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Rebuilding a Sheep State

M. V. Carroll Secretary of the Missouri Sheep Breeders' Association,
Before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

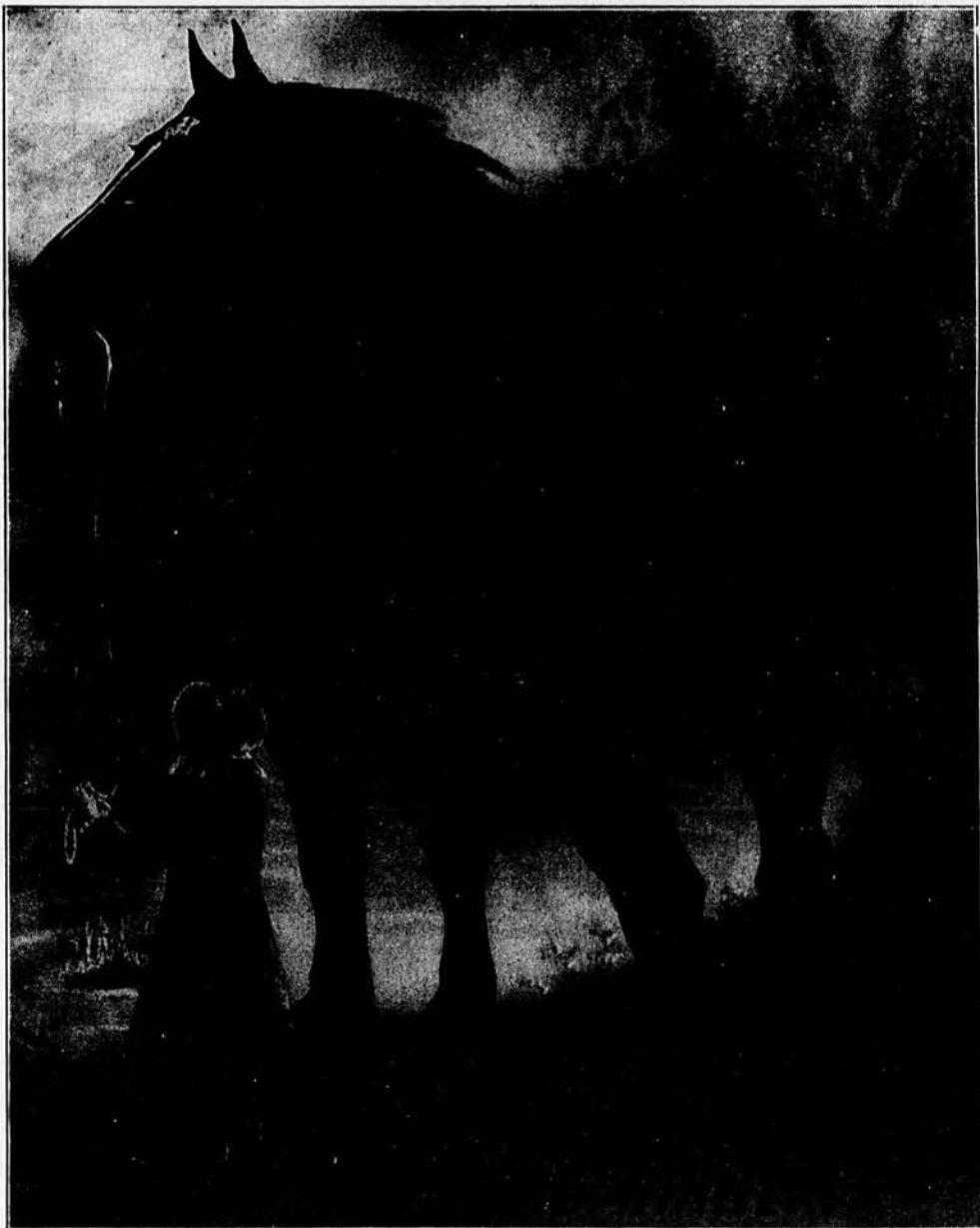
I do not know whether you have any sheep men in the room or not. I know that you have some sheep in the state; I believe that you ought to have a whole lot of them. I won't try to show Kansas anything. To us Missourians, Kansas is an inspiration in many respects. It would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to show you people anything even about the sheep business. Now when your distinguished secretary invited me over here I presume it was natural for him to conclude that I knew something about sheep, and he indicated to me that I probably could do some good in talking about sheep. In trying to size up the situation it occurred to me that a sort of review of our experience over there in the last few years in rebuilding a sheep state might be of some interest to you. I could not think of a more professional or expressive way of putting the subject than "Rebuilding a Sheep State."

The latest figures given out by the United States Department were of date January 1, 1908. They credited Kansas with having 236,000 sheep and Missouri 1,017,000; some other states a great many more. My recollection is Missouri rated about nineteenth in the sheep roster of states. A good many years ago Missouri was to be considered quite a sheep state. Back yonder in the days prior to Bill Morrison's horizontal tariff Missouri raised a great many good sheep. Without any disposition to talk or intimate people's politics, horizontal tariff didn't get well with Missouri sheep men, and gradually but surely sheep diminished in Missouri until we were only a small factor among sheep men. A few years ago I very distinctly recollect a very distinguished official in Washington gave out the allusion that Kansas was a very dry state, a semi-arid state, and it remained for your secretary Coburn to dispel that allusion. For a number of years we did not have any Missouri sheep at our state fairs. The sheep men of the state didn't have any organization. I met Nick Gentry over in Columbia some time ago; we were out inspecting stock on the farm and among other places Professor Mumford took us around and wanted us to look at the sheep. We were talking about sheep in Missouri. He says: "We used to have the best organization in Missouri of the sheep men of any organization I was ever connected with, a good while back we used to have splendid meetings. Some of the brightest live stock men in America used to participate, and we had splendid sheep and lots of them."

I said: "What became of them?" Oh, it just sort of died down. When this state fair was established it was not in existence." We had a few pioneers who were imbued with a great deal of pride and patriotism. They would bring out their sheep to show them, but didn't get a prize on them. Along in 1905 we had a good sheep show at the Missouri State Fair,

and one of two timorous Missourians had a few sheep there but the old story was repeated, they didn't get any prizes. In 1906, along early in the season I began agitating the question. I got ashamed of the fact that year after year Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan and a few from New York breeders would come there and show all the sheep and take all the prizes offered. We had a few

290 head of fine sheep there, the best the importers could get together, there wasn't one solitary Missouri sheep on the ground. A few of us began drumming up a crowd. We had announced that on the second day of October, which was Wednesday, we would have a meeting of the sheep men of Missouri at the state fair and establish an organization. We managed to drum up thirteen Missouri sheep men, and



"Iams' Aglion" (68007), black Percheron, 4 years old; weight about 2080 lbs. One of 80 show stallions imported and owned by Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb.

Missourians there to look at them but they didn't have any sheep. We finally got our state fair board to offer prizes for good sheep. But the state fair board is like your legislature and other public bodies, it moves and acts in response to the demand made upon it, and as there was no organized demand made by the sheep men upon the state board they didn't grant any special prizes, and when you came to the exhibition along in the fall with

a few from other states. We had Iowa sheep men and Michigan sheep men and an Illinois sheep men. Some of our people, you know, were disposed to be superstitious about having thirteen in the meeting. We were fortunate enough to have three others there from the outside to sit with us and give us some good advice. We established an organization and they made your humble servant secretary.

As I told you I had heard of this

previous organization, so I asked some of the old timers how many of the old sheep men in the state they expected me to get in line with the organization. Some said if I succeeded in getting seventy-five to enroll in the organization I would be doing exceedingly well. One of the first things we did in that meeting was to resolve that the state sheep men needed and must have an effective dog law. Some expressed that it was no use to pursue the sheep industry until there was some law for the control of dogs. That was in October. Our legislature convened early in January. I was given the limit to get seventy-five members and was told it was good work if I got them. Just prior to the opening of the legislature I enrolled sixty. Early in the session a member of the association, who was also a member of the legislature, introduced a bill making an effective dog law. As soon as the measure was introduced the fun started.

There was a great deal of opposition sprang into existence. Just the moment the fur began to fly in the legislature, sheep men began to spring up all over, and before the thing was over, we got together more than fifteen hundred sheep men in all parts of the state. I could hear of sheep men and they were anxious to have a law enacted, and they were willing to follow up their issues with money, they sent in contributions to help out the fight. While we had at the conclusion of the fight only about two hundred members, we got together about \$600 to formulate and establish a dog law. As far as our constitution would permit we formulated our law along the lines of Ohio, with suggestions from other states and Canada. We started that measure in, but when it got out and went through and finally was enacted as a law, its own sponsor would not recognize it, it was so badly mutilated. We are going to try it again. At our last state fair we had four hundred and fifty members, and right now we have approximately six hundred members. We are just starting in again on the dog law. We can't always get what we want. We found out when we got into the legislature we couldn't depend upon getting everything we wanted, but before we got through we found we were lucky to get anything.

According to the government statement on January 1, 1908, we had one million and seventeen thousand sheep. We now have about a million three hundred thousand sheep. Possibly Kansas has increased her ratio very much more.

There are a great many men who used to be in the sheep business in other states, and those people want to get back into the sheep business as soon as they are assured of some protection. We have men over there who have been put out of the sheep business by the dogs and they will not go back into the business until we give them some assurance of protection. We cannot blame them. We expect

(Continued on page 5.)

Treatment of Hog Cholera

We are experimenting at the State Farm, at the experiment station, with the serum which was discovered by Dr. Dorsett of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. When he got his investigations to a point where he thought that his work would prove successful, he invited a number of the experiment stations to join in a test of it, to verify their results, and to join with them in the development of practical measures, so that we could benefit the farmers by means of that serum, which is an anti-toxin, and is produced very much in the same manner that the anti-toxin is produced for the treatment of diphtheria; that is, we take an animal that is suffering from a very severe type of the fever, and that animal probably has very virulent germs, and we take the virus from that animal, and we use that virus from that source, from the most infectious source that we can get, and we inoculate it into animals that have already been through the disease, or that we have immunized against it, and by the use of this material, following the same plan that has been followed in the treatment of winter pest in South America, or the more familiar figure that we know more about in this country the treatment of diphtheria. In diphtheria they treat the horse with the infectious materials of diphtheria, inject it into the blood, and that animal is in a condition so that a small bit of it injected into another animal will prevent the disease. That material is developed in the blood of these animals, in the tissues, probably in the lymphatic glands.

Now, when this animal has gone through this disease, it is immune to it. You may mix him with other hogs without having him contract the disease, unless it has been a very light form that he has suffered from, and even then it is very rare for a hog that has once had this disease to die from a second attack.

This animal produces something that we call anti-toxin, and when that is thrown into the blood, it prevents infection. You may feed an animal large amounts of infectious material without its dying. Those substances we call anti-bodies.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Dorsett and his associates and I tried that experiment, and I tried it independently, and I found that with ordinary doses of that material it would be protected; still, while that animal produces enough of that material for its own uses, it doesn't produce it strong enough for other animals, but by a process of hyper-immunization, it is possible to make this animal pile up those materials in excess, and thereby there will be enough of it to protect other animals.

Our station joined with the Bureau something like a year and a half ago, and we were working on the same disease at this time, by a slightly different process of hyper-immunization; but the Bureau's method is much more practical than the one we were at work on, and we find that the material is produced where we take proper care so as to keep out other infections.

Of course, this thing is not as easy as it sounds. We sometimes kill a hog, I have killed several of them myself, in trying to do these things; but with proper care, we can produce a serum which is very, very useful in protecting animals against this disease. We have vaccinated, from the experiment station, something over fifteen hundred hogs, I think, probably about two thousand, by this time, and have had very fine results.

Now, not in every herd that we have vaccinated in have the results been perfectly satisfactory. All the herds we have vaccinated in have been infected at the time. In only one bunch of hogs have I vaccinated where they did not have the disease at the time of vaccination. In some of these herds they have had a severe form of this disease, and the animals continued to die for probably a week after we vaccinated, and then the results were not satisfactory as we thought they ought to be; but where we take a very acute form of this disease, it is probable that a great number of them are already infected. These parts we will find very healthy looking in animals one day, and the next day they are

From an Address by Dr. F. W. Connaway
of the Missouri Experiment Station.

dead. Changes must have been going on for hundreds of days; so in these cases, and they were very few, where these experiments were not successful, I attributed it to the very acute form of the disease, that it could not stop it. Yet, in other hogs, where the disease had not yet developed, we had very fine results.

Some of the men who wrote me were at first very much disappointed with the results of these experiments, but later on they were highly pleased, and wanted me to send more serum to them.

There is another phase of this too: We have been experimenting to find out how to get the most serum at the least cost, and in some of the animals that we have hyper-immunized, we have drawn on these animals to the limit, to see whether or not the drawing of large amounts of blood from them would weaken that material; and I think that in one or two herds that we have vaccinated, we have not had good results, because we had weakened the serum, we had attenuated these anti-bodies; just by drawing on the animal too heavily.

So these are points that we have to work out by actual experiment, but I think that before long we will have these things down to a proper basis. It is perfectly easy, by methods which we already have, to produce a serum that we can swear by, and by our present methods it is somewhat of a difficulty to supply the demands for it, and it is this part that we are at

did not spread to any of the neighbors.

So, by measures of this kind, the chief of the Bureau thinks we can do most good by it; that the indiscriminate sending out of this all over the country will not be as effective, and will require more material that we can at present produce; and it is that policy that we are going to follow as nearly as we can, that is, go to points of infection, vaccinate that man's herd, and the herds immediately around them, and give them such other instructions as may be necessary to prevent its further spread.

We have not been charging anything for this service. We send one of our men who knows how to diagnose the cholera, and he goes to the man's herd, does the work, and it doesn't cost anything. We furnish the state official to go there and handle it, just as he would a case of glanders, or any other infectious disease. This is one of the most infectious diseases that we have, and one which is probably the most difficult to control, and I see no reason why we should not handle it just as we would any other infectious disease, that is, by state aid. If a man has a case of glanders, or has hogs with tuberculosis, he gets state aid for that; if you want a man to go and test your herd of cattle, you get him free of cost. Write to the state veterinarian and tell him you want your herd tested for tuberculosis, that you have bought some dairy cows, that you are going into the dairy business, and you want to be sure

terial, without the serum, died; of the others, out of the 32 head, only one died, and that was a prolonged case and on the post-mortem we didn't find any signs of cholera, but I credited it to cholera in my report.

Now, that is called the simultaneous method. When an animal is inoculated that way, it is probably immune for life. Where we have the disease on the place, it is not necessary to do that. Then we need only inoculate with the serum; but where you want to be absolutely sure that this animal is going to live, it is not a bad plan to give him both the infection and the serum. But many breeders of swine, high-priced swine, rather object to introducing any infection on the premises, so, in cases like this, where a man wants to immunize his herd to take it to the fair, he would not have to introduce any infection into his hogs, but simply use serum. By that means, he can surely carry them through the fair, and then inoculate them after he gets home. Where we have infectious grains, I think it well to permanently immunize the animal, because if he gets the infection, he would die from it, unless he is protected. In a feeding lot where animals have died, the animal will certainly die by feeding on those grains, but by inoculating him with that material, it will carry the hog until he is ready for market. I have tested this matter on two or three farms in the neighborhood of Columbia, where we got very good results, and with the breeder who wants permanent immunity, we can do that by giving him both the serum and the infectious material as well.

Many people ask me this question: "Do the hogs get sick from this?" Just remember, it is an anti-toxin, and contains no virulent material at all, will not give the disease, but protects against the disease; but it will not produce permanent immunity. The animal must be inoculated to get the disease but it is not a very dangerous thing to give the infection; if you have the proper serum there is not any danger of injecting the disease at the same time. In that way you produce perfectly immune hogs.

Now, here are some pictures of our experiments. This shows one bunch of hogs, some sick, some that have not been vaccinated and some that have been vaccinated and never did get sick, although they were put in the pen with the other hogs. Now, in these experiments I am mentioning here, after letting the sick hogs go in with these others, and some of those sick ones died, and these did not, then we follow it up by feeding some of them with infectious material, which is a very sure way of giving them the disease, and that did not kill them, so we are quite confident that the material is all right.

Now, in regard to immunizing hogs before birth, immunizing them in the mother. This is called the Ridgeway method. This has been followed in a good many parts of the country. Even if it works, and I am not sure that it does, because I have produced the disease in the uterus, and had the pigs die a few days after they had come. Now, what I think about this is that an animal that recovers from the disease has a natural resistance, and she can give that natural resistance to the pigs, and the sign that shows natural resistance is that she goes through the disease. It is possible that she transmits that natural resistance to her pigs, and I believe that with this natural resistance on both sides an animal is not so liable to die, as it would otherwise be.

I have observed this: That in communities where this process of immunizing them in the mother is used, that it has been a source of danger to all the neighbors; while a man may claim good results for himself, it is a process that means the constant presence of the disease on the premises. You must keep infection on the premises, and thus give all those animals a chance to get it; but by that means there is a mode to give to the neighbors. Just recently, I am satisfied that a widespread infection in the neighborhood was the result of one man in the community carrying on this process.

FOREIGN VACCINES.

There is another method that has



Pen of Light Brahmas, bred and owned by Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, Rt. 8, Topeka, Kan.

work on, and we are asking our State Legislature to give us some funds for the further prosecution of this experimental work.

Now, as to the success of this, I have here some letters from some of your Poland-China people, which may interest you.

AS A METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE DISEASE.

It is the view of Dr. Mervin, Chief of the Bureau, that this serum should be used as a method of controlling the disease, along with certain quarantine regulations. His view is that the experiment stations of the State should manufacture this, and furnish it free to the sanitary boards, and to the veterinarians to use it in any way so that we can suppress this disease; that is, if it breaks out now in one of these cases, take, for instance, the case where a fancy herd has brought the disease into the state fair, and spread it to a number of herds; but in this case, fortunately, we had an opportunity to know where that infection went. As soon as it broke out, the secretary of the association wrote me that Mr. So-and-so's herd had been infected; we quarantined that man's herd, and gave him instructions how to handle it; and there was no more trouble in that herd, except to the people that he had sold to, so we went and helped them out. In the case of one man that had succeeded in confining it to his show herd, we kept it in the herd, and so surrounded it that it

to have a healthy herd; you get them tested without any cost to you. If the glanders is in the neighborhood, it will be attended to for you free of cost; and I see no reason why we should not handle hog cholera in the same way, and develop a method of handling it whereby we can get rid of it. It will take some time to do it, but I believe that by proper instruction in this disease, so that the men will have proper disinfection of the premises, by the use of carbolic acid, lime, or any of the commercial disinfectants, and by the liberal use of these things, remembering also that this is a disease that spreads very quickly to the neighboring farms, I don't see why we can't get rid of it entirely. Some folks might say that then we would have too many hogs. Well, then, the boys won't have so much work to do.

METHOD OF IMMUNIZATION.

This method was recommended by Dr. Dorsett, under certain conditions: This is what is called the simultaneous method; that means the inoculation of the hog at the same time that we inject the serum. In some experiments which I made, confirmatory of their work, I took four bunches of hogs, and put them ten head in a bunch, vaccinated eight of these with the serum and with infectious material at the same time, and inoculated some others with infectious material without the serum. Every one that

been tried: Recently, there has come among us veterinarians a foreign vaccine which is distributed from a Chicago house, and this stuff is called the Prussiatania vaccine. The Bureau has made a test of this, and in a little circular sent out from the secretary's office, the claim is made that the hogs die, that this method is not successful. In confirmation of that, I have vaccinated a number of herds in which this vaccine had previously been used, and where it had had no good results, and a number of veterinarians who have tried it have ceased using it because of the lack of results. Some of them have reported to me apparently good results, but the conditions under which the work was done left doubt in their minds as to whether it had done any good or not. The main objection which I find to the use of these for-

sign vaccines is the possibility of introducing a new disease into this country. In Europe they have swine erysipelas, which we do not have in this country, but in the country where this Prussiatania vaccine originates, that disease is very prevalent, and as they claim that this is a modified virus, there is a possibility that in a very susceptible hog you may produce the disease, and if it had in it a swine erysipelas germ, we might start the disease in this country and add to our troubles, instead of overcoming them. So my view is that any virus of that kind ought to undergo a very vigilant examination by the Bureau of Animal Industries before it is used indiscriminately over the country by the farmers and the veterinarians, and it is probably that view that has led to the investigation by the Bureau of the results of the use of that vaccine.

in-alfalfa seed, at the price which cowpeas bring, about \$3 per bushel. Ten or twelve pounds of good alfalfa seed per acre will not cost more than \$2.50. It may be rather difficult to get a stand of alfalfa under certain conditions. However, if the farmer take the proper precautions in preparing the seed-bed and in seeding, a good stand of alfalfa may be almost as readily secured as a stand of cowpeas, and if you can name any fertilizer which is cheaper than twelve pounds of alfalfa seed per acre every four or five years, I shall be pleased to receive the information. In my judgment, there is no fertilizer equal to alfalfa for the middle western portion of our state, and although the rotation with annual crops may improve the fertility of the soil for a time, yet eventually we must rotate with grasses and perennial legumes such as alfalfa and clover. But clover cannot be recommended for growing in your section of the state.

The plan of spreading the wheat straw on the wheat field during the winter may do no harm and may really result in a benefit to the soil in supplying some humus. A better plan will be to use the straw as bedding or to throw it in the corral and allow the stock to tramp it, and when it has been tramped and mixed with the manure, and partially decayed, then haul it onto the field and spread it. There is some danger in spreading straw on wheat fields of increasing the diseases and insects which attack wheat. The Wheat Straw worm for instance, has its pupae in the wheat straw and may be brought again to the field by spreading the straw. Perhaps if the straw passes through the barnyard or stable, few of the insects will survive to reach the field again.

Potatoes—Timothy.

I have three acres of fine potato ground. It is a sandy, red looking soil, well drained and never has had any manure except about one quarter of an acre, where I raised 40 bushels of early Ohio's last year.

When would be the proper time to plow this kind of ground? When ought barn manure to be used, before plowing or after? What do you think of using the little potatoes for seed? I use the large. Some people say the little ones are just as good. Are potatoes matured and ready to dig when the vines die?

I have thirty acres of young timothy meadow. It is looking fine and will cut it this year. But, there is a heavy coat of dead crabgrass on it. I left it there to protect the timothy through the winter. Will it do to

burn it off now?—F. O. Seright, Pleasanton, Kan.

If you plan to grow potatoes on this land again this year, I would advise to plow as soon as possible, applying a dressing of manure before plowing. If corn or other crops are to be planted, the manuring may be done after plowing, applied as a surface dressing.

This soil should be in good condition for small grains without plowing, preparing the seed-bed simply by disking and harrowing, when the manure may be applied as a surface dressing previous to the cultivation. On the subject of manures, fertilizers, and rotation of crops, I have mailed you circulars 2, 3, and 5. Also pamphlet on "Farm Management."

For a year or two the planting of small potatoes may cause no great deterioration in yield or quality of product secured, but if this practise is continued for several years, the potatoes will surely deteriorate or run out. It may not be advisable to use the largest tubers for seed, but well developed tubers of medium size make the best seed potatoes. Again, in Kansas it seems necessary to introduce seed from the north every two or three years in order to maintain the quality and yield of the potato crop.

Potatoes are ripe when the vines die, unless the crop is to be marketed early, it is often best not to dig the potatoes at once, the common prac-



F. S. Kirk, Manager of the great Enid, Oklahoma Live Stock Show and Sale, which marked an epoch in the live stock history of the Southwest.

tise being to sow some cover crop in the potato field which may afford shade for the potatoes and at the same time furnish a crop of forage. Such crops as cowpeas, millet, and even sorghum may be used for this purpose. The method of sowing a crop in the potato field is much preferable to allowing the weeds to grow and the crop secured serves as a source of income.

If care is taken to burn off the crabgrass when the ground is wet, or slightly frozen the burning should not injure the grass plants. The covering of crabgrass may not decrease the growth of the timothy at all. In fact the mulch of grass will be a benefit in conserving the soil moisture, but if the dead grass is left on the ground it may interfere in mowing the grass for hay, and some of it will be raked up in the hay, which will injure the quality of the hay. However, if the hay is to be fed on the farm, this may make little difference, and there is some risk in burning off the field so late in the season. But, as stated, if you can burn when the ground is still cold and quite wet, but when the grass is dry enough to burn, the timothy plants should not be injured, and this will afford a clean crop of hay.

The School of Traction Engineering, which is now one of the short courses of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, will be held this year at University Farm, St. Paul, for one month commencing May 25. Steam engineering, gasoline engineering, and blacksmithing will be taught in a practical way. Students will be given practise in actually running the engines and will be given sufficient work at the forge so that they may be able to do some of their repair work.

FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck

price of seed. Could cowpeas be used? Would they take the place of clover? Would you advise experimenting with red clover in this section?

Many farmers spread their wheat straw, during the winter, on their growing wheat and claim it is a fertilizer. Do you think it will pay to do this?—E. E. Gard, Stafford, Kan.

I have mailed you pamphlet on "Farm Management" which contains a discussion on soil management and crop rotation as related to maintaining soil fertility.

You may practise annual crop rotation including cowpeas and other legumes and thus improve the fertility and productivity of your soil. Cowpeas will, in part, take the place of clover, and I can recommend no better annual legume for growing in your section of the state than cowpeas. The crop may be used in rotation with other crops and harvested for seed, or it may be planted after wheat or other small grain and the crop used as a catch crop to be plowed under for green manure, or it may be used for pasture. Really, the seed of cowpeas is more costly than

Is It Advisable to Roll Wheat?

W. O. Beardmore, Jamestown, Kan., asks if it is advisable to roll wheat?

It is often advisable to roll wheat in the spring, provided the soil is loose and mellow. Usually, I would prefer to follow the roller with the harrow. Perhaps the sooner you roll the wheat, the better, that is if the ground is dry enough, while the harrowing had best not be done until a couple of weeks later, after the wheat has made some start. The point is to leave the ground mellow and loose at the surface, but early harrowing sometimes injures wheat more than it benefits it. I am mailing you circular No. 9 on wheat culture in which you will find information regarding harrowing wheat.

Grass in Place of Cultivated Crops.

I have a piece of corn land that for the last two years has had the corn on it drowned out. Will it be any better if I plant it to Red Amber cane or what would you suggest? It is good rich creek bottom land and does not overflow but just has poor drainage and seeps water from the Jack Oak hills about it.—Carl Lohff, Yates Center, Kan.

Such land as you describe had better be put to grass rather than to cultivated crops. This land should produce excellent crops of timothy and clover meadow, or a combination of English bluegrass, and Alsike clover, would make excellent pasture. Perhaps a little Red Top should be included, either with the timothy or with the other grass named, since the Red Top is one of the best grasses for wet land. Sow ten to twelve pounds of timothy or three pounds of Alsike or four pounds of Mammoth clover per acre. Or for pasture, plant 15 pounds of each of the grasses with three pounds of Alsike clover per acre. Add a few pounds of Red Top in either case if you think advisable.

Of course cane may do better than corn on this land, since it will be possible to plant the cane rather late in the season and possibly the wet conditions are worse in the early spring than later in the season. The land in question would perhaps grow an excellent crop of Alsike clover, planting the clover alone at the rate of six or seven pounds of seed per acre. The Alsike clover, as you know, is the wet land clover and will be well adapted, perhaps, for growing on such land as you describe. However, I prefer to sow clover with grass for more permanent pasture or meadow.

Alfalfa in Crop Rotation in Stafford County.

What rotation of crop would you suggest for this section in order to keep up the fertility of the soil? Corn and wheat are our principal crops.

Alfalfa does well here but would not work well in a rotation on account of its being so hard to start and high



Mammoth Dan, 20 hands high, on Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, Rapid, Iowa.

The kind of Jacks bred and raised Owned by W. L. DeClew, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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WITH WHICH IS COMBINED

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CONTRIBUTIONS.—Correspondence invited on all farm topics, live stock, soil cultivation, grains, grasses, vegetables, household matters, recipes, new and practical farm ideas, farm news. Good photographs of farm scenes, buildings, live stock, etc., are especially invited. Always sign your name, not for publication unless you desire it, but as an evidence of good faith. Address all communications to
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The crop killers are getting a late start in Kansas this season.

The average person of today acts as if it were more aristocratic to inherit a fortune than to earn one.

Reports from the wheat belt of Kansas indicate a splendid crop in counties depended upon to boost the total output.

Europe has 20,000 newspapers, with Germany in the lead. England, however, has the greatest number of daily papers.

One reason barnyard manure is so much better than commercial fertilizer is because of the presence of vegetable fiber in bedding and litter.

Feed is too expensive to use sparingly. You get no returns for the subsistence ration. It's what you feed above that, that really makes you money.

Kansas wheat-growers are in luck this year. The bins are bare; millers are clamorous; and the Kansas crop is the first big one to reach the hungry market.

Brood sows and alfalfa pasture are a good combination always. This season the pig crop comes face to face with a scant supply and consequently the demand is likely to be well sustained.

While with some garden and field crops it is an item to sow or plant at the first favorable opportunity in the spring; yet it never pays to attempt to work the soil in any way until sufficiently dry to work readily into a good tilth.

Perfectly sound seed corn of proven vitality may be planted early without serious risk of rotting in the ground. If it can be started before the heavy spring rains make planting impossible the probability of a good crop is comforting to the grower.

N. C. Shaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania, has presented figures concerning the effectiveness of human endeavor in this country as enhanced by education, from which he deduces a value of \$10 a day for a boy's time spent in school.

Agriculture will probably have the most complete of all exhibits seen at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which opens at Seattle June 1. As in other respects, the exposition's agricultural side will be unusual, for this is going to be throughout "the exposition that is different." Arctic circle farming and products are among the many novelties.

Present high prices of corn result in part from the extended use of the king of grains for human food. In times past prices of corn have shown great fluctuations. It can not be expected that they will ever be uniform, but it is not probable that the very low levels of a few years ago will be experienced again. Plant corn.

No man's path is forever bowered with roses, or kissed with sunshine and starlight. Into each man's life some rain must fall, some days must be dark and dreary. The hard task must be performed. If not today, then tomorrow. It's choosing the better part then, to do willingly, cheerfully and gladly the thing that must be done and get it forever out of the way.

The best remedy for "that tired feeling," about which we sometimes hear, is a lively interest in what one is doing, regular habits of eating and sleeping, and drinking plenty of pure water. There is sound sense in some of the directions of Madam Yale, who in lectures tells women how to cultivate beauty. She said recently to a Topeka audience, "If you would be beautiful, never tell your age, and drink two quarts of water every day."

The Shawnee county boys' corn-growing contest promises to be bigger than ever. It is worth while for every boy in Kansas who can get the use of a suitable piece of land to enter the corn-growing contest. In Shawnee county the management is providing a chicken-raising contest for the girls. This contest promises to be as spirited as that of the boys. The attention of the veteran promoter of such things, Hon. Bradford Miller, assures a well conducted contest for Shawnee county.

KANSAS FARMER has received a copy of the "Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association." It gives a review of recent liquor legislation and a statement from the brewer's viewpoint of matters concerning the brewing industry. The book seems to be in the nature of a reply to the marvelous spread of prohibition and local option sentiment and the enactment of laws curtailing the sale of intoxicants. The production and sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage seems to be doomed.

The entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. L. O. Howard, proposes that the name of the common house fly be changed to "typhoid fly." The scientific world is awaking to the fact that the common fly after wading around in filth, and after eating all kinds of disease bearing filth, is a very undesirable creature to have crawling over human food. Moreover, it is shown conclusively that a very large proportion of the cases of typhoid fever result from the pestilence bearing attentions of the fly. The typhoid fly should be exterminated. Until this is done it should be excluded from dwellings, and denied access to articles to be used as human food.

FARMERS WANT NO UNSKILLED HANDS.

In considering the case of unemployed laborers in the East, philanthropists are much given to urging that they be put at work upon the farms of the prosperous West where help is scarce and wages such as ought to attract any one willing to earn an honest living at honest work. But the unemployed of the East know as little of the work of the Western farm as the Western farm hand knows of work in the Eastern factory. The farmer who once employs such help generally terminates the engagement as soon as possible; lays the lesson away in his memory; tells his neighbor about it; speaks of it in the

Grange; and considers that the joke was on himself.

There is plenty of opportunity in the West for persons who know well how to do the work of the West, who are sober and well behaved, and who are willing to work for such wages as will leave the employer a margin of profit. But the East will have to provide without imposing them upon the farmers of the West for such as are not skilled in handling teams and farm machinery and in the various operations of the farm, or can not be entrusted to care for valuable live stock. The West has never seen the time when the saying, "any fool can farm," was true. More than ever before, farming now requires diversified knowledge, quick and accurate judgment, and skill in doing many things.

DRY FARMING.

Between the humid regions of the United States and those in which successful agriculture is dependent upon irrigation, there are broad areas which have been sometimes designated "sub-humid," sometimes, "semi-arid." In these regions much of the soil is exceedingly rich in the mineral elements of fertility. Hundreds of thousands of acres are beautiful rolling prairies or gradually sloping plains. Native vegetation is somewhat varied, but generally not abundant. The verdure of the grass which springs up after the occurrence of rains is alluringly beautiful.

Gradually settlements have extended over these lands of uncertain and generally scant rainfall. Were water in sufficient quantity for general irrigation available, these regions would rapidly become the richest in the world. In general, enough water of excellent quality may be obtained for domestic purposes and for moderate numbers of animals.

Farming on these lands has by common consent been called "dry farming" as distinguished from farming with the aid of irrigation, on the one hand, and farming under abundant rainfall on the other hand.

The first hardy pioneers of these sub-humid regions thought the methods of tillage they had used "back east" ought to succeed here. Possibly they were encouraged by an unusually wet season or two, and were misled by the land agents' declarations that "rainfall follows the plow," and "seasons follow the settlements."

Until it was realized that the conditions require treatment different from that which succeeds in humid climates there was much discouragement, much loss, and much hardship for the tillers under uncertain rainfall. But gradually "dry farming" methods have been worked out. "Dry farming congresses" have been held. These have brought together the best in the experiences of the "dry farmers." The successes of dry farming gave an optimistic tone to the gatherings. The conclusions from the last Congress summarized by Prof. W. H. Olin, of the Colorado Agricultural College, are as follows:

First—Choose a soil adapted to farming, with a clay subsoil. Shun a sandy subsoil, since it tends to leach moisture and makes it difficult to maintain a soil reservoir, where, by capillary action, moisture reaches the plant as it has need. A sandy surface soil needs different treatment than a clay loam surface soil. Hence, do not treat all soils alike.

Second—Have one cash money crop, but make the major portion of the farm feed crops, which will give back to the soil at least 75 per cent soil value of the crop fed, to keep up the fertility of the farm and maintain humus.

Third—Therefore, keep live stock on the farm, the kind of live stock to be determined by the farm environment, market conditions and farm capital the owner can invest.

Fourth—Adoption of moisture conserving methods of tillage is vital and all important. Deep plowing, in the average soil, is a requisite of prime importance.

Fifth—Use acclimated seed of the most drouth resistant type which can be made to fit into a purposeful, practical rotation for the farm. At least one legume should be grown in all rotations chosen.

Sixth—Some capital is absolutely essential for all settlers on western lands. In every instance of failure which the writer has been able to trace in the last four years, he finds in the start a dearth of capital. We must frankly, candidly and fairly state that some capital here, as elsewhere,

is required to build a home. The writer would hesitate to urge a man to bring his family to open up a homestead who did not have enough to "stake him" for at least twenty-four months. Instances were given at the congress where men have worked for others and made good with little or no capital, but it is running too great a risk to encourage any man to trust his luck to pull his family through. Some capital, then, be it asserted, is necessary to found a home.

Seventh—Back of soil, climate, seed, system and capital must be a resourceful, determined, intelligent farmer, one willing to learn from his neighbors and to adapt himself and his methods to his environment.

Such a man is the one who will, through utilizing flood waters, or a well, supplement the main farm with a vegetable and fruit garden which he can irrigate when the rains do not come at the proper time for the best results. Such a man will give his family an attractive home with modern conveniences throughout. He will also make the dairy cow, hog and hen bring in a regular income, incidentally manufacturing cheap home grown feeds into products which the market constantly demands.

Good business management often measures the difference between success and failure on the farm.

It has been the men who put in practise the three cardinals of the Congress, education, conservation, cultivation, who are blazing the road for the rest of us to follow.

REBUILDING A SHEEP STATE.

(Continued from page 1.)

to give a great impetus to the sheep business, both in the numbers of the flocks and in the grade of them.

Sheep men tell me that there is a disposition on the part of eastern wool buyers to take advantage of western wool growers. The Montana sheep men offered to sell their wool at eleven and twelve cents a pound. One year of organization sprung the price to seventeen cents. Wyoming has done the same thing; New Mexico has done the same thing. We have begun the organization of local county storage associations. One man sells his wool for fifteen, sixteen or seventeen cents a pound, and another neighbor gets eighteen and nineteen cents. Why? Because he is able, by his personality, to work the buyer for a little better price. We have the names of twenty-six hundred additional Missouri sheep men, and every day I am getting new names of sheep men that I didn't know were in the business.

Kansas is admirably adapted to the sheep business. Coming along the railroad from Kansas City this morning I could not help but remark at the proportion of acreage of land that is well adapted to sheep husbandry. Every one of the three hundred thousand fields in the state of Missouri ought to have twenty sheep at least as scavengers to clean up the weeds, and every one of your two hundred and forty thousand Kansas farms are in just the same boat. You need that many sheep regardless of what other business you are in in the matter of raising live stock. The feed that will be required for that twenty head of sheep you will hardly notice. It is practically clear gain, and they not only do you a good service and save the wages of a hired man in keeping down the weeds, but they turn you in twice a year a nice little chunk of money. The crop of wool comes at a time when you need the money, and your crop of lambs will come in whenever you have them ready for the market. Just see what that would mean for the state of Kansas.

On behalf of the Missouri association I will give you a cordial invitation to come over and get acquainted with us. We think Coburn of Kansas is about right. We think you are exceedingly fortunate in having such a man as your secretary. You will permit the suggestion, if the Kansas farmers and stock men of Kansas will be wise they will keep Mr. Coburn as secretary until they are ready to make him Secretary of State of the United States.

I expect to keep R. C. Buff Orpingtons exclusively. It was quite an expense to start, but the pleasure of a flock of a uniform size and color is worth paying fifteen cents each for eggs to start with. I expect to see the farmers raising pure-bred poultry within ten years.—Eugene Bennett, Paola, Kan.

KANSAS LABOR REPORT.

The "Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Kansas Bureau of Labor and Industry," has just issued from the office of the Commissioner. The chief concern of the commissioner is for the interests of those who work for wages, more especially as these interests are represented by labor organizations. This official is chosen by the State Society of Labor and Industry, which composes the Bureau of Labor, and is the official Kansas branch of the American Federation of Labor. The National organization is said to have a membership, through the various international, state, central, and local organizations, of 1,586,885. With these are grouped other organizations not directly affiliated with the Federation, which have an aggregate membership estimated at nearly a million.

Almost every industry except farming comes in direct contact with labor organizations. With these the scales of minimum wages, the hours of labor and various conditions are negotiated and agreed upon by employers. When agreements can not be reached the branch of the labor organization to which belong the laborers affected may order a strike. An instance of this kind is now in evidence at Topeka. Stone masons have been receiving \$5 for a day's work of eight hours. Some time ago the organization notified contractors that a raise to \$5.60 would be expected from and after April 1. The advance was not conceded. This kind of work has ceased in Topeka.

In some cases the employers take the initiative and order a "lock out" on failure to agree upon wages.

In any case, hardship results to the laborer and his family on account of enforced idleness and stoppage of income; to the employer on account of inability to continue his enterprise; and to the community from the partial stagnation of industry, sometimes from more or less complete derangement of the orderly progress of society.

The wonder is that with all of our modern progress the Aryan race has found no sure way of adjusting wage differences without resort to the brute force of the strike or the lock out. Possibly a future generation will wonder that its ancestors did not rise above the entire question by substituting a system better than the wage system.

As a presentation of facts and situations by the official representative of the employed, this report is full of interest and value to every student of industrial conditions and tendencies.

SECRETARY COBURN'S LATEST.

The Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture contains 1,058 pages. It is classified under five "Parts." Part I consisting of 342 pages is devoted to "Profitable Poultry;" Part II, 249 pages, "Farm Animals;" Part III, 76 pages, "On and About the Farm;" Part IV, 79 pages, "In the Farmer's Interest;" and 11 pages, "Proceedings of the Board;" Part V, 300 pages in five divisions, namely First, statistics of counties, showing population, acreages, produc-

tions and live stock, their values for 1907 and 1908, assessed valuation of properties in 1908, etc.; second, general summary of statistics, assessed valuation of taxable property, 1908, population and area, state summaries for 1907 and 1908; third, crop and live stock statistics for the years 1907 and 1908; fourth, general index; fifth, list of illustrations.

The investigator seeking knowledge of Kansas will doubtless find most value in the pages devoted to Kansas statistics. One can not conceive of a more complete, analytical, and explicit presentation of the statistical facts which people want about Kansas. The arrangement is admirable. It is possible to find readily the figures for the state, for any county or for any smaller subdivision. A great merit is the shortness of the tables in which this information is presented. They show the surprising development, population, and products of Kansas in a way that makes them as interesting as a romance.

Opening the statistical part of the book at random we read that Nemaha county's population in 1907 was 20,023; in 1908, 20,053; assessed values in 1908 were land, \$23,728,207; personal, \$7,277,613; city lots, \$2,294,065; railroads, etc., \$3,246,692; total \$36,546,577. Following this for the county the figures are given for each township and each city. Then comes statements of the acreage and products in detail for each of the two years, with summaries of qualities and values. This is followed by a table of the live stock, showing the numbers of each kind, their values and their mortality.

Every county in the state is thus fully presented.

Two pages are devoted to a table summarizing the acres in field crops and their values for the state and for each county.

Two pages are devoted to summaries of the assessed values in the state and in each county.

One page gives the wheat record of the state, stating the acres, bushels, value, and average yield for each year beginning with 1860. Another table gives like full information as to corn, and another as to oats.

Convenient tables give full information of population by counties together with the data of organization of each.

These references are given simply to illustrate the value of the book as a statistical reference library of Kansas agriculture. It is to be regretted that only 20,000 of these books were printed. But, they will be sent to Kansas farmers free for the asking as long as they last. Every reader of KANSAS FARMER will do well to write to Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary, Topeka, Kan., without delay, requesting a copy of this most valuable publication.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KANSAS CORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual report of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association, edited by L. E. Call, secretary, is an interesting booklet of sixty-eight pages. Of the many important features, none is stronger in its appeal to the practical

The Machine for Smooth, Accurate Work

The country maid is now just as stylish and up to the minute as her town sisters. The modern magazines keep her informed and it is easy for her to make her own pretty things with the aid of the magazine patterns and the SINGER Sewing Machine.

Just a word of warning before attempting delicate machine work on dainty fabrics. Don't put a fine material into a machine unless it is a high grade, well-known machine. Your frock or lingerie will be a disappointment if not a failure.

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We don't ask anyone to try a Singer on faith or our say so. We will be glad to set a Singer down in your home and let you try it until you are satisfied that you do or do not want it. We will pay all the cost to and from and ask no favors except a complete try-out. Then if you want to keep it terms will be made to suit.

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man than the report of the acre yield and quality contest. There were six awards in this contest, as follows:

1. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha; variety, Boone County White; yield 117.56 bushels per acre.
2. J. M. Gillman, Leavenworth; variety, Boone County White; yield 108.60 bushels per acre.
3. W. J. Ryan, Leavenworth; variety, Boone County White; yield 96.72 bushels per acre.
4. C. C. Mayer, Leavenworth; variety, Boone County White; yield 92.71 bushels per acre.
5. J. F. Hutchinson, Leavenworth; variety, Boone County White; yield 74.13 bushels per acre.
6. H. A. Cowles, Sibley, Douglas county; variety, Reid's Yellow Dent; yield 70.16 bushels per acre.

How much more per acre does it cost to make these yields than it costs to make the low average reported for this state?

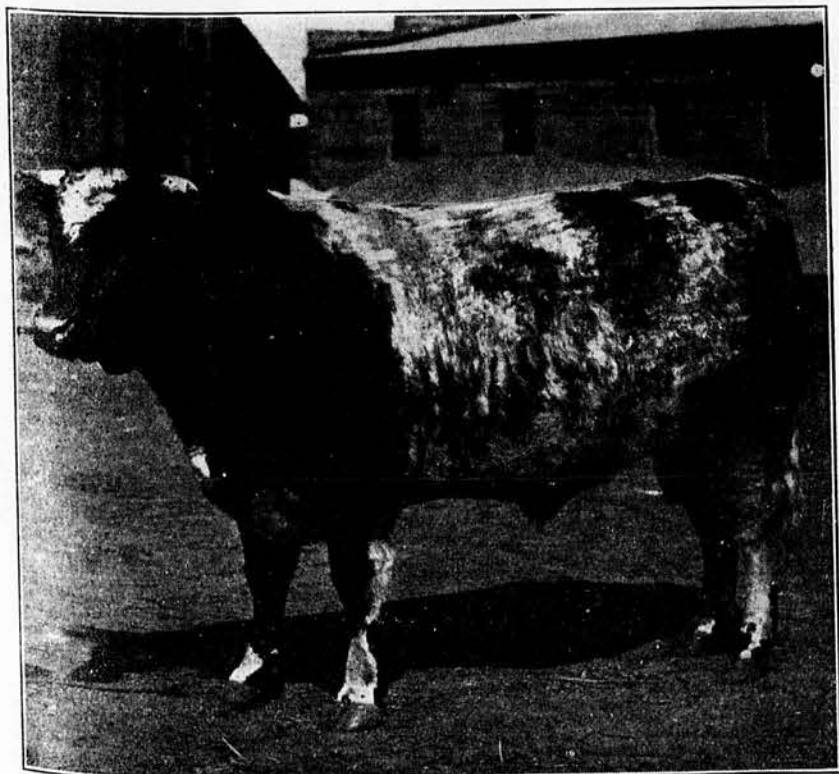
It is noticeable that in the general competition for premiums awarded by the judges on the samples exhibited at the show, Boone County White which took the first five prizes for yield, did not win anything better than fourth premium. But Boone County White sells well in the general market. It yields well under good farming. Doubtless continued attention of the expert breeder will make possible the production of first premium ears of this valuable variety. The attention of breeders of other varieties will doubtless be given to obtaining premium yields as well as premium form.

This report contains several valu-

able professional papers on aspects of the breeders' problems. These are from Professors TenEyck, Headlee and Roberts of the Kansas Agricultural College. A lecture by W. J. Spillman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is reproduced. This gives a clear exposition of "Mandall's Laws and Their Application in the Breeding of Plants and Animals. As a discourse which makes this important subject understandable, Professor Spillman's lecture should be studied by every breeder of either plants or animals.

The next annual meeting will be held at a time to be announced later. The importance of the corn crop, and the susceptibility of the plant to improvement and to adaptation to conditions of soil and climate render the work of this association one of the most important in Kansas.

It will appear to the average citizen that the legislature, a few weeks ago adjourned, gave the educational institutions of Kansas liberal appropriations, although neither school received as much money as was asked. The Agricultural College received \$671,500. The University was given \$982,269, and the State Normal \$324,000. It is the business of boards supervising the work of each of these worthy and important schools to see that these sums are used to the best advantage possible. Each school is a great big business institution with an annual expense account equal to its annual appropriation, and business acumen must be employed in the operation of each.



Searchlight, grand champion Shorthorn bull at the Enid, Okla., Live Stock Show. Owned by C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan. Photo by Roy Devine.

READERS MARKET PLACE

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—Lady or gentleman in every county in Kansas. Liberal commission and paid promptly. Write for particulars. Address Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—Man in every county in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma to canvass. Good pay for right person. Write for full particulars. Address circulation department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman as local representative in every Kansas county. Splendid chance to make good wages without great effort and no expense 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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for live stock or good real property, one road station 5 years old, chestnut, 16 1/2 hands high, wt. between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs., well broke, fine action, good individual. J. A. Simmons, Dighton, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

CATALPA SPECIOSA seed 75c lb. Plymouth Rock eggs 75c setting. S. Smerchek, Irving, Kan.

WELL-BRED seed corn, oats, barley, etc. Best producing varieties. TenEyck Co., Concordia, Kan.

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

SILVERMINE SEED CORN—Grown from Kansas Agricultural College breeding stock. Heavy yielder. Maple Hill Farms, R. D. 6, Box 71, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—Everybody who is interested in first class seeds of any kind to write for our new catalog, which is sent out free of charge. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—French Coach stallion, 5 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, sure and good breeder. Must be sold soon. O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kan.

WANTED—Registered Percheron stallion, as part payment on a quarter or half section of good Logan Co., Kansas, land. Address W. H. Linville, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—One black pedigreed standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1250 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.

FOR SALE—One road stallion, chestnut, weight 1200 lbs., fine individual, good breeder, sure foal getter. Colts to show. Want to sell horse on account of their fillies. Three registered black Mammoth jacks coming 3 years old, 10 inch bone, smallest place below hock. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—6 registered Angus bulls, 3 yearlings, 3 two-year-olds. Price right. R. L. Milton, Stafford, Kan.

SHORTHORNS, POLAND CHINAS B. P. Rocks. Will clean up spring boars and open gilts \$12 to \$15. Bred sows and gilts, fall pigs at living prices. B. P. Rocks eggs \$3 per 100. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—2 young bulls from 11 to 13 months old and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All finely bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SWINE.

FULL BLOOD BERKSHIRE pigs for sale. Emil Krebs, Avery, Okla.

20 Duroc bred sows out of a son of Kant Be Beat, cheap. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FOR LARGE YORKSHIRE pigs of the best breeding, write John F. Boettcher, Holton, Kan.

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

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BUFF ROCK EGGS—15, \$1. Rosa Nofsger, DuBois, Neb.

EGGS from prize winning Golden Wyandottes. A. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

EGGS—White Pekin ducks 50c per sitting of 11. Mrs. W. E. Brewer, Nadeau, Kan.

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

15 S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs \$1, \$5 per 100. Emma J. Locke, Blue Mound, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn eggs \$2 per 100. Mrs. G. Montague, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE BRED nonrelated Buff Orpington eggs \$4 per 100. W. W. Patterson, Preston, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Eggs from gilt edged stock. H. L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

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

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

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

HOUDANS—American and English strains. Eggs for sale. No more stock till fall. O. E. Henning, Wahoo, Neb.

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

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

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS 15 for \$1. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$0 for \$1, 100 for \$3. J. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per 30, \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Henry Rogier, Bazaar, Kan.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from Duston stock, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. L. E. Brown, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose Combs exclusive. Order your eggs from F. J. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS—\$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 and \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Springhill, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Fine scored birds, eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. R. Ingraham, Manhattan, Kan.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—White Langshan cockerels, hens and pullets. Baby chicks and eggs in season. Farm raised. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

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

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

EGGS—From Mammoth White Holland turkeys, \$3 per 10; also from choice White Wyandottes \$1 per 15. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kan.

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

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.

POULTRY.

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

CORNISH FOWL the best table and all purpose bird. Eggs \$1 per 15. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—Eggs for hatching at \$1 per 15, or \$5 hundred. Mrs. F. A. Eldsen, Springdale, Ark.

EXTRA FINE Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cockerels \$1 up; hens \$9 a dozen. Mrs. L. R. Wiley, Elmdale, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns exclusively. Good color. Good shape. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Samuel Andrews, Kinsley, Kan.

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

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

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

ROUEN AND PEKIN DUCK EGGS—13 for \$1, 25 for \$2. Muscovy duck eggs, 11 for \$1.50. Toulouse geese eggs, 7 for \$2. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

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

FARMERS within five miles of Topeka who are interested in pure-bred poultry can get Buff Orpingtons to raise on shares by addressing W. M., care this paper.

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

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

EGGS—Buff Orpington, Black Langshan, R. I. Red, White, Barred Rocks, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Polish, and White or Red turkeys. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING from our prize winning pens of Buff and Partridge Wyandottes. Single setting \$1.50; two or more \$1.25 each. Hamilton & McKeever, Park Road, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Win as well as they lay. At Chanute, Kan., in a class of 66 won 1st cock, 1st pen, 1st hen, 3d cockerel, 4th pullet, 3 speciala. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Circular. Fritz Bros., R. 2, Chanute, Kan.

EGGS FOR SALE of Mammoth Pekin ducks, Imperial strain, extra large, \$1.50. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, large boned and fine markings. 20 cents an egg. W. P. pure white. Mrs. Walter Bowen, R. D. 17, Box 8, Richland, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

GOOD LAND in Logan and Thomas Counties, \$10 to \$25 per acre. Winona Investment Co., Hays, Kan.

I WILL SELL your farm or buy you a home. Write me your wants. George Manville, Holton, Kan.

NEFF REALTY COMPANY, the swappers. 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. Better Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

A GOOD FARM for rent or sale in Grant county, Okla., one mile east of Clyde and 5 1/2 miles N. W. of Medford, the county seat. Write to P. W. Enns, Newton, Kan.

FIFTY quarter and half sections and some larger tracts of good farming land for sale in Edwards and Ford counties, Kansas. Thomas Darcey, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS—For farms and homes that will prove both satisfactory and profitable, write for new illustrated list; 100 farms described and priced. G. W. Mamliton & Son, Fulton, Mo.

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, Bannington, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

POSSESSION—160 acres, 110 cultivated, 25 wheat, 50 pasture and mow land, 10-room house, large barn, orchard, a homey place, for \$7,000. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

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, Co-chise, Ariz.

WILL SELL or trade at very liberal discount \$100,000 of stock in Northwestern Land & Iron Company. Also have several thousand shares stock in Denver, Larimer & Northwestern Railway Co. to sell or trade. Correspondence solicited. P. O. Box 264, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—For cash, good store building and stock of merchandise. Building 32x53 good wareroom, hall overhead bringing good rent. Stock new. Will take about \$9,000 to handle, but it is a money maker. For further information address G. C. Kimes, Offerle, Kan.

CALIFORNIA LAND, \$1 acre, cash payment; balance, entire purchase 90c a month per acre; close San Francisco; no taxes; no interest; 5-acre tracts; level, rich, clear; ready to plow; under irrigation; perpetual water right; immediate possession given; particulars, maps, photographs free. Stevenson Colony, 1414 Market St., San Francisco.

ELLIS COUNTY, KANSAS—The home of the Branch State Normal School and the Agricultural Experiment Station. The leading wheat, corn and stock county in the central third of the state. I have a few choice bargains in improved and unimproved wheat farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres; also ranch lands at bargain prices. 7,556 acres wheat, corn and alfalfa land located in the Saline Valley, has been sub-divided and is being offered for sale in tracts of 20 and 640 acres. Write me for prices and terms. H. W. Oshant, Hays City, 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.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

FOR SALE—Collies of all ages. Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock. Write for circular. Harry Wells, Belleville, 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, Nebraska.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOX TERRIER puppies for sale. E. M. Blachly, Bartlesville, Okla.

BICYCLES—We sell at wholesale prices. Send for catalog. Cross Cycle Co., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two of the best restaurants in the State of Kansas. Address Box 553, Holton, Kan.

FOR PEDIGREED Wolf Hounds, or pups of the best breeding, write John F. Boettcher, Holton, Kan.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE—Poultry supplies of all kinds for sale. G. H. Harries, 210 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

MAYME EMPLOYMENT AGENCY will furnish help in large or small number. 511 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

SPITZ PUPS from blue ribbon winners at Topeka bench show, 3 months old, males \$10, females \$5. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, R. 5, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Brown Water Spaniel puppies from registered stock at \$5 and \$10 each. Also Fox Terriers at \$3 and \$5 each. Thornedale Kennels, Wayne, Kan.

BEE SUPPLIES—Everything in bee supplies at lowest prices. Pure Italian bees \$5.50 per colony; Italian Queens \$1 and up. I have a few 2d hand 8-frame hives good condition, new frames with starters 50c each; supers with new sections and starters ready for the bees 60c each. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, customs clerks, clerks at Washington. Yearly salary \$800 to \$1,600. Short hours. Annual vacation. No "layoffs" because of poor times. Salary absolutely certain twice each month. Examinations everywhere May 15th. Over 2,000 appointments to be made during 1906. Everyone over 18 is eligible. Country residents eligible. Common education sufficient. Political influences do not help appointment. Candidates prepared free. Write immediately for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. D45, Rochester, N. Y.

LAWYERS.

A. A. GRAHAM, attorney at law, Topeka, Mo.

MARKETS

MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, April 5, 1909.—CATTLE—A beef steers the trade opened slow. Prime grades were scarce. Choice light and medium weights had the call and prices ruled steady to weak with \$6.50 top. Plain medium and heavy weights changed hands slowly and prices ruled weak. The bulk of sales ranged from \$5.75 to \$6.35. Some Colorados sold at \$5.50 to \$6.25. In cows and mixed, the trade in butcher grades opened active and a generally steady market prevailed. One lead of heifers sold at \$4.75 to \$5.10 and a good many ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.10. Choice cows of the weighty order were eagerly sought and prices ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Yearling mixed loads ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.00. The trade in butcher and mixed grades was active and steady for a while and stock calves trade opened slow. In veal and stock calves trade opened slow and the feeling was steady to a shade lower. The trade in stock grades was active and the market ruled steady to firm for the desirable grades. There was more snap to the competition than last week. Prices ranged from \$5.00 down to \$2.50. In stockers and feeders shipments to country points Saturday aggregated 8 cars and the total last week was 222 cars against 6 cars on the previous Saturday and 236 cars on the preceding week. The offerings were moderate in proportion to the receipts and choice grades scarce. Early sales were quoted steady to firm and the kinds ranging from \$5.50 to \$5.25 had the call. Some good Kansas stockers at \$5.10 were regarded firm. Choice cows and heifers were scarce and competition keen. Prices ruled strong and evenly higher and the demand was not satisfied. Stock and feeding bulls were in limited supply and prices ruled fairly steady. HOGS—Good heavy hogs sold largely on a range of \$6.90 to \$7.00, with the top at \$7.05. Best hogs brought \$6.85 and most of the offerings sold at \$6.65 to \$6.90. Pigs sold at \$5.25 to \$6.00, with the top at \$5.90. In pigs and lights, best hogs weighing less than 200 lbs. crossed the scales at \$6.35, 5c under Saturday's high price, and most of the offerings selling at \$6.65 to \$6.85. SHEEP—A big band of fair ewes, including a small number of wethers, averaging 100 lbs. sold at \$5.40. Early in the session a band of 82-lb. Colorado ewes brought \$5.85, fully steady. Some fair 81-lb. Western ewes sold at \$5.40. Most of the supply of sheep was made up of ewes. The demand for fat continues of liberal volume. A big band of 83-lb. Western goats sold today at \$5.65. In lambs at the opening some 60-lb. Colorados sold at \$7.75, but the bulk of sales fell fully 10 to 15c lower. The call for feeders was light. However, the supply was small. Prices remain firm. There was a large supply of spring lambs on sale and the usual decline, after the first offerings have been marketed, resulted. Some fair to good 42-lb. lambs sold at \$10. Other sales were at \$9.

Kansas City Cash Grain.

Hard wheat—No. 2, choice turkey, 1 car \$2.15, 1 car \$1.24; fair to good turkey, nominally \$1.23 to \$1.24; dark, 1 car \$1.23, 3 cars \$1.22; yellow and ordinary, 1 car \$1.22 1/2, 2 cars \$1.22, 1 car \$1.20 1/2, 14 cars \$1.20, 7 cars \$1.19. No. 3—Choice turkey, nominally \$1.23 to \$1.24; fair to good turkey, 1 car \$1.22, 1 car \$1.21; dark, 3 cars \$1.20 1/2, 2 cars \$1.20, 3 cars \$1.19; yellow and ordinary, 1 car \$1.18 1/2, 6 cars \$1.18, 3 cars \$1.17 1/2, 1 car like sample \$1.16 1/2. No. 4—Choice turkey, nominally \$1.20 to \$1.21; turkey and dark, 1 car bulkhead \$1.17; fair to good, 1 car \$1.14, 1 car \$1.13; ordinary, 1 car \$1.11, 1 car \$1.10. Soft wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.40 to \$1.42. No. 3 soft—Choice, nominally \$1.37 to \$1.40; fair to good, 1 car \$1.35. Live weevil soft—1 car \$1.33. Mixed wheat—No. 3, 1 car \$1.19. No. 4 mixed—1 car \$1.13, 1 car \$1.20. Durum wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.01 to \$1.02. White spring wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.25 to \$1.26. White corn—No. 2, 1 car 65 1/2c, 1 car 65c. No. 3 white—1 car 65 1/4c. Mixed corn—No. 2, 1 car 65 1/4c, 5 cars 65c, 1 car 64 1/2c, 7 cars 64 1/2c, 1 car bulkhead 64c. No. 3 mixed—2 cars 65c. Yellow corn—No. 2, 3 cars 65c. No. 3 yellow—1 car 65 1/4c. White oats—No. 2, choice, nominally 55 1/2c; fair to good, 1 car 55c, 1 car 54 1/2c. No. 3 white—Choice, 2 cars 54c; fair to good, 4 cars 54c, 1 car 53 1/2c, 5 cars 53 1/2c. Mixed oats—No. 2, nominally 52 to 52 1/2c. No. 3 mixed—Fair to good, 1 car 52c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 76 to 78c. Barley—No. 2, nominally 67 1/2 to 68c. Calf corn—Per cwt., 1 car \$1.16. Bran—Per cwt., sacked, 1 car \$1.16. Shorts—Per cwt., sacked, nominally \$1.16 to \$1.24. Corn chop—Per cwt., sacked, country, nominally \$1.24. Fine seed, per cwt., 1 car \$1.65, 1 car \$1.60, 1 car bulkhead \$1.58.

Hay at Kansas City.

Timothy—Choice, \$10.25 to \$10.50; No. 1, \$9.75 to \$10.00; No. 2, \$8.75 to \$9.00; No. 3, \$7.50 to \$7.75. Clover mixed—Choice, \$9.50 to \$9.75; No. 1, \$8.50 to \$8.75; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$7.75; No. 3, \$6.50 to \$6.75. Alfalfa—Choice \$9.50 to \$9.75; No. 1, \$8.00 to \$8.75; No. 2, \$7.00 to \$7.50; No. 3, \$6.00 to \$6.75. Prairie—Choice, \$9.75 to \$10.00; No. 1, \$9.00 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.75 to \$9.00; No. 3, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Alfalfa—Choice, \$15.00 to \$16.00; No. 1, \$13.00 to \$14.00; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$12.50; No. 3, \$7.50 to \$9.50. Straw—Wheat, \$6.50 to \$6.75; oats straw, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Bucking hay—\$5.00 to \$5.50. Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Kansas City, April 5.—BUTTER—Exchange quotations: Creamery, extra, 30c u firsts, 28c; seconds, 26c; packing stock, 24c. EGGS—Exchange quotations: Extras, 19 1/2c; current receipts, flat, new white cases, 17c; miscellaneous cases, 16c; seconds and dirt eggs, miscellaneous cases, 15c; cases returned, 1c less. POULTRY—Exchange quotations: Hens, over 2 1/2 lbs., 15c a lb.; under 2 1/2 lbs., 14c; old roosters, 6c; young roosters, 8 1/2c; ducks, 12c; geese, 5c; young hens, 16c; young toms, 16c; old toms, 14c.

Bargains in Farms, Ranches, and City Property

FOR SALE—80 acres nice level land, 30 acres cultivated, 2-room house, fine well, 3 1/2 miles to county seat. All tillable, 40 acres timber. Price \$1,000. \$300 cash, balance terms. Write owner, J. W. Owensby, Buffalo, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—80 acres 3 miles from Clyde, second bottom, \$50 per acre. 160 acres near Green in Clay Co., 90 under plow, well improved, \$50 per acre. 160 acres pasture near town, \$2,500. Write for fine large list. Walter Nelson, Clyde, Kan.

CROOKED CREEK VALLEY LAND. 640 acres, 1/2 splendid alfalfa land, worth \$40 per acre; 100 acres in wheat; school house on land; 25 feet to water; \$20 will buy this within thirty days. Terms on part if desired. Address owner, Box 88, Fowler, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—160 acre farm 8 miles south of Bazine, Ness Co., Kan. Level land. Fair improvements, 95 acres in cultivation, 65 acres wheat, 1/4 with place. Good well and windmill. Fenced. A bargain. Price \$2,000.

J. C. LOHNES, Kansas.

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

HALE & ENGLISH, Kansas.

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

KIRBERG & MILLER, 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., Kansas.

IMPROVED FARM two miles from Agricultural College, one mile from city, 1/4 mile from district school, on rural route and telephone line; 5 room house, barn, fruit. Price \$5,500 on easy terms.

LEE & SWINGLE, REAL ESTATE AGTS., Kansas.

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

ROY JOHNSTON, Prop., Kansas.

Mention Kansas Farmer.

J. P. DONAHUE, Kansas. Mound Valley, has some bargains in good farms, 160 acres 1 1/2 miles from town, good house and barn, all cultivatable, \$5,500.

240 acres 1 1/2 miles from town, good house and barn, all cultivatable, \$7,200. These farms are in Labette Co., Kan., right in the heart of natural gas belt, and are bargains. Write for full descriptions of the above and others.

J. P. DONAHUE, Kansas.

Evergreen Home Farm.

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

LATHROP, MISSOURI.

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, Leocompton, Kan.

14c; culls, 8c; squabs, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per dozen. New York, April 5.—BUTTER—Creamery, extras, 27c; process butter, common to special, 17 to 23c. EGGS—Western firsts, 20 1/2c; seconds, 20c. POULTRY—Alive, dull; broilers, 25 to 33c; fowls, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c. Dressed—Western fowls, 15 1/2c; chic'ens, 12 1/2c. Chicago, April 5.—POULTRY—Turkeys, 17c; chickens, 14c; springs, 15c. BUTTER—creamery, 22 to 28c; dairy, 20 to 25c. EGGS—Firsts, 19c. St. Louis, April 5.—POULTRY—Chickens, 12c; springs, 16c; turkeys, 14 to 19c; ducks, 10 1/2c; geese, 5c. BUTTER—Creamery, 23 to 30 1/2c. EGGS—Case count, 18c. Elgin Ill., April 5.—Creamery butter, 28c.

The American Royal Still Grows. The directors of the American Royal propose to make of that great show the biggest thing of its kind. Plans have been made for the enlargement of this show in every direction and 1,200 head of cattle, 500 draft horses, 300 light horses, 1,000 sheep, 1,000 hogs and 1,000 goats will be provided for. Most important of all of the new things proposed, however, is the erection of an enormous stock judging pavilion to take the place of the tent that has always been used heretofore. This building will be of steel and reinforced concrete with a seating capacity of 7,000 and the largest arena in the country. Next fall more than \$30,000 will be offered in premiums with an enlarged classification, especially for horses and poultry. The night show of horses will continue to be the big feature and this will be made more attractive. Further details will be arranged for at the directors' meeting which will be held on April 11.

Ford County Land Near Dodge City, Kansas

1. 320 acres, eight miles from Dodge City, good soil, easy terms, at \$10.00 per acre. 2. 400 acres, river bottom land, near Dodge City, small improvements, all alfalfa land, eighty acres set to alfalfa, 200 acres in wheat, one-third delivered goes to purchaser, easy terms, at \$40.00 per acre. 3. 2,600 acres, in a body, all level land, five miles from Dodge City, fenced and cross fenced, 3 new five room houses, good barns, granaries and other outbuildings; 4 good wells, wind mills and tanks, everything new; 2,100 acres in wheat, one-third goes to the purchaser. This ranch can be sold in a body or divided to suit the purchaser, one-half or less cash, balance can run for 5 years at 6 per cent interest. Price \$22.50 per acre. This is only three farms from our large list. Write to us for full particulars and tell us what you want.

L. L. TAYLOR & COMPANY, DODGE CITY, KANSAS. Office in Opera House Building.

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

GRAY COUNTY, KANSAS.

75,000 acres of alfalfa and good farming land that is decidedly the best proportion 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.

IDAHO AND WESTERN WYOMING.

Idaho and Western Wyoming improved, irrigated, productive farms, on railroad, \$16 to \$30 per acre on easy terms. Good schools; healthy climate; white pine lumber \$14 per thousand. Finest of large and small game, hunting and trout fishing. Choice 320 acre dry farming claims may be homesteaded. Address Columbus, Kansas, until April 6. NORTHWESTERN LAND CO., Rock Springs, Wyo.

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 quick rolling but good grass and pasture land. If sold quick can be bought for \$2,000.

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

ONE DOLLAR TO FOUR DOLLARS per acre, Texas school land in different counties; more than 2,000,000 acres to be sold before June 30. One-fourth cash and balance in 40 years. You can buy 320 acres of the best, pay \$32 cash and no more for 40 years, but 3 per cent interest on the balance. As good land as Kansas, Missouri or Illinois, at \$150 per acre, and better climate. Write us for further information; inclose 5c for reply. Investor Publishing Co., Amarillo, Texas.

THIS WEEK.

Just listed what we consider our best bargain, 155 acre farm three miles from Mound Valley, large six room house, barn 36x40, two granaries and other outbuildings, creek running through farm, 120 acres in timothy and clover, balance blue grass pasture, natural gas fuel and lighting free. This is a choice farm and if sold quick \$5,500 takes it. Will you be the lucky man?

J. P. DONAHUE, Kansas.

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

THIS IS THE ONE.

No. 244—640 acres, 4 miles from town, largest portion is level, balance rolling, not hilly. 120 acres in cultivation; 40 acres in wheat. Stone house 24x32, two story; frame granary 16x24, with buggy shed on end 12x16; barn 20x60 feet, with iron roof; 6 miles of three-wire fence; 1 mile from school house. 100 peach trees, 5 acres of honey locust grove, plenty of good shallow water; 1 well 21 feet deep; 1 well 27 feet deep, with wind mill and fish pond full of fish. Price \$17.50 per acre. All growing crops go with place. This price until April 10. This farm is in the wheat belt, and as good a place as there is in the county, and a bargain at the price.

TEED & ORBISON, Box 9, Jetmore, Hodgeman Co., 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 which are farmers. Every one who has any property they wish to advertise will find this journal one of the best advertising mediums published. Advertising rates, 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.

Hodgeman Co. Lands.

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

F. M. PETERSON, Jetmore, Kansas.

H. C. SWEET, STOCKTON, KANSAS.

Great Bargains in Farms and Ranches. Write me for new list and particulars.

Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

The cream of the Pecos Valley. New 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.

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A Good Little Farm

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

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160 acres northwest of Dodge City 9 miles, fine laying wheat land, 60 acres in cultivation, good well and wind mill. Price \$14 per acre. 640 acres of smooth, dark soil, the best of wheat land. 14 miles north of Dodge City, in Lutheran settlement, one mile from church. 320 acres in cultivation, 90 acres in wheat, 160 acres fenced, good well. Price \$15 per acre. Description and price lists furnished upon application.

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160 ACRES WHEAT LAND—Small house, stable, good well, windmill tank; 90 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture; fenced; 10 miles of Spearville; price \$2,500. No trade. Send for big list to

STINSON & WEYAND, Spearville, Kansas

Big Farm Specials

160 a. no. 21-41-1 Dickinson Co., Kan., all smooth, in cult., 7 r. house, barn 24x48, 80 a. wheat; price \$10,000. 240 a. 6 1/2 mi. Topeka postoffice, 100 a. extra fine orchard, 40 a. alfalfa, 100 a. timothy and clover, good house, new basement barn 40x60, \$100 per acre. If you want something that's all cream, write us. A. J. White, Farm Salesman, Wingett Land Co., 109 West 6th, Topeka, Kan.

L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

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LIVE STOCK



On the first of January it was estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the horses in the United States numbered 20,640,000 and were valued at \$1,974,052,000, an average of \$95.64 per head. The total valuation of all farm and range stock was placed at \$4,525,259,000, an advance of 4 per cent over the figures of a year ago. The number and value of other animals follow: Mules, 4,053,000, \$437,082,000; cows, 21,729,000, \$702,945,000; other cattle, 49,379,000, \$863,754,000; sheep, 56,084,000, \$192,632,000; swine, 54,147,000, \$354,790,000.

Prevention of Lockjaw.

In "Veterinary Notes," published by the great drug manufacturers, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan, we find information of which the following is a summary:

The prevention of disease, is rapidly assuming more and more importance in veterinary medicine. Practitioners are coming to rely with increasing confidence on precautionary measures as a means of anticipating the development of disease.

In a certain Memphis mule barn it is reported that lockjaw followed nail punctures in 20 per cent of such injuries. Since the use of Antitetanic Serum in this place, following all such punctures, not a single case has developed. Throughout the South tetanus is said to follow at least 5 per cent of nail punctures, a fact which shows the field for Antitetanic Serum as a preventive. Drs. White and Plaskett, of Nashville, Tenn., have kept a record for the past year of such patients. Not a single suspected case has developed tetanus in which Antitetanic Serum has been used as a preventive. Formerly it was the experience of these veterinarians that 5 per cent of nail punctures resulted in tetanus, 3 out of 5 attacks being fatal.

In the Nashville Veterinary Hospital Drs. White and Plaskett have used from 1200 to 1500 doses of Antitetanic Serum (10 Cc. each) as an immunizing agent in suspicious punctured wounds, a large percentage being nail

pricks of the feet. In not a single case has tetanus set in after the injection of the serum.

It should be remembered that Antitetanic Serum is not bactericidal. It does not destroy the tetanus bacillus. It is simply antitoxic; that is, it neutralizes the action of the toxin secreted by the bacillus. Therefore, local disinfection should not be disregarded. Suspicious wounds should be cleansed with a solution of Cresylone, Germicidal Discs, or some other antiseptic, and the injection of Antitetanic Serum should follow promptly.

Slaughter Poor Individuals.

In an address to breeders Secretary Thomas of the American Cattle Breed-



Shorthorns showing for champion herd. The herd on the right is owned by H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., and will be sold in his Fredonia, Kan., sale on April 20. Mr. Hill stands at the head of the young heifer in front.

ers Association says that the quickest and best way to improve the beef breeds is for every breeder to sell for slaughter every undesirable animal. You may say that you can get \$10 more for this calf as a bull than you can as a steer. But did you ever stop to think that this very animal

goes to some neighbor's herd and there gets a crop of calves, that instead of being a credit, might be a detriment to the breed and help make the kind of reputation for your herd that you would not care to have? Do not try to dump upon your neighbor or upon the public by auction or otherwise a class of cattle that you would not yourself be proud to have in your herd. No person in any walk of life ever made a good reputation by peddling out a poor article, and if you think you can build up a reputation by breeding and maintaining on your farm a poor class of cattle of any breed, the time has come when you should wake up, pull yourselves together and get busy, for you are wrong. The bull in many cases is not half the herd as has too often been said, but is the whole of the herd if he is a poor individual.

Skim-milk With Mixed Grains.

Some hog feeding experiments with skim-milk and grain as compared with grain alone have recently been completed at the Central Experiment Farm in Canada. Several lots of pigs weighing about 120 pounds at the beginning of the test were fed ground

peas, wheat and rye mixed, and the grain was soaked for 18 hours prior to feeding. The test showed that it required 3.43 pounds of the grain mixture to produce one pound of pork. When only half the quantity of this mixture was fed together with 12 pounds of skim-milk per day, it required 1.45 pounds of meal and 15.5 pounds of skim-milk to produce a pound of gain. According to this, one pound of milk was equal in food value to 7.7 pounds or practically one gallon of milk. When three-fourths of the grain ration mentioned above was fed together with 8.5 pounds of skim-milk, it required 2.7 pounds of meal and 11.1 pounds of skim-milk to produce a pound of gain. In this case, nine pounds of skim-milk was equivalent to one pound of meal.

In another case, when corn was fed for a period of about 100 days to pigs weighing 2 pounds at the beginning of the test, it required 4.16 pounds to produce one pound of gain. When one-half of the amount of corn was given to a similar lot together with one pound of skim-milk per day per pig, it required 2.9 pounds of corn and 2.3 pounds of skim-milk to produce a pound of gain. Here 1.8 pounds of skim-milk was equivalent in feeding value to one pound of corn. In a similar test with barley, when three pounds of skim-milk was fed per day, with a grain ration, 3.5 pounds of skim-milk proved to be equivalent to one pound of barley, when this grain was fed alone.

These facts should emphasize the value of skim-milk for the production of pork, or putting it in another way, they show the value of pork production in connection with dairying when butter-fat or butter is marketed.

"Though many people think so who hear me play," said the long-haired amateur, with studied carelessness, "I have no intention of becoming a professional musician. I play merely to kill time."

"I knew that as soon as I heard you," enigmatically replied one of his listeners.—Kansas City Independent.

The Gordon Van Tine Company, 1734 Case St., Davenport, Ia., can save you a lot of money. See their great announcement on page 24. Get the big lumber, millwork and roofing catalog. Mail the coupon as requested. Better do it today.

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The horse you bought yesterday for \$150 may die tomorrow through disease or accident. Big breeders do not take such risks of total loss. Why do you? Protect your investment.

Investigate Live Stock Insurance

This Company, the pioneer in its line, (23 years old), insures horses, mules and cattle against death from any cause. Patronized by all the best known importers and stockmen in America. All policyholders protected by \$100,000.00 deposit with Indiana Auditor of State. Unlike "co-operative" insurance societies, this old conservative company pays all losses promptly, takes only reasonable risks, and hence provides sound insurance with

Low Rates; and No Assessments

In one policy, it insures a mare during the dangerous foaling period at the rate of \$4 per \$100 of insurance. Many other excellent forms of policy. What are your needs? Write for information and cost.

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A handsome vest-pocket book sent free, if you write us about this insurance, and tell us how many horses, cows and mules you own. Mention pedigrees if any. Book is leather-bound, with maps, calendars, tables and much useful information. Write today.

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A safe, speedy and positive cure for the most stubborn and dangerous sores, cracks, ulcers, and all similar sores on animals. Sold by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Valuable Horse Book and sample free if you send 50 for postage and packing.
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The standard reliable remedy for Galls, Cracks, Ulcers, and all similar sores on animals. Sold by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Valuable Horse Book and sample free if you send 50 for postage and packing.
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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with
ABSORBINE
on any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair loss, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.
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For watering all stock and poultry. Clean water for all. Keep stock healthy. No iron hoops to cause rust. Butler Rust Proof Steel Stock Tanks are guaranteed not to rust through in five years. Used by U. S. Government. No others "just as good." Also make B. M. C. Grain Bins and Culverts. If dealer does not handle, write us for circular.
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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Hoarse, and Indigestion Remedy. A Veterinary Remedy for Wind, Throat and Stomach troubles. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or press prepaid. Send for circular. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
The remedy that horsemen everywhere know to be effective in curing Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint and all forms of Lameness. It may cost you a horse to experiment. Use the proven remedy.
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Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 29 years with the most wonderful results.
Yours truly, E. M. Tuck.
The World's Greatest Liniment for man and beast. Sold by all druggists for \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. Get the 96-page book, "Treatise on the Horse" free of druggists or write to
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
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WESTERN CANADA
320 Acres Instead of 160 Acres
As further inducement to settlement of the Wheat-Growing lands of Western Canada, the Canadian Government has increased the area that may be taken by a homesteader to 320 acres—160 free and 160 to be purchased at only \$4.00 per acre. These lands are in the grain-raising areas, where mixed farming is also carried on with unequalled success. A railway will shortly be built to Hudson Bay, bringing the world's markets a thousand miles nearer these wheat fields, where schools and churches are convenient, climate excellent, railways close to all settlements and local markets good. "It would take time to assimilate the results that a visit to the great empire land to the North of us unfolded at every turn." Correspondence of an Illinois Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.
Lands may also be purchased from Railways and Land Companies at low prices and easy terms. For pamphlets, maps and information as to low Railway Rates, apply to Agents of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.
J. S. CRAWFORD
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KRESO DIP CURES MANGE & SCAB. CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, RINGWORM, ETC.
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We still have some vacant territory in Kansas. You need no cash or previous experience. You earn cash profits selling our line of teas, coffees, extracts, toilet articles and veterinary remedies on the plan of \$20 worth of products for \$10.

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

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THE NEW STALLION LAW.

The stallion law passed by the last Kansas legislature is now in effect, having been published in the official state paper. It is, on the whole, a good law, and should do much to improve the horses of the state. There seems to be no good reason why the law should not have been made to include cattle and hogs.

The legislature evidently intended that stallion owners should have a year from the date of the publication of the act in which to comply with its provisions, but, inasmuch as the law takes effect from the date of its publication in the official state paper, the express provisions forbidding the keeping of a stallion for public service without posting certificates and otherwise complying with the law, may not be held in abeyance until such a certificate is obtained. The law requires the certificate to be obtained within one year from the publication of the act, but seems to forbid the public use of a stallion at any time without first having obtained this certificate and made it public.

As the breeding season is now on, it would be a great hardship and inconvenience, if it were held that immediate compliance with the terms of the statute is a condition precedent to the keeping of a stallion for public service.

The statute is as follows:

A BILL to regulate the public service of stallions in Kansas and to provide for a Live Stock Registry Board.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. Every person, persons, firm, corporation, company or association standing or traveling any stallion in this state, shall cause the name, description, and pedigree of such stallion to be enrolled by the State Live Stock Registry Board, said Board to consist of the Dean of Agriculture, the Head of the Veterinary Department and the Head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and to procure a certificate of such enrollment from said board.

Sec. 2. In order to obtain a license certificate as herein provided, the owner of each stallion, whether pure bred grade or cross-bred, shall file a certificate of the condition of soundness within one year from the date of publication of this act in the Statute Book, signed by the State Veterinarian or a Veterinarian duly authorized by him. Said certificate of soundness together with a certified copy of the certificate of registry of the pedigree of said stallion and other necessary papers relating to his breeding and ownership shall be forwarded to the State Live Stock Registry Board.

Sec. 3. The officers of the Live Stock Registry Board, whose duty it shall be to examine and pass upon the merits of each pedigree submitted, shall use as their standard the stud books and signatures of the duly authorized presidents and secretaries respectively of the various horse pedigree registry associations, societies or companies, recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and shall accept as pure bred, and entitled to a license certificate as such, each stallion for which a correct pedigree registry certificate is furnished bearing the signature of the president and secretary of a government recognized and approved stud book.

Sec. 4. Every bill, poster, or advertisement issued by the owner of any stallion enrolled under this act, or used by him for advertising such stallion, shall contain a correct copy of its certificate of enrollment.

Sec. 5. The license certificate for a stallion whose sire and dam are of pure breeding shall contain the following information: Certificate No., Registration No., Breed-Color-Owner and address-age-pedigree-statement of soundness by Veterinarian-date of issues-Seal and Signature of Dean of Agriculture. The certificate for a grade or crossbred stallion, shall contain the following information: Certificate No., statement of breeding, color, owner and address, age, statement of soundness, date of issue, Seal and Signature, of Dean of Agriculture.

Sec. 6. The owner of any stallion standing for public service in this state shall post and keep affixed, during the entire breeding season, copies of the license certificate of each stallion, issued under the provisions of this act, in a conspicuous place upon the main door leading into every stable or building where the said stallion stands for public service.

Sec. 7. A fee of \$2.00 shall be paid to the State Live Stock Registry Board for the examination and enrollment of each pedigree and for the issuance of a license certificate in accordance with the breeding of the stallion, as above provided. The Veterinary inspection as provided for in this act shall not exceed two dollars for each stallion inspected.

Sec. 8. Upon the transfer of the ownership of any stallion enrolled under the provisions of this act, the certificate of enrollment may be transferred by the State Live Stock Registry Board upon submittal of satisfactory proof of such transfer and upon the payment of a fee of 50 cents.

Sec. 9. Any person, persons, firm, company corporation or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 10. Any stallion standing for public service that is not a pure bred and registered horse must have conspicuously posted on the door of the stall in which he is kept and in letters in black type not less than one inch in height a statement that such stallion is a grade or a crossbred as the case may be.

Sec. 11. The funds accruing from the above named fees shall be used by the State Live Stock Registry Board to defray the expense of enrollment of pedigree and issuance of licenses, to publish reports or bulletins containing lists of stallions examined, to encourage the horse breeding interests of this state, to disseminate information pertaining to horse breeding, and for any other such purpose as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this act.

It shall be the duty of this board to make annual report, including financial statement, to the governor of the state, and all financial records of said board shall be open to inspection.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

Amatite ROOFING



AN EXPERIENCE AT THE BELLE MEADE FARM

The Belle Meade Farm of Bedford, Mass., is well known for its thoroughgoing and scientific methods, and is a model in many respects. Its big stables are all covered with Amatite Roofing. The owners write us as follows:

"It is now nearly three years since we put your Amatite Roofing on our new 300 ft. buildings. This Roofing is now in its third winter and has gone through without a leak, and there is every indication that it will be good for many years. The buildings with this light, sparkling Roofing and the red trimmings as painted, are very attractive in appearance, and altogether we are much pleased with your Amatite Roofing. We are contemplating the construction of some further buildings for our Shetland Ponies, and mean to use more of your roofing."

If the Belle Meade farm people had chosen a "smooth surfaced" roofing it would have cost them more in the beginning and the difference would have become greater every year. Those roofs were laid in 1905. In 1907 they would have required a thorough painting, which would have to be repeated in 1909, and every two years thereafter.

The Amatite, however, has had no painting, and needs none. The mineral surface takes care of that. When the roof finally wears out and the owners of the Belle Meade Farm compute the cost of their Amatite Roofing they will put down "for the Amatite, so many dollars," "for care of same, nothing." If they had used a painted roofing there would probably be several coats of paint to figure on, besides the original cost of the roofing, and the total would be several times as much as Amatite.

It does not matter whether your roofs be large or small, it is wasteful to use anything but Amatite.

Let us send you a free sample, together with a booklet telling more about Amatite. It will save you money later.

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It is a genuine Surety Bond backed by the National Surety Co., one of the largest and best known Surety Companies in this country. It protects you absolutely.

It is a distinct, clear-cut guarantee, and any man who desires the best roofing for his money, and wants the same backed by a reputable house as well as by a Surety Bond, can do no better than invest in Congo.

Samples will be sent for the asking, and we know if you test it thoroughly, as a roofing should be tested, there will be no hesitation on your part in securing it quickly.

Further information, samples, etc., on request.

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Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports, Emasculators, Ecreseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue.

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DAIRY



"Extravagant economy" is the name the Breeder's Gazette gives to the farmer's purchase of a grade bull. He pays half the price that a pure bred bull would cost and then does not get a quarter the service. He thinks he is improving his herd when he is only keeping it well below the right standard.

The calf is a baby animal and should be treated with baby kindness. Pet it and it will repay you. Feed the calf with milk that is sweet and warmed to about 95 degrees F. Its digestive organs are weak and not capable of taking care of sour, cold milk. Always give it enough but never too much.

The theory that fat can be fed into milk has long since been exploded by investigation. On this point the Practical Dairyman says: "Do you believe that you can feed fat into milk; that is that if a cow is being fed fairly liberally, that by changing the character of the food you can increase or decrease the fat? If so, you are mistaken. If it were so, you could make a Jersey give Holstein milk and a Holstein give Jersey milk."

The most reliable basis for calculation as to the prepotency of the bull is the character of the grandmothers and great-grandmothers on both sides of his pedigree. He is the stored up result of what lies back of him. The quality of his ancestors will have more effect on his offspring than the performance of his mother. She gives to him of what she inherited more than of what she does. She may be rich in inherited qualities and yet for some reason be herself only an ordinary individual or performer. It is well, however, to know that the bull has a dam of good type and satisfactory performance.

The change from a dry ration to green feed, should be a very gradual one. At this time the dairy cow should be treated as an invalid rather than turned into luxuriant pasture for a whole day at the start. The careful dairyman finds it better to give his cow access to succulent pasture for not more than an hour a day the first few days. Ground feed is given in connection with the pasturage for at least 10 days or two weeks, after which many allow their cows to subsist on pasture alone. Whether it is profitable to cut off all dry feed at this time is a question, but it may at least be gradually reduced until it forms a very small part of the cow's daily ration.

Dairy cows should be salted often—at least every second day. Salt gives them appetite, aids digestion and assimilation of foods and tends to increase the milk flow.

Over feeding has many times been the cause of serious and very unsatisfactory results in the rearing of calves. On the start about one-half gallon of whole milk right from the cow is not far from right. Early weaning is the thing to practise if you wish to get the most profit out of your cow as a milk-er. It is the practise among many dairymen not to allow the calf to nurse at all. This, however, is not necessary, as the first milk of the cow is not good except as calf or pig feed, and the young calf can get it himself to good advantage.

Cottonseed-Meal for Protein.

The farmer who has alfalfa hay does not need cottonseed-meal to balance the ration for the dairy cow. If alfalfa is not obtainable at the right figures then cottonseed-meal is one of the most economical for balancing rations deficient in protein. It is very concentrated and should be fed in comparatively small quantities in connection with a large proportion of coarse food, such as silage, corn, straw, sorghum, Kafir corn, cornmeal or bran.

To Overcome Hard Milking.

The proper method of overcoming hard milking is to wash the teats off with an antiseptic solution, dip a teat plug into healing ointment and insert same into the points of the teat, permitting teat plugs to remain in the teats from one milking to another.

Dr. David Roberts says a few treatments of this kind will overcome hard milking in any cow, without danger of infecting the teats or udder, but even this treatment should be handled with cleanliness.

Here Is a Chance for Kansas.

The Shelby county (Kentucky) Jersey Club has a complete organization and a large membership. The members are anxious to trade Jersey cattle for Western grown alfalfa, and made the announcement in the Jersey Bulletin, that they would take, to start with, a train load of alfalfa hay. It is quite evident that they need our alfalfa as hay is selling there at \$20 per ton. The members of this club are putting their farms into blue grass and plan to buy their grain and hay. Dr. H. D. Rodman, Shelbyville, Kentucky, can probably furnish particulars.

Keeping Cream Sweet and Clean.
The principle of keeping cream in

The Most Perfect Cream Separator

That Money Can Buy.

The United States 1909 Models

Nos. 14 and 15, like all other sizes, are absolutely unequalled.

They are the standard Separators of the world.

They are entitled to this claim of being Standard because they won out in the greatest contest of Cream Separators ever held at any National or International Exposition in 50 consecutive runs, lasting through one month, on the milk of 10 different breeds of cows. The *De Laval Disc Separators* and the *Sharples Tubular Separators* were entered in this contest and were beaten.

The United States Separators are used by a very large percentage of the leading breeders in all the 10 leading dairy breeds of cows.

The United States Separators are used by progressive dairymen and creamerymen everywhere.

The United States Separators have handsome frames, cast in one solid piece. They have waist low supply cans. The gears are all enclosed, dust proof and self oiling. The bowls are most simple in construction and easily washed thoroughly in all parts in from two to five minutes. No long goose neck pipe in the United States to get foul and difficult to clean.

Dairy women as well as experts consider that the United States is now the easiest cleaned, turns easiest, skims cleanest and wears longest.

The United States was the originator of the enclosed, dust proof, self oiling gears. All others using this feature are imitators.

Send for illustrated catalogue and circular, No. 91

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT



good condition is to produce as clean cream as possible by having clean milk; by having all utensils with which the cream comes in contact thoroughly cleaned; by the proper cooling of the cream as soon as possible after separation and the holding of it at as low a degree of temperature as well water will allow.

It is very important that the cream be stirred while the cooling process is going on, especially very thick cream, as the tendency is for the fat to consolidate and thus retain the heat.

Fresh cream should never be added to that of a previous separation until it is cooled to the same temperature.

Steady Job Foretells Success.

Dairying is too steady a job for a great many people. It is something that requires attention 365 days in the year; it is too confining they say; they want a job that there is some "let-up-to" once in a while. Let us look around among our acquaintances and note how many there are who are succeeding in life and who do not have a steady job. And do the farmers that switch around from one

branch of farming to another succeed as well as those who adopt a certain plan and stick to it? Do those you know who have moved to town and who haven't a steady job succeed? The time has come when the man who gets a start must have something to keep him profitably and continually employed; and he must use his brains as well as his hands, and where there is a chance to improve be willing to try it.


A Place for Dairy Bred Bull Calves.

The Missouri Jersey Breeders' Association has taken an important step towards the advancement of their favorite breed as well as the general dairy interests of the state. By organization, they gather information as to who has Jersey bull calves and then they sell these calves to farmers for \$10 each. Nine dollars of this goes to the breeder and \$1 to pay association expenses for postage, etc. Most breeders of Jerseys have been in the habit of killing their bull calves except very choice ones needed for breeding purposes and thus save the expense of fitting them for veal. By the Missouri plan the breeder gets more than veal prices and saves the expense of fitting. These calves must never be registered but the breeder may file papers with the association so that he may register them in the future if the buyer pays the difference between the \$10 and the price of a breeding bull and also pays the registration fee.

What's the matter with Kansas doing something like this through the State Dairy Association for both dairy breeds?

Cost of Feeding Two-Year-Olds.

The Utah Experiment Station has undertaken to determine the cost of rearing calves to two years old. The calves used in the experiments were largely grade Shorthorns, Guernseys, and Holsteins. They were allowed to nurse their dams but a few times, after which they were hand fed. The cost was calculated on the following prices of food-stuffs: Whole milk, \$1 per cwt.; skim-milk, 15c; roots, \$4.50 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$5 a ton; grain \$16 a ton and pasture, \$1.50 a month. The average weight at birth was 76.4 pounds and at two years of age 1,037 pounds. The average cost of keep with 12 head the first year was \$19 and the second year \$17.97. The total cost of keep to two years of age, \$36.97. Eight of the heifers averaged two years and two months old when they were first milked.



Empire Cream Separators

Are Made in Different Styles. At Different Prices.
All Sizes and Capacities in Each Style.

Don't let a separator man with one hobby push his machine on you. Come to headquarters where both of the really standard styles are made, and made better than any other manufacturer can make them.

We don't have to claim everything for one separator in order to make a sale.

One of the Empires is sure to suit you.

Which Will You Have?

They Differ in Design But Not in Quality. All Empires are First Grade Separators. All are Backed by the Empire Guaranty, as good as a Government Bond.

The Frictionless Empire is our cone bowl, ball-bearing separator. Ever since cream separators have been generally used, this machine has held the name EMPIRE above all others. No other machine ever approached the quality of the Frictionless Empire until we perfected the Empire Disc.

Although the Empire Disc is lower in price than the Frictionless Empire, yet it is just as perfect in quality, just as far ahead of all other disc separators made, regardless of price. We can sell it for less money because it costs less to produce this Disc style than the other Empire, the other standard style, known as the cone bowl method.

The shortcomings of other disc bowl separators are due simply to faulty design, crude construction, slipshod workmanship or poor materials, or all of these combined. The disc bowl principle itself is right, as perfect scientifically and practically as the cone bowl principle used in the Frictionless Empire.

The Empire Disc is the perfected Disc, because its inventors and designers knew how to get the most out of the disc separating principle—and because the Empire mechanics are given the finest materials obtainable to work with, are backed by the model separator factory of the world and they are instructed to take all the time they need for every detail in order to get it right.

Write for our free cream separator book and compare the Empire way with the ways of other cream separator manufacturers. You will see how and why the Empire Factory has become headquarters for quality separators. You will see why hundreds of thousands of cow owners are using Empires and prefer them to any others, regardless of price. You will see why it pays to come to headquarters. Ours is a book of facts, not claims. It will make you a good judge of all separators. Let us send you a copy.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,

Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.,

Factory, Bloomfield, N. J.

Only **\$33⁵⁰** and up
SENT DIRECT FROM
FACTORY TO
YOU, FREIGHT PREPAID

Never before in Cream Separator history could you get a high grade Separator— with gears running in a "Bath of Oil"—the superior of any \$85 to \$110 Separator, at such a low direct-from-factory price as I'll make you. Save \$25 to \$50 this way. I make and sell so many I can afford to make the price as low to you as dealers and jobbers have to pay in carload lots—spot cash—for other high grade Separators.

TAKE 30 DAYS' FARM TEST OF A GALLOWAY "Bath in Oil" Separator

Closest skimmer—Easiest running—Easiest to clean—No trouble oiling or danger of running dry like others, which alone is worth \$60 extra. Costs nothing extra on a Galloway. Send me your name today so I can write you my Special Proposition, at the price I'm making direct to farmers and dairymen, based on my output of 14,500 Galloways this year. I'll also send you my big BOOK FREE. Address—Wm. Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO., 383 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

We Manufacture the Davis

OUR FREE CATALOGUE
Tells How You Can Easily
Save \$20 to \$50

on the first cost of a standard high-grade cream separator by straight factory buying. Tells why and how you may make your cows pay you \$10 to \$15 more per cow per year while cutting your dairy work in two. Fully describes the latest improved 1909 model.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR

the easiest running, easiest cleaned, most durable standard separator made and tells why it is. Contains valuable separator information that has cost us thousands of dollars, yet it's free to you—if you write today and mention catalogue 133. Write now. This offer may not appear again.

Davis Cream Separator Company,
54-O North Clinch Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cut this out, sign and mail at once.

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 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 catalogue on our new waist high model. Box 1119.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Bainbridge, N. Y.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

This is the wonderful New Butterfly Cream Separator which has been creating a sensation at Dairy Shows and Experiment Stations. Closest skimming separator of today—only one-half of 1-100 of 1 per cent of butter fat in the skimmed milk, and it gives cream with a density of 67. What separator can touch it? The \$150.00 machines can't equal it. The wonderful eight-fold skimming device does it. Simplest bowl on the market; self cleaning bowl casing quickly removed for cleaning. Easy running—the weight of the handle starts the bowl. Built in our own factory by mechanical engineers, and workmanship and material guaranteed forever. No exposed gears, no complicated mechanism—just the best built, longest lived, closest skimming cream separator on the market. Building it ourselves we are able to sell it at manufacturing cost with one small profit added. We save you more than our price. Made in three sizes. Don't buy a separator from anyone at any price until you have first written a postal card asking for our Free Cream Separator Booklet, containing our Free Trial Offer, our Send-No-Money Offer, our Half Price Savings, and the full particulars of our wonderful New Butterfly Cream Separator will go to you by return mail. Write today.

Albion Dairy Co., 13 Marshall Blvd., CHICAGO

LAWRENCE Business College
Lawrence, Kansas.

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

ONE-MAN HAY PRESS
ONE OR TWO HORSE

Self-Feeder, Self-Thresher and Knotter. All full circle. We guarantee 1 ton an hour with ONE MAN to operate it. 1 1/2 tons an hour two men. We sell on FREE trial. **TURKEY HAY PRESSES**, 111 S. W. Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri.

Census of Eight Cheese Factories.

A writer in the Michigan Farmer makes the following statements: "The United States census of 1850 noted the existence of eight cheese factories. The number increased very little until 1860, but in 1870 there were 1,813 reported, including both cheese and butter factories, generally called creameries. The census for 1880 reported 3,392 and that for 1890 gave the number as 4,712. The latter number of establishments represented those only from which reports were received. It is known, however, that a considerable number of such factories, probably 2,500, were then in actual operation from which no returns were obtained for the eleventh census. Thus the actual increase from 1880 brought the number up to 7,312, or about 100 per cent increase. Taking the census report of the United States there were, in 1880, 3,392 manufacturing plants; in 1890, 4,712, or 19.8 per cent increase. From 1890 to 1900, 9,355 plants, or an increase of 98.5 per cent. At this rate there is today 19,700 manufacturing plants, an enormous increase of over 140 per cent.

"The capital invested in 1880 was \$9,604,803; in 1890, \$16,624,163, or 73.1 per cent increase; in 1900, \$36,508,150, or 119.6 per cent increase; today, \$75,000,000, or 120 per cent increase."

Separation of Cream.

The thickness or density of cream depends upon two things, the centrifugal force used, and the regulation of the cream outlet. In the separation by centrifugal force, the milk is thrown to the outside of the bowl, because it is heavier than the butter-fat, the latter works in towards the center and is known as cream; the nearer the center of the bowl the thicker the cream, providing uniform feed and speed are maintained.

Most separators have what is known as a cream screw that has an opening in the center. When a thick cream is desired the screw is turned in, which carries the opening nearer the center of the bowl, giving you a thicker cream.

Separators have different devices for the removal of the cream, but in all cases the nearer the outlet is to the center of the bowl the thicker will be the cream provided the inlet of milk and speed are kept uniform.

The cause of the variation in tests, in most cases, is due to the variation of speed in running the separator. If the machine is run a little slow or below speed the result is a lessening of the centrifugal force, consequently more milk will be retained in the so-called cream, which will mean a low per cent of butter-fat. In addition to this the separator will not skim clean and the result will be that some fat will pass off into the skimmed milk.

The writer has, on a number of occasions, tested some samples of skimmed milk from different farms from separators that had been operated at a low rate of speed and found the fat content in the skim-milk to average over 1 per cent, or one pound of butter-fat in each 100 pounds of skim-milk.

Butter-fat is too valuable a product to be wasted like this.—Prof. G. L. McKay.

Value of Ensilage.

A farmer is not realizing his fullest opportunities until he knows the value of silage. Is it not criminal negligence to waste more than one-half of the value of the corn crop each year? That is what the farmer is doing year after year when he harvests the ears only. The leaves and stalks dry up and blow away and at the same time the cows, horses and stock cattle go hungry. At a Missouri dairy meeting recently S. H. Pile made a statement as to the value of 10 acres of good ensilage corn as compared with some other feeds. He claims that 10 acres of corn in the silo are equal in feeding value to 70 tons of timothy hay worth \$560, or \$56 an acre; or 1,400 bushels of corn worth \$850, or \$85 an acre; or 50 tons of bran worth \$1,400; or 45 tons of cottonseed-meal worth \$1,450.

GALVANIZED STEEL \$12.75 WINDMILL

Sold direct from factory to user at wholesale price. Strongest guarantee. Send for catalogue. Prices will surprise you.

THE OTTAWA MFG CO.
702 King St. Ottawa, Kansas

Squelching One Of The Users of Abandoned DE LAVAL Cream Separator Inventions

Our attention is called to the recent advertisement of the Vermont Farm Machine Co., makers of the so-called "U. S." cream separators, which bristles with assertions likely to convey a false impression to those who may have read it.

They refer to the Houston & Thomson patent in a way to imply that DR. DE LAVAL was not the inventor of THE FIRST PRACTICAL CONTINUOUS FLOW CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATOR, when they know that the Houston & Thomson patent as well as the De Laval patent BOTH belonged to the DE LAVAL Company, that a usable machine was never built according to the Houston & Thomson patent, and that they themselves helped other infringers sued by the DE LAVAL Company to have the courts decide that the Houston & Thomson patent DID NOT show a continuous separator, even in a technical patent sense, let alone a machine capable of practical use.

They say "No discarded or abandoned inventions are used in the United States separators," when they know that since DE LAVAL separators forced them to abandon their antiquated gravity creamers and take up cream separators they have twice escaped the penalty of infringement suits brought against them by the DE LAVAL Company by narrow legal technicalities alone, such as a patent having been taken out by two men together, one of whom had added to the inventive work of the other, when the American law, different from that of European countries, requires two separate patents being taken out in such circumstances.

And furthermore they know that their so-called "1909 MODEL" machines utilize merely the curved vertical "blade" bowl construction of the NOW EXPIRED NINETEEN (19) YEARS OLD DE LAVAL PATENT NO. 432,719 ISSUED JULY 12, 1890, which "blade" type of bowl construction, while DE LAVAL owned, was NEVER GOOD ENOUGH for DE LAVAL use,—and that any child can see the "new" U. S. utilization of it now by reference to a copy of the patent obtained from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

They hark back again to a skimmilk "record" claimed to have been made at the Buffalo Exposition in 1901, which has been exploded so often that it's threadbare and at most is a pretty ancient basis to seek patronage upon in this progressive age in the year 1909.

They print a "testimonial" letter from a man who has long been THEIR OWN AGENT, posing as the "president" of a little creamery near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which letter they have been simply changing the date of and varying a little from year to year for ten years.

While most of this letter is untrue it is true that this agent of theirs did sell a few "U. S." machines to patrons ten years ago, but they were sold at half-price, or less, as a sort of "stage-play," because of the nearness to the De Laval Works, to farmers who were led to believe they were getting "bargains" at the price, some of whom have never used the machines, while others have long ago abandoned their use or traded them in at "scrap" values for DE LAVAL machines.

In this connection it may be remarked that in 1908 the DE LAVAL agents made competitive "trade allowances" for more abandoned "U. S." separators to be thrown into the scrap pile than for any other make of separator, even of the trashy "mail order" kinds, which bears out the judgment of the agents NOW advertising "U. S." separators at "mail order" prices—manifestly putting them in their right class.

We should not devote this much space to the "U. S." machine—which we consider a "dead duck" competitively—but for the fact that this kind of advertising by their makers is more or less typical of that of would-be competitors generally in their desperate effort to keep all 1909 business from going to the Improved DE LAVAL machines.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison St.,
CHICAGO
1213-1215 Filbert St.,
PHILADELPHIA
Drumm & Sacramento
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK.

173-177 William St.,
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess St.,
WINNIPEG
107 First St.,
PORTLAND, ORE.

THE GREAT LIVE STOCK SHOW AT ENID.

Oklahoma fairly outdid herself in the great live stock show and sale held at Enid during the 10 days from March 25 to April 3. This show was the biggest thing that ever happened in the new state in the way of live stock shows. It was big all around. It was conceived and managed by big men. It was held in the biggest pavilion in the country. It had 600 animals on exhibition. It had a record breaking attendance for a new show and it had the strongest exhibit of Percheron horses that has been made in the West in the last 10 years. To F. S. Kirk, the secretary and manager, more than to any other one man belongs the credit for the successful outcome of this great undertaking. Prominent breeders from several of the corn belt states were present with their show herds and met worthy adversaries in the show ring in which Kansas acquitted herself with credit.

All of Oklahoma and especially that portion adjacent to Enid, has reason for a feeling of pride in the accomplishments of Manager Kirk and his coworkers and already plans are being made which, if perfected, will make of the Enid show a rival of the American Royal in the Southwest.

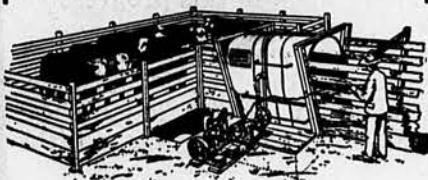
Prof. R. J. Kinzer of the Kansas Agricultural College, acted as expert judge and tied the ribbons as follows:

SHORTHORNS.
Bull three years old and over:
First—Pride of Riverdale, owned by M. H. Lyons, El Reno, Okla.
Second—Royal Waterloo, owned by Thos. Murphy, Caldwell, Kan.
Third—Scotch President, owned by L. A. Rockwood, Waukomis, Okla.
Fifth—Thistlewood Viscount, owned by W. G. Moore, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Bull two years old and under three:
First—The Dreamer, owned by G. H. White, Emerson, Iowa.
Second—England, owned by H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.
Third—Count Nicholas, owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.
Bull, senior yearling:
First—Searchlight, owned by C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Second—Proud Lad, owned by G. H.

White, Emerson, Iowa.
Third—Young Monarch, owned by M. H. Lyons, El Reno, Okla.
Bull, junior yearling:
First—Captivator, owned by J. E. Stodder, Burden, Kan.
Second—Prince Violet, owned by C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Third—Mayflower, owned by Harriman Bros., Buncion, Mo.
Bull, senior calf:
First—The Gallant, owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.
Second—Victor Marshall, owned by G. H. White, Emerson, Iowa.
Third—Knight's Conqueror, owned by Taggart Bros., Waukomis, Okla.
Bull, junior calf:
First—Counselor's King, owned by G. H. White, Emerson, Iowa.
Second—Lenore's Prince, owned by C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Third—Barnston Knight, owned by J. E. Thompson, Edmond, Kan.
Cow, three years old and over:
First—Brownale-Rothwick Rose, owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.
Second—Dewdrop, owned by G. H. White, Emerson, Iowa.
Third—Miss Ransom, owned by M. H. Lyons, El Reno, Okla.
Heifer, two years old and under three:
First—Sweet Duchess of Gloucester, owned by Carpenter & Ross.
Second—Julia C., owned by G. H. White, Emerson, Iowa.
Third—Victoria 75th, owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.
Heifer, senior yearling:
First—Athena, owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.
Second—Silver Star, owned by Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.
Third—Emily, owned by H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.
Heifer, junior yearling:
First—Bright Star, owned by J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan.
Second—Maxwellton Minor, owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.
Third—Gypsy Queen, owned by J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan.
Heifer, senior calf:
First—Princess Archer, owned by J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan.
Second—Sweet Marie, owned by Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.
Third—Dales Jealousy, owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.
Heifer, junior calf:
First—Daisy Third, owned by G. H. White, Emerson, Iowa.
Second—Secret Princess, owned by C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Third—Ingle Secret, owned by H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.
Senior champion bull, The Dreamer.
Junior champion bull, Searchlight, Nevius.
Grand champion bull, Searchlight, Nevius.
Senior champion cow, Sweet Duchess of Gloucester.
Junior champion female, Princess Archer, Stodder.
Grand champion female, Sweet Duchess of Gloucester.
Aged herd, 3 entries—1, Carpenter & Ross; 2, White; 3, Hill.
Young herd, 5 entries—1, Stodder; 2, Carpenter & Ross; 3, Nevius.
Calf herd, 5 entries—1, White; 2, Harriman Bros.; 3, Lyons.
Get of sire—1, get of Captain Archer, Stodder; 2, get of Scottish Mist; 3, get of Prince Pavonia, Nevius.
Produce of cow, 9 entries—1, produce of Aldie Duchess of Gloucester; 2, produce of Christmas Gift; 3, produce of Lady Star, Harriman Bros.

HEREFORDS.
Bull, three years old and over:
First—Acrobat, owned by Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Second—Dandy Modest, owned by T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla.
Third—Cadet, owned by A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.
Bull, two years old and under three:
First—Dandy Pride, owned by M. A. Wier, Hunter, Okla.
Second—Oklahoma Chief, owned by F. C. Graff, LaHoma, Okla.
Bull, one year old and under two:
First—Polled Headlight, owned by W. N. Shelenberger, Oklahoma City.
Second—British Sovereign, owned by Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Senior bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1908:
First—Beau Climbe, owned by Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Second—Banner, owned by M. A. Weir, Hunter, Okla.
Third—Marchette 2d, owned by T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla.
Junior bull calf, dropped between Jan. 7, 1908, and Sept. 1, 1908:
First—High Bender, owned by Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Second—Ranger, owned by M. A. Weir, Hunter, Okla.
Third—Velvet, owned by M. A. Weir, Hunter, Okla.
Cow, three years old and over:
First—Dorothy Bell, owned by Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Second—Bright Duchess, owned by Frank Graff, LaHoma, Okla.
Cow, two years old and under three:
First—Protector, owned by Giltner, Eminence, Ky.
Second—Marchioness, Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Third—Poem, Giltner Bros.
Heifer, one year old and under two:
First—British Dortha, owned by Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Second—Mybeth, owned by T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla.
Third—Ella M., owned by T. E. Smith.
Senior heifer calf, dropped between Jan. 1, 1908, and Sept. 1, 1908:
First—Florence Acrobat, owned by Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Second—Regina, owned by Giltner Bros., Okla.
Third—Daisy, owned by T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla.
Junior heifer calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1908, and Jan. 1, 1909:
First—Adell Acrobat, Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Second—Maud S. British, owned by Giltner Bros.
Third—Bertha B., owned by T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla.
Champion bull, any age, limited to first prize winners in above classes:
Beau Columbus, owned by Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Champion cow, any age, limited to first prize winners in above classes:
First—Florence Acrobat, owned by Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Exhibitor's herd, consisting of one bull over two years old, one cow, one heifer two years old, one yearling heifer and one heifer calf:
First—Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Young herd, consisting of one bull two years old, two yearling heifers and two heifer calves:
First—Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Second—T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla.

SPRAY YOUR Cattle and Hogs WITH A SEABURY SPRAYING MACHINE



CLEAN CATTLE are worth several dollars per head more than cattle that are mangy or lousy or floky.
CLEAN HOGS are thrifty.

You can spray your cattle in the Seabury Spraying Machine no matter how poor and weak they are.

They just walk through the machine and the medicine reaches every part.

You can spray pregnant cows in the Seabury Spraying Machine with absolutely no risk of injury.

Whether you have FEW CATTLE or MANY you can now install a Seabury Spraying Machine at a cost so low that you can repay yourself for the total outlay in a year's time.

Our latest Catalog gives prices on machines and complete information as to cost of installing.

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

The Seabury Live Stock Spray in Machine & Mfg. Co.
1410 Lawrence St. Denver, Colo.

ALFALFA SEED

Everything for the Farm, Garden and Lawn. Seed Potatoes, Seed Corn, Oats.

Write Us. GEO. T. FIELDING & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

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

SEEDS

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

SEED CORN

Hildreth Yellow Dent of our growing again at the National Corn Exposition—first and sweepstakes this year in Kansas class. We have a lot of well bred selected seed. Ask for prices. **THE DEMING RANCH**, J. G. Haney, Mgr., Oswego, Kansas.

VANSANT'S SEED CORN IS THE FINEST MONEY WILL BUY AT THE LOWEST PRICE POSSIBLE

You can't afford to risk your crop of corn by planting inferior seed corn nor buying it from seed jobbers. Buy direct from the oldest and most successful breeder. Buys 5 to 100 bushels an acre. We grow every bushel on the world's greatest seed corn farms—the acres—in truest type growing section of corn belt. Thousands regular praising customers.

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE AND SAMPLES FREE
We won 1st Premium Iowa Exhibit World's Fair. Start right with the best seed you can get—that's Vansant's.
You can't afford to miss it—Just give us your name and address.

Vansant & Sons Seed Corn Breeders & Growers
VANSANT, WY.

CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.

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

Buy Your SEED CORN OF BILL BROOK FARM.

2,000 bushels of well matured, well selected **BOONE COUNTY WHITE**, the great feeding corn. Send for sample and prices to H. & **TUDOR**, Holton, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE.

50 bu. bright, clean alfalfa seed in any quantities.
J. A. EDWARDS, Englewood, Kan.

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

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

WANTED
500 young men to learn Telegraphy and Station accounting and earn from \$53 to \$125 per month. We have railroad wires giving actual experiences, making it a practical school. Indorsed by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for illustrated catalog.
Santa Fe Railway and Telegraph School, Desk F., Topeka, Kansas.

Calf herd, consisting of four heifer calves and one bull, all under one year old:
First—Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.
Second—T. E. Smith, Norman, Okla.
GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Bull three years old and over:
First—Signal of Castlemilk, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
Bull two years old and under three:
First—Rose of Duke, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.

Bull one year old and under two:
First—Randolph of Buff City, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
Second—Glory of Deer Creek, owned by E. B. Crosslin, Deer Creek, Okla.
Third—Puck of Deer Creek, owned by E. B. Crosslin.

Senior bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1908:
First—Kenneth, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
Junior bull calf, dropped between Jan. 1, 1908, and Sept. 1, 1908:
First—Lucy's Duke, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.

Second—Duke of Gypsum, owned by J. T. Tinkler, Gypsum, Kan.
Third—Ray Magnate, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.

Cow three years old and over:
First—Trixie 2d, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
Second—Blackie of Green Bush, owned by Croft & Sons.

Third—Daisy of Gypsum, owned by J. T. Tinkler, Gypsum, Kan.
Cow two years old and under three:
First—Guindoline, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.

Second—Viola Croft, Croft & Sons.
Third—Lady of Idris, owned by J. T. Tinkler, Gypsum, Kan.

Heifer one year old and under two:
First—Fancy of Buff City, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
Second—Gladys of Deer Creek, owned by E. B. Crosslin, Deer Creek, Okla.

Third—Nellie of Buff City, owned by Croft & Sons.
Senior heifer calf, dropped between Jan. 1, 1908, and Sept. 1, 1908:
First—Beronia, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.

Second—Ola C., Croft and Sons.
Third—Mich. of Gypsum, owned by J. T. Tinkler, Gypsum, Kan.

Junior heifer calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1908, and Jan. 1, 1909:
First—Elmer of Greenbush, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
Second—Fanny of Greenbush, owned by Croft & Sons.

Third—Bula, owned by J. T. Tinkler, Gypsum, Kan.
Exhibitor's herd, consisting of one bull over two years old, one cow, one heifer two years old, one yearling heifer and one heifer calf:
First—Signal, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
Second—Rose of Duke, owned by Croft & Sons.

6 TREES FREE
To prove that our Bilzad Belt Evergreens are the best of the country we offer a free 6 Fine Spruces 4 to 4 1/2 ft. free to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or as you please. postal will bring trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Bilzad Belt Fruit. Today. **The Gardner Nursery Co., Box 22, Opa, Ia.**

34 YEARS GROWING EVERGREENS

and Forest trees. Over 35 tested hardy varieties. All Nursery grown. We have over 50 millions and ship safely to all parts of the country. Our trees live and grow, because they have good roots. Large as well as small trees supplied. \$4.00 and up per thousand. Our new catalog is a mine of information. You have a beautiful Windbreak, Hedge, Shelterbelt or Screen with the hardiest of Evergreens at a very low cost. Our Bargain sheet describes 50 bargain lots from \$1.00 per 100 and up. Millions of Nursery grown trees, Shade and Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses and Vines. Send today for free Catalog and Bargain sheet.
D. HILL Evergreen Specialist
Box 221, Dundee, Ia.

Boettcher's WHITE DENT Seed Corn

Has been making good on Kansas farms for 12 years. Very early and quick maturing. The best early variety for this part of the country. I handle every ear myself. Selected, shelled and sacked, \$2.50 per bushel. If not suited when seed arrives return it and get your money.
JOHN F. BOETTCHER, Holton, Kansas

Bill Brook Farm Seed Corn

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

H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kan.

TRAVEL WITH THE BREEZE



MODEL "J-875" Shown above, equipped complete with top and roll-up storm lamp, horn, rubber apron, full fenders, 1 3/4 in. solid rubber motor tires and roller-bearing axles.
7 other Breeze Models from \$425 to \$850
The practical wisdom of using an automobile in the country, is best proved by the success of the "Breeze"—built strong and sturdy and simple—built to travel the roads and do the work you would require of it with the least trouble and bother to you.
Its 18 horse-power engine is readily understood and kept in order, and can be driven at a speed of anywhere from 4 to 25 miles an hour.
The "Breeze" goes through deep sand and mud, over high hills and along rough roads with ease, in good or bad weather. It means greater convenience, greater saving of time, greater comfort for all the family.
Beautifully upholstered in green leather and handsomely painted.
SEND FOR CATALOG "X"
THE JEWEL CARRIAGE CO.
Elmwood Station, Cincinnati, O.

Young herd, consisting of one bull under two years old, two yearling heifers, and two heifer calves:
 First—Randolph, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
 Calf herd, consisting of four heifer calves and one bull, all under one year old:
 First—Kenneth, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
 Second—Roosevelt, owned by J. T. Tinkler, Gypsum, Kan.
 Special No. 1:
 First—Get of one sire, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
 Second—Get of one sire, E. B. Crosslin, Deer Creek, Okla.
 Special No. 2:
 First—Blacky of Greenbush, owned by Croft & Sons, Buff City, Kan.
 Champion bull: Signet of Castlemilk, owned by Croft & Sons. Champion cow: Trixie 2d, owned by Croft & Sons.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Boar six months old and under one year:
 First—Wonder Boy, owned by Frank P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Second—Enid Perfection 2d, owned by Robison & Pack, Enid, Okla.
 Boar under six months old:
 First—Ruby's Top, owned by A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.
 Second—W. J. Bryan, owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Sow over two years old:
 First—Our Pride, owned by Robison & Pack, Enid, Okla.
 Second—Rose Lawn Queen, owned by J. H. Brown, LaHoma, Okla.
 Sow one year old and under two:
 First Lady of the College, owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Second—Dorothy B., owned by C. F. Robison, Enid, Okla.
 Third—Lahoma Bell, owned by J. H. Brown, LaHoma, Okla.
 Sow six months old and under one year:
 First—Perfection 1st, owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Second—Golden Maid, owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Third—Lady Perfection, owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Sow under six months old:
 First—Ruby's First, owned by A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.
 Second—Goldy, owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Third—Queeny, owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Herd consisting of one male and three females, any age:
 First—Owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Second—Owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Grand champion boar:
 Wonder Boy, owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
 Grand champion sow:
 Perfection, owned by F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.

POLAND CHINAS.

Boar two years old or older:
 First—Mr. Prince, owned by A. D. Campbell, Geary, Okla.
 Second—Lahoma Sunshine, owned by Sam W. Hill, LaHoma, Okla.
 Third—Won by T. C. Bossart, Kremlin, Okla.
 Boar one year and under two:
 First—Prince Corrector, owned by Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla.
 Second—Missouri's Perfection, owned by S. Y. Burks, Bolivar, Mo.
 Third—Colonel Gay, owned by E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.
 Boar six months old and under one year:
 First—Royal Meddler, owned by E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.
 Second—Meddler Keep On, owned by E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.
 Third—Homa, owned by Sam W. Hill, LaHoma, Okla.
 Boar under six months:
 First—Missouri's Best, owned by S. Y. Burks, Bolivar, Mo.
 Second—Master Meddler, owned by E. G. Barnard, Hennessey, Okla.
 Third—B. Meddler, owned by E. G. Barnard, Hennessey, Okla.
 Sow over two years old:
 First—Miss Grand Chief, owned by J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
 Second—Awarded to Striker Bros., Fredonia, Kan.
 Third—Nellie 3d, owned by E. G. Barnard, Hennessey, Okla.
 Sow one year old and under two:
 First—Hulda's Pride, owned by T. C. Bossart, Kremlin, Okla.
 Second—Nanle, owned by C. B. Jones, Ames, Okla.
 Third—Honey B., owned by C. B. Jones, Ames, Okla.
 Sow six months old and under one year:
 First—Vanity, owned by G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kan.
 Second—Lady Bird, owned by E. G. Barnard, Hennessey, Okla.
 Third—Lady B., owned by E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.
 Sow under six months:
 First—Lady Meddler, owned by E. G. Barnard, Hennessey, Okla.
 Second—Beautiful Girl, owned by S. Y. Burks, Bolivar, Mo.
 Third—Beautiful Girl, owned by S. Y. Burks, Bolivar, Mo.
 Best sow with five or more pigs, under six months:
 First—Awarded to Striker Bros., Fredonia, Kan.
 Second—Awarded to T. C. Bossart, Kremlin, Okla.
 Herd consisting of one male and three females, any age:
 First—Awarded to E. G. Barnard, Hennessey, Okla.
 Second—Awarded to S. Y. Burks, Bolivar, Mo.
 Third—Awarded to E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.
 Grand champion boar: Premium awarded to Mischief Prince 48272, owned by A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.
 Grand champion sow: Premium awarded to Vanity, owned by G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kan.

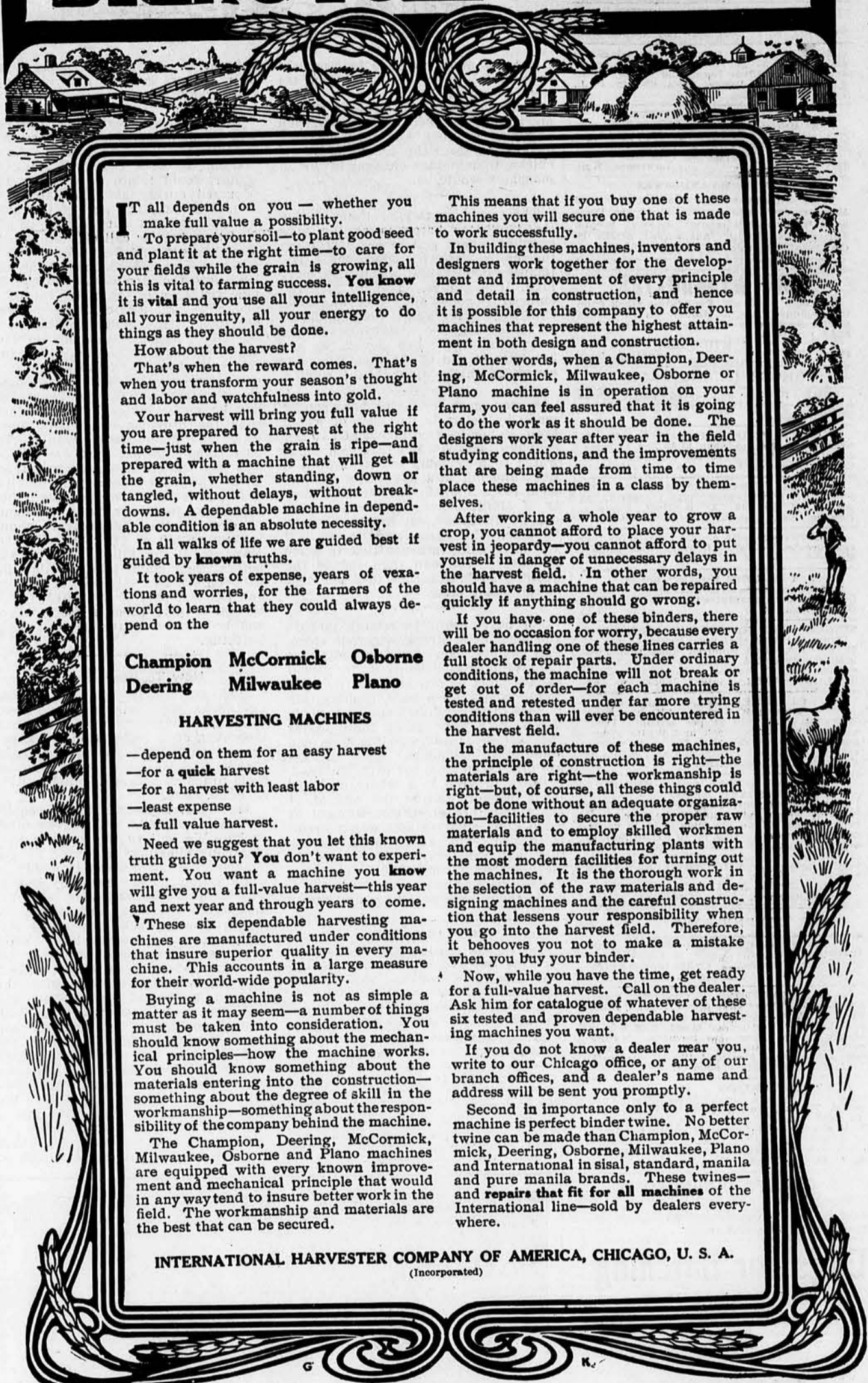
BERKSHIRES.

Aged boar: Owned by W. A. Shipley, Deer Creek, Okla.
 Yearling boar: Owned by A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla.
 Grand champion boar: Premium awarded to Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Don't let the season pass without getting one of those McLaughlin Bros. stallions. At present prices there is good money in the horse business and the prospects for the future are bright. Their address is 19th and Cherry Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

The Steel Roofing and Stamping Works of Des Moines, Iowa, is offering galvanized corrugated roofing in its ad on another page. It is claimed for this roofing that it is "cheaper than shingles, will last 30 to 40

WILL YOUR HARVEST BRING FULL VALUE?



IT all depends on you — whether you make full value a possibility.

To prepare your soil—to plant good seed and plant it at the right time—to care for your fields while the grain is growing, all this is vital to farming success. **You know** it is vital and you use all your intelligence, all your ingenuity, all your energy to do things as they should be done.

How about the harvest?

That's when the reward comes. That's when you transform your season's thought and labor and watchfulness into gold.

Your harvest will bring you full value if you are prepared to harvest at the right time—just when the grain is ripe—and prepared with a machine that will get all the grain, whether standing, down or tangled, without delays, without breakdowns. A dependable machine in dependable condition is an absolute necessity.

In all walks of life we are guided best if guided by **known** truths.

It took years of expense, years of vexations and worries, for the farmers of the world to learn that they could always depend on the

**Champion McCormick Osborne
Deering Milwaukee Plano**

HARVESTING MACHINES

- depend on them for an easy harvest
- for a quick harvest
- for a harvest with least labor
- least expense
- a full value harvest.

Need we suggest that you let this known truth guide you? **You** don't want to experiment. You want a machine you **know** will give you a full-value harvest—this year and next year and through years to come.

These six dependable harvesting machines are manufactured under conditions that insure superior quality in every machine. This accounts in a large measure for their world-wide popularity.

Buying a machine is not as simple a matter as it may seem—a number of things must be taken into consideration. You should know something about the mechanical principles—how the machine works. You should know something about the materials entering into the construction—something about the degree of skill in the workmanship—something about the responsibility of the company behind the machine.

The Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano machines are equipped with every known improvement and mechanical principle that would in any way tend to insure better work in the field. The workmanship and materials are the best that can be secured.

This means that if you buy one of these machines you will secure one that is made to work successfully.

In building these machines, inventors and designers work together for the development and improvement of every principle and detail in construction, and hence it is possible for this company to offer you machines that represent the highest attainment in both design and construction.

In other words, when a Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne or Plano machine is in operation on your farm, you can feel assured that it is going to do the work as it should be done. The designers work year after year in the field studying conditions, and the improvements that are being made from time to time place these machines in a class by themselves.

After working a whole year to grow a crop, you cannot afford to place your harvest in jeopardy—you cannot afford to put yourself in danger of unnecessary delays in the harvest field. In other words, you should have a machine that can be repaired quickly if anything should go wrong.

If you have one of these binders, there will be no occasion for worry, because every dealer handling one of these lines carries a full stock of repair parts. Under ordinary conditions, the machine will not break or get out of order—for each machine is tested and retested under far more trying conditions than will ever be encountered in the harvest field.

In the manufacture of these machines, the principle of construction is right—the materials are right—the workmanship is right—but, of course, all these things could not be done without an adequate organization—facilities to secure the proper raw materials and to employ skilled workmen and equip the manufacturing plants with the most modern facilities for turning out the machines. It is the thorough work in the selection of the raw materials and designing machines and the careful construction that lessens your responsibility when you go into the harvest field. Therefore, it behooves you not to make a mistake when you buy your binder.

Now, while you have the time, get ready for a full-value harvest. Call on the dealer. Ask him for catalogue of whatever of these six tested and proven dependable harvesting machines you want.

If you do not know a dealer near you, write to our Chicago office, or any of our branch offices, and a dealer's name and address will be sent you promptly.

Second in importance only to a perfect machine is perfect binder twine. No better twine can be made than Champion, McCormick, Deering, Osborne, Milwaukee, Plano and International in sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands. These twines—and repairs that fit for all machines of the International line—sold by dealers everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

years, lightning proof, fire proof, hail proof." It can be put on over old shingles. Anyone can lay it. The company will send prices and catalog for the asking.

The Queen Incubator Company, Box 28, Lincoln, Neb., is one of the incubator firms which is now using advertising space in Kansas Farmer. The claims of this firm are set forth in the ad on another page of this issue. It is not too late yet to get the Queen catalog and to get a Queen incubator. This is a deservedly popular catalog in Kansas and central western states. Turn to the ad now and send a postal for the catalog to the above address.

Roofing Guarantees.

When a maker guarantees his roofing, it merely means that he puts his claims for it in writing, and if there is any dispute afterwards, there are thousands of ways in which the maker can evade responsibility if

he chooses. The makers of Congo Roofing, however, have devised an interesting plan which gives the buyer absolute protection. With each roll of roofing is furnished a surety bond issued by the National Surety Company of New York, guaranteeing the faithful performance of the guarantee by the manufacturers. This gives to any possible complainant a court of appeals to which he can go, over the head of the manufacturer. In fact, this guarantee bond so pledges that if the manufacturers of Congo Roofing should go bankrupt or close out their business, the surety company would still continue to guarantee the reliability and satisfaction of Congo Roofing. The guarantee on the three ply is for 10 years. A copy of the guarantee can be obtained by addressing the United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. See ad of this good roofing on another page. For full information address the company at 537 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia.

Required Improvements on School Land.

Of what should the improvements on a claim of school land consist? The law says there shall be \$100 worth of improvements within six months including a permanent residence. Now most of us out here are living in dug outs that cost less than \$100. But we are breaking sod, setting out trees and fencing our claims, and I wish to learn if breaking sod and setting out trees will be appraised and included in the improvements amounting to the \$100.—H. L. B., Syracuse, Kan.

The law requires \$100 worth of improvements on school land including a permanent dwelling, which must be put on prior to the appraisal. The improvement must include a permanent dwelling, but does not mean that the dwelling must cost \$100. Any other improvements such as plowing, the planting of trees, fencing, or anything that goes to show an intention to make a permanent home are improvements under the statutes.—James M. Nation, Auditor of State.

WYANDOTTES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Write for free egg circular. G. D. Williams, R. 3, Inman, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Prize winners at late Kansas City and Missouri State shows. My birds are large and vigorous. Not inbred. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. JOHN B. GAGE, 3700 E. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

Six years line bred. Foundation stock from the famous Piser & Riddell strain. High scoring birds only in breeding pens. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

G. C. WHEELER, 308 N. 14th St., Manhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

PURE BRED, undefeated single comb Reds 15—2.60, 100—\$6.00. Belle Tyler, Haven, Kan.

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

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

R. I. REDS in both combs. Write for free egg circular. G. D. Williams, R. 3, Inman, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

The best strains. Eggs at reasonable prices from best pens guaranteed. DELOS CHAPIN, Green, Kan.

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

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

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—For eggs from the biggest winning strain in the West at low prices, write me. Infertiles replaced free. FRANK HILL, Sabetha, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pens, baby chicks. More first prizes Topeka, State Fair, K. C. and Royal than all other breeders. Largest clean-legged breed. Best winter layers known. Best for farmers. Mature early, lay at 4 1/2 to 5 months. Get my catalog and Laying Record. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Road, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pens, baby chicks, eggs for hatching. More first prizes, Topeka, State Fair, K. C. Royal, than all other breeders combined. My Poultry Book containing information worth hundreds of dollars to poultry breeders sent for 10 cents, stamps or silver. W. H. MAXWELL, R. F. D. 95, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

Eggs for Hatching

FROM VERY FINE STOCK.
NONE BETTER.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Extra fine in shape and color. Good weight.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cook & Kellerstraus strain. The big white beauties.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fisher stock, no brassy birds; as white as snow.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—The kind that are all red. All mature stock.

Let me book your orders. Eggs from first pens \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, \$9 per 100. Second pens, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks from any of above at 20c and 30c each.

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH, R. F. D. No. 3, Emporia, Kansas.

HAMBURG AND WYANDOTTES.

EGGS FROM STATE WINNERS.

S. S. Hamburgs, White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. \$1.50 per sitting. W. S. BINKLEY, Clay Center, Kan.

LIGHT BRAMAH EGGS

from birds scoring 93 to 94 by Judge Rhodes. \$1.50 per 15, large flock \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Baby chicks each month \$2 per dozen.

MRS. A. P. WOOLVERTON, R. 8, Topeka, Kansas.

POULTRY



It takes about three to four months to grow a broiler, depending upon the weight wanted.

The continued cold weather will be apt to be succeeded by a steady spell of warm weather, and thus be more advantageous to the broods of young chicks, than sudden changes of the atmosphere would be.

The two most ticklish times during the incubator hatch is at the very commencement and at the last when the chicks are hatching out. The temperature at first should be quite high, 103 degrees, so as to give the embryo a good start and when the chicks are hatching the heat should be up to 104 degrees. Allowing the heat to run too low when the chicks are hatching is one of the most frequent causes of chicks dying in the shell.

A good mash for laying hens can be made by using 50 per cent of wheat bran, 40 per cent cornmeal and 10 per cent beef scraps. Mix this with warm water to a crumbly mass. Salt it a little and put in a handful of linseed meal twice a week. If you have plenty of alfalfa leaves half of the bran can be discarded, for they have pretty much the same constituents. If you have skim-milk use that in place of water. You can then reduce the quantity of beef scraps to 5 per cent of the whole mash.

For best results in raising turkeys you must have strong, vigorous stock, that has not been inbred so badly that their vitality is exhausted. A proper shelter must be provided for the right young poults, for a hard, dashing rain is sure to prove disastrous to a whole brood in a very short time. After they get older and stronger then can stand more dampness. When turkeys are first taken from the nest, one reader says to give it a whole grain of black pepper, and at the age of 24 hours they are given nourishment of some kind, such as soft wheat bread moistened with sweet milk. After they get well started they will do much better if compelled to gather a greater part of their own food, for it gives them stamina in running about

in search of bugs and insects, and grasshoppers are the natural food of the turkey.

Between these extremes the eggs will stand a lot of cold and a lot of heat without serious injury. As an instance of what eggs will stand the writer would relate an instance that occurred during his last hatch. On about the fifteenth day of the hatch one noon he took out the eggs to cool. Just then he was called to dinner. He thought he would just take a bite or two and then go back and put the eggs back into the incubator. But the dinner was so good that he forgot all about the eggs. After dinner he went out to do some gardening and never thought of the eggs till about 4 o'clock. They were perfectly cold, being in a cellar of about the temperature of 50 or 60 degrees. He expected the hatch to be ruined but on the twenty-first day he got a better hatch of chicks than the previous one where everything had gone along evenly. The only thing different that was noticed was that the hatch was delayed a few hours. So don't give up your hatch as a failure even if you do leave them out of the incubator for a few hours, or even if the thermometer should run up to 110 or 112 degrees. They may not all be killed. As we said before, they stand lots of calamities between the two extremes of the first and the last part of the hatch, but be careful to give them a good send-off and be very attentive to them when hatching.

How To Feed Ducks.

I will try to raise some Indian Runner ducks this spring. I have never had any experience, and am told that the young duck proposition is rather a serious one. Will you please advise me as to best methods of handling them to insure success?—Carl D. Rice, El Reno, Okla.

Ans.—Indian Runner ducks require the same methods to raise as other ducks. We believe the great trouble in raising ducklings is caused by giving them too much water to puddle in while young. They naturally like to play with water and invariably get themselves too wet, and strange to say, a young duck can stand less dampness than a young chick. After they are a few weeks old ducks get to be very hardy and easy to raise. An extensive raiser of ducks gives the following method of feeding them, and as he has made a success of the business, it ought to be valuable and worth patterning after: "Start the ducklings on a feed of two-thirds bran and one-third cornmeal. If we have milk, we mix it with that. Give them drinking water from the first. We start them on that food with just a handful of gravel or sand mixed in the food for two or three days. After that they are supposed to know enough to

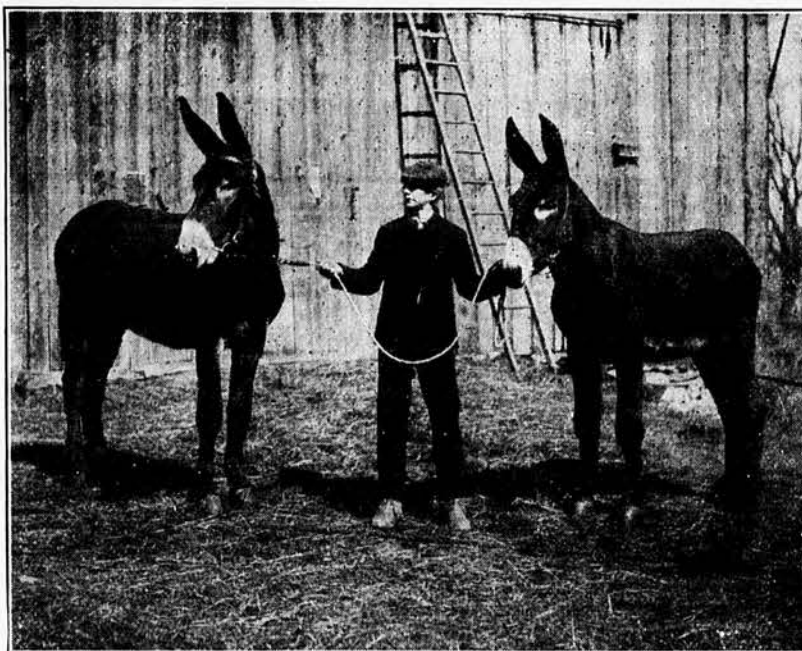
EGGS FOR SALE.

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.

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

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



Two of the jacks bred by Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., as advertised in Kansas Farmer. Photo by Roy Devine.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

40 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK pullets for sale, \$1.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 50. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.

B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes & R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 per 15 from scored birds. J. S. McClelland, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—Vigorous, farm raised, prize winners. Eggs \$5 per 100; \$1 per 15. Select matings \$2.50 per 15. Circular from W. T. FERRELL, Box 406, Effingham, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs carefully selected and packed for shipment from large range, pure bred stock, \$1 per 15 or \$1 per 100. W. H. Molyneux, Route 1, Palmer, Kan.

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

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

BARRED ROCKS—Blue winners, 31 premiums at Clay Center. Eggs from double matings \$2 per 15, \$3.50 for 30; utility flock \$1 for 15, \$5 for 100. Address Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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

WHITE P. ROCKS

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

WINNERS AND LAYERS. Send for 1909 mating and price list for our superb strains of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. SMITH & KNOFF, Mayetta, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Pen 1, cockerel, 93%; females 90-94%. Eggs \$2 per 15. Pen 2, cock, 90%; females, 90-93%. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Range cockerels, 91%-92%. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. MRS. CHAS. OSBORN, Eureka, Kansas.

Lindenwood Barred Rocks

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

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.

Barred Rocks

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

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

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

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

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S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—No stock. Eggs from prize winners. Pen No. 1, \$2.00 per 15; No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. Incubator lots, \$5.00 per 10. Mike Klein, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

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

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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.

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SAVOIR VIVER BREEDING FARM. Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 for 15, \$3.50 for 100. Guarantee a good hatch. T. I. WOODDALL, Fall River, Kansas.

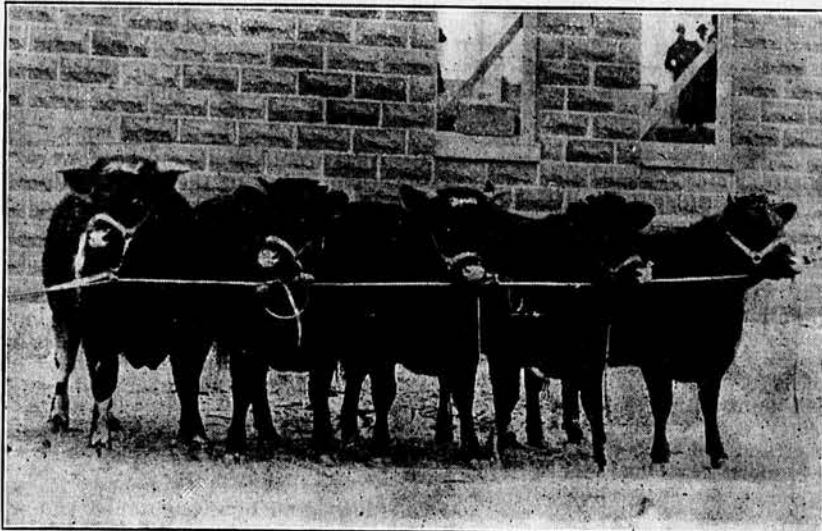
TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Birds scoring up to 97. 1st at Kan. and Mo. State Shows 1908-9. Old and young stock for sale. Eggs \$4 per 11. G. W. PERKINS, R. 4, Newton, Kan.

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

eat grit if they want it. We mix the food cold as a rule. If we had very early hatches we would mix it with warm water and would slightly warm the drinking water. We never cook the food. As a rule it seems to us that it makes more labor with no corresponding gain in produce. The only question in making a good thing of the business is in keeping the labor down. You can not cut down the amount of their food, but you can make a saving in the amount of the labor. We start the young ducks on the above-mentioned food and carry them along until about the fifth day and then begin to add beef scrap. When we begin to add this food we gradually take away the milk and give it to the younger ones that come along. In an ordinary mash you can not get enough animal food from the milk used to mix it, so we use beef scrap to make up for it. We rarely give milk to ducklings or even chicks to drink, because they get it all over themselves, which makes them anything but pretty birds. We begin to add about five per cent beef scrap on the fifth day and from that we gradually increase the beef supply until at two weeks they should be getting about ten per cent. If they do not seem to be thriving we take away most of the beef and give them grain almost altogether. Of late our tendency has been to feed more bran. We never exceed the proportion of half meal and half bran. Some breeders give at the end of ten weeks eighty per cent of meal, but we like bran better. Ducks and geese detect a very slight change in food and at any abrupt change they will refuse to eat. I think ducks are more particular than geese. The theory with hens is that they should have as constant change of food as it is possible to give, but this theory will not work on ducks. We carry them right straight through on this feed, not exceeding one-half bran and one-half meal and some beef

scrap. One can mature birds more quickly by giving more beef scraps. Of course it is a question whether one can afford to pay so much for beef scraps when one could get the same results from bran in a little longer time. One can get fairly good results with nothing but bran and meal. "If raising for breeding birds, you can mature them and get as good frame on bran and meal but it will take two months longer. A bird



Champion young herd of Shorthorns at the End, Okla., Live Stock Show. Bred and owned by J. F. Stodder, Silver Creek herd, Burden, Kan.

hatched in March would be pretty well developed in September if fed stimulating food, but it would be November before it was developed if fed no stimulants. We believe in an abundance of green food for breeding birds. In all water fowls the white-meated ones are the desirable birds. A large proportion of bran will give a white-meated bird either in ducks or fowls."

FARM NEWS EVERY DAY.

The Topeka Daily State Journal Devotes a Page a Day to You.

The Topeka Daily State Journal is believed to be the only newspaper in the world which devotes, for its rural route subscribers, an entire page of reading matter every day to the special interest of the farmer and live stock grower. It is something entirely new. The State

Journal is a daily paper with full Associated Press news reports, state and general news and daily grain and live stock markets.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER are asked to send one dollar for a trial subscription for 100 calendar days. This will give you in addition to all the news of the world, the markets and timely editorials and illustrated articles, an illustrated page on agricultural matters every day. The yearly subscription price of the Topeka Daily State Journal by mail is \$3.60; \$1.80 for six months.

Agents wanted to canvas rural routes on this proposition. Big inducements to reliable parties! Address: State Journal, Topeka, Kan.

A press dispatch from Kentucky says: "That nature has provided a thermostat at last for use in incubators, that does away with the necessity of all the present-day complicated contrivances for automatically regulating temperature, is the belief of Lube Karnes, a miller. Karnes put a garter snake in his incubator. When the temperature becomes too warm the snake crawls to the farthest corner of the incubator, where it coils and its weight causes the heat cut-off to tilt, thus allowing the apartment to cool. When the apartment gets too cool the snake crawls back toward the lamp and the cut-off is closed."

Best feed for your baby chicks

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

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

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Either sex for sale, single head or in car lots. Get of leading sires of the breed, and well grown out. 150 to select from. Also my farm of 800 acres, one of the best in the state, well improved. No trade considered. Will make interesting and easy terms. Home Phone 151. **R. M. DOBSON, Independence, Kansas.**



Barrington Duke of Blackwater, 2262, 20

A group of choice animals in C. G. Cochran & Son's Shorthorn herd at Plainville, Kan. This picture was made from a drawing made from life. The Cochran herd numbers 300 head of Scotch and Bates cattle and is one of the strongest herds in the country. They have choice young bulls of serviceable age for sale. The ranch which is the home of this magnificent herd comprises 7,000 acres and is all in Rooks county. The buildings are all of the very best and about four miles out from Plainville. They are issuing a neat little private catalog which will be mailed upon application.

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from Toulouse and Emden geese. Rowen and Pekin duck eggs, 18 for \$1.00. Colored Muscovy eggs, 12 for \$1.00. Bronze turkeys, Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose comb and Single comb White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Cornish Indian Games, Partridge Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Pearl and White Guineas, Seabrights, Buff Cochins and Black Breasted Game Bantams, Rabbits, Dogs of all kinds, and all kinds of fancy pigeons. Poultry eggs, 15 for \$1., and eggs by the hundred. Write for free circular. **D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.**

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Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, \$4.50. Ordered together \$11.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for book today or send price and save waiting.
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Don't be deceived." "I'm not deceived, I know it talks." "I'll ask it a question and hear its answer," said her father, crossly. "What are you here for?" "I wish to get your love, respect and admiration." "You'll never get what you want then," said the good old man, and he walked off in haste, for he would not listen to a snake talk, and, said he, "If you need any help, Layra, tell me, and I'll do what I can." Layra was frightened, now that she was alone, so she started to the door, but the snake begged her to stay. At last, she sat down in her accustomed place, with the kitten in her lap, as before. It was night, now, and the moon shone brightly on her slender figure, while a quiet breeze played with her golden curls, which were so much like those her mother had worn. Her heart beat loudly, for she was afraid. "I'm sleepy," observed the snake. "I'm glad of it; maybe now you'll go home," said Layra, relieved. "I can't sleep anywhere but in your

"I can't hold you," said she, cringing, lap, tonight," he answered. ing at the idea of holding a snake. "Won't you hold me? I'll be ever so good," he pleaded. "I'd rather not," and she hesitated. "Just let me lie down as that kitten is doing and I shall be perfectly satisfied, and no harm shall come to you, because of it, either." After much coaxing on the part of the snake and much hesitation and objection on Layra's part, she consented, and the black reptile climbed into her lap. He was not cold and sleek as he looked to be, but was warm and made as cozy a bunch as her pet kitten. He begged a story of her, which she gave. Rocking in the moonlight, they soon fell fast asleep.

Late next morning Layra awoke. She could hardly believe her eyes! Instead of the black snake which she had unwillingly cuddled the night before, there was a handsome young man. He was not a wealthy prince. No! Someone far dearer to her—her brother!

"Oh brother! Dear brother! I thought you were dead!" and she cried for joy. "Father, come and see the snake," she called, and immediately he came, fearing that the snake had done some harm.

Words cannot describe their meeting. All that I can tell you is that father, son and daughter sat as one in Layra's rocker, and all talked and laughed and cried at once. I truly believe there were never happier people on earth.

When the excitement subsided a trifle, Layra asked, for she could hardly wait to hear her brother's story. "And were you that snake as you say you were, and if so, how did you happen to be so, dear brother? Tell us."

"Yes, son, we wish to hear," said the old man, young again at heart, even if he wasn't young in years. If his beloved wife had been there, his happiness would have been complete.

"Well, you remember," he began, "that you went to sleep and I promised to watch by you and I also promised not to break that promise. But, after awhile, a beautiful butterfly came along and I wanted to catch it for you, for I knew you would be delighted; finally, I got so far away from you that I could not have heard you call (had you called), and I had broken my promise. Just as I was hurrying back, the ugliest, homeliest old dwarf woman came to me and said, 'I'm a witch; you've broken a promise; I'll punish you.' I began to cry and she sprinkled some water on me and we both went through the air as if on wings. At last we came to a great tree; she chained me to it and left me alone. There I was with nothing to eat or drink for three days. I nearly starved, and I would have starved, too, but for the appearance of a fairy who was just like a god-mother to me. She heard me weeping, and asked me what I wanted and I cried, 'I'm nearly starved for food and drink.' From that time on, she brought me a slice of bread with some honey, and a drink of water each day, but we never talked together in all those years, until last month, she asked me (when she found me crying bitterly) what I wanted, and I answered, 'To be freed.' She said, 'You may if you'll disguise yourself as some reptile.' I hated to be disguised, but if I could be freed in this way, I would do it.

"What kind of a reptile do you choose to be?" she asked.

"I thought a moment and decided that I would rather be a snake, for I would be slender and a fleet runner. She said that I must not tell anyone who I was or had been, until I lost my snakey appearance, for if I did, I would be immediately chained to that tree again. So that is why I could not tell you last night. How glad I am that you didn't kill me, Layra!"

"Oh, I'm so glad! I should have hated myself forever, if I would have known that I had killed my own brother," and she cried at the very thought.

"Oh, I'll have compassion on a harmless creature after this," said the old man with tears of joy in his eyes. "I'm very thankful that my daughter was so kindhearted."

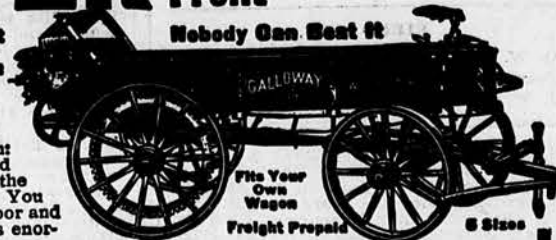
They all thanked their Heavenly Father for his kindness, and lived happily ever after, by making others happy.

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Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you \$30. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a



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Get my brand new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE.

Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-hu size.

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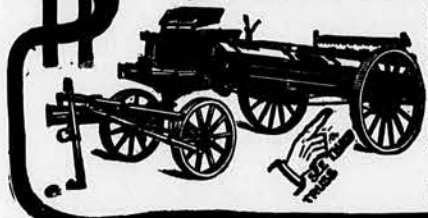
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Great Western THE "Great Oak" Endless Apron Manure Spreader

contains more oak, hickory and malleable iron than any other spreader in the world. It is 50% stronger and better than all others. It is made in seven sizes—suited to any farmer's need. Prices vary according to size, so don't let any one "substitute" another machine at any price. If you are a conservative man you will insist on your dealer showing you a Great Western and letting you try one on your farm. It will be to your interest to take your knife, a ruler and a hammer and test our machine against all others on these and all points.

1. Examine our double-braced, double-clipped 16-inch malleable iron fifth wheel—not a small light cast iron fifth wheel. 2. Endless Apron, travels on three sets of large rollers; Malleable apron links. Some spreaders have no rollers; others only two sets, and others, very small ones. 3. All parts made extra strong and heavy. Oak frame, Oak Tongue, Oak Beater, Oak Bolsters, Oak Axle Caps, Oak Bolt Stakes, Hickory Eveners. Compare this with pine and cheaper and lighter parts found in other spreaders. 4. We build our own wheels, with extra heavy spokes, rims and tires. We can prove on your own farm that the Great Western is 50% better than any other spreader. Insist upon trying the Great Western before investing in a spreader. It will pay you 50%. Write to our nearest office for catalog.

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Saves You 33% to 50% lowest prices, best proposition ever made in buggy history. Get it before buying a buggy of any kind. It helps you pay for buggy. Also carries wagons, implements, etc. WM. GALLOWAY CO. 389 Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Ia.

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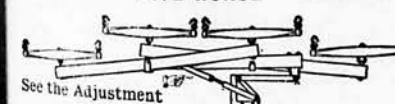
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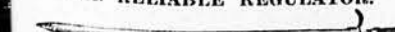


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Also Three-Horse Wagon Doubletrees that will work on any Pole. Ask your dealers to let you try them, and if they don't handle same write us, we will pay the freight. They are guaranteed.

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THE RELIABLE REGULATOR.



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

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

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

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FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan., is a breeder of Duroc Jersey swine, mammoth bronze turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn chickens. He guarantees all of the stock he sells and announces reasonable prices. Note the change in his advertising card this week and especially what he says about his Tennessee stock of turkeys.

Mr. Geo. Manville, at one time a prominent Missouri breeder and now living at Holton, Kan., is arranging for a combination Shorthorn sale to be held at Holton, June 6. Mr. Manville knows the details of the public sale as well as any man and is certain to make a success of the undertaking. He still has room for a few consignments of either sex. If you have something suitable for sale write Mr. Manville at Holton.

Mr. A. I. Joseph has just secured the ownership of Huro 37851, the bay stallion formerly owned by the Abell Stock Farm, Wichita, and has brought him to Topeka. He is a beautiful cherry bay and a trotter. His sire was Highwood 2:31 1/4, which makes him a half brother to Cald 2:07 1/4, Early Reaper 2:09 1/4, Ida Highwood 2:09 1/4, and 35 other standard performers. His dam was Laura Cossack by Don Cossack 2:28, sire of 11 standard performers and sire of the dams of 18 others.

C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., who is making such a fine record as a Shorthorn breeder and whose herd bull Searchlight won the grand championship at the great Enid, Okla., live stock show last week, has just bought a car load of cows and heifers from the Elderlawn herd of T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan. Mr. Nevius, like everybody else, has always been a great admirer of Gallant Knight and his offspring and he has surely strengthened his own herd by adding more of the Elderlawn kind to it.

Since 1886 the Lincoln Importing Horse Company have been selling high class stallions and nothing else. This old reliable company always advertises truthfully, they back up their claims with their goods. It's a good place to buy an American or imported stallion. This spring they have a fine lot of Percherons, Shires and Belgians, also a choice lot of German coaches. Buyers are safe in going to this firm when a high quality stallion is wanted, for the Lincoln Importing Horse Co. sell only the dependable kinds.

At the Enid, Okla., live stock show and sale the champion Poland China sow was

MOST MILES FOR THE LEAST MONEY.



AUBURN 2 AND 4 CYLINDER CARS.
4 CYLINDER—\$1,500 to \$1,550 according to equipment. SPECIFICATIONS: Motor, 4x4, 25-30 H. P. Four vertical cylinders, cast separately; transmission, selective type, sliding gear, three speeds forward and reverse; direct on high speed; control, spark and throttle on top and within steering wheel; ignition, jump spark with four unit coil on dash. Current supply storage battery; engine constructed for magneto; carburetor, float feed, automatic, gives motor great flexibility; Lubrication, self contained; Radiator, cellular, with vertical tubes and fan; Pump, gear driven; Brakes, two sets; external, operated by foot pedal; internal or emergency, operated by hand lever and throws out clutch; Wheel Base, 106 inches; Tread, 56 inches; Clearance, 10 inches; Wheels, artillery type; 32 inches; Tires, Goodrich Quick Detachable; 32x3 1/2 inches; Steering Gear, worm and wheel; Frame pressed steel throughout; Springs, front, semi-elliptic, 40 inches; rear, full elliptic, 36 inches; Drive, shaft; Axles, rear, live type; front, "I" beam section; Gasoline Feed, gravity, from a 15 gallon galvanized tank under the front seat; Body, straight line type. Detachable tonneau; Bonnet, pressed steel, opening from either side, fastened by hand latches; Fenders, extra heavy gauge pressed steel, detachable with inner shield constructed integral; Painting, standard finish of body, bonnet and running gear is a rich shade carmine; Standard, two side oil lamps, tail lamp, horn and tools; Actual Weight, 1,900 pounds, assuring low cost of maintenance.

2 CYLINDER—\$1,150 to \$1,250 according to equipment. SPECIFICATIONS: (This is the two cylinder car that holds the record in its class for the famous 500 mile run from San Francisco.) Body, straight line type, five passenger, tonneau exceptionally roomy; Frame, pressed steel, heavily reinforced; Trimming, fine quality dark leather; Motor, double opposed, 5 1/2 x 5, standard make coil; Transmission, planetary, gears extra strong; gears run in oil in dust-proof case; two speeds forward and reverse; Carburetor, float feed, automatic, giving the motor great flexibility; Tires, 32x3 1/2 inch Goodrich Quick Detachable; Axles, rear, Hyatt roller-bearing, front, ball-bearing; Drive, center chain, 1/2 inch built-up block, 1 inch pitch; Wheel Base, 100 inches; Tread, 56 inches; Steering Device, irreversible, positive adjustment, 16 inch wheel; Tank, heavy galvanized, 14 gallon capacity; Pump, gear; Radiator, 14 1/2 feet; Speed, 5 to 40 miles on high gear; Brakes, Raymond brakes on hubs; Standard Equipment, two side oil lamps, tail lamp, horn and tools; Painting, bronze green or light shade carmine.

The Auburn is peculiarly adapted to country use. It is a quiet, powerful car. For meeting the ordinary conditions of country roads it has no comparison. We want you to know more about the Auburn. Come and let us show it to you. If you can't come, write. Let us send you complete information about this fine, moderate priced, practical car.

BILLINGS & BARNES AUTO COMPANY,
Topeka, Kansas.
Office: 611 Kansas Avenue.
Salesrooms: 120 E. 7th St.
Both Phones 262.

bred and owned by G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kan. She was sired by On and On, a Kansas State Fair champion and was bred to Meddler, the World's Fair champion. The highest price of the sale was brought by Split Silk who was six times a State Fair winner and a granddaughter of Corrector 2d. She was sold by Stryker Bros. of Fredonia to Wm. Knipe of Perkins, Okla., for \$120. Stryker Bros. also sold the second highest priced, sow to J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla., for \$107.50. She was by Meddler 2d.

O. L. Thiesler, Chapman, Kan., is evidently doing business at Riverside farm. He reports that last week he sold two Percheron mares, one 3-year-old stallion, and the standard bred colt Blackmeer, whose portrait appeared in last week's Kansas Farmer, and two standard bred mares. The standard bred stallion he has sold, thus far, two draft stallions and two large registered draft mares, the latter of which went to Mr. Ashbrook of Burlington, Kan. Blackmeer is a beautiful colt by Symboler 13859 who has a mark of 2:09 1/4. He by Electioneer 11871, dam Symbol by Onward 1411. Symboler was bred by W. E. Campbell, Kiowa, Kan.

The Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show at South St. Joseph, Mo., at its recent election of officers, placed Senator C. A. Standard of Sunny Slope, Emporia, Kan., on its board of directors. This is a great show and its growth has been remarkable. From the first it received strong support from Kansas breeders and it is only fitting that this state should be recognized by the naming of one of its strongest men on the directorate. The Interstate will hold its next show on September 20, 25, 1930, and under the present management it should be a corker. M. B. Irwin, the very efficient manager since its organization has been re-elected which was the only thing to do.

The Cochran Shorthorns.

C. G. Cochran & Sons of Plainville, Kan., are the owners of one of the largest herds of Shorthorn cattle in Kansas. In another column we print a picture of their herd bull Barrington Duke of Blackwater 220370 and four of his get. This shows the quality of the herd which consists of both Scotch and Bates families. Mr. Cochran states that business has been extra good with the Spring Hill Shorthorns this season and that he has sold practically all of his bulls but that he has decided to sell the herd bulls Silvery Knight 206653 by Gallant Knight and Grand Lad 260127 by the great Bates bull, Grand Duke. Here is a great chance to get a Scotch bull sired by one of the greatest sires of prize winners of the West or a Bates bull of high quality. There are a few choice females for sale also. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Clays and Their Shorthorns.

To visit the fine Shorthorn breeding establishment of H. R. & W. T. Clay at Plattsburg, Mo., and to learn something of the history of the family and their cattle is a pleasure, the memory of which will be lasting. The present owners of these herds have been engaged in the Shorthorn breeding business all of their lives. Their father, Jas. M. Clay, is at this time the oldest Shorthorn breeder now living in Missouri, having located on the farm where his sons now live in 1839. Kentucky was his former home, from which he made the trip to Missouri with an ox team behind which he led a Shorthorn bull of the good old Kentucky breeding. Pure bred operations on this farm were begun in earnest in 1869, since which time the name of Clay on a pedigree has been a guaranty of quality in the animal. The Clay brothers will join with Col. W. A. Harris of Kansas in holding a Shorthorn sale at Kansas City on June 1. It will surely be a great pleasure to all Shorthorn breeders to welcome Col. Harris back to the sale ring again, especially in such good company as the Clays.

The Sales at Enid.

During the big live stock show at Enid, Okla., there were held sales of several classes of pure bred stock. In the Shorthorn sale there were a good lot of buyers for the cheaper stuff but the best animals went at a sacrifice. There was a strong demand for bulls but the sale of females dragged. Sixty-three head were sold of which 38 were bulls that averaged \$83.35 while the 25 females averaged \$76.40. The Shorthorns seemed to be the favorite breed as the sale of Herefords, Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus and Red Polled was very poor. Fourteen Galloways averaged \$41.50. Nineteen Herefords averaged \$59.08. Nothing in either of these breeds reached the \$100 mark. In the hog sales the results were good. Nearly 100 head were sold in one day and at an average of nearly \$30 for the four breeds. The grand champion Duroc Jersey sow topped the sale at \$160. By breeds the averages were as follows: 67 Poland Chinas \$32.76; 18 O. I. C's \$12; 11 Duroc Jerseys \$40.22, and two Berkshires \$18. These sales are now permanently fixed and will be annual events hereafter.

The Phillips County Herd.

Chas. Morrison & Son, owners of the Phillips County herd at Phillipsburg, Kan., write as follows: We have just shipped a fine Red Polled bull to E. S. Williams of Lebanon, Kan. Mr. Williams was here and made his own selection and was pleased with the cattle and had no trouble in finding just what he was looking for. We also sold a yearling bull to Hull and Lennon of Kirwin, Kan. These gentlemen have been using a Red Polled bull in their herd for a number of years, and this is the second one from our herd. We have had a good trade this winter. The demand for bulls is about the same. We very seldom have one over a year old by June 1. We have three yearlings and six under a year that are extra good large bone, deep dark red, square and straight and in fine condition, also have some fine young cows and heifers. They are of the best milking strain, large for age and kind disposition. We also have a few fine Poland China boars and gilts that we will price right to close them out. They are the large bone, lengthy kind, sired by Price Wonder, the largest hog in Kansas. Parties looking for something good in Red Polled or Poland Chinas will do well to write us or, better still, visit the herd.

There Is Business at Sutton Farm.

Sutton Farm at Lawrence, Kan., is a busy place, as it ought to be. Mr. Chas. E. Sutton, the owner, says he now has absolutely the best bunch of bulls and heifers that Sutton Farm has ever offered. Just lately they have sold Angus bulls to J. Homer New, Russell, Kan.; Forest & Vaughn, Lucas, Kan.; Ben Furrer, Morganville, Kan.; J. Sturdy, Vinland, Kan.; F. C. O'Neill, Richmond, Kan.; J. R. Thorn, Wellsville, Kan.; Andrew Ott, Laswell, Kan., and J. J. Frielehart, St. Mary's, Kan. Everybody knows

GALLOWAY SAVES YOU \$50 to \$300

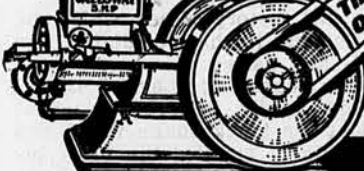
SAVE from \$50 to \$300 by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22-horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn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

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

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

5-H.-P. Only \$119.50



Get Galloway's Biggest and Best FREE GASOLINE BOOK

Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book in four colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of valuable information, showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a gasoline engine on the farm. Write me—

Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co.
385 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

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.,



The Most Sacred Spot

In any community is the last resting place of loved ones, and if only as a mark of respect it should be fittingly kept and made proof against desecration.

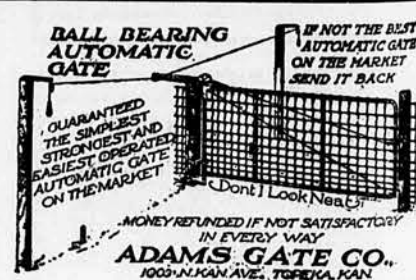
CYCLONE Cemetery Fence and Gates
are designed to harmonize with and beautify the old burying grounds. They last for years, are stock proof and much cheaper than wooden fences in the long run. Write for our fine, free illustrated catalogue. **CYCLONE FENCE CO., Dept. 131, Waukegan, Illinois.**

about the Sutton Farm Berkshires. There are 100 of them and they are characterized by fancy heads, deep smooth sides, good length, plenty of bone and a good many of them are show prospects. Plenty of gilts like these have gone out from Sutton farm at from \$75 to \$150 each, but these you can get for less money if you go after them at once. Sutton Farm just sold 40 boars and 10 fine gilts to go to Louisiana. This is another feather in their cap. The demand for this very useful breed is daily on the increase in the South and that region promises to make itself felt as a pork producer. If you want a good Aberdeen-Angus bull or heifer, or a car load of them go to Sutton Farm. If you want good Berkshires go to the same place and tell Mr. Sutton that Kansas Farmer said so.

Milking Polled Durhams.

This week we start the advertisement of Mr. J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo. Mr. Walker is one of the old time Shorthorn breeders of Missouri and for more than 20 years has been using every energy in his efforts to develop the milking character of his herd. His efforts have certainly been crowned with success as a glance at the ledger where an accurate account of the butter sales is kept will show. During the past year about \$1,100 worth of butter was sold and only an average of 12 cows were in milk during that time. This does not include what was used in the family. The cows are very large and most of them are double standard and are recorded in both the Shorthorn and the Polled Durham registers. Mr. Walker calls them hornless Shorthorns and that is exactly what they are except that this particular herd has been developed for its milking qualities. The herd bulls are Evergreen Golden and Dairy Monarch both double standard. Mr. Walker has for immediate sale six good cows, all in calf, and eight extra good young bulls at very reasonable prices. Remember that these animals have the beef making qualities of the Shorthorn and are also highly developed as milkers. Mr. Walker also breeds Oxford down sheep, Berkshire hogs and beautiful Red Bourbon turkeys. The herd bull Dairy Monarch is also for sale. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.

Bees are a very profitable side line on the farm when properly handled. Many people keep bees but few really know how best to handle them for best results. Among the things necessary for successful bee culture is a right start. Italians are believed to be the best and most profitable for Kansas and both colonies and queens are furnished by O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan., whose advertisement appears in the Readers Market Place in this issue. Write him for full information and mention Kansas Farmer.



Tubular Fence Posts
Our Fence Posts are made from iron pipe, and fitted with malleable iron clamps that will not break, will hold any kind of wire. They will last several times longer than good posts, and we sell them just as cheap. Write for our Fence Post circular. **M. K. FENCE CO., THE**
816 N. 3rd St., St. Joseph, Mo.



LAWN FENCE
Many Styles. Sold on trial at wholesale prices. Save 20 to 30 per cent. Illustrated Catalogue free. Write today. **KITSELMAN BROS.,**
Box 399 Muncie, Indiana.

15 Cents a Rod
For a 24-inch Hog Fence, 16 for 24-inch, 18 for 24-inch, 20 for 24-inch, 22 for 24-inch, 24 for 24-inch, 26 for 24-inch, 28 for 24-inch, 30 for 24-inch, 32 for 24-inch, 34 for 24-inch, 36 for 24-inch, 38 for 24-inch, 40 for 24-inch, 42 for 24-inch, 44 for 24-inch, 46 for 24-inch, 48 for 24-inch, 50 for 24-inch, 52 for 24-inch, 54 for 24-inch, 56 for 24-inch, 58 for 24-inch, 60 for 24-inch, 62 for 24-inch, 64 for 24-inch, 66 for 24-inch, 68 for 24-inch, 70 for 24-inch, 72 for 24-inch, 74 for 24-inch, 76 for 24-inch, 78 for 24-inch, 80 for 24-inch, 82 for 24-inch, 84 for 24-inch, 86 for 24-inch, 88 for 24-inch, 90 for 24-inch, 92 for 24-inch, 94 for 24-inch, 96 for 24-inch, 98 for 24-inch, 100 for 24-inch. **KITSELMAN BROS.,**
Box 31, Muncie, Ind.

PUBLISHER'S NEWS

The Ottawa Mfg. Co., 702 King St., Ottawa, Kan., offers on another page its galvanized steel wind mill at \$12.75 direct to you. Send for catalog.

The Success Spreader is the oldest now in use. It is made by the Kemp and Burpee Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. See the illustrated ad on another page. Drop a postal for the results and catalog offered.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Company, Wichita, Kan., has a new ad on another page in which it offers the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food. It is a good feed, mixed for results and sold at a reasonable price.

W. H. Maxwell of Topeka, the noted Buffington breeder has a new ad in this issue. Please look it up. He has written a valuable little book he offers for only 10 cents. He has eggs, baby chicks and fowls of both sexes for sale. When you write him mention Kansas Farmer.

Did you read what Geo. B. Ross of Alden, Kan., has to offer in his advertising card? Those matched teams of Percheron mares ought to be mighty attractive just now. While looking at the Percherons it would be well to see the Shorthorns. He has a nice lot of young heifers and some good bulls.

The Chicago House Wrecking Company, 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago, has a lumber ad on another page. It will interest you. The company has on hand a hundred million feet of new lumber and sells it at unheard of prices. See in the ad the offer of the big page catalog. It is worth sending for. Ask for catalog No. 61.

"Most miles for the least money." That is the claim made for the Auburn auto in the ad of the Billings and Barnes Auto Company of Topeka, on another page. Read carefully the description of this moderate priced, practical car. If you are thinking of buying a car now or within a year even, it will pay you to find out about this auto. Call on or address the agents whose address is here-
th given.

"Amatite" is the name given to the pre-erect roofing made by the Barrett Mfg. Co., New York, with branches in other cities, announced in the illustrated ad on another page. Read about the experience of the great Belle Meade Farm of Bedford, Mass. It is an experience you can repeat if you use Amatite. A free sample is offered for the asking, also a booklet describing the roofing fully. When you write it, please say you saw the offer in Kansas Farmer.

R. M. Dobson, Independence, Kan., offers a fine, well equipped farm of 800 acres, mostly bottom land which does not over-look. Four hundred and forty acres under plow and 300 acres under hog tight fence. Two creeks, wind mill, gas pump and gas well. Two 7-room dwellings, and two miles from two different railroad stations and a trolley line. Thirty-six years successful farming and stock raising enables the owner to a rest. If you want a bargain look this up.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company, Room No. 1174 Singer Bldg., New York, is starting a splendid ad in this week's issue. The singer is the standard sewing machine of the world over. The company now makes an unusual offer to let you use a Singer in your own home on an absolutely free trial. The company has a fine free booklet, "A Message from the Singer Sewing Machine."

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND BIG BOUTOU AND SPANISH JACKS.

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

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

the highest tower and building in the world, by the way. Don't forget that you can try a Singer at home without cost or obligation. You would like to own a Singer. Learn how you can own one easily.

There is no more popular ready roofing than Ruberoid, made by the Standard Paint Company at Bound Brook, New Jersey. It has been made for nearly 20 years. It is made flexible so as to stand the contraction of the cold and the expansion of the sun's hot rays. It comes nearly being fire proof. At any rate you can throw burning coals on a Ruberoid roof without danger of its taking fire, but this is not what the roof is for. It is rain proof, snow proof, weather proof. It is made in colors, red, green and brown. If you are going to need any roofing, look up the Ruberoid ad on another page. The advertiser has a book which tells about roofs. In order to get a free copy address Standard Paint Company, Department 59B, 100 William St., New York.

Always Safe and Sure.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.—Dear Sirs: I have been a user of your Spavin Cure for years and find it just what you say. I always find it safe and sure. Would be pleased if you would mail me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases.—Yours truly, Frances Waites, Strangfield, Ontario, March 18, 1908.

A Cyclone Ornamental Fence.
A company that is making a specialty of making an ornamental fence especially for farm use is the Cyclone Fence Company, Dept. 131, Waukegan, Ill. Kansas Farmer knows that the fencing made by this company is strictly first class. This is also true of the Cyclone farm gates. There are none better. Write for free pattern book to above address.

Saves Help When Help Is Scarce.
That's what the Jayhawk hay stacker does and we want every farmer to know it. We suggest that you find out all about this wonderful time and labor saving hay stacker. Send for their folder at once. You cannot help but see how practical and successful the Jayhawk stacker is. Write now to Mr. F. Wyatt, of the F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 13 Fifth Ave., Salina, Kan., for his illustrated folder which fully explains all about the Jayhawk.

An Iceless Refrigerator.
A method of keeping food without ice is surely a boon to the farm family. This is easily possible by the use of the "Well Made Iceless Refrigerator," as illustrated and described on another page of this paper. Turn to it now before you forget it. Read carefully the claims made for it by the manufacturers, who are entirely reliable. You can have one on 30 days free trial. What could be fairer? The ad offers a free catalog which tells all about it. Better send for a copy. Address Galesburg Cornice Works, 117 E. Ferris St., Galesburg, Ill.

Five Thousand Anti-Trust Offers on Lumber.
The Gordon Van Tine Co. has another of its page ads in this issue on page 24. This is one of the companies that has been fought so bitterly by the lumber trust. It is giving the people a square deal. This company owns its own forests, cuts its own trees, and then sells lumber and also all kinds of millwork, including doors, window sash, in fact all kinds of interior finish direct to users and contractors at astonishingly low prices. The company did not formerly do this. It sold to dealers. Then it conceived the idea of selling direct to users. Wasn't that right, too? In the eyes of the lumber trust this was a crime, and all kinds of methods were used to put this company down, but to no purpose, as its business keeps on growing all the time. It is the farmer's privilege to buy where he can buy to the best advantage. If you will get in touch with the Gordon Van Tine Company you will be in position to judge whether this advertiser can save you money. Of this there is no doubt. Read every line of the ad on page 24 carefully. Cut out the coupon and address 1734 Case St., Davenport, Ia.

A Free Booklet About David Rankin.
It is often said and Kansas Farmer believes it is true that David Rankin of Tarkio, Mo., has made more money out of farming than any other man in the United States. Other men who are rich own farms, but they have made their money in other enterprises. David Rankin is several times a millionaire, and made his money by actual tilling of the soil. He started with nothing but ability, character and industry. He farms 30,000 acres of northwest Missouri land, and that means good land, high priced land. He raises a million bushels of corn per year, buys half a million more and feeds it all. The David Rankin Mfg. Company has published a book about Mr. Rankin in which he tells his life story. It is an event of no uncommon interest that he consents to give the material contained in this book. It will be an inspiration to all who read it, especially to boys and young men. And don't forget that the book is absolutely given away. Just fill out the coupon found in the ad on another page and send it as directed, D. Rankin Mfg. Co., Tarkio, Mo., and the book will be sent to you. Better not put it off till tomorrow.

A Live Stock Insurance Company.
On another page of this issue will be found the advertisement of The Indiana & Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company and while this line of insurance is somewhat new in this state, it is not in the states further east of us. Inasmuch as the above company has been doing business for 23 years. Their assets at the present time reach \$250,000. They have paid losses up to the present time of three-quarters of a million dollars. They are the only live stock company writing this kind of insurance that is permitted to do business by the Superintendent of Insurance in Kansas. Their plans and manner of doing business have been thoroughly investigated by the state superintendent and as he finds a practical, reliable company, they were given a permit to write this insurance. The state agency has been placed in the hands of O. P. Updegraff whose address is in the Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan., and to whom all applications should be made for agencies in this state. All parties interested either in securing an agency or writing this class of insurance will be furnished full particulars and all information regarding the company by addressing the state agent.

Inside Facts About All Kinds of Roofing

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, send for our free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofings—shingle, tin, tar, iron—and prepared, or "ready" roofings.

This book is fair, frank, comprehensive. It tells all about the cost of each kind of roofing. It tells the advantages and the disadvantages of each, as we have learned them in twenty years of actual test. It is a veritable gold mine of roofing information.

The reason we send it free is because it tells, too, about Ruberoid roofing.

The First "Ready Roofing"

Since Ruberoid roofing was invented, nearly twenty years ago, there have sprung up more than 300 substitutes. Many of these substitutes have names which sound like Ruberoid. Before they are laid and exposed to the weather, they look like Ruberoid. But don't let these facts deceive you.

RUBEROID

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

A roof of Ruberoid is flexible enough to stand the contraction of the cold and the expansion of the sun's hot rays.

It is so nearly fireproof that you can throw burning coals on a Ruberoid roof without danger of the roof taking fire.

It is rain proof, snow proof, weather proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes.

These wonderful properties of Ruberoid are due to the Ruberoid gum which we use—our exclusive product.

Ruberoid roofing also comes in attractive colors—Red, Green, Brown, suitable for the finest homes. These color roofings are made under our exclusively owned United States and foreign patents. The colors of Ruberoid do not wear off or fade, for they are a part of the roofing.

If you are going to roof, though, learn about all roofs. To get this book, address Department 59B The Standard Paint Company, 100 William Street, New York.

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

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

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RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Benner

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(Continued from last week.)

There was something strange about Dominick since he had come back, something that intrigued her, that she could not satisfactorily explain. She assured herself that he was still angry, but in the deeper places of her understanding the voice that whispered the truth and will not be gainsaid told her it was not that. Neither was it exactly antagonism. In a way he had been studiously guarded politeness, such as one might practice to a guest with whom one was intimate without being friendly. She tried to explain to herself just what his change was, and when it came to putting the matter in words she could not find the right ones. It was a coldness, a coldness that was not harsh and did not express itself in actions or phrases. It went deeper; it was exhaled from the inner places of his being.

Sometimes as she talked to him she would meet his eyes fixed on her with a deep, vacant glance, which she suddenly realized was unseeing and unheeding. In the evening as he sat reading in the cramped confines of the den she surreptitiously watched him and saw that a moment often came when he dropped his book, and with his long body limp in the arm-chair, his chin sunk on his breast, would sit with a brooding gaze fixed on nothing. Once, as he was dreaming this way, she said suddenly, "What are you thinking of, Dominick?"

He started and turned upon her a face that had reddened consciously. "Why should I think of Antelope?" he said, and she was aware that her remark had startled him and made him uncomfortable.

"For no particular reason," she answered lightly; "you just looked as if you were thinking of something a long way off."

She tried to reassure herself that it all rose from the quarrel. To believe that comforted her and gave her confidence, but it was hard to think it, for not only did Dominick's manner and attitude were in distinct refutation of any such theory. He was not sullen, he was absent; he was not resentful, he was indifferent. And in small outward ways he tried to please her, which was not after the manner of a sore and angry man. On this very Sunday he had agreed to meet her and her family in the park at the band stand at four. She always dined with her sisters on Sunday and if the weather was fine they went to the park and listened to the music. It was nearly a year since Dominick had joined these family parties, preferring to walk on the Presidio hills and the Cliff House beach with a friend from the bank. But on the evening before he had promised to meet them; been quite agreeable about it, Berny had thought, when her pleadings and importunities had finally extorted from him a promise to join them there.

She left the dining-room and walked up the hallway to the parlor, her head drooped, anxieties gnawing at her. The little room was flooded with sunshine, and she parted the lace curtains and, throwing up the window, leaned out. The rich, enveloping warmth surrounded her, seemed to sink deep into her and thaw the apprehensions that were so cold at her heart. She drew in the sweet, still air, that did not stimulate but that had in it something of a crystalline youth and freshness, like the air of an untainted world, concerned with nothing but the joy of living. The scent of flowers were in it; the mellowness of the earth and its fruits. Peace was the message of this tranquil Sunday morning, peace was in the sunshine, in the sound of bells with which the air was full, in the fall of feet—light, joy-

ous feet—on the pavement, in the voices of passers-by and the laughter, sweet and broken, of children. It was not right for any one to harbor cankerous cares on such a day. The earth was happy, abandoned to the sunshine, irresponsible, care free, rejoicing in the perfect moment. The woman felt the restoring processes that Nature, in its tireless generosity, offers to all who will take them. She felt eased of her troubles, soothed and cheered, as though the enveloping radiance that bathed her held an opiate for jangled nerves. Blinking in the brightness she leaned on the window-sill, immovable, quiet—feeling the warmth suffuse her and dissipate those alarms that half an hour earlier had been so chill and heavy.

As she dressed, the sense of well-being and confidence increased. She looked very well this morning. Since Dominick's return she had looked haggard and thin. Sometimes she had seemed to see, showing shadowy through her reflected face in the mirror, the lines and hollows of that face when time should have put a stamp on it that neither massage nor plumes nor any other device could ever remove. A sudden moment of revelation showed her herself as an old woman, her nose pointed, her mouth a thin, tight line. This morning the glass gave her back none of these disconcerting hints. She was at her best, and as she dressed carefully and slowly, she had the satisfaction of seeing that each added article of apparel increased her good looks. When she finally put on her new hat—the one she had bought in celebration of Dominick's return—and over it tied a white and black dotted veil, she was so gratified with the picture she presented that she was reluctant to leave it and prouetted slowly before the glass, surveying her back and side views, and finally lifting her skirt that she might see the full effect of her lilac petticoat as it burst into sight in an ebullition of pleats and frills.

Walking up the avenue she was bridlingly conscious that her brilliant appearance drew its tribute of glances. Many people looked at her and their sidelong admiration was an even more exhilarating tonic than the sunshine. She walked with a light, elastic step, spreading perfume on the air, her progress accompanied by a rich, seductive rustle. Once or twice she passed members of that exclusive world from which she had stolen Dominick. She swept by them, languidly indifferent, her eyes looking with glacial hauteur over their heads. The sound made by her brushing silk petticoats was gratifyingly aggressive. She imparted to them a slight disdainful swing, and lifted her dress skirt daintily higher, conscious of the impeccable amplitude of her emerging lilac frills.

The habit of dining with her own people on Sunday had been one she had never abandoned, even in the first aspiring days of her marriage. It was a sort of family reunion and at first Dominick had been a unwilling participant in its domestic festivities. The old bourgeois respectability of his wife's relations appealed to him. For all his advantages in money and education he was of the same class himself, and while Berny was, if not a beloved spouse, a yet endurable one, he had found the Sunday gatherings and subsequent helira to the park not entirely objectionable. For over a year now he had escaped from it, pleading the need of open air and exercise, and his sisters-in-law, who had at first protested, had grown used to his absence and accepted it as something to bear uncomplainingly.

The day was so fine that they hurried through their dinner, a hearty and lavish meal, the chef d'oeuvre of Hannah's house-keeping, and, loath to lose a moment of the sunshine, determined to walk down to Van Ness Avenue and there catch an outgoing car to the park. It was the middle of the

afternoon and the great thoroughfare lay still and idle in the slanting light. There was something foreign, almost tropical in its vista, in the scene that hung like a drop curtain at the lift of sight—pale blue hills dotted with ochre-colored houses—in the background of sky deep in tint, the foliage dark against it as if printed upon its intense glazing blue, in the sharp lines of palms and spiky leaves crossing stuccoed walls. The people that moved slowly along the sidewalks fitted into this high-colored exotic setting. There was no hurry or crowding among them. They progressed with an un-American deliberation, tasting the delicate sweetness of the air, reek at the dark bushes and the sun, pausing against a wash of blue, the skein blossom of a Century plant, the pool of thick scarlet made by a partee of geranium.

The three sisters—Hannah and Pearl leading, Berny and Hazel walking behind with Josh—fared buoyantly down the street. As they passed, they commented on the houses and their inmates. They had plenty of stories of the dwellers in those solemn palaces, many of whom were people whose humble beginnings they knew by heart, and whose rapid rise had been watched almost awe-stricken by an admiring and envious community.

As the Ryan house loomed into view their chatter ceased and their eyes, serious with staring attention, were fixed on the mansion which had so stubbornly closed its doors on one of them. Sensations of varying degrees of animosity stirred in each of them, except the child, still too young to be tainted by the corroding sense of worldly injustice. She skipped along sideways, her warm, soft hand clasped in her Aunt Hannah's decently-gloved palm. Some wave or vibration of the intense feelings of her elders passed to her, and as they drew nearer the house she, too, began to grow grave, and her skipping quieted down into a sober walk.

"That's Uncle Dominick's house, isn't it?" she said to Hannah.

Hannah nodded. By far the most amiable and wide-minded of the sisters, she could not rise above the sense of rankling indignation that she felt against the Ryans for their treatment of Berny.

"That's the biggest house in San Francisco," said Pearl over her shoulder to her parents. "Ain't it, Popper?"

"I guess it is," answered Josh, giving his head a confirmatory wag, "and even if it ain't, it's big enough, the Lord knows!"

"I can't see what a private family wants with all that room," said Hannah with a condemnatory air. "There must be whole scooters of rooms on that upper floor that nobody lives in."

"Don't you fret. They're all occupied," said Berny. "Each one of them has their own particular soote. Corrie has three rooms all of her own, and even the house-keeper has a private bath!"

"And there's twelve indoor servants," said Hazel. "They want a lot of space for them. Twelve servants, just think of it!"

"Twelve servants!" ejaculated Hannah almost with a groan. "Well, that don't seem to me right."

They were close to the house now and silence fell on them, as though the antagonism of its owners exhaled upon them from the mansion's aggressive bulk, like an unspoken curse. They felt overawed, and at the same time proud that one of their number should have even the most distant affiliations with a family too exclusive to know her. The women with their more responsive and sensitive natures felt it more delicately than Josh, who blunderingly expressed one of the thoughts of the moment by remarking:

"Some day you'll live in there, Berny, and boss the twelve servants."

"Rats!" said Berny, giving her head an angry toss. "I'd rather live in my flat and boss Sling."

Josh's whistle of facetious incredulity died away in a gasp, for at that moment the hall door opened and a portly masculine shape emerged upon the porch. Berny, at the first glance, was not sure of his identity, but her doubts were dispelled by her brother-in-law's quick sentence, delivered on the rise of a surprised breath.

"Bill Cannon, by gum! What's he doing there?"

This name, as powerful to conjure with in the city as in the mining camps, cast its instantaneous spell upon the sisters, who stared avid-eyed upon the great man. He for his part seemed oblivious to their glances and to their presence. He stood on the top step for a musing moment, looking down with that sort of filmy fixity of gaze which is noticeable in the glance of the resting eagle. His appearance was a last crowning touch to the proud, unapproachable distinction of the Ryans.

"Don't he look as if he was thinking?" said Hazel in a whisper. "I wonder what's on his mind."

Probably that Monday's pay-day and he don't know whether he can scratch through," said the jocosse Josh.

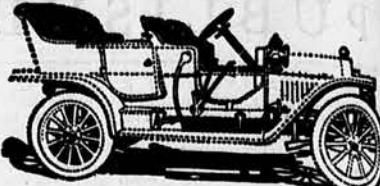
Berny did not say anything. She felt the interest in Cannon that she did in all conquering, successful people, and in her heart it gave her a sense of ardent importance to think that the family she had married into and who refused to know her was on friendly terms with the Bonanza King.

A half-hour later stand in the park, and settling themselves with a great rustling and preening of plumage, prepared to enjoy the music. Hannah and Pearl were given two chairs at the end of a row, and Hazel and Berny, with Josh as escort, secured four on the line immediately behind. Dominick had not yet appeared, so the sisters spread their skirts over a vacant seat between them, and Berny, in the intervals of inspecting the people around her, sent exploring glances about for the tall figure of her husband.

She was very fond of the park and band stand on such Sunday afternoons. To go there had been one of the great diversions of her girlhood. She loved to look at this holiday gathering of all types, among which her own class was largely represented. The outdoor amphitheater of filled benches was to her what the ball-room and the glittering horseshoe at the opera are to the woman of society. She saw many old friends among the throng, girls who had been contemporaries of hers when she had first "gone to work," and had long since married in their own world and now dragged children by the hand. She looked them over with an almost passionate curiosity, discomfited to see the fresh youth of some, and pleased to note that others looked weighed down with maternal cares. Berny regarded women who had children as fools, and the children grouped about these mothers of her own age—three and four sometimes, with the husband carrying a baby—were to her only annoying, burdensome creatures that made the party seem a little ridiculous, and had not half the impressiveness or style of her elegant costume and lilac frills.

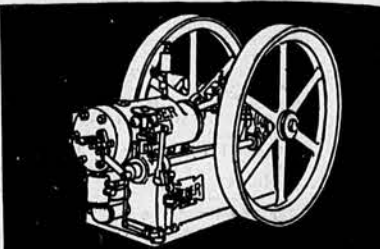
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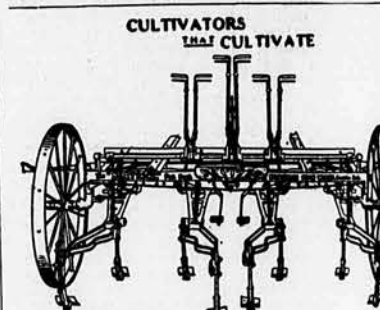
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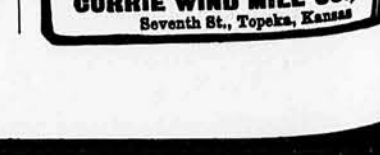
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