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FOR THE IMPROVEMENT



OF THE FARM AND HOME

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Albert T. Reid

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BY ALBERT T. REID

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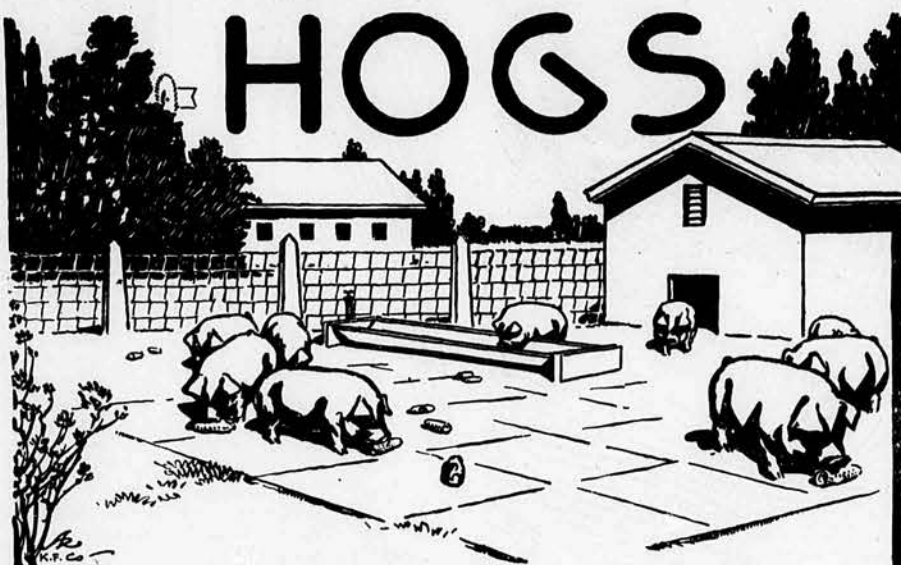
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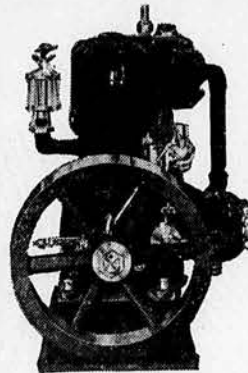
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Diseased Flock.

Can some of the poultry raisers tell me, through the KANSAS FARMER, what to do for my flock of Buff Orpingtons?

The disease seems to be in the head. The eyes become watery then fill with matter and swell until it is large as a peach seed. Sores appear on the comb, around the mouth and ears. I feed Kafir, wheat and a very little corn. I cut one hen open and could see nothing wrong. It was fat, had a large number of eggs. All seem to be fat and look healthy until sores appear, even then will eat as long as they can see.

The disease was brought to my flock by some sockerels so would advise every one to buy eggs to raise cockerels for next season and not run the risk of bringing new trouble. The cockerels cost me six dollars. Two died, one got well and have had to kill over ten dollars' worth of hens, besides expense for medicine and disinfectants.—A Subscriber, Emporia, Kan.

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MAKING MONEY WITH JERSEYS

The most important citizen of America today is the farmer. The tremendous growth of our population, the enormous development of our industries, and the restricted area of our arable lands have combined to make demands upon him such as he has never been called upon to face. The high price of land, the scarcity of farm help, and the demands of modern life have forced upon him the problem of getting larger crops from fewer acres. To do this he must call up all his resources. He draws upon the wonderful genius of American inventors, who make for him labor saving machinery; a study of seed breeding from which he gets the aid of the law that "like produces like;" improved live stock which brings quick returns in baby beef or butter-fat, and a knowledge of the fact that he must feed his soil or his soil will not feed him.

As yet, he is only beginning. He does not yet realize the potentialities of the soils, the possibilities of his crop, nor the splendid results to be obtained through scientific breeding. The great Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations and the farm magazines are all alive to the fact that the industrial salvation of this country depends upon the farmers and yet, it is the individual leader who succeeds in his business that wields the greatest influence on his neighboring farmers and on the agriculture of the country.

Such a leader is Ralph J. Linscott, of Holton, Kan., who has made a prominent place for himself in western farm life by the remarkable success he has had with his herd of Jersey cattle. That Mr. Linscott is a success in his chosen field of activity is shown by the quality of the Jersey cattle he handles and by the fact that during the first 75 days of the year 1910 his sales of these cattle averaged \$100 per day, and his sales of milk and cream averaged \$15 per day. Mr. Linscott is a breeder and only incidentally a dairyman. He was raised in the charge of a herd of Shorthorn cattle and attained his majority in the belief that the most profitable branch of modern agriculture was to be found in the production of beef. Later, when starting out for himself, he became convinced that the times were changing and that the demands for dairy bred stock would warrant the establishment of a herd of the best and this he secured, in a gradual way, by starting with a small number and increasing his herd as his knowledge of the breed, his acquaintance with the demands of his market, and his familiarity with methods increased.

Mr. Linscott has one of the best equipped farms in Jackson county, Kan., and this county is one of the best in the state, or in any state for that matter. Believing that the choice animals that he handles are entitled to the best of care and also believing that his great missionary enterprise of converting Kansas people from their belief in the beef breeds to an equally strong faith in the dairy breeds as money makers, warrants him in selling high class cattle at only medium prices for a time, he has

A Young Kansas Breeder Shows the Way to Success



The Linscott Jerseys at Holton, Kan. High Class, special purpose machines for doing high class special work.

equipped his farm with everything that can be used to advantage in the care of these cattle. His barn is a model in every way. It is built 48x60 feet on the ground with accommodation for 200 loads of hay and all the cows that are in milk. The floor is laid in tamped cinders on which is placed concrete and 2x4 stringers, flush with the top of the concrete. This is then covered with a heavy coating of coal tar and laid with a two inch plank floor. Behind each row of cows is a cement drop for the catching and preserving of all manure, both liquid and solid. The alleyways are solid cement. Each cow is supplied with plenty of fresh water in her stall, which is controlled by a check valve. The barn is equipped with milking machines, and the engine room is complete with gasoline engines for driving the milking machines, grinding feed, cutting hay, and turning the separators. The barn is equipped

with the King system of ventilation so that the temperature is easily controlled in any stress of weather and the ventilation always perfect. Each cow is tested for tuberculosis before going into the herd, and in her stall is fastened to a Newton improved cow tie, which gives her plenty of freedom of motion. At the end of the barn is a manure shed so constructed that the manure spreader may be loaded direct from the drops behind the cows or, if the fields are too soft to use the spreader, the manure is piled in the shed where it is protected from the weather until ready to distribute.

All these things, however, came later with the development of the Jersey herd. Having been trained as a breeder of pure bred cattle, Mr. Linscott grew up in the knowledge of the fact that it pays to raise only the best. With this fact firmly fixed in his mind he has gone to extraordinary trouble, pains and expense to secure



The Linscott Jerseys at Holton, Kan. Some of these cows test as high as 8 per cent butter fat.

choice animals of the best lines of breeding for his herd.

As an illustration it may be cited that the present herd header, is Diploma's Dictator 82235 who is a grandson of Eurybia, who was a prize winner at the St. Louis World's Fair as one of the best cows in any breed. Eurybia is of inbred Tormentor blood lines combined with that of the St. Lambert family, and no family has made a greater record as butter producers than the St. Lamberts. During her official test in normal condition she showed a percentage of 5.9 butter-fat while the average percentage of total solids was 13.6. Diploma's Dictator comes of a line of breeding that includes all of the best in the Jersey families and he numbers among his ancestresses two of the five cows that stood first in the World's Fair at St. Louis, and the champion cow at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Not only is every cow in Mr. Linscott's herd of 200 Jerseys tested for tuberculosis but she is tested at every milking for the amount and quality of her yield. Each milking is weighed and recorded so that at the end of any given period Mr. Linscott knows exactly what his cows are doing, and some of the records which the writer was permitted to inspect show accomplishments that are little short of the wonderful. Six per cent of butter-fat is not an unusual showing in this herd, and the writer was permitted to see two records which reached eight per cent and one which reached nine per cent, although these latter were exceptional cases in which the cows had been long in the milking period and the milk was unusually rich.

Last year Mr. Linscott made three trips to the famous Jersey districts of New York and Vermont to buy additional animals for his herd. He has now established connections there through which he secures the exact type of animal that he needs and of the blood lines that he finds most valuable. He has reduced the business to a scientific basis and while he breeds most of the animals that he offers for sale he is in a position to know exactly the quality and value of any animal he may own.

A beef steer, if well bred and well fed, is a money maker but in order to make money for his owner he must go to the block. A good dairy cow, however, produces her own weight many times each year in a condensed product for which there is an unlimited market. She keeps up her work year after year and furnishes her owner with three sources of income in her milk, her calf and her manure. Her field of usefulness is growing and nowhere more rapidly than in Kansas. The demand for milk producing cows was never so great as now.

Jersey cattle have proved in their daily work for hundreds of years as well as in numerous special tests that they are the most compact money making machines that are to be found on the farm, and in the Rosalpa Breeding Farm, owned by R. J. Linscott of Holton, Kan., is to be found the first big Kansas herd and what is undoubtedly one of the best selected herds from which the western breeder or dairyman can buy.

For a number of years an ever growing demand has been made on the farmers and breeders of this country for a large horse of high finish and action—a coach horse, and at the same time, a general purpose horse. Just what sire is best fitted to produce this ideal type has been one of keen discussion by admirers of the different breeds, and I suppose this discussion will continue as long as horses are bred; and quite naturally each man insists upon his line of breeding being the surest and quickest to produce the horse that the markets are demanding. The demand is for quick results in the shortest length of time.

No country in the civilized world has been as careless in the breeding of horses as has America; the result is well known, a heterogeneous lot upon which to build. There is no use for us to deny this fact; the evidence is against us. To improve in all things is the order of the age, and there is probably no line of improvement in this country that stands out more clearly than that of live

THE IDEAL SIRE TO PRODUCE THE GENERAL HORSE

stock of all kinds, and more particularly in horses.

My observations and experience in the horse business have made me a student to quite an extent of all the given full credit to the good points of all the breeds that have been used for the past 30 years by many well known men to produce a type of general purpose horse that would meet the universal demand for a better horse than our indiscriminate breeding in this country has produced. In my research I have sought size, general beauty of form, proper bone, style, finish, action and disposition; and I am thoroughly satisfied that my choice, made years ago, still stands good, and that the short cut to coach horse breeding in America lies through the intelligent use of foreign coach horse sires of pure breeding crossed on our native mares of quality and finish, and that the best of the for-

eign bred coach horses are to be found in Germany, the breed being known ever since the fifteenth century as the Oldenburg coach horse. As far back as that time, in the present Duchy of Oldenburg, this famous breed first became the object of attention, and since that period the history of the breed has been preserved in an unbroken line to the present time. Authentic history (Hoffmeister) tells us that at that early date as many as 5,000 horses per year were sold and exported from that country to foreign lands. This shows that horse breeding in those times was conducted on no small scale. And it is to the intelligent insight of the Germans that all honor and credit must be given for preserving and maintaining this breed on such a high plain that today the Oldenburg coach horse stands as a model and as the purest breed of horses in the

world, and if remoteness of ancestry and systematic breeding can be held as guides to pure blood, the Oldenburg coacher must take precedence over the thoroughbred.

The Oldenburg coacher possesses more than all other breeds of horses that I have known, the very qualities I have sought all these years, and it is a source of great satisfaction to me to note that there is scarcely a well bred half-blood gelding or mare on the market today for sale; and that where there is one offered there are a dozen buyers. I guess the "Proof of the pudding is in eating it." Believing this to be true we have continued each year to import large numbers of these stallions and quite a few of the mares of the breed, and in substantiating the popularity of this great breed, will say in conclusion that these horses are imported by Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Spain, Russia, England, France, United States and Canada, South Africa and Australia.

What other breed of horses has such a world market?—J. Crouch, LaFayette, Ind.



KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL



Recently Professor TenEyck delivered an illustrated lecture before the Indian students at Haskell Institute in which he discussed crop improvement. The Indians were very much interested in what they learned about the work that has been conducted by Professor TenEyck at the various experiment stations in the state.

The Breeders Gazette, referring to the Ohio investigation of the high price of food and boycott against eating meat, says: Such a movement holds the possibilities of untold damage to the producer. If a campaign against meats were once well under way among a misguided and inflamed people it would leave ruin in its wake. With beef steers at their present level, as shown by the daily quoted figures from the yards and packing-houses, there is no excuse for high prices, except when the choicest cuts are demanded. No man need look further than the quotations for hogs and sheep on foot to understand why he pays an unusual price for chops, and ham, and bacon. The trouble is that the public has been assured so long of the great prosperity of the farmer and the enormous yields from his fields, that it will readily believe that the producer is grasping undue profits.

A few farmers and feeders who practiced up-to-date methods and were favorably situated, were able to make money in the feed lots last winter. A large number report that they did not have a very prosperous season or else they barely "broke even." The conditions of the past few years have served to turn farmers more and more to the business of raising and selling grain. In this they have found what they call a profitable business. But have they? It is true that prices for grain have ruled high and raising grain may bring money for some years to come, but the farmer should always remember that with every load he sells he is selling also the fertility of his farm. Constant grainning of land will wear it out and the years of prosperity experienced by the owner will mean disaster for him in the end because he has sold his birthright. Nothing will destroy the productiveness and value of a farm so fast and so certainly as grain growing provided this grain is shipped to market instead of being fed to live stock. On the other hand nothing will maintain the fertility of the soil and even build it into a higher value so surely as live stock farming. The grain farmer lives on his capital. The live stock farmer lives on the interest of his investment and has the capital intact.

ARBOR DAY.

Gov. Stubbs has designated Friday, April 8, as Arbor Day, and, in his proclamation, specially urges active participation in tree planting upon the 500,000 school children of Kansas. He calls attention to the fact that "For centuries, and until man came to profit by its use, nature denied the tree to the greater part of Kansas. We are now learning how it conserves the moisture in our soil, that it changes and modifies our climate, that it gives beauty and charm to our landscape, that it can solve the problem of slides and drifts and floods, that it influences our civilization and adds materially to the wealth and happiness of the people."

THE KANSAS FARMER IN AN AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Prof. A. C. Hartenbower, head of the department of agriculture in the Pilot Point, Texas Agricultural High School writes that the KANSAS FARMER has been selected as a representative agricultural journal for special study by the students of that institution. The really progressive agricultural schools of the country are finding it much more profitable to study the best agricultural journals as text books as they are more up-to-date and more closely in touch with territorial conditions than are the text books published for that purpose. By work in the field and the use of the good farm papers the students are able to get close to the grass roots and do more for themselves and their state than is possible in any other way.

With which is combined FARMERS ADV OCATE. Established 1877.
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in earnest in protecting our subscribers we guarantee the trustworthiness of our advertisers under the following conditions: We will make good the loss of any paid up subscriber who suffers by dealing with any fraudulent advertiser in our columns, provided complaint is made to us within thirty days after the transaction. This guarantee means just what it says. It does not mean that we guarantee to settle all trifling disputes between a subscriber and an advertiser, though we offer our good offices to this end. We do, however, protect you from fraud under the above condition. In writing to advertisers be sure always to say: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY,
Topeka, Kansas.

FREE SEEDS AGAIN.

The articles on the waste of the people's money through the free seed distribution by the Agricultural Department at Washington, which appeared on page 2 of the KANSAS FARMER issue of March 12, seems to have struck a popular chord. It has been copied with evident approval by a good many of our exchanges and numbers of letters have been received in commendation of the stand taken by this paper.

Secretary Coburn calls this free distribution of seed a "gigantic farce which costs the Government vast sums and from which Congressmen are the only ones to derive a benefit." Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the law has been prostituted from its original purpose, and has urged immediate and radical changes. Even the individual farmer who receives his packet of seeds from his Congressman and places this at its highest value, gets only a few cents worth of benefits and this of an uncertain kind. He may feel flattered that his Congressman remembered his name and sent a little token of this remembrance in the form of a package of free seeds, when the facts are that his Congressman probably never heard of him and the seed reached him solely because his name appeared on a political list of voters who are supposed to be in sympathy with the party in power or, at least, whose influence is desired by the congressman of that district.

The suggestion made by President H. J. Waters of the Agricultural College is the best one that we have yet heard. Instead of wasting the people's money in the distribution of the commonest sorts of garden and flower seeds for political purposes only as is now done, President Waters suggests that these funds be devoted to co-operative work through the agricultural experiment stations in originating and developing new and better strains of the standard crops from which the wealth of the nation comes, and also to join in the further and systematic plan to induce the farmers to use only pedigreed seed.

American people are liberal to a fault in some respects and support their government loyally, but the time is now here when they will insist on getting value received for the money that is expended by their public officers and there is no better place to begin than in the abolition of the free seed farce.

THE POSTAL DEFICIT.

The administration of the post office department is being subjected to much criticism on account of its increasing annual deficits. Many

causes are assigned for this condition of affairs, but most of them are wide of the mark. One reason assigned is the rate paid the railroads for transportation. Without considering whether the pay of the railroads is too large or too small, it is evident that this item is not responsible for the increasing deficit, for the reason that the rate of such pay has decreased in the last few years from 17 to 20 per cent.

It is also urged that the free delivery and rural route services are, at least in part, responsible for the growing deficit, but such services are maintained here cheaper than in Canada or abroad.

The fact is that in no other country are mails handled so cheaply as in the United States, with the exception of one item, that of salaries. We pay the highest salaries in the world. In Canada the postal rates are the same as ours, except that our second-class rate is one cent a pound, while the domestic second class rate in Canada is only one-fourth of a cent a pound. The Canadian rate on foreign second class matter is four cents a pound.

The Canadians pay a higher rate for transportation than we do, and every item of their service, except salaries, is more expensive than ours. In Canada the salary list is 47 per cent of the total expenditures; in the United States it is 60 per cent. If our salary list were on the Canadian basis, our surplus postal savings would be large. So long as salaries continue to be increased, so long will the deficit continue to increase, and it is unfair to charge such increase to second class mails or to the rural routes of the farmer.

There are probably many economics which could be adopted in the postal service which would tend to reduce expenses, but it is doubtful if the service can be made self-sustaining without seriously impairing its usefulness. The Government of the United States is not maintained for profit, but to promote the general welfare of its people.

None of the great departments is self sustaining. The government is supported by taxation. The postoffice department is more nearly self supporting than any other, but it is more important that it should be useful than that it should make money. As has been shown, its deficit is caused by the salaries paid to its employees, and that these salaries are higher than any other country, but there is no reason to believe that they are too high. Many of them are too low. At the risk of increasing the deficit, more liberal appropriations should be made for the extension of rural routes. If there is to be a reduction of expenses it would be better to prune appropriations for battleships than to impair the efficiency of the postal service.

REVISED COURSES AT KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

There's progress everywhere. Forty years ago the agricultural colleges could find little organized data for study and text books had to be written for hastily constructed courses. The experiment stations and independent investigators have been at work for all these years and the agricultural colleges have been adding to their courses from time to time until now they are able to offer opportunities in the study of scientific agriculture, industrial arts and home economics that will give a liberal education and at the same time satisfy the most "practical turned" people in the country. The Kansas Agricultural College offers no apology, therefore, for another change in its courses as changes are improvements along these modern lines. The new courses or rather the revisions were approved by the Board of Regents at their meeting, March 24-25.

There are not many changes but the influence of these changes will be far reaching. The course is still a six-year course from the common schools, as the great aim of the Kansas Agricultural College must always be to reach the boys and girls of the farm. But these changes recognize also the work of county and city high schools and the new courses are planned to correlate with the state high school course of study and graduates from approved high schools will be given credit for the academic work they have had.

The important change, in the courses, the change that will be of the most vital consequence in the educational work of the college, is the introduction of practical agriculture, shop practice and cooking and sewing in the earlier or sub-freshman years. Heretofore a boy from the country school had to wait two years before he could get any practical work in agriculture or shop work and the girl had to wait for a year before she could get instruction in sewing or cooking. Now these young people get this work from the first day.

Under the head of Industrials all young men of all courses will have eight hours every week in such work as corn judging, stock judging, dairy testing, poultry management and judging, drill in plant propagation, budding and grafting, spraying orchards, etc., and in the most practical training in carpentry, blacksmithing and farm machinery, learning to do those things that every farmer is likely to have to do any day. All young women in these two sub-freshman years will have sewing the first year and cooking in the second year. These two years of actual laboratory work in agriculture, shop practice and home economics will not only be of almost inestimable value in presenting broader views of industrial life but they will be of even greater value in preparing students for the more advanced work in these lines in the later years in the college. Thus it means two more years of this work, permitting the introduction into the junior and senior years of the course much advanced work not heretofore possible; more new subjects, such as irrigation, more animal husbandry, more technical forestry, more machine shop work, more advanced work in electrical engineering, more highway engineering and more bridge work, and for the young women more advanced work in the study of foods and in designing and more of home decoration.

The General Science Course is many in one, electives being permitted at the beginning of the junior year looking to special training in biological sciences or physics or chemistry or bacteriology, fitting the student for advanced research work in experiment station or in government investigation or for teaching certain sciences in high school or college. Certain professional electives are also offered for those taking any of the courses, preparatory to teaching agriculture in high school or college.

The new catalogue of the Agricultural college will be ready early in May, giving all changes in the courses of study. The real point of the change is, more agriculture, more shop practice, more cooking and sewing and from the first day to the end of the senior year.

LIVE STOCK



Breeding Percherons.

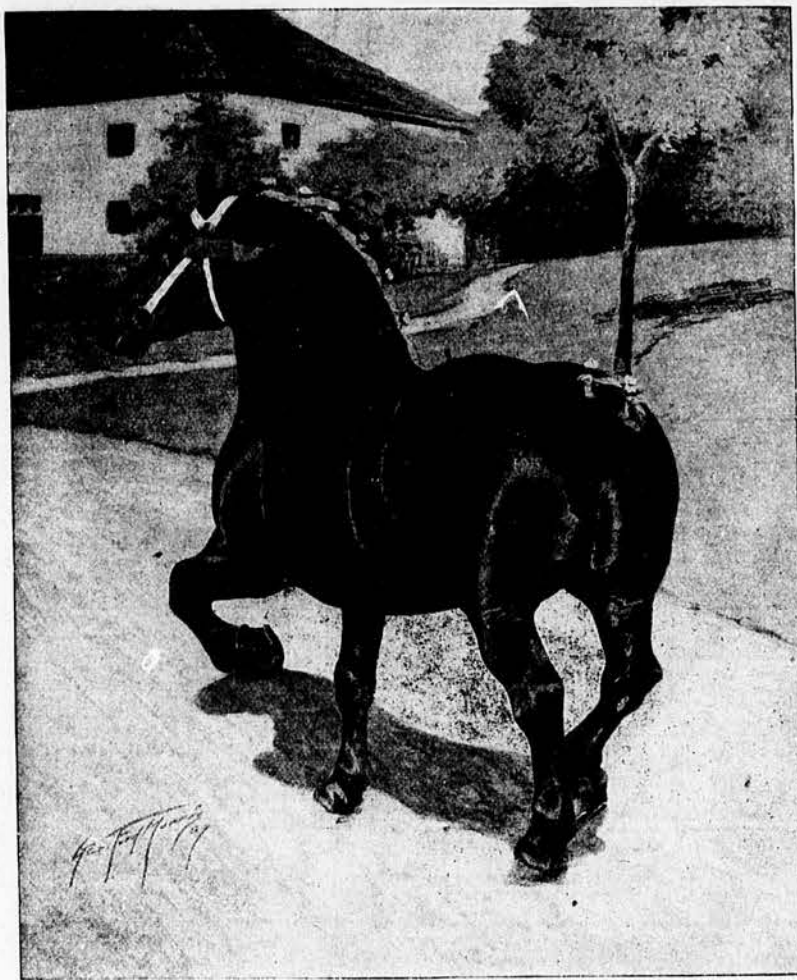
A little section of France, about one-tenth the size of the state of Ohio, has become the most famous agricultural section of the world through the breed of horses which is produced there. The district in which Percheron horses are bred and raised in France is only about the same size as eight of our counties in Ohio. This little district of La Perche begins about seventy miles southwest of Paris and is located between the valleys of the Seine and the Loire. A small river called the Huisne traverses the district from end to end. It is one of the most curious things in live stock breeding that so small a section should become so famous.

The Percheron district has no large cities within its borders. It is beyond a doubt the richest and most flourishing agricultural section in the world today.

Percheron horses have improved the breeds of draft horses in every civilized country in the world. The Percheron horse seems to make a better cross with foreign breeds of horses than does any other known draft breed. It is undoubtedly due to this fact that the Percheron horse is so widely distributed.

breeds of that country.

The Percheron country is divided into what they call small farms and big farms. The small farmer has from one to four mares and is the actual breeder. The small farmer sells his male colts almost at the time they are born and delivers them at the time they are weaned to the big farmer who feeds them and grows them until they are two years old. He keeps the filly foals in order to replace his older brood mares when they are sold. About two-thirds of the farmers in the Percheron district consist of these small farmers. They practice economy in its most stringent form. Everything they have must produce something. The mares must all work. They must not only produce a colt every year, or nearly so, but they must do the work on the farm as well. The mares are never kept in idleness; as soon as a mare misses having a colt the second year, she is sold and her place is taken by one of the younger fillies. While the mares are worked hard, yet the farmer always feeds them well so that they have the strength and the vigor to produce a good, big, strong, healthy colt and give plenty of milk on which to



I might trace its origin back, as do the historians of the Percheron breed in France, to the time of the Crusades. I might tell you that these same historians lay a great deal of stress upon the Oriental blood that was introduced at that time, and later, into the Percheron breed; but, the things in which we are interested are not so much what has been done in the past as how things are at the present time.

The breeders in the Percheron district give a great deal of credit to the soil and the climate of their Province. They say that a Percheron horse in its purity, with its strength, its force, its vigor, its harmonious outline, can not be bred and developed in any other section so well as it can be within the limits of La Perche. Whether or not their contention is true, it is a fact that we do not find in France, in any of the other horse breeding sections, draft horses of equal merit to those that we find in the Percheron district, notwithstanding the fact that the Percheron horse has been persistently used for years in improving the other draft

raise it until weaning time.

The big farmers in the Percheron district are the owners of the stallions. Every spring they buy of the small farmers every male colt sired by their horses that they consider sufficiently good to develop into a stallion. These big farmers, almost without exception, live in the valley of the Huisne. Their land is nearly all in permanent pasture and it is here that the Percheron stallion grows and develops at liberty until he is rising three years old. These colts, in a climate almost as cold as ours, are left at liberty at all times, winter and summer. I think the health and the vigor of the Percheron horse is due, to a great extent, to his never being kept, when he is young, in close badly ventilated stalls. While these colts are always kept at liberty in the pastures, yet they are always well fed with grain so that they are at no time stunted in their growth.

The development of the Percheron horse undoubtedly is due, to a great extent, to the soil and climate, yet, the breeders, the men who choose the

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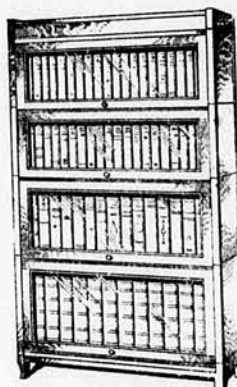
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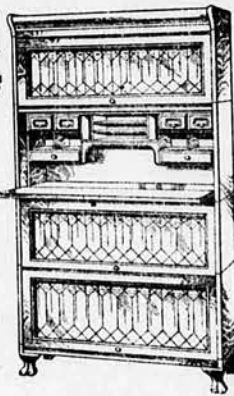
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a great extent the young men to stay in the country is because, at the bottom, the French farmer is economical, and he loves very much the dollars which flow in to his pockets from the other countries of the world for the horses which they breed and raise.

The French government has for many years taken a great interest in the breeding of Percheron horses. Through its system of shows, through the pensions and approval given to the best stallions, it has had a great influence upon the improvement of the Percheron breed.

Only about five thousand colts, considered sufficiently good for registration, are bred each year in the Percheron district. In spite of the continuous drain upon the breeding stock of the country, the Percheron horse is today better than he ever was. His size has been increased while the qualities which have made him famous throughout the world have not diminished.—J. B. McLaughlin, Columbus, Ohio.

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ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE—250 BU. home grown seed without irrigation at Kendall, Kan. Main line Santa Fe R. R. Kearney Co. Delivered in seamless bags at \$10.00 per bu., f. o. b. cars. Bags 25c extra. Advance money order to John Shinkle, foreman, for amount wanted. Reference, Holland Banking Co., Springfield, Mo.; Kearney Co. Bank, Lakin, Kan.; M. R. Beatty, P. M. and merchant, Kendall, Kan.; H. H. Smalley, 733 East Walnut St., Springfield, Mo.

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SEND FOR FREE BOOKLETS—ALL about patents and their cost. Shepard & Campbell, 6900 McGill Bldg., Washington.

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 bred black Percheron and Standard bred
 driving stallions. Joe S. Williams, Edson,
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 Percheron stallions and mares, one to eight
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 dale and Hackney stallions and mares; also
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 —choice youngsters; both sexes; from of-
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 by Archer's Victor 292012; for sale at very
 reasonable prices, two fine (red) young
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 and heifers, all richly bred. Call or write,
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 Kan.

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 frame hives, cheap, also empty hives and
 supers. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

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 trap, only \$1 postpaid, money back if not
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 Descriptive of your business. Best prices.
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 Safe, pleasant, permanent. Physicians as-
 sisted. Great discovery. Send your ad-
 dress at once. King-Nicko 9, Wichita,
 Kan.

WANTED—POSITION ON FARM BY A
 married man with wife and one child. With
 people who have house or rooms we could
 occupy. Good reference if wanted. John
 H. Brown, Meade, Kan.

PIANO AND ORGAN PLAYING MADE
 easy. On receipt of 50 cents we will mail
 you one of our Ideal Chord Charts, enabling
 you to play the piano or organ without the
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PLOWING 14 to 16 Inches DEEP



The Spalding DEEP Tilling Machine

Thoroughly pulverizes the
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 bed, reducing the cost of fitting
 from one to two-thirds.

It will plow dry, hard and
 refractory soils that a mold-
 board plow will not penetrate.

It buries surface trash beyond
 reach of the harrow.

It buries weed-seed so deep that
 very few will ever germinate.

The right use of the Spalding Deep
 Tilling Machine is usually followed
 by an increase in the yield of 25% to
 50%, and often more.



Note Position of the Discs

The first disc cuts 5 to 8 inches deep and
 throws top-soil and trash to bottom of
 former furrow. The second disc cuts 6 to
 8 inches deeper, bringing up virgin soil
 and thoroughly mixing with top-soil.
 There is no furrow slice. The whole seed-
 bed is pulverized to its full depth.

Write to-day for free book

Complete description of machine and
 what it will do; advantages of deep-tilling;
 illustrated with photographs of machine
 in operation. Address Department "C,"

**THE SPALDING TILLING
MACHINE CO.**

Superior Ave. & W. 6th St., Cleveland, O.

Sam Thompson Writes Again

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I can't
 help writing another letter to KANSAS
 FARMER readers about the remarkable
 results Fairfield Incubators and Brood-
 ers are giving again this season.

In my letter printed in February 5
 KANSAS FARMER, I told a little of the
 great work Fairfield machines did last
 year. To have told it all would have
 taken more than a whole newspaper.
 The same is true, if I should try to
 write the whole record of Fairfield's
 so far this season.

The little I can tell here, is merely
 to show what the story would be if I
 could afford the time to write it, and
 the space to print it.

Somehow I can't help feeling good
 when I get enthusiastic letters from
 99 per cent of my many thousand cus-
 tomers, especially so, when they come
 like these:

572 Oakley St., Salt Lake City, Utah,
 March 12, 1910.

The FAIRFIELD Incubator has every
 ear mark of a first-class machine.

There can be no fault found with the
 neat workmanship and handsome finish of
 the machine.

Your regulator is one of the most per-
 fect I have seen. I like the strong arm
 on which the damper hangs, it prevents the
 damper being always out of line. The
 heater is also a good one; made on right
 principles. The thermometer is also of the
 best make.

I will have another order for you in a
 day or two from the Secretary of the State
 Poultry Association.

Before I forget it, there is one other
 suggestion that I want to make, and I
 base my suggestion on your treatment of
 me to date. I would suggest that you call
 your company the "Fairdeal" Incubator Co.,
 and the incubator the same.

A. V. Thompson.

Frankfort, Ky., March 10, 1910.

I am so enthused after taking off my
 first hatch that I shall have to make a
 report. I invited failure from the start—
 I bought two hundred eggs at my nearest
 store when the weather was at zero. I
 tested out 36 eggs in the two tests and
 have 152 chicks, or over 75 per cent of the
 total number bought. Had I tested out
 100 and hatched 50 of the last 100, I should
 have been satisfied, under the condition.
 There may be some better machines, but
 the FAIRFIELD is good enough for me.

Mr. I. A. Rankin of Waddy, Ky., whose
 name I sent you came in while the hatch,
 was going on and was highly pleased with
 the whole outfit, and authorized me to
 fill out the order blank and he would mail
 you a draft on the Bank of Waddy as soon
 as he went home.

My neighbors are all interested. I am
 expecting a good many of them in this
 afternoon to see the result, which can't
 be anything but pleasing, as I haven't a
 cripple or weak chick in the bunch. I
 think I have a few of every breed on earth.

W. K. Alford.

These two letters show two things,
 that I absolutely insist on, in running
 my business:

1st. Every Fairfield must be per-
 fect in construction before it can leave
 the factory. This insures the very
 best of results to the purchaser.

2d. Every customer must have an
 absolutely "square deal," if anything
 goes wrong—through any means,
 which cannot be foreseen.

When I say Fairfield Incubators and
 Brooders are the best that can be
 made regardless of price, I mean I ex-
 pect to back up that statement with
 my hard money. The appearance of
 my machines, the way they are built,
 and the work they will do, for those
 who buy them, are the only things I
 expect them to be judged by. If they
 don't prove to every purchaser to be
 better value than any other company
 furnishes, I am ready to take them
 back, without question or quibble, for
 the full price, and pay all freight
 charges.

I have had to print more Fairfield
 books, to furnish copy to all who have
 written me. I still have a number of
 them for KANSAS FARMER readers.
 This free book tells all about my "fair
 deal" selling plan, besides giving a
 great deal of poultry raising informa-
 tion, not before published. Thousands
 of our friends write us, they would not
 sell this free Fairfield book for a dol-
 lar if they couldn't get another for
 less.

I hope all your readers who have not
 yet sent for it will take the time right
 now to send for this Fairfield book.
 Of course, as long as they last they
 are entirely free—but first come, first
 served. To be sure of getting one this
 season, every one at all interested
 should not fail to get their letters in
 the mail at once. Simply address yours
 truly,

SAM THOMPSON.

177 Main St.

Fairfield, Neb.

Get a Rankin Two-Row Cultivator and Raise "Million Dollar" Corn!



The Man Behind the Cultivator

David Rankin, the mil-
 lionaire farmer and
 stock feeder of Tarkio,
 Mo., is a veritable wil-
 dard in the world of corn.
 His 26,000-acre farm pro-
 duces a million bushels
 of corn every year, and
 he buys half a million
 bushels more.

He is the most ex-
 tensive corn grower and
 stock feeder in the world.
 He fattens 35,000 head of
 stock for the market
 every year.

He uses special ma-
 chinery of so much
 greater capacity than
 the ordinary that he
 spends less for labor
 and horses than the
 average corn grower.

The Rankin Two-Row
 Cultivator does the work
 of two single-row cul-
 tivators, saving one
 man's time and one
 horse.

He uses hundreds of
 these Two-Row Cultiva-
 tors to keep his 18,000
 acres of corn in a per-
 fect state of cultivation,
 and estimates that they
 save him \$20,000 a year.

David Rankin person-
 ally guarantees the cul-
 tivator to be of the very
 best construction, and
 anyone who uses it for
 fifteen days and does
 not feel that it is all that
 is claimed for it can
 send it back and get his
 money back.

The corn growers of this country are waking up to the ad-
 vantages of the Rankin Two-Row Cultivator. My page advertise-
 ment certainly stirred things up. I have been almost snowed
 under by requests for catalogs, and the orders are coming in so
 fast that it looks now like my factory can't turn out enough cul-
 tivators to supply the demand for the season of 1910. If you want
 one or more of these cultivators don't delay a minute or you may
 have to wait a year.

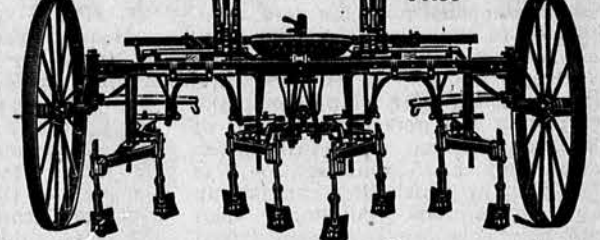
I have instructed the manager of my implement factory to sell
 the cultivators at the lowest wholesale rate.

Any man with 80 to 175 acres of corn land can buy one of these
 cultivators and not only save its cost, but \$40 to \$50 extra the first
 year he uses it.

My cultivator does the work of two men and four horses. That
 means a saving of one man's wages and the cost of one horse and
 feed. This cultivator will do as good work as any shovel cul-
 tivator on the market, either single or double row. It is controlled
 by the operator with equal or greater ease than any other cul-
 tivator in existence. Guides like an automobile.

Use it 15 Days
on Your Farm
Before You Decide

I'll Sell Direct to
You at the Actual
Wholesale Factory
Price



You can plow as close to the ends as with a one-row cultivator.
 The team is so close to the load that it runs easier than ordinary
 cultivators.

Adjustable for rows of uneven width or for uneven surface.

It is adapted for cultivating Listed Corn or Surface Planted
 Corn. Equally popular in Corn or Cotton fields.

I am giving farmers the benefit of the lowest wholesale price
 and allow fifteen days' trial. I personally guarantee every cul-
 tivator. If you want to be sure of one or more Rankin Two-Row
 Cultivators for this season,

Do Not Fail to Mail the Coupon Today!

No farmer growing 40 acres of corn or more can afford to be
 without this cultivator. Send coupon for the catalog of Rankin
 Cultivators and special **WHOLESALE PRICE OFFER**. This ad-
 vertisement will not appear again. (4)

DAVID RANKIN, President

DAVID RANKIN MFG. CO., Dept. 116 TARKIO, MO.

COUPON Brings Catalog and Direct-from-Factory Price

DAVID RANKIN MFG. CO., Dept. 116 TARKIO, MO.

Please send at once your Catalog and Wholesale Price
 Proposition to

Name _____

Address _____

On AUG. 30 we ship-
 ped six automatic gates
 to Lebanon, Va., for
 the rural routes.

On NOV. 8 we re-
 ceived an order for
 eight more from the
 same place for the
 routes.

On JUNE 16 we re-
 ceived an order for an
 automatic gate for the
 fort at Fort Ogle-
 thorpe, Ga.

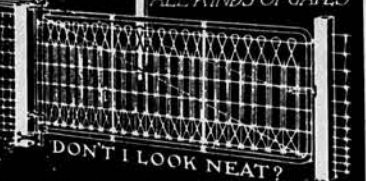
On NOV. 26 five more
 were ordered.

If they are good
 enough for the Govern-
 ment are they not good
 enough for you?

BALL BEARING AUTOMATIC GATE

GUARANTEED
THE SIMPLEST AND
STRONGEST AND
EASIEST OPERATED
AUTOMATIC GATE
ON THE MARKET

SEND FOR
CIRCULARS OF
ALL KINDS OF GATES



MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY
IN EVERY WAY

ADAMS GATE CO.,

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**Sunflower Portland
Cement** A depend-
 able cement
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 formity. Makes
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 stone superior
 to anything turned out in
 Nature's laboratory. Write for Bulletins

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 factured with a dust
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 tains the oil for a
 long time. It is
 adapted for the cul-
 tivation of corn and the
 working down of lister
 ridges for wheat. Ev-
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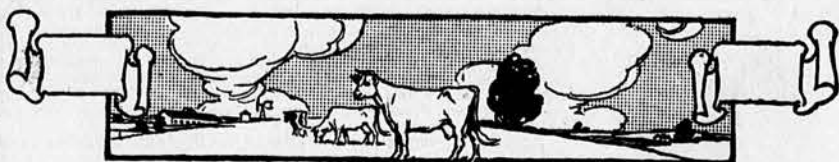
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easily and safely with an Auto-Fedan
 Hay Press. Only two men required to run
 it, thus saving one-third the cost of labor.
 There's nothing complicated to break and
 get out of order. Three stroke, self feed
 Easy draft. Smooth, neat bales. Shipped
 on trial to responsible parties. Send for
 free catalog No. 64.

THE AUTO FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.

1564 W. Twelfth St. Kansas City, Mo.

DAIRY



Some Requisites for a Sanitary Dairy Barn.

The first question that naturally arises in a discussion of the construction of a sanitary dairy barn is, what such a building is expected to accomplish. In answering this question, it becomes necessary to us to consider the subject from two view points.

It has become, within recent years, quite a common thing for very wealthy men to engage in the dairy business for pleasure and diversion. With such men, economy is not kept foremost in considering plans for buildings or in the general operation of the farm but what seems to be given more study and consideration, is some plan by which they can put up more pretentious buildings than their neighbors, win over some friend in the show ring, or receive higher prices for their stock and products. Even though fabulous prices are received for both stock and products produced on these large estates, it is quite generally conceded that it is the exception when such dairy enterprises are made a financial success. It seems difficult for such men to separate and maintain a proper balance between the essentials and non-essentials or purely spectacular phases of the dairy business.

In the present article, we shall endeavor to give attention to the most

sunlight is lacking there will exist a damp, ill smelling, unhealthy atmosphere unsuited to keeping up the health of the animals or to the handling of food products. There should be allowed, at least, four square feet of window space for each cow. It is best when it can be done, to admit the light a little above and behind the animals.

VENTILATION.

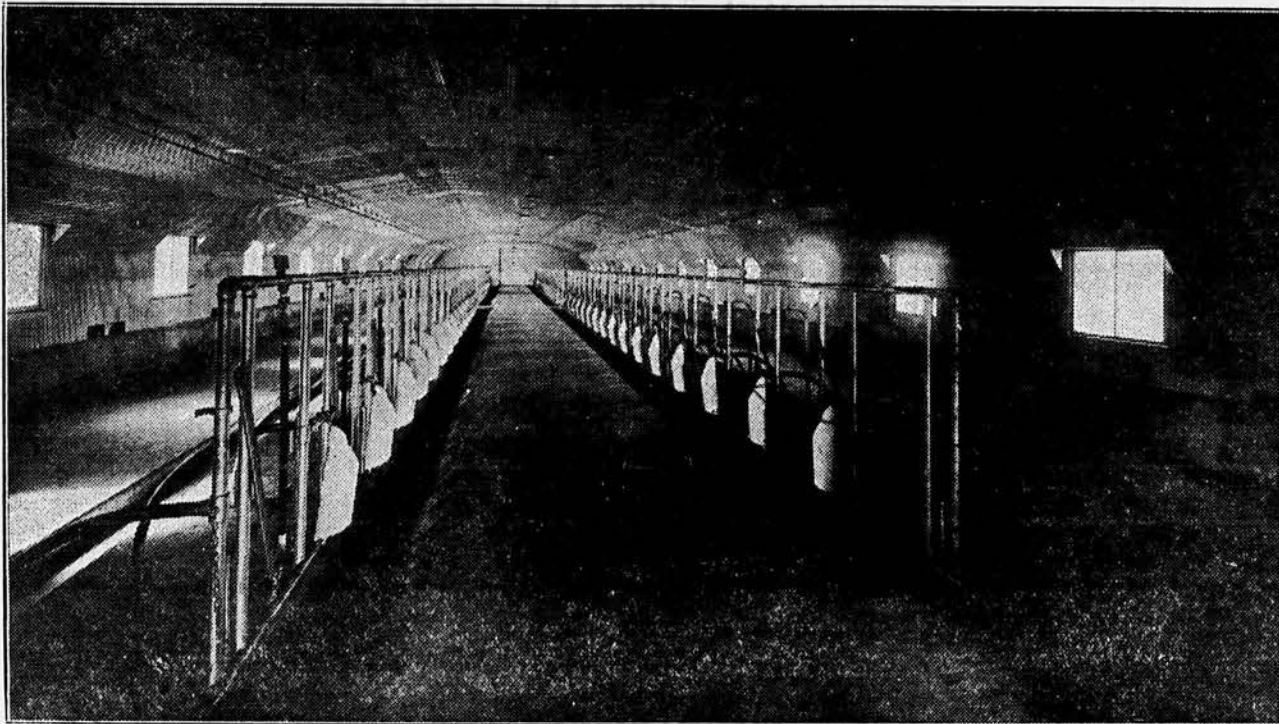
Means must be provided whereby all of the air within a stable may be changed quite often without creating strong currents of air or drafts. Formerly, it was the practice to allow a certain air space for each cow, but the more recent custom is to reduce the area of the interior of the barn, especially the unused portion above the cows, and to depend upon some system of ventilation for furnishing a constant supply of fresh air. Whatever system is used, it should be capable of changing the air within the stable at the rate of 5,000 cubic feet per hour. One of the best known methods of stable ventilation is the so-called "King" system. In this system, 28 square inches is allowed for each mature animal. For 20 cows, it would be necessary to allow four outlets and four intakes, 7x20 inches, or 10x14 inches. The outlets should take the air from near the floor and the shaft should extend as near

FLOOR.

In the sanitary dairy barn, cleanliness is of first importance, and must be secured even though it has to be at the expense of the greatest comfort of the animals; hence, concrete floors have come into general use for stables, even though they have some objectionable features, such as being slippery when wet, being cold for the animals to lie on and the first cost of making them expensive. But concrete floors are the most durable, hence the most economical in the end, and are the most easily cleaned and consequently the most sanitary material used for stable floors. Except for the square corners in the gutters, practically all angles in the floors should be filled with cement, rounding them so that they may be easily cleaned and kept clean. Everything connected with the floor that can be constructed of cement should be made at the time of putting in the floor. This should include the mangers. Mangers when properly constructed of concrete, make the most durable, easily cleaned and satisfactory arrangement for feeding that can be constructed. Partitions should be avoided in the mangers only where it is absolutely necessary for them to be used.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE STABLE

It is not desirable to have partitions, pens or more rooms than is absolutely necessary in the milking stable. Horses and other animals should not be stabled in the same building with the cows. The most satisfactory and economical way of arranging the stalls for several head of cows is in two rows running lengthwise of the barn. Whether the cows shall face the feeding alley in the center or face the outside walls is a matter largely of personal preference. There are advantages possessed by both arrangements. It generally takes



necessary requirements in a building that is to be devoted to the housing of dairy cows for the production of healthful and long-keeping dairy products. Such a building, regardless of whatever claims it may have towards the artistic or pretentious, should fulfill all of the following requirements.

SIMPLICITY.

Simplicity of construction should prevail throughout the interior of the building. This is the first step towards cleanliness. Avoid wherever possible, sharp angles, corners, exposed shelves, places where dust and dirt will collect only to be blown about the stable at the will of the first gust of wind that may happen to pass that way, and also elaborate stall devices and exposed frame work. An airtight ceiling should be put in above the cows. This may be constructed of matched ceiling, or where side walls are sufficiently rigid, this ceiling may be plastered making a smooth hard surface without corners or crevices and one that may be easily white washed or painted.

LIGHT.

Since the production of sanitary milk consists largely of a continual warfare against bacterial life, and since sunlight is one of the most potent natural agencies that we have for destroying such organism, the importance of having plenty of sunlight in the stable is apparent. Where

straight as possible to a height of five or six feet above the roof. The intakes have their openings on the outside of the buildings, generally about a foot above the ground, and discharge inside of the building just beneath the ceiling. In order that this system may work properly, it is necessary that the walls be tight and that air is not freely admitted through and around windows and doors.

WALLS.

The ideal walls for a stable are those that insulate the interior of the stable from the outside atmosphere. This will allow a uniform stable temperature to be maintained without regard to the weather conditions. This will insure comfort and health to the animals and a uniform flow of milk; in short, a properly constructed sanitary dairy barn should furnish the animals conditions differing only slightly from ideal June weather. As has already been stated, the walls should be smooth and without angles, and so arranged as to permit only the minimum amount of dust to collect. This will make it easy to keep the walls clean, to whitewash, paint and disinfect. Then where cement is used for the floor, it should be carried up on the sides to the height of about two feet, making a rounded joint where the side walls connect with the floor and a smooth joint where the side walls join the cement above.

a barn of greater width to have the cows face the outside walls. The cows have the sunlight directly in their eyes, it is more work to feed them and they do not present quite as attractive appearance in the stable as they do where they face each other. Sometimes it is planned, with this arrangement, to remove the manure from the stable with a team. This is a good plan to follow, but does not generally work out quite as satisfactorily as the practice of using a litter carrier which runs on an overhead truck and is dumped into a manure spreader which is kept under a shelter outside of and at some distance from the stable; as this will permit the cleaning of the stable at any time and as often as necessary. With the other system, the cleaning of the barn is left too much to the convenience of the general farm work when a team happens to be available for that particular purpose.

STANCHIONS.

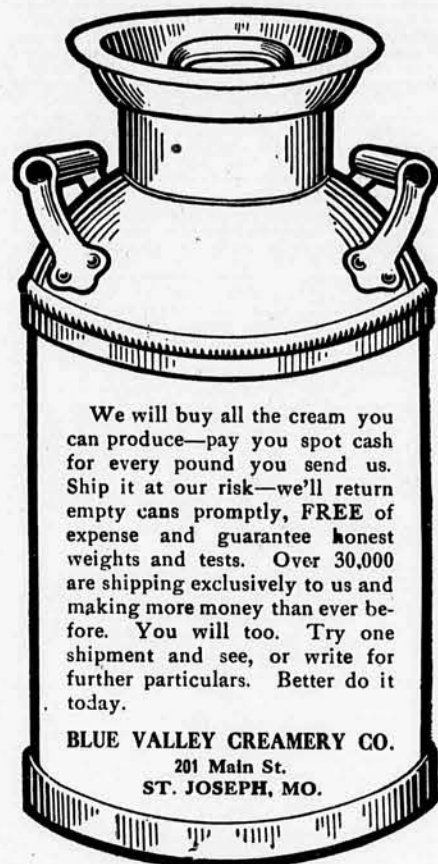
Stanchions used should be of the simplest construction that will permit the animals to be comfortable and yet not allow them so much freedom that they cannot be kept in a clean condition. Probably the most satisfactory style of fastening for cows is the Woodline iron swinging stanchions, with pipe supports and partitions.

The aim should be, in the construction of a sanitary dairy barn, to have

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30 Cents Per Pound for BUTTERFAT



We will buy all the cream you can produce—pay you spot cash for every pound you send us. Ship it at our risk—we'll return empty cans promptly, FREE of expense and guarantee honest weights and tests. Over 30,000 are shipping exclusively to us and making more money than ever before. You will too. Try one shipment and see, or write for further particulars. Better do it today.

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One Million Genuine Speciosa Catalpa Given Free

To Advertise the Genuine SPECIOSA CATALPA

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Syracuse, Kansas.

EGGS, CHICKS.

S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns and R. C. R. I. Reds. Bred from heaviest laying and winning strains. Eggs for hatching and day-old baby chicks. Full count and live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular and prices.

PROSPERITY POULTRY FARM,
Barnes, Route 2, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

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

Mrs. H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

BLUE BARRED ROCKS. Eggs from both, Cockerel and pullet matings of very best. Exhibition matings \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50. Males—narrow barring and barred to skin, good in fancy points. Laying strain of fine farm raised flock. \$1.00 per 25; \$5 per 100.

MRS. W. B. POPHAM,
Chillicothe, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

The Tonganoxie Mirror says: "The life of this community is in the dairy industry. The greatest source of income is the butter-fat sold in the milk. The cow makes the living of the majority of farmers near Tonganoxie and keeps our business houses in a condition to make both ends meet."

everything constructed with a view to cleanliness and the ease with which this can be accomplished. The animals must be comfortable and healthy and all of the arrangements and equipments connected with the stable be such as to keep them in good health; but with all of the above conditions realized, it does not necessarily follow that sanitary milk will be produced in such a stable; it still remains for those having the work in charge, not only to know what to do, when to do it, but what is of much more importance, that they do it at that time.

There is no other food stuff to be found more constantly upon our tables than dairy products, and none that are more worthy to be there; and it only rests with those who have the handling of such products under their direction to realize and keep in mind the fact that these products are to be used for food and that they must use good judgment and proper care in handling them or the value of having a sanitary dairy barn will be lost. —J. C. Kendall, K. S. A. C.

Prof. J. C. Kendall of the dairy husbandry department of the Agricultural College has recently laid some floors in his dairy barn for experimental purposes that possess the merit of novelty. Having on hand a lot of waste cork, such as is provided for insulating refrigerators and cold storage rooms, Professor Kendall has had this mixed with a high grade of asphaltum and compressed into the form of brick which measure 3x4x9 inches, and with these he has laid the floors of several stables. Beneath the brick he lays a sand base, and after the bricks are in place they are grouted with hot asphaltum. His purpose is to determine whether such a floor will be lasting, and to demonstrate his belief that it will be neither so hard nor so cold as would a cement floor, while at the same time it will be equally impervious to moisture.

Flooring for a Dairy Barn.

The best floor for a dairy barn has been a question of experiment for a long time. This seems to have been solved in the most satisfactory way that has come to the writer's knowledge by R. J. Linscott, owner of the Rosalpa herd of Jerseys at Holton, Kan.

Mr. Linscott tamped the ground solid in his barn. He then built the framework for a floor of 2x4 studding. Beneath this and flush with the upper surface of this studding he built in solid concrete to a depth of about eight inches. On top of this was placed a heavy coating of coal tar and then a flooring of two inch planks was laid and nailed fast to the 2x4 joists. This gives a floor that is absolutely proof against dampness, has the merit of being easily kept clean, and does not have the cold surface which a concrete or cement floor would have. The alley way between the stalls is made of hard finished concrete with a cement surface. Between the alleyway and the rear end of the stalls is a deep trench which catches all the droppings and which is so graded that the liquid manure runs off into a drain provided for it.

The Farmer's Hog.

Most farmers are pretty good judges of a horse. They seem to know what is required to make a good, strong, healthy, durable and desirable horse. They look well to his feet, limbs, back, heart room, head, front and back quarters and he is priced according to his individual merit. Just so with the steer. Every feeder knows that the low down, blocky or pony built steer is the best for the feed lot. He fleshes evenly and does it quicker than the big, rough steer. He is the first steer ready for the market, brings the best price and is also profitable on a long feed. Now there is just as much difference in hogs as there is in horses, and there is just the same difference in hogs that there is in cattle.

A farmer once said to me: "Oh, it just takes so much corn to make 100 pounds of pork, and it doesn't make any difference what kind of a hog you feed it to." There can be nothing more absurd. There is just the pony steer and the big, rough, un-

gainly looking steer. Men of such belief are standing in their own light. I tried to persuade this fellow to put a few good, smooth Poland the same difference between feeding Chinas of what is known as the block type in with his mongrel bred stuff, and try the experiment, but he thought it was not worth the trouble. A test of this kind will prove to any reasonable man that there is nothing equal to pure bred hogs from a financial standpoint. But there are other things to be considered. As for myself, I am a great lover of ham and loin meats. There is no meat so delicious to my taste as a good, big slice of home cured ham such as you get from a 250 or 300 pound Poland China. But some say: "Oh, a hog is a hog, and it doesn't make any difference just so it is fat." Well, as you say, if a hog is a hog, why is there such a wide range of prices on the market? I noticed one day last week that 250 pound hogs sold for from \$8.60 to \$8.85 at Kansas City. Why did they not all sell for \$8.60 or \$8.85 when about evenly fleshed? I will venture the assertion that quality cuts some figure on that market.

It fell to my lot once to board at a place for about three months (because I could not get any place else to board), and the only meat furnished us was what packers call "bacon bellies." The pieces of meat as they came out of the crate (for the landlord bought it by the hundred pound crate), were about ten to twelve inches wide and about two feet long, and about two inches thick at one edge and about one inch at the other. Well, the thick edge was not so bad, but as you came on down to the thin edge, well, I cannot describe it any better than to say raw hide. As this was our only meat supply, it would come on the table three times a day always looking the same. I could just see the type of hog it would take to produce bacon bellies. I could in my imagination see the old, long legged, sway backed, long headed, lop eared brutes, clothed in red, white and sometimes black spots, with not enough ham meat and loin combined to make a hungry school boy a square meal. Whenever I come in contact with a swine of this description I can't help thinking of those bacon bellies.

Compare this hog if you please with real smooth, broad backed, broad hammed Poland Chinas, and then tell me that a hog is a hog. The ham and loin are the high priced meats, and no other hog furnishes so much of this as the Poland China. My idea of the best hog for the farm is the low down, that is short legged, fellow, with broad and well arched back, deep body with short neck and broad, short head. My reason for having him close to the ground is that the long legged fellow is too much like the road horse, there is too much travel in him to put on flesh as cheaply as the more docile one. I want him high in the back because it gives him strength and endurance. I want his back wide, because this is the high priced meat. His feet must be short and he must stand up on his toes like a pig. This is an indication of good, strong tendencies. A hog of this kind never breaks down and becomes helpless, even though heavily loaded with flesh. Take all of these good qualities and then add all the length and a good reasonable amount of bone, and you have what I call the ideal hog for the farm. This is also the ideal hog for the show. While at the Union Station at Kansas City once, I fell in company with a gentleman from Missouri, and it so happened that he was a breeder of one of the most popular breeds of hogs of today, unless it be the Poland China, and when he found that I was a Poland China breeder, his first remark was: "Well, we admit that you Poland China fellows can grow a hog to a given number of pounds in less time than we can, but otherwise we think we have just as good a hog as you have."

Now, every farmer knows that the hog they can get to the hog barrel or the market quickest is the one that gets there the cheapest, and if I were to go out of the breeding business today, that is for the breeders market, my herd would not be for sale at any reasonable price. My best sows and my herd boars, of which I have two of the best, would go right on raising hogs for the market, and I would consider them the cheapest hogs I could get for pork production.—J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

REASONS FOR BUYING A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR



Every owner of a milch cow and every user of other than an Improved De Laval Cream Separator is interested in the reasons why all the big and long experienced users of separators and all the Experiment Station and other competent authorities endorse De Laval separators and the great majority of all buyers purchase them.

De Laval separators save enough over any gravity creaming of milk, in butter-fat, quality of cream, sweet skimmilk, labor, time and trouble to pay for themselves every six months.

De Laval separators save enough over other separators, in closer separation, running heavier and smoother cream, skimming cool milk, greater capacity, easier cleaning, easier running and less repairs, to pay for themselves every year.

Improved De Laval separators save enough over De Laval machines of five, ten, fifteen and twenty years ago, is more absolutely thorough separation under all conditions, greater capacity, easier running, and all around betterment to pay for themselves every two years.

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De Laval separators are not only superior to all others in every way but actually cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, and they last for twenty years, while the average life of inferior machines is from six months to five years, according to the grade. They are sold for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for themselves.

These are all facts, capable of proof and demonstration to anyone, who needs but to seek the nearest De Laval agent or communicate with the Company directly, and is urgently invited to do so.

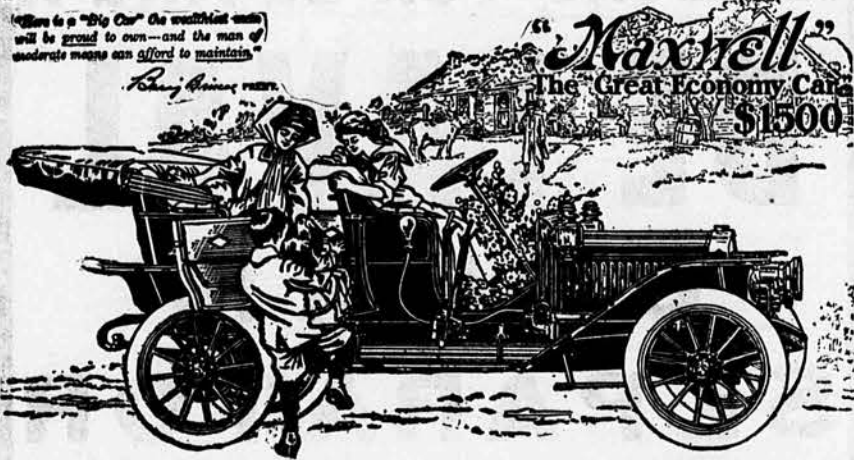
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FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY
Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

Cow-Peas.

I am interested in trying cow peas this season. Have been reading bulletin 160 on "Cow-Pea Culture" but don't know where to get the seed or how much it will cost. Which would you think best, if I am unable to get enough seed to sow all of my land, to plant one bushel per acre or to plant less seed per acre, and sow more land?—F. H. Sickler, Emporia, Kan.

I am mailing you Press Bulletin 175 giving list of seed grains which we offer for sale, with prices, but our supply of cow-peas is nearly exhausted. You may secure seed of cow-peas from Kansas seed firms. The New Era and Whippoorwill are standard varieties and among the best producers for your part of the state.

Winter Wheat.

Will you please state your opinion through the next issue of the KANSAS FARMER if it is possible to raise a crop from winter wheat sowed real early in the spring or say as soon as the frost leaves the ground? A number of wheat growers have harvested good crops from seed sown so late in the fall that it did not germinate or grow until the spring following. Several farmers around here who have their wheat winter killed are anxious to know your opinion on the subject.—Dr. Overschelden, St. Marys, Kan.

It is possible to mature winter wheat when the seed is planted the latter part of the winter or very early in the spring. We have such a test, in the spring of 1906 when we planted the wheat in February. The yield from the late winter planting, however, was much less than that from the fall planting, comparing as follows: Fall planting 45.07 bushels per acre; February planting, 18.5 bushels per acre. Ordinary spring wheat of the Fife type sown on the same date, February 20, yielded 19.58 bushels per acre while that sown at the ordinary season, April 1, yielded only 11.35 bushels per acre. It is my recommendation, therefore, that you sow spring wheat very early in the spring rather than winter wheat. Spring wheat may be a little more injured by freezing but on the other hand the winter wheat is not so likely to make so good a crop and mature as well as it did in the experiment referred to. I have known of winter wheat being planted in the spring by accident when it failed to stem and made no heads, simply stooling and spreading over the ground without stemming. However, if the wheat can be seeded early enough so that it will sprout before the freezing weather is entirely over, and this occurred in the February seeding referred to, it will complete its cycle and mature seed but may not produce a very large yield.

Best Spring Wheat to Sow.

We are writing you for a little information in regard to your ideas as to what would be the best spring wheat for us to sow in our locality. The farmers here say that 75 per cent of the wheat in south of us is killed, and they would like to sow some spring wheat. We had thought, possibly, the best wheat to get would be Northern spring wheat.—Canton Milling Co., Canton, Kan.

For milling purposes prefer the Hard Red spring wheat of the Scotch Fife type, seed of which will doubtless have to be secured from the North, refer also to Kansas seed firms.

Really the wheat which is apt to give larger yields than any other spring wheat in your section of the state is the Durum or Macaroni wheat but this wheat can not be used for making flour by ordinary mills. For

seed of Durum wheat refer to M. G. Blackman, Hoxie, Kansas and other Kansas seed firms, also to Northern sources.

It may be desirable to sow spring wheat in case the winter wheat is largely destroyed as you affirmed, but I have very little faith in the spring wheat crop. Our tests at this station indicate that it will not yield more than one-third to one-fourth as much as winter wheat. Spring wheat produces grain of inferior quality, further north and west it succeeds much better than it does at Manhattan but south and east I would not expect the spring wheat to give so good results as it does here. So far as yield and profit is concerned, I consider oats or barley a safer crop or where corn is well adapted for growing it would seem advisable to plant a large part of this land to corn. Much of this land needs rotation any way and from the farmer's stand point the corn will be more a profitable crop to grow than spring wheat.

Red Clover With Alfalfa.

I have a field of alfalfa, about eight acres, I sowed in August, 1908, for hogs, pasture principally, I secured a good stand on most of the field, but the following year, last season, the plants appeared to die out and turn yellow, and did not seem to do any good at all. I did not derive any benefit from it for hay, pasture or otherwise. Now what I would like to know is, will it do to sow Red clover in with the alfalfa as I want to keep the field for hog pasture. How would you advise sowing it, by plowing the ground and sowing clover with flax or sowing the clover in with the alfalfa as it stands?—John T. Hunt, Olathe, Kan.

It will not injure the alfalfa at a seed the Red clover. I would advise to disk and harrow, sowing the clover very early in the spring. The only question is whether the alfalfa may not make a renewed and vigorous growth and smother or destroy the young clover plants. However, if the alfalfa does not grow the clover should start readily if the seed-bed is prepared as suggested above, simply by disking and harrowing. In fact, I would recommend this method rather than plowing and sowing the clover with a nurse crop. Plowing in the spring is apt to leave the ground too loose and mellow for spring seeding of clover. It may be that by giving the alfalfa a dressing of manure and disking it you may reinvigorate the plants and secure a good growth and yield from the field this coming season.

The description which you give indicates that the soil is not in condition to grow alfalfa, due to poor drainage, unfavorable seed-bed condition or lack of fertility or else the alfalfa is not supplied with the bacteria which it is necessary that it should have in order to grow and thrive. If you can secure some soil from an old alfalfa field and spread it over a portion of this field, say about three to 400 pounds per acre previous to disking you may be able to decide on this point as to whether the bacteria are required, or simply by taking up some of the more thrifty looking plants and examining the roots you may find the tubercles if they are present. I am mailing you bulletin No. 155 in which you will find the subject further discussed.

Rape As a Fertilizer.

Wish you would print an article in KANSAS FARMER in regard to "Rape" as a green fertilizer and pasture.

What results have been obtained at K. S. A. C. if any?—Harry H. Auld, McPherson, Kan.

We have used rape as a green manure or fertilizing crop but have made no comparative yield tests in the use of rape as a fertilizer. I am certain, however, that we have in-

creased the fertility and productive-ness of the land by plowing under a crop of rape. Our usual plan is to sow rape in the wheat stubble soon after harvesting the wheat, the preferable plan being to follow the binder directly with the disk drill so that when the harvesting has been finished the land is again planted. Our experience indicates that preceding the drill with the disk harrow gives a better stand but we have secured a good stand without any cultivation.

Four or five pounds of rape seed per acre is sufficient to plant and since rape seed is very small it is difficult to sow little enough seed with the ordinary grain drill. We use the drill with the grass seeder attachment for sowing the rape but the rape is seeded through the drill hose and the seed dropped in the furrows. Rape seeded in this way, after wheat, may be used for pasture during the late summer and early fall and should be plowed under before heavy frost. Our plan is to follow with corn the next year. The plowing under of a crop of rape adds humus to the soil and puts the ground in a good physical condition resulting in larger yields of corn.

It is practicable also to sow rape in corn at the last cultivation or soon after the corn is laid-by. Rape may be sown broadcast and covered by cultivating or it may be sown with the one-horse drill. Rape usually makes a rather dwarf growth in corn unless the corn is an early variety, which allows for the growing of the rape late in the summer after the corn matures. Rape in corn may be pastured with sheep or in case the corn is hogged-down, a common practice in some localities, the rape adds green forage to the grain feed and favors the growth and hastens the fattening of the hogs. As a green manure, however, I prefer to use the rape as a catch crop after wheat or other small grain as described above. For further information regarding rape as a pasture crop I have referred your letter to the animal husbandry department of this college. Am also mailing circular giving some further information regarding Annual Pasture Crops, including rape.

Put Alfalfa on New Land.

No doubt that you know all about alfalfa raising, i. e., all the important points, I therefore wish to ask you a question that I have not been able to find out from any one. I have a piece of alfalfa that is rather thin but healthy. What I want to do is to seed it without damaging or destroying the stand I now have. I have been advised to disk and harrow in the new seed. If I do this would not the disking damage or destroy the old stand of alfalfa? Will you kindly enlighten me on the subject as I would not want to destroy the old stand by reseeding, believing that "one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."—Chas. Carlson, Junction City, Kan.

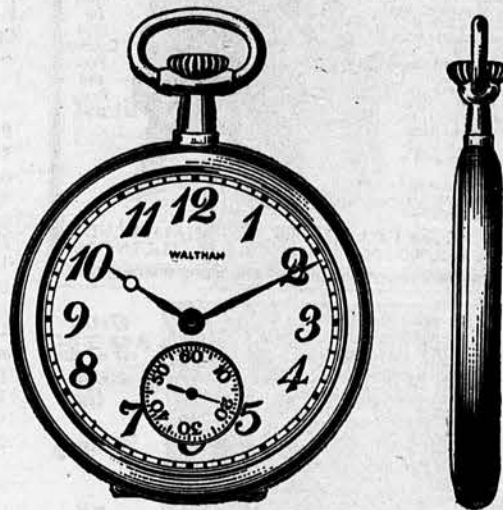
It is not practicable as a rule to try to thicken up a thin stand of old alfalfa, it is much more practicable and safer to seed a new piece of land when you may put the soil in proper

seed-bed condition. It will not injure the old alfalfa to disk it but rather it will increase the growth and cause the alfalfa to stool and thus apparently thickening the stand. In fact, it is common practice to disk alfalfa; many of our best alfalfa growers practice disking every spring and often the disking is repeated at intervals during the summer. If you care to attempt to thicken up the old stand on this field, I would advise to disk and harrow and sow at the earliest possible date. Sow six to eight pounds of alfalfa seed per acre covering the seed by another light harrowing. This seed may sprout with favorable spring conditions, but if the season turns dry the young plants are very likely to be destroyed.

Just why a farmer should insist on keeping an old alfalfa field, which has out-grown its usefulness, when he might as well seed a new piece of land and have more of a good thing, is something I do not understand. Doubtless you have land on your farm which has been growing corn or other grains for twenty-five or thirty years; there is nothing you can do to this "worn" land which will benefit it more than seeding it down to alfalfa and plow up your old field and plant corn or other grain; in other words, use alfalfa as a rotation crop and thus secure larger yields of alfalfa and much larger yields of corn and other grains. I am mailing you Bulletin 155 in which you will find the "Seeding and Culture of Alfalfa and Its Value as a Fertilizer," fully explained and discussed.

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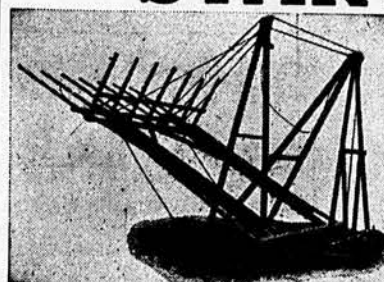
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IN THE NEW BUTTERFLY SEPARATOR there are no pipe shaped tubes to wash out; no crevices and corners to clean; no sharp perforations like a nutmeg grater to collect slime and butter fat; no loose parts to slide onto a wire frame and to be put back in place twice a day. The supply can is only waist high, has smooth, round, easily cleaned corners, removable faucet, and drains perfectly to the last drop of milk. The milk and cream spouts are wide open and easily cleaned. Instead of the closed pipe shaped tubes used on other separators, there is only one piece inside the bowl, and that is our patented Skimming Device, made of pure aluminum, and the non-rusting, easily cleaned, sanitary metal. You don't have to scrub it as you do the tin or tinned steel skimming devices used in other separators, because milk slime and butter fat won't stick to aluminum. This New Butterfly skimming device is patented by us in every dairy country of the world and is the only really great cream separator improvement of this decade. The hinged aluminum blades swing wide apart like the leaves of a book, opening up every part for quick and easy cleaning. There are no arrows or notches to watch for in putting the bowl together. You can assemble it with your eyes shut or in the dark. The New Butterfly Separator also has the skin milk outlet at the bottom of the bowl, making it absolutely self draining.

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We have a large quantity of pure bred, well matured, well selected Boone County White corn. Shelled and graded. Sacks included. \$2.00 per bushel. Crated in the ear, \$3.90; sacked in the ear, \$2.75.

H. O. TUDOR

Holton,

Kansas

FROM OUR READERS

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

Suggested Topics.

Do you find it more satisfactory in your locality to seed alfalfa in the spring or in the fall? Can you raise alfalfa successfully without first inoculating the soil? What method is used in inoculating the soil, if any? How do you prepare the seed bed? Do you sow a nurse crop with spring sown alfalfa?

Give your experience in the feeding and care of brood sows? What sort of feed do you give the sow immediately before and after farrowing? Do you teach the pigs to eat before weaning time? What is your remedy for thumps?

What is the best method of destroying gophers?

Under present conditions and at present prices is it cheaper or more profitable to rent than to own farm land? Why?

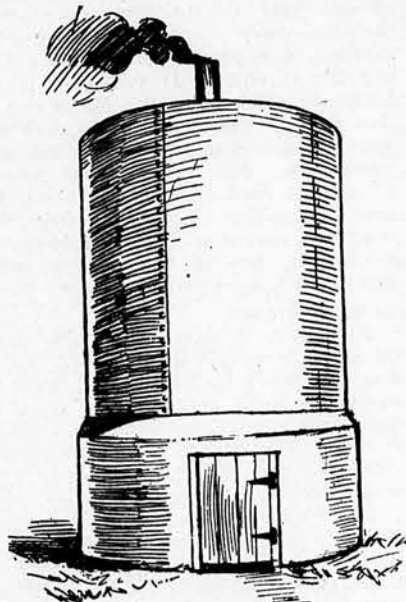
What interest is taken in good roads in your locality? Is the King drag in general use and if so with what results? Are your rural mail routes kept in good repair?

All our seeds and grains used on the farm are as well bred and as carefully selected as we can secure, due largely to the advice and instruction of Professor TenEyck. Although I do considerable testing of farm crops, co-operating with both state and national experiment stations, I believe others can give more interesting results.—W. E. Watkins, Anthony, Kan.

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

An Iron and Cement Water Tank.

Herewith is shown a drawing made from a photograph of a water tank which seems to possess many points of merit. The foundation for this tank is built of cement concrete and fitted with a door for access to pipes beneath the tank. The tank proper is constructed of boiler iron riveted



together just like an engine boiler or an oil tank, and the only peculiarity about it is that it has a pipe or flue running up through the middle. With this construction a permanent tank is had which will last indefinitely. The intake and outflow pipes both come

into the tank from the bottom and are thus protected against freezing by the concrete foundation. The construction permits of the building of a fire beneath the tank which will not only prevent freezing but will enable the farmer to supply his live stock with drinking water from which the chill has been taken. The photograph from which this drawing was made was taken on Sunny Slope Farm owned by C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan., who has two of these tanks in use.

The Treatment of Hardpan Soils.

The soil conditions in the hardpan region of eastern Kansas offer serious difficulties in any system of farming. The country is hilly and much of the ground in the valleys is hardpan or has a hardpan subsoil. The soil on the hills is either gravel or clay and not very rich. Along the streams will be found land that has been made by the overflow and contains a large amount of humus and plant food. This soil is naturally very rich and does not wash very badly. All of the heavy soils, however, will wash badly when the humus has been burned out of it by cropping.

Judging by the way crops grow there is no doubt but these hardpan soils contain an abundance of mineral element. They are lacking in nitrogen and humus, and in planning a rotation of crops which is especially necessary in this region, these points should be kept clearly in mind.

The best rotation for a stock farm in that country and under those conditions is corn two years, oats one year, wheat seeded to clover one year, and clover two years. This makes a six-year rotation which has been proved to be about the right length for keeping up the soil in this locality.

Of course there may be modifications of this rotation where occasion demands. Kafir corn or sorghum may be substituted for corn. Barley or millet might be grown instead of oats. The wheat could be dispensed with entirely or rye might be sown in its stead.

With this stated rotation there will be a number of special problems to solve. For example, during the last week in June or the first week in July there will be three things that will demand attention. Corn plowing, wheat harvest, and clover hay making will all come at once. A number of methods may be used. In the first place, cut as much clover hay as possible before wheat harvest, provided the clover has reached full bloom. While this is a little early and hay will be hard to cure, it is better than to wait until it has grown so ripe that it can not be handled without shattering the leaves. Extra help is demanded at this time and in such a rotation of crops but the farmer can well afford to pay good wages to secure it. This is especially true in handling the corn crop during July. Prompt attention at the right time will make an immense difference in the yield and money invested in extra help is sure to bring profit. Not only does this work influence the corn crop but it will have its influence on the following wheat crop as well. These remarks are based on actual experience and this experience has taught the writer that the six-year rotation suggested above is undoubtedly the best for the time and place.—N. B. F., Riley Co., Kan.

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C. P. NETTLETON, Kansas.
Lancaster, Kansas.

The Farm Garden.

Everybody appreciates the value of a good garden and most people make some attempt at creating one in the spring. Too often, however, these attempts result in but partial success or else in absolute failure because of lack of method in planting and cultivation. There are certain things like onions, parsnips, etc., that can be planted once for the season, but the value of the garden would be multiplied many fold if more frequent plantings were made of other classes of garden truck. The first crop of garden products in the spring is delicious and is highly relished by all but it never seems to dawn upon the minds of some people that freshness and quality can be maintained throughout the season by subsequent plantings.

To those who like onions provision for winter onions should be made at the proper time, but green onions are also relished and by sowing some seed about once in three weeks, between April 1 and September 15, the fresh onions will be available throughout the season. Bush beans may be planted every two weeks between April 30 and August 15; beets every three weeks from April 1 to August 15, and carrots in the same manner if you like them. Fresh roasting ears may be had by planting May 1, and then every two weeks up to July 30. Cucumbers may be planted every three weeks between the same dates. For lettuce, plantings may be made every two weeks between April 1 and May 15, and then once a week until September 1, and then about two more plantings in September. By handling it in this way fresh lettuce for the table is insured and the tendency of this plant to run to seed during the hot months is avoided. Begin planting peas about the first of April and plant every week until the first of June. Then about the middle of July begin again and plant every two weeks until September 1. Radishes may be sown once a week during the entire summer from April 1 to the middle of September. Turnips are often used as a catch crop though if they are valued in the garden they may be sown every three weeks between April 1 and May 15, and between July 30 and September 1. Early celery should be started in the cold frame in February though the main crop can be sown out of doors without transplanting until after it is well out of the ground.

It only requires a small amount of land for each variety and if this rotation is practiced fresh supplies will be available throughout the season.

Smudge Pots in Kansas Orchards.

Kansas horticulturists are studying the problem of the protection of their orchards against late frost. James Sharpe of Council Grove is reported to have invested \$1,500 in smudge pots which are especially designed for this purpose and which consume crude oil as a fuel. Many other orchardists are making inquiries about this method or are experimenting with it. The late frosts of last year caused a large number of people to attempt to save their fruit crops by building fires between the rows of trees. This, however, proved not to be effective, as is seemed to create a draft which carried away the warm air and replaced it with cold. Experiments in fruit regions, especially in Colorado, show that the smudge pots are by far the best things yet devised, and when from fifty to one hundred of them are used to each acre of orchard the protection is practically absolute. The pots are manufactured of different materials and sold at different prices, ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00 each.

Prospects just now promise well for the fruit crop of Kansas and the indications are that this will be a peach year. The orchardist would seem to have his share of trouble in this world in his double battle against weather conditions and insect and fungus attacks, but if he wins he is well paid. It is hardly worth while to plant an orchard unless it is taken care of and it seems a sort of reflection on the whole state when visitors can buy tropical fruits at our stores cheaper than they can buy Kansas apples.

In the natural gas region of Kansas some orchardists have laid mines through their orchards and are thus secure against damage by frost. Where natural gas is not available the smudge pot seems to be the only solution of this problem.

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THE hundreds of thousands of cow owners who are using Empire Cream Separators are taking first grade cream or butter to market, getting top prices, making largest profits. Ask any of the prominent creameries or some of the Empire users in your district whose names we will send you.



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THE FARM



For Seed Potatoes.

Experiment shows that the most economic potato seed is made by cutting a medium sized tuber into quarters. It also shows that larger pieces of seed potatoes will produce a very much heavier yield as the young plant has more nourishment to begin with, under field conditions however, the medium sized tuber cut in quarters is the best and most economical. Plant immediately after cutting the seed. If this cannot be done spread the seed out in a thin layer in a cool dark place and they, may be used at any time within 10 days after cutting without appreciable loss. Never sack or barrel the cut seed, nor expose it to the hot sun.

A New Potato Disease.

The wart disease is a new enemy of the potato crop which is attracting great attention in Europe, and which is liable to be introduced into the United States at any time. It affects the tubers, forming large, rough unsightly warts, and, in severe attacks, completely destroys the crop. Once the fungus gets into the soil, it is impossible to grow a crop of potatoes on the land for several years.

The fungus which causes this disease was discovered in 1896 in potatoes grown in Hungary. It is now prevalent in many places in England and there is great danger that it may spread to Ireland. It is also found in Germany and some other European countries. It has been carried to Newfoundland, but has not yet appeared in the United States.

It is spread by using affected potatoes for seed, and, as this country imports considerable quantities of potatoes every year, there is danger that it may be introduced.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a circular (for free distribution) giving a brief account of this disease.

The International Dry Farming Congress for 1910.

The preliminary premium list for the International Dry Farming Exposition which will be held Oct. 3 to 8, in connection with the Fifth Dry Farming Congress in Spokane, prepared by Prof. W. H. Olin of Colorado, superintendent of premiums and awards of the exposition, provides for trophies aggregating several thousand dollars in value. A number of handsome cups will be awarded in the sweepstakes and special classes and cups and cash prizes in the general classes covering every field of agriculture in the dry farming regions.

Ample provision is also made for the competitors from countries and provinces outside the United States, as the exposition like the congress, is international and embraces every country where dry farming is practicable. Thirty-two sweepstakes premiums in the general exhibits and special classes alone are offered for international competition. More than 200 lots of products are named in the classified agricultural and horticultural divisions.

Exhibitors at the exposition will have an opportunity to compete for two sets of premiums. The interstate fair will take place Oct. 3 to 8 on the same grounds but in separate buildings.

It has been suggested that the net precipitation available for raising crops be made the basis in determining the classification of districts as dry or humid farming territory. To arrive at the net available precipitation, it is necessary to consider the total annual rainfall, its monthly distribution and the rate of evaporation. Professor Olin believes in retaining the 20-inch maximum precipitation generally in defining dry farming areas, but with such modifications that will permit bona fide farmers in distinctly dry farming districts to compete on equal terms with the dry farmers in regions most deficient in annual precipitation.

The Growing Interest in the Silo.

Many years ago there was a moderately active interest developed in the value of the silo for the preservation of farm crops. Then it seems to have died out and lain dormant for a number of years only to be revived more generally and more vigorously than ever before. A friend reported to the writer that he knew of one dealer in a northwestern county in Kansas who had just received a carload of stave silos in knock down conditions with which he would fill orders from his patrons in the vicinity of his town.

There can be no doubt whatever of the value of the silo, as this has been proved over and over. It is generally admitted that it has a value for feeding dairy cattle but has not yet been so generally admitted as an aid to producing beef. Not very long ago the Ohio Experiment Station fed a lot of steers on a daily ration consisting of 25 pounds of silage, 17 pounds of corn and two and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal and compared the results with a second lot fed on 20 pounds of corn and the same amount of cottonseed meal as above. For roughness both lots were given all the corn stover they would clean up. The silage fed steers gained 2.33 pounds per day, and the other lot gained 2.31 pounds per day. This showed an almost equal gain but the bigger showing was in the cost. In the silage fed steers the cost of producing 100 pounds of gain was \$9.04, while with the other lot the cost was \$10.21. Both lots were finished well and sold at the same price. These figures proved that the silage had a feeding value of \$4.03 per ton where the corn was considered worth 50 cents per bushel and the stover worth \$5.00 per ton. Prof. A. L. Haecker, of the Dairy Department of the Nebraska Agricultural College places the cost of equipment at \$300 for a 150 ton silo, and \$300 for machinery and then figures out the cost of silage as follows:

COST OF GROWING SILAGE CORN.	
Rent of land, per acre.....	\$4.50
Plowing and harrowing.....	2.00
Seed corn.....	.25
Planting.....	.30
Harrowing and cultivating.....	2.25

Total	\$9.30
Yield, 13 tons per acre.	
Cost per ton, 72 cents.	

The rent of land in some sections might be higher than here given, but this is intended as a fair average for the Mississippi valley states.

COST OF FILLING THE SILO.	
Eleven men, at \$2 per day....	\$22.00
Seven teams, at \$2.25 per day..	15.75
One traction engine, per day..	5.00
Engineer	2.50
Coal	3.00

Total	\$48.25
Silage cut per day, 75 tons.	
Cost to put in silo, per ton, 64c.	

TO MACHINERY AND STORAGE.	
Cost of silo, \$300; interest at 6 per cent, \$18. Cost of machinery, \$300; interest at 6 per cent.....	18.00
Depreciation and repairs, silo..	15.00
Depreciation and repairs, machinery	30.00
Taxes and insurance.....	6.00

150-ton silo	\$87.00
For one ton silage	\$ 3.58
Cost of growing, per ton.....	.72
Cost of putting in silo.....	.64

Total cost silage, 1 farm, per ton	\$1.94
Total cost silage, 3 farms, per ton	\$1.71

The greatest value of the silo lies in its efficiency as a means of preserving the entire corn crop. It is estimated that the ears saved from the ordinary corn field only represent about 60 per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop. The other 40 per cent is entirely wasted or largely so in the ordinary methods of handling. There are certain sections of the state

where the silos have a greater value than other sections for the reason that the corn crop is not so certain to mature in such counties. Some years corn is large and the yield heavy. In others it is cut short by unfavorable weather. When such an event occurs it is possible to save all that has been grown by rushing it into the silo, although, of course, the best ensilage is made from corn that has matured sufficiently to have the grain in the dough stage.

The purchase of silos in numbers in many localities in the state and especially in those counties included in the so-called wheat belt is very significant, and evidently means a more careful system of farming as well as a material development of the dairy industry.

After Good Seed, What?

"Can man live by bread alone?" may well be transposed: "Can we raise corn with good seed alone?" Article after article and column after column have been printed of late, emphasizing the importance of securing good seed corn and testing for its power to grow. Good seed is important. To test it is of prime importance. But in considering these two phases, important though they are, can we consider them as the only things necessary to produce a big yield?

Can we raise a good crop unless the soil has in it an abundance of plant food, in such shape that it will yield large amounts of this plant food to feed the plant during its entire growing period? Can a crop be raised on the old worn out field, where the soil is little more than a mixture of mineral substances and almost devoid of humus, which is the life of the soil? Can we raise a crop on a field in which have been plowed under large masses of trash, which cuts off the rise of moisture from below? Can the best results be hoped for if the field has been in corn year after year, and as a consequence, the soil has become infested with corn root worms? Are weeds to receive no consideration? What about the planter? Will it drop an even stand? What about the cultivation? Shall a dust mulch be formed to retain moisture to guard against a dry summer? Are not all these important?

The corn plant, as well as other plants, must draw its nourishment from the soil. In order for the plant to be well nourished the soil must have a large amount of plant food,

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and it must be in a form that can be used by the plant. Most of the prairie soils, as yet, contain all the essential elements of plant food in sufficient amounts to produce the greatest crops ever heard of. It is getting this plant food into such a shape that the plant can use it, that is of chief concern when we are considering one year's crop.

In order to render the plant food available the soil must contain humus. Humus is decayed and decaying organic matter. Without it the soil would be dead. It would be merely a mass of ground-up rock, incapable of feeding any kind of a plant. For years upon years the small amount of vegetable matter that grew upon the soil decayed where it grew and mixed with the soil until the amount in the soil became fairly large. Since man began farming the land, crops have been removed from the fields. In removing the crops from the field, little or no humus was returned to the soil, to replace what had been used in producing the crop. Crops removed year after year in this manner have reduced the humus of the soil to such an extent that the yield has been severely reduced upon many fields. Is not the question of humus, then, well worthy of consideration?

Fields are not infrequently seen where trash of various kinds, bunches of straw and piles of corn stalks are being plowed under. It will take such large masses several years to decay. So long as they are not decayed their presence in the soil will interfere with the size of moisture from below. The soil above, then, will dry out, and as the moisture cannot rise through a mass of loose trash, the young plant in the dry spot will die or be severely stunted. May we ask, "Is not the spreading of this trash and cutting it up important enough to receive some thought?"

The corn root worm is doing millions of dollars worth of damage to the corn crop every year. In the early summer the young worm feeds upon the roots of the corn plant, and cuts them off. The young plant turns white and dies. Many do not understand this worm, but if a search is made in the ground where the little white plant is standing it can usually be found. A study of this insect has revealed the fact that it does not migrate from field to any great extent. The winter form lives over winter in the field where it grew. It changes to the mature state and lays many eggs. As a result the field is worse infested each succeeding year. Is not this one strong reason in favor of crop rotation? Would not a study of this insect, and the many others that rob the farmer of much that ought to be his, be of great practical value?

Weeds use plant food that should belong to the growing corn. They use moisture from the soil and cause the corn to suffer for lack of water. Weeds do an amount of damage that can never be estimated. Many a field that has been well prepared, and upon which a good stand has been secured, has been literally taken by weeds and only a partial crop of corn harvested. Would it not be a good plan this year to get busy early and kill the weeds before they have made much of a start? By frequent use of the harrow and weeder can they not be kept from growing in the cornfield until the corn is large enough to permit the use of the cultivator?

Many a poor stand is the fault of the planter. The new edge drop planter, if properly adjusted, will drop an almost perfect stand if the seed is uniform. Shall the planter not be overhauled? Maybe it would pay to throw away the old worn out rattle trap and buy an up-to-date edgedrop. Has not the planter an important place to perform in corn production?

Last but not least is cultivation. It is done primarily to kill weeds and to form dust mulch for the retention of moisture. Another factor well worthy of consideration is that it loosens the soil so that air can enter. Air is necessary in the soil to assist in the process of plant food formation. Is not the cultivation of our corn a big problem and well worth our attention and study?

In conclusion, can we raise corn with good seed alone? Verily, verily, nay. Many and many are the problems to be solved before the greatest possible yield can be secured.—H. E. McCartney, Fillmore Co., Neb.

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Feed A Little Merry War Lye With Your Slop

Have you ever felt the disastrous effects of an epidemic of worms or cholera among your hogs?

Have you seen your piled up profits in flesh and fat go glimmering in a few days from these causes?

If so, you surely realize that preserving hog health is a case where an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Symptoms Easy To Detect

When a hog goes about with nose to the ground—a "lack-luster" stare in his eyes—melancholy air—no interest in life—not even ambition enough to give vent to a life sized grunt or squeal—"off his feed"—and getting thinner and thinner—

That means **w-o-r-m-s**, Mr. Hog Raiser, and you had better keep a sharp eye out for your profits, or before you know it Mr. Hog will sink off into a corner, stiffen out his legs, give a plaintive grunt and pass away.

Then, his shanks and sides won't mean best hams and bacon, but a soap kettle finish for him, and a hundred per cent loss in dollars and cents to you.

"Merry War" Lye Is An Unfailing Remedy

For just those conditions. It is unequalled for the extermination of worms and preventing the spread of cholera, and is by far the most economical.

No Hog Raiser need have the slightest fear of a worm or cholera epidemic, if he keeps a constant supply of "Merry

War" Lye on hand and mixes and feeds with slop the year round. It will increase pork profits many times when used as directed.

Try This Sure Test

Tablespoonful "Merry War" Lye mixed with slop for ten hogs, or one-half can with barrel of swill for larger quantity. Stir well, feed night and morning.

In a few days see marked improvement in your hogs. It cleanses the system, tones the digestive organs, puts sick hogs in prime condition and renders them immune from contagious diseases.

This trial will convince you and the cost is so trifling that you won't notice it.

Ask Your Dealer for "Merry War" Lye

While most up-to-date dealers handle "Merry War" Lye, some dealers may offer you some other brand. If so, don't accept it, but explain to the dealer that while there are other brands of Lye that are good for certain uses, yet there is only one kind—"Merry War" Lye—that is safe and specially prepared for use in preventing and curing sick hogs.

So if your Dealer can't supply you, write us and we will give you the name of one who can; and will also send you a valuable book on "How to get the biggest profits from hog raising."

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POULTRY



Are you still breeding scrubs?

Remember this is the twentieth century and this is a pure-bred age.

The chirping of the chicks is now the familiar cry in the poultry yard.

And to keep the chick chirping is the great problem that confronts the poultryman.

For if the chicks' chirp endeth, so endeth all chances for an early chicken fry.

Reports begin to arrive announcing the usual mortality among the newly hatched chickens.

One great cause of these deaths is the practice of feeding the chick too soon after it is hatched.

You had better send for that setting of pure-bred eggs you have been thinking of and get a start in the right direction.

Another great cause of mortality is feeding sloppy food. Try the dry feed system and see if you won't have better success.

Sand, gravel or grit should be within reach of the newly-hatched chick at all times. Also a good supply of granulated charcoal.

Forty-eight hours after being hatched is early enough to commence to feed young chickens and some do not commence to feed for seventy-two hours.

Or if you want a quicker route send off for half a dozen pure-bred fowls and you can raise enough pure-breds this year, so you can discard all your scrubs before next hatching season.

If you use a brooder the best thing you can put on the floor for the chicks to scratch in is dry alfalfa leaves. The chicks will like to pick out the grain among the alfalfa and will eat quite a lot of it besides.

In buying to breed from, with the intention of raising choice birds to compete with your neighbors, either for eggs, flesh, or the show-room, secure your fowls from men that cannot afford to injure their reputation by selling poor stock.

Some poultrymen use bran on the floors of the brooders and it is a good thing, provided it is replenished every day. It is more apt to get foul than dry alfalfa leaves. There is just about as much nourishment in the one as the other.

The month of March has been very favorable to the well-being of young chicks, but it must be remembered that we will have some severe and chilly weather yet before summer comes, so a word of warning will be in order. When a cold storm comes up see that the young chicks are protected from it for if they once get a set-back they will never amount to much.

There was a time and that not so very long ago, when some folks said that the poultry business did not pay, but we believe it would be very hard to find such a person these days when eggs and poultry are commanding such high prices. But there is no doubt that with systematic work and good care and skill, the profits of the business can be materially increased.

One kind of food supplies the muscles, another the bone, another the fatty tissue, another the brain and so on; and it is only by supplying a variety of food to the system, that the constant wasting of the body can be repaired and good health maintained. Similarly with fowls, you can easily understand that chickens fed on corn alone cannot keep up continuous egg-laying, for they are not built that way. Change the feed frequently and give as much variety as possible.

Skim-milk is good for young chicks both as drink and a food. If you have some stale bread, soak it in milk, then squeeze all the milk you can out of the bread and feed in that state. Don't feed it sloppy. When you put cornmeal in milk, do the same way, squeeze all the milk out that you can and then feed in a crumbly state. Or better still make a Johnny-cake out of the milk, cornmeal and soda and feed this to the chicks.

A forcible illustration of the capabilities of a setting of eggs were seen in a poultry show not so long ago. A man bought a setting of eggs of one of the American class of fowls. Twelve out of thirteen eggs hatched, one of the chicks died, but the owner succeeded in raising the remaining eleven to maturity. He brought them to the show, there were three cockerels and eight pullets and they were all of a uniform color and size. They won first cockerel, first and second pullet and first hen. They were easily worth one hundred dollars of any man's money but the owner did not wish to sell them.

A correspondent wants details of the Corning system of poultry raising. We do not believe there is any system about the Corning business only the system of business principles applied to the poultry industry. The Cornings, father and son, have twelve acres of ground in Bound Brook, N. J., on which last year they succeeded in making a profit of over twelve thousand dollars by keeping 1953 pullets, or \$6.41 per pullet. Their profit is made in selling fresh eggs to select customers for which they get from 40 to 61 cents per dozen. They never sell any for less than 40 cents per dozen. They follow the methods originated by Professor Gowell of the Maine Experiment Station, which is neither new nor complicated. With the same market and the same system and business ability others could do the same thing. The Cornings are exceptionally bright business men and have made a splendid success out of their poultry business.

Milo M. Hastings, who graduated from the State Agricultural College in 1906 and who was the first person to take up poultry work in that institution in a systematic manner, has been engaged by the United States Department of Agriculture for some time past in a special investigation of the poultry industry of the country. He is a native Kansan, and during his term of service with the Kansas Agricultural College was the author of a bulletin entitled "The Hen's Place on the Farm." While connected with the Department of Agriculture he wrote a bulletin on "The Egg Trade of the United States," and invented the cold storage evaporimeter for which the United States holds the patent. He is also the author of a book on "The Dollar Hen."

My little chickens are dying with bowel trouble. I have lost almost all I have with it so far. Would be pleased to find out what to do to stop it. There are hundreds of little chicks dying in this neighborhood with the same complaint.—Mrs. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan.

Ans.—Improper feeding is probably the cause of bowel trouble in chicks. Too much sloppy food and possibly some sour feed will aggravate the trouble. To cure, stop feeding altogether for a day and give tablespoonful of lime water in pint of drinking water. Then feed dry feed, cracked wheat, cracked kafir corn and millet seed. Have plenty of small grit or coarse sand for them and a constant supply of granulated charcoal. If you cannot buy the prepared charcoal, char some corn cobs or any kind of wood, break into small pieces and place before the chicks. It is the best stomach regulator that can be given to chicks.

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HATCH BONDED INCUBATOR NOW **BROODER AT ACTUAL HALF PRICE**

When the season opened we had nearly 50,000 incubators in our warehouse, ready to fill orders. They are all gone but a few, and to clear them out this month we make this offer. We will send you a brooder at actual half price if you order a SURE HATCH BONDED INCUBATOR within the next few weeks. The Sure Hatch incubator is guaranteed to hatch every fertile egg. Get our free catalog and read our binding guarantee. We allow you 60 days free trial. With every Sure Hatch incubator we send a \$1,000,000 Surety Bond issued by the Bankers Surety Co., of Cleveland, O. Write to-day and get the brooder at half price. We pay the freight.

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Best feed for your baby chicks

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

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

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

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

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

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Try Mine FREE

I still have a number of my fine QUEEN incubators to put out on trial. Drop me a line. I'll send you my new Incubator Book for you to pick out the size you want. I want to show you the incubator that outlasts them all and that's so well made. I prepay the freight and guarantee it for 5 years. Write to-day. Queen Incubator Co., Box 28, Lincoln, Neb.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder \$10

If ordered together send both for \$10. Freight paid out of Rock-Isle. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 120, Racine, Wis.

\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double case all over; best copper tank; nursery self-regulator. Best 140-chick brooder. \$4.50. Both ordered together \$11.50. Freight prepaid. No machines at any price are better. Write for book today and price and name waiting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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BIG PROFITS

result when chickens are free of mites and lice. Use **AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM** (nec.) for cleaning poultry houses once a year. Write for circulars. Carbolineum Wood-Preserving Co., Dep't 88 Milwaukee, Wis.

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There's Fortune in it. Get Busy. We start you. Most successful Poultry Farm. Thousands to choose from. Buy Eggs for Start. Low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. Big illustrated valuable book, "Profitable Poultry," sent for 3 cents.

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EGGS EXTRA WELL PACKED.

\$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 per 100. From White Faced Black Spanish, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmans, Black Langshans and Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Each bred on separate farms. Circular free.

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Smith's Barred and White Rocks. Send for mating and price list.

CHAS. E. SMITH,
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S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.

No more stock for sale, but eggs from prize winners: Pen 1, \$2 per 15; pen 2, \$1.50 for 15; incubator lots \$8 per hundred.

CEDAR GROVE POULTRY FARM,
 M. KLEIN & WIFE, Props., Clay Center, Kansas.

THE EGG SEASON IS ON.

We are shipping every day from all the leading varieties of poultry, large flocks on free range; orders filled promptly. My own special egg crate used. Price \$6.00 per 100. M. B. turkey eggs \$2.25 per 9. Write for circular. Address

Walter Hogue, Fairfield, Neb.

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

S. C. REDS, winners 40 prizes, heavy layers, stock and egg circular free. Chas. Ross, Box 24, Blair, Neb.

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

BUFF ROCKS—Vigorous farm raised prize winners. Eggs by the setting or hundred. Circular free. W. T. and Mrs. C. W. Ferris, Box 406, Effingham, Kan.

S. L. WYANDOTTES—We have a few more birds for sale. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$5 for 45. Incubator eggs \$5 per hundred. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

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

BUFF COCHINS.

For sale, cockerels, \$5 up. Females, \$2.50. Trios, \$10.00. Won 27 prizes in 1909.

J. C. BAUGHMAN,
 Topeka, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, from prize winning strain, \$1 per 15; \$5 for 100.

MRS. H. S. ADAMS,
 Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Bred for beauty and profit, 38 regular premiums. Eggs: 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 60 \$8.00; 15, \$1.00; 60, \$3.25; 100, \$5.00.

Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

S. C. R. REDS—First pen headed by first cockerel at Kan. state show; 2nd by winner at Mo's. best show. Eggs from either pen. \$3 per 15. Third pen \$2 per setting.

DeLoss Chaplin, Green (Clay County), Kan.

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

EGGS FOR SALE

from fancy S. C. Buff Oringtons. Pen 1, \$3 for 15; pen 2, \$2 for 15; farm range, \$1 for 15; incubator rates. \$5 per hundred.

MRS. S. T. WHITE OF WHITE BROS.,
 R. No. 1, Buffalo, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS.

Pen 1, \$2 per 15; 3 settings, \$5. Pens 2 and 3, \$1.50 per 15. Range, \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for sale from six grand yards, scoring from 93 to 96 points. Send for catalog and prices.

E. E. BOWERS,
 Bradshaw, Nebraska.

D. W. YOUNG STRAIN

of S. C. White Leghorns, prize winners at three state shows. Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$3 per 100. Barred Rocks, "Ringlet" strain, \$2 for 15 eggs. Eggs packed with care.

C. H. McALLISTER,
 Carmen, Oklahoma.

County Breeders' Associations

Their Management and Value to the Farmer.

By G. A. Laude, Resc, Kansas.

Breeders' associations seem to be of three classes. Those in which membership is limited to breeders of pedigree stock; those in which the ownership of pure bred stock, a bull for instance, admits to membership, and those in which the breeder, the owner of the grade herd or any one with good intentions and a friendly interest in the organization of a county association. But if I were to express an opinion it would be that the breeder would find a man much more wide awake and a better prospect for a customer if he is enlisted along with him in a county organization, even if he has only his good intentions to build upon.

With these thoughts in mind I would enlist as a member of a county association any one of good reputation, who felt enough interest in the matter to pay the fee asked, provided he did not keep for his own use or sell to any one else a grade male of any class. The keeping of grade males should be prohibited, and the party so offending should on conviction be excluded from membership.

A president, vice president, secretary and a treasurer, with an executive committee, consisting of these officers and one member for each class of stock represented in the association, will be all that is needed. The secretary should be authorized to hire help if necessary at fair pay.

If the organization has the right end in view, it will at once proceed to make war on the scrub, and the battle should be just as vigorous against the pure bred scrub as against the common scrub. It should encourage and as far as possible see to it that the members cull out their herds, sending a good per cent of most of the pure bred herds to these markets. The production of pure bred steers should be pushed. All second class heifers should, along with their second class brothers, be fed for baby beef and be sold under 2 years for more than the average 4 year old steer brings. Thus, by keeping or selling only the best of each sex for breeding purposes, and raising from the culls a lot of top beef animals, we can do more to demonstrate the value of the pure bred herd than by a thousand years of preaching about the quality of a breed which sends out good, bad and indifferent as its representatives to the public. The pure bred herd which can not make its owner good money raising beef cattle is a very poor herd from which to buy a bull to improve the cattle of the country. Let each breeder demonstrate the fact that his herd can produce from the poorer end, animals that can beat the common cattle making money for beef purposes and the battle is won. This, as I view it, is the great object of a county breeders' association.

But it is not only necessary to do these things. It is equally important that they be made public. Liberal advertising, especially in the local papers, should be encouraged, and if a spirit of even decent liberality is shown, the local editor will do more to help the breeder than any other agency that can be brought to bear. Do not ask him to furnish his own copy. Write what you would like to have in the paper, but be truthful and conservative so he will not be ashamed to publish it, and yet, do not be too modest either. But above all things bear in mind that he is running his paper for a living and it is unfair to ask him to work for you for nothing. I would suggest that each association carry a paid advertisement in the local papers and the editor will gladly speak a good word in season and out of season, especially when you have a show or sale. Then, if you are on the good, friendly terms you should be, he will be a veritable boomer for your enterprise. It is not altogether a matter of dollars and cents with him. But the association should recompense him enough at least to show good intentions.

Each county association should hold an annual show and sale of pure bred stock, all expenses to be met by a per cent levy on the animals sold. If money is available, premiums may be paid, but if not the show will, under good management, go merrily on. The Woodson Co. Breeders' Association, of which I consider it an honor to be secretary, has held two annual shows and sales, and had in the show last fall 400 pure bred cattle and hogs, and not a cent was paid in premiums. Stock was shipped into this show from seven counties and the parties going to this trouble and expense were every one enthusiastic, and have all expressed a desire for a bigger show next fall.

What this association has done can be done by others. The sale held in connection should be representative of the best specimens in each member's herd. There is a good market for all good stock from the pure bred cow that would, if fitted, be a winner at the state fairs, down to the plain honest one that should find her vocation in raising good beef cattle. This gives each breeder a chance to contribute and no one should be allowed to monopolize or to put in anything but good, useful stock. All stock going into the sale should be selected by a qualified inspector. The sale should be well advertised locally as well as in the stock papers of state circulation. Remember the main object is not to get a big net return on the few head each member may consign, but to have a beneficial and lasting effect on the live stock interests of the community, and I consider both local and state advertising in a liberal but not extravagant way as the most important factor in the success of both show and sale.

The catalog should be neatly printed on good paper, and right here I want to condemn the practice of trying to make an animal seem better on paper than it really is. Let special mention be confined to animals especially worthy, and let the others rest on their merits or demerits, as the case may be.

I believe any association energetically proceeding along these lines and giving good honest value in their offering will have assured success, and that its membership will have a good honest value market at home for all the good stock they can produce. Is this proposition borne out by the facts? Let us see.

Before our organization, a little over two years ago, the few breeders had trouble in selling their bulls. Now every one is practically sold out, and our members have bought over 100 females, Angus and Shorthorn, for breeding purposes. All of this since October 1, and they came from other territory. Seven of our members have bought bulls that cost an average of over \$225 each, and our membership now covers the best breeders in seven counties.

What effect has such an organization on the farmer?

I unhesitatingly say that the object lesson thus presented is irresistible. Not all farmers will buy or try to raise good stock, but many will do so and, like anything else, it is contagious and it does not take the man who has been raising and selling cattle for years to note when he gets a cent or two more for his stock than he did in the past, all because it is better quality.

The responsibility for the good to the farmer and through him to the whole community rests with the breeders' associations. If they use their sales to shift off onto some one else the animals they do not care to keep for themselves, they may succeed in getting farmers to buy them, but in a majority of cases it will prove dissatisfied purchasers for the animals sold him should have gone to slaughter and it would, in most cases, have brought nearly as much money and he should have been given a chance to buy a good, useful kind, and not a cull of some member's herd. Every locality should have its breeders' association, with its annual show and sale, and make this the big event of the year, but I want once more to emphasize the fact that honest treatment must be given, if success is to be expected.

Mitchell County Breeders' Association

DR. C. B. KERN, President.

J. M. RODGERS, Secretary.

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

Mitchell County Fair, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and October 1, 1910.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—50 head registered cattle. Herd headed by Royal Goods 298225 by Select Goods, by Choice Goods. Young bulls ready for service for sale. MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.

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

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Borrowing Forest Trees.

The enterprise of German foresters and the importance of tree planting for forest purposes are strikingly shown by two items of news which come, the one from Montana, the other from Ontario. It is reported that a demand has developed for Montana larch seeds to be used by German nurserymen; while white pine seedlings are to be imported from Germany by the town of Guelph, Ont., for planting a 168-acre tract of land belonging to the municipality.

The Germans recognize that the introduction into their forests of valuable trees native to other countries may be decidedly to their advantage. Although as a rule the forest trees best adapted to each region are those which naturally grow in it, there are many exceptions. Norway spruce and Austrian and Scotch pine have been carried from their native home to other parts of Europe and to America and have been found well worth the attention of the grower of timber. Several of our own species have met with favor in Europe and flourished there, such as the Douglas fir, black walnut, and others. The Australian eucalyptus is proving a great find for America and South Africa.

Our own white pine long ago crossed the Atlantic in response to the needs of Europeans, whose forests are comparatively poor in tree species, and is now grown commercially on such a scale that when it is wanted for planting in its own native habitat the German nurseryman is often ready to deliver young plants here for a lower price than our own nurserymen will quote. Now the Germans are going to try the western larch also. The request from the German nurseryman instructs the collectors to gather the choicest seeds when ripe this fall. One nurseryman on Flathead Lake has offered to exchange larch seeds for seeds of desirable German shrubs, which he intends to cultivate and sell in America. In the same region, four or five months ago, foresters of our own Department of Agriculture gathered seed for use in the neighboring Lolo Forest, where a new forest-planting nursery was begun last year.

The objects of the Guelph planting are, according to local accounts, to protect the town's water source by a forest cover over its springs in the hills, to make a beautiful woods for a public park, and to provide for a future timber supply as a municipal asset. In foreign countries, forest tracts are often owned and managed by towns and cities as a paying investment and to insure a permanent supply of wood for local consumption, but in America planting by municipalities other than for parks and for watershed protection has scarcely been thought of. The kinds of trees to be grown in the Guelph park have already been decided upon. The proposed reforestation promises to be of so great economic and sanitary value that the estimated cost of \$8 per acre for importing and planting the seedlings and caring for the growing trees is regarded as well worth while.

Saving the Peach Crop.

For years the peach brown rot has been recognized as a most destructive disease of stone fruits. This is a fungous disease, and it is widespread, and very destructive to the peach crop. The loss which it inflicts on peach growers will easily average \$5,000,000 yearly. The loss to the peach crop of Georgia alone is estimated at \$1,000,000 a year.

Much work has been done with a view to discovering a satisfactory remedy for this trouble. Spraying with diluted Bordeaux mixture has been most commonly recommended,

but its injury to the foliage has made it unsatisfactory, since the remedy must be applied during the growing season.

The peach scab (often called "black spot") is another disease which seriously affects the peach crop in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, although not causing such serious losses as brown rot.

As the result of experimental work by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a cheap and simple remedy for this disease has been found in the self-boiled lime-sulfur wash. This can be applied during the growing season with very little danger of injuring the fruit or foliage, and it is very effective. Furthermore, by mixing arsenate of lead with the fungicide, the curculic can be destroyed at the same time.

The department has just issued a bulletin describing the preparation and use of the remedy. This publication will be of great interest to peach growers in all sections.

Strawberries.

The growing of the strawberry is important on the farm because it is one of the earliest fruits and it is one of the best fruits that can be grown, coming in at a time of the year when it will supply the place that nothing else will supply on the table, and we, as farmers, ought to have the best we can grow upon the farm, and a liberal supply of strawberries every year, a good, liberal planting every year, will do much toward making farm life more pleasant, more congenial, and give us something that is valuable on the table for three or four weeks.

Now, it is necessary in order to make a success of growing strawberries to have the soil well drained. The strawberry can be grown on almost any soil, any farm that will grow wheat, oats, corn and potatoes, or any of the farm crops, will grow strawberries. I say it is necessary to get the land well drained, that is, with reference to air drainage, as well as surface drainage, in order to be sure of being freer from spring frosts and escape failures in the crop. It is necessary to get the soil in a good condition before planting. The strawberry is a plant that can be made to produce anything from one hundred to one thousand dollar's worth of fruit per acre, according to the kind of work you put on it. If you choose a good rich soil, say plowing under a crop of clover, then heavily fertilizing with well composted manure and giving it careful cultivation through the entire season, you will have your ground in a condition to produce any amount of fruit.

In order to get the best results, it is necessary to understand something about the growth of the strawberry. Planting early in the spring, the selection of good, strong plants is very material, plants that were well grown, not merely plants from the edge of the row, but well grown plants with a good root system, and you must get these plants on the farm in good condition, so that you get a good stand. From that first planting every plant should live. If they are shipped from a distant nursery, they should come packed in a box in layers rather than tied in bundles. We find a good deal of failure is due to the nursery putting them in bunches, tying twine around them and wrapping those bunches together, and in a few hours they will dry and nearly all will be injured. If they are packed in a box with a good deal of damp moss, they will be in good condition when you get them.

You want your soil ready when the plants arrive. You don't want them to lie around before planting. The ground should be in good, thorough preparation and the fertilizing should be looked to before the plants are planted.

SETTING OUT THE PLANTS.

The best method of planting the strawberry is to make a good opening so that the roots will get down into the soil straight, and then the dry weather will not affect the plant nearly as much as where they are

spread along near the surface of the ground.

The cultivation should begin immediately after planting and be kept up often. The cultivator should be run close to the row, and then as the runners begin to form, about the first of July, the cultivator should be kept close to the plant, so as to keep the runners close to the row rather than spreading out.

In growing the strawberry, it is well to do all the work possible with horse power if we are looking for the best results.

If any great amount of time elapses between cultivations, the plant will set six or eight inches on the outside and it is necessary in order to get a matted row, the right distance apart, to keep up the cultivation, or else you will find there will be space left where the plants are not thick next to the parent plant. By cultivating close and gradually narrowing up the cultivator, you get the best results.

After you have got the row sixteen or eighteen inches wide, it is a good plan to run a rolling coultter, cutting off the runners. This last season the rows were not as wide as we wanted, but if we get an early grown plant, those are the ones we want, and we want to get a good, strong plant for the next year's fruiting, giving us the largest kind of root system and the strongest kind for the fruit the following year. This cultivation should be kept up as long as the plants are growing.

Late in the fall, after the growth has ceased, we like to cover the ground as soon as the ground begins to freeze nights, and I might say that freezing and thawing at that time of year is just as injurious to the plants as it is in the spring. That mulch for your ground is full of humus and good results can be obtained by raking that mulch between the rows in the spring; it helps keep out the weeds from the matted row, and the ground around the plants should be worked enough to make the dust mulch along the rows.

It is just as important to keep the berries clean as it is to cultivate them, because if you are growing them for market a sandy strawberry is not nearly so valuable as a good, clean article, and so it is important to keep that ground covered and when we put the mulch on in the spring we want to cover the ground between the rows and in the center of the row there should be enough mulch to keep plenty of moisture, and it is quite important to retain all the moisture. If all these things are as they should be, your conditions are ideal for a good crop of strawberries, and the only thing that will cut off the crop is a very severe drought or lack of pollenization from too much rain at blossoming time, or something of that nature.

We do not find much difficulty in growing the strawberry on most any soil. There has been considerable trouble lately with what we call the root disease of the strawberry; no one knows exactly what it is; it has not been determined whether it is a fungous disease that is attacking a plant, or whether it is partly due to root killing. That is a subject that is being studied and in the near future we hope to get something more definite than we have.—D. E. Bingham.

Trees for Overflow Land.

A correspondent queries how he will reclaim lands in a lower creek bottom subject to annual overflow to a depth of one foot to three feet, the overflow lasting from one day to a

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Mr. W. C. Shinn, the Conqueror of Lightning, has written a mighty interesting book—"Lightning and How to Control It." It tells plainly all nature's lightning laws in a fascinating way; how houses and barns take fire, and how people and stock are killed; why water drains, stoves and iron beds are very dangerous during thunder and lightning storms; explains fully how and why Shinn's Copper Cable Lightning Rods prevent strokes absolutely. This book is free for the asking.
W. C. SHINN, 361 N. 16th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

week. This query concerning land subject to overflow, led to the consideration of considerable areas of bottom land, subject sometimes to an annual overflow and in other cases overflows more than once in a season. With the most of these lands there is, as a rule, only one period of very high water in the course of the season. These submerged lands, however, may remain water soaked for such length of time as to preclude the profitable growth of farm crops of corn and grain.

The question is which of the varieties of timber will endure an overflow and yet have such commercial value as will justify the expense of planting and the care to assure profitable production. Along the Missouri river there are several varieties of willows that readily withstand an overflow, but these willows have no value except for fuel. The yellow cottonwood found growing quite freely in the bottom lands of the Missouri river makes a timber of better quality than the western cottonwood. In rapidity of growth it excels the western cottonwood, makes a better class of timber for saw timber, its timber is coming into use for dimension timber and barrel staves. This cottonwood can withstand an overflow of water for a considerable number of days.

In correspondence with Jno. P. Brown, timber agent of the Louisville-Nashville Railway and secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture, he states that "Catalpa Speciosa is indigenous to the slashes of the lower Wabash valley, Indiana. These river bottoms are overflowed every year first by the floods of the Ohio river backing the water up the Wabash and tributary creeks; second, and later in the season, by the overflow of the Wabash from rains at head waters. Such overflows cover the land from 2 to 10 feet deep practically every season; often more than once, the water remaining at flood tide for a week or more. The slashes are depressions where water remains for months before evaporating and percolating through the soil. Under no other natural conditions is the catalpa speciosa disseminated. Catalpa Bignonioides of the south is often grown freely on the hill sides, but not so the catalpa speciosa, the seed of the speciosa being disseminated entirely by floating on the water and thus carried up or down stream with the flood. Catalpa Bignonioides seed is so much lighter that it is carried and disseminated by the wind."

I may say that the seed of the common soft maple is disseminated by our western streams and flood waters, the seed floating on the water and drifting into bayous or slack water reaches, where the seed is deposited and germinated and grows into timber. It will be noted in the experience and observations of Mr. Brown that catalpa speciosa is pecul-



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iarly suited to planting on low, rich bottom lands, subject to occasional overflow; in fact, it is indigenous to regions having such conditions. The superior value of the catalpa speciosa timber justifies planting in rich bottom lands, subject to occasional overflow.

We may safely say, therefore, that catalpa speciosa may be planted at least as far north in the eastern counties as central Nebraska. It has been safely grown to size of saw timber as far north as Davenport, Ia. Elevation as well as latitude must be taken

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into consideration in determining how far north this tree can be planted. North of this line, evidently the cottonwood and the green ash are two of the safer trees for planting in regions liable to an overflow.—F. T. Stephens, Crete, Neb.

HOME CIRCLE



In these days of general prosperity when the farmer is credited with the ability to buy and pay for what he wants; when labor saving machinery is to be found upon every farm; when the young folks secure the advantages of a college training and rural mail routes, telephones and automobiles serve to annihilate distance and bring the farmer into closer relations with his fellow man does the farmer's wife prosper, in her own proper sphere, as well? Is her condition improved? Are her labors lightened by modern conveniences and labor-saving machinery? Does she have her own pin money or hold property in her own name? Does she participate in the meetings of women's clubs or farmers' institutes and does she get time to become active in the affairs of the community? In order to get at the real facts concerning the home life and present conditions of the farmers wives and families and learn whether the general prosperity has benefited them as well as it has their sisters of the towns and cities or their husbands and brothers on the farm, THE KANSAS FARMER will offer a prize of one year's subscription for the best letter on the home life of the farmer's wife and family. These letters must be signed but the names of the writers will not be printed unless special permission is granted. Address your letters to Editor Home Department, KANSAS FARMER.

Roaches in the House.

"These pests are quite persistent invaders, and generally cannot be exterminated by a single application. For this reason a combination of methods is desirable. Powdered borax blown around cracks they inhabit, especially around damp places in the kitchen floors, will help to drive them away. Powdered sugar, one part, and plaster of Paris, two parts, mixed together, will prove a good remedy. One of the best remedies is a proprietary substance sold on the market under the name of "Roach Paste" or "Roach Food." I should avoid the phosphorus poisons, as they are dangerous to use in the house. If the annoyance caused by roaches should reach the extreme limit and it be necessary for you to fumigate, you can do this safely with hydrocyanic acid gas, although you will have to vacate the rooms during the time of fumigation. I should not attempt to fumigate for them with formaldehyde, as I do not think this would be efficient in destroying roaches."

Chemicals to be Kept in the Kitchen Laboratory.

The household laboratory should include the following chemicals and supplies:

Acids, acetic, hydrochloric, oxalic; alkalis: Ammonia, borax, sal soda, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, javelle water, bleaching powder, sodium hyposulphite, sulphur; solvents: alcohol, chloroform, ether, benzene, naphtha, turpentine.

With these substances at hand and a knowledge of how to intelligently use them, many garments and pieces of linen disfigured by ugly stains may be restored to their original beauty and usefulness. It is desirable to have a knowledge of the chemicals and an understanding of the chemical reactions involved in their use; but a few directions may be given which any housekeeper may safely follow. It is of utmost importance that there be provided a special chest for holding these supplies, and that they be carefully labeled. Many serious accidents have happened where some substance has been taken for medicine which were the direct result of carelessness.

Of the acids oxalic is the most generally useful since it will remove nearly all stains. Make a saturated solution by dissolving in hot water the oxalic acid crystals. After applying it and allowing it to remain for a few minutes it must be neutralized with ammonia.

Hydrochloric acid, frequently called muriatic acid, is a stronger acid than oxalic acid and will prove effective if oxalic acid fails. This must also be neutralized. In using hydrochloric acid use the 10 per cent solution. Apply drop by drop until the spot disappears. A little hydrochloric acid is made by combining lemon juice and salt. This will explain the cleansing property of the mixture.

The alkalies and solvents are most useful in the removal of grease. For washable articles ammonia or borax may be substituted for soap. The stronger alkalies may be used for the removal of persistent spots from articles that will not be injured by washing. To use any of the alkalies men-

tioned for the removal of grease, add them to warm water and wash the garment thoroughly. Bleaching powder and sodium hyposulphite are effective in the removal of indelible ink stains. Like the oxalic acid they must be neutralized with ammonia. A solution of sodium or potassium hydroxide will remove iodine stains.

Nearly all the fruit stains will disappear if the spots are spread out over a vessel and boiling water poured on them. In case peach stains do not disappear with this treatment, sulfur may be used. Make a funnel of paper, cut off a piece from the small end and place the funnel over a small dish containing a piece of sulfur which has been ignited. The stain should be moistened and held over the top of the funnel. The fumes of sulfur dioxide will cause the stain to disappear.

The solvents are used in removing grease, oil, paint, varnish and vaseline. In using any of the solvents of the above list, one should remember that they are inflammable and be careful in using them near heat. To use a solvent, place the stain over a piece of absorbent material and rub with a cloth like the material being cleaned, dipping the cloth frequently into the liquid used. Work from the outside of the stain toward the center. After the grease disappears rub again with fresh liquid to take out the dust. Ether and chloroform should be used for delicate fabrics. Vaseline stains should be soaked in turpentine or benzene before washing as washing sets vaseline.

Paint stains are common and often resist the housewife's efforts to remove them. The spot should be treated to take out the oil and leave the dry coloring matter to be brushed off. If the spot is fresh it may be removed by sponging with turpentine or being allowed to soak in the liquid. If the spot is an old one it should be rubbed with oil to soften the paint and then treated as if fresh.

The best time to remove a stain is immediately after it appears, and if the housewife keeps her laboratory well stocked and in order, the process of removing stains is simple and inexpensive. With a little caution and judgment one need not fear to use any of the chemicals named.—Lymie J. Sandborn, Senior Student, Department of Domestic Science, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Wounds of the Skin.

Wounds of the skin and tissues may be of three kinds: tears (lacerations) made by a fairly blunt instrument as a stone; cuts (incised wounds) made by a sharp instrument as a knife or piece of glass; and puncture wounds made by some article of relatively small diameter as a splinter or a bullet.

The dangers of wounds of the skin are infection or inflammation, bleeding (hemorrhage) from some wound, blood vessel, destruction or cutting of some nerve, the cutting of some muscle or bone, and the wounding of some internal or vital organ.

Death may result from an increase of the infection to a general blood poisoning (septicemia), or from

bleeding (hemorrhage), or from injury of some vital organ as the brain. Deformities and ugly scars sometimes follow the healing of such wounds. Wounds quite frequently accompany sprains, and fractures and dislocations.

In order to prevent wounds we should be very careful while handling sharp tools. Never allow children to play or run with open knives, sharp sticks or broken glass. Never point a gun or allow anyone else to point one at anybody, no matter whether it is loaded or not, because too frequently it is the guns that "are not loaded" that go off and injure people.

In treating wounds it is a good plan to allow them to bleed freely for a short time, if they will, as some of the germs (bacteria) which are almost always carried into the wound by the instrument that makes it, may be washed out in this way. If this bleeding is very excessive or long continued, it should be stopped. Methods of stopping bleeding will be given in a later paper. After the bleeding has stopped the outside of the wound should be washed, and if it is not deep the whole wound should be cleaned by washing it thoroughly with hot water that has been boiled for a short time and cooled. Some mild antiseptic or disinfectant may be added to the water, as bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), so that the solution is of about the strength of one part of the bi-chloride to 2,000 parts of water, (1-2000); enough boric acid (boracic acid) to make a saturated solution about 1 part to 5 or 10 parts of water (1-5 or 1-10); or carbolic acid (phenol) so that there is 1 part of carbolic to 50 parts of water (1-50). A person before attempting to clean out a wound should first wash his own hands thoroughly in boiled water and soap for at least 3 minutes continuously so as to get off all the germs. Don't use dirty rags or cotton waste to wash out wounds because you are liable to wash in more germs than you wash out. Always use clean cloths that have been washed and ironed or heated in a hot oven for five or ten minutes, or they may be boiled at the same time that the water is heated.

After the wound has been cleaned out or if deep its outer surface washed, apply a dressing of some soft clean material prepared in the same way as for washing out the wound. It may be put on either dry or moistened in the antiseptic solution used.

When possible it is better to apply some sterile gauze dressing similar to that kept at most drug stores. The dressing is kept in place by a snug bandage.

In case of a splinter or foreign body in the skin, remove all of it before applying dressings, if possible. If not able to remove all of it apply dressing and have the patient see a physician. In cases of a bullet wound never probe around in the wound to try to find the bullet but be satisfied with cleaning the outside of the wound and applying a clean dressing. Then have the patient see a surgeon at once. Never put tobacco juice or flour or spider webs or anything similar on a wound of any kind.—William H. Bailey, A. M. M. D., University of Kansas School of Medicine, Rosedale.

Electricity Burns—Brush-Burns.

The local effect of electricity is that of a burn and usually occurs at the point of contact when an electric current passes through the body or a portion of it. Death may be produced, however, by the shock caused and no local manifestation be visible.

In order to prevent burns or accidents from electricity, never take hold of any wire while the current is turned on. It is advisable to not handle any wire that is strung along close to a line carrying a high voltage although it may only have a weak current itself, as there is always the possibility of the wires being crossed at some other place and the strong current being transferred to the line on which you are working.

If any person has been caught in a "live wire" and rendered unconscious be very careful in removing him so as not to get shocked yourself. If possible have the current turned off or break the wire by throwing some heavy object upon it. If this cannot be done push the wire from the person, or the person from the wire, by some piece of dry wood or some other non-conductor. Some times the person may be drawn away from the wire by catching hold of some part of his garments or throwing a rope over one of his extremities. If the patient

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is so tangled in the wire that he cannot be freed by these means, one may cut the wire or free him if he wears rubber gloves or insulates himself in some way. Remember that wood and rope and clothing which are fairly good non-conductors when dry, become good conductors when wet and are then to be avoided.

Burns caused by electricity are to be treated the same as any other burn by wrapping in cloths wet in a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), or oil, or ointment of some kind may be applied. The shock to the system caused by a strong current passing through the body, as a lightning stroke, may cause death almost instantly or it suits more by the mechanical action of carbolated vaseline (5 per cent.)—may produce a condition similar to heat-exhaustion or a severe burn. It is to be treated by giving stimulants, as alcohol in some form or aromatic spirits of ammonia, and keeping the body warm by applying warmed covers and artificial heat of some kind.

Brush-burns. Those injuries caused by the surface of the body coming in contact with a rapidly moving object as a moving belt or having a rope run through the hand are sometimes classed as lacerations but may be considered here. They are not often very extensive but are usually dirty and become badly infected as the tissue has been torn away as well as destroyed by heat, and dirt has been ground into the wound.

Such wounds should be cleaned out thoroughly with some weak antiseptic solution as dilute carbolic acid (phenol), 1 part of carbolic acid to 20 parts of water, and even scrubbed with hot water and soap, if the patient can stand such rather severe treatment. Hydrogen peroxide (peroxide, or peroxide of hydrogen) is a very good solution to use in cleaning out the wound, but it has only a mild antiseptic action and causes its good results more by the mechanical action of its bubbles pushing out the dirt than killing the bacteria that may be in the wound. After the wound has been cleaned as thoroughly as possible apply some mild antiseptic ointment as boric acid ointment (10 per cent) or carbolated vaseline 6 per cent.—William H. Bailey, A. M. M. D., University of Kansas Medical School, Rosedale.

Holsteins and the Silo.

In a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER is a strong, glowing article on Holstein-Frisian cattle. The strong point wherein these cattle surpass all others is the milking quality of the cows over other breeds. There was quite a little furor in Republic county some years ago in the Holstein line, and a few herds were pretty well built up. The writer came near investing in the breed, when a friend who had been in touch with them advised me not to invest. He said the cows were simply barns in themselves, and must be kept well supplied with food, and of good quality, or failure would result. I did not purchase, and at that time it was a good thing for me that I did not, for failure would have followed. I believe there are but few in our county now. I would advise anyone contemplating building up a Holstein dairy to get good and ready first. I would not touch the Holstein in Kansas without first providing a good silo or two as a starter for success. A good, generous supply of succulent feed must be provided. I am not advising anyone against the Holstein, but they are great milk machines and the machine must be supplied with ample rations, as in Holland, the native home, where the nature of the feed insures milk. I have read quite a good deal about them and were I near a good town like Topeka or Kansas City, and a younger man and sure of the milkers, I would get the Holsteins, but would expect to supply them with succulent food both winter and summer. The summer must be provided for with as much or more than the winter. A great milking cow is a sensitive creature, both to cold and treatment. Also, if I could successfully swat the fly, I believe the cruel biting stock fly would catch it first. Kansas might become a great dairy state, but it is not going to break any traces in that line, because when a farmer's children reach their teens they will not be tied down with milking. Hired help is the same. So the man who can get



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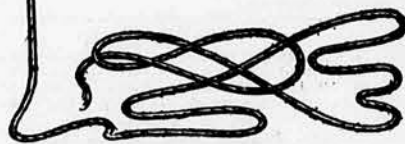
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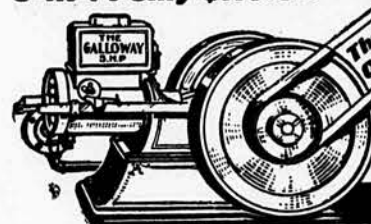
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200 ACRES in Marshall county, Kan., three-fourths mile from town, 100 acres in second bottom land, 160 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, 7-room house, cellar, small barn, cattle shed, hog house, orchard, well and windmill. A bargain at \$90 per acre. Good terms.
Summerfield Realty Co.,
Summerfield, Kan.

BARGAINS NEAR EMPORIA. 400 acres, 15 miles Emporia, good upland, 2 sets improvements, \$25. 480 near Emporia, fair set improvements, \$50. Good 80 near school, \$75. 320 good upland, well improved and located, \$40. These are genuine bargains and we have sold 14,000 acres this season. Our prices talk. See or write us at once.
H. L. DWELLE & CO.,
6th and Commercial, Emporia, Kan.

BUY WESTERN KANSAS LAND.

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

EAST KANSAS FARM BARGAINS. 90 acres Franklin Co., Kan., 65 a. in cultivation, 25 a. native grass, 2 a. orchard, new 7 room house, barn for 4 horses, other outbuildings, 8 mi. to Ottawa, R. F. D. Enc. \$2,000. Price \$60 per acre.
84 a. Franklin Co., Kan., 59 a. in cultivation, 25 a. native grass, 3 room house, stable for 4 horses, other outbuildings, 8 mi. to Ottawa, R. F. D. Enc. \$2,200. Price \$21.50. For full particulars write
Mansfield Land Co.,
Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. 160 acres nice, smooth land, 2½ miles city limits of Parsons, Labette county, 5 room house, good barn, 6 acre family orchard, 8 fenced hog tight, 50 prairie meadow, 20 blue grass and blue stem pasture, balance in cultivation, M. F. D. and telephone line, \$50 per acre. Good terms. Also 320 acre stock and grain farm, Linn Co., \$25.00 per acre; easy terms. Other Missouri and Kansas farms.
THE STANDARD LAND CO.,
Room 4, Ricksecker Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

RENO COUNTY FARM—220 acres highly improved, fine new house with gas and water in, sandy loam soil, best kind corn and wheat land; price \$4,000. Other bargains.
W. W. BARRETT,
Sterling, Kansas.

160 ACRES. small improvements, good sandy loam soil, 8½ miles from market ¼ mile school, telephone, R. F. D. and church facilities. Price \$6,500. Good terms. I have one or two other special bargains.
Ed. Boots, Pres. Isabel State Bank, Isabel, Kansas.

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

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

WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN. 160 acres, 35 in cultivation, 25 prairie meadow, 8 alfalfa, balance pasture. Good orchard, 5 room house and barn. Free gas, near school, R. F. D. Price \$35.00 per acre. For further particulars write
Shannon & Harshfield,
Fredonia, Kan.

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

COWLEY COUNTY BARGAIN. 284 acres, 2¼ miles of Arkansas City, 160 acres is Arkansas river bottom land, 40 acres in alfalfa, 120 for corn, 9 room house, bank barn 36x40, small orchard and wind mill. Price \$57.50 per acre. Write
R. A. GILMER,
Arkansas City, Kan.

A SNAP! 160 acres, 3 miles of station, fair improvements, good orchard, running water, 60 acres cultivated, 40 acres good hay ground, 60 acres pasture, all fenced. Good grove. All for \$4,500. Write for list. Also consider good trades.
J. H. McClure,
Norwich, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS. 1.—320 a. well improved, near town, \$45 a. 2.—160 a., good improvements, close in, \$45 a. 3.—160 a., finely improved, \$9,600. 1,162 a., great ranch, finely improved, easy payments, \$28 a. Write for list.
JOHN TAGGART & SON,
White City, Kansas.

LAND FOR TRADERS—All of sec. 1-14-36 Logan county, Kansas, for \$3,000 for the section. There is about \$1,500 still due the company and the equity would have to be cashed. If you would like something for an investment this is a "pescen." This railroad contract has about six years to run after March this coming year at 6 per cent. C. E. TINKLIN, Corning, Kan.

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

BEST FARM IN KANSAS. 560 acres bottom valley land, all smooth, fine, black sandy loam, no waste land, small orchard 20 acres fine alfalfa land, new 10 room house, hot and cold water, lighted with acetylene gas, bath and toilet, 500-barrel cistern, sewer system, R. F. D., telephone, 5¼ miles to two railroad towns. Price \$65 per acre. For further particulars write
Neal A. Pickett,
Arkansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE. Improved farm, 160 acres rich land near Pittsburg, Kan., with excellent market for all farm produce. The best town in southeastern Kansas. Also for sale a Corn Mill in Pittsburg with a large and money making business in flour and feed. Another corn mill in Weir City, Kan., with a good business in flour and feed. 160 acres unimproved in Haskell Co., Kan. Good wheat land. Address L. BELKNAP, Pittsburg, Kan.

FOR SALE. I offer a special bargain this week in a half section of smooth land, 1¼ miles from Colby, Kansas, the county seat, all broke out and seeded to winter wheat, in good season, all the wheat to go with the land. This wheat crop will go a long way toward paying for the land. Price \$25 per acre. It will pay you to investigate this by writing the owner.
IKE W. CRUMLEY,
Colby, Kansas.

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

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

THE VETERINARIAN

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

Dehorning Calf.

We have a fine calf with horns just through. Would like to know if there is anything we could put on to stop growth of horn without injury to the calf.—Mrs. Clayton Kaufman, Clyde, Kan.

If the horns on the calf are not too large, it may be possible to remove them by a careful application of caustic potash. This is the practice most commonly used where horns are taken off of the young animals. The potash, however, must be carefully handled as it is a corrosive poison. If the horns are fairly started, it may be wiser to clip them off with the dehorning shears or possibly wait until they are a little larger and then use the shears.

Swamp Fever or Infectious Anemia of Horses.

Reports indicating the prevalence of swamp fever or infectious anemia of horses in sections of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and Texas, where considerable losses have resulted are frequent. The disease occurs mainly in low-lying and poorly drained sections, although it has been discovered on marshy pastures in altitudes as high as 7,500 feet. It is also more prevalent in wet seasons than in dry ones.

The disease begins to manifest itself by a dull, listless appearance and general weakness, the animal tiring easily. This stage is followed by a staggering, swaying, uncertain gait, the hind legs being mostly affected. The temperature generally remains high for several days and then drops to rise again at irregular intervals. The horse may improve for a time, but usually this temporary improvement is followed by a more severe attack than at first. The quantity of urine passed is sometimes enormous, death finally occurring from exhaustion. If the disease is uncomplicated it will run a chronic course and usually terminates fatally in from two months to a much longer period.

Although the treatment of the disease has not been in all cases satisfactory, an antipyretic of 40 grains of quinin, two drams of acetanilid and 30 grains of powdered nux vomica four times daily has greatly reduced the mortality. In the last stages with weak heart, alcohol should be substituted for acetanilid. Cold water sponge baths may be given and in addition frequent copious injections of cold water per rectum, to reduce the temperature and stimulate the bowels which usually show a tendency to become torpid during the fever. Giving purgatives should be avoided unless absolutely necessary on account of their debilitating effect but laxative and easily digested feed should be given instead. Sometimes a dirty yellowish tinge of mucous membrane is observed, in which case 20 grains of calomel in from two to four drams of aloes in a ball, or two dram doses of fluid extract of podophyllin may be given.

After the fever has subsided a tonic of the following drugs in combination should be given: Arsenious acid, two grams; powdered nux vomica, 28 grams; powdered cinchona bark, 85 grams; powdered gentian root 110 grams. These should be well mixed and one-half tablespoonful given at each feed.

The healthy animals should be separated from the sick, and the infected stable, stalls, litter and all utensils thoroughly disinfected. The disinfectant may be made of the compound solution of cresol, carbolic acid, or chlorid of lime mixing 6 ounces of any one of these with one gallon of water and applying liberally to all parts of the stable.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will send free on request a circular (No. 138) describing the disease and giving treatment in detail.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

There are six million farms in America today. Last year these farms produced and sent to market 31,000,000 hogs and 7,000,000 cattle. Of this number, 430,177 hogs and more than 28,000 cattle were condemned by government inspectors because of tuberculosis.

This dreaded disease is caused by a rod shaped micro-organism which measures one-eighth thousandth part of an inch in length and one-fifty thousandth part of an inch in diameter. After this organism has gained entrance into the animal body nature's method of resisting is to surround it with white corpuscles and thus wall it in.

Infection is carried most frequently through milk and this may come through the dropping of small particles of manure into the milk pail, as only about 2 per cent of the diseased cows have tubercular affections of the udder and do not give diseased milk. A diseased bull may infect an entire herd and he should always be tested for tuberculosis before being used. "It is probable that most of the hogs that were rejected by the government inspectors became infected through following diseased cattle," said Dr. Burton Rodgers of the Agricultural College in a recent lecture before the short course students in dairying.

"The simplest method of eradicating this disease is to tag every farm animal. Then, as they come to market those which are diseased can be traced back to the farm from whence they came. This locates the disease and then proper methods can be taken for its eradication on these farms."

Tuberculosis is an insidious disease and the condition of the animal is no indication of whether it has the disease or not until in its late stages. Many fat hogs weighing 400 pounds or better have had cases of tuberculosis and the lack of outward symptoms is one thing that makes this disease treacherous.

GRANGE.

The National Grange and the Automobile.

Hon. N. J. Bachelder, formerly governor of New Hampshire and now master of the National Grange, discusses the proposed federal registration bill for automobiles as follows: "In some states the natural resentment against the dangerous rate of speed at which automobiles were being operated has resulted in the enactment of unreasonable laws which defeated their purpose by imposing regulations so stringent that they could not be enforced. And a law that is not enforced is worse than no law at all.

"For instance, many residents in New York City live for four or five months of the year in the state of Maine. The pleasantest method of reaching their summer homes is by an automobile trip through Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. As travel of this kind is clearly interstate commerce, they can properly claim the right to go through these various states without being forced to pay taxes for the privilege of passing over the roads. I understand that the supreme court of the United States has decided that the imposition by a state of taxes on a traveling salesman coming from other states is unconstitutional, and it would seem that if a state cannot tax citizens of other states doing business temporarily within its borders, it has no right to tax them while merely passing through its territory.

"As I understand the proposition for a national registration law, it is distinctly provided that the possession of a federal license will in no way exempt automobiles from the provisions of the various state laws regulating the speed at which these vehicles shall be operated and the other requirements as to proper brakes, lights, warning signals, etc., which experience has shown to be necessary for the protection of the traveling public. There will, therefore, be no interference with the police powers of the states, and no objection can be urged against the proposed legislation on the ground that a national registration law would prevent the enforcement of state laws for regulating motor traffic."



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There are no other shoes at popular prices that in any way compare with these classy, fashionable, good-fitting shoes. They are made on lasts that insure the utmost comfort, yet give your feet that trim and stylish look.

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shoes combine style and wearing qualities to a degree that easily makes them the most popular, dressy and serviceable ladies' fine shoes obtainable, at a cost no greater than ordinary shoes. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

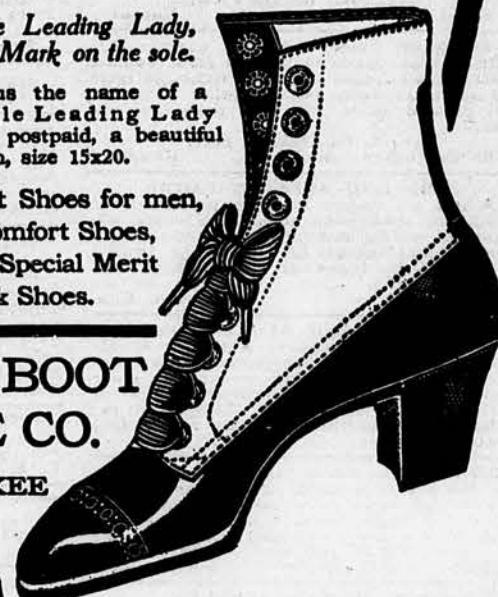
To be sure you get the Leading Lady, look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Leading Lady Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15x20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes, Special Merit School Shoes and Work Shoes.

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All illustrated and figured so you can't go wrong. Different styles and sizes for all purposes. With this valuable Gift Book, that you could not buy at any price, we will send you complete catalog and low prices on the money-making, labor-saving, time-saving LITTLE GIANT PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATOR. As a progressive, business-like farmer, we want you to know the "Little Giant."

See the illustration below. No hand work there. No back-breaking scooping—the hardest part of husking. Drive your load right on the wagon dump or jack, throw clutch in gear, start horse power or gasoline engine, if you have one, then you rest. And the grain goes up to any height and the biggest load is all in under five minutes. When wagon is empty shift clutch—wagon comes down automatically, twice as quickly as it went up—and you drive off for another load.

Another thing: With the "Little Giant" you can build high cribs. That's a big saving. Think of the granaries along the railroads. They know. Build cribs that will enable you to hold for your price. And huskers work for less money where the "Little Giant" is used and save from one-fourth to one cent a bushel. Boys can husk. They cannot scoop. But the "Little Giant" is not only the biggest money-saver, but the greatest labor-saver as well. It is so simple and reliable that a boy can operate it. You drive on the "Little Giant" Jack from either side. It's the only one so made. You have no ropes to attach to muddy wheels; no trouble getting wagon adjusted; power is attached to the elevator or the jack. This means that the "Little Giant" is conveniently used under all conditions—you don't

have to arrange your buildings to suit the elevator. And because there are only one-half the working parts which the ordinary complicated arrangements need—the "Little Giant" lasts. There is nothing to get out of order.

When you get our book you will fully understand why we have stacks of letters like the following:

"I would not be without a Little Giant dump at twice the price. One man can operate it. I unloaded 40 bushels in four minutes. While unloading I am resting."—John M. McDowell, Delavan, Ill. Write Today! don't wait till you forget about this. There is too much at stake. This book of Crib Plans and Little Giant catalog are full of money-making hints. Address—

Portable Elevator Mfg. Co.
107 McClum Street,
Bloomington, Ill.



KANSAS LAND

BEST BARGAIN IN CENTRAL KANSAS

160 acres in Rush county, Kansas, land rolling, 120 acres under cultivation, balance rough land but good pasture, rented for 1/4, delivered at market; no improvements. Is a snap at \$3,000.

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

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

LaCrosse,

Kansas.

SEDGWICK COUNTY FARM BARGAINS.

160 acre farm, all level, black soil, no waste land, corn, wheat and alfalfa land; 90 acres in cultivation, 70 acres in native grass, fenced with hedge and wire and cross fenced; one of the best producing farms in the county; only 15 miles from Wichita and 4 miles from a good grain shipping point with two elevators and two railroads. Possession given at once. For quick sale, \$65 per acre. Beatty Realty Co., Opp. P. O., Wichita, Kan.

LANE COUNTY, KANSAS

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

WARREN V. YOUNG,

Dighton,

Kansas.

Buy This if You Want a Good Farm

160 a., 6 miles from Newton, 1 1/2 miles from market. Good six room house, barn 30x40, all rich bottom land, can't be beat for alfalfa, corn and wheat. Price \$12,000, half cash. 200 other good farms for sale right.

SOUTHWEST LAND CO.,

Newton,

Kansas.

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

RECORD REALTY CO.,

Athol,

Kansas.

\$12,000.00 finely improved quarter, 2 1/2 miles Smith Center, 120 acres plow, balance pasture; all fenced, half hog tight; 12 room house, large barn and six other buildings, all painted white with red roofs. A real bargain.

L. N. DUNDAS & SON,

Smith Center, Smith Co.,

Kansas.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARMS.
Where all staples grow to perfection, at \$35.00 to \$65.00 per acre. Lands are advancing rapidly and offer the best opportunities in Kansas for homes or investments. Write me what you want. I will try to suit you.

John Reitz,

Lebanon, Kan.

IDEAL HOG AND ALFALFA FARM.
325 acres 2 1/2 miles of Anthony; 80 alfalfa, 200 in cultivation, balance fine pasture with never failing stream of clear water; well fenced; large house and barn, both new. Price \$16,000. Liberal terms. Other farms. Smithson-Holaday Realty Co., Anthony, Kan.

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

CORN, WHEAT, ALFALFA.

Norton county corn, wheat and alfalfa lands at \$20 up. Lands are rapidly advancing—now is the time to buy. Write me what you want—I will try to suit you.

W. J. GRAY,

Norton,

Kansas.

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

160 acres black, splendid corn land, 120 under plow, 40 pasture, fine maple grove, orchard, extra good improvements, all bottom land, 3 miles town, Reno Co. A beautiful farm for \$12,000; terms. Get full description, Smith & Glenn, over McBurney's.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS LAND.

Good soil as any in the state at \$10 to \$15 per acre, well improved land \$15 to \$25 per acre. Partly rough at \$5 to \$8 per acre. Come before the new railroad gets here or write

J. G. COLLINS

Ness City, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT, ALFALFA.

Norton county corn, wheat and alfalfa lands at \$20 up. Lands are rapidly advancing—now is the time to buy. Write me what you want—I will try to suit you.

W. J. GRAY,

Norton,

Kansas.

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

Nelson Land Co.,

Clyde, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LAND.

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

M. ROBINSON, the Land Man,

Goodland,

Kansas.

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

T. C. COOK,

Lost Springs, Kan.

FOR REPUBLIC COUNTY

corn, wheat and alfalfa lands, at reasonable prices on good terms, write or see

Hall & Cartensen,

Belleville, Kan.

FREE—32 page booklet, brimful of interesting and valuable information about Smith county and corn and alfalfa land. Mahin Bros., Smith Center, Kan.

Corn, wheat and alfalfa lands, in Smith, Phillips and other counties; reasonable prices, good terms. Write or see

H. E. HALBERT,

Kensington, Kan.

Smith, Decatur and Sheridan county corn, wheat and alfalfa land; lowest prices, best terms. Write or see

PETER PYLE & SON,

Kensington, Kan.

A SUBURBAN HOME.

600 acres, adjoining Smith Center, county seat of Smith county, Kansas, a city of 2,000 population, with electric lights, water works and other modern conveniences; all level, 580 acres in cultivation, 35 alfalfa, 300 wheat, \$45 for corn, balance pasture; 2 sets light improvements worth \$2,500. Price \$70 an acre. Will be worth \$100 shortly. An ideal farm for a man who wants to enjoy city conveniences and give his children the advantage of city schools.

HOBBS & DETWILER, Owners,

Smith Center,

Kansas.

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

Another smooth quarter, 14 miles from Brewster, 55 acres under plow, sod house, good well and new wind mill and a bargain at \$2,000.00 cash.

These are bargains and must be sold soon. Address

IRE W. CRUMLY,

Brewster, Kan.

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

C. E. CANTRALL,

Fredonia,

Kansas.

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

G. W. SAPP,

Goodland, Kan.

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

PHILLIPS COUNTY corn, wheat and alfalfa lands, \$40.00 to \$60.00 per acre. Prices rapidly advancing. Write or see

L. E. COUNTRYMAN,

Phillipsburg, Kan.

NEBRASKA LAND

TWO SPLENDID FARM BARGAINS.
400 acre farm in Red Willow county, Neb., 2 1/2 miles from McCook, good 8 room house, good barn and other good improvements; 160 acres choice valley alfalfa land, 55 acres now growing; 100 acres bottom and 40 acres upland, cultivated, balance pasture; well watered, some timber and abundance of choice fruit trees, bearing. Actual value of land over \$30,000, but for sale to non-resident, who will take \$16,000 if sold soon—only \$40 per acre. Act quick; don't miss this.

560 acres 12 miles from McCook, 7 miles from Troyer, Kan.; 400 acres choice, smooth farm land, balance good pasture, half cultivated, slight improvements. A splendid bargain at \$16 per acre.

For other snaps in farm and ranch lands write or see

ACKERMAN & STEPHENS,

McCook,

Nebraska.

IRRIGATED HOMESTEADS.

In the famous North Platte Valley, where Uncle Sam furnishes the water on ten years time without interest. Crops yield \$25 to \$100 per acre. Homesteads at from \$700 to \$3,500, according to improvements. Deeded land \$75 to \$100 per acre. Free rural mail delivery, telephone and all modern farm conveniences. These lands in splendid settlement of fine homes near town. For particulars write or see

CARPENTER, PLUMMER & MURPHY,

Morrill, Neb.

45 BUSHEL WHEAT LAND,

\$25 PER ACRE.

We own and control 20,000 acres of Cheyenne county, Nebraska's choicest farm land now on the market. The heaviest crop yielding county in Nebraska for ten years; alfalfa also a leading crop. Ask for folders and full particulars. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for our proposition at once. Railroad fares refunded if things not as represented.

FUNDINGSLAND & SEVERSON,

Sidney,

Nebraska.

Legality of Wills.

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

Quality in Market Classes of Live Stock.

In order to place before our readers the opinions of men who have spent years in the handling of live stock on the market, we requested Clay, Robinson & Company of Chicago, who are perhaps the best known live stock commission firm in the country, to express their judgment as to just what the markets demanded. Their reply, covering the several classes of live stock, is as follows:

CATTLE.

There are many different buyers of fat cattle on the live stock markets. The leading purchasers are the big packing firms. Therefore they are the ones the cattle feeder should cater to; that is, prepare the class of cattle that they most desire. At the outset we wish to state that the fat 1,150 to 1,300-pound beef steer meets with the best demand throughout the year. Then there are the 950 to 1,100-pound yearling cattle that are also in high favor at all times, where they have the quality and are fat. Between the first of August and the first of March the well-fatted 1,400 to 1,600-pound beefers are in best favor, while the handy weight cattle meet with best demand during May, June and July. Eastern shippers are best bidders for the fat 1,050 to 1,250-pound steers, while the exporters are the best buyers of those weighing 1,300 pounds and heavier. There is usually a good demand for cows and heifers throughout the year, but best call is during the winter and early spring months, as it is during these months that fat she stock is the scarcest and commands the highest prices. In all cases, whether steers or she stuff, fat and quality are the requisites to the highest market prices.

HOGS.

The modern packer utilizes every type of hog from the 75-pound pig up to the 700-pound boar or stag. In general, taking it one day with another, our experience is that the class of hog which sells to best advantage—the hog that makes the best average price one day with another, week in and week out—is the one weighing 225 to 250 pounds, of good breeding, regardless of particular strain or type, carrying good flesh and well matured for his weight. The market-topping type of hog varies of course from time to time, dependent upon supply and demand. When there is an overabundance of heavy matured hogs, the 280 to 350-pound lard hog sells at a discount and the 170 to 210-pound bacon, or light butcher weight, hog commands the premium. With a larger proportion of the hogs coming to market right light in weight and lacking fat, then of course the heavy lard hog commands the premium and the lighter weights sell at a corresponding discount.

SHEEP.

Demand for light, handy weight ewes and wethers, when fat, is good at all times of the year. Heavy sheep sell to best advantage during December, January and February, as at this time there is a big demand for English chops and heavy cuts of meat. Fat, handy weight yearling wethers sell at all times to good advantage and are given preference over heavy yearlings. This year the range between woolled and shorn sheep, irrespective of weights, has been less than usual. At this time of the year the preference is given to lambs weighing from 75 to 80 pounds. From June until about the first of December the heavier lamb is preferred. The same conditions as regards shorn sheep would apply to lambs. We would suggest to the feeder that in the fall of the year, when he puts his sheep or lambs on feed, that in buying old sheep he secure wethers weighing from 90 to 100 pounds. When finished they would weigh anywhere from 120 to 130 pounds or possibly a little more or less, depending upon how they are fed. In purchasing yearlings we advise getting as light weights as possible and be careful to select good thrifty lots. Where possible purchase them weighing around 65 to 70 pounds or even lighter, where they are perfectly sound. The lambs when purchased should be strong and thrifty and weigh from 50 to 60 pounds. We advise against buying native lambs as there is liability of them being diseased. The western lamb is the harder and the best feeder.

Feeding Western Lambs.

Kansas, with her fall pasture, her corn and alfalfa, and her endless supply of rough feeds, and her fairly decent winters is equipped to compete with any state in the finishing of western lambs. The lambs use up the surplus feed during the winter, and are gone to market before farm work is pressing. This also affords a good supply of manure to help raise more

Kansas is famed for her alfalfa and corn, and the lamb is famed for doing his part in converting these feeds into wool and mutton. But there are also other rough feeds on Kansas farms which will bring the same results. Oat straw, corn fodder and Kafir corn fodder are good feeds, but a fair ration of grain should be added also. While I consider it too wet here to make a practice of it, I think it is a good idea for the feeder farther west to feed his corn fodder with the corn on it, the Kafir corn fodder in the head and let the lambs do the shelling and husking. A fair ration of alfalfa should be fed in the racks each evening. Do not feed too good a quality of hay, or the lamb might strike and if he could make you understand would say: "Mr. Feeder, just bring some more Kansas alfalfa or we will not eat. We have joined the Alfalfa Club."

Lambs are more economical producers than cattle. At the Kansas Experiment Station lambs, with alfalfa hay at \$10 per ton, and corn at 56 cents per bushel, produced 100 pounds of gain at less than \$6, and it cost more than \$9 to produce 100 pounds of gain on 2 year old steers. The feeder should bear in mind that lambs are great consumers of roughage, having a greater capacity for their weight than the steer or hog. A sudden change of feed, especially of a concentrated nature, is sure to bring bad results, and this is one of the stumbling blocks of the amateur feeder. People get the idea that the sheep will fatten on very short rations and little corn, and they take them to market and meet disappointment. The writer knew of about 1,000 sheep that were the first to be fed by a man who had been very successful in his undertakings. He fed them 90 to 110 days, and they only gained about nine pounds and lost the feeder money. He told me he had changed them from corn to alfalfa, and that it took a week to get them to eat corn again. Another friend fed a bunch of lambs and they gained 49 pounds each in 160 days at a cost of \$4.25 for each 100 pounds gain. Of these lambs 322 were fed alfalfa at \$5 per ton, and corn at 50 cents per bushel and returned a clear profit of \$778. The writer saw these lambs and heard much comment and praise for the feeder.

In fall feeding on corn the lambs should have whatever hay or other roughness they will consume at all times. A practical feeder who gave me my first instructions said he began feeding very lightly at first and then increased slowly until at the end of thirty days he noticed that in the morning the lambs had coughed up a little corn. Then he decreased the corn until they did not cough any up and fed the same amount at each feed. Another feeder says to feed what the lambs will clean up in about ten minutes. Another feeder says he gets good results by feeding the lambs a light feed of corn once a day, and when fattening them by feeding one bushel of corn to each 100 lambs each day for about one month, increasing to two bushels per day for each 100 lambs the second month, and full feed on corn from then until ready to ship.

Lambs will consume more corn by feeding three times a day, and I feed three times a day at the close of the feeding period. Some people, however, express a doubt as to the gain being worth the extra labor. When growing the lambs give them range. When finishing, it is best that the lot should be small, so that they will not play. Keep it well bedded with the refuse hay and haul in straw if necessary to keep it dry and the lambs clean. This will add to the manure supply which is nowadays one of the valuable items. The writer remembers when farmers thought it would never be necessary to manure the land in Kansas as is done in the east, but this can not be said of it now. There are many examples of farms that have been built up through the sheep industry.—E. E. Hazen, Secretary Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan.

OKLAHOMA LAND

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

WASHITA VALLEY LANDS.

From \$10 to \$60 per acre offer great opportunities for investment. They are well located near railroads, towns, churches and schools. Write for further information. JOSEPH F. LOCKE LAND & LOAN CO., Wynnewood, Oklahoma.

480 ACRE FARM.

Five miles from Medford, the county seat, this farm is in a good state of cultivation and if sold at once 1-3 of crops will go with the place. Price \$42.50 per acre. Come quick. J. H. FUSS & COMPANY, Medford, Okla.

BECKHAM COUNTY, OKLA.

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

SECURITY INV. CO.,

Mangum, Oklahoma.

FINE ALFALFA FARM.

480 acres rich, alluvial valley soil, 260 under plow, 25 alfalfa, fair improvements, living water, good well, 7 miles railroad, \$35.00 per acre. Terms, Many other snaps. W. C. ATKINSON, Oklahoma.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Mangum, Okla. Lands that produce big crops of cotton, alfalfa, corn, wheat and all other staples at very reasonable prices. Write for free list of bargains. McMILLAN & LANFORD, Oklahoma.

ALFALFA RANCH, KIOWA COUNTY.

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

IMPROVED FARMS.

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

McLEAN COUNTY.

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

WASHITA VALLEY LANDS.

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

220 ACRES, 1/4 mile from Numa.

a small town on the Santa Fe, 90 acres in wheat, 25 acres oats, 120 acres to be planted to corn, 1-2 of all crops to go with the farm. Two sets of improvements, good wells and windmills on each quarter, all smooth land. Price \$16,000.00; will sell separate or together, come quick if you want this. J. H. FUSS & CO., Medford, Okla.

MAJOR CO. FARMS.

No. 510. Kingfisher county farm of 80 acres, 30 acres in cultivation, 80 acres tillable, 50 acres under wire fence, 4 miles from good town. Price \$1,200. No. 511. Well improved farm, one-half mile from Fairview, Okla., good 7 room frame house, all under good barbed wire fence, 100 acres in cultivation, all good plow land, fine for alfalfa. Price \$12,000. Will J. Graves, Fairview, Okla.

OKLAHOMA FOR HEALTH AND WEALTH.

320 acres, 7 miles from Texola, Okla., R. F. D., school 1/4 mile, 200 acres lies nearly level and all tillable, 140 acres under cultivation, 120 acres fine pasture land, supplied with plenty of living water and good grass. Has small house, sheds and out-buildings. Well and windmill. If you want a farm where you can raise good crops and keep a bunch of stock, you should see this one. A farm and ranch combined, \$2,500, on liberal terms. Send for our catalogue. Texas-Oklahoma Realty Co., Texola, Okla.

SNAPS IN GRANT CO., OKLAHOMA.

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

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The Feeding Value of Alfalfa.

In a recent address before the Shawnee Alfalfa Club President Waters of the State Agricultural College called attention to the fact that any nation, state or community which produces more than it consumes is generally thought of as a prosperous one. This, however, will depend upon whether the right materials are exported and whether those materials are exported in the right form. Kansas is an exporting state, and has been so for many years, but the question is a pertinent one as to whether she is exporting to the greatest advantage. Any community, however large or small, that exports raw materials is universally poor. This is illustrated by the condition of the southern states who grew and exported their cotton in thousands of bales, but waxed poorer each year. Their soil was robbed of its strength, they sold only raw material, which commanded the lowest price, and their financial success was a thing impossible. Later, when they established cotton factories of their own, they began to gain in wealth, but are still far behind other sections and other countries.

Perhaps the best illustration of the right way in which to export the products of the country is furnished by Denmark. The farmers of this country manufacture the highest quality of butter, cheese and pork that is to be found in the world. They do not sell their products to packers, but market their wares through co-operative associations. They live on high priced land, buy high priced cattle and feed and yet make money.

While Kansas is an exporting state, it is still shipping out too much raw material. Corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and prairie hay should all be manufactured into beef, pork, poultry or mutton before being shipped. In the manufactured form it is more compact, more highly valuable and costs less freight. Kansas alfalfa goes clear to New York, where it is fed on high priced land, to high priced cattle at a profit. Recently a man from Indiana bought a car load of cattle at the Kansas City stock yards and then came over into Kansas and bought alfalfa on which to fit them for market. This meant a payment of the purchase price and the freight before the manufacturing operation could begin, and yet it was profitable. Kansas can not improve and develop as she ought to and continue to ship out the raw material. Kansas now has approximately one million acres in alfalfa. At a moderate estimate this would produce three million tons each year. Recognizing the immense amount of fertility which the alfalfa plant furnishes to the soil, and that other immense amount which it would return to the soil in the form of manure if it were fed to domestic animals and manufactured into condensed products before shipment, President Waters gave a few figures that are somewhat startling.

If this three million tons of alfalfa were all shipped out of the state we would take away from our soil 135,000,000 pounds of nitrogen, which at 15 cents per pound would represent \$20,250,000. There would be also 3,

Kansas farmers are to be congratulated that they have among them a man like F. A. TenEyck, manager of the Western Pure Seed Co., located at Concordia, Kan. Mr. TenEyck is quite a young man but he is an authority on seed corn. Every ear that he sells is tested and graded by himself. This company still has several hundred bushels of the varieties that have become acclimated, to and yielded best on Kansas farms. Mr. TenEyck is a brother of Prof. A. M. TenEyck of the State Agricultural College and comes naturally by his ability as a corn expert. The ears shown above were photographed at his seed house. Note the advertisement in this issue and write them for prices. Mention the Kansas Farmer please.

OKLAHOMA LAND

A RARE SNAP.

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

HUNTER REALTY COMPANY (Est. 1893),

ENID, OKLA.

"WE SELL THE EARTH."

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

DUIANY & RANDOL,

Clinton,

Oklahoma.

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

WRITE FOR FREE LIST of Caddo county farms and descriptive literature. Many big bargains. E. C. SCHLITT, Anadarko, Okla.

FREE INFORMATION about Oklahoma. Homer H. Wilson. Here since 1893. Enid, Okla.

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

CADDO CO. FARMS.

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

BALDWIN & GIBBS CO.,

Anadarko, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA FARMS.

Best county for corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and tame grass. 80 acres \$2,500, 160 acres, fair improvements, \$4,000. Write for list of bargains.

VOGELE & WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

A CUSTER-COUNTY BARGAIN.

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

HUGHES & SORTER,

Custer City, Oklahoma.

CORN, OATS, WHEAT

and alfalfa and all staple crops grow to perfection here in the garden of Oklahoma. Prices reasonable. Write for list and descriptive literature.

C. E. POCHER,

Newkirk, Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

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

BLAINE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

320 acres, level, all tillable, all alfalfa land, house, barn, granary, orchard, fenced, 5 miles from 3 railroad towns, 1-3 200 acres growing wheat goes, \$12,800. Easy terms. Own other farms.

ED BAKER, Owner, Watonga, Okla.

CADDO COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

corn, wheat, cotton and alfalfa lands, \$20.00 to \$75.00 per acre, according to improvements and distance from towns. Lands are advancing rapidly. Now is the time to buy. Write for full information.

J. ELIZA JOHNSON, Hinton, Okla.

NOTICE TO RENTERS.

Here is something you may never see advertised again: No. 210-160 acres, 3 miles from good town, 17 mi. from R. R., 152 a. tillable, 85 a. in cultivation, 140 fruit trees, 2 room house, \$2,500. Terms, \$1,000 cash, bal. terms. Write us when you can come. The Grant Investment Co., Thomas, Okla.

GOOD FARM.

160 acres, 6 miles Tecumseh, 80 in cultivation, good buildings, 6 acre orchard in fine, good bearing condition, marketed 1,000 bushels in 1909. Price \$2,500; easy terms. Other farms for sale on small payments and long time.

E. J. DICKERSON,

Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

A FINE HOME FARM.

320 acres 1 1/2 mi. south Wagoner. New 7 room house, nice out-houses, good barn, granary wagon shed, wind mill, concrete tanks. Nice bearing orchard, 225 acres cultivation, can most all be plowed. All good land, good set tenant improvements, 4 good wells, one of the best improved farms in the county. Price \$45.00 per acre. Lots of others, write for information.

W. H. LAWRENCE,

Wagoner, The Land Man, Okla.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

We have had splendid sales. Have sold lots of stock and could have sold more. Have had all the trade for eggs we could handle all winter and spring. We like Kansas Farmer as an advertising medium very much.—Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, R. 8, Clay Center, Kan.

OKLAHOMA LAND

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

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

MISSOURI LAND

MISSOURI FARMS.

Why not come to Cass County, Mo., where the blue grass, white clover, red clover and timothy grows in abundance? I have a few good farms for sale only a few miles from Harrisonville, the county seat, one of the very best towns in the state of two thousand population. We are only forty-five miles due south of Kansas City.

CLARENCE F. GILBERT,

Harrisonville, Cass Co., Missouri.

YOUNG MAN, PUT YOUR SAVINGS IN

LAND.

It's accumulating while you sleep. We can sell you southwest Missouri land in the best fruit and grain country for \$5.00 per acre; \$1.00 per acre down, balance in six years at 6 per cent. See or write Locator Realty Co., 312 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK FARM SPECIAL.

350 acres, 1/2 mile from station, 50 acres in cultivation, 310 acres pasture, 3 good springs, plenty of good timber, good house and barn, good well, R. F. D., telephone. A fine stock farm. Price \$20.00 per acre, half cash, balance to suit purchaser. Call or write

AURORA REALTY & INVESTMENT CO.,

Aurora, Missouri.

880 ACRES FINE TIMBER LAND.

Abundant living spring makes ideal ranch; if cleared would be good agricultural; farms adjoining all sides cannot be bought for \$50 per acre; near county seat; price \$75 per acre; no incumbrance; will take some trade. J. H. McQuary Realty Co., 420 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

80 ACRES IN JASPER CO., MO.

2 1/4 miles from inland town, 6 miles from R. R., on R. F. D., 1/2 mile to good school, 8 acres of timber fenced for hog pasture, good 5-room house, good barn, well and spring. Price \$50 per acre. For further particulars write A. C. Stemmons, Carthage, Mo.

DID YOU GO TOO FAR?

Do you want to have a clover, bluegrass and timothy farm again? If so, write us. We sell well improved Johnson county farms for \$40.00 up. Write for our list, mailed free and postpaid. LEETON LAND CO., Leeton, Mo.

KORN, KLOVER and bluegrass farms, \$40.00 and up. Write for description and further information. Ward-Sturges Land Co., Leeton, Johnson Co., Mo.

CORN, clover and bluegrass farms in the best section of Missouri, very reasonable prices. Write for descriptions. W. A. HORN, Harrisonville, Mo.

IMPROVED corn clover and bluegrass farms, 40 miles south Kansas City, \$50 to \$75 per acre. Jot M. Wilson & Son, Harrisonville, Mo.

NORTH MISSOURI farms for sale and exchange. Home of blue grass, corn and clover. Booklet and state map free. Broyles Land Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

SPECIAL PRICES on Bates county corn, clover and bluegrass farms; best county in the state. F. R. ALLEN, Adrain, Mo.

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dooliver, of Iowa, says:

"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."

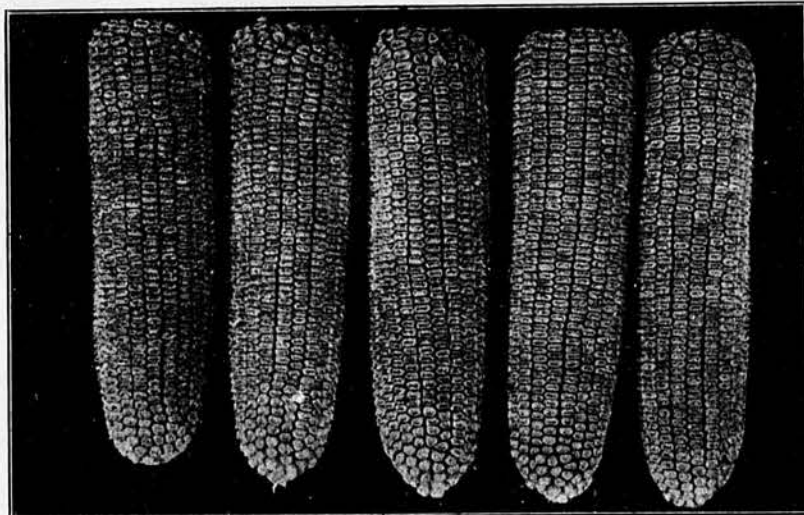
Senator Dooliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

Iowa contributed largely to the Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country close to \$170,000,000.00

Grain raising, mixed farming, cattle growing and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160 acres pre-emption at \$5.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building lumber plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.



Oklahoma Land

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

FARM & HOME INV. CO., Cuthbertson Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

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FARM & HOME INV. CO., Cuthbertson Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

TEXAS LAND

FREE TRIP TO TEXAS

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

A PARADISE RECLAIMED

15,000 Acres Actually Irrigated in the BEAUTIFUL PECOS RIVER VALLEY OF TEXAS.
Deep, rich soil. Abundance of water. Delightful climate. Right on Santa Fe Railroad station in center of tract.
DAM, RESERVOIR, CANALS ALL COMPLETE NOW.
Free water with every acre. Selling fast. Act quick if you want an actually irrigated farm cheap, or an investment that will pay you 50 per cent annually. Excursions and cheap rates first and third Tuesdays of each month.
Most desirable irrigated land and townsites proposition on the market today. Send for interesting booklet. Tells you about it. Good live agents wanted in every locality.
ARNO IRRIGATED LAND CO.
Topeka, Kansas.

GOOD RANCH. 3,268 acre ranch, improved, \$5.00 acre. Robertson Co., 7 miles county seat. Adjoining land couldn't be had for twice our price. Would sell part or all. All fine grass and much first class farm land. Detailed description and plat free.
C. A. BABCOCK, Kansas, Harper.

NEAR OKLAHOMA. Seven sections, Wheeler county, Texas—practically all tillable, raises big crops, corn, wheat, Kafir, milo maize, broom corn, melons and all staples. Good crops here last year. Goes in section lots; extremely reasonable prices.
CAINE & BINKLEY, Cotton Dealers and Owners, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Colorado Land

CALL OF THE WEST

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

BE INDEPENDENT—DO IT NOW.

We have plenty of choice smooth fertile lands such as are now producing from 25 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre and yield abundantly of corn, alfalfa, oats, potatoes and other crops, we can sell you at from \$10 to \$25 per acre on good terms.
Write us at once for information as to the splendid opportunities for investment in lands both irrigated and irrigable, or choice farming uplands.
These lands are in Logan and Weld counties and the famous Crow Creek Valley.

THE BEST OF NORTHWESTERN COLORADO.

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

THE WESTERN LAND CO.

STERLING, COLORADO.

Kiowa County, Colo., Land.

12,000 acres of choice wheat land offered in quarters and half sections. On line of Mo. Pac. R. R., close to three good towns.
Prices range from \$5.00 per acre upward.
Write for terms and descriptions.

ALBERT E. KING, McPherson, Kansas.

KANSAS LAND

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN FARM BARGAINS?

We have thousands of idle acres in the rich and resourceful west that can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. You ought to know all about a country before visiting it, and you ought to visit it before buying. Decide upon the locality you are most interested in and write to us for books and information on that locality. We do not care where you want to go.

WE HAVE LAND IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

to sell and we present to you only the facts about our lands and the locality in which they lie. We are colonizing agents, and handle large tracts for colonizing all nationalities of people. Now for full particulars, for railroad fare, for freight rates and for the route to take, write us. Our information is absolutely free.

WE ARE THE ONLY UNIFORMED LAND AGENCY IN THE WORLD.

Homeseekers' rates on first and third Tuesday of each month.

THE UNITED STATES LAND AGENCY

John H. Wood, Manager. General Office, Kansas City, Mo.
BRANCH OFFICES—Hays City, Kan.; Arcadia, Mo.

FILL OUT AND MAIL TODAY.

Name

Town

State

The United States Land Agency.

Kansas City, Mo.; Hays City, Kan.; or Arcadia, Mo.

FINE ALFALFA FARM.

640 acres of fine alfalfa land 8 miles from Spearville, Kan. There is a creek running through the land, living water the year round. Timber on creek, 30 feet to water, 200 acres in cultivation, 1½ story house with basement. Barn for 8 horses. This is a fine farm, all good land and a snap at \$35 per acre. For sale by

C. H. LIPPOLDT & CO.,

Kinsley,

Kansas.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

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

Colby,

McKENZIE REALTY CO., Inc.,

Kansas.

000,000 pounds of phosphoric acid worth 5 cents a pound, or \$150,000. In addition, there would be 100,000,000 pounds of potash worth 4 million dollars. We would therefore be shipping out of the state a total of \$24,400,000 each year, which is absolutely taken from our soil, and for which we get nothing in return except the money.

The nitrogen secreted by the legumes, like alfalfa and red clover, is taken from the soil, and right here is where Kansas has a tremendous advantage over Missouri and Indiana and other states. All this vast sum representing the manurial value of the alfalfa crop is an asset which other states do not possess. Alfalfa is one of the best known feeds for domestic animals. In combination with corn it makes a nearly perfect balanced ration. We waste our products, however, when we ship it out of the state or off our own farms. Not only that, but we waste the farm itself. It should be manufactured into beef or pork, eggs or butter, horses or mutton, and exported only as a finished product. Grinding alfalfa is not manufacturing it. In a high producing dairy herd, where the cows are worked to the limit of their capacity, it may pay to grind alfalfa into meal. For young stock of any kind and for the average dairy cow that produces 200 to 250 pounds of butter per year, grinding is of doubtful value.

The protein element in alfalfa is one of its valuable features as a feeding stuff. Chemists formerly told us that protein was protein, no difference where it might be found. It is now known however, that the protein element has a specific value. For instance, the protein value of alfalfa is much higher and produces much more valuable results in feeding operations than that from cotton seed meal or oil meal, though chemically they are the same. The ash value of alfalfa has never been fully recognized. This plant contains a large percentage of lime, which is part of the bone building material for young animals. It is known that certain groups of feed stuffs are alkaline and others are acids in their reaction, and that either group fed alone produces an unfit condition in the animal, which causes it to draw from its own resources and use up its fat or bony tissue in an effort to correct the results of bad feeding. Milk is an element of human food and the whole food of all young animals. It is strongly alkaline. On the other hand, meat, rice, corn, etc., are acid. A diet entirely of milk fed to a grown animal does not produce best results, any more than would a diet of corn alone. It is known that hogs fed on corn alone will reach a certain stage of growth and then cease to develop. Though this condition is counteracted in part by feeding them ashes or other material.

Alfalfa has more lime as well as more protein than any other plant used for stock food. Clover stands next. Then follows milk, and afterwards some of the vegetables, like tomatoes.

The Berkshire Premiums.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the American Berkshire Association more than \$2,000 was appropriated for cash and cup prizes for the different fairs and live stock exhibitions of 1910.

As the American Berkshire Congress Show will be held in connection with the Iowa State Fair this year, the association will give \$618 in cash premiums, which will duplicate those offered by the Fair Association. The Iowa State Berkshire Association will give additional special premiums, so that the total amount of money that will be hung up for this breed at that fair will be \$1,500. Other appropriations made by the American Association will be \$325 in special money for the International Live Stock Show on fat stock only, and, in addition, the association will pay \$100 special premium for the grand champion car load, if the Berkshires win. The American Royal will receive \$250 in cash and the various state fairs will each be given a silver cup valued at \$50 where the requirements are complied with.

KANSAS LAND

A HUMMER

A solid section of alfalfa land, all on creek bottom, 12 ft. to water, don't overflow, about 350 acres in cultivation, part in wheat balance in good grass, living water in the creek, some timber, one-half fenced, rich soil, all smooth land and all can be farmed, 9 miles of Spearville, a dandy for quick sale at \$25 per acre; good terms; big list free.
Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kan.

SOME BARGAINS

IN SOUTHEAST KANSAS.

Good farms, 80, 120, 160, 240 and 320 acre tracts; also some good grass land and improved ranches in 320 to 2,000 acre tracts. Fine climate, good soil, low prices and easy terms.

LONG BROTHERS,

Fredonia,

Kansas.

HOTEL

For Sale—A real bargain, a snap, brick hotel of 28 rooms besides first floor, located in Missouri town of 1,500, main line M. K. & T. Ry. Doing good business. Only hotel in town. It's dirt cheap at \$9,000. No trades.

DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD,

Mound Valley,

Kansas.

ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE.

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

BROCK & TACHA,

Jennings,

Kansas.

240 ACRES within one mile of Rexford, all smooth, tillable land, good seven room house, nearly new, good barn with hay loft, hen house, hog house, corn cribs, granary and stock sheds. 130 acres in cultivation. Price \$7,500. Many other bargains located in Sheridan and Thomas counties, Kansas. Also Colorado land from \$3.00 per acre up.

A. T. LOOMIS,

Rexford,

Kansas.

SHERMAN COUNTY LANDS, where prices are advancing rapidly, \$12.00 to \$20.00 per acre; good terms. Gulf and Northwestern Railroad now building at Goodland. Uncollected opportunities for homeseeker or investor. Now is the time to buy, and you will double your money shortly. Write for free illustrated literature.

GLIDDEN REAL ESTATE CO.,

Goodland,

Kansas.

RENTER, OWN YOUR OWN FARM.

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

J. C. JONES REALTY CO.,

Kanorado,

Kansas.

SHERMAN COUNTY LANDS.

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

LAYTON BROS.,

Goodland and Osborne,

Kansas.

240 ACRES OF LAND.

3 miles north of Selden, on Prairie Dog creek, about 70 acres good alfalfa land, 100 acres broke, small house and other improvements, some timber. Price for the next 30 days, \$1,000. Good terms. Other farms. Write for free literature.

GEO. P. LEWIS & CO.,

Selden,

Sheridan Co.,

Kansas.

SIX HUNDRED FORTY ACRES land for \$10.00 per acre, in the fine small grain belt of Kimball county, Nebraska. This land is well located, unimproved, an exceedingly good section that can be purchased right if taken soon. Further information from the Kimball Land Company, Kimball, Neb.

FOR SALE.

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

IRA K. FOTHERGILL,

Real Estate & Investments,

Goodland,

Kansas.

STAFFORD COUNTY BARGAIN.

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

OUT IN THE GREAT WHEAT BELT.

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

ALFALFA!

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

GREEN REALTY CO.,

Mankato,

(County Seat)

Kansas.

IDEAL RANCH.

4,200 acres. Three creeks. One-fourth can be farmed. On line of new railroad. \$10 per acre. Easy terms. See

MARSHALL BARLOW,

Coldwater,

Kansas.

FARM WANTED.

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

SWEET POTATOES

of all kinds and all kinds of plants lowest prices. Yellow Jersey per bu. 70 cts.; Yellow Nansmond per bu. 70 cts. We have Red Bermuda, So. Queens, Black Spanish, Red Jersey, Red Nansmond So. Yams and others, \$1.50 per bu. Write for our list.

HAYES PRODUCE CO.

524-526 N. Kansas Ave.,

Topeka, Kansas.

Virginia Farms!

New list of farms ready. Only special bargains picked from large list. They are exceptional values. We tell you all about the country in our catalogue but come and see it for yourself. We want to show you. Address

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

EXCHANGE COLUMN

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

FOR EXCHANGE—Farms and city property in various states. List your exchanges with us. Western Investment Co., 406 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

200 ACRES, 3 1/2 miles town. Jefferson county, Kansas, 140 in cultivation, 40 meadow, some timber, fair improvements, good orchard, price \$12,000; incumbrance \$8,000 at 6 per cent. Want western land or town property. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 4,700 acres in Ness county; 20 quarters in Ford county; farms and ranches in Pratt and Barber, in wheat belt; general mdse., hardware, blacksmith for sale. Write us today if you mean business. I. L. Chinn & Co., Coats, Kan.

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

TO EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM. Suburban grocery stock, will invoice about \$3,000. Will assume some on farm. Residence properties in Kansas City and 20 farms, Kansas and Missouri, ranging from 80 to 400 acres each to exchange. J. E. REED REALTY CO., 628 N. Y. Life, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, WEST CENTRAL KANSAS LAND. Wheat, corn and alfalfa lands, Lane and Gove counties, \$15.00 to \$25.00 acre. Prices advancing rapidly. If you have a good trade to offer write us. W. H. Dayton Land Co., Abilene, Kan.

We have selected list good farms to exchange for mdse. Full information wanted. We'll exchange your property. Let us know what you have and what you want. Good running stocks merchandise to exchange for farms and ranches. Ernest Loran Investment Co., 517-21 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Kansas and Missouri farms for city property, stocks merchandise and other farms. Describe what you have, will make you a good trade. List your farms for exchange with us. R. R. Woodward Real Estate & Investment Company, 204 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Western Kansas lands. Will exchange for other land, stocks, merchandise, income property, etc. If you have a good trade to offer, write us. THE INTERSTATE LAND & TRUST CO., Central Office Bldg., Salina, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE. \$8,000 hardware stock, only one in town of 700, Lyon county, Kansas; also fine 8 room residence, price \$2,500. Will exchange for well improved land, incumbered property not considered. Quick deal can be made if made at once. H. W. White Land Co., Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Alfalfa land in shallow water district of Oklahoma in 40 to 640 acre tracts, \$20 to \$65 per acre. For particulars write C. B. Rhodes R. E. & Inv. Co., 400 Helst Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Wilson & Haver, of Englewood, Kan., are the owners of 800 acres of land in Clark county. They are offering this at \$12.00 per acre with terms to suit purchaser. Write them for further particulars.

E. N. Woodbury, of Cawker City, Kan., has a very select lot of imported and home bred Percherons. You will find young stock of desirable quality and breeding for sale. Also one good jack.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
R. G. Sollenberger.....Woodston, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

April 28—Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.
June 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

May 17—Roy Johnston South Mound, Kan.
Aug. 11—E. H. Davidson, St. John, Kan.
Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Oct. 26—G. M. Hull Garnett, Kan.
Nov. 1—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

On visiting F. C. Strebel, of Alton, Kan., last week we found him as enthusiastic as ever about his herd of Poland Chinas. Mr. Strebel has some of the best sows that ever graced Spring Dale farm. He is using as his herd boars Black Diamond 147741 and S. R's. Keep On. Both are tried boars and good breeders. You will hear more about this herd later.

S. S. Smith, of Clay Center, Kan., who purchased a fine little bunch of Jersey cows last fall and winter is having delightful success with the little calves that are now arriving. Out of nine calves dropped eight have been heifers. Among them two daughters of the noted bull Beatrice Stockwell by the \$11,500 Imp. Stockwell.

Berkshire Fall Pigs.

For the best in fall Berkshire boars and gilts write J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kan. Mr. Nielson has the best and prices them for sale. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

Herd Bull.

If you are in the market for a herd bull you will find at Messrs. Reall Bros., Beloit, Kan., a richly bred Scotch topped 3-year-old Shorthorn Royal Goods by Select Goods by Choice Goods, dam of Pride of Linwood. This is an exceptionally good bull and his produce can be seen on the farm as also his dam. They also have some young bulls for sale. Write them. These bulls are priced low for quick sale.

The herd formerly owned by John W. Jones and located at Concordia, Kan., now owned by Roy H. Ott & Bros., of Concordia, Kansas, was inspected this week. Messrs. Ott have over 100 head now in herd including as herd boars Woodlawn Prince of the Jones herd; Ott's Choice by Ripley's Top Notcher, and a young King of Col's. II boar, just purchased of Chapin and Nordstrom. Sows in the herd by such sires as Addys Top Notcher, Proud Advance, Fancy Chief, Shorty Orion and others. They have a few nice bred gilts for sale and already have a fine bunch of spring pigs.

When our fathers were young men the auctioneer that could drink plenty of whisky, swear by note and tell lies easily was a success, but with greater intelligence, better men, better seed, better farming and better live stock has come a demand for a different type of auctioneer. Selling at auction is no longer a joke but a serious business-like proposition. The farmer of breeder of today would rather have the auctioneer that he is going to employ charge his memory and intellect with arguments favoring good stock than funny or obscene stories. It is no longer necessary or profitable to make untrue statements regarding the animal or article being offered.



COL. JAS. T. McCULLOUGH,
Clay Center, Kan.

ferred often over strong statements do a great deal of harm and for this reason the man holding a sale today knows the importance of employing an auctioneer that is above misrepresentation. These elements are necessary for the successful auctioneer but he must have ability besides. To the judge of human nature it is hardly necessary to say that Col. Jas. T. McCulloch fills the bill. Col. McCulloch knows his business and has made more successful pure bred sales than any other auctioneer of his age in America. Be sure he is on your next sale by making date early.

GET MY PRICE The Lowest Ever Made

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. My price has made it. No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you \$50. Here's the secret and reason: You pay me only for the actual material and labor at cost and one small profit based on my enormous factory capacity of 30,000 spreaders a year. And I pay the freight right through to your station. Any farmer can afford to have a spreader when he can get in on a wholesale deal like this on a



GALLOWAY

position! You know if I didn't have the best spreader, I wouldn't dare to make such an offer. 40,000 farmers of America have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it thirty days free just like I ask you to try it. Get out your pencil. Drop me a postal saying, "Galloway, send your new proposition and big spreader book free." Ask about the new, complete steel gear 70 bushel spreader. T. F. Sice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my H. Guttherson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Does good work. Have always used So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with the — before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

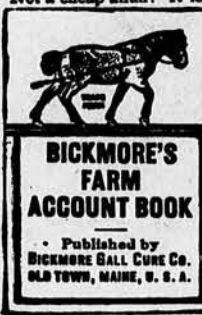
The William Galloway Company, 389 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Know How Much You Make This Year. No one shall pay a cent for Bickmore's Farm Account Book. It will be sent free to any farmer who will be good enough to tell who and where he is. The cost of a crop never demanded closer attention. Business farming puts money in the bank. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical, than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages; for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. It is meant for business. Its quality is in keeping with



Send Your Name on This Coupon or on a Postal Card



BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

a remedy that cures, and the horse works all the time. Users keep it in their stables the year round—they believe in it. It is always ready for Horns or Saddle Galls, Chafe, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. In cows use it for Sore Teats. Don't buy a substitute. Insist on getting Bickmore's Gall Cure—for the sake of your horse's health. But write now for Bickmore's Farm Account Book—it is ready for you. No cost. No obligation. Send your name and address—that's all.

Bickmore's Gall Cure Co.
Box 209, Old Town, Maine

Send me a Free Copy of Bickmore's "Farm Account Book," as advertised in Kansas Farmer

FREE 30 DAY TRIAL BARREN MARE IMPREGNATOR

Eight out of ten barren mares impregnated first service. Price \$5. Guaranteed. Breeding Outfits, Service Books, Vigor Tablets for slow Jacks, etc. Write for 16-page Stallion and Jack Journal—free.

DR. CHAS. L. REA
Dept. 1, Kansas City, Mo.

Let Us Put You On Our Mailing List

Write us a postal with your name and address to get on our Free Mailing List for latest information about highest grade farm implements. We'll send you at once three practical documents free, and special books or circulars that you ask for, about all



The Model 'B' Deere Disc

Its Flexibility Insures Best Work. Progressive farmers know how much more satisfactorily our Model "B" Disc Harrow does its work of pulverizing the soil evenly—without skipping rough places in the "middle"—Because our Third Lever with Spring Pressure Yoke and controlled draw bars, enables you to govern your discs. They can't push up in center, as with ordinary machines. You pull the lever and it locks automatically with discs working through dead furrows or over ridges always cultivating thoroughly. Special features besides superior malleable iron parts and extra durable construction, are: Easy Double-Spring Seat—High Frame out of dust—Adjustable Disc Scrapers—Lighter Draft, etc. Let us send you illustrations and descriptions. Write and we'll also send our

"MORE CORN" Book Free. Don't think of buying any kind of a harrow until you investigate this famous Deere Model "B" Disc. Be sure to ask for "More Corn" Book No.

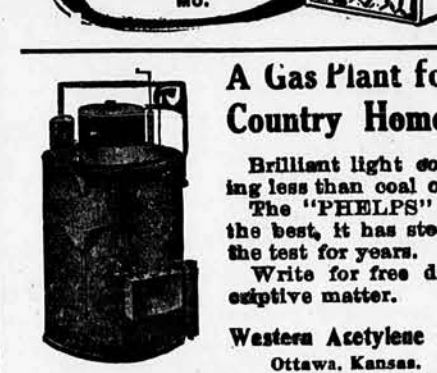
DEERE & MANSUR CO.
Moline, Illinois
Deere

BEES PAY BIG

and require little care. All the little honey-gatherers and money-makers demand of you is to provide a home for them. They make the honey and you get the profit. What little work you must do can be made 100 per cent. easier and your profits 100 per cent. bigger if you have the

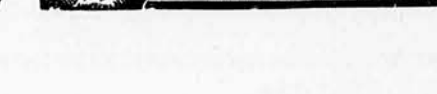
RIGHT KIND OF SUPPLIES. If you are a bee-keeper or are thinking of going in to the bee business you ought to have our beautiful illustrated New Bee Book—just off the press. It's a complete guide to profitable bee culture. Tells you how to buy bees, what kind are best, where to locate the hives, how to care for them summer and winter, how to prepare the honey for market—in fact it tells you all you need to know to make bees highly profitable as a business or a side-line.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK. We sell everything the bee-keeper needs and can save you money whether you keep few bees or many. Buy direct from headquarters at rock-bottom prices. Get our bee book and save money. Write now for a copy as the edition is limited. BLANKE & HANK SUPPLY COMPANY, 245 Blanke Building ST. LOUIS MO.



A Gas Plant for Country Homes

Brilliant light costing less than coal oil. The "PHELPS" is the best, it has stood the test for years. Write for free descriptive matter. Western Acetylene Co. Ottawa, Kansas.

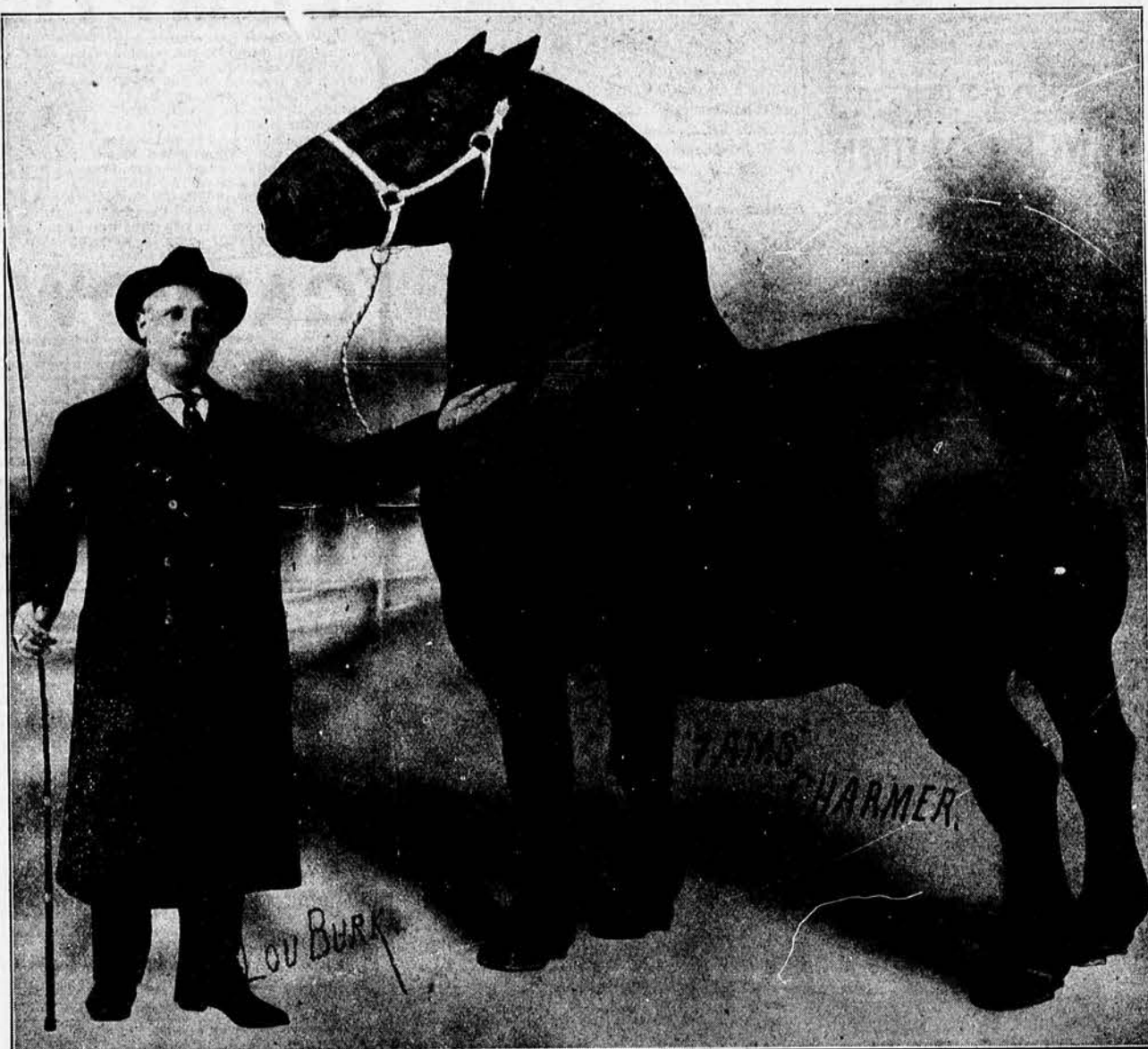


LUMP-JAW

Quickly and positively cured in less than three weeks with one application of ADAM'S RAPID LUMP JAW CURE. Easy to use. Written GUARANTEE accompanies each bottle. Don't delay but write today for free circular. Dept. 25. H.C. Adams Mfg. Co., Algona, Ia.

FRANK IAM'S' PRIZE STALLIONS

and his "new suit" of "selling clothes" will sure fit all buyers. Iams sells horses, and they "hypnotize" "carloads" of "Ikey stallion buyers," and make them "sit up and take notice," and buy imported horses of Iams. His big "black boys" are "ripe peaches" and all must be sold. Get on to "Iams' money-saving game." Buy stallions and mares to-day. Get stallions ready for "spring business," Ikey Boy. Be the "early bird"; they get the business and choice of Iams' "black boys" and "top-notchers." "Leave your happy home," visit the "peaches and cream" stallion man, and save \$1,000. Every day is a "bargain day" a "horse show day" and a day of "profit and pleasure" at Frank Iams' "Stallion Emporium," the largest in the United States, at St. Paul, Neb. You will positively see here more imported stallions—"top-notchers," "medal winner," "ribbon grabbers" and every-day "business" horses—than at any "horse plant" in the United States, and double all others in Nebraska. Iams backs up his "ads" and catalogue with a \$500 "Bonus" (no others do this). He gives five of the best banks in Nebraska as references.



IAMS' 110 KINGS AND QUEENS OF PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

are all "top-notchers." No International "tail-ends," no "auction stuff," no "pick-ups" or "peddlers' horses" but the best bunch of big-boned, big drafters of quality and finish, in the United States, and in the "pink of condition." Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the "horse business." He "sets the pace" for all competitors, "Ikey Boy." Buy an imported stallion and two mares of Iams, the horseman, who "does things." Get into Iams' Band Wagon; don't be "side-tracked" by any "hammer knockers." "Ikey Boy," "waltz me around once again" and land me at Iams' "four importing barns" and box office, filled to the roof with big "black boys" at bargain prices. Iams is the only horseman who really has "the goods" as advertised. 1910 promises to be the most prosperous year in history. Mr. Stallion Buyer, "come on downtown."

Iams' New Barn of 60 Gold Medal winning Percheron and Belgian Stallions is opened up for sale (not seen before)—positively all his largest and best horses are in his barns yet. Son Ikey, All the World Knows Iams, the Big Horseman. He has "money saving" feeling for horse buyers. He sold 60 imported stallions and mares to "Iowa boys" in 1909, and 150 "top-notchers" to the boys with brains in other states. Iams sells \$4,000 imported stallions at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (some higher.)

IAMS' SELLS WIDE-AS-A-WAGON KIND

that don't need to be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to "catch suckers." Iams is a horseman in a class by himself; he is selling more horses yearly. Ikey Boy, "don't be the lobster," be the wise guy after all. Try Iams, the "peaches and cream" stallion man. He is the largest individual importer and breeder of Percherons and Belgians in the United States. Iams has a "warm spot" in his heart for all stallion buyers.

He Saved \$300,000 To Stallion Buyers

in 1909 by selling stallions direct to the people, saving all the middleman's profit. Iams is an expert horseman. He knows the "top-notchers" and delights in selling first-class stallions at less money than any competitors. He is "pushin'-an-a-shovin'" high prices off the Christmas tree. He is "Johnny on the spot." He is selling more stallions than any ten men in the United States. He knows the "tricks" of the slick salesmen that are "pulling the wool" over the eyes of honest farmers and selling them a \$1,200 stallion for \$3,000 and \$4,000. "Son Ikey!" form your own "stallion company." Visit Iams' town of barns filled to the roof with big "Black boys," the "best ever."—"Iams' kind." His 110 stallions and mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 90 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses, are a horse show better than the International.

IAMS' 1910 CATALOGUE IS AN 'EYE-OPENER'

a "bunch of gold," the "Book of Books" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of truths, facts, "business propositions," and 115 illustrations of the best and largest imported stallions and mares in the United States, "true to life" the "wide-as-a-wagon drafters"—the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows the "tricks" of "stallion peddlers" and "auction block" salesman. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date book in the world. Iams' twenty-eight years of successful business, importing and selling stallions, makes him a safe man to do business with. He sells stallions on honor. A boy or lady can buy as cheap as a man, and get a better horse of Iams, the "square-deal" horseman. If you visit him and don't find every statement in his advertisement and catalogue as represented, you can get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a

BETTER STALLION AT \$1,000 AND \$1,400

(few higher) than are being sold to farmers' stock companies at \$2,500 and \$4,000; with 60 per cent breeding guarantee, with freight and fare paid by Iams. He can furnish buyers \$1,500 insurance. You say, "Why can Iams sell better stallions at half the price of others?" "Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. He buys stallions by special trainload, 200 at a time. He speaks the language, saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you \$300. He pays no "slick" salesman \$100 to \$1,000 to sell you a fourth-rate stallion. He has no two to ten partners to share profits with. He pays spot cash for his stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stocks and stallions.

Iams' Makes Special Prices at His Barns For 60 Days

He has all his largest and best horses on hand yet—not seen by the public before. Now for Sale. He sells Stallions by "Hot Advertising, and Having 'the goods,' to make every statement good. Iams sells stallions so good that they do not need a "slick peddler" or the "auction block" to sell them. Special prices made at Iams barns only.

Iams' Will Save You \$1000 in Commissions

and middlemen's profits. "Papa, dear" buy me an imported stallion of Iams. He will make me \$1,000.00 in six months' time, and be good for twenty years. Iams has the kind that lay these "golden eggs." Don't let one of these "auction men" "hand you a lemon" with one of those so-called American full bloods with questionable breeding. Iams' "Selling Clothes" Fit All Buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue.

Iams' guarantee is backed by a "Half Million Dollars." References: Omaha National and First National, Omaha; Citizens' National; St. Paul State Bank, and First State Bank, St. Paul, Nebraska.

ST. PAUL, NEB.



NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to obtain a first-class imported Percheron, English Shire or Belgian Stallion at prices never before duplicated by any importing establishment in the United States, breeding and quality considered. 60 head on hand to select from, including a new importation just received March 10th. We give you a straight 60 per cent breeding warranty without any ifs or ands attached to same. Visit our establishment, inspect our stallions and we feel assured you will purchase one of our horses. If you have not received our new catalog, drop us a line for one. It is free for the asking. Our office is located in the Lincoln Hotel Building.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.,

LINCOLN, NEB.

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS



—FOR SALE NOW—

Twenty-five extra good Imported and American bred Percheron stallions.

PRICES RIGHT.

J. C. ROBISON,

Towanda, Kansas



HORSE MEN

We want to call your attention to our fine lot of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED STALLIONS AND MARES. SHIRES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS.

We always have our barn full numbering up to sixty and you would do well to see us before buying elsewhere. Are going to make extra low prices for the next thirty days in order to make room for our spring shipment. We solicit correspondence, and invite you to come and see the grandest lot of horses ever brought together. Will give terms to suit the buyer. Don't buy without looking at these or you will miss a bargain.

L. R. WILEY & SON, Elmdale, Kansas.

BELGIANS and PERCHERONS

I have 22 big Belgian stallions that weigh from 2,000 to 2,500 each. Also have a number of big, heavy, ton Percherons, weighing up to 2,400 each. I am making extremely low prices on big stallions for the next 30 days and it is to your interest to see them if you want a big boned, heavy horse. I can show you the largest Belgians and the best bone and quality that you can find in the United States for the money.

W. L. DECLOW,

America's Largest Horse Importer,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



ROSS FARM

Registered

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES, KENTUCKY JACKS, SHORTHORN CATTLE

30 head Imported and American bred mares 2 to 5 years old, several nicely matched teams, a number in foal, 10 head Imported and American bred stallions 2 to 4 years old, all extra good, big boned, smooth fellows fit to head the best herds of registered mares.

Several splendid big boned Kentucky jacks, 30 head pure Scotch Shorthorn cows and heifers. 5 extra good red bulls coming yearlings, pure Scotch and in fine condition.

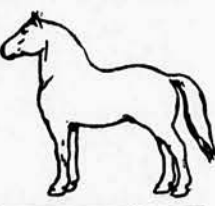
GEO. B. ROSS, Alden, Kan.

Farm adjoining depot, main line A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Percheron Mares and Stallions Registered

Several matched teams of Percheron mares, all blacks, safe in foal by Imported Stallions. Have both imported and home bred mares. Come and see our horses and satisfy yourself.

Our Motto: Top notch animals, square deal, quick sales, small profits. Make your wants known.



DANIEL WREN, Manager,

EUREKA, - - - KANSAS

HOLLAND STOCK FARM

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron and German Coach Stallions and Mares

Do you want to buy a stallion for cash?

Go to the Holland Stock Farm.

CHAS. HOLLAND, Prop.

-1-

Springfield, Mo.

35 Jacks & Jennets 35

Few good Percherons and saddle stallions. Jacks 14 1/2 to 16 hands and the very largest that can be found. 40 miles K. C. on U. P. and Santa Fe.

Long distance phone. AL. E. Smith. Lawrence, Kan



75 HEAD JACKS AND JENNETS

All ages up to seven years old. Guaranteed as represented and prices reasonable. Special prices for fall trade. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,



MOLINE,

KANSAS.

MAASDAM & WHEELER

Breeders and Importers of Percheron Horses.

60 STALLIONS AND MARES to select from. Our stock has size, bone and quality. Stallions and mares from weanlings to 7 years old for sale. Imported and home bred.

FAIRFIELD, - IOWA.

Treatment of Saddle and Collar Galls.



The best known treatment of Saddle and Collar Galls is to cleanse the sore with warm water, being careful to avoid tearing or irritating the sore. Dust on sufficient Columbia Healing Powder to cover the wound.

The advantage of using the powder is that it forms a thin antiseptic coating which excludes the air, takes up moisture and heals the sore from all parts at the same time, thus making it less liable to form a scar than an ointment which heals from the edge to the center of a sore because of the moisture. The powder is 25 cents a box at your dealer or the F. C. Sturtevant Co., Hartford, Ct.

Percheron Stallions and Mares.

Several nicely matched teams of registered Percheron mares safe in foal, and a few young stallions for sale. Ages from three to five years old. Come and see me.

F. H. Schrepel,

Ellinwood, Kan.

SHEPHERD PONIES FOR SALE—20 imported stallions and a few bred mares. We have recently returned from Scotland with the finest importation of ponies ever brought to Nebraska. Write for private sale catalog. CLARK BROS., Auburn, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

H. N. HOLDEMAN,

Meade,

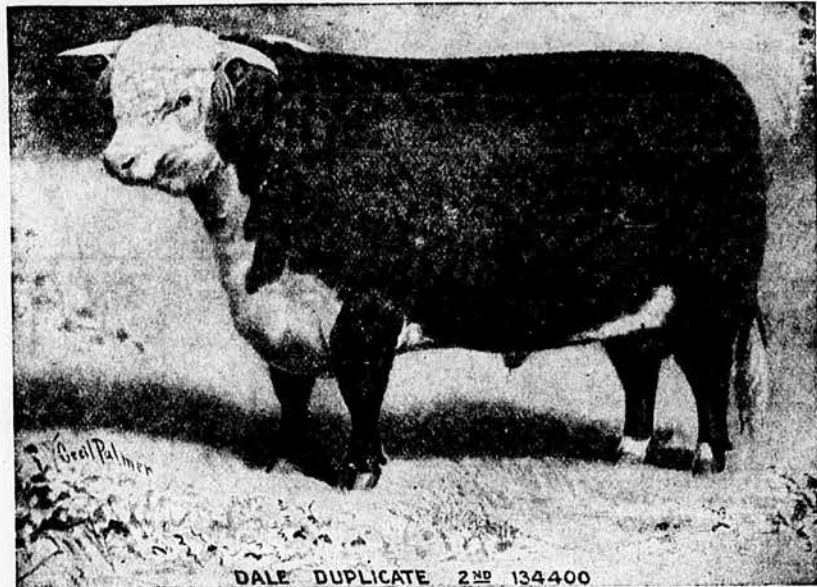
Kansas.

FOR SALE—I have a good road or general purpose stallion (Standard bred, but not registered), sired by Douglas Almont (0398) by Alice Gaines by Almont (23), dam by "Championian" by Hambletonian 10. Bred by the present owner, has never been abused and is a sure foal getter and gets good ones. Fine disposition. \$300 will buy him. Address "H," Box 314, Baldwin, Kan.

M. H. ROLLER.

J. O. ROLLER.

Breeders of registered jacks and jennets. For sale 14 jacks and jennets, 14 to 16 hands. All black. We raised all of these jacks and broke them. We are not speculators and you get them first hands if you buy from us. 89 miles N. W. of K. C., 65 miles W. Leavenworth. 6 passenger trains daily except Sunday, 2 Sunday. Write for catalog—free for asking if Kansas Farmer is mentioned. M. H. & J. O. Roller Circleville, Kan.



DALE DUPLICATE 2ND 134400

Dale Duplicate 2d 134400, the wonderful young Hereford sire owned by Robt. H. Hazlett, Hazlett Place, Eldorado, Kan. The Hazlett Herefords constitute the largest herd of this breed in Kansas, and one of the best bred herds in the United States.

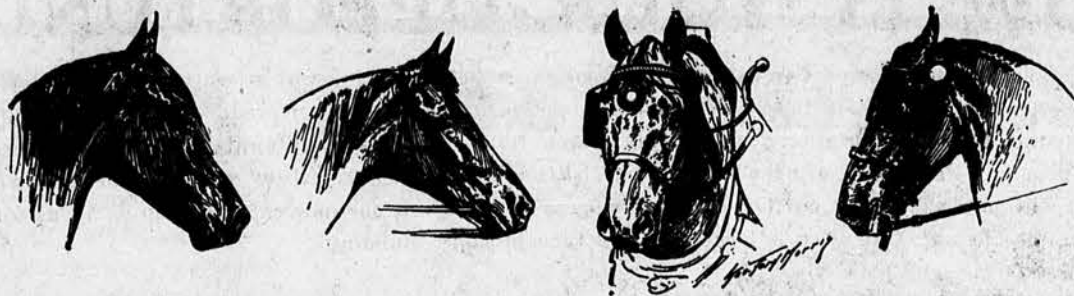
S. W. Alfred Makes Good Sale.

27 Spring Glits average.\$49.41
6 Spring Boars 32.35

The Duroc Jersey sale of S. W. Alfred & Son, was held at Enid, Okla., March 24. The sale was well advertised and well attended by breeders from Kansas and Oklahoma. The entire offering was first class and sold for a good average. There is no breeder more worthy of a good sale than S. W. Alfred. He has been a strong factor in the Duroc Jersey show ring for the past seven years. He has shown and won at all the leading fairs and has done a great deal to improve the breed. Col. Lafe Burger, of Wellington, Kan., and S. W. Roman, of Sharon, Kan., conducted the sale. It was a quick, snappy sale and at no time was there a lack of interest. Mr. Alfred was well pleased with the prices received for the entire offering. Following is report in full:

1—I. D. Spiker, Cleveland, Okla....\$79.00
2—I. D. Spiker, 67.50

3—J. Booker, Anadarko, Okla. 52.50
4—Frank Sylvester, Hennessy, Okla. 50.00
5—J. Booker, 50.00
11—E. E. Thorn, Eagle City, Okla. 59.00
12—J. B. Cool, Carmen, Okla. 37.50
13—E. E. Thorn, 64.00
15—Mr. Ware, 48.00
16—I. D. Spiker, 70.00
10—E. E. Thorn, 55.00
9—D. D. Walker, Dill, Okla. 60.00
17—Frank Sylvester, 51.00
13—D. D. Walker, 40.00
19—E. J. Johnson, Pond Creek, Okla. 42.50
22—Geo. Fetroe, Attica, Kan. 34.00
24—E. E. Thorn, 55.00
25—J. B. Cool, 40.00
26—W. B. Johnson, Enid, Okla. 30.00
27—E. E. Thorn, 42.00
28—Clerk, 27.00
37—A. M. Reed, Carmen, Okla. 30.00
38—W. B. Johnson, 36.00
10—I. D. Spiker, 35.00
41—H. M. Hoven, 37.00
42—W. H. Newcom, Wacomas, Okla. 26.00



A Study in Heads, by the famous Animal Artist, George Ford Morris, of New York

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

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

KANSAS LAND

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

WILSON & HAVER,
Englewood, Owners, Kan.

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

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

SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Square section, 3/4 miles Brewster, some rolling, but not rough, fair buildings, two wells and mills, fenced and cross fenced; 240 acres in cultivation, at sacrifice. Price of \$12.50 for short time. \$2,000 5 years at 6 per cent. Odd quarters, half sections, 3 to 8 miles Brewster, smooth raw land, \$12.60 to \$18.

Wheeler & Mallory, Brewster, Kan.

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

E. W. ALBRIGHT,
Brewster, Kansas.

640 ACRES, 5 miles town, 1/4 mile school house, one story 9 room house 32x38, 2 perches, barn 40x60, for 14 head horses and 16 cows; granary, room for 1,200 bushels grain; small granary besides; modern chicken house, repair shop, 2 wells, windmill, 240 acres fine wheat, 100 for barley, 150 pasture. All first class tillable land. \$28.00 acre. Other bargains.

EATON & ZIMMERMAN,
Gem, Thomas Co., Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY, KANSAS. Where wheat and other crops are making the farmers rich. We own and control thousands of acres of the finest wheat and alfalfa lands in the county, which we sell on easy terms at \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre. Write for illustrated literature and list, mailed free and postpaid.

JOHN ACKARD & SON,
Colby, Kansas.

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

W. O. EATON,
Cashier State Bank, Kansas.

640 ACRES, smooth as a floor, 2 1/4 miles station, well improved, 6 room house with double cemented cellar, porch nearly around house, large barn, 320 acres fenced with 3 wires and hedge posts a rod apart; 320 acres in cultivation, good well, windmill and tank. Price \$25.00 an acre. Terms. Other farms at lower prices.

JOSEPH SAGER,
Colby, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 1/4 miles Selden, good five room new house, half in cultivation, 70 acres in wheat, all necessary improvements, on rural route, fenced and cross fenced, school house on one corner of the place; everything in good shape; price \$4,000. Terms. Other farms.

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

BARGAINS IN WHEAT LANDS.

320 acres, 4 miles Brewster, good house, barn, granary, blacksmith shop, well, windmill, 200 acres in cultivation 1-4 of crop goes, only \$24 an acre, good terms, 430 raw land, 5 miles Brewster, all level, \$18 acre, 160, 6 miles Brewster, \$16 acre. Other tracts at bargain prices.

LUND REAL ESTATE CO.,
Brewster, Thomas Co., Kansas.

FREE.

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

R. T. Hemming, Brewster, Kan.

A 4,200 acre ranch on line of new railroad in western Kansas is offered by Marshall Barlow, of Coldwater, Kan., at \$10.00 per acre on easy terms. See further announcement under Kansas Lands in this issue.

A. T. Loomis, Rexford, Kan., formerly a live stock breeder and a Kansas Farmer advertiser, has entered the real estate business in Rexford. His advertisement starts with this issue. He is advertising a 240 acre well improved Thomas county farm, for only \$7,500.00. He has other bargains, too. When you write him, mention the Kansas Farmer.

COLORADO LAND

MUNTZING PAYS THE FREIGHT.
FARMS SHEEP and also CATTLE AND HORSE RANCHES.

I own 40,000 acres of choice lands in Washington and Yuma counties, and am offering both improved and raw lands at prices far below all others and on terms to suit all purchasers. Monthly payments if desired. 160 and 320 acres relinquishments adjoining lands offered for sale. Best of wheat, oats, cane, corn, potatoes and alfalfa lands. I refund railroad fare and hotel bills for those who purchase of me. All lands are level, smooth and rich farm lands, NONE better. COME NOW and buy homes and get the free ride. Why pay big commission when you can buy direct from the owner? Write for maps, plats, price lists and explanations and proofs to AUGUST MUNTZING, Akron, Colo.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Buy now in Washington county, Colo., where choice land, with best of soil, can be had; where good farmers raise from 20 to 45 bu. wheat per acre and oats, barley, corn, speltz, potatoes and alfalfa grow abundantly on upland, without irrigation; in a county rapidly settling and being improved by good thrifty farmers. We have many tracts of choice, smooth, fertile farm land, healthful climate and abundance of good water, at prices ranging from \$3 to \$15 per acre. If you are looking for good investments write or see Vanderhooft & McDonald, Otis, Colo.

COLORADO LAND AND SUNSHINE.

If you are looking for a home, investment or health, where the climate is perfect, where there is the best class of people, churches, schools and no saloons, where there are thousands of acres of choice land coming under irrigation and selling very cheap, you will do well to write us for new printed matter on Morgan Co., Colo. Address THE B. W. JACKSON REALTY CO., Fort Morgan, Colorado.

YUMA COUNTY, COLORADO.

We own and have for sale 3 160-acre tracts, unimproved, nice laying land, 8 miles from Yuma, Colo., \$13; also 1/4 section and single 160 acres 15 miles from same town, fine soil, \$12.50. These are bargains. We buy, sell or trade.

YUMA CO. REAL ESTATE CO.,
Wray, Colorado.

\$1 MAKES ANOTHER — WHERE

In the South Platte Valley, Morgan county, Colo. Money invested in land here will double itself in 3 years. Write for full particulars to

E. E. SEAMAN,
Brush, Colorado.

COLORADO LANDS

Send for our descriptive map folder of Eastern Colorado, mailed free upon request. We have many bargains in wheat and alfalfa land, nice and smooth, at \$8.50 to \$20.00 per acre.

FLAGLER LOAN & INV. CO.,
Flagler, Kit Carson County, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO—The home of wheat, barley, millet cane, broom-corn, speltz, and all staples. Lands are now very cheap, from \$9.00 to \$11.00 per acre for raw land to about \$20.00 an acre for improved farms, but are rapidly advancing in price. Write for free printed matter stating what you want.

MCCRACKEN LAND CO., Colo.
Burlington,

EASTERN COLORADO BARGAIN.
1,600 acres, 1230 deeded, 320 relinquishment with over \$2,000 worth improvements, not 50 acres waste land on entire tract; over \$2,000 worth improvements on deeded land; 175 acres in cultivation, 15 fine alfalfa. Plenty outside range, price \$12.50 an acre. Liberal terms. Other tracts. Write for free list and literature. **WILKINSON R. E. CO.,** Burlington, Colo.

KIT CARSON COUNTY COLORADO.
Corn, wheat and alfalfa lands, at \$10 to \$25 per acre, according to location and improvements. Prices are rapidly advancing, and the time to buy is now. Write for our free illustrated booklet, stating what you want. A live agent wanted in your locality.

A. W. WINEGAR, Colo.
Burlington,

FREE.

List of Kit Carson, and adjoining counties, lands at an average price of \$15.00 per acre. Also free description literature. Tell us what you want.

MERWIN LAND CO., Colo.
Flagler,

Special attention is called to the bargain in Harper county land that is offered by J. H. McClure of Norwich, Kan. Read the advertisement and see if this will not be just about what you want. Note the price too. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Kill Your Gophers.

Don't let your alfalfa be destroyed when you can get a preparation like the Starr Squirrel Poison, a preparation that is absolutely guaranteed and costs but a trifle to kill all the gophers on your farm. It is easily prepared and the directions are on each can how to use it.

In the Percheron herd of R. G. McKinney of Glen Elder, Kan., will be found some noted prize winners at the greatest American shows. You can find individuals here that will please you.

In Percherons and Herefords we found a very select lot of each on the farm of John Schmidt & Sons, of Tipton, Kan. Mr. Schmidt has some young stock for sale. Write him your wants.

C. G. Cochran & Sons, of Plainville, Kan., have on hands for quick sale 40 head of Shorthorn bulls. You can find one here to please you. Don't wait to write but take the first train to Plainville.

Coffeyville, Kan., Feb. 7, 1910
Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.:—Last year I sent to you for sixty eggs from the utility flock. From them I sold \$26 worth of chickens and kept five cockerels for my own flock. Now as soon as convenient, please send me 30 eggs at \$4.50 as advertised. I should prefer them from the cockerel mating. Am hoping to raise enough from the thirty eggs for my own use. Please send me a card the day before you ship the eggs. Send eggs to Deering, Kan., and card to Coffeyville, Route 4. Yours very truly, Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

Angus Cows Cheap.
Paul M. Culver, the well known Aberdeen Angus breeder located at Edgerton, Mo., finds it necessary to reduce the size of his herd and is offering to sell at very moderate prices a few good cows that are representatives of the best families. They have calves at foot by the great show bull Louis of Meadowbrook, sire of more champion steers than any other living bull of the breed. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The National Dairy Show.
Editor D. H. Jenkins of the Jersey Bulletin has been covered all over with glory in his election to the office of treasurer of the National Dairy Show. Prof. H. E. Van Norman was reelected as secretary and manager and the board has called a meeting for today to determine the place of the next annual meeting and show. Heretofore this great national institution has held its annual exhibitions in Chicago, though last year it went to Milwaukee, and the selection of a permanent home for it is of importance to the entire country.

Shorthorn Auction.
Kansas farmers and breeders should be interested in Henry H. Kuper's seventh annual Shorthorn sale to be held at Humboldt, Neb., April 23. The offering, consisting of 12 bulls and about 80 females, will be a very attractive one, about two-thirds of the number straight Scotch breeding and the remainder having a number of Scotch tops. All of the females in the sale will either have calves at foot or will be in calf to the great herd bull Imp. Stroman Star. Mr. Kuper's cattle are noted for their excellent milking qualities. A record of some of the cows is given in the catalog. File your application at once for it. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Big Type Fall Boars.
Mr. W. F. Fulton, Poland China breeder at Waltherville, Kan., has an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer which calls attention to a few choice boars of September farrow that were the tops of his fall crop. They were sired by Fulton Chief by Best Metal by Bell Metal. Their dam is the great sow Faultless Hutch by the noted Big Hutch. Their pedigree is full of the names of such sires as First Quality and old On The Quiet that made the Thompson Bros. herd famous. The writer has seen the pigs and believes that at least 2 of them are good enough to head any herd. Mr. Fulton will ship on approval to responsible parties. Mr. Fulton also has a very choice flock of pure Minorca chickens and will sell eggs at the extremely low price of \$1 per setting. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

September Boars for Sale.
This issue of Kansas Farmer contains the advertisement of R. J. Peckham, one of Nebraska's foremost breeders of big type Poland China swine. Mr. Peckham has for sale seven September boars, the tops of his fall crop, in fact all he saved out of about twenty head. They are strictly first class, good, husky, well finished fellows and ready for service. They were sired by O. K. Chief by O. K. Price, he by Price We Know, winner of first in class at Nebraska state fair in 1906. Their dams are very large, handsome sows sired by Major Blain and Hadley Sampson by Big Hadley. Here is one of the chances of the season to buy something that will develop into a first class herd boar. And they will be priced very reasonable. More will be said about this great herd in the near future.

T. A. Wallace Visited.
Recently the writer spent a few hours very pleasantly with T. A. Wallace, of Barns, Kan. Mr. Wallace owns a section of fine land about six miles from Barns and maintains one of the best herds of pure bred Hereford cattle to be found in the state. The herd at this time numbers something like 110 head counting calves, herd bulls, etc. The cows have been selected with much care from the best herds and are representatives of the best families. His present herd bulls are Prairie Donald, Sir Morgan one of the best sons of the great Onward 15th and out of an Imp. cow and Christy, the great bull formerly owned by Miss Lou Goodwin and bought by Mr. Wallace at her dispersion sale. Mr. Wallace's advertising will begin in Kansas Farmer later, in the mean time you should write him about the stock. Kindly mention this notice.

AUCTIONEERS

L. E. FIFE,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Breeder of Percherons, Shorthorns and Duroc Jersey hogs; posted in pedigrees; terms reasonable. Write or wire for date.

LAFE BURGER

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Write or wire me for date.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

THOMAS DARCEY

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Fifteen years' experience. Breeder of Poland China hogs. Well posted in pedigrees. Dealer in real estate. Terms reasonable. Wire or write for dates. Long distance phone 2615. OFFERLE, KAN.

COL. JOHN D. SNYDER

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Sales made everywhere. Write or wire me for dates. Prices reasonable.

WINFIELD, KANSAS.

W. C. CURPHEY,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Write, phone or wire me for dates.

Abilene, Kansas.

COL. ESSIE CRAVEN

NORTH BRANCH, KAN.

Twenty Years Selling All Breeds.

LIVE AND LET LIVE

is my motto. Reasonable charges and good service. Choice of dates if you write early.

JAS. T. McCULLOCH

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

R. L. HARRIMAN

AUCTIONEER

PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

Write Me for Dates.

BUNCETON, MO.

J. H. MOORMAN.

Live Stock and General Farm Sale Auctioneer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance phone connection.

SOLOMON, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORNS.

If you need a young bull or some females write us; prices right.

SHAW BROS.,

Phillips Co., Glad, Kan.

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS.

The pure Scotch bull Scottish Archer in service. Polands headed by the line bred Expansion boar Bell Expand. Nothing for sale at present. Visitors welcome. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Have on hand a few young red bulls ready for service that are of splendid milking dams and have good beef form. No better breeding could be wished. Can spare a few females. Prices moderate.

E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

ALFALFA LEAF SHORTHORNS.

Special offering of four bulls. One by Archer 205740, out of a Victoria cow. Three by Nonpareil Star, one a Victoria, one imp. Edelweiss and one Christmas Gift. Also a few choice heifers of equal quality and breeding.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.

EVERGREEN HOME FARM.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Bred Hornless, Berkshire Hogs, Oxford Down Sheep.

Bourbon Red Turkeys.

LATHROP, MISSOURI.

SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS.

We have for sale some choice last spring bull calves sired by our herd bull Pleasant Hill Master one of the best sons of Master of the Grove. Will make reasonable prices on these.

O. A. TILLER, Pawnee, Neb.

Humboldt National Stock Farm.

Shorthorn cattle, large type Poland China hogs, 10 spring boars, priced right. Write me your wants. I meet parties at trains. We can do business. Come and see me.

H. F. Felphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kan.

A CARLOAD SHORTHORN COWS

All are bred or have calf at side, 4 good young bulls that I am sure will suit. Everything nicely bred and in good condition. Moderate prices. Come and see us.

D. H. FORBES & SONS, Topeka, Kan.

R. F. D. No. 8, Bell Phone 31.

J. Kepple of Glen Elder, Kan., is laying the foundation well for a good herd of Percherons. More will be heard from him later.

JEWELL SHORTHORNS.

A young herd of up-to-date breeding. Also Percheron and Standard bred horses. In stud, the Percheron stallion Marquis De Wierre (Imp.), also the Standard bred stallion Red Seth 31185. Farm adjoins town. Come and see us.

W. T. LOWE,

Jewell, Kan.

Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeder in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 145647 and Orange Commander 220590. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.

H. W. McAFEE,

Bell Phone 59-2,

Topeka, Kan.

If you are looking for a young
Shorthorn Bull

to head your herd right in every way write us for full particulars at once.

C. G. COCHRAN & SONS,
Plainville, Kansas.**Center Grove Stock Farm**

Scotch Shorthorn cattle and 20 bred sows and a few good spring boars of large type Poland China hogs. Write me what you want. No trouble to answer letters. Bell phone.

J. W. Pelphey & Son, R. 6, Chanute, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE**BEAU BRUMMEL**

10th 167719

Modern Herefords. Herd bulls, Beau Brummel 10th 167719, Beau Beauty 192235 and Protocol 2d 91715. Robert H. Hazlett Hazford Place, Eldorado, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE**LINSCOTT JERSEYS**

Offers a few choice cows in milk and some bred heifers. Milk and butter records accurately kept.

R. J. LINSCOTT,

Holton,

Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS**DUROC JERSEYS**

BARGAINS IN DUROCS.
Big, growthy, spring boars for sale at bargain prices. Bred right and fed right. Priced right.

E. M. MYERS,

BURR OAK, KAN.

HOWE'S DUROCS.

Special prices on boars and gilts sired by Rex K, champion at Wichita fair this year. Also a few by Perfect Improver, grand champion at Wichita, 1907 and 1908. Only a few left. Get busy and send in your order.

J. U. HOWE,

Wichita, Kan.

GREENWOOD HERD DUROC JERSEYS.

Herd boar Dandy Duke 64663, few choice spring boars for sale and few extra good spring and fall gilts, few tried sows bred for spring litters. Write or come and see me.

R. D. Martin & Sons,

Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE.

A few late spring and summer boars of good quality, also some good bred yearling sows and spring gilts priced right.

H. A. J. COPPINS,

Potwin,

Kansas.

"DUROCS GROWN IN THE OZARKS."

Ohio Chief and Col. blood. Litters by Muncie Chief, Model Prince, King of Models, Inventor, The King I Am, Advance; several by Col. Carter, my leading bred boar. They are all grown right, are good and we answer all letters of inquiry.

C. I. CARTER,

Albany, Mo.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS

Extra good ones sired by King of Cols. 2nd, G. C.'s Col. and other good boars. Bred to G. C.'s Kansas Col., Col. C. and Red Special.

CHAPIN & NORDSTROM,

Green,

Clay Co.,

Kansas.

20 - BRED GILTS - 20

Daughters of King of Cols. II and G. C.'s Col. These are very choice gilts priced to sell. Also a few choice boars of summer farrow.

FRANK ELDER,

Green,

Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE**POLLED DURHAMS.**

Young bulls, cows and heifers bred to Roan Hero, the double Standard champion.

Prices reasonable. Write for terms.

C. J. WOODS,

Chiles, Kan.

BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1685 150364 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

D. C. VAN NICE,

Richland, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE**25-BULLS ANGUS - 25**

Ready for Service.

30-BRED COWS AND HEIFERS-30

Sired by or bred to Champion Ito, sire of 1st Prize Calf Herd at American Royal.

10-SHROPSHIRE EWES IN LAMB-10

To our Imported Show Ram.

SUTTON FARMS, LAWRENCE, KAN.

400 Angus in Herd.

VIEW POINT ANGUS HERD.

15 choice cows in age from 3 to 7 years. Representative of the Heroine, Mina, Duchess and Dimple families. All of them raised calves the past season and are bred for March calves by the great Louis of Meadow Brook sire of champions. Nearly all of these cows were raised on our farms and are only being sold to reduce the size of herd. Low prices. Mention this paper when writing.

PAUL M. CULVER,

Edgerton, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE**East Side Dairy Holsteins**

Advanced Registry Breeding.

My prices are reasonable for cows and heifers bred and open if you consider quality and breeding, a choice lot to choose from. Also some extra well bred young serviceable bulls and bull calves to offer. See the herd or write for particulars.

F. J. Searle, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.

ROCK BROOK HERD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN & FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Special offer for next 30 days in bull calves from 1 month to a year old. A few high class registered cows and heifers, and can also offer a few very high grade cows and heifers, consigned to me to be sold by parties wishing to secure pure-breds. 100 head in herd. Address

HENRY C. GLISSMANN,

Sta. B,

Omaha, Neb.

SPRING BANK HERD DUROCS.

Herd headed by W. H.'s Colonel, the first prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson fair, 1909, and Chief's Orion, the third prize aged boar at Kansas State Fair, 1909. A few choice spring boars and sows bred to either of the above named boars for sale.

W. H. Williamson,

Raymond, Kan.

HANLEY STRAIN OF DUROCS

Write for prices.

Paul B. Johnson,

Leavenworth, Kan.

CEDAR LAWN HERD.

I have a nice lot of fall boars and gilts sired by Long Wonder, a grandson of International Champion by such dams as Josie Surprise, Bessie Advance and Miss Orion and other popular sows. Write me your wants. F. M. Buchhelm, R. 3, Le-compton, Kan.

CROW'S DUROC JERSEYS.

Herd headed by Climax Wonder, he by Missouri Wonder, 100 head to select from. Prices reasonable. The electric car runs within three blocks of my farm. Come and see my herd at any time.

W. R. Crow,

Hutchinson, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**MOSSE OF KANSAS**

Breeder of O. I. C. swine.

ARTHUR MOSSE,

Leavenworth, R. F. D. 5, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE**AULD RED POLLS.**

Herd established 7 years. Choice breeding and individuality. Three young bulls for sale.

AULD BROS.,

Frankfort,

Kansas.

Testimonial.

I have used all kinds of gopher poisons and I find that the Starr Squirrel Poison is the cheapest and the best that I have ever used, and it certainly does the business.—Geo. W. Crooks, Clay Center, Kan.

Not in the Trust.

It has frequently been stated that there is a watch trust that controls and regulates the sales and prices of watches. So far as our information goes, the Waltham Watch Company is concerned, we can state that this is absolutely untrue. The Waltham Watch Company is in no combination directly or indirectly with any other watch making concern. As a matter of fact the Waltham Watch Company is in vigorous competition with the other concerns in the same business. The Waltham Watch Company was founded, and has been developed in Massachusetts. It is an American as well as a New England institution. Every other watch making concern in the United States has been born at Waltham, Mass., and the Waltham Watch Company revolutionized the watch making industry of the world.

Southwest Land Co.

One of the reliable real estate firms now advertising in Kansas Farmer is the Southwest Land Co., at Newton, Kan. They have a large list of valuable farms for sale. Harvey county is in the center of a rich agricultural part of Kansas. Newton, the county seat of Harvey county, is a very prosperous town and a division point for the A. T. & S. F. Ry. If you want to buy a farm with the right kind of soil you can do no better than to correspond with the Southwest Land Co. They are advertising a few bargains in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Look up their ad on another page and write them, kindly mentioning the Kansas Farmer when you write.

Two Poland China Boars For Sale.

Geo. M. Hull, of Garnett, Kan., is offering two extra good Poland China boars for sale. They are sired by Hadley Boy. One is out of a Midnight sow by Champion Chief the other is out of an O. K. prize sow. They are bred from a big type strain of breeding clear down a long line of ancestors. These pigs are July farrow and are nice, slick coated fellows just right for service now. Mr. Hull is pricing these pigs very low for quick sale. Write for complete description and price. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

The M. Rumley Co. Secures an Expert Agriculturist.

Mr. L. W. Ellis is a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College and has had a wide range of experience in farm machinery work. In 1907 he left the employ of the International Harvester company to enter the U. S. Government Service, in the office of Farm Management, Bureau of Plant Industry, of the Department of Agriculture. Realizing the importance of the use of machinery by the farmer, he has for years made a close study, not only of the actual operation of hundreds of different plowing outfits in this country and Canada, but by careful and systematic research has gathered a large amount of valuable information showing the good results that accrue from the intelligent use of modern farm machinery. The result of Mr. Ellis' study of the problems of traction plowing, the most important question before the farmer today, has been put into Bulletin No. 170, soon to be published by the Bureau of Plant Industry, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington. He is now employed by the M. Rumley Co., the big thrashing machine manufacturers of La Porte, Ind., as an agricultural expert to supply information to their customers.

Millionaire Farmer to be Manufacturer.

David Rankin, known as the world's greatest farmer, because he has made over a million dollars farming 26,000 acres, and as "Corn King" because he has yearly about 38,000 acres in that grain, has decided to place on the market a line of farm machinery bearing his name, consisting of several machines which were developed by him through years of experience and to which he attributes at least a large part of his great success. The line includes a two row cultivator which, according to Mr. Rankin himself, saved him last year on his farms, \$20,000 in time, horses and manure spreader that Mr. Rankin thinks a mint for any farmer and a few other machines that are generally needed on the farm. The mere fact that the name "Rankin" is painted on it is enough for most farmers, for Mr. Rankin's reputation and knowledge are respected all over the country. Mr. Rankin is not retiring from the farm. He is a farmer still and will never be other than a farmer; but he thinks a farmer may manufacture machines as good if not better than a plain city bred manufacturer. He is going to "be shown" at any rate. The product of the new enterprise is to be sold direct from the factory at Tarkio, Mo., at the maker's price. "An exceptional product at exceptional prices" is the motto, according to one of Mr. Rankin's aids.

The Catalpa Speciosa.

In some localities and with some people the name catalpa suggests anything but profit and pleasure. This is due entirely to the fact that these people have made the mistake of planting the wrong kind of trees. There are two varieties of catalpa common in the west. The Bignonioides is a low growing gnarly tree that is absolutely worthless for any purpose except shade and there are many other trees that are better for that purpose. The Speciosa is a tall, rapid growing tree that furnishes a high quality of material for telephone poles, railroad ties, fence posts etc. It has many other uses but is especially valuable for posts and poles as it resists decay, does not check or weather crack and holds firmly the staples on wire fencing. The catalpa speciosa is one of the most remarkable trees on earth in its powers of resisting decay and the same properties which enable it to do this also serve to make of it a remarkably healthful tree during its growing period. These remarks apply, however, to the Catalpa Speciosa alone and not to any other variety.

There are several large and highly valuable plantations of speciosa in Kansas. Geo. M. Munger of Eureka, has a plantation which is valued at \$34,029 by the Department of Agriculture. This is at the rate of \$252.67 per acre. The Yaggy plantation near Hutchinson consists of 400 acres which is valued by the same authority at \$315.15 per acre. The Hunnewell plantation of 400 acres is worth \$376.30 per acre. These values do not include the land but only the standing timber and show an annual profit that is fully equal to that of any farm crop. Get the catalpa speciosa and don't get any other variety. The Winfield Nursery Co., Winfield, Kan., is the largest grower of this variety in the world.

POLAND CHINAS**HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARM**

Devoted to the raising of

BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS

The Farmers Kind. The Prolific Kind. I am now booking orders for spring pigs to be shipped when weaned. Pairs or trios; no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER,

Box K,

Jamesport, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS.

20 early spring Poland China gilts, tracing to the large type Expansion—will sell them bred or open, a few choice spring boars, prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed.

Oliver & Sons,

Danville, Kan.

MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.

I have a few choice spring boars and gilts sired by Gold Metal, Hadley Boy and Klever Boy for sale at moderate prices. Let me know your wants.

John C. Halderman,

Burchard, Neb.

POLANDS! POLANDS! POLANDS!

Capt. Hutch, Moguls Monarch and Toulon Prince in service. Big type clear through. 4 young boars for quick sale. 2 July boars that are herd boar prospects.

J. H. HARTER,

Westmoreland,

Kansas.

EXPANSION POLAND CHINAS.

A choice lot of Expansion bred fall pigs, both sexes, September farrow, for sale. Nice, thrifty pigs and will be sold worth the money. Mostly Expansion blood though I have other good ones for those who want them. Get your order in early.

W. E. Willey,

Steele City, Neb.

BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS

7 Poland China boars September farrow. The tops of our fall crop. Extra good ones. Sired by Grandson of the prize winner Price We Know. Out of big dams of Bib Hadley and Major Blain breeding. Will price reasonable.

R. J. PECKHAM,

Pawnee City,

Neb.

STRYKER BROS.' HERD POLAND CHINAS.

The greatest show and breeding herd in the West. Write your wants and they will please you. Hogs any age at reasonable prices. Buy the best and make the most. They breed the kind that win; the kind you want. Address

Stryker Bros.,

Fredonia, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS.

Tops of my fall crop. Sired by grandson of Bell Metal and out of a Big Hutch dam. Excellent individuals; will ship on approval. Also pure Minorca eggs, \$1.00 per setting.

W. F. FULTON,

Waterville,

Kansas.

10 SPRING POLAND BOARS 10

Big, husky fellows, sired by Orphan Chief Jr. and Hutch Jr., out of strictly big type sows; low prices.

J. F. Menahan,

Burchard, Neb.

FOR SALE

Three boars, May farrow, show prospects of a high class. See these if in need of a junior yearling next fall.

JEWELL BROS.,

Humboldt,

Kansas.

SNYDER BROS.' HIGH CLASS POLAND CHINAS.

Either sex, bred sows and bred gilts, priced right for quick sale. Write your wants.

Snyder Bros.,

Winfield, Kan.

BERKSHIRES**RIDGEVIEW BERKSHIRES.**

2 herd boars for sale 1 two-year-old by Forest King, other males of different ages. Sows and gilts open.

Manwaring Bros.,

Lawrence, Kan.

MAPLE HEIGHTS BERKSHIRES.

A few extra good, early fall gilts to offer, also several fall boar pigs. Long, smooth bodies and fancy heads. Write your wants.

J. M. Nielson,

Marysville Kan.

SUTTON BERKSHIRES

were champions at the American Royal and International shows. 30 bred gilts, 150 and 350 lbs., sired by or bred to our wonderful sire, Herryton Duke Jr. or Star Duke 4th, junior champion at International Show. Guaranteed strictly choice with short heads, size and quality. Also 10 fancy boars, 125 to 300 lbs.

500 Head in Herd.

Sutton Farms,

Lawrence, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

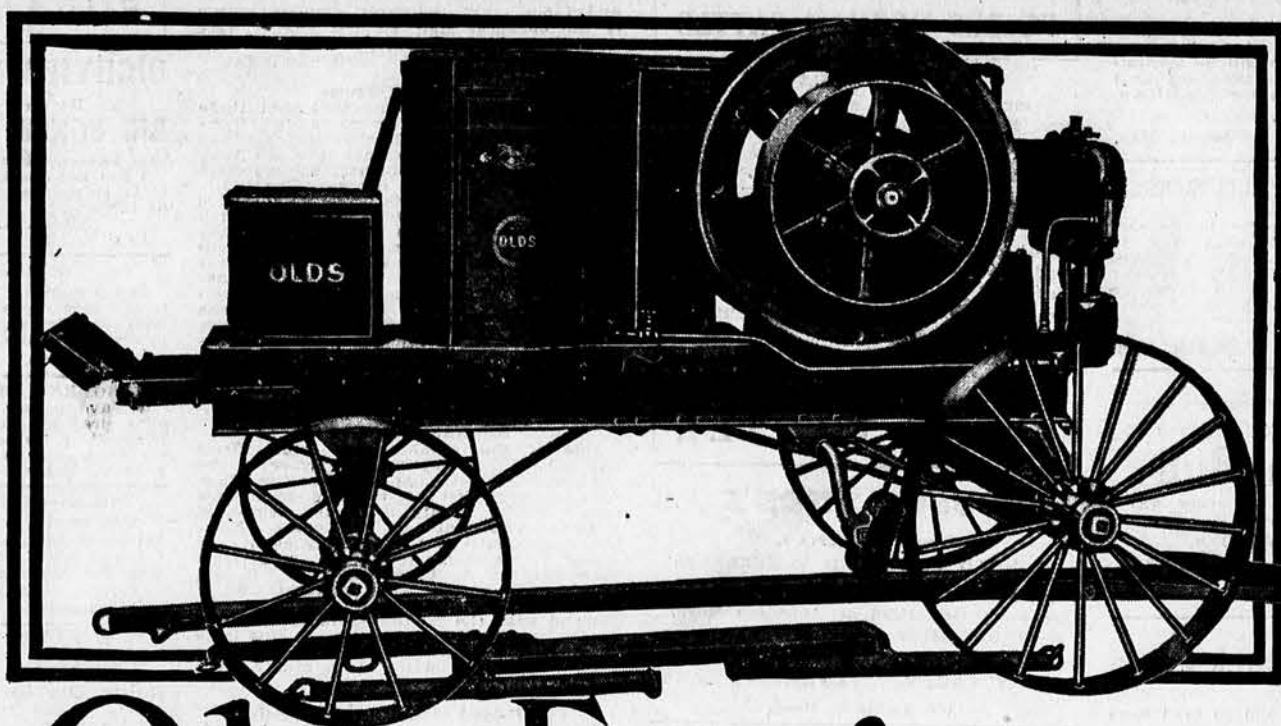
Woodson County—John E. Barrett, Clerk. Taken up, on Oct. 29, 1909, by W. M. Hays, Everett tp., Woodson Co., one white face red steer. H on right hip. Value \$15.

Woodson County—John E. Barrett, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up, March 10, 1910, by Geo. Ibbetson, Eminence, 1 light red heifer, one year old, value \$16.

Greenwood Co.—W. O. Blackburn, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up, by W. O. Smith, in Janesville tp., 1 heifer, red with white face, under bit in both ears, value \$20.

Osage County—Geo. E. McGrath, Clerk. TAKEN UP—By Charles Leonard, in Junction tp., 1 bay horse, 6 feet tall, star in forehead and white left hind foot, value \$50; 1 dark gray horse, star in forehead, value \$50.

Coffey County—Geo. Throckmorton Clerk. STEER—Taken up, Nov. 1, 1909, by D. W. Olney, Waverly, Kan., one steer, light red with white spots, dehorned, 2 years old. Valued at \$35.



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You can learn engine facts you really should know before deciding on your gasoline engine.

The Catalogue proves why it is better judgment on your part to own an Olds Engine and be sure you have the most practical, most economical and most durable, than to get a cheap engine and take chances on losing all it costs you.

Olds Engines have been built for thirty years with the needs of the farmer and stockman always in mind.

The reason they are superior to all others for practical, economical farm work is because of their thoroughly high grade workmanship and material, and superior design. They have many special and exclusive features found in no other engine.

Read them over carefully—each one means a great deal to you.

They are what you need in your engine so it will always give you satisfaction

Removable Water Jacket. Should the water freeze, through forgetfulness, new casting can be quickly put on at slight expense. It is separate piece and is not a part of the expensive cylinder.

The Seager Mixer (patented). A perfect mixture of gasoline and air increases the power and economizes the fuel. The mixture is designed without a moving part; nothing to get out of adjustment; can be started easily in zero weather because the gasoline is vaporized mechanically instead of by heat.

No Gasoline Pump to Get Out of Order. The piston sucks the gasoline into the mixer automatically. There is no stuffing box to leak.

Water Cannot Leak Into the Cylinder.

The Cylinders are Specially Made. The metal for our cylinders and pistons is mixed according to a famous German formula, which gives a hard, smooth, extra durable working surface.

Our Safety Governor is so designed that if anything breaks

the engine will stop immediately, instead of running beyond control.

You have No Repair Bills for the first year if you buy an Olds. We give you a certificate of guarantee, by which we agree to replace free of charge any part of an Olds engine proper that breaks or becomes worn, from any cause whatsoever, within one year from date of shipment, provided the replacement is one you think should be borne by the manufacturer. You are to be the only judge. There is to be no argument, no delay in returning old parts and getting new ones. You decide and we abide by your decision.

The Olds name on an engine is like the Sterling mark on silver—it is the highest quality an agricultural engine can reach—honest through and through, even where you cannot see.

Paint on the outside cannot put quality on the inside of an engine.

Olds quality is in every bearing, every bit of metal, and every fitting—our thirty years of success and reputation is always behind it, protecting you.

Tell me what kind of work you need an engine for and I will tell you just what size engine will be the best for you, and why.

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