR THE MONEY—240 ACRES good grain and stock farm, fair improvements. Price \$8,500, 200 acres well improved. Close to town. Fine stock and dairy farm. A bargain. Price \$5,800. Write for lists and maps. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION: 80 ACRES, 15 bottom, 65 cultivated, 15 pasture, new 2 room house, out buildings, good water, 50 acres of wheat, half goes. Price \$3,000. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists, Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kansas.

## DOGS.

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

FOR SALE—3 ENGLISH FOX TERRIER pups. Fine specimens. Silver Laced Wyandotte chicken eggs \$5 a 100. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

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

COLLIES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE—They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors. 250 head sold last year. Write for illustrated circular and prices. Would like to buy a few ferrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE—POULTRY SUP. pills of all kinds for sale. G. H. Harries, 210 W. 6th., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS NEW HOTEL in thriving town in southern Kansas. For particulars address A. Strickler, Fall River, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT FOR 1910 a small farm with some buildings near good sized town. M. J. Wagner, Lemmon, S. D.

GOOD NEW 14-ROOM HOTEL, FURNISHED, in Phillips county, Kan., \$3,000. Want small tract of land. H. W. White Land Co., Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST CLASS Threshing Machine in good repair, 25 horse power, double engine, 3656 Separator. Price and terms right. C. L. Wells, Great Bend, Kan.

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

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

EVERYTHING IN BEE SUPPLIES AT lowest prices. Italian bees \$5.50 per colony. I have some second hand 8-frame hives in good condition with new frames and starters. 75 cents each. Supers with new sections and starters ready for the bees, 50 cents. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

(First published in Kansas Farmer, May 8, 1909.)  
State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.  
In the matter of the estate of Christian States late of Shawnee County, Kansas.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.  
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1908, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, duly appointed Executor of the estate of Christian States late of Shawnee County, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

MARGARET STATES, Executor.

and out of a dam by Prince of Hedge Lawn. As a sire his work has been very satisfactory to Mr. Van Nice, his get having been shown successfully by Mr. Van Nice during the past two show seasons. Senator is a son of Kansas Boy, used by Mr. Van Nice on the herd. Belvidere X2712 (S H 195058) is now at the head of the herd, he being sired by Grand Victor and out of Blossom, a Harris Victoria cow by Golden Gauntlet. This fellow is a promising one. His sire was exported to South America at a price of \$1,500. Among the cows in the herd are Dorothy, by Commander X232, Duchess of Linden X by Commander, Carmen X by Red Thistle Top X 1258, 9th Duchess of Linden by Polled Prince X918, Rose Belle 2d by Prince Royal X3735, and Rosina X by Duke of Rose Pomona 3d X1473. The young bull out of this latter cow and sired by Kansas Boy is probably the best bull of the lot offered. There are good bulls here and buyers wanting that kind will not go wrong. The farm is adjoining the town and Mr. Van Nice is at the store in the Missouri Pacific, 18 miles south of Topeka, Kan. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. C. Christensen of Leonardville, Kansas, offers a 3 year old Red Polled bull for sale in our classified advertising columns. This bull was bred by Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kansas, and is a son of his famous herd bull Actor and out of one of the best milking strains. At the price named this bull ought to be a snap. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write Mr. Christensen.



# Bargains in Farms, Ranches, and City Property;

**320 ACRE HOMESTEADS** can now be taken in Kiowa County, Colorado. Come at once for choice locations, close in. S. R. SMITH, Government Land Locator, Sheridan Lake, Col.

**COMPLETE DESCRIPTION**  
Texas Panhandle, covers 25 years, 32 pp., complete birdseye view and wall map Amarillo, 15,000 population, in heart of Panhandle, sent prepaid for 35c; clubs of four, \$1. Order today—edition limited. Mirror Publishing Co., Amarillo, Texas.

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

## A SNAP FOR SOME ONE.

640 acres of fine land 6 miles from Dodge City, Kan., 230 acres in wheat, one-fourth goes with land if sold by June 1. This is all nice level land except about 40 acres and will come in in good shape for pasture; no other improvements. Price \$17.50 per acre. Terms can be arranged on part, at 7 per cent.

C. L. WELLS,

Great Bend, Kansas.

**160 ACRE Farm Bargain**, 7 miles north-east of Ness City. Small frame house 2 rooms, frame barn for 4 horses, hen house, small granary, good well and windmill, 75 acres in cultivation, 35 acres in wheat, one-fourth with place, 12 acres alfalfa. Land can be plowed, nearly level, 1 mile to school. Price \$2,500. \$2,000 must be cash. J. C. LOHNES & SON, Ness City, Kan.

**320 ACRES** of extra good land, house of 14 rooms, a fine barn, and other good improvements, 2 1/2 miles to town. One of Brown County's best. Enquire of

R. A. HENRY,

The Real Estate Man, Hiawatha, Kansas.

**10,000 ACRES** for sale from 5 to 10 miles from Dodge City, good for colonizing purposes near Catholic church, part of it near Amish settlement, some near German Lutheran church, we have the propositions, if you have the buyers come and see us. Co-operation solicited. Price list furnished upon application. G. L. PAINTER & CO., Dodge City, Kan.

## Brown County, Kansas.

If you would like to own a farm in Brown County, Kansas, where crop failures are unknown correspond with R. A. Henry, Hiawatha. He is agent for some very choice homes. The prices are high but look what you are buying. It is claimed by those that should know that Brown is the best county in the state. Maybe it would be better to own fewer and better acres. In a sense this solves the hired help problem. Mr. Henry has lived in Brown county all his life and knows all about conditions, prices, etc. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him mentioning Kansas Farmer.

## Colonel Trospen.

This week we start the advertisement of Col. W. H. Trospen of Frankfort, Kan. Few auctioneers have made a better record than has Colonel Trospen. Starting in the locality where he was raised it is to be expected that it would have taken years to demonstrate to his boyhood friends that he had any ability as an auctioneer. But the large number of sales that he has made from the first and increasing each is the best evidence that he is man of natural ability. Last year he made over one hundred sales, a big per cent of them being sales of pure bred stock. Living, as he does in a county that is noted for good stock, he has had an unusually good opportunity to become a first class judge of individuality. He loves good animals and would rather miss a good dinner than a visit to some herd of fine stock. He is the companion of all the fieldmen in their trips among the breeders. Everyone calls him Henry and knows him to be the staunch friend of every livestock interest. He is generous, jolly and resourceful. Write him early about dates.

## Western State Fairs and Live Stock Shows for 1909.

Blue Grass Fair, Lexington, Ky., Aug. 9-Aug. 14.  
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Aug. 27-Sept. 3.  
Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Aug. 30-Sept. 3.  
Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Sept. 2-Sept. 10.  
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Sept. 6-Sept. 10.  
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, Sept. 6-Sept. 10.  
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, Sept. 6-Sept. 11.  
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Sept. 11-Sept. 17.  
Interstate Fair, Denver, Colo., Sept. 12-Sept. 18.  
West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, Sept. 13-Sept. 17.  
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Sept. 13-Sept. 17.  
South Dakota State Fair, Huron, Sept. 13-Kansas State Exposition, Topeka, Sept. 13-Sept. 18.  
Interstate Fair, Bozeman, Mont., Sept. 13-Sept. 18.  
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 13-Sept. 18.  
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Sept. 20-Sept. 25.  
Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show Co., So. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 30-Sept. 25.  
Interstate Live Stock Fair, Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 22-Sept. 26.  
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Sept. 27-Oct. 2.  
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Live Stock Show, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 27.  
Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, Sept. 28-Oct. 1.  
Montana State Fair, Helena, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.  
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Sept. 29-Oct. 8.  
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Oct. 4-Oct. 8.  
Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City, Oct. 4-Oct. 9.  
Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 5-Oct. 14.  
American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11-Oct. 16.  
Texas State Fair, Dallas, Oct. 16-Oct. 31.  
National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6-Dec. 18.

## CHEAP LAND.

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

HALE & ENGLISH,

Dodge City, Kansas.

## HODGEMAN COUNTY LANDS.

Map, Booklet, New List and general information sent promptly on request. Cheapest farms, quality considered in the state.

WINN REALTY CO.,

Jetmore, Kansas.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Large lively barn and bus line in a good town, doing a nice business. Everything first class. Will sell for cash or would trade for good farm. Price \$10,500. Address

C. R. CANTRELL,

Fredonia, Kansas.

## GRAY COUNTY, KANSAS.

75,000 acres of alfalfa and good farming land that is decidedly the best proposition for homeseekers or speculators to be found in the West. Big new list of farms upon request. G. N. DAVIS & CO., Cimmaron, Kan.

**SEE NESS COUNTY**—The wheat, alfalfa, and corn county of Kansas. Land is smooth, level, rich and well watered. No rock, sand or obstructions. Easily cultivated. Can buy your choice at \$10 to \$25 per acre, on easy terms. See or address LOHNES & CASON, Ness City, Kan.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE**—Two hundred acres 4 miles from good town, 70 acres wheat, 5 room frame house, new barn 30x60, granaries, cribs, etc. All under fence. Price \$45 per acre. Very easy terms. W. J. GORDON, Washington, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE**—320 acres of good wheat land in the famous wheat belt of Logan Co., Kan.

4 miles from Monument, and 3 miles from Page.

40 acres in cultivation. Price \$12.50 per acre. Purchaser to assume R. R. contract for about \$1700.00. This is a snap.

W. H. LINVILLE,

Beloit, Kan.

**LARGE TRACT OF LAND**—If you are looking for a snap in a big proposition it will pay you to come to Great Bend and talk to me in regard to the best of land in Ford County at the price. Consists of 8000 acres. Practically all farm land, 2000 acres in cultivation, 800 in wheat all goes with land, 500 to corn, one-fourth goes, 200 acres now in alfalfa, 1000 acres of alfalfa land, 20 miles of three wire fence, soil black loam, six room house, barn for 15 head of stock, 4000 bu. granary, only 8 miles from good market. Price \$21 per acre, terms on \$65,000, perfect title. C. L. WELLS, Great Bend, Kan.

## HERE IS A BARGAIN.

160 acres of land in Rush county, Kansas, three miles from railroad station and market, close to school, about 45 acres under cultivation, no improvements, 100 acres of good plow land on the tract, balance quite rolling but good grass and pasture land. If sold quick can be bought for \$2,000.

JAMES H. LITTLE,

The Rush County Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

**160 ACRES**—1 mile of Quinter, good 6 room house, cistern, well, new steel windmill, water in house; new barn 12 foot to the square, holds 12 head horses and 11 tons hay. All other kinds of buildings, fruit, fine blue grass and ever green yard. 7 acres in alfalfa, 2 1/2 acres seeded down to timothy and clover this spring. 30 acres pasture, balance broke. Price \$8,000. Have several other good places for sale at right prices. Quinter Land Man, W. V. Springer, Quinter, Kan.

**IDAHO AND WESTERN WYOMING IRRIGATED**, improved lands on railroad, \$16 to \$30 per acre on easy terms. Good schools. Alfalfa 4 to 5 tons per acre; wheat 45 bushels, barley 80 bushels, and oats over 100 bushels. Unexcelled home market; poultry and dairy business extremely profitable. Choice dry farming claims to be homesteaded. Timber for fuel and improvements and cedar posts free. White pine lumber \$14 per thousand. Large and small game and trout fishing; year around free range; fine climate and water. We pay part of your transportation; come while you can make a good selection. Write today. Northwestern Land Co., Rock Springs, Wyo., or Twin Falls, Idaho.

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

## LOOK AT THIS.

No. 503.—Here is a ranch of 2,960 acres, that we can recommend as good a cattle ranch as there is in the county; all under fence, plenty of water, 600 acres fine bottom land, suitable to grow alfalfa; the improvements, stone house, barn 50x35; stone shed 100 feet long; and all other necessary improvements that are required on a ranch of this kind. The survey of the new railroad running from Garden City to Stockton, runs near or through this place. Rural telephone and postoffice on the place. Price \$12.50 per acre, part time will be given.

TEED & ORBISON,

Jetmore, Kansas.

## SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLO.

Big bargains in the greatest irrigated valley in Colo. Prices from \$25.00 to \$60.00 per acre. Guaranteed water supply. We handle trades of all kinds, such as merchandise for land and San Luis land for mds. or real estate in any part of the country. A. W. WILSON, Alamosa, Colo.

**GOOD FARM CHEAP**—160 acres, 130 in cultivation, all fenced, 3 room house, barn, cow shed, poultry house and well and windmill, only 4 miles to R. R. where an elevator will be built this summer. Will take a small cash payment and give 5 years on balance. Price \$2,500. KIRBERG & MILLER, Ness City, Ness Co., Kan.

## FARM BARGAINS NEAR TOPEKA.

80 a., fair imp. 7 1/2 ml. Topeka \$50 per a. 100 a., fair imp., 10 ml. Topeka, \$50 per a. 147 a., mostly bottom, 11 ml. Topeka, \$50 per a.

170 a., well imp., 7 ml. Lawrence, \$50 per a. 320 a., 13 ml. Topeka, mostly bottom, \$50 per a.

The above farms are the best \$50 per acre propositions in this part of the state. We have a big list of farms from which to select. Our prices are right. Write today or call on us.

GILLET & GILLET,

104 West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

**A BEAUTIFUL HOME**—135 acres river bottom land that does not overflow. It is first class corn and alfalfa land, 25 acres in pasture, 6 acres in alfalfa, balance in high state of cultivation; located 9 miles from Wichita, 3 and 4 miles from two other good railroad towns. Improved with good 7 room cottage with bath, china closet, basement, 2 porches, blue-grass lawn around house, milk house, wood shed and butcher house, large barn, cribs and granary, good well and windmill, fenced and cross fenced. Improvements are all new and in best of repair. Price \$100 per acre. The Nelson Real Estate & Imp. Co., Wichita, Kan.

**SOLD**, and you did not get it. The 155 acre farm advertised last week is sold and is now on the market for 30 days only at \$6400. I now have two other bargains on my list.

160 acres 4 miles from Mound Valley, small two room house, stable for 8 horses, creek running through farm, land all in cultivation. Price \$4,800.

155 acres adjoining town, brick sidewalk right into city, 110 acres in cultivation, balance pasture with creek running through it, fair 6 room house and stable, telephone, rural route and natural gas privileges; an extra good location. Price \$8,000. Come and see, or write.

J. P. DONOHUE,

Mound Valley, Kansas.

## FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FARM IN EASTERN KANSAS.

This splendid little grain and stock farm is situated 3 miles from Moran a town with three railroads and in the eastern part of Allen Co. 100 acres of this farm is first bottom land that does not overflow and a soil that is not surpassed in any country. About 100 acres is rolling but produces big grass and is fine pasture land. This farm is fenced on the outside and cross fenced with wire and hedge. There is a good 5 room cottage dwelling (new) and a very good barn and along the creek that flows through this farm there is a fine body of young timber and in this timber there is no less than 1,500 young black walnut trees that range from 6 to 12 inches in size. In the creek there is a never failing supply of good, clear, stock water. This farm is offered for \$7,500 if sold by July 1, 1909. It is owned by a non-resident, is clear of incumbrance, and the owner will give long time on the major part of the purchase price if time is desired. For additional information write J. O. SMITH, Moran, Kan.

## General Stock of Merchandise for Sale

Invoice about \$7500.00, including fixtures stock of drygoods, groceries, boots and shoes. Doing about \$2,500.00 worth of business a month. P. O. in connection, good live railroad town and farming country. Only one other store in town. A snap for some good young man. Good reason for selling. Also good 200-acre farm, well improved for \$8,500. Address, AGENT, BOX 111, McFARLAND, KANSAS.

## EUREKA.

No. 48, a splendid 160 acre farm, rich soil, all can be farmed, 55 acres in crop, 1/4 with farm, 8 miles of Dodge City, county seat, for the low price of \$2,700. Got to have money; if you want a bargain get next; "nough said!" Send for big list. Address

STINSON & WEYAND,

Spearville, Kansas.

## Farm Bargains.

320 acres good land, 5 miles from town, 250 acres in cultivation, 200 acres wheat, one-third crop goes to purchaser. House, barn, well, some trees, fine alfalfa, corn, and wheat land. Price \$35 per acre.

YOUNG & GILES,

Great Bend, Kansas.

## 200 TRADES.

Large list of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise and hardware stocks, hotels, livery stocks. List your property with us, giving complete description. We can get what you want. No sale, no pay, is our motto. Write at once.

BERSIE REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

Eldorado, Kansas.

## 500 TRADES.

We have the largest list of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise, hardware, hotels, liversies, etc., of any firm in the West. We print description of your property on our list, and will get you a good honest trade of just what you want.

GRAHAM BROTHERS,

Eldorado, Kansas.

## ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?

No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of THE FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. It contains the largest list of farm lands, city property and stocks of goods of any paper published west of Chicago. It reaches 50,000 readers each issue, 85 per cent of whom are farmers. Every one who has any property they wish to advertise will find this journal one of the best advertising mediums published. Advertising rates, 2c per word each insertion. Send 75c and we will mail you the Journal for one year, or for 10c in silver or stamps we will send it for two months on trial and stop it at the end of the two months unless you renew your subscription. FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, TRAEER, IOWA.

## THREE EXTRA FINE BARGAINS.

No. 1.—160 a. smooth rich Dickinson Co. imp. farm, good house, large barn, near Solomon and Abilene, 85 acres wheat, one-third all crops delivered, 12 a. alfalfa, 1/2 \$3,600 4 yrs., 5 per cent. no waste, all alfalfa land. Bargain at \$10,000. No. 2.—160 acres near Rock Ford, Colo., house, fine barn, plenty fruit, 50 acres alfalfa, 20 a. wheat. Sugar beets on this farm made \$110 per acre last year. Farm actually worth more than \$12,000; will take \$10,000, half cash. Best bargain of the year. No. 3.—110 acres S. W. Topeka, 95 cult. all smooth, fruit, 5 r. house, new barn 40x48, 10 a. timber, plenty good water, fine farm, \$50 an acre, only \$1,000 to \$1,500 cash, balance. WINGETT LAND CO., Sole Agents, A. J. White, Farm Salesman, 109 West 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

## MARSHALL COUNTY BARGAINS.

Large list of improved farms for sale at \$40 to \$100 per acre. 200 trading propositions. Can match you on anything. Write for complete list.

TROSPER & BLACKNEY,

Frankfort, Kansas.

## Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

The cream of the Pecos Valley. Now open. All river-front sections. The best alfalfa and fruit lands in America. Sold in 40-acre tracts, which will provide a permanent annual income of \$1,000 or more annually. Price \$35 to \$40 per acre on 5 years' time, without interest or taxes, including perpetual water-right, 50 cents per acre as first payment. Address

## THE HEATH COMPANY.

109 West Seventh St. Topeka, Kan.

## ROOKS COUNTY LAND

One Hundred Farms for Sale.

Write for Lists.

C. H. DEWEY, Stockton, Kan.

## For Quick Sale.

160 acres in Trego county, 80 acres wheat. All goes \$1,600. Be quick.

STEVENS & RUBY, Stockton, Kan.

## MISSOURI FARMS for SALE

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

JOHN W. EVERMAN, Gallatin, Mo.

## Ford Co., Kan. Lands.

For sale. Write for price list and crop reports. Co-operation solicited.

BROWN & VERNON,

Dodge City, Kansas.

## HELLO FARMERS!

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

## Hodgeman Co. Lands.

Choice wheat and ranch lands. Write for price list and county map.

F. M. PETERSON,

Jetmore, Kansas.

## Ozark Fruit Farm For Sale.

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

JOHN D. BAKER,

Ava, Douglas County, Missouri.

## LOGAN COUNTY, KANSAS

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

W. H. LINVILLE,

Address, Beloit, Kansas.

## Can You See Ahead?

320 a. wheat and alfalfa land, 100 a. in cult., 80 a. wheat, 65 a. alfalfa land, bal. pasture and hay. House, granary, blacksmith shop, barn, sheds, lots, etc. Nice orchard, fenced, \$20. Free list.

STINSON & WEYAND,

Spearville, Kansas.

## L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

511 Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas.



# AROUND THE WORLD



## We Will Make You a Present of This "Tour of the World" on Post Cards

Here are 50 beautiful colored Souvenir Post Card views, no two alike, reproduced direct from photographs taken by a noted traveler and expert photographer on one of his numerous trips around the world.

Without leaving your home you can see, with this wonderful collection of cards, scenes and people, both domestic and foreign, that would cost you thousands of dollars and many months of actual travel to visit. Everybody nowadays collects post cards, but how seldom we get one from a world-renowned or historically famous place. These reproductions from actual photographs, in life colors, are not only wonderful from a mechanical standpoint and the height of printers' art, but are entertaining and instructive to each member of the family.

On this journey around the world we visit first such famous places in our country as Avalon, Santa Catalina, Calif.; Cascade Locks on the Columbia river; Totem Pole and Pioneer Square, Seattle, Wash.; Jupiter Terrace in Yellow Stone Park; Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods; Santa Fe Mission depot at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Old Water Tower, St. Louis, Mo.; the Milburn residence where President McKinley died September 14, 1901; Liberty Bell now hanging in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.; and a number of other places equally interesting.

Among the scenes in foreign lands we visit Balholm, Germany; Berlin; Ehrenfeld Castle on the Rhine; Munich; Bern, Switzerland; Church of Our Lady (Notre Dame), Paris; the Casino at Monte Carlo; Burns' Cottage, Ayr, Scotland; Scotland Yard and Whitehall Court; Muckross Abbey, Venice; Vesuvius, at Naples, Italy; Malaga, Spain; Malta, and many others that you have for years been wanting to see.

### HOW TO GET THEM.

We are going to make you a present of a set of twelve beautiful pictorial post cards described below. We will send them to you absolutely gratis, post paid. You are under no obligation to us whatever for these. Doubtless you have several friends who would like to have a set of these cards, too, and we want to make it just as easy as possible for them to have them. If you will ask five of your friends to hand you 25 cents each and send this amount to us we will send them each, post paid, a set of twelve of these beautiful new Pictorial Post Cards and will enter their names for KANSAS FARMER for twelve issues. Then for your kindness we will send you this New Trip Around the World for yourself. Read the coupon below, fill it out at once, before you forget it and send to us without delay.

### 12 PICTORIAL POST CARDS FREE.

Our Pictorial Post Cards were made in Germany by a special process and are truly works of art. Finished in natural photo color, they are remarkably true to life. The subjects depicted are "The Woodland Queen," "A Summer's Tale," "Mid the Birches," "Boys Will Be Boys," "Truly Rural," "Purity," "Maytime," "A Summer Garland," "The Boys of the Village," "Busy Bees," "Learning How." A prettier series of post cards was never produced and we know you will like them.

#### COUPON.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find three 2-cent stamps (6c) for which send me the 12 beautiful Pictorial Post Cards referred to above; also tell me how to get another 50 Tour of the World Cards absolutely free, not even postage required. Below I give my correct address:

Name. . . . .

Address. . . . .

# LIVE STOCK



Don't work a horse too soon after feeding or feed him too soon after work.

Remember that a fault of any kind in a horse is not likely to grow less. You have no time to spare in fixing your machines and your horse is a machine. A good horse, like a good reaper, is cheaper in the end.

Scabies in cattle has been eradicated from the counties of Trego, Sheddan, and Thomas, Kan., and the Secretary of Agriculture accordingly orders that beginning with May 15 these counties shall be released from quarantine on account of that disease.

According to information received by the Department of Agriculture through the Department of State, the Belgian Government has issued a decree, effective May 1, removing the restrictions previously imposed against the importation of cattle from the United States because of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease.

In feeding hogs two kinds of grain mixed together will give better gains than either fed alone. Wheat will make as many pounds of gain as corn but the pork has a dingy color and shrinks badly in cooking. Grinding or soaking the grain whole will increase the feeding value about 10 per cent provided the ground grain is fed in a thick slop.

Breeders and importers of Percherons and other draft breeds of horses report the largest sales of any season for a number of years and that Kansas is one of the best states into which they sell. Those horse advertisers who have used the advertising columns of KANSAS FARMER report that the demand for both stallions and mares still continues though the season is much later than usual and many of them are sold short. Kansas farmers like good horses and they buy them.

Don't buy a pedigree only. The value of a pedigree should be measured by the quality of the animal. In breeding any kind of pure bred stock pedigree and individuality should be inseparable but the first consideration should always be the quality of the animal. Pure bred scrubs are, as yet, all too common and a good pedigree should represent good individuals on both sides for at least four generations back. Don't content yourself with buying a tolerably good breeding animal. A good one is none too good while a tolerably good animal is like a tolerably good egg.

Very many farmers do not have enough horse power. The high price of feed and the tempting prices that are offered for horses have served to farms to a low point compared with the actual requirements. While it is a wise policy to make the horse crop help to increase the yearly revenue of the farmer it is not wise to sell so short as to deprive the farm of abundant horse power. In fact, it is better to have a surplus of work horses than not enough. Emergencies are thus provided for and a great economy practised during the rush season. Big plows need plenty of power. If you use a 12-inch plow you travel eight miles in plowing one acre. If you use a 16-inch plow you only travel six miles per acre and do better work.

From the old broncho with which western pioneers tried to do their farm work the farmers of this country have gone largely to the other extreme and are now satisfied with nothing short of a ton Percheron. This condition has given rise to some questions as to the advantages, if any, which might be derived from the use of a somewhat lighter type of horse that are gifted with more rapid motion. The old fashioned Morgan at once suggested itself because of its stamina, speed, kindness and endurance and because this is the blood selected by the Government as the foundation for the "American carriage horse" which it proposes to create. Inquiries received at this office indicate that there is considerable interest in the Morgan horse. Who among our readers has Morgans or knows where they may be found?

Means More Grazing Land. Through an order issued by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, over one-third of the present forest reserves will be returned to the public lands. The order includes all non-forest areas and all lands that can be used for agriculture.

The order indicates that the efforts of some parties to have the forest reserve system applied to the balance of the public lands is doomed to failure, and that the forest reserves will ultimately be restricted to actual forest lands.

Surveys are to be made at once with a view to eliminating from the reserves all lands which do not bear trees, as well as all lands which are fit for agriculture.

The Taft administration will heed the call of the West, and confine the so-called national forests to tree-covered areas.

### How Hog Cholera May Be Transmitted.

Hog cholera is a germ disease and no amount of ill treatment will give your hogs the cholera unless the germs be present. Ill treatment or lack of care will, however, make the herd much more susceptible to the disease.

Among the many ways in which the germs of this disease may be transmitted are by shipment from diseased herds; by shipment in germ infected cars; by visitors who do not clean their shoes after visiting diseased herds or enclosures where the disease has been; crows or English sparrows feeding in infected hog lots and then flying to others; dogs passing through the hog lots. As this disease is spread through the dung or the urine anything that will carry these from one hog lot to another is a source of danger. It is believed by those who have been close observers that the most dangerous of all those



Warranted  
to give satisfaction.

## GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and  
positive cure for

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

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

## Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat

## ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8 D free. A 15-OR-BETTER, J.E. for mankind. It removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Warts, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Book free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 211 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.





### Sudden Death From Colic

Thousands of horses are seized by colic in the night and die before morning. Disease or accident may cause you serious loss any day. Protect yourself with

### Live Stock Insurance

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

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

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

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

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

### On Rainy Days A Fish Brand Slicker will keep you dry

And give you full value in comfort and long wear

**\$3.00**

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

Sold by first-class Retailers the country over. Send for our Free Catalogue

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U. S. A.

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**SAVE THE SHINGLES**  
Add to the appearance, and triple the life of shingles by treatment with AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM Reg. Thirty Years' Experience. Guaranteed to preserve all woodwork against rot. It is best paint for shingles, sills, posts, windmills, barns, tanks, etc. Also a Radical Remedy for Chicken lice. Ready to use, easily applied. Attractive color. Freight prepaid. Circulars free. Beware of imitations. Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., Dept. 88, Milwaukee, Wis.

**12 POST CARDS ABSOLUTELY FREE.**  
To every boy and girl who will send us one new subscriber and 25 cents for three months' subscription to Kansas Farmer we will give a set of 12 beautiful pictorial post cards. These cards are something exceptionally fine, were made in Germany by the wonderful natural photo color process and are truly works of art. Address communications to circulation department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

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



**YOU PAY NO LICENSE**  
We still have some vacant territory in Kansas. You need no cash or previous experience. You earn cash profits selling our line of teas, coffees, extracts, toilet articles and veterinary remedies on the plan of \$10 worth of products for \$10.  
**REQUIREMENTS.** The applicant must possess a clear character and be willing to work. Give names of two or more reliable and responsible people as references.  
**THE E. F. KING CO.,**  
426 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

mentioned are the crows and dogs.

**College Students as Farm Help.**  
The agricultural colleges of both Iowa and Missouri have an established custom of selecting a number of proficient students each summer and recommending them for employment by the live stock breeders and dairymen of the state. This is an excellent thing as it gives the student an experience, in actual practise under form conditions; it provides much needed and valuable help for the breeder or dairyman and enables the student to earn some cash during the vacation period. More than this, each of these students is a missionary for advanced methods and carries with him the influence and teachings of the school from which he came.

Kansas has shown, in the great live stock shows, the national and other corn expositions and in the national dairy show that her Agricultural College turns out as able men as any institution on earth and many of these are doubtless available for expert service during the summer. A letter to Director E. H. Webster at Manhattan would determine this question.

**Plant Shade Trees in Pastures.**  
Prospect Farm, lying just west of Topeka, is a model farm in many respects but it has one feature that commends itself to live stock breeders especially. This farm is the home of the oldest herd of Shorthorns in Kansas and was formerly the home of a considerable stud of Clydesdales and now supports a number of good Standard bred horses which are raised as a "side line." It was planned and developed as a live stock farm and the feature which specially commends itself is the fact that, on every hill top on the place, is a grove of trees. The plantation on the "home acre" is, of course, fruit trees while all others are shade trees. In every pasture is pure water in abundance and on every hill top a grove of trees under which the live stock can find shelter from the sun and enjoy the cooling breeze without having to stand or lie in the mud as is too often true when all the shade is along the creek. Each hill has its own variety of trees. Catalpas, elms, etc., are used with groups of red cedars in other locations for winter wind breaks.

**What of the Future?**  
Hog shippers, producers, buyers and sellers are wondering what to expect of the hog market in the near future. There appears division of opinion as to prospective development during the next eight to ten weeks.

Country shippers and producers are nearly a unit in reporting moderate to short supplies of matured hogs on hand. Quality of hogs at Chicago has not been of the best all year. At East St. Louis the average is about the same as at Chicago. Kansas City hogs show better quality than Chicago or East St. Louis, while at South St. Joseph average quality of swine now coming shows improvement over Kansas City, and at South Omaha the average is good, and probably better than at any other point at present. Sioux City quality is poorer than formerly; about the same as Chicago's late average. Using old rules as a criterion, and taking late crop and swine health conditions into consideration, this would seem to argue lighter receipts at Chicago, East St. Louis and Sioux City, about a normal supply at South Omaha and nominal reduction at South St. Joseph and Kansas City. A conservative estimate as to probably supplies during the next sixty to ninety days would seem favorable to a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent at the six markets named, compared with same period of 1908.

Traders with bullish proclivities take courage from this situation. On the other hand, packers, who have steadily fought the advance since hogs crossed the \$6.50 mark, are still hammering rates when the least excuse is offered. General industrial conditions are not as favorable as they might be, and the high price of wheat, corn and other food stuffs, if continued, must inevitably result in economy in meat consumption. Late summer hog prices may rule higher than at present, but we believe in and advise selling hogs as fast as they are ready.—Clay, Robinson & Co.

**Short Feeding Best.**  
An advantage of the short feed over the long feed is indicated in a summary of results published at the Purdue Station, following some experiments in steer feeding. One thing

that stands out pretty plainly is that the steers that showed best gain for time and feed consumed were undeniably well bred and of beefy type. Among the paragraphed conclusions published are the following:

A short feeding period necessitates the purchase of heavy, fleshy steers, which would usually be marketed as killers.

Short-fed cattle consumed a greater proportion of concentrates to roughage than long-fed cattle.

Short-fed cattle made a greater daily gain per head than long-fed cattle.

In the first test the total amount of corn necessary to finish each steer was 34 bushels in the short-fed lot and 54.6 bushels in the long-fed lot; in the second test, 42.5 bushels in the short-fed lot and 61.1 bushels in the long-fed lot.

In the first test it was necessary to put on 285 pounds per head in the short-fed lot and 464 pounds in the long-fed lot to attain the same marketable finish; in the second test, 318 pounds in the short-fed lot and 479 pounds in the long-fed lot.

During the period when both lots of cattle were in the feed lot there was a greater profit per head from feeding the heavier, fleshier steers.

In the first test the margin necessary to prevent loss on the short-fed cattle at the time of marketing was 48c per cwt., on the long-fed cattle at the same time 50c, and on the long-fed cattle at the time of marketing \$1.04 per cwt.

In the second test the margin necessary to prevent loss on the short-fed cattle at the time of marketing was 92c per cwt., on the long-fed cattle at the same time \$1.01 per cwt., and at the time of marketing \$1.54 per cwt.

The cost of gains was cheaper on the thinner cattle during the first three months of the test, but when fed to the same marketable finish the cost of gains was practically the same.

In short feeding cattle for late summer and fall markets, it is necessary to start with very fleshy feeders of excellent beef type, in order that they will not sell in competition with western grass-fat cattle.

Figures show that for the first time since the United States became a great exporting nation, it was last year surpassed in its chief market for beef. During 1908 the quantity of beef received in the United Kingdom from South America was 415,000,000 pounds, while but 397,000,000 pounds were received from this country. This fact coupled with the falling off in the receipts of cattle at the great slaughtering centers shows that we have more or less of a shortage at home, and that we are not keeping pace in our beef production with the increasing demands. Prices at home also indicate this, there having been marked advances over the previous year in the wholesale prices both at Chicago and New York. While all other kinds of animals have been increasing in numbers in the United States, cattle have been decreasing. Whatever economic reasons there may be for this, the entire subject is worthy of careful consideration by both statisticians and producers.

Live stock is the chief element of agricultural prosperity. It is the foundation upon which both the present and future profits are established. We boast of our great wheat and corn crops, and we have a reason for so doing, but if we depend upon them alone we rob ourselves and our children by selling off the fertility of the soil with each years crop. For many years Kansas soil will continue to yield their crops but they will get poorer and finally fail unless they are fed. How much better to make your farm richer instead of poorer; to get the benefits of the increased crops during your own lifetime and then leave a rich and valuable farm to your children after you have done with it! Live stock will do it as nothing else can.

Ever watch a race horse handler at his work of caring for his horses? Did you notice how extremely careful he is to see that his horse is made comfortable? Well, that is the whole secret of his success. Feet carefully looked after, feed carefully mixed and regularly given, stall carefully cleaned, exercise carefully given, ventilation carefully attended to, everything carefully done. What is the result? The horse is always ready to do his best. In his way and for the purposes for which his horses are used,

## ANSWER

This Ad and Get My Big FREE Book and Save \$50  
Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world—My price has made it—Save dealer's jobber and catalog house profit. No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manner of spreader history. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a \$5,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a

## GALLOWAY

Get my brain new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 15 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE. Five Sizes—including New Complete Steel Gear Spreader—70-bu. Size. Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." Nobody can beat it. Freight Prepaid



## TRAVEL WITH THE BREEZE



MODEL "J-650" Shown above, equipped complete with lamps, horn, rubber apron, full fenders, 1 1/2" solid rubber motor tires and roller-bearing axles. Price, \$625.00.

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

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

Its 14 horse-power engine is readily understood and kept in order, and can be driven at a speed of anywhere from 4 to 25 miles an hour.

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

The "Breeze" is beautifully upholstered in green leather and handsomely painted.

SEND FOR CATALOG "N" The JEWEL CARRIAGE Co. Factory, Carthage, O. P. O. Address Elmwood Station, Cincinnati, O.

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

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

**ONE CENT** is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

**TIRES, Coaster-Breakers, Built-up-Wheels and all varieties at half usual prices.**

**MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. S284 CHICAGO**

can the farmer afford to do less for his horses than the race horse man does for his?

If you have not already provided a warm place for the young pigs the chances are that you have lost some of them in the cold snaps. They must have plenty of sunshine in the daytime and a dry bed at night.

The cheapest gains a pig can make are while he is sucking his dam. It is a most economical policy on the part of the breeder, therefore, to feed the dam plenty of wholesome, milk-producing feed. This is the way to crowd the little fellows up to doing their best.

Get some pure-bred live stock if you have none, watch your chance to get good pedigreed stock at bargain prices, for that is the way it is selling now. With present prices and conditions it will not be long before everybody will be wanting to buy and then you will be one of the lucky ones who can sell.



# HORTICULTURE



The masses of the people in this country and in Europe are beginning to realize the fact that the apple orchards of America, Tasmania and Australia are not likely to oversupply the ever-increasing market for good apples.

Orchardists who find that Bordeaux mixture used as a spray is injuring the foliage of their peach trees, or of the more susceptible varieties of apple trees, are advised by the Department of Agriculture to try the spray of self-boiled lime sulfur mixture recommended by the Bureau of Plant Industry as the result of recent experiments for spraying after the foliage has appeared. The mixture found most satisfactory was composed of 10 pounds of lime and 10 pounds of sulfur and 50 gallons of water. Place the lime in a barrel and pour on about 3 gallons of water to 20 pounds to start slaking. Then add the sulfur worked through a sieve to break up the lumps, and finally enough water to slake the lime into a paste. Stirring is necessary to prevent caking on the bottom. After the violent boiling which accompanies the slaking of the lime is over the mixture should be diluted ready for spraying, or at least enough cold water added to stop the cooking. The mixture should be strained through a sieve of 20 meshes to remove the coarse particles of lime, but all the sulfur should be worked through the strainer.

## Grafting-Wax.

Grafting-wax is generally used for covering the wounds made in grafting. A good grafting-wax is one that will not become too soft in summer, so as to melt and run down the stock, or so hard in winter as to crack and split off. A very reliable grafting-wax is made by melting together the following: Resin, four parts, by weight; beeswax, two parts; tallow, one part. When well melted, pour into a pail of cold water, grease the hands slightly, and pull the wax until it is about the color of molasses-candy. Make into balls, and store for use. This wax should be warmed when applied. If it is too hard more tallow and less resin may be used. Some propagators use linseed-oil instead of tallow.

## State Forestry Work.

The propaganda for forestry is not a new thing in Kansas as the Agricultural College has been carrying on experiments, publishing bulletins and sending out lecturers for about thirty years. The last legislature expressed itself as decidedly in favor of having all lines of extension or education pertaining to agricultural interests left to the State Agricultural College, and with the forestry bill it made a small appropriation for a forester. It also placed the forestry stations at Dodge City and Ogallah under the control of the board of regents of the Agricultural College.

At the recent meeting of the board it was found that the forestry bill provided that the new state forester should have charge of all experimental work at the station work at Manhattan. This being the case it was clear that Prof. Albert Dickens should be the state forester as he has charge of all such work here and at Hays. There is probably no man living who knows as much about forestry in Kansas as does Professor Dickens. He has lived in Kansas practically all his life, brought up on a farm in Rice county, and has studied carefully practical forestry in Kansas, and especially in Western Kansas for almost twenty years; has seen thousands of trees planted only to die and he has found out the reasons for the failure; he has studied the characteristics of trees and their habits and their requirements and no man knows better what trees to plant in Kansas or how to plant them and how to care for them.

Of course the regents cannot permit much of his time to be taken from the work at the college and Manhattan station and will secure a man who will devote his whole time

to the state work and to the stations at Dodge City and Ogallah. This man will be a practical forester and no doubt will be able to render as much service to the state as if he had been made the state forester as Professor Dickens will give him practically the same freedom of action that would have been given him otherwise and he will have the advantage of having the advice of one who knows better than any one else the conditions here. Professor Dickens has taken charge of both forestry stations and has started much work preparatory to very extensive plantings later with the idea of making these stations of great service to western Kansas. For the present all correspondence relating to this state work should be addressed to Prof. Albert Dickens, Manhattan, Kan.

## Shall We Continue To Spray for Codling Moth?

Dr. W. P. Headden, in Bulletin No. 131, of the Colorado Experiment Station, has given most conclusive evidence that many apple trees that have been heavily sprayed for years with arsenical poisons are in a sick and dying condition, or are already dead.

**SYMPTOMS OF ARSENICAL POISONING.**  
The symptoms, in a rather advanced stage of this disease are about as follows: Trees usually stunted in growth; bark very yellow; bark often dead and black just below the surface of the ground; the main roots in a similar condition; leaves yellow and maturing early; apples very abundant but small and highly colored; the bark of the trunk and main limbs often with vertical cracks which may or may not give out an exudation. Trees strongly exhibiting the above condition one year are almost sure to be dead the next year.

This trouble usually appears first upon a few scattered trees, and from year to year seems to spread to others. In any orchard where a few trees are found in the above condition the utmost caution is necessary in spraying with arsenical mixtures for the codling moth or other insect pests.

## HOW TO SPRAY.

Instead of recommending two or three applications for the codling moth, it is best to recommend one, or at most, two.

If an orchard has a few trees that show the characteristic symptoms of poisoning, as given above, or if the trees have been heavily sprayed for several years, I would recommend one spray only just as the blossoms are about ninety per cent off. If the trees have not been excessively sprayed, and if for any reason the first application was not very satisfactory, it might be advisable to make a second application, from four weeks to thirty days later, which will be the time for the eggs of the first brood to begin to hatch well.

Arsenate of lead is by odds the best poison to use, as it is least soluble in water. Use two, or not more than three pounds to each 10 gallons of spray. Add no lime to the mixture.

## SOME PRECAUTIONS.

Use a fine spray, with good force (150 to 200 pounds pressure), as a given quantity of spray material will go further in this way and give better results.

The amount of material used can also be economized by spraying the upper portion of the trees from a tower, so as to direct the spray downwards into the calyx cups.

Avoid spraying the trunks and large limbs, so as to cause the liquid to run down and collect about the crown of the tree.

If much of the spray does collect about the crown of the tree, or if the trees have received repeated heavy sprays in former years, it would be well to remove the poisoned dirt from about the crowns and replace it with fresh dirt from between the rows.

Avoid using strong alkaline water for the spray tank, as it will dissolve some of the poison and increase the danger of arsenical poisoning.

In orchards already suffering severely from arsenical poisoning, it may be advisable to abandon the

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**STRONG DURABLE**

over old shingles, or in fact, over any old or new roof, you put an end to your roof troubles for a longer period than is possible with any other roofing. Vulcanite Roofing is made by a process which produces a hard, flinty surface that heat, cold, fire, water, nor acid can phase. That's why it resists all the elements of the weather better and retains its "life" years longer than ordinary roofings. It does not warp nor dry out dead, and become like tinder as many do. It has body, substance, quality, "life"—which time proves it is the cheapest roofing you can put on. Our free booklet tells how to test roofings, how to tell which is best before you buy. Write for it and we'll send a liberal sample of Vulcanite. We are glad to have you test it—compare it with any other. A postal brings both. If your dealer does not sell Vulcanite we'll see you are supplied. Send us his name.

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## As Good as the Fencing that Costs Much More

Montgomery Ward's Ajax Fence is made entirely of high carbon spring wire, heavily galvanized, which is very much stronger than ordinary soft wire. All the long wires are carefully coiled in the order of a spring (not crimped), which gives the fence elasticity to expand and contract with changes in the temperature.

The upright stays are made of one continuous rigid wire from top to bottom of fence, fastened to the long wires with a patent twisted knot, which is a separate piece. The stay is not wrapped around the long wires, as this would tend to weaken it. The patent knot makes a perfect joint—cannot come apart, and makes it impossible for hogs to root the fence up from the bottom, or cattle to push it down from the top. The construction and elasticity of the fence enables it to be erected on uneven ground as easily as on a level surface without buckling. The galvanizing is put on extra heavy, and this combined with the high grade material, simple and substantial construction, assures a life-time of service under the hardest and most trying conditions. We furnish our "Ajax" fence in four styles and different heights, all made of high carbon spring steel wire, substantially made and fully guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

OK 50001—Ajax Hog Fence, 21 in. high spaced 8, 3, 4, 5, 6 in. mesh; 12 in. between upright stays. Wt. per rod about 4½ lbs. Price per rod, at Kansas City.....

20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢  
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OK 50003—Ajax Pig Fence, 21 in. high, spaced 8, 3, 4, 5, 6, in. mesh; 8 in. between upright stays. Wt. per rod about 5½ lbs. Price per rod at Kansas City  
OK 50002—Ajax Pig Fence, 27 in. high, spaced 8, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 in. mesh; 8 in. between upright stays. Wt. per rod about 6½ lbs. Price per rod, at Kansas City

22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢  
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OK 50004—Ajax Stock Fence, 43 in. high, spaced 8, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8 in. mesh; 14 in. between upright stays. Wt. per rod about 8½ lbs. Price per rod, at Kansas City  
OK 50006—Ajax Farm Fence, 49 in. high, spaced 8, 8½, 4, 5, 6½, 8, 9, 10 in. mesh; 12 in. between stays. Wt. per rod about 8½ lbs. Price per rod, at Kansas City

27<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢  
34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢

We do not sell less than a 20-rod roll of either. We carry all of the above Ajax fencing in stock at Kansas City, prepared to fill your order as soon as you send it in.

Montgomery Ward & Co. KANSAS CITY  
19th and Campbell Sts.

pray for a time and depend upon bands and the prompt destruction of all wormy fruit to keep the worms in check.—C. P. Gillette, Colorado Agricultural College.

An orchard that is at the same time the poultry yard will produce much more fruit, of better quality, than one receiving the ordinary culture of the average farmer. The constant scratching about the roots, the gobbling up of all the insects, the constant droppings which the rains make soluble, and the continual supply, is marked by a dark green verdure and large fine fruits. The large runs make the fowls healthy, and the egg product great.

### Abortion in Cows.

All animals are subject to the germs of disease. The healthier the animal the greater the germ destroying power, but, when a contagious germ is once introduced into a herd, the chances of escape are comparatively small and for this reason the stock raiser is justified in caring for his entire herd, irrespective of their condition of health, and in this way act as a guard in protecting the healthy ones from becoming infected by the germs of the diseased animals.

One of the most important questions which confronts the stock raiser of today is: how shall we keep our herds in a healthy condition?

It is never wise to wait for bad results before inspecting your herd as a

destroying germ may become imbedded in the body and rapidly increase its power of destruction before the owner observes that his herd is infected with the germs of disease. For this reason it is of a financial benefit to have all animals in the herd inspected, regardless to outward appearance for such diseases as abortion, tuberculosis, etc.

There is no disease among cattle more transmissible than that of abortion as it has been known in numerous instances where whole, healthy herds have become infected in practically a short time from bringing a single animal into the herd affected with this disease.

To substantiate the contagious nature of abortion, a pregnant cow which has been standing by an animal which aborted was moved to quarters where the disease was unknown and for some time appeared in a healthy condition but later aborted. Unless proper treatment is pursued an animal which aborts for the first time is a fit subject to abort again, thus rendering her profitless to the owner.—Dr. David Rogers, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

### Dairy Cow Vs. Beef Steer as Food Producer.

Prof. A. L. Haecker of the dairy husbandry department of the Nebraska Agricultural College says:

"Take the steer Challenger whom we are nearly all familiar with, from his winning the greatest trophy that can be gained by a steer in the national contest down at Chicago; also take the (Holstein) cow, Katie Gerben, which has just broken a record. Challenger gained last year 700 pounds live weight, he dressed 60-some per cent and that would mean that he produced some 400 pounds of meat.

"We are told by Gilbert and Lawes, who are probably the greatest investigators on the subject that beef runs from 54 to 60 per cent water just as you find it in the live carcass; then we have the mineral substance, the bone; so cutting out this 55 per cent of water and this bone in this 400 pounds of meat and you have less than 200 pounds of what we call meat, minus water and bone, that we produce in one year.

"Katie Gerben (Holstein) produced 18,500 pounds of milk, or over 620 pounds of butter-fat in one year, also 700 pounds of milk sugar, about 400 pounds of casein, 150 pounds of albumen and 150 pounds of ashes. That would give us 2,000 pounds of food nutrients, while the steer Challenger has produced 200 pounds of food nutrients. In other words, this cow has produced ten times more food nutrients than the steer.

"Now here is where you have it; a good dairy cow is one of the most economical animals on the farm, while the steer is the most extravagant.

"There is another thought. They had to kill the steer in order to get this from him, but we have the cow left to go on and, better than that, we have her progeny which we hope will take after her."

## Warner barbs hold 'em

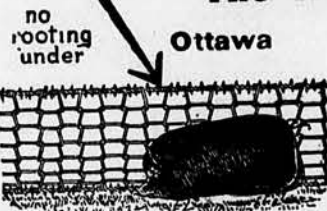
### Never Any Rooting Out With Warner Hog Fence

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

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

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

### The Warner Fence Co.,



## Use This Loader and Hire No Men

One man can build the load because the Loader pushes the hay well forward on the wagon. This feature saves one man's wages, over other types of Loaders, every day used. An adjustable apron at top keeps hay from spilling or blowing away.

Here's a Loader that takes hay clean from south or windrow. The nine rakes are so shaped they can't trap or tangle, they automatically self-adjust, each independent of the other and pick hay out of low places, don't tear up ground in high places. Wheels set underneath so you can gather hay close to fences or ditches.

You can couple it in a few seconds to any height wagon and uncouple it from top of load. No cog gears, or crossed chains, to cut out, no long crooked crank shaft to break, no ropes to rot, no rollers, chains, or what-nots to wear and make trouble.

### Great DAIN Loader

Is a model of simplicity, and efficiency. It is light draft, easy to operate and substantially built of best material to stand hardest service. We have specialized on Hay Tool for a quarter of a century. The name Dain on a Mower, Rake, Loader, Stacker or Press guarantees best work, lightest draft, most labor saved, a perfect machine. Ask your dealer to show you the whole line.

### Handy Hay Book FREE

Tell us your hay tool needs and we will send you our new book "All About Hay" containing facts on how to make hay-growing more profitable and other information valuable to hay makers. Send for it.

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

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

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The only fence perpetually taut. The crimp in the wire do it. Can't sag, bulge or loosen from the tie wires. Made of high carbon, crimped, spring steel wire. Never needs repairs.

### SHIMER SPRING STEEL FENCE

Requires only half the usual number of posts. Agents wanted in every community to take orders for Shimer fence. Permanent employment. Liberal profits. Write for proposition.

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## WYANDOTTES.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs for hatching from choice matings \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kan.

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

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. R. I. REDS exclusively, fine layers: eggs from selected pens \$1.50 for 15 eggs; from utility flock \$4.50 per 100. J. H. Cannon, Preston, Kan.

## ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

## FROM FINE STOCK—NONE BETTER.

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

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

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

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons a few sittings at \$5 per 13 in setting lots only. These Diamond Jubilee were the S. B. Wisconsin winners including 1st and 2nd hen. Baby chicks 50c each.

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH, Emporia, Kan.

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**PURE S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS** \$2.75 per 100. CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kan.

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

**JOHNSON'S LAYING STRAIN** rose comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs 15 for \$1, 30 for \$1.75, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Write H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Kan.

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

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** and **Black Langshan** eggs from all my exhibition pens balance of season \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. F. L. DUNABLE, Clay Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—No stock. Eggs from prize winners. Pen No. 1, \$2.00 per 15; No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. Incubator lots, \$5.00 per 100. Mike Klein, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

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

## BUFF COCHINS.

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

## LIGHT BRAHMAS.

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

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

## WINNERS AND LAYERS.

Send for 1909 mating and price list for our superb strains of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks.

SMITH & KNOPP, Mayetta, Kan.

## BARRED ROCK BARGAINS.

After May 1 eggs from my high scoring pens only \$1.50 per 15. Four settings for \$5. Range eggs 75c per 15.

MRS. CHAS. OSBORN, Member A. P. A. Eureka, Kansas.

**BARRED ROCKS**, Blue winners, 31 prem. at Clay Center. Eggs from pens 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. Chicks 25c each. Utility Flock 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Chicks 15c each. Mrs. D. M. GILLESPIE, Clay Center, Kan.

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

## POULTRY



Feed the hens a bulky ration the first thing in the morning, sufficient to last them till afternoon, then feed a stronger ration, giving all they will eat before going to roost. It does not pay to stint laying hens or growing chicks.

Never in our recollection has the price of eggs been so high at this season of the year as it is at the present time. It behooves all poultrymen and farmers to take especially good care of their laying hens so that they may realize a good profit while the prices are so remunerative.

Never allow any lumber or piles of rubbish near the hen houses. They afford good hiding places for rats and other vermin and sooner or later you will be losing your little chicks. Rats are great destroyers of young chicks and if you give them room to harbor themselves they will prove a great nuisance.

If you have timothy, millet, clover or alfalfa in your hay mow, the sweepings make the best kind of feed for laying hens. Take some of the sweepings every few days and throw them on the poultry house floor. The hens will have a great time picking out the seeds and leaves and it will save lots of other valuable feed.

Many eggs when gathered are soiled or stained and a few such eggs among a lot of clean ones spoil the appearance of the whole lot. They should be washed as soon as found and wiped dry. Some people claim that it hurts an egg for hatching purposes if it is washed, but we do not believe it, especially if the egg is wiped perfectly dry after washing.

Cleanliness in the poultry business is one of the most important elements of success. This means cleanliness in the poultry house, in the nests, on and under the roosts, and all over it. Cleanliness in the feeding department both in food and water and cleanliness of the fowls in freedom from lice. If this matter of cleanliness is neglected, failure in the business is bound to ensue.

The month of May is one of the very best months for hatching chicks, and especially in such a year as this when the season is about a month late. The chicks that are hatched this month will grow right along without having any setback, which is generally the fate of the March hatched chicks. They should be kept growing right along and be fed and cared for with special attention. Keep pushing them right from the start till they are fully grown.

## Poultry Experiments at Manhattan.

Last month some records were sent out from the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, which proved to be very interesting to many people. This month we have a still better record to send out.

During the month of April we again found two pullets which condescended to produce two eggs in one day. Both of these pullets were S. C. W. Leghorns.

There are 129 pullets of the S. C. W. Leghorns and White Plymouth Rock varieties which are in feeding and breeding experiments and which are trap nested. Of these 129, 97 are fed only wheat and corn or oats, and beef scrap or casein, no range whatever being allowed. The remaining birds are fed a ration consisting of many feeds, supposedly approaching an ideal, but are allowed no range. These 129 pullets produced during the month of April 2,118 eggs. Of these 129, 54 laid over 20 eggs each, so it is very clear that some of the pullets were drones. One pen of S. C. W. Leghorn pullets laid 410 eggs, and 12 White Plymouth Rocks produced 241, which shows that each pen averaged over 20 eggs per pullet.

In the Plymouth Rock pen we find one pullet has laid 41 consecutive days and up to date is still laying. She has laid 79 eggs in 91 days, and 30 during the month of April. In this same pen we find 4 pullets which laid between 60 and 71 eggs in 88 days. Last month two of them shelled out 25 eggs and one produced 26 of them. For the last three months that trap nest records have been kept, these 12 produced 671 eggs or an average of 55.9 eggs apiece. These pullets began laying in November and were in full laying in January, so we think that their present record is remarkable. Their income from eggs in the three months, with eggs selling at market price, was \$11.69. The cost of feed was \$4.25, all of which was purchased at the prevailing high prices.

The 20 S. C. W. Leghorns which are doing so splendidly, laid 1,038 eggs during the last three months or an average of 51.6 eggs per bird. It cost for feed, \$5.68 to produce these eggs, which sold on the market for \$18.07. It will be seen from this that it costs less to produce eggs from Leghorns than it does from Plymouth Rocks. However, the Plymouth Rock pullets would bring more per head on the market than the Leghorns.

These two pens which are doing so well were selected to fill the supposed type of egg producing fowls, with the long back and wedge shape. No attention was paid to fancy points.

Another record which we consider as excellent, is that 45 three year old White Leghorn hens produced 785 eggs in April. These are simply commonplace Leghorns which have been in feeding experiments for two years and were used as breeders this spring. They have never been outside of a small bare lot since they were five months old. However they were fed right. One man liked this bunch so well that he offered \$35 for the 45 old hens on June first.

We have received letters during the past month from poultry enthusiasts who claim they have one or two hens which lay well. We find this to be often true but how many poultrymen

## BLACK SPANISH.

## White Faced Black Spanish

Exclusively for 18 years, winning at Kansas and Neb. state fairs, Kansas City and World's fair. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. H. W. CHESTNUT, Centralia, Kan.

## PURE BRED POULTRY.

## EGGS! EGGS!

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

## EGGS FOR SALE.

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

WALTER HOGUE, Fairfield, Nebraska.

## EGGS OF THREE GREAT VARIETIES.

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

## SUNNY OREST.

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

## Johnson Says: Send Your Name to Me

Tell my old and new friends that my new 1909 Poultry Book is ready. Over 200 pp. and 1200 pictures and 1200 names of the best breeders and addresses for it. My New 1909 Old Trusty Incubator is Metal Encased. Safer and surer than ever—75% better hatches guaranteed—40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial. Write me this year.

M. M. JOHNSON, Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb.

can show as good an average as the above? If there is any man who possesses a chicken which has laid more consecutive days than the W. Plymouth Rock pullet No. 120, we would like to hear from him.—A. G. Phillips

## Lice, Mites and Roup.

These three do not seem to harmonize very well, but at any rate we have arrived at the season when lice and mites do their work and usually where not kept down, destroy many little chicks of all ages. I know of a lady at the present time, and I presume there are many others if I knew of them, whose hens are being driven from the nest by mites. I have had no trouble with mites thus far. Early in the spring I began war on them but had I not begun then I would begin now. In the first place I heat a tub full of water to boiling and in each three pails I dissolve one can of Lysol. I poured this boiling hot on all loosts, old nest boxes and every crack and crevice where I saw any sign of mites. This I poured on and threw around with a long handled cup. Let me suggest that the children are not close when this is being done. After this had been done and all walls, floor, nests, etc., thoroughly dry, I spray well every place with Lee's Liquid Lice Killer. This sprayed on the roosts about an hour before the chickens go to roost will also keep down the lice. All body and head lice on fowls will be found on the roost or under the roost the following morning. It is also a good plan to smoke the coops with sulfur about once a month during the summer months. I always, when fixing to set a hen after making the nest clean and fresh, put a good supply of sulfur around in it before placing in the hen. I also dust the setting hens with sulfur two or three times while they are setting and this season I have not been able to find the first louse on a little chick. I put new hay in the hen's nest once each week and am particular to burn all old hay which is taken out. If this method is followed I think we might save a great many chicks.

Work? Well, of course it is work, but it is work we are well paid for by having a fine flock of healthy chickens.

Now as to roup, several have asked me of late what to do for roup, but I scarcely ever have roup, but learned several years ago how to prevent it as an ounce of prevention is considered worth several pounds of cure on our poultry ranch. If there is a long damp spell and I think there is any sign whatever of the chickens getting a light cold, just dip a cob or two in tar and lay it on a pan of live coals under the roosts when the chickens are asleep and leave there about 20



The Maxwell After the 10,000 Non-Stop Run.



30 minutes then remove. Repeat two nights and you won't have a roup. If a case of roup develops before you recognize it I would advise the use of the hatchet. But if proper ventilation is had you will not be bothered with roup.—Mrs. Lizzie B. Griffith, Route 3, Emporia, Kan.

Interesting Egg Records.

For some years past the Hawksbury Agricultural College of New South Wales has each year been conducting competitive egg laying tests. These tests have aroused much interest not only in England and the Colonies, but in the United States, and many pens of birds have been entered from America from time to time. The number of birds in an entry have been limited to six pullets, not less than six months and nor more than twelve; no roosters were allowed with the hens. The conditions under which these birds were kept were of the simplest nature and easily duplicated on any farm or ranch. Bran entered largely into all rations. For whole grain corn and wheat were fed. Meat was fed and an abundant supply of green food was provided. The houses were open front covered with wire. The roof and walls weather proof; ventilators were provided at the back of the house just above the floor, so fresh air passed under the hens at all times. The floor space was five and one-half by six feet for six hens and the runs seventeen by eight-seven feet.

They were fed mash in the morning and whole grain at night. The writer speaks in praise of corn as an ingredient of poultry rations. The tests continued twelve months, and a recent one gave results as follows for the number of eggs per hen yearly:

- Six White Rocks, average per hen, 24 eggs.
- Six Brown Leghorns, average per hen, 178 eggs.
- Six Rhode Island Reds, average per hen, 176 eggs.
- Ninety-six White Leghorns, average per hen, 166 eggs.
- Twelve Buff Wyandottes, average per hen, 155 eggs.
- Thirty-six White Wyandottes, average per hen, 151 eggs.
- Sixty Buff Orpingtons, average per hen, 143 eggs.
- Twenty-four Minorcas, average per hen, 131 eggs.
- Eighteen Langshans, average per hen, 131 eggs.

At an average price of twenty-four cents per dozen the Brown Leghorns gave a gross return of \$3.56 per hen, leaving a net return of \$2.25 per hen, while the Buff Wyandottes gave a gross of \$3.10, leaving a net of \$1.60.

In this test the Minorcas and White Rocks fell down badly, and this illustrates the point that the strain of a breed is a very important factor in selecting utility birds. If White Rocks or any other breed have been bred for egg production for several generations they will give much better account of themselves in a test of this character than birds of the same breed bred purely for show room records.

Hogs in the Orchard.

An exchange presents the following: "The most ardent advocates of poison sprays to rid our orchards of diseases and insects, are at the same time the most willing to use all other available means to the same end. It is found that the destruction of the early fallen fruit is of prime importance, and this is accomplished by making a hog pasture of the orchard. Some who are averse to spraying go so far as to say that when this is done spraying is unnecessary. But, while not admitting such an extreme view, the evidence in favor of hog pasturing is so strong that it is to be advised whenever practicable. But this pasturing must be done in a reasonable and judicious manner. The orchard must not be made a hog pasture for the entire season. Rather it should be used as an annex, for a temporary convenience. And caution must be used not to overdo it. Ten or fifteen hogs to the acre, for a few weeks when the

wormy apples are falling, will be about right.

"There are thousands of farms where, by a little extra fencing, the orchard may be so utilized, to the mutual advantage of the hogs and the orchard. If it is advisable to gather windfalls the hogs may be kept out in the morning until this work is done, and then turned in to eat the refuse. A little rooting of the ground will do no harm, and while there is plenty of other feed the hogs will not injure the trees. If they begin to do so, it shows that you have the ground over-stocked and they should be kept out. It is not advised that this be done as a substitute for spraying, but in cases where spraying is not done, do this as the next best thing. If this course is followed persistently for several years, a wonderful improvement in the fruit will be noted."

Berkshires The Best Pork Producers.

It is useless to spend much time in upholding the hogs as a money maker. All farmers are well aware of his value.

But there are hogs and hogs, big, little, red, black, white and mixed, a large field to select from. To the thinking farmer it is often a question as to which breed is the best. First one kind is tried, then another, then perhaps an out-cross, with the result that correct impressions regarding the final results are impossible.

The only correct way is to try the different breeds and crosses under like conditions and for two or three years in succession. This is absolutely the only method to determine the best hog.

To have the different breeds under the same conditions as regards climate, feed, quarters, and care, you may then be sure of the final result, which will be that under all conditions such as named before, the Berkshire Hog will give the best results when it comes to making the most money from the least care and feed.

In repeated trials it has been shown that the Berkshire Hog is one of the most prolific of all the breeds. This means the largest number of pigs from a limited number of sows. From the start the Berkshire Hog is healthy and vigorous, making excellent gains, and on corn, grass and pure water will weigh from 225 to 300 pounds at eight to ten months of age, and at maturity will weigh from 600 to 1000 pounds.

In several experiments according to "Feeds and Feeding," the Berkshire Hog requires from fifteen to seventy-five pounds of feed less to make one hundred pounds gain in live weight than did either the Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Chester White or Yorkshire that was used in the same experiment. These experiments were conducted in Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin and Canada with different feeds and under different conditions with the result that the Berkshire gains were the most acceptable.

My own experience of seven years with the hogs has led me to breed the Berkshire Hog as the most profitable of all the breeds.

Six years ago it was my pleasure as well as profit to have in charge the different breeds of hogs at the Iowa Agriculture College. Here the hogs were given the same care and feed. In my observation of the different breeds I found that the Berkshire Hog was always the healthiest, the most vigorous, always ready for his feed, good at taking care of himself with cattle and made the most of the pastures. They always looked the sleekest and the scales showed that they were doing the best.

From the college I went to Illinois and took charge of one of the largest and best herds of Poland Chinas in the world. This herd contained some of the finest and highest priced Poland Chinas in the country, but six months of actual contact, day and night, with this herd only fixed more firmly in my mind that the Berkshire Hog was the best of them all.

Since farming for myself I have had in the feed lot Poland Chinas, Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys and the Yorkshire, along side of the Berkshire Hog of my own breeding. I never had a Berk that went down on his back trampled by the steers or run over by the wagon, and when it came to marketing I found that the Berkshire Hog was the first that was ready for the market.

For the best all around hog you ought to breed and raise the Berkshire Hog, or if you are having bad luck with your hogs try the "Berkshire."

Best feed for your baby chicks



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

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

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co. Wichita, Kansas



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

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

SYCAMORE MINERAL SPRINGS, Sabetha, KANSAS

The medicinal properties of these springs are unquestionable. The most persistent cases of RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY TROUBLE and STOMACH COMPLAINTS have been cured here. Hundreds of Kansas people visit these springs every year. Delightful health and pleasure resort; excellent hotel accommodations. Rates reasonable. Located 6 miles from Sabetha, Kan. For further particulars address SYCAMORE MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL, Sabetha, Kan.

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may bring destruction to your house—cause many times the damage the best lightning rods cost. All fire insurance companies recommend and guarantee

WIZARD COPPER PLATE LIGHTNING RODS.

Lightning can't strike buildings equipped with the "Wizard," scientifically made—30 strands—pure, soft copper cable—guaranteed more carrying surface than any other lightning rod made. Don't wait for lightning to strike—write for FREE booklet—"A Stroke of Lightning." Agents wanted.

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Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

**BLACKLEG IN CATTLE**

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

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

**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

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

**This STACKER Builds Bigger Ricks and Saves One Man's Wages every 40 Acres**



The picture above shows the Jayhawk Stacker with rake lowered, ready to pick up load—where sweep rake dumped. Horses elevate fork while moving towards stack. Free folder shows many illustrations of the Jayhawk in actual use. Read here

WHAT ONE MAN SAYS

Princeton, Kans.  
F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.  
I think the Jayhawk Stacker is O. K. We didn't have a bit of trouble operating it, and as a labor saver it takes the place of four men. I pitched hay with the least labor and expense it ever cost me to do the work for before. Two of my neighbors saw my Stacker and ordered one. They like them fine.

Very truly,  
J. S. HOWARD.

We have hundreds just like this on file in our office. Some are in the folder that we want to send you. Better see your dealer—if he handles the Jayhawk—and let him explain.

You know what that means to you in these times of scarce hired help. You know what it means to be short a couple of men at haying time.

I know it too. Seven years ago I needed help so badly—that I invented the "Jayhawk". I built a stacker that saved my 1000 ton crop—and my neighbors and friends persuaded me to manufacture them on a large scale.

The Jayhawk builds any size rick. Don't make any difference where the rake dumps hay—the Jayhawk picks it up—elevates it and dumps it just exactly where you want it. That means a big saving in time and money.

**The "Jayhawk"**

is the only stacker on wheels. It is the only stacker that can be moved about as easily as a sweep rake. It is the only stacker that works well on windy days. The Jayhawk has saved entire crops in many cases. Yet with all its many advantages it costs no more than other stackers.

Better see your dealer at once. If he does not sell the Jayhawk—write us his name—and we will send you one of our large folders. "How to Stack Hay, Better, Faster, Cheaper, with Less Help." You will then learn how much you can save with the Jayhawk Hay Stacker. Most progressive dealers sell the Jayhawk—but the folder is free for your name on a postal card. Be sure to see your dealer the next time you are in town. It will pay you to make a special trip because the Jayhawk will surprise you by its big money saving features. But write anyway for our free folder. A postal will do.

Mr. F. Wyatt.

**F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.**

13 Fifth St., Salina, Kans.

**Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results**

Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs

**For 50 Cents Per Sitting**  
The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorns sold. Eggs by the 100, \$5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Red or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, \$1 per sitting. Large Large White Holland Turkey Eggs, \$2 for 10 Eggs. A rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Fine Roosters for breeding, \$2.50 each. W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man) KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.



# HOME CIRCLE



## HE WHO PLANTS A TREE.

He who plants a tree  
Plants hope.  
Rootlets up through fibers blindly grope;  
Leaves unfold into horizons free;  
So man's life must climb  
From the clods of time  
Unto heavens sublime.  
Canst thou prophesy, little tree,  
What the glory of thy boughs shall be?

He who plants a tree  
Plants joy;  
Plants a comfort that will never cloy.  
Every day a fresh reality.  
Beautiful and strong,  
To whose shelter throng  
Creatures blithe with song.  
If thou couldst but know, thou happy tree,  
Of the bliss that shall inhabit thee.

He who plants a tree  
Plants love;  
Tents of coolness spreading out above  
Wayfarers, he may not live to see.  
Gifts that grow are best;  
Hands that bless are blest;  
Plant life does the rest.  
Heaven and earth helps him who plants a tree,  
And his work its own reward shall be.  
—Lucy Larcom.

## A SLUMBER-SONG FOR THE FISHERMAN'S CHILD.

By Henry Van Dyke.  
Furl your sail, my little boatie;  
Here's the harbor, still and deep,  
Where the dreaming tides, in-streaming,  
Up the channel creep.  
See, the sunset breeze is dying;  
Hark, the plover, landward flying,  
Softly down the twilight crying;  
Come to anchor, little boatie,  
In the port of Sleep.

Far away, my little boatie,  
Roaring waves are white with foam;  
Ships are striving, onward driving,  
Day and night they roam.  
Father's at the deep-sea trawling,  
In the darkness, rowing, hauling,  
While the hungry winds are calling,—  
God protect him, little boatie,  
Bring him safely home!

Not for you, my little boatie,  
Is the wide and weary sea;  
You're too slender, and too tender,  
You must rest with me.  
All day long you have been straying  
Up and down the shore and playing;  
Come to port, make no delaying!  
Day is over, little boatie,  
Night falls suddenly.

Fold your wings, my tired dove.  
Dews are sprinkling, stars are twinkling  
Drowsily above.  
Cease from sailing, cease from rowing;  
Rock upon the dream-tide, knowing  
Safely o'er your rest are glowing,  
Furl your sail, my little boatie;  
All the night, my little boatie,  
Harbor-lights of love.

## Too Busy.

RUTH COWGILL.

There was, once upon a time, a busy woman to whom was sent a baby. It was a beautiful girl-baby with the sweetest loving heart in the world. But its mother had very little time to watch its little life grow and develop. Indeed, it almost seemed that she was more devoted to her house than to her baby.

One day she was industriously cleaning and sweeping and the little child sat upon the floor playing happily. An impulse came to it and it crept over to its mother's feet and pulling at her dress said, with childish devotion, "I love 'oo."

"There, there," said the busy mother, setting her child back upon the floor, "I haven't time now. Play with your dollie."

The baby face fell, and the light of its baby devotion died in its eyes, but with childish philosophy it turned to its toys and when father came in (with perhaps a hungry heart, too, who knows?) it found great comfort in pulling his hair and poking his eyes.

Years fly along swiftly when one is busy, and before she knew it, the mother's baby was a school-girl, shy and sensitive as a wild rose. And what she learned of life that troubled her there was no one to guess, for mother was too busy and father was a man. Mother kept her neatly dressed and well fed. She taught her to be truthful and modest, to go to church regularly and to get her lessons well. But the shy little heart of her she never thought of. She was too busy.

But the child came in from school one day to find her mother mending. And she put her arms about her neck and said, "I love you, mother."

"Who ever saw such a child!" ejaculated the mother, half impatiently. "If you love me, show it by darning

## TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

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

these stockings. Actions speak louder than words."

Crushed and repulsed, the child sat down obediently and strove to speak in the loudness of actions. And the mother, busy with endless scrubbing and sweeping and sewing, failed to realize that she was killing something sweet and natural, in whose place inevitably would grow selfishness and discontent.

One night, after the child was grown into a delicate, fair-faced girl, she came creeping into her mother's room. She had just been saying "Goodnight," at the garden-gate.

"Mother," she said, softly, coming to the bedside.

"Go to bed, child, go to bed," said the mother. "You should have been in two hours ago," and she turned over and pulled the covers up closely.

"I wish I had a mother," muttered the girl, as she turned away. The words puzzled the woman, but she was too tired to understand.

After that, the girl was quieter than of old. If there had but been one to see she was not quite at peace. One might have thought she was having a struggle in her heart of hearts. But there was no one to see. She did her work faithfully as of old, and her mother was too busy to mark any other signs.

Yet she went on with her teaching of honesty and faithfulness, cleanliness and order, and the girl followed faithfully the pattern laid down. Into her voice a shapeliness crept, into her face a discontent. Her heart shriveled up and her mind narrowed and her body grew meagre to match them. And at last she was old, old before her time, in face and word, old without the grace and maturity of old age.

One day the scales fell from the mother's eyes.

"Daughter," she said, "you are thin. What has become of your rosy cheeks? And your hair is thin, child," she went on, taking note of these things in surprise. "I used to think you were pretty."

The daughter's delicate, discontented face flushed.

"Why am I old and thin and ugly, mother? You ought to know." It was the pent-up feeling of years that made her voice sharp and unkind. "I am an old maid. I have no friends—no one in the world to love me. I have no love in my heart for any one—and perhaps that is the worst think in the world, I don't know. But the trouble is," she went on now calmly and dispassionately, "the trouble is, I think, that I have no mother."

"There! The chickens are in my garden again!" broke in the mother, excitedly. "Go shoo them out, and then we'll have to get supper."

And that was the last time the daughter ever tried to find her mother's heart.

## Heart's Ease.—A Story for Little People.

Agos ago, when fairies lived on earth, there was a country just this side of the last hill in the world, where nobody was happy and nothing beautiful could be found, hunt as you might. Ugly weeds grew instead of grass and flowers; and black crows cawed all day long among the twisted branches of the stunted trees. No golden gleam of sunshine, no sweet song of bird nor happy laugh of childhood brightened that desolate country from year's end to year's end.

But it had not always been so. Once upon a time, joy had reigned in that land from border to border and in all the world no fields had been fairer nor more abundantly fruitful. Then its people laughed with glee and never had a hard or bitter feeling in their hearts, nor an unkind word upon their lips.

A wicked old witch who lived all alone in a dark, musty cave in a mountain near by, saw how happy, beautiful and prosperous the country was and her envy and malice grew until at last she determined to blight it with an evil spell because she hated all that was good and lovely and took pleasure in everything that was ugly and vile. Day after day she toiled in her loathsome cave, brewing disgusting potions and chanting wierd and uncanny

magic words of wonderful power, and at last, the old hag's sunken eyes were gladdened by seeing the skies darken, the fields shrivel, the forests wither, and the faces of the people become sour and distorted with envy and strife.

Years rolled away, filled with bloodshed, hatred, and causeless anger of brother against brother, and the old witch crouched in her cave and gloated over the ruin she had wrought. At length she felt so certain that no good or beautiful thing could find its way by any chance into such a forsaken and ill omened a land that she flew away over the last hill to hunt for some magic herbs she needed in her black art. While she was gone, a gentle spirit from the land of Loving Peace came flying along on an errand of mercy, and finding the witch away flew straight across the unhappy country instead of around it as she usually did.

Just as the spirit passed over the king's palace, a little princess was born, and a bright feather from the wings of the gentle stranger floated softly down until it rested upon the face of the babe and so blessed it that a great peace and a sweet happiness blossomed in its eyes.

Day after day the child grew in loveliness and all who saw her marvelled for never before, by living eye, had such a sweet and wholesome creature lived in that land. And as the wicked, hard men and women gazed into her pure, innocent young face, their stony hearts were melted and they yearned for better things. Gradually their strife ceased. Brother no longer struggled against brother and peace was in all the land because of the influence of this sweet child that they all loved and called Heart's Ease.

After wandering for several years in distant forests, the old witch returned to her home in the mountain cave. When she discovered how things had gone during her absence, she shrieked and tore her hair in rage and cursed the day that she had gone away. Immediately, she began to simmer the strongest herbs in her great, black kettle and chanted her most powerful charms against the beautiful little princess for she realized that as long as Heart's Ease was in the land, no evil spell of hers could ever again make it the unhappy spot it once had been. Day after day, she brought all her magic to bear to destroy the princess but so great had been the blessing cast over her by the spirit from the land of Loving Peace that all the witch could do was to change her into a modest little flower with the gold of her hair and the purple of her eyes for its tints.

The little flower took root by the side of a brook and looked up at the passers by with a little face as pure and peaceful as the princess's own and all who saw it were reminded of their lost Heart's Ease although they did not know it was, indeed, she. And they loved it and named it for her and when they looked at it no strife or envy could live in their hearts. And when the witch saw this, she was filled with rage and flew away on her broom to the midst of a great rocky desert where nothing beautiful ever tormented her sight.

Year after year, the little flower flourished and scattered its seeds and other blossoms sprang up around it. The winds and the birds finally carried its seeds to all parts of the world until today everybody knows and loves the modest little blossom and is stronger and truer for the pure thoughts inspired by the sweet little flower faces. And from that day till this, the heartsease is always blooming and as long as it does, human hearts shall have power to hold happiness, love and peace.—Mrs. Arthur Searcy.

## Some Stories of Alaska.

B. C.

I heard a man from Alaska talking a few days ago. That cold north country has always seemed a part of another world, but to listen to a man who has just come from there, who has lived there for five years and who speaks of the people up there as his friends, makes it seem much more like a part of our own land.

Several of the stories which we have always believed true of the ways of these Alaskan people, were exploded by this interesting man. The people do not live in snow-houses, as we had fondly believed, at least, not unless they absolutely have to. A snow-house will last only about five days. By the end of that time, the heat of the inside has fused the snow walls and ceiling into ice, which in time

## FASHIONS



8440 Ladies Four Gore Skirt. Cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Requires 6 1/2 yds. of 24-inch material for the 24-inch size.

237 Girls Dress. Cut in sizes 5-5-7-9-11-12 yrs. Requires 2 1/2 yds. of 36-inch material for the 5 yr. size.

8457 Misses Costume with Princess Panel. Cut in 3 sizes—14-16-18 yrs.

779 Work Apron. Cut in sizes: Small, Medium and Large. Requires 6 1/2 yds. of 36-inch material for the medium size.

8458—Ladies Shirt Waist. Cut in 6 sizes 22 to 42 inches bust measure. Requires 3 1/2 yds. of 25-inch material for the 36-inch size.

169—Girls' Over-Dress. Cut in 6 sizes 4 to 14 yrs. Requires 5 yds. of 36-inch material for the 8-yr. size.

8477—Girls' Coat. Cut in sizes 4-6-8 yrs. Requires 4 yds. of 27-inch material for the 6 yr. size.

8436—A Dainty Dressing Sacque. Cut in 6 sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Requires 5 1/2 yds. of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size.

5907—Ladies French Drawers. Cut in sizes 20 to 34 inches waist measure. Requires 3 1/2 yds. of 36 inch material for the 26-inch size.

5767—Some Practical Garments for Baby. One size two yards of 36-inch material will be required for the kimono and petticoat, and 1/2 yds. for the drawers.

## Each Pattern 10 Cents.

The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

Name.....

P. O.....

R. D..... State.....



# Galloway Has The Laugh On De Laval

**Wm. Galloway laughs—  
The De Laval people make themselves ridiculous—  
All separator manufacturers are laughing—  
The farmers are laughing—  
And it is enough to make even the cows that give the milk laugh.**



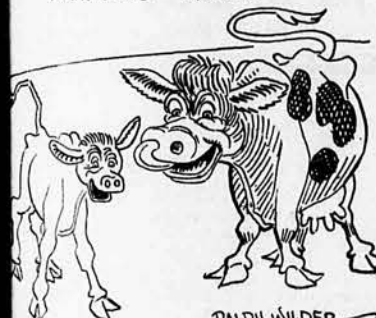
GALLOWAY LAUGHS.



OTHER MANUFACTURERS LAUGH.



FARMERS LAUGH.



RALPH WILDER

IT'S ENOUGH TO MAKE THE COWS LAUGH.

## Here's the Joke—

It's too good to keep. The whirlwind competition that the Wm. Galloway Co. put up and swept the country with on the new Galloway Bathed in Oil Cream Separator—sold on the Galloway fair and square plan direct to the farmers at the Galloway factory price, was too hot a pace for the De Laval people to follow in a legitimate way.

De Laval simply can't do it unless they sell direct the same way that Galloway does and save the Farmer three or four profits that they are now getting on their machine. In their blind endeavor to do something to stop Galloway's evergrowing business, they try to deceive separator buyers by putting out an advertisement that was so worded that it led people to believe that they had a suit against the Galloway Company for infringement on some of their patents when they had none, although it was cleverly worded in a way that would make people believe they had.

They even went so far as to post all their dealers to this effect. The Wm. Galloway Co. has evidence right now in their office of some of the methods they are pursuing. These methods may go all right in New York, but they do not go in Iowa, or with the farmers. When De Laval got out that first ad. they did not think that Galloway would do anything—but they ran up against a snag. Galloway has met just such people as this long ago. And so now since we sued them for their malicious advertising in order to make the people believe that there really was something to it, they have at last come out and sued us. They evidently are in a frenzy of desperation and had to do something.

## You Can't Fool the People or Down a Man When He's Right

We believe that we have the American people with us. William Galloway personally and the William Galloway Company can't be flim-flammed or bluffed by any concern, even if it has a billion dollars behind it. Neither can the American people. Let DeLaval come on with their "bluff" suits. Let them come on with their "bluff" ads. We are going right on selling the famous Galloway Bathed in Oil Cream Separators and saving farmers and dairymen from \$25.00 to \$50.00 on the price. We are going right on furnishing a \$25,000 bond to protect our customers on every machine. We are going right on giving our customers the most liberal selling plan and the lowest price for the highest quality machine sold in America today.

We are going right on with our advertising. We are going right on with our damage suit against the DeLaval people for \$250,000 damages. The die is cast.

**Take our 31-Day Free Trial Now—Freight Prepaid—Get our new big Separator Book.** Find out all about the William Galloway Company and our separators. The weather is now warming up. The grass is getting green. It is time you had one of our latest, down-to-the-minute, high quality, low priced Galloway machines in your dairy. **300 Days' Approval Test or Money Back** with 6 per cent interest if not a satisfactory.

And always remember that I stand back of you. Our entire capital and factories and my personal fortune stand back of every customer of the William Galloway Company. Anybody can start a law suit against anybody. But that doesn't mean anything unless they have a case. The De Laval people know they haven't a case and after the "separator buying season" this year is over, you won't hear a yip about their "patents" or infringements. They have been trying to gobble up all the business for years and keep prices high. The Galloway Company and the rest of us who sell direct have got the DeLaval people beaten to a frazzle.

We just wanted to let you know these FACTS and I would like to have you write me personally for my special proposition, low prices and big dandy separator catalog. Will you do it?

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President.

**THE WM. GALLOWAY CO.,**

**383 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa**

Galloway is also the largest manufacturer in the world selling Manure Spreaders and Gasoline Engines direct to the Farmer.

## Here's the Law

The DeLaval Company seems to have found itself in a very deep hole. First, they published a "scare ad" trying to make people believe that we infringed Patent No. 892,999 and that they had sued us for that infringement. This was not true and they knew it, or ought to have known it.

Because of this advertisement, false, and, as we believed, malicious, and done solely to try to hurt our large trade, we began a suit against them for damages for \$250,000. Then they saw themselves facing a big judgment for damages, and in a vain endeavor to make good, began a bluff suit against us for alleged infringement of another patent, which we do not infringe at all. This patent our lawyers advise us is wholly without merit and can be defeated and we shall fight this suit to a finish. There are a number of patents much older than the one in question, which, in the opinion of our lawyers, make their claim wholly void.



**\$33.50**  
and up  
According  
to  
Capacity

Save  
**\$25.00**  
to  
**\$50.00**  
Cash

elts and drips upon the floor, making it quite uninhabitable.

These people are very proud, and are told that white men believe that they live on blubber and candle-sticks very humiliating. It seems that this, also, is only a last resort, and the Eskans eat fish and other food, rather than grease, for their regular diet. There is very little animal life up there, and the Alaskans great helper the dog. I found the following story that is interesting in this connection. It is called "Wild Alaskan Dogs," and was first printed in the Advance:

Lieutenant George T. Emmons, U. S. N., while stationed in Alaska a number of years ago was one day fishing in Icy Straits, a very wild and unexplored part of the territory about the hundred and twenty miles from Sitka.

As he and his guide pulled their canoe ashore to make camp for the night they heard the pitiful crying of some animals and after a short hunt they found two puppies in almost dying condition. Their mother very probably had, while in search of food, been killed by a bear, and the little dogs, too young to fend for themselves, were starving.

Lieutenant Emmons warmed condensed milk over the camp fire and fed the small waifs, who accepted the food gratefully, showing no fear. That night they slept under the blanket of the Siwash, cuddling up to the stoical Indian most confidently. In the morning they showed the effects of the food and warmth they had received and started off with their new friends on a canoe voyage to Sitka, with a somewhat melancholy semblance of the frisky frolicsomeness of the puppies of civilization.

They soon became beloved pets in the family of Lieutenant Emmons, who were keeping house at Sitka. The female was named Koonoo-oo, after a long deserted village near where they were found. Her brother was called Tluhug-gu, the name of another abandoned village. Koonoo-oo had a very

rough coat and no tail, while Tluhug-gu was perfectly smooth and had a tail quite long enough for both. They were the friendliest kind of companions, never quarreling and always playing happily together.

Koonoo-oo would climb trees quite intrepidly in pursuit of birds, which she never succeeded in catching, and finding herself on a high branch, would not have the courage to descend. Then Tluhug-gu, sitting under the tree, would bark lustily until some member of the family came to the rescue of his sister.

At the expiration of Lieutenant Emmons' service in Alaska, he brought Tluhug-gu and Koonoo-oo east and presented them to the Central Park Zoological Garden in New York, where the wolf-like little things, for they never grew very large, attracted much attention, as the first wild Alaskan dogs to find a home there.

When Lieutenant Emmons visited his old pets after three years' separation, they greeted him affectionately, licking his hand and whining sadly when he left. One of them died a few years ago, leaving the other a very lonesome little dog, who is seemingly only cheered by the occasional visit of his old master.

## A Spring Story for Little People.

RUTH COWGILL.

Two sparrows were building their nest above my window, and as I watched them day after day, a little story came to me about them. I will tell it to you.

Mr. Sparrow, who was a very bright and energetic bird, saw Miss Sparrow hopping on the ground one morning looking for her breakfast. She looked very sweet and trim to him, so he decided to make her acquaintance.

"Good morning, Miss Sparrow," he chirped in his most friendly manner.

"Good morning," she said, quietly.

"It is a pleasant day for sparrows," said he, looking at her admiringly. "Suppose we take a little walk." She was surprised at his boldness in ask-

ing such a thing as soon, so she lifted her dainty wings and flew away. But he was not to be evaded so easily. He had wings, also, so he flew to the tree where she had alighted, and took his position on the limb beside her. She hopped to a higher branch and he followed again, and so they continued in a game of hide and seek for fully half an hour. But she kept thinking more and more happily about what a bold and handsome bird he was, and what a kind face he had, and at last she sat still till he came up close beside her.

"Miss Sparrow," he said, pleadingly. "You are such a dear little bird and I love you so—won't you be my mate?"

"Oh, Mr. Sparrow!" she exclaimed, in a bashful little chirp. "This is so sudden! If you would only wait till summer!"

"But we've got to get our house built for this summer," he said. "Come, let us choose a place for it, and begin to build."

So she flew away with him, without another word of protest, and after looking about for some time, they chose a place over my window.

Then the real business of life began for them. How busy they were! They carried straws and leaves and dried grass, and wove them, oh! so skillfully into a perfect, comfortable nest. And they talked together over their work in the most friendly happy manner. "Shall we put this straw in so?" she would say. "Oh, yes, that is splendid. My! You are a smart little bird, Mrs. Sparrow!" he would say, for he no longer called her Miss Sparrow, but Mrs. Sparrow. "Just think how cunning the little eggs will look in that lovely nest," she chirped. "And when the little birds come—oh, then we shall be so happy!"

And so they worked and they planned, and loved each other more and more. And at last four little eggs lay in the nest. Then Mrs. Sparrow settled down into a staid and quiet little housemother. Mr. Sparrow flew away and returned many times in the days that followed, often bringing with

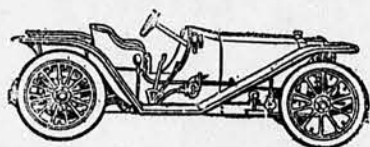
him something to eat of which his little mate was fond, but sometimes only bringing good cheer and encouragement. And they were both very happy.

Then, one morning, a wonder happened. For instead of the four hard little eggs, there were four ugly, scrawny little live birds. Oh! how excited Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow were. He called her Mother Sparrow, then, and oh! he said it with the proudest, happiest little chirp. And he flew away on longer trips, and oftener came back with worms and bugs in his bill.

How fast those little sparrows grew! In just a few weeks I saw Mr. Sparrow teaching them to fly. And before the summer had fairly begun, the little nest, built with so much care and occupied with such pride and joy, was empty. Sparrows chirped and twittered about, but none made their home there again. The little story was ended, and the great world became the home of my little brown sparrows.

Cover warm dishes carefully or you will often chill and spoil a carefully prepared and dainty dish. An old-fashioned cook always warms her covers quite as carefully as her plates, and with very excellent results.

## Buy a Motor Car and Enjoy Life



You buy a car, or should do, on two essential points—the car itself and the firm which sells it. We are the largest dealers in new and used autos in the world. It pays to deal only with a responsible firm. We can sell you a good used car from \$150 up. Get our big Cut Rate Bargain List. References: Dun's, Bradstreet's or Metropolitan Bank, New York; National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros. Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. Write today. Mention Kansas Farmer.

**TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO.,**  
1597 Broadway & 215-17 W. 48th St., New York.  
1332-34 Michigan Ave., Chicago.



## FIELD NOTES

### FIELD MEN.

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

### PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

**Poland Chinas.**  
May 22—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.  
Oct. 21—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.  
Oct. 29—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.  
Oct. 27—Geo. W. Smith, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

**Percherons.**  
November 11—Percheron Breeders' Sale at Manhattan, Kan. Will H. Rhodes, Manager.

**Shorthorns.**  
June 1—Col. W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kan., H. R. & W. T. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo.  
June 11—T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan., Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., and T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., at Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

**Jersey Cattle.**  
Sept. 30—Mrs. Wm. Brite, Pierce City, Mo.

**Durocs.**  
Feb. 23, 1910—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan.

If in need of a first class young Shorthorn bull write Geo. Gallup & Sons of Blue Rapids, Kansas. They have the useful kind and will price them worth the money.

If wanting a good Berkshire boar write at once to J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kansas. He has some that are as good as the breed affords and at reasonable prices.

Don't forget the sale of Percheron horses that is advertised by E. F. Murray, Hutchinson, Kan., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This sale will be held on Wednesday, May 19 at the State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kansas.

There is no better or squarer man living than T. A. Wallace, Hereford breeder located at Barnes, in Washington county, Kansas. He has as good blood as the breed affords and prices his stock reasonably. When writing him please say you noticed his advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

No mistake can be made by buying Shorthorns from that reliable breeder, C. W. Taylor, of Enterprise, Kansas. Mr. Taylor has one of the largest and best herds in Kansas. Enterprise is his address but he is located at Pearl on the C. R. I. & P. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.

**McAfee Sells Shorthorns.**  
Prospect Farm, owned by H. W. McAfee, Topeka, made a notable sale this week. Mr. W. P. Clark of Oskaloosa, Kansas, is an old customer of Prospect Farm Shorthorns and as he had dispersed his entire herd and wished to start an entirely new one, he bought 18 head of females. This puts Mr. McAfee under the necessity of disposing of his herd bull Orange Commander 220590 as the females now in the herd are of his get. Mr. McAfee will either sell or trade this bull for another pure Scotch, solid red bull. Prospect Farm also sold a fine 13 months old bull to J. J. Barton, Cuba, Kansas, this week.

**Jersey Cattle.**  
In his advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue Mr. H. F. Erdley, of Hiawatha, Kan., is offering to sell a few

### FOR THIS —NEW LOW DOWN— AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents' dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal 30 DAYS' TRIAL, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. Write for our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address: Box 1119, AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Bainbridge, N. Y.

### Hay-Field Work MADE EASY

**THE FAMOUS  
Lewis Swinging  
STACKER**  
Simple in construction, fewer parts, don't get out of order, operates with less help, lightest draft, loads anywhere on the stack, loads on wagons: no drums to wear out ropes. Easily moved from field to field. Costs no more, but is worth ten times more than the clumsy, trouble-making kinds. Write today for prices.

**SWANSON MANUFACTURING CO.**  
108 Thomas Ave. SHENANDOAH, IOWA.  
Mrs. "Flying Swede" Cultivator, Eclipse Grain Dump, and Lewis Stacker.

fine Jersey cows and a couple of extra good young bulls. Mr. Erdley has one of the best small herds of Jersey cattle that can be found in this part of Kansas. The herd is headed at this time by Flying Fox's Pride grandson of the \$7,500 Flying Fox. He is assisted by a good son of Uncle Peters Gold Min. Among the cows are such good ones as Silverline Rose; the imp cow Belle Victoria of St. Martin; two good granddaughters of old Elsie of St. Lambert and others. All of the cows are milking cows and everyone has been tested for tuberculosis. Mr. Erdley wishes to reduce his herd and will price a few cows very reasonable. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

### DeClow Will Sell at Auction.

W. L. DeClow, owner of the Cedar Rapids Jack Farm at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has had a very successful season in selling both jacks and Percherons. He now proposes to cap the climax by holding a public sale of imported Percheron mares at his place, Tuesday, June 1. In getting ready for this sale, Mr. DeClow made an importation of mares which landed at the Jack farm on April 16 and his second importation is expected to arrive on May 21. There will be 36 imported mares in this sale which range in age from 2 to 5 years, and a few young stallions. This sale will not conflict in any way with the great slaughter sale of Percheron stallions and jacks that is now going on daily at private treaty. Notice the advertisement on another page and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write Mr. DeClow.

### Colonel McCulloch.

In these days of strong competition when every kind of profession is likely to be overdone, it takes a hustler to make a success. Not only must a man be a hustler but he must have the natural ability. Some men hustle to secure a good position but fail when it comes to hustling in order to make good for the man or corporation for which he works. Some auctioneers depend on their ready wit to tide them over the hard places in the auction ring and some study the whole year in an effort to get new and up-to-date ideas as how to conduct a sale to the best advantage and thereby make better money for those for whom they sell. Jimmie McCulloch belongs to the latter class. All of his spare moments are devoted to the study of methods that will help out in his fall and winter sales. Colonel McCulloch made some of the best sales held in Kansas last year and it is safe to say his work will be better than ever the coming year. His card starts with this issue, if desirous of having him cry the bids at your next sale write him early.

### The Harris-Clay Shorthorn Sale.

Breeders and lovers of Shorthorn cattle all over this union will be glad to welcome Col. W. A. Harris back to the ranks of active breeders and to know that he makes his first appearance in a public sale, in late years, in company with two of the oldest and best known breeders in the West. Kansas people are thoroughly familiar with the high quality of cattle that Col. Harris formerly bred and the famous herd of H. R. & W. T. Clay of Plattsburg, Mo., is equally well known in that state. The sale by these breeders which at the Kansas City Live Stock pavilion on June 1 brings together the most famous breeders of the two states and the offering they make is fully in line with their past reputations as breeders. Forty-three females and 11 bulls are cataloged and they are all attractions. Every female is a good one and 2d Duke of Wildwood 306764, Allaraine 285789 and Victor V 286082 are extra choice among the bulls. This sale is by far too important to be missed. Write to H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., for a catalog and tell him Kansas Farmer said they have good cattle in this sale.

### Robison's Big Barn Dedicated.

Some weeks ago Kansas Farmer printed a picture of the new barn lately erected on the big Whitewater Falls Stock Farm as a home for Casino and his family of Percherons. Last week this big barn was dedicated by a merry party of invited guests, among whom was Hon. T. B. Murdock, of Eldorado, who thus describes the event: "The immense barn, in all the majesty of its bigness, radiated light, welcome and

## A Special-Value Lantern

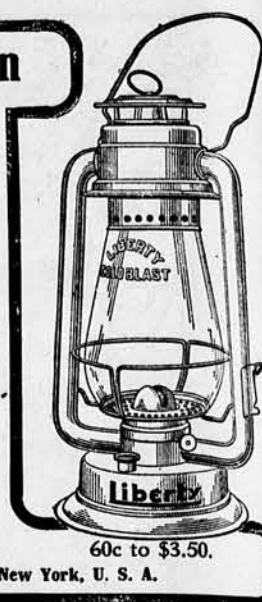
Liberty Lanterns are worth more in actual service than any lantern made and don't cost a penny more.

## Liberty Lanterns

give the broadest, strongest, whitest light. They won't jar down or jolt out. The bail stands at any angle. A strong coiled spring holds the globe steady. The globe is the thinnest, toughest chimney glass made. Don't be persuaded to buy the "just as good" kinds. Buy the best—Liberty Lanterns.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

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



60c to \$3.50.

## FOR ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK STANDARDIZED OFFICIAL FOR SHEEP



ERADICATES MANGE ON ALL ANIMALS.  
HEALS LEG AND LIP ULCERATION.  
KILLS DISEASE GERMS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS.

## PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Department of Animal Industry,

DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

room for all. The grand march started its winding way at 9 o'clock, led by Miss Olive Clifford and Mr. T. A. Kramer of El Dorado, and from then on the 8,000 square feet of dancing room was a swirl of men and maidens, and those who were older grown, the Cal Fisk orchestra and the Towanda band lending their best aid to add zest to this very magnificent affair. Magnificent in point of number of people, magnificent in the luxury of the country home, with its own heating, lighting and water service, and magnificent in the hospitality extended by the host and hostess in the free-hearted and generous way for which they have long been noted."

### The Hell Herd of Red Polls.

The attention of Red Polled breeders is called to the advertisement of W. H. Hell & Bro. of Cedar Creek, Neb., in Kansas Farmer this week. The Hell herd of Red Polled cattle is without doubt the oldest, largest and strongest herd in Nebraska and the records show that from this herd has come nearly all of the prize winners of recent years at leading state fairs. At the head of the herd now is Best Goods 4th 15460 by old Falstaff 8rd 8125 who was

champion at the International four years and sold at the last show he appeared at for \$1,000. Chicago, 1892, who is the sire of most of the heifers offered at the present time, was first in class at the world's fair at St. Louis and first and sweepstakes and won the silver medal at the State Fair in '05. Happy Jack 9337 is another herd bull in use in this herd and the sire of Crema the great bull that was first and champion at the International at Chicago this last season and first and sweepstakes at the Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa and Missouri State Fairs. Most of the young bulls for sale are by Happy Jack. The writer is fully convinced that there is not a better place anywhere to buy Red Polled cattle that right here at Cedar Creek, Neb. The farm is about six miles out from Cedar Creek but only about 1 miles from Plattsmouth which is the county seat of Cass County. From Concordia you can go direct to Cedar Creek. From Atchison you can go direct to Plattsmouth over the Missouri Pacific.

When writing to advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.



**LONG WONDER, 21867**, the great brood sow getter, is one of the few 1,000 pound show hogs living. In breeding there are none better. All his ancestors were bred by O. Walter & Co., Ira VanAusdal, and S. E. Morton & Co.; the same men who bred and developed "The Wonder," "Duroc King" and "Ohio Chief," as well as most of the other Duroc Jersey families. **LONG WONDER, 21867**, is a grandson of Pilot Wonder, champion hog at the Chicago International, 1903. He is a hog of great length, strong back, big bone, good feet and legs, heavy hams, smooth from end to end, a nice color, weighs close to 1,000 pounds in breeding condition, and is as active as a pig. He was a winner at Nebraska State Fair in 1906, and won First and Grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at several leading Nebraska shows, winning over a number of State Fair winners. His get have splendid style and finish together with his immense size. He is considered one of the greatest brood sow getters living. **LONG WONDER** topped the breeders' sale at the American Royal Live Stock Show in 1906, and is used as herd boar at head of F. M. Bughelm herd at Lecompton, Kan.







## PUBLISHERS' NEWS

If you wanted sand in sugar you could put it in yourself. You don't care to pay the grocer sugar price for sand. It's cheaper to pay a little more for pure sugar and get your sand elsewhere. Neither should you pay for clay or grease when you buy rope, and the fact that these "weighting" substances actually injure the fiber gives this all the more force. Better pay more for pure fiber rope, whether you use little or much, and get your clay and grease some other way. The above is suggested by the fact that we are carrying the advertising of Plymouth Cordage Company, Plymouth, Mass. See page 21. Ask your local dealer.

## The Jayhawk Stacker.

This stacker is made in Kansas, in the good city of Salina by the F. Wyatt Mfg. Co. It's a great stacker, the only stacker that runs on wheels. It is a deserved favorite in Kansas and other western states. Read what Mr. Wyatt has to say on page 15. If you make much hay you should look into the merits of the Jayhawk Stacker. Write for free folder to F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 13 Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

## Three Interesting "Maxwell" Booklets.

Kansas Farmer has received the three booklets offered in the ad of the Maxwell Bros. Motor Company, on page 5. They are "The Cooperator," the "Maxwell Catalog" and "How to Judge an Automobile." All of them are of great interest to any one who thinks of buying an auto. In fact we do not know where better information in the auto line can be secured. The Maxwell is a splendid auto. It is an attractive car. None more serviceable, and it is sold at a moderate price. Be sure to send for these three books. Address Maxwell Bros. Motor Company, River St., Tarrytown, N. Y. First read the ad on page 5.

## More Beautiful Than Photographs.

A set of 12 beautiful imported post cards will be mailed absolutely free to any boy or girl who will send us one new subscription and 25 cents for 3 months' trial subscription to Kansas Farmer. These cards, in their coloring, are true to nature and are of a quality much superior to those advertised as having been made by a three-color process. It will require but a few minutes' work to get these cards. Don't wait for our supply is limited. Send the 25c with your name and that of the subscriber to circulation department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., and cards will be sent you by return mail.

## Binder Twine.

With the general adoption of automatic harvesters comes the problem of binder twine which, with most farmers, receives too little attention. Twine is a very small item on the farmer's yearly budget of expense, yet it may easily become the cause of a large and expensive total of mishaps and delays. That is, in case it is not good twine. Just a little knot hidden away in a ball of binder twine will catch in the knotter, stop the machine and hold up the harvest while the machine is re-threaded. A few such delays may mean the difference between getting the crop all in today and waiting till tomorrow. Waiting is uncertain, for it may rain, or another day's standing may be too much for the grain.

## ONE-MAN HAY PRESS

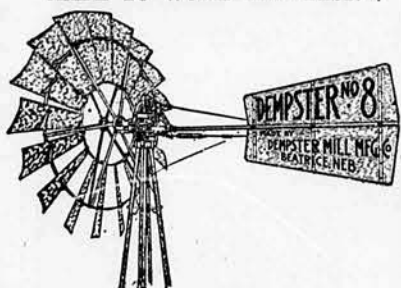


Self-Feeder, Self-Thresher and Knotter. All Steel, full circle. We guarantee 1 ton an hour with ONE MAN to operate it. 11-2 tons an hour two men. We sell on FREE trial. TUTTLE HAY PRESS CO., 115 W. Blvd., Kansas City, Missour.

## DEMPSTER WINDMILLS

Many Sizes and Styles. Steel and Wood Vaneless and Solid Wheels.

The Dempster Steel No. 8. MADE TO WORK AND LAST.



Noiseless, Long Lived Gears. Center Lift Crank. Three Bearings for Wheel Shaft. Reservoir Oil Boxes. Many other good points.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO., Factory, Beatrice, Neb.

Branches Omaha Sioux Falls Kansas City

## THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalog No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., - Chicago

## LAWRENCE Business College

Lawrence, Kansas. LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Lawrence, Kan. 40th year. Our big catalog explains everything. Sent free. Address 1400 Mass. St.

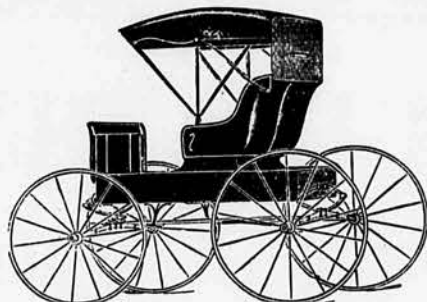
Another fault in twine is unevenness. If it is thick or thin in spots it will not run properly, and some thin spot is sure to break. The Plymouth Cordage Company, the world's largest rope makers, are now advertising the merits of their binder twine throughout the country. It is already used more largely than any other paper. While the editorial columns of this paper are not used to exploit any particular article, the twine, subject, is vital enough to justify farmers in becoming fully posted on the differences between twine and good twine.

## Lighting Country Homes for Less Money.

This is being done with white Acetylene. Calcium carbide, from which Acetylene gas is made, looks like coal, won't burn, can't explode, and comes in moisture-proof steel drums containing 100 pounds. When carbide is dropped into a tank of water it immediately produces Acetylene gas which combines with air for lighting. The resulting Acetylene gaslight is identical with sunlight. It is so sun-like that it makes plants grow as rapidly and naturally at night as sunlight makes them grow by day. Acetylene light is brilliant, white, cool, clean, odorless, steady and safer than any other known illuminant. Two million Americans use it regularly—and already 348 towns are publicly lighted with it. One pound of "carbide" costs 3½ cents in most of the states east of the Rocky Mountains. And this pound makes 5 cubic feet of gas. This 5 cubic feet of Acetylene gas will give 24 candle-power light for 10 hours. All for 3½ cents, observe. Compare this cost per candle-power with common kerosene light as regularly used. A kerosene lamp will give an actual 24 candle-power of light for 10 hours will average a cost of 6 cents for kerosene, chimneys and wicks. Six cents against 3½ cents for carbide and water. Don't let the contrast escape you. Observe that the Acetylene light will be cool, clean brilliant and white like sunlight. You can see pale blue, pale pink, or pale yellow as clearly by it as by daylight. And forty Acetylene lights need only 30 minutes' work per month. This means about 6 hours per year of labor for 40 light capacity, as against (30 minutes per day, or) 182 hours per year with kerosene lamps. Write today how many rooms you've got, or how many your store, and I'll tell you what it would cost to light them with brilliant sun-like Acetylene. Address Wichita Acetylene Mfg. Co., 234 S. Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kan. One block south Grand Opera House.

## Big New Buggy Catalog Just Out.

One of the very finest books of its kind that we have ever seen is the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.'s new catalog, which shows all their newest and latest designs. For the benefit of our many interested readers we print here a picture of their famous "No. 1000" Buggy. "No.



1000" is equipped with true sweep bike axles and twin auto seat, which, as the picture shows, is divided. However, the upholstery is made all in one part as in the ordinary seat. This buggy is said to be an unusually easy riding vehicle and is built perfectly. Regular buggy style gear. Instead of the bike gear here illustrated, may be had by those who prefer it. "No. 1000" is made with steel tires and ¾ or 1 inch solid rubber tires. Sarven Patent or Half Dodge Spoke wheels can be had on



Another Plume for the Hazford Herefords. Hazford Place, the home of the biggest and best herd of Herefords in the west, has won another feather for its cap. Recently Mr. Robt. H. Hazlett, owner of Hazford Place, sold the splendid young bull Beau Bradford 5th to Wm. Hutcheon of Bolckow, Mo. Mr. Hutcheon continues the business of the famous Hereford breeding firm of Stewart & Hutcheon who have long had the reputation of breeding the very highest class of cattle and any breeder of whom they may buy breeding stock has a reason to feel gratified. This is one of the highest compliments that could be paid him. Beau Bradford 5th was sired by Beau Brummel 10th 167719, the bull that is now making

such a record at Hazford Place. His dam was Fashion by Earl of Shadeland 22d. Mr. Hutcheon is the owner of the famous bull Beaumont and has purchased Beau Bradford 5th, to use on his Beaumont heifers. Beau Bradford 5th is one of the best yearlings the writer ever saw, and if shown this fall we predict that he will get his fair share of the money and Mr. Hutcheon is to be congratulated on this purchase. The severest test to which a herd of breeding cattle can be submitted is to be called upon to fill the position of herd bull in one of the best herds known to the breed. This has been the experience of the Hazford Herefords more than once and they are always ready.

## A GREAT SALE OF SHORTHORNS

BY MEN WHO KNOW HOW

Tuesday, June 1, '09

At Kansas City Sale Pavilion

54 Head of Highest Breeding 54

Including 43 females by Imp. Conqueror 149048, Violet Chunk 238693, Victorious Archer 264364, Royal Hampton 261205, Barmpton Prince 128334, 176th Duke of Wildwood 134676, Courtier 137285, and others of like quality and breeding. Also 11 bulls of similar breeding.

This offering is made by Col. W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kan.; and W. T. & H. R. Clay of Plattsburg, Mo., the men who have made Shorthorn history. This is an offering of quality in both animals and pedigrees.

Sale begins at 1 o'clock p. m. For catalog address

**H. R. CLAY,**  
Plattsburg, - - - Missouri

Auctioneers, F. M. Woods, J. Z. Wells, W. A. White.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS--COWS--HEIFERS** I am now offering three car loads of registered Holstein-Friesian bulls, cows and heifers for sale; just purchased from the best herds in New York state. Ages 4 months to 1 year old; price \$50 to \$125. I also offer a car load of cows and a car load of yearling two-year-old heifers for sale. Write me or come at once and make your selection. Address Henry C. Gilman, "Rock Brook Farm," Sta. B, Omaha, Nebraska.

this buggy, too. In fact, several changes may be made to suit the fancy of the user. Many other desirable styles are shown in the big Elkhart free catalog and all are good. Before investing in any kind of a buggy we advise our readers to send a postal to the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind. They sell direct to buggy-users, cutting out all dealers' profits, and their prices are as low as any we know of on good vehicles. Get your name on their mailing list at once so as to be in on some of the good bargains they are now offering.

## \$50 TO \$300 SAVED

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

## GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a 8-H.-P. only \$119.50



**SCOTCH COLLIES** of the best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars, address DEER LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KAN.

## SEND FOR FREE BOOK COLORADO HOMESTEADS ON MOFFAT ROAD

Tells how to homestead 160 acres of rich fertile land with pure water, good towns, fine climate on Moffat Road, (Denver Northwestern & Pacific Ry.) in Routt County, Colo. We have no land to sell—it's absolutely free from the Government and now open for settlement. Law allows you to return home for 6 months after filing. We help you locate. Oats 90 bushels to acre, wheat 45, barley 70. Get a good farm free. Write for free book, maps, and information about how to get these farms free. W. F. Jones, Gen'l Traffic Mgr., 710 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this paper of the famous Lewis hay stacker on page 15. This stacker has been in use for several seasons. Its merits thoroughly tested and the large increase in sales season after season proves that it is all that its makers claim for it. The reputation of the Swenson Manufacturing Company for turning out superior machinery for the farm is well established. Write for prices to Swenson Mfg. Co., 103 Thomas St., Shenandoah, Iowa.



# Kansas State Fair

HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER  
12-13-14-15-16-17, '09

in purses and premiums. Seven-  
and divisions. Unrivalled attractions.  
for the people, by the people. For  
or detail information address

A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary,  
Kansas.

## The Gulf Coast Country of Texas

A new  
Illustrated Booklet

about this wonderful sec-  
on with descriptive ar-  
cles about five of the  
principal crops. It's  
yours for the asking.

W. S. St. George,  
Pass. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry.  
Wainwright Bldg.,  
Louis, - - Missouri

## The best Advertising the Goodhue Windmill can have in any local-ty is a heavy wind storm

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

Goodhue Windmills are Good Mills  
So sure are we of our ground, that, for a  
ominal fee, we will insure the complete  
tiff, mill and tower, for five years, against  
anything and everything. Write today for  
the windmill book. APPLETON MFG. CO.  
19 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

0-00 Sweep Feed | \$14.00 Galvanized  
Grinder. Steel Wind Mill.  
We manufacture all sizes and  
styles. It will  
pay you to in-  
vestigate. Write  
for catalogue and  
price list.

MURRIE WIND MILL CO.,  
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

GALVANIZED STEEL \$12.75  
WINDMILL  
Sold direct from factory to user at  
wholesale price. Strongest guar-  
anty. Send for catalogue. Prices  
will surprise you.  
THE OTTAWA MFG CO.  
702 King St. Ottawa, Kansas

GET BUSY  
Sawing your summer's wood  
with the DIAMOND SAW  
FRAME AND SAW. The very  
best made. FULLY GUARAN-  
TEED. All styles of frames.  
All sizes of Saw Blades. Ask  
nearest dealer, or write direct to the factory. Printed  
free.

NEW WINONA MFG. CO.  
Fifth Street, WINONA, MINNESOTA

Western Canada the Pennant Winner  
The Last Best West

Assistant Farmers.  
Millions of lady bugs have been  
turned loose in Imperial Valley the  
past two weeks, to make vigorous  
war on the melon aphids. It is ex-  
pected that the depredations of this  
army of lady bugs will keep the aphids  
pest down to a condition where the  
cantaloupe growers will note but little  
damage to plants. This was one of  
the practical results of the recent  
visit of the demonstration train. Prof.  
Edward K. Carnes brought the supply  
of bugs to the valley and liberated  
quantities of them at each stopping  
place.—Desert Farmer.

Benefit of Humus.  
Humus benefits the soil in many  
ways.

It makes soil looser, lighter, thus  
aiding in ventilation and allowing  
poisonous gases to escape.

It keeps soil from becoming over-  
heated.

It is valuable in clay because by  
lightening the ground it makes it eas-  
ier to work.

It is valuable in sandy soil, as it  
helps to bind it together and give it  
more substance.

It changes minerals that are in  
the soil to plant food.

It holds nitrogen in the soil and  
nitrogen is the most valuable ingre-  
dient in the soil and the costliest to  
buy as fertilizer.

It is the home of beneficial bac-  
teria.

It helps the soil to retain moisture.  
—Professor Loughridge.

More Nitrogen in the Silo.

For the purpose of getting more ni-  
trogen in the silo with corn Hoard's  
Dairyman recommends growing cow-  
peas in the corn, and says the Whip-  
poorwill peas are considered about the  
best to plant with the corn. It is not  
as leafy as some of the other varieties  
but on account of its climbing habit,  
clings to the corn better than the oth-  
ers and makes it easy for the corn  
binder to reap the crop. Some plant  
about one gallon of corn and two gal-  
lons of peas per acre, or sow the peas  
after the corn is about six inches  
high; while others in planting corn,  
drop a grain of corn every 12 to 14  
inches and two or three peas every  
eight to 10 inches. Silage made from  
cow-peas and corn mixed together is  
considered better than silage made  
from cow-peas alone. Another system  
of getting more protein into the silage  
is to grow the cow-peas and corn sepa-  
rately and mix them as they are be-  
ing put into the silo.

Value of Humus.

1. Humus is derived from decom-  
posing vegetable matter in the soil.

2. It is the storehouse of nitrogen,  
the most expensive and most neces-  
sary of all plant foods.

3. It contains the food upon which  
the soil organisms live, whose func-  
tion is to convert organic nitrogen into  
nitrates in order to be available for  
the use of plants. It materially assists  
in decomposing the mineral consti-  
tuents of the soil, such as potash and  
phosphoric acid making them avail-  
able for the use of plants.

4. It increases the power of the soil  
to hold water without becoming water-  
logged.

5. It makes clay soil more open  
and friable. It serves to compact  
sandy soil and increase its drouth-re-  
sisting power.

6. It prevents washing to a great  
extent; thereby diminishing the loss  
of fertility by that cause.

7. Soil filled with humus more read-  
ily admits the air so necessary to all  
useful plant growth.

8. There appears to be a distinct re-  
lationship between the amount of hu-  
mus in the soil and the amount of  
available nitrogen therein. It has  
been observed that when it is absent  
from the soil, there is a distinct re-  
duction of the ability of that soil to  
grow crops. Hence in practise in order  
the use of concentrated fertilizers.

The demands for agricultural land  
have come largely through the farm-  
ers themselves demonstrating their  
producing value. Better farming has  
been the means of growing larger and  
better paying crops. Increased con-  
sumption has created an active de-  
mand for all the American farmer  
could produce, and this has put all  
classes of people figuring on the pos-  
sibility of land values going still high-  
er. Lands even at \$100 and \$150 per  
acre are considered by some investors  
as good property to own.



Use Plymouth Binder  
Twine, and *that* detail of the  
harvest will take care of  
itself.

One man says: "I used 200  
pounds and threaded my ma-  
chine when I started in; and  
cut my whole crop without a  
break or having to thread my  
needle any more."

Look for the wheat-sheaf  
tag on every ball. Get  
Plymouth Twine from the  
local dealer. Guaranteed.

Plymouth Cordage Company

Largest Rope Makers in the World  
Oldest in America

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK

Kansas Ave. and Third St., Topeka.

### A BANK FOR FARMERS.

One of the strong, conservative banks of Topeka, and a farmers' bank in a real  
sense. Four out of seven of the directors of the German-American Bank are active  
farmers. We are open on Saturday until 6 p. m. for the accommodation of farmer pa-  
trons. We do a general banking business. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FARM LOANS.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits and on Savings Accounts

You will find the German-American Bank a pleasant bank to do business with, com-  
bining as liberal a policy as possible in dealing with customers consistent with conser-  
vative management. The business of Kansas Farmer readers is respectfully solicited.

COME AND GET ACQUAINTED.

## AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON BROOD MARES TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909.

My first importation of brood mares arrived on Apr 16th. My second importation  
sailed from Havre, France, on May 6th and will arrive at the Jack farm on May 21st.  
Among these mares are several prize winners one having won three first premiums  
in the shows in France. I am importing only the very best mares to be had in France.  
I tried to land these mares in April so as to hold my sale on the first day of May, but  
it was impossible to get them so soon. Hence the above date. If you are raising full  
blood Percherons it will pay you better to buy big, fine mares, bred and grown on the  
farms in France, from where there has been imported for the past forty years the  
grand Percheron stallions we have learned to value so highly in America and from  
whose pure blood traces can be seen on every farm in the United States. Every one  
of these mares has been bred and grown on the old estates in the Perche, where  
they have been bred pure for hundreds of years, and they are from the fountain-head  
of pure Percheron breeding. This is the place to begin if you are going to raise pure  
blood Percherons. There will be 36 mares in this sale running from two to five years  
old. Many of them will have colts this season. The majority of them are blacks but  
there are a few grays. This is positively the best offering of imported Percheron  
mares that has ever been offered in public sale in the United States, as I am import-  
ing only the very best in breeding, size and quality grown in France. Will also offer  
three yearling stallions, two years old this spring. American bred, and two possessing  
exceptional size and quality which are being imported with these mares. Remember  
the date, JUNE 1st. This public sale of brood mares does not interfere with my  
Thirty Days' Slaughter Sale of jacks and stallions which is now running. I am offer-  
ing the greatest bargains in big jacks and big stallions ever offered by any importer.  
Remember, I brought five importations since Jan. 30th last, and no man can show  
better stock. COME.

W. L. DeClow,

Cedar Rapids Jack Farm,

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

## PERCHERON MARES AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Hutchinson, Kan., Wed., May 19

AT KANSAS STATE FAIR GROUNDS

At one o'clock p. m., on the above date I will sell fifteen registered  
Percheron mares from two to eleven years old. Only two are above  
seven years. A number of them weigh a ton, some of them have colts  
by their side from a 2200-lb. stallion. Others are in foal by the same  
stallion. Terms of sale cash. Write for catalog. Mention this paper.  
Address

E. F. MURRAY, :-: Hutchinson, Kansas

Auctioneers—Kent & Yodder, Hutchinson, Kan.  
Col. D. L. Brown, Bloomington, Ill.



## DUROC-JERSEYS

**15 CHOICE SEPTEMBER PIGS.**  
Both sexes, cheap if taken at once. We are going to move and must reduce the herd. Pigs are sired by Col. Brady 87371, sweepstakes winner at Clay Center fair, 1937. T. S. LAROWE & Co., Miltonvale, Kan.

**FARMINGTON HERD OF DUROCS.**  
West's Duroc Paragon 58923 and Kant Be Beat's Heir 74801 at head of herd. A fine lot of fall boars and gilts sired by these boars for sale. Sows are of leading families. G. F. KEESECKER, Washington, Kan.

## CEDAR LAWN DUROCS.

The choice of my fall crop of Long Wonder pigs of both sexes. These are the large and roomy kind, heavy bone, best of style. Write for prices and let me fill your orders. F. M. BUCHHEIM, R. 3, Lecompton, Kan.

**RED STAR DUROC JERSEYS.**—Headed by McDowell's King 72149 by Colossal, he by Golden Rule. Dam of Kant Be Beat breeding. Sows in herd carry the blood of Kansas Wonder, Crimson Wonder, Red Raven and other great boars. Boars priced for future delivery. F. G. McDOWELL, Corning, Kan.

## DUROCS, DUROCS, DUROCS.

Headed by Standard Model 80435, carrying the blood of Duroc Challenger and Ellere, winner at leading shows in 1934. Our other sire is Crimson Monarch 80429, rich in the blood of Crimson Wonder and Ohio Chief. Sows in herd representatives of the best families. Fine lot of spring pigs. O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

**FORCE'S ORION DUROC JERSEYS.**  
Blood and conformation of some of greatest sires and dams of the breed combined in herd. Spring pigs by Orion F. and Pottawatomie Wonder. W. E. FORCE, Blaine, Kan.

## BIG BONE DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Double Standard Polled Durham cattle for sale. WHITE BROTHERS, Buffalo, Kansas.

College Hill Farm  
Lamar, Mo.

Home of the large type Missouri Durocs, the kind that grow fast and feed right. Popular families represented and customers treated right. Young stock for sale at all times. Write us what you want. Prices right. D. A. BRAMER, Lamar, Mo.

## POLAND-CHINAS

**MY PRICES SAVE YOU MONEY.**  
Am offering good bred pigs with strong individuality at farmer's prices. Write GEO. B. RANKIN, Marion, Kan.

**POLAND CHINAS, Shorthorns and B. P. Rocks.** Yearling boars, sows and gilts, open or bred, also fall pigs. B. P. Rock eggs \$3 per 100. A. M. JORDAN, Alma, Kan.

**POLAND CHINAS.**—Headed by Expansion Type. Among my sows is Flashy Lady 2d, top of Garrison's last sale at \$83. Good pigs for sale later. J. K. BRADDLEY, Blue Springs, Neb.

**WALNUT GROVE POLAND CHINAS.**  
Am making bargain prices on fancy well grown spring pigs, either sex. Choice fall gilts and tried sows, that are richly bred. H. F. PELFREY, Humboldt, Kan.

**BOLLIN'S POLAND CHINAS.**  
We have for sale some very good spring boars. Write and get our prices on an extra high bred gilt or bred sow. These are representatives of the very best blood strains of the Poland China breed. We give customers satisfaction. Write today for particulars. JOHN BOLLIN, Leavenworth, Kan. R. D. 5.

**WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS.**  
80 days specials: very choice large spring boars \$15, fancy gilts \$20. Also fancy sows and gilts bred to Tom Lipton, Torpedo, Iron Clad, Cyclone. J. M. BAIR, Elmo, Kan.

**CENTER GROVE POLAND CHINAS.**  
80 choice well grown spring pigs either sex; a few extra good boars richly bred at bottom prices. Call or write. Don't delay. J. W. PELFREY & SONS, E. D. 6, Chanute, Kan.

**STRYKER BROTHERS' POLANDS.**  
Pigs by Meddler 2d, Meddler's Medal, Perfect Challenger, Imp's Likeness and other boars. Excellent herd prospects. Nice bred gilts. STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

**OUR PRIZE WINNING POLANDS.**  
Get prices on herd boars. Can sell you a herd boar that will make money for you. We breed the kind that win in the show ring and sell high in the sale ring. Prices will interest you. S. F. CHILES, Fairfield, Iowa.

**BECKER'S POLAND CHINAS.** For sale, a few choice fall boars and gilts sired by Trouble Maker 2d 42352. Newton, J. H. BECKER, R. 7, Kansas.

**BUFFALO HERD DUROCS.**  
For sale, 3 fall gilts, two fall boars. Blood lines. Sires Kansas Kant Be Beat, Jerry Wonder Sows are of best breeding, good quality, all in the 500 and 600 pound class. Write your wants. H. C. STANFIELD, Buffalo, Kan.

**SOUTH MOUND STOCK FARM.**  
20 head of strictly large type Poland Chinas sows that actually weigh 550 pounds. 15 choice gilts from these sows, and sired by some of the best boars of same class. Herd boars Michael's Wonder (48298) Orphan Chief (50986) and John Long (49897). Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. ROY JOHNSTON, Prop., South Mound, Kansas.

## POLAND-CHINAS

**BRED SOWS AND GILTS FOR SALE.**  
A few choice sows and gilts for sale bred for spring litters. Write me your wants. I can please you. A. W. SHREVER, Cleveland, Kan.

**MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.**  
Good individuals carrying the blood of Prince We Know 38958. Chief Goldust 39244. Champion Chief 32297 and other good sires. Will price pigs later. JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Nebraska.

**DAWLEY'S POLANDS STILL LEAD.**  
Have greatest prospects in high bred herd boars we ever raised. Can sell you a herd boar by Meddler 2d. S. P.'s Perfection and other leading sires. Write for prices on pigs and bred sows. Will give you an eye opener on price and quality. My offerings are all of the "Dawley kind," top stuff. F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kan.

**BIG KIND OF POLAND CHINAS.**  
Mammoth Hadley a worthy son of the \$500 Big Hadley heads herd. Sows in herd are daughters of Johnson's Chief, Prince Youtell, First Quality, Over Chief, Logan Chief, Highland Chief Jr. and Chief Tedumseh 3d. 5 choice pigs to price for fall delivery. GEO. W. SMITH, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

**MENEHAN'S POLAND CHINAS.**  
I have for sale an extra choice big type fall yearling boar, sired by Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch, dam Beatrice Logan by O. K. Price. Pig has white face and is a good individual. Write for complete description and low price. J. F. MENEHAN, Burchard, Neb.

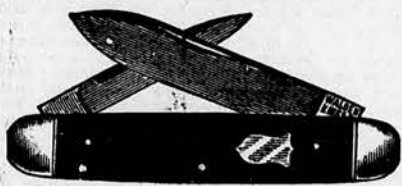
## 20 AND 25 DOLLARS

Eight last fall and summer Poland China boars that we must sell in next two weeks at above prices. Sired by the Kansas City Royal champion, Peerless Per. 2d, and Perfection E. L. Their dams equally well bred. Write quick. "We will treat you right." DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Ottawa, Kansas.

The Missouri Herd Big  
Type Poland Chinas

Prolific and easy feeders. Largest and best herd in America. A 100 head brood sow sale May 22, 1934. Write for the one hundred page illustrated catalog; get your name on the mailing list and be prepared to attend this sale. H. H. HARRIS, Butler, Mo.

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AND COPYRIGHTS**  
Notice in "Inventive Age."  
Book "How to Obtain Patents" FREE  
E. G. SIGGERS, Box 7, N. U. Bldg., Washington, D.C.

FARMER'S POCKET KNIFE  
FREE! FREE!

This knife is specially adapted to the farmer's use. Made by the Corlies Cutlery Co., Germany, of extra quality steel, stag horn handle. This splendid knife will be sent you FREE, postpaid, for securing only two new subscriptions to Kansas Farmer from now to January 1, 1935, at 50 cents each, or we will send you our paper one year for \$1.00 and the knife as a premium. We guarantee the knife as represented and will refund your money if not satisfied. Of the hundreds who have received these knives, not one has offered a complaint. Cut out this ad and enclose with remittance and knife will be sent by return mail. Address TOPEKA, KANSAS FARMER, Kansas.

## THE RELIABLE PREGNATOR.

Patent applied for.  
For both barren mares and cows. The result of 20 yrs. experience with all kinds of pregnancy. Before you buy any kind of pregnancy, write for my free book "Twenty Years of Successful Breeding." Full of valuable information based upon common sense experience in use of pregnancy, abortion, care and management of stallions, brood mares and colts, barren mares, etc. Price \$5.00. O. CRITTENDEN, Inventor, Ashland, O.

## WOOL

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## RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week)

His course was not aimless, and took him by a slow upward ascent to that high point of the city, whence the watcher can look down on the bay, the rugged, engirdling hills, and the hollow of North Beach. Here he stood, resting on his cane, and gazing on the far-flung panorama, with the white moon sailing high and its reflection glittering across the water. Along the bases of the hills the dotted lights of little towns shone in faintly shimmering agglomerations. At his feet the hollow lay like a black hole specked with hundreds of sparks. Each spark was the light of a home, symbol of the fire of a hearth. He stood looking down on their thinking of what they represented, that cherished center round which a man's life revolves, and which he, by his own sin and folly, had lost for ever.

He walked on, skirting the hollow, and moving forward through streets where old houses brooded in overgrown gardens. The thin music of strings rose on the night, and two men passed him playing on the mandolin and guitar. They walked with quick, elastic steps, their playing accurately in accord, their bodies swaying slightly to its rhythm. They swung by him, and the vibrating harmonies, that sounded so frail and attenuated in the suave largeness of the night, grew faint and fainter, as if weighted upon and gradually extinguished by the dense saturation of the moonlight.

Music was evidently a mode of expression that found favor on this evening of still brilliance. A few moments later a sound of singing rose on the air and a youthful couple came into view, walking close together, their arms entwined about each other, caroling in serene indifference to such wayfarers as they might meet. They passed him, their faces uplifted to the light, their mouths open in the abandon of their song. Unconscious of his presence, with upraised eyes and clapping arms, they passed on, filling the night with their voices—a boy and a girl in love, singing in the moonlight. Dominick quickened his steps, hastening from the sound.

The moon was now high in the sky and the town lay dreaming under its spell. Below him he could see the expanse of flat roofs, shining surfaces between inlayings of shadow, with the clefts of the streets cut through at regular intervals, like slices made by a giant knife. Now and then he looked up at the dome above, clear and solemn, the great disk floating in solitary majesty across the vast and thoughtful heaven.

That part of California street which crested the hill was but a few blocks beyond him, and before his mind would acknowledge it, his feet had borne him that way. He thought only to pass the Cannon house, to look at its windows, and see their lights. As it rose before him, a huge, pale mass checkered with shadows, the longing to see it—the outer shell that hid his heart's desire—passed into a keener, concentrated agitation that seemed to press out from his soul like a cry to her.

The porch yawned black behind the pillars that in the daytime were painted wood and now looked like temple columns wrought in marble. Dominick's glance, sweeping the line of yellowed windows, finally rested on this cavern of shadow, and he approached stealthily, as a robber might, his body close to the iron fence. Almost before his eyes had told him, he knew that a woman was standing there, leaning against the balustrade that stretched between the columns. A climbing rose spread, in a motting of darkness, over the wall beside her. Here and there it was starred with the small white faces of blossoms. As the young man drew near she leaned over the balustrade, plucked one of the blossoms, and slowly shredding the leaves from the stem, stretched out her hand and let them fall, like a languid shower of silver drops, to the grass.

Dominick halted below her, leaning against the fence and looking up. She did not see him and stretched out her hand again for another blossom. The petals of this one fell through her fingers, one by one, and lay, a scattering of white dots, on the darkness of the grass. She bent over the balustrade to look at them, and in doing so, her eyes encountered the man below.

For a moment they looked at each other without speaking, then she said, her voice at the lowest pitch that would reach him, "What are you doing there?"

"Watching you."

"Have you been standing there long?"

"No, only a few minutes. Why are you pulling the roses to pieces?"

She gave a little laugh and said something that sounded like "don't know," and moved back from the balustrade.

He thought she was going, and clutched the iron spikes of the fence, calling up to her in a voice of urgent feeling, curiously out of keeping with the words, the first remark that came into his head:

"This is very different from Antelope, isn't it?"

She came forward again and looked out and up at the sky.

"Yes," she said gravely, "we had no moonlight there, nothing but storms and gray clouds."

"But it was lovely," he answered in the same key. "The clouds and the storms didn't matter. Those were three—three great weeks."

He ended lamely but they were the best words he could get, trying to say something that would keep her there, trying to see her through the vaporous light. She bent over the railing looking for another rose, but there were no more within her reach and she gave the short, nervous laugh she had given before and turned her eyes on him again. Then he realized that she was agitated. The knowledge augmented his own perturbation and for a moment he did not trust himself to speak. He gazed at her fixedly, the look of a lover, and was not conscious that she wavered under it, till she suddenly drew a quick breath, turned her head aside, and said, with an effort at naturalness:

"Well, I must go in. The roses are all picked and papa'll be wondering where I am."

It seemed to Dominick just then that he could not lose her. She must stay a moment longer. Urgency that was imploring was in his voice as he said:

"Don't go! don't go! Stay just one moment longer! Can't you come down and talk for a minute? Come part of the way down. I want to speak to you for a little bit longer. It may be months before I see you again."

She listened, wavered, and was won over. Without answer she turned from the shadow of the porch into the light on the top of the steps, and from there slowly descended, her skirt gathered in one hand, and the other touching the balustrade. She was in black and

from its dead density her arms, bare to elbow, shone as white as the marble woman. The balustrade ended in a crouching in sleep on a slab of stone, she paused here and Dominick went a few steps from the street to meet her. The sleeping lion between them they looked at each other with troubled eyes.

The moonlight seemed to have drawn the meeting the artificialities of worldly passion, which in the sensible, familiar light would have placed it on the footing of a casual, to-be-expected encounter. The beating down on lovers beats some of the sentimental transports out of them. Now this mystic, beautifying luminosity, the quired point of view, the regard for the accepted conventions of every-day seemed have receded to a great distance, to be forgotten things that had nothing to do with real life. For a moment Berny ceased to be a living presence, standing with a sword between them. They almost forgot her. The memory that pressed upon them was that of their last meeting. It showed their eyes and trembled on their lips, the sleeping lion that separated them was a gaily appropriate symbol.

Low-voiced and half-spoken sentences longed to this romantic moment. The moonlight around them was still and empty but Dominick spoke as though other than hers were listening:

"I've wanted so to see you. I came by night hoping that perhaps I could catch a glimpse of your shadow on the curtain. I didn't expect anything like this."

He stopped, looking at her and not listening to the few words of her answer.

"I think I wanted you so that my voice called you out," he said in an impassioned whisper.

She said nothing and suddenly his hand sought hers, clasped it tight on the balustrade, and he whispered again:

"Oh, Rose, if I could see you now and then—only for a moment like this."

He felt her hand, small and cold, softly inside his, and almost immediately was conscious of her effort to withdraw. He instantly loosened his fingers, let her slide from his grasp, and drew back.

"Good night," she said hurriedly, and without looking at him turned and went up steps.

"Good night," he called after her, following her ascending figure with his eyes.

When she reached the shadow of the steps, she called "Good-by," passed into the engulfing blackness, and was gone. He waited till he heard the door bang behind her, then descended the steps, and walked slowly home, his eyes on the pavement.

Berny was in her own room ready for when she heard his ascending footsteps. She was occupied in rubbing a skin-food into her face, with careful circular motions and pinches of her finger-tips. It was a task that required deep attention and which she performed three nights in the week with conscientious regularity. With her gleaming with grease she crept to her dressing table, and the door of her room shut with a softness which told her that thought her asleep. She walked back to her glass and resumed her manipulations, with diminished zeal. The clock on the bureau marked the hour at half-past ten. Dominick had been out two hours. Would man walk round a city—even a crank like her husband—all by himself for two hours?

## CHAPTER XVI.

Every summer afternoon the trade winds blow through San Francisco, winning the way across miles of chill, salt sea, and striking the bulwarked city with holocaustic impact. The long streets seem as paths, lit of least resistance, and the winds press themselves into the narrow limits and whirled buoyantly along, carrying before them debris, scraps of paper—sometimes hats.

Their period of highest recognized activity is from May till September, but before the vagrant breezes, skirmishers sent out to advance, assault the city. They follow on sunny mornings, which show the bluest of warmest symptoms of the plotious forces which are desirous to seize upon and ruin the tranquillity of the afternoon. Elsewhere they come up and stirrings: by midday they have begun the attack. The city, in a state of complete unpreparedness, is at the mercy and they sweep through it in arrogant triumph, veiled in a flying cloud of dust, and suspecting wayfarers meet them at corners and stand, helpless victims of a playful, fierce and disconcerting as the rim of clouds. Here, cleverly running on and on, along the sidewalks, ladies have difficulties with parasols, heretofore docile and well-behaved. Articles of dress, accustomed to be decorously, show sudden ambitions to rise and ride the elements. And those very people who in winter sneak gratefully of the city as "the scavengers of San Francisco" may be heard calling curses down on them.

Such a wind, the first of the season, was abroad on a bright morning in early April and Cornelia Ryan was out in the street, frost morning for Cornelia. Even the wind could not ruffle her joyousness. She was roused. Two evenings before, Jack Duffy, who had been hovering round the subject for a month, poised above it, as a hawk above its lawful prey, had at last descended. Cornelia's anxieties were at an end. She had been so relieved, elated, and flattered by the surprise, but had accepted blushing, stammering and radiant. She had been blushing, stammering and radiant when she told her mother that night, and today, forty-eight hours later, she was still blushing, stammering, and radiant.

It was not alone that she was honestly in love with Jack, but Cornelia, like most men in California and elsewhere, was in love with being admired, deferred to, and doted on. And despite her great expectations, her prominent position, she had had rather less of this kind of delightful flattery than most girls. Walking down town in the clear sun-lit morning, she was, if not handsome, of a fresh and blooming wholesomeness which is almost as attractive and generally wears better. The passers-by might not have set her down as a charming woman for whom men sighed, and in this she had been far from the mark. She had had no lovers before Jack Duffy. That matter of fact sturdiness, that absence of softness and mystery so noticeable in Californian women, was particularly accentuated in her case, and had robbed her of the poetic charm which beauty and wealth can never take place.

(to be continued)