

# KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED  
FARMERS ADVOCATE

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## Farmers' Week in Kansas Capital

In the great old days when Rome was in the making the men called themselves "Vir," the real men, to distinguish themselves from "Homo" the human being. These strong, self-reliant, self-confident men of courage and action, who knew no want they could not fill themselves; who sub-

### A GREAT MEETING OF THE MEN WHO DO THINGS. 'OUT THERE IN KANSAS.'

Men are asking where they can buy more and better stock. They want sheep and cannot find them. They want dairy cattle but must go abroad for them or milk the unprofitable descendants of the beef breeds. Horses and mules are needed and more beef cattle yet men go on raising grain and robbing themselves and their children of the fertility of the soil and hesitate because they don't know how. This association has taught and will continue to each its members. It will broaden its usefulness and be of direct value to them in a financial way. Its newly elected officers propose a campaign of usefulness such as will increase its educational value and render it indispensable to the wide-awake breeders of the State in a financial way as well.

During the meeting addresses were delivered by Director E. H. Webster of the Kansas Experiment Station on "The Advancement of the Dairy Interests of Kansas;" Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa on "Improving the Cattle Industry of Kansas;" Senator F. M. Potter, Peabody, on "The Feeder and Shipper;" Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, on "Cattle Breeding Problems;" Dr. J. W. Connaway, Veterinarian of the

Missouri Agricultural College on "Hog Cholera Vaccination;" L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, on "Some Swinelets;" Prof. J. D. Walters of the Kansas Agricultural College on "Cement Concrete in the Barn and Barnyard;" R. J. Linscott, Holton, on "Jersey Cattle Problems;" Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the Dairy Husbandry department of the Missouri Agricultural College, on "Feeding the Dairy Cow;" Prof. G. W. McKay, of Chicago, on "Dairy Cattle Husbandry;" Prof. M. L. Bowman, of the Iowa Agricultural College, on "Corn Breeding;" M. V. Carroll, Secretary of the Missouri Sheep Breeders' Association, on "Rebuilding a Sheep State;" Senator H. W. Avery Wakefield and R. I. Lee, Topeka, on "The Horse Useful."

Resolutions were passed in honor of the deceased members; recommending the appropriation of \$150,000 for a State fair; for the physical valuation of railroads, the parcels post on rural routes and ample appropriations for the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station. New officers were elected as follows: President, E. W. Melville, Eudora; Vice President, H. W. Avery, Wakefield; Secretary-Treasurer, I. D. Graham, Topeka;

Assistant Secretary, O. W. Devine, Topeka; Directors, Geo. B. Ross, Alden; T. H. Terry, Bavaria; H. W. McAfee, Topeka; R. J. Linscott, Holton, and J. F. Stodder, Burden.

#### THE SOCIAL SESSIONS AND BANQUET.

After three days of strenuous work the members of the Kansas Improved



Geo. W. Berry, Lawrence, Kan., the retiring president of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

dued the land, builded cities, drained marshes, made laws and ranked no man their superior, were they who came from the plow to do the work which laid the foundations for the greatest empire of ancient times and their sons were like them.

In these later days when Kansas is in the making the real men, the men of accomplishment, the "Vir" of the West and their sons who are like them, are repeating history. They have laid the foundations for an empire in the desert and are now building a super-structure in this, the "semi-arid" region, such as will not be seen elsewhere.

Not only do these men do things but they train themselves to do more and better things and a part of this training of themselves lies in the training of their sons to be "vires" also.

In pursuit of this training it has been their custom for nearly two score years to assemble for annual conference at their capital and last week saw them here in numbers to attend the meetings of their State Board of Agriculture, their Improved Stock Breeders' Association, their Veterinary Medical Association, their Good Roads, Swine Breeders, and State Poultry Associations.

#### THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The severe winter weather of the early part of the week doubtless prevented many from attending and the earlier sessions saw but few present. The retiring president, Geo. W. Berry, of Lawrence, to whom belongs the distinction of having served in that office for two consecutive terms, gave an excellent annual address in which he reviewed the work of the past year, made recommendations for the future and sought to enlist the interest of the members in matters which are for the general good though not directly in line with the work of breeders of pure bred stock.

Kansas boasts of being a livestock State and more than half of the wealth produced annually on her farms comes from this source and yet she has hardly made a beginning.



HIS NEW HOBBY



I. D. Graham, Topeka, unanimously elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, the largest association of its kind in the world.

Stock Breeders' Association, the members of the State Board of Agriculture and invited guests were given a banquet in the roof garden of the National Hotel by the new KANSAS FARMER Company. This was a most enjoyable occasion and was participated in by about 150 guests. Vice President I. D. Graham of KANSAS FARMER Company managed the affair and introduced Editor T. A. Borman as toast master. Mr. Borman has a unique faculty of saying and doing the right thing at the right time and he proceeded to give a most cordial welcome to the assembled guests and to propose the numerous toasts in a most happy manner. He announced an evening of surprises the first of which was that he should be selected as toastmaster. Responses were made by Geo. W. Berry, the retiring president of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association, A. L. Sponsler, president of the State Board of Agriculture, Senator Clad, Hamilton, of Topeka, Prof. M. L. Bowman, of the Iowa Agricultural College, Thomas Hubbard of Rome, E. H. Crosby, Topeka, Senator Wm. Glenn, Greeley county; Hon. Robert Stone, Topeka; Senator H. W. Avery, Wakefield; Frank P. MacLennan, Editor of the Daily State Journal, Topeka; E. B. Cowgill, Editor of KANSAS FARMER, and Senator F. M. Potter of Peabody. The State Fair question was frequently referred to by the different speakers and all with enthusiasm for it. Another subject that found favor was the liberal appropriation of funds for the Agricultural College and experiment station and the establishment of substations on the county farms of the State.

Only one thing marred the pleasure of the occasion and that was the enforced absence of President Albert T. Reid, of KANSAS FARMER Company. The occasion was so thoroughly enjoyed by all that when Senator Potter expressed the hope that the KANSAS FARMER banquet would be made an annual event he met with unanimous and hearty assent.

(Continued on page 5.)



# WAYS TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF THE DAIRY HERD.

Successful dairying must be considered as a business proposition. Money invested in the cow should bear a fair rate of interest. The cow is looked upon as an animated machine, which has for her purpose, the conversion of feed into dairy products. We know that in the manufacturing world, machines vary greatly in their efficiency and the cow is no exception to the rule. The quality and especially the quantity of the goods the cow handles will have much to do with the size of the profits. The raw material feed for this cow machine must be procured in the cheapest market and at the lowest cost for transportation. This is usually found on the farm. The cow machine, like any other machine, will turn out the largest profit when taxed to its optimum, if not to its maximum capacity. With any machine a certain amount of energy is needed to run it before any product can be turned out.

## THE COST OF KEEPING A COW.

During the year ending June 30, 1908, the average feed consumed per cow of the dairy herd of the Wisconsin Experiment Station cost \$33.84. Investigations among creamery patrons in Wisconsin and New York showed the cost to be approximately \$35.00. The average cost of feed for 1,062 cows in the Iowa cow census, 1906, as given by Hoard's Dairyman, was \$28.23. A number of tests conducted at various experiment stations shows the cost of feed to range from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per cow. In addition to the feed cost, other items must be considered. The Ohio Experiment Station has summed this up as follows:

Number cows.	Cost of cows.	Cost of feed.	Total	Total net profit.
7	\$245.00	\$210.00	\$455.00	\$35.00
1	75.00	38.00	113.00	37.00
Difference	\$170.00	\$172.00	\$342.00	\$2.00
	\$342.00 plus \$2.00, plus \$119.00.		\$463.00	

In these figures the cow is valued at \$60.00 and it is estimated that her period of usefulness is six years and at the end of that time she will be worth at least \$12.00 for the butcher. This leaves a depreciation of \$8.00 per year. Putting these various items of cost together we find that the cow must produce \$50.00 to \$55.00 worth of dairy products in order to pay for the cost of keep.

We should credit the cow with the value of the calf at birth. This may run all the way from \$1.00 up to \$50.00 or even more. We will assume

that the average price is approximately \$5.00. Assuming the feed cost to be \$30.00 and other items of expense \$20.00 and the value of the calf, \$5.00 the cow must produce at least \$45.00 worth of dairy products before we can expect her to turn out any profit. With 3 per cent milk and 20 cent butter-fat, this would be 7,500 pounds of milk. With 4 per cent milk and 20 cent butter-fat, 5,625 pounds of milk; with 3 per cent milk and 25 cent butter-fat, 6,000 pounds of milk; with 4 per cent milk and 25 cent butter-fat, 4,500 pounds of milk. If it were possible to reduce the cost of keep to \$30.00, the amount of milk that she must produce to cover the cost of keep with 3 per cent milk and 20 cent butter-fat, would be 5,000 pounds. With 4 per cent milk and 20 cent butter-fat, it would be 3,750 pounds. With 3 per cent milk and 25 cent butter-fat, 4,000 pounds; with 4 per cent milk and 25 cent butter-fat, 3,000 pounds. We assume that the skim-milk will pay the cost of separating and hauling the cream or milk to market. These figures will give us an idea how much a cow must produce before it will be possible to milk her and convert her products into butter or cheese.

The cost of keeping a cow varies in different localities and in different years in the same locality but any farmer can take the above calculation and adapt it to his own conditions at any given time of calculation.

## WHAT OUR COWS ARE PRODUCING.

Mr. C. B. Lane, of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, reports that the average cow in the United States is producing approximately 3,646 pounds of milk and 155 pounds of butter. In the year book (1906) published by the United States Department of Agriculture, the statement is made that a large percentage of the cows in the north-central States are yielding only a trifle more than 100 pounds of butter per annum. The Illinois Station, from records of a large number of creamery patrons, which are probably above the average of the State, reports that the average cow among these patrons is producing 4,721 pounds of milk and 173 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 202 pounds of butter. Wallace's Farmer, in discussing the subject of dairying in Iowa, estimates that one-third of the cows are eating their heads off, another

third are barely paying for their feed, leaving only one-third producing dairy products at a profit and these, like Pharaoh's fat kine, are being consumed by the poor kine.

These statements while they are eye-openers do not begin to tell the whole story. Kansas dairymen are undoubtedly familiar with the results that have been obtained with the herd of common cows at this experiment station. While 30 per cent produced over 300 pounds of butter-fat per cow per annum, another 30 per cent, under exactly the same conditions and same surroundings, ran the station in debt for their feed and care. An experiment with common cows at the Michigan Agricultural College shows similar results. These figures have been brought out in various publications and are familiar to students of dairying. One point of special interest cannot be too strongly emphasized and that is the retarding or disparaging of one poor cow. This is shown in the following table:

## THE RETARDING INFLUENCE OF ONE POOR COW.

Cow	Milk Lbs.	Average test	Butter fat
Kansas—			
No. 20 (best cow)....	9,116	4.21	383.7
No. 7 (next best)....	6,966	4.8	334.5
Average .....	8,041	...	359.1
No. 61 (poorest cow)....	2,463	3.54	87.2
Average of the three..	6,288	...	268.5
Average of the herd..	6,288	3.99	251.2
Michigan—			
No. 17 (best cow)....	7,607	4.84	371.1
No. 13 (next best)....	6,113	4.45	361.7
Average .....	7,860	...	366.4
No. 16 (poorest cow)....	1,205	3.43	41.1
Average of the three..	5,642	...	258.0
Average of the herd..	6,259	4.08	255.6

This table shows some remarkable results. With both the Kansas and Michigan herds the poorest cow when compared and averaged with the two best cows in the herd will lower the average of the three to the average of the entire herd. In other words, the one poor cow lowers the average production of the two best cows practically 100 pounds of butter-fat per head. Is it any wonder that with many of our dairymen the profits are scarcely visible to the naked eye? These influences that tend to discourage dairy farmers are at work in every State in the Union. This is shown by the cow census work which has been so ably conducted by Hoard's Dairyman. These debt contractors must be eliminated before we can expect to attain permanent success in the dairy business. More attention must be paid to the selecting

of good efficient cows and our dairymen must be educated to the fact that a cheap cow is likely to be an inefficient cow and an expensive cow may be highly efficient. The following table illustrates this point:

Cost of cow.	Yield of butterfat, lbs.	Value of butterfat.	Cost of feed.	Profit per year.
\$25.00	100	\$25.00	\$28.00	
30.00	120	30.00	29.00	\$1.00
35.00	140	35.00	30.00	5.00
40.00	160	40.00	31.00	9.00
45.00	180	45.00	32.00	13.00
50.00	200	50.00	33.00	17.00
55.00	220	55.00	34.00	21.00
60.00	240	60.00	35.00	25.00
65.00	260	65.00	36.00	29.00
70.00	280	70.00	37.00	33.00
75.00	300	75.00	38.00	37.00

The above table was constructed by B. B. Scripture, of Minnesota, and is intended to show how the investment in high producers will make far greater returns than investments in low producers. The lower part of the table brings out an exceedingly interesting comparison. Seven cows producing 140 pounds of butter-fat annually per head represent an investment of \$245; the feed costs \$210, making a total of \$455, as contrasted with \$113 for one cow that will produce 300 pounds of butter-fat annually. This cow netted a profit of \$37 while the other seven netted only \$35. If the seven cows are worth \$35 apiece, this one cow is worth, in addition to her original cost, the difference in the investment (\$170) plus difference in the cost of feed (\$172.00) plus the extra profit (\$2.00) or \$419.00. This indicates that the best-producing cows are worth far more than the difference that usually exists in their market value. H. B. Gurler, the veteran dairyman of Illinois, states that if a cow giving 200 pounds of butter per annum with a feed cost of \$29.00 and a labor cost of \$12.50 be worth \$35.00, a cow that produces 400 pounds of butter annually is worth \$400.00 and the owner can make \$16.00 more from the latter after paying interest on \$400.00 than he can from cows that produce 200 pounds of butter.

These figures emphasize strongly the need of better cows, especially when we reflect that the average cow in the United States is producing less than 150 pounds of butter-fat. All students of dairy husbandry recognize that if our dairy cattle are to be permanently improved it must come by good feeding and grading up with improved breeds that have had their dairy qualities fixed by long years of

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## MAKING BEEF IN THE DESERT.



It is only a few short years ago since it was thought impossible to make either beef or pork at a profit outside of the corn belt. Particularly was it believed that both beef and pork in well finished condition was impossible in the so-called short grass region of Kansas. Now all this is changed. With the spread of the alfalfa plant followed years later by the establishment of the experiment station at Hays the area of profitable crop raising as well as of meat production has been immensely increased. Herewith is shown the picture of a bunch of well fattened steers that were

of very ordinary quality but that were made to bring good money on the Kansas City market by being intelligently fed on western grown feeds. These steers were divided into lots of eight head each and fed on different rations which included kafir corn, sorghum, wheat and alfalfa. In order to get a fair test one lot was fed corn and alfalfa and the other lots were compared with this. There were eight lots of these cattle and a careful experiment lasting 152 days showed that for beef production, ground kafir corn is about equal, pound for pound, to corn and cob meal

when alfalfa hay is fed with it. Note that statement. Ground kafir corn is worth about as much as a feed as is corn and cob meal but only when fed with alfalfa. If sorghum hay is used as roughage then 57 pounds more of ground kafir corn is necessary to make 100 pounds of gain and when kafir corn hay was used as roughage than 252 pounds more of ground kafir corn was necessary to produce 100 pounds of gain than if alfalfa had been used. The picture herewith shows the 64 steers ready for market and the returns received at Kansas City after shipping 300 miles

showed that the lot fed on corn and cob meal with alfalfa made a good profit. The lot fed on ground kafir corn and alfalfa also showed a profit though not quite so good. Corn and kafir corn hay showed a profit as did a mixed grain and mixed hay ration. The steers fed on wheat and alfalfa, kafir corn and kafir corn hay, corn and sorghum hay and kafir corn and sorghum hay did not make a profit. Ground kafir corn and alfalfa, both western feedstuffs, will make beef at a profit nearly equal to corn and alfalfa which is the ideal ration of the corn belt.



# Of Interest at the Farmers' Institute

## SOME EXCELLENT PAPERS READ.

During the week of Kansas State Farmers' Institute held at Kansas State Agricultural College, December 28 to January 2, inclusive, two sessions, afternoon and evening, were devoted to dairy topics. KANSAS FARMER could not last week devote space to a report of the most excellent addresses given at these meetings.

The speakers covered the entire range of successful farm dairy practice. The two meetings were in themselves a complete short course in practical farm dairying. The one important thought of each address was the necessity of a better cow. The farmer markets the forage and grain of his farm to his dairy cow. If the cow is a good one the farm crops are marketed at a high price. If the cow is not a good producer the crops have been sold to poor advantage. Money-making dairying depends upon a good cow, properly fed and given good care. Under these conditions the dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food and is the means of converting the feed of the farm into cash at a greater profit than any other farm animal.

**"BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD IN KANSAS"**  
Professor Kendall, of the dairy department, Kansas Agricultural College, said that Kansas farmers could not buy good dairy cows and that it would be necessary for him to rear them. The supply of pure-bred dairy stock is not adequate for the demand, even if every Kansas farmer had determined to replace his common stock with pure-bred animals. Practically all improvement in the dairy stock of Kansas must come through weeding out the poor cows and crossing with tested, pure-bred sires. All the good sires needed can be obtained at a cost of \$150.000 each, which is a small investment in a herd of ten to twenty cows.

Professor Kendall figured that a sire in a herd of twenty cows should produce at least six heifer calves per year, which the farmer would be justified in rearing, which calves at maturity would yield 1,000 pounds of milk per year in excess of the amount of the yearly product of the mothers. Figuring the cows at \$60 each, this would involve an investment for cows of \$1,200.00. Adding to this the cost of a sire at \$150, the investment would be \$1,350. The cost of the sire on this basis equals one-ninth of the total investment, and the profit derived per year from a sire under above conditions, in the increased value of cows and heifers and the increased value of milk product, would be \$500. Every Kansas farmer can well afford to consider the advantages of such investment. In the purchase of dairy sires Professor Kendall recommended associations made up of three or four neighbors, each of whom would contribute his share to the purchase price, and each neighbor would use such sire in his dairy herd.

To show that in the average scrub herd being kept on the average farm there are a few milkers of superior ability, he referred to the record of the famous scrub herd at the Kansas Experiment Station. Some five or six years ago, forty common cows were bought at a cost of about \$30.00 apiece and not selected with reference to dairy production. One-half of these cows proved to be exceptionally good producers, and in his judgment this condition will apply to the average Kansas herd. If the farmer will select the best of his cows by weighing and testing the milk, and using on these a prepotent sire, good dairy animals may be obtained.

**"THE KANSAS FARMER AS A DAIRYMAN."**  
Dean Ed. H. Webster, formerly Chief of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has recently been elected Dean of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station of the Kansas Agricultural College, said that Kansas had no real dairymen, but that practically all the dairying in Kansas was done as a side line in connection with the raising of wheat and corn and the production of beef and pork as the principal industries. Yet, dairying as a side line gives the farmers of the State a revenue of about fifteen million dollars per year. Kansas farmers are dairying with animals bred for beef, and the farmers not having been trained as dairymen, it is a big problem to build up a dairying State under such conditions.

He said that Kansas has perfect climatic conditions for practical dairying, and with alfalfa, Kafir-corn, and Indian corn, has the best and cheapest milk producing feeds obtainable. To utilize feed to the best advantage he emphasized the fact that Kansas farmers must have the right kind of a cow. He urged the grading up and selection of cows to increase the amount of butter-fat per cow per year, and with this will come more economical production of butter-fat per pound.

"Denmark is the most conspicuous example of intelligent dairy operations we have in the world," said Dean Webster. "Twenty-five years ago Denmark's cows were all breed and fed for beef. The increasing high value of land, with the rapid exhaustion of fertility and the necessity of realizing a larger income from the soil, caused the Danish government to urge dairy farming upon the people. The farmers took hold and succeeded. It is claimed that the farmer of Denmark will not keep in his dairy herd a cow which does not produce at least 7,000 pounds of milk per annum and about 300 pounds of butter per cow. The average production of butter per cow in the United States is about 150 pounds, and is

highest in Vermont, where the average is about 175 pounds.

"Dairying in the United States is inevitable. This is so for the reason that the dairy provides the best market for farm feeds, and is the only means by which can be maintained the fertility of the soil. South Carolina, a State one-half as large as Kansas, has a fertilizer bill of fifteen to twenty million dollars per year. Dairying would save this cash outlay for that State. Kansas must ultimately buy fertilizer or do dairying, taking care of the manure and placing it back on the land.

"The demand for breeding stock for dairy purposes offers a great opportunity for Kansas breeders. The young man of intelligence and industry cannot engage, in connection with other farm work, in any undertaking which offers such great possibilities as breeding dairy stock. The demand for dairy cattle in the West has never been so great as now. The farmers of Wisconsin and New York are selling annually thousands of dollars' worth of dairy cattle which go to Old Mexico, and Kansas farmers should not permit these buyers to pass Kansas in order to find this stock. When Kansas produces a surplus of dairy stock it will find a ready sale.

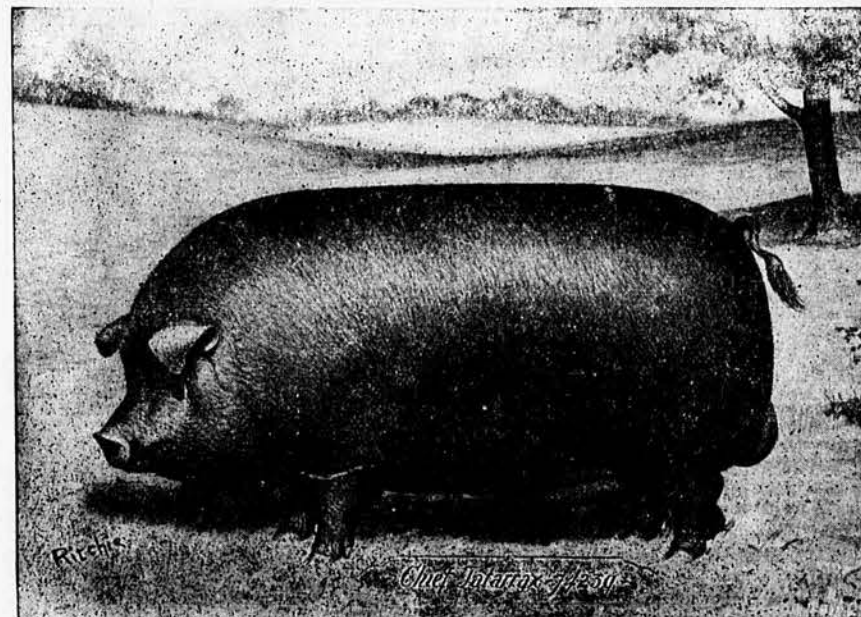


A field of kafir corn yielding 60 bushels of seed per acre. Raised by J. W. Kraft, at Crystal Spring, near Salina, Kan.

### A NEW TREE DISEASE.

What our trees are worth in hard money is indicated by the statement, made by a naturalist of authority, that not less than five million dollars worth of damage has already been done to chestnut trees in this country by the ravages due to a hitherto unknown vegetable parasite which, as reported by Dr. John Mickleborough in a Brooklyn paper, is the most threatening of its kind among forest trees of our country today. It is particularly difficult to deal with, because the ordinary methods of holding insect pests in check, such as fumigation or spraying, do not apply to this purely vegetable fungus parasite. In Prospect

Park, Brooklyn, already more than fourteen hundred chestnut trees have been felled, and there is great danger that all of the beautiful trees of this species in the park will be destroyed very quickly, and that the tree pestilence may extend rapidly to other parts of the country. One of the odd things about this plague is that all forest trees except the chestnut are immune. The ravages of the disease are carried on through the spores put forth by the fungus and carried by the wind to other chestnut trees, where the spores get access through any opening in the bark and develop underneath the bark, spreading until a circle is made around the affected branch as completely as if done artificially.—The Outlook.



Chief Tatarax, champion Duroc Jersey boar at both the Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs, 1908. Owned by Geo. M. Hammond, Manhattan, Kan.

"Kansas dairymen need not buy a pound of feed for a balanced ration. In this respect Kansas excels any of the Eastern States, and for that reason Kansans can produce butter-fat at less cost than the farmers of the East."

At the evening session Dean Webster spoke about "Clean Milk," particularly with reference to city supply, but his remarks applied equally well to the production of clean milk for clean, good-keeping cream for creameries. This address will be reported in another issue of the KANSAS FARMER.

Professor W. J. Frazier, professor of dairying at Illinois Agricultural College, presented a number of interesting charts in the discussion of the subject "Better Things for the Dairyman." KANSAS FARMER has obtained from Professor Frazier a copy of his address, which together with copies of charts and diagrams, will be used at a later date.

Professor Frazier's evening subject was a discussion of milk production on the small farm. A few years ago the Illinois Agricultural College bought 20 acres of land for a dairy farm. On this land was grown all the alfalfa and corn possible, and a sufficient number of cows were bought to consume all the feed grown. The cows were common and not better than average cows milked in Illinois, and last year on this farm 5,952 pounds of milk and 192 pounds of butter-fat were produced per acre. Better results can be obtained—in fact, results can be doubled—by grading up the cows. The fertility of the farm will be continued and the best results possible obtained. On this farm during 1907 twelve cows were kept at a profit.

### "INCREASING EFFICIENCY KANSAS DAIRY HERDS."

The principal address of the evening was by Professor D. H. Otis, a son of Kansas, and of whom the State is exceedingly proud. He is now Assistant Dean of Agriculture at the Wisconsin Agricultural school.

Professor Otis' paper will be found on another page of this issue.

The central thought of his subject had already been presented by Dean Webster and by Professor Frazier, but this fact did not detract from Professor Otis's address. It is interesting to note that these three men—each leaders in dairy knowledge and thought in the United States, should, in the same meeting, insist upon the necessity of improving the cow through selection, breeding and feeding. Professor Otis's address was one of his best, and this editor has been hearing him talk for the past ten years.

Professor Otis urged upon Kansas farmers community breeding or the buying of sires in partnership for use in the immediate community. In Wisconsin there are seventeen such breeders' associations in operation. These associations have taken on a wider scope than originally intended through increasing the membership to include practically all the farmers in two or three townships all these farmers breeding the same kind of animals. These farmers conduct dairying on a large scale. The demand for dairy cows for shipment is great and profitable. Many farmers have their own sires. If, after using a sire three to four years and the sire has proven a good one, the owner changes sires with his neighbor, and in this way these farmers keep a good sire in the community for many years. A sire becomes valuable usually just at the time the farmer is ready to sell him.

From these breeding centers as much as \$200,000,000 worth of pure-bred heifers have been sold annually for years past at prices ranging from \$50.00 to \$75.00 each. The advantage of breeding associations, and the breeding of large numbers of the same breed in a community is apparent.

Professor Otis argued that Kansas farmers must get their future dairy stock by selection and the use of pure bred sires. Pure-bred cows and sires for everybody are not obtainable, as is shown by the fact that in the United States from one to one and a half per cent only of all the dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and horses are pure-bred. There is, therefore, great opportunity to increase the percentage of pure-bred animals of all kinds.



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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY,  
Topeka, Kansas.



### WORK AND NEEDS OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Kansas is, of necessity, an agricultural State. Her prosperity must depend upon the success of her farmers in the efficiency with which the soil is tilled and the economy practiced in feeding beef cattle and hogs, the intelligence used in feeding and breeding of dairy cows, and the maximum production of wheat, corn, and alfalfa per acre. The Kansas State Agricultural College is the school from which must emanate the thought and skill which will make Kansas still greater agriculturally. Those interested in agriculture, which number represents 75 per cent of the inhabitants of the State, are in favor of and demand that this already great school be made still more useful by having at its disposal funds which will enable the institution to take up and complete lines of experimental work which for years have been much needed, but remain untouched for lack of working capital.

The friends of agricultural education must give their help to the Kansas State Agricultural College at this time. Educational affairs in Kansas have reached a stage at which there is a possibility of rearranging the work of the three great Kansas schools in a way that efficiency may not be sacrificed. A great State like Kansas has the need, the room, and the money to operate three schools—The Agricultural College, the University, and the Normal School. Kansas has boys and girls to fill each to overflowing and has the money and the willingness to provide at each the best obtainable instruction. Kansas farmers, who are 70 per cent of the State's population, must see that the work of the Agricultural College is not curtailed, but extended. The Kansas farmers' boys and girls must get from the State Agricultural College the necessary education for entering upon a life of usefulness in a great agricultural State like Kansas. The agricultural college must produce farmers and farmers' wives well rounded in education and especially skilled in agriculture. And since ours

is a State of farmers, let us have the very best educational facilities our money and brains can acquire.

If the conviction expressed by Governor Stubbs and Speaker Dolley before the recent meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in favor of maintenance, development, and expansion of the Kansas State Agricultural College, reflects the disposition of the present Legislature, as it does the administration, it is certain that liberal appropriations will this year be made for the support of the Agricultural College. The same conviction was voiced at the dinner and smoker given the livestock breeders and members of the State Board of Agriculture by the KANSAS FARMER on the evening of January 13, by speakers who are leaders in the thought and cause of advanced agriculture. A number of the speakers were members of the Legislature and otherwise influential citizens, and it was their demand that Kansas shall not skimp the support of its agricultural school. It was repeatedly stated that Kansas is not sufficiently liberal in its support to realize the greatest benefit from the money already expended. Kansas has in the past in her agricultural college, practiced a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. The Kansas farmer needs the best seed wheat, corn, oats, and alfalfa, and expert experience proves that the best seed is that bred at home under the conditions by which the seed is to grow and produce. Competent work in seed improvement alone will each year benefit Kansas farmers enough in increased yields to enable them to build a new agricultural college each year and have money left. The improvement of seeds adapted to Kansas conditions, is only one possibility of the Kansas Experiment Station; yet the State of Kansas has never contributed a dollar toward the support of that station. It exists now, as it has for years, on means appropriated by the Federal government.

A matter of encouragement to Kansas farmers is that Governor Stubbs, Speaker Dolley, and every other speaker at the above named meetings, were enthusiastic supporters of the State fair and favored a liberal appropriation therefor. It looks as though the agricultural interest of Kansas were about to enter upon a period of recognition commensurate with their importance.

The board of regents and faculty have just issued the sixteenth biennial report of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and it is an interesting and instructive document and is especially important in determining the relative position of the Kansas Agricultural School with similar institutions in other States. From this report the following facts and conclusions are taken:

The agricultural colleges of Kansas, Iowa, and Michigan are frequently classed together as representing a distinctive type or class with respect to organization and management. The Annual average cost per student in the Kansas Agricultural College is shown to be but \$111.00, the lowest by far of any State educational institution in the country. The cost on the same basis in the Iowa Agricultural College is \$191.00 and in the Michigan Agricultural College \$330.00. These schools are recognized as the leaders in this class.

In several States the agricultural colleges are connected with the State Universities. The University of Missouri ranks high in all its branches including agriculture, and a comparison between the cost per student in that institution and the cost per student in Kansas when the Agricultural College and the University are separate is highly interesting. The following table shows such comparison, based on the eight-year period ending 1907:

Name of Institution	Av. No. of students	Av. annual income	Cost per student
K. S. A. C.	1503	\$167,574.00	\$111.00
Kansas University	1415	\$234,040.00	\$165.00

Totals ..... 2918 \$401,614.00  
Average cost per student to state ..... \$139.00  
Mo. University ... 1719 \$412,692.00 \$246.00  
Difference in favor of Kansas plan \$108.00  
From the above figures it appears that it costs Missouri \$108.00 per student per year more than it does Kansas to do the same work, and that the two institutions in Kansas serve 1,200 more students than the University of Missouri.

The University of Nebraska accommodates 2,580 students at a cost of \$137.00 per student which is \$1.00 per year less than the cost in Kansas, shown in above comparative table. In Nebraska the agricultural college and

university are combined and this is the only institution in the United States where the cost per student is less than the combined figures made in the above table.

The three great universities of the middle West, in which agriculture is taught, are Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois. These schools have a deservedly high standing. The cost per student in each is as follows:

Minnesota University	\$189.00
Wisconsin University	233.00
Illinois University	236.00

Average ..... \$219.00

To put Kansas on an equality based on the annual cost per student it would have been necessary to have given the Kansas State Agricultural College \$162,324.00 more per year for each of the eight years and the Kansas University \$76,410.00 more per year for the same time, than these institutions received. If Missouri University had been taken as a basis, Kansas would have been required to provide the Agricultural College with \$202,905.00 additional per annum and the University with \$114,615.00 per annum.

The following table deducted from the tabulated financial exhibit shows the wonderful growth of the Kansas State Agricultural College since 1891—the average cost per student, the amount spent in buildings, and the cost per student exclusive of buildings:

Year.	Number of students.	Av. cost per student, exclusive of buildings.	Cost of buildings.	Av. cost per student, less buildings.
1890-91	593	\$112		\$112
92	584	96		88
93	587	86		86
94	555	223	74,000	90
95	572	90	4,000	87
96	647	101	3,480	96
97	734	61	1,300	90
98	803	100	16,599	80
99	879	71	42,500	71
1900	1094	123		88
01	1321	69		69
02	1396	122	75,000	69
03	1574	68	10,000	62
04	1605	125	65,000	85
05	1462	95	5,000	92
06	1690	111	42,000	87
07	1937	94	28,000	80
08	2192	165	140,000	102

Eighteen years are covered in this table and it is interesting to note that the first nine-year period cost the State \$88 per student exclusive of buildings, and the second nine-year period cost but \$81 per year on the same basis. The cost of buildings increased for two reasons: the tremendous growth of the school after 1900 and the rapid development of the agricultural and other departments from the comparatively small beginnings in the nineties to fullfledged departments with large numbers of assistants after 1900. The splitting up of the old departments into several new ones, each with its complement of teachers and necessary laboratory space, has been most notable in the last nine-year period.

The point to be observed is that while the State has been called upon each year for more money to maintain the Agricultural College, the young

people of the State have responded in such numbers that the cost of actual maintenance per student has decreased rather than increased. The measure of what the State does must not be taken from total appropriations but from the unit of cost per student served.

As already pointed out, on a basis of combining the Kansas State Agricultural College and University, this unit of cost is lower than any other State with the one exception, Nebraska, and for the Agricultural College alone the unit of cost is far below any other institution.

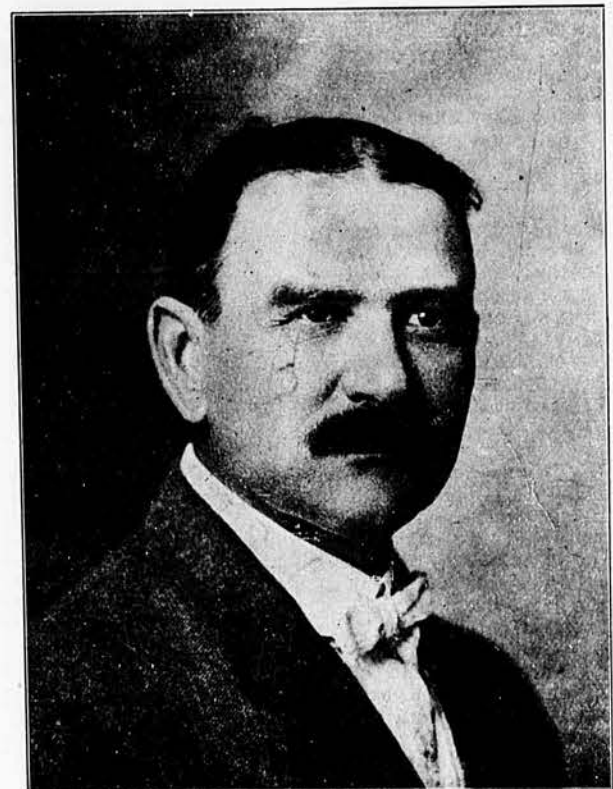
As pointed out in the report, this low cost has another side, it means that instructors work for less pay and more hours than in any other institution of like character. It often means skimping in equipment. The State cannot retain the best men under these circumstances. It seems a penny wise and pound foolish system.

In the report will be found the budget for the biennium 1910-11. In view of what has been said, and the fact that the numbers of students are ever increasing, and the needs of the State multiplying as it grows older and wealthier, it seems a very modest statement of funds needed. The amount asked for current expense plus what is desired from the endowment and the federal Government will still be less than 100 dollars a student per year and is very much less than that granted by any other State having a college or university of recognized standing.

A review of the reports of the different departments shows that there has been a steady development along the lines of the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, granting certain lands for the establishment of colleges of agricultural and mechanic arts, and accepted by act of the Legislature of Kansas which became effective February 19, 1862, and the Morrill Endowment Act of August 30, 1890, granting to the State a permanent annual endowment for the purpose of "instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction."

Much yet remains to be done before the fullest meaning of the two federal acts shall have been met. As the needs of the State develop and the means are at hand, the Kansas State Agricultural College will meet the provisions and give to the youth of Kansas the opportunity to get the broadest possible education in industrial pursuits.

The initial number of the Cement Record, published at Kansas City, Mo., has just appeared. It is a magazine of merit which will be found very useful by every person interested in the preparation and use of the coming methods of construction.



A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, the retiring president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who has the distinction of having served in this important office two terms



## Farmers' Week in Kansas Capital.

(Continued from page 1.)

Annual Address of G. W. Berry, President.

TO KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

I congratulate you upon your presence in the Twentieth Annual Session of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. The origin of the movement, which resulted in the present organization, began in the year 1889. The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association is a strong example of "selection," the first principle in the law of breeding, and is an exemplification of the "survival of the fittest." The fifth of a century which has elapsed since the birth of this organization comprises an epoch in advanced agriculture in all branches; every decade is a mile-stone in progressive farming, and replete with achievements of the improved stock breeders of our State. Progression and improvement have been watch words of the association. This is an aggressive and influential organization, and is accorded the proud distinction of being the largest and best farmers' organization of the State of Kansas, and is maintained at the expense of its own members, receiving no aid from the State. Its membership comprises the most intelligent, enterprising, and progressive citizens of Kansas, and naturally so because the paramount interest of Kansas is agriculture.

Rearing domestic animals has always been fascinating. Since the creation men have evidenced longing for the companionship of the animals over which God gave dominion, and in all ages have been keepers of flocks and herds. The love of animals inherent in the human breast is evidenced in the affection of the little boy for a dog, or of the little girl for a pet kitten. The youth shows a desire for the companionship of a pony, and the instinct develops into love and admiration in man for the horse; and, whether the inclination be towards horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry, the underlying principle is the same. Love for animals under our care finds satisfaction in admiration for the herd that browses in the woodland, or rests content in the shade of trees by the water, in the calves that come up from the meadow to meet us, in the lambs that frisk and frolic on the hillside, and in the horse, the noblest friend of man. The horse is the companion of the nomad of the desert and of the cow boy of the plains; chum of potentate and peasant; the pioneer's partner and the soldier's comrade; hitched to the plow, or the carriage, or under the saddle, his master's faithful servant; his patience and courage and fidelity, in war and in peace, have been told in story, in song and in poetry, and his glory and beauty depicted in painting and statuary.

The application of the principles of breeding gave to the world magnificent breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry. The achieve-



## A HEART TO HEART TALK AROUND THE FESTIVE BOARD.

ments of creative breeders are exemplified in the majestic Short-horn, in the stately Hereford, in the sleek Aberdeen-Angus, and in the richly robed Galloway; in the gentle Jersey and in the matronly Holstein; in the matchless Berkshire and its American cousins, the famous Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey; in the ponderous Clydes, Shires, Belgians, and Percherons; in the lofty Coacher and the level-headed, sweeping American Trotter; in the flocks that bear the golden fleece; and in the varieties of birds, of utility, song, and beauty. Application of the principles of good breeding produced the Scotch Collie, a dog bred with instinct to go out and tend the ock by day and return to the fold at night with a faithfulness that challenges admiration; produced the St. Bernard that is the trusted companion of the little child at play and the watchful guardian of the home; produced the grey hound that courses at lightning speed with the instinct to run by sight; produced the bloodhound that tracks the fugitive by an instinct that surpasses human understanding.

Animals in the wild state have been hunted and their habits and peculiarities studied by scientists in all countries. Breeding domestic animals, their mating, crosses, breeds, types, is engaging to every normal minded person. The occupation of breeding the better grade of animals arouses the higher motives and develops the best qualities in the man. The improved stock breeder is an improved farmer. Stock raising is closely allied to good farming. Live stock is as much the life of the farm as grass is the life of the soil.

Conservation of the soil is the most vital agricultural problem of the age and it is in line with the preservation of natural resources, a question that merits the consideration of the wisest statesmen. It is in line with preservation of the forests, a measure promulgated by President Roosevelt, world wide in its scope and one of untold importance to future generations. The farm is the farmer's bank, and the farmer who draws from his land without making deposits to restore its fertility will exhaust the resources of his land as certain as he who draws upon his bank continually without making bank deposits. Whoever sells a load of corn or wheat removes from his land a portion of its fertility, returning no deposit, and year after year his farm grows poor. Whoever sells a cow or a hog or a horse helps his bank account and has left on his land deposits that restore the fertility of the soil and year after year his farm grows poor. is a necessary adjunct to successful farming. Poor stock may be better than none. Good stock pays well and when combined with good farming leads to success and content with rural life and farming becomes a permanent occupation.

The greatest crop in America is grass. Grass is king. Its value is greater than any other crop in this country. Grass is Nature's greatest fertilizer. In the words of the immortal Ingalls: "Grass is the forgiveness of Nature." Wherever grass is obliterated, the land becomes poor and poorer from continued cropping. Abandoned farms in the older States tell a story of soil-robbing. He who robs the soil not only robs himself but robs coming generations of their rightful inheritance. Happily Kansas climate and Kansas soils permit the

growing of tame grasses to the highest state of perfection. Kansas is the habitat of alfalfa and the larger part of the State rivals the famous blue grass of Kentucky. Alfalfa and blue-grass revolutionized farming and stock-raising in the State and made it possible for Kansas to lead the world in improved livestock.

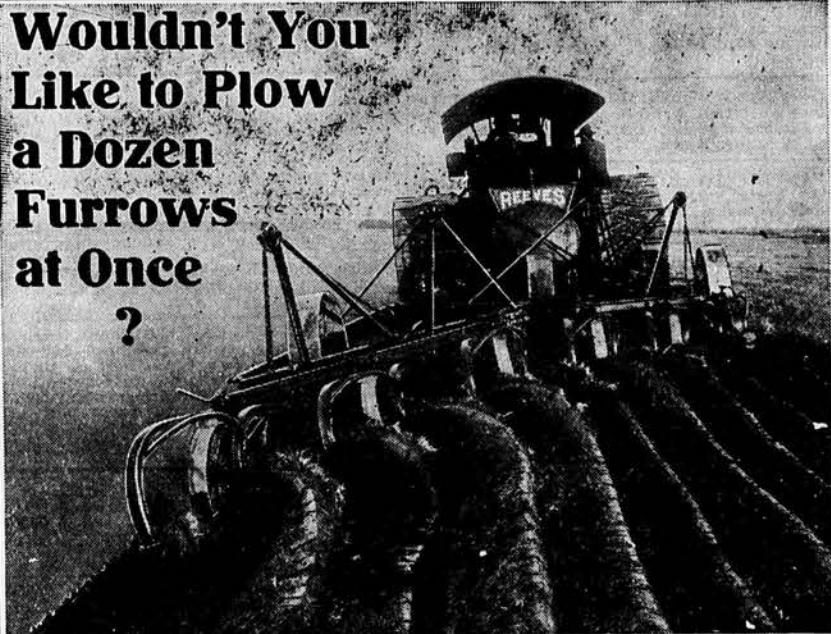
Every citizen is interested in the improvement of roads. Good roads are of the utmost importance to the country as well as to the town. Agitation of permanent road building is a State issue, and while the movement may be centralized on main lines, it is well to remember that all the people are entitled to a fair distribution of public benefits. The natural superiority of Kansas roads is proverbial. The surface of the greater part of the State, because of its undulating character and the substance of the soil, permits easy road-making. The grader and the road drag, where put into systematic use, have made satisfactory roads in many localities. Roads that are naturally good ten months out of the year, are good practically all the time when promptly put in

condition after each rain. In this connection efforts to extend the good work being done, and that will provide a system to keep the work in order where it is done, should be encouraged and will be appreciated by the traveling public in general and especially by farmers in every part of our State.

The district school is a question of deep concern to the farmer. It is safe to say that the inefficiency in the rural school is the most common cause of changes from the farm to the town. The country district has not kept pace with the city. Educational advantages for the boy in the country suffer in comparison with those of his city cousin in the graded school. The common school system of the country has not improved in thirty years. The fault lies in the small district whose boundaries were fixed in early days. Week districts, poor equipment, poorly paid teachers, the lack of proper graduation and classification, and bad discipline, too often characterize the rural school. Consolidation, stronger districts, better school houses and

(Continued on Page 12.)

Wouldn't You  
Like to Plow  
a Dozen  
Furrows  
at Once  
?



You can do that or more with the

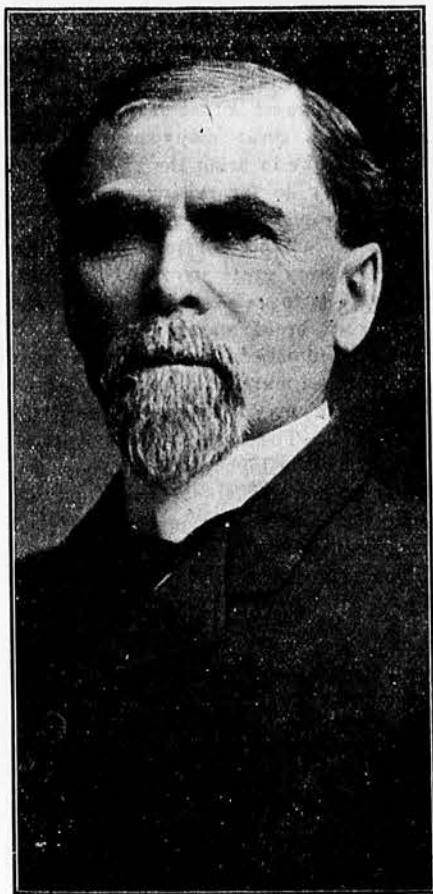
## Reeves Flexible Frame Steam Lift Engine Gang Plow

And you can procure it in sizes suitable for small or large power, small or large farms, and for use in connection with any make of Steam Traction Engine.

The Reeves Engine Gang Plow is the only fully successful Engine Gang Plow—for it is the only one adapted to all conditions of land. It is equally satisfactory on rough or rolling land, as on level fields. Is suitable for use in large or small fields. You can not only do your own plowing but the plowing of the entire community. Your plow is sure to prove a most profitable investment.

This Plow and the Reeves Plowing Traction Engine are fully described in a large catalog on Plowing, which is sent free upon request. This catalog is full of illustrations of plowing scenes, and contains telling letters from users of both Plow and Engine. Send for it today.

**REEVES & CO., 125 Fifth St., Columbus, Ind.**



GOVERNOR OF KANSAS



# FARMERS EXCHANGE COLUMNS

## Cattle.

\$50 BUYS a registered yearling Red Polled bull. Females at reasonable prices. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two nice Red Polled bulls, eight and twelve months old, full blood and recorded. I. W. Foulton, Medora, Kan.

TWO YEARLING JERSEY BULLS, registered, good individuals, out of good dams; sired by Ingomar of Menio, who was out of Rose Kinlock. Price \$60 and \$75. F. O. Chesney, Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A SHORTHORN BARGAIN—Pride of Wayne 232531 and 6 spring bull calves of his get for sale. All from Scotch topped dams. Pride of Wayne is a splendid individual weighing 1900. Would exchange him. H. H. Hedderman, 710 Polk Street, Topeka, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—4 young bulls from 10 to 16 months old and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All finely bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## Pigs

FOR SALE—Poland China spring boars and open gilts at \$15 each. Bred sows at reasonable price. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

WANTED TO TRADE—Nice P. C. male pig, September farrow, for one as good. Also one for sale. F. H. Barrington, R. D. 3, Sedan, Kan.

FOR SALE—A fine 2-year-old boar sired by the great Meddler 24, a splendid breeder of large, uniform litters; price \$40, or will trade him for two choice early spring gilts bred. Address, W. A. Hill, Grand View, Mo.

## Horses and Mules.

50 HEAD of pedigreed Duroc bred sows, mostly out of a son of Kant Be Beat, cheap. Charles Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE—One finely bred jack, 8 years old, black with white points. His get are fine. E. I. Johnson, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE or trade—2 registered stallions, one a Percheron the other standard bred. Extra good individuals and breeders. F. T. McKee, Blue Rapids, Kan.

FOR SALE—One black pedigreed standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. I will trade for Percheron stallion, jack or real estate. Address S. A. Baughman, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Black French draft stallion, registered, 10 years old, 1650 pounds, sound, sure; will guarantee every way; fine disposition, nice to handle. Three hundred for quick sale. A snap. Box 19, Wayne, Kan.

## Seeds and Plants.

SEED CORN—Get Trent's seed corn book. Winner of first prize in Kansas show for 3 years in succession. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kan.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1—In three choice varieties. Fruit trees and small fruits at wholesale prices. List free. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY—Pop corn and sweet corn. State varieties and price per hundred pounds in sacks. Address, C. Hayes, 635 North Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

## Wild Birds.

WANTED ALIVE—Big, white whooping cranes, blue sandhill cranes, wild swans, wild geese, wild ducks, partridges, quail, prairie chickens, wild turkeys, tow squirrels, white and black squirrels, otters, beaver, etc. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C.

## Miscellaneous.

GENUINE CHINESE MONEY brought from China. Agents sample lot, 10 coins for 25c. D. E. Cone, Wallace, Kan.

WANTED—Indian and old relics. All kinds. Madison Cooper, 410 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

HEDGE POSTS—Want to sell 20 car loads of hedge posts all sizes and all prices. W. H. Blitts, Melvern, Kan.

WANTED—A car load of sound ewes not over three years old, bred to have lambs in March or April. Fred Perkins, Oswego, Kan.

THE ANTI-KICKER will hold your cows' feet and her tail strictly quiet without harm. It is indispensable for breaking heifers. Drop a postal card to A. B. Smith, Topeka, Kan., and know all about it.

HIDES—We can make elegant robes and coats out of your horse and cattle hides, also harness and lace leather. Send for our new price list and shipping tags. Lincoln Tannery, Henry Holm, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMERS who want to make money during spare time at home this winter, write The Heath Co., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—No. 4 Tubular hand separator good as new, used eight months; will sell for cash or trade for live stock. Call on or address Fred Kahn, Box 272, Reno, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—75 bbl. planifter roller mill, in first class repair, located in the wheat belt of Kansas. A fine opening for somebody that wants to go in the milling and grain business. Address Lock Box 757, Wichita, Kan.

HUNTERS, Trappers—Send for free catalog describing monthly magazine, Hunter-Trapper, and books on trapping, prospecting, tree hunting, ginseng growing. Hardin Pub. Co., Columbus, O.

WANTED—At once a good farm hand to work on farm and help to milk, must have good habits, good to stock. Work the whole year for a good man or boy. J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE LEAF TOBACCO. ALL who use store tobacco are taxed to death by the infernal tobacco trust. You will save money to write for prices on fine leaf tobacco of my own raising that is fine and untaxed. Free samples for one postage stamp. Address W. L. Parks, R. D. No. 1, Adams, Tenn.

## Real Estate.

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

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

## Real Estate.

WE CAN GET YOU what you want in exchange for your farm, hardware, merchandise or other property. We have 500 propositions to choose from. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kas.

FINEST FARMS in Kansas, Missouri and Texas. Special bargains in Ottawa county. Quality and prices guaranteed. Write us your wants. Ed. H. Davis & Co., Minneapolis, Kas.

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

FARM LOANS made in any amount from \$500 up, at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Betzer Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

BARGAIN—160 acres, all fine bottom land, nearly all cultivated, 95 acres of wheat, all goes, 24 alfalfa, part fenced hog tight, 3 1/2 miles to town. Price \$9,600, \$2,000 cash, balance easy terms. All kinds and sizes, write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acre farm, new imp., price \$30 per acre; 160 acre farm, good imp., price \$30 per acre; 80 acre farm, good imp., price \$35 per acre. Close in and good bargains. KANSAS REALTY CO., Bern, Marion Co., Kan.

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

FOR SALE—Lots 422 and 424 Reno avenue, eight room house piped for gas, well, cistern, outbuildings, fruit and shade trees. Will sell this property on small monthly payments or exchange it for horses, cattle or land. Updegraff & Son, 29 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kas.

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

FOR SALE OR RENT—850 acres, 200 tame grass, 560 meadow or pasture. Well watered, \$5,000 worth of buildings, 200 acres fenced hog tight, well fenced, 2 1/2 miles to town, best of soil, no overflow. Price bargain. Rates and terms right to the right man. Manhattan Realty Co., Manhattan, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE—A fine home 95 acres, 40 miles south of Kansas City, 2 miles north of Paola. Good market, excellent high school, 3 railroads, in gas and oil belt. Liberal terms. R. L. Collins, R. D. 5, Paola, Kan.

IMPROVED Coffee county 160 acre farm, no waste and a big bargain at \$40 per acre. We have a nice list to select from. Write for list and map. The oldest firm in the State. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE—New 3 room residence, 3 acres, and 50 barrel feed and flour mill, central Iowa, county seat town of 3,000 population. Will exchange for land or other property. Box 81, Independence, Ia.

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

FOR QUICK SALE—75 acres, near good town, all farm land, well improved, price \$75 per acre. 240 acres 8 miles from town, 200 under plow, some alfalfa, good buildings, 40 acres in wheat, \$60 per acre. 160 acres, 9 miles from county seat, all farm land fair improvements, price \$75 per acre. Can give possession of either of 3 farms this spring. NEWSON & McKee, Blue Rapids, Kan.

## Real Estate.

I SELL FARMS IN OCEANA, the best county in the United States. Fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

840 ACRES—Good improvements, well watered, close in, \$25 per acre. Good improved quarter, good location, 80 acres of wheat goes; price \$3,750. Write for farm list and map. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

IMPROVED HAND RUG WEAVER making carpets, lap robes, slippers, etc., using up rags, ingrain or woolen yarn. Appreciated in every household, children want one, attractive work. Write at once. Send 50c stamps. G. Gross, 1825 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—An extra good 240 acre farm, \$25 per acre. 115 acres broke, 45 more nearly level, good pasture, good water, 4 1/2 miles from town, 40 rods to school, telephone and mail route. E. E. Thompson, owner, R. F. D. 1, Denamore, Norton county, Kan.

NORTH central Kansas lands—Write for new list just out, free. Best values in the state, quality considered. Address E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

KANSAS FARMS AND RANCHES—Ottawa county. Wheat, corn and alfalfa lands; no crop failures, soft water; write for bargain list. A. W. Loomis, Minneapolis, Kan.

IMPROVED eastern Kansas Farms—fine corn, wheat, clover, timothy, bluegrass pastures. You deal with owners. State what you want first letter. Ben Newbold, Parker, Kan.

FARMS in the best part of Kansas. In size from 40 acres to 640 acres. Prices from \$25 up. Write for full particulars. Also choice city properties. J. P. Esslinger, Clay Center, Kan.

IF YOU WANT your farm traded or sold, or your stock of goods of any kind traded or sold, or want to buy a farm or trade for one, or want to buy a good stock of goods or trade for one, address James Walls, the land man, Bigelow, Kan.

## Scotch Collies.

COLLIES from registered imported prize winning stock, any age. F. R. Clark, Sunnybrae Kennels, Bloomington, Ill.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES, sable with white markings. Also White Holland turkeys. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kan.

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

COLLIE pups and bred bitches for sale. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

**SCOTCH COLLIES** of the very best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars address: **BLUE LAKE PARK, SEVIER, KAN.**

## POULTRY.

EGGS—Smith & Knopf's laying strain of Rocks, Barred and White. Trap nest and pedigree bred winners and layers. Write for 1909 mating and price list. SMITH & KNOPF, R. D. 2, Mayetta, Kan.

R. C. R. I. REDS—Prize winning cockerels for sale, including the one winning first at Kansas State Show at Newton, and other good ones from \$2 to \$10. My birds are the champion Kansas winners. Eggs in season. Send for mating list, and list of winners. FRANK H. FOSTER, Topeka, Kan.

60 GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS for sale—14 years from scored stock, 38 premiums at leading shows; some weigh 45 pounds, hens 26 pounds at maturity; turkeys score 96 to 97 1/2. Write for circular. Mrs. Fred Ives, Warrensburg, Mo.

## Evolving the American Carriage Horse

Ideas of Mr. Geo. M. Rommel.

"The preservation of our native type of horses" is the title of an article of unusual interest to horsemen which has just been published by the department of agriculture. The author is Mr. George M. Rommel, animal husbandman of the bureau of animal industry. Mr. Rommel traces the development of type of light horses in America and discusses it. "The last century," says Mr. Rommel, "was as momentous in the development of horse breeding in the United States as in material, financial, and political development. Denmark, the foundation sire of the breed of American saddle horses, was foaled in 1839, and Hambletonian 10, the foundation sire of standard breeds, just 10 years later. The Morgans, therefore, had some 50 years start over the Hambletonians and Danmarks, and it is not surprising that 50 years ago they shared with the thoroughbreds the first place in popular esteem."

Then the author tells of the speed craze which led to the crossing of the Morgans with other strains with the result that conformation and style were sacrificed to speed and the real Morgan was threatened with extinction.

As reasons for the government taking

up the breeding of carriage horses, Mr. Rommel gives the following: "That carriage horses are as a rule the most valuable class on the market; that as a result of the strong demand the supply was gradually diminishing, and that notwithstanding all the importations of the carriage type from abroad, the preferred horse was the American horse. Most important of all, however, was the feeling that steps should be taken to correct the practice of castrating valuable stallions and selling valuable mares for other than breeding purposes."

As to breeding horses purely for speed the writer states that this is a business in which the chances are nearly all against the breeder and in which only the man of means can afford to indulge.

The government work in breeding carriage horses is carried on at Fort Collins, Colo., in co-operation with the Colorado agricultural experiment station. The stud at that point is headed by the stallion Carmon, and his value as a sire has already been shown in the foals that have resulted. [One of the illustrations accompanying the article shows in a striking manner the power of Carmon to transmit his good points to his offspring.]

Mr. Rommel also describes the govern-

ment work in breeding Morgan horses, which is carried on in Vermont. Here the effort is being made to get the true Morgan type with an increase in size and quality over those of the old Morgan. The stallion, General Gates, is at the head of this stud.

As a coordinate line of work with the carriage horse breeding work, the department, in co-operating with the American association of trotting horse breeders, has formulated a classification for American carriage horses, the adoption of which has been presented to state fair authorities with gratifying success. Eleven state fairs adopted it for 1908, in whole or in part. Others are considering its adoption and the subject is exciting considerable interest among county and district fairs.

In closing Mr. Rommel says: "It is no patriotic fancy to urge that our native types of light horses should be preserved. It is not a fallacy to argue that out of these types can be evolved the horse par excellence for farmers and horsemen who prefer this light type. Neither is it paternalistic nor socialistic for the federal government to take a hand in this work. It is a national movement, requiring a national policy to insure uniformity, concentration of effort, and continuity of purpose."

The article contains a number of fine illustrations and pedigrees of horses that have had an influence in the lines discussed.

A very profitable industry on the farm in the Southwest is that of raising mules. However, a great many men make a fatal mistake in using the kind of brood mares they do for raising mules. Too often they pick the very worst mare on the farm to mate for producing mules. This is a very great error and they cannot expect to raise high priced mules from such brood mares. Of course, it may happen once in a while that a mean dispositioned mare or one unqualified for farm work may produce a profitable mule colt. The best mules and those that bring the highest money, however, are from mares that are free from imperfection and broody in type. If you have not already found it out, you will if you raise many mules, that color has a great deal to do with selling mules. A black, brown, bay or gray mare is preferable if mated to a dark colored jack. Mule colts require as much attention as horse colts and should be given extra feed from that furnished by the dam. They should be allowed to eat with their mothers as soon as they are old enough and fed regularly every day until weaning time. Well raised mule colts bring good money, but it is a mistaken idea to think that you can produce them with any old, heavy, broken winded mare.



# FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY  
Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

## "Native" Corn With Pure-bred.

I kindly ask you for information on the following subject: I intend to plant 110 acres of corn next spring and intend to buy half the seed from the Agricultural College at Manhattan and use half of my own and mix the two kinds. Would it be a good idea to do so? I have yellow corn and is a good kind, but for the many barren stalks.  
P. MOUTTET.  
Hillsboro, Kan.

I would hardly recommend that you mix our well-bred corn with your own for planting your fields unless your corn is quite pure in type and very similar to certain varieties of our corn. For instance, if you had the Reid Yellow Dent type of corn which you had been growing for several years, you might introduce some new blood and thus invigorate your corn and improve it in yield and quality by the plan which you suggest. Again, if your corn should resemble the Kansas Sunflower in type and breeding you might use some of our seed to cross with yours to good advantage in improving your corn for future planting. It is possible also that the cross might give a larger yield the first season. However, unless your corn is above the average farmers' corn in type, quality, and yielding capacity, I would not advise you to pay a high price for our selected seed corn and mix it with common scrub corn, at least not for planting so large an area as you suggest—100 acres. This plan might be carried out on a smaller scale with the idea of securing an improved variety of corn adapted for growing in your soil and climate, namely: your corn is probably well adapted for growing in Marion county, while ours might not give the best results the first season. However, ours may be better bred and of a better type and have a greater producing capacity under the favorable conditions to which it is adapted.

You have raised a question which I have been considering for some time, namely: how to improve the best "native" corn stock of State. Many of our farmers have varieties of corn which they have been growing on their farms for a number of years. This corn has become very hardy and well adapted to the soil and climate but lacks in some of the points which are related to large yields, and good quality, and the finest type of corn. The suggestion is: may it not be possible in many cases to secure high seed of the same or a similar variety and by crossing it with the native corn, improve the type, quality, and productiveness of the "native" corn and still maintain the hardness and adaptation which characterizes the "native" corn.

With that thought in mind, I recommend to certain parties to purchase a considerable quantity of the new corn which was exhibited at the National Corn Exposition held at Omaha in December last. Some 1000 ears of this "finest corn in the world" were purchased and brought to this State and is now offered for sale. Here is an opportunity for the Kansas farmer to secure some of the most excellent ears of corn which the best breeders of the United States have been able to produce. These ears are better than the average seed which these growers and breeders can sell since they are of the choicest ears from a large acreage of corn, in many instances the best ten or twenty ears from forty or fifty acres.

I do not recommend to our Kansas growers to purchase any large amount of such seed corn, nor to plant it in a general way, but rather to secure a few ears or a bushel or two of choice ears, of some well-known pure-bred variety which will mix well with their "native" corn now growing. Much of this show

corn in question was grown in Indiana and Illinois and our experiments have shown that seed imported from those States does not usually give the best results the first season or two. However, it should be possible to improve the type and quality and perhaps the yielding capacity of our corn and still retain its hardness and adaptation by introducing some of this new blood of the same variety, in the manner suggested above.

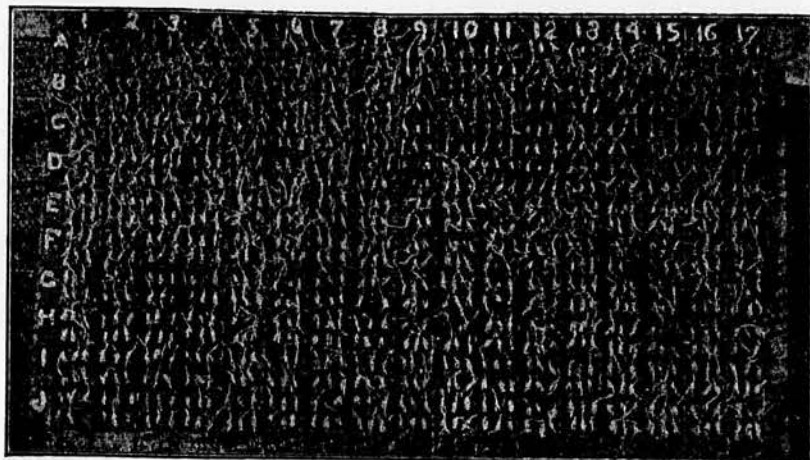
I have answered your letter at some length. We have been breeding corn at this station for several years, but until quite recently have never introduced, from other States, any of the finest show corn. The results of planting on our farm some of the show ears secured at the National Corn Exposition at Chicago a year ago last December have been very satisfactory, the product of several of these ears being superior to the produce of our highest bred home-grown stock of the same variety. We are continuing this work also this season, having secured some thirty bushels of show corn from the National Corn Exposition and from this we will select a number of the choicest ears of the several standard varieties for planting in our ear-test plots.

I have mailed you circular 12 giving information regarding the corn which we have for sale at this station. I shall be pleased to receive an order for an amount not to exceed five bushels since we are limiting our sales to one customer to that amount. The first grade will be sold on the ear at \$4 per bushel while the second grade will be shelled, and graded, the butt and tip kernels having been discarded, and shipped in sacks at \$3 for 56 pounds of shelled corn.

I have also mailed you bulletin 147 on "Corn and Corn Breeding."

## Testing Seed Corn.

Speaking of testing seed corn, a few days ago I received the enclosed circular on which I wish to have your opinion. You saved me many, many dollars through your advice, about machines I intended to buy. It is quite an easy matter for the man who has the cash to buy a fancy equipment, but it is a rather different thing with the man who is obliged to shave closely if he wants to make both ends meet. The price of the seed corn germinator in question is \$11.50, without the freight. Is there not some cheaper makes of germinators on the market, or could you not send me



some instruction by which I would be able to make one myself? I am unable to find a tester of any kind in this locality. I consider the testing of my seed corn which I picked almost imperative, if I expect a crop, as I was unable to pick and dry the seed corn under favorable conditions.

ALBERT PECK.

Haven, Kan.

I have mailed you copy of Bulletin 139, on page 25 of which you will find a cut of a seed corn germinator

## Amatite ROOFING

### Why it Needs No Painting

IF you had a sample of Amatite in your hand you would see in an instant why it needs no painting or coating to keep it waterproof. It has a rough surface of real mineral matter on the weather side. It is evident to anyone that it is no more necessary to paint such a surface than it is necessary to paint a stone wall. Stone needs no paint; neither does Amatite. It is strong enough in itself to bear the brunt of rain and wind and sun without a protective coat of paint.

A roofing that consists of smooth materials, made to receive a heavy coating of paint, is not a roofing at all—the paint is the real roof. No paint is good enough to make a durable roof; a thick layer of pitch, faced with a real mineral surface, is far better—and that means Amatite.

### FREE SAMPLE

A Free Sample with Booklet will be sent on request to our nearest office. The booklet shows buildings all over the country covered with Amatite.

### BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston Cleveland Cincinnati Minneapolis  
St. Louis Pittsburg New Orleans Kansas City

AMATITE ON FACTORY OF BALLARD BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.



## "A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
We have more than 100,000 satisfied customers in more than 17,000 cities, villages and towns in the United States who have each saved from \$5 to \$40 by buying a Kalamazoo stove or range.

### 360 DAYS APPROVAL

direct from our factory at actual factory prices. No stove or range has a higher reputation or gives better satisfaction. You run no risk. You save all dealers' profits. We pay the freight.

Send Postal For Catalog No. 169

and see list of towns where we have satisfied customers.

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.

which we use at this college and experiment station. This is a shallow box about two inches deep with two-inch stuff for sides and ends and three-fourths inch stuff for bottom. Wires are stretched cross the box both ways as you will observe from the cut. The squares are about two inches square; they might be less.

The germinator which we use is three feet long and two feet wide; it is easily handled. The box is simply filled with sand flush with the wires. Our plan is to lay the ears down in a row along a wall. A germinator holds the kernels from 17 ears of corn. We place the 17 ears of corn on the floor; beginning at one end of the row we take six kernels out of

row, and the kernels taken out in the same manner and placed in germinator No. 2. In this way one may make a cord of ears several layers high and fill several germinators. After a germinator is filled, the sand is thoroughly wet and a blanket or cloth is spread over each germinator and the germinators are corded one above the other, with an inch strip between to allow free passage of air, while the germinators are placed in a warm room. The germinators should be sprinkled every day with water in order to keep the sand moist.

In about five days the kernels will have started to sprout. It is better, however, to leave the kernels in the germinator for about ten days or two weeks when the strength of germination may also be observed. Each germinating box is now examined in turn and the number of kernels which fail to germinate in each square is noted. The record being completed, the corn is uncorded and the ears which show low or weak germination are discarded. Our plan is to discard all ears which show a germination of less than five out of six kernels.

## Some Persimmons.

As illustrating how fruits and vegetables have been improved from their wild state, the patient efforts of Col. J. C. Evans, of Harlem, Mo., to improve the native persimmon are worthy of note.

Some twenty years ago, Colonel Evans discovered on the bluffs of the Mississippi River, near Independence, a persimmon tree bearing unusually large and attractive fruit. Cuttings were made from the tree and by repeated budding and grafting from the most choice trees produced from these original cuttings, he has at last succeeded in establishing a variety of fruit twice as large as, and greatly superior in quality and flavor to the native wild variety. He now has more than two hundred trees of the improved kind, the fruit from which sold for \$6 a bushel last season.



**WANTED**

500 young men to learn Telegraphy and Station accounting and earn from \$53 to \$125 per month. We have railroad wires giving actual experiences, making it a practical school. Indorsed by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for illustrated catalogue.

**Santa Fe Railway and Telegraph School,  
Desk F, Topeka, Kansas,**



cent of the total grain ration should consist of this meat-meal or tankage. Ordinarily the rest of the ration should be corn, but owing to the fact that corn is only a trifle lower in price than the shorts, which was quoted at \$1.25 per cwt., it was recommended that some shorts be used, mixing it in the proportion of three parts of shorts to one of tankage. With three or four pounds of this mixture per head daily, fed in the form of a slop, and all the corn the hogs would eat in addition, good and economical gains should result.

G. C. WHEELER.

#### A Few Sheep for Every Farm.

Mr. W. C. Coffey, the sheep specialist at the Illinois college of agriculture, made a good plain talk on this subject at several farmers' institutes, saying in part:

"There should be a few sheep on almost every farm in Illinois. It is easily admitted that a few horses, a few cattle, a few pigs and some poultry must be kept on every farm, from necessity or because they are economical. Why not sheep? If the dogs bother the sheep, shoot the dogs. The chief objection is that the people don't understand sheep; but they can't possibly understand them until they begin to deal with them. A few sheep may do better than a good many; 50 would be a 'few' on a 160- or 200-acre farm."

Mr. H. A. Winter of Marshall county is a very practical farmer, and he believes that each year the lambs sell for as much as the mothers cost and that the wool pays the cost of keep. The ewe, 120 pounds, at 5 cents, costs \$6. It is no exaggeration to say that there will be as many lambs as ewes. A 100-pound lamb will sell at 6 cents bringing \$6, as much as the mother cost. This ewe will shear a 9-pound fleece, which at 20 cents will sell for \$1.80, which will pay for the keep of the ewe and offspring. The farmer has the ewe, which at 4½ cents a pound will bring \$5.40, a profit of 90 per cent on the investment.

Sheep delight to clean up neglected places, in the potato patch, the pigs' lots, the stubfield, fence rows, here, there and anywhere.

Mr. L. H. Helbig of Livingston county, counts that his sheep have made him \$1,000 from fence rows in three years and he has got rid of many noxious weeds.

In Minnesota it was found that out of 480 kinds of weeds, there were only 50 kinds that sheep would not eat. Sheep need care, and with care will return profit.

But the farmer must not fail to care for these few sheep. The beginner can learn more from a few sheep than from many; he can know each one individually and its troubles. If you are to do sheep any good when ailing, you must get at them quickly. If the sheep drops the angle of its ear a few degrees there is something the matter, demanding immediate attention. The owner should see the sheep each day. The ram should be allowed with the ewes only at the breeding season.

The most advantageous time to sell a sheep is when it is a lamb. If the lamb weigh 80 pounds, is fat and has the quality, it will sell as a prime lamb the year around; if it weighs 84 or 85 on the farm, it will weigh about 80 pounds in market. With this weight the buyer is more assured that he is getting lamb, and the cuts are more convenient to use. The average person eats about the same number of chops and it is more economical to get the smaller ones. The roast cuts are also more convenient to use. Today the 80-pound lamb is most popular.

It is important to see to it that this lamb is fat; if not it will be discriminated against. You can't feel the animals' ribs very well if it is properly fat but if the animal is not fat your hands will rub over its ribs as they would over a wash board. Its quality is indicated by short legs, fine feet, compact form, without a big wasty middle.

The male lamb should by all means be castrated when 8 to 16 days old; but 80 percent of the owners don't do this and thousands of dollars are lost by the neglect. There is no mistake about it. Such a lamb always brings less money on the market.

#### German Millet or Sugar Cane Fodder for Sheep.

Do you consider German millet or sugar cane a good fodder for sheep?

JOHN H. BOVARD.

Both of these roughages have a value for sheep. Sheep are ruminant animals and in the main will use the



**Tear Out This Coupon And Mail It to Me for Special Price Proposition to You**

**William Galloway, President  
William Galloway Co.,  
389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.**

Quote me your lowest factory price on a 1909 Galloway Spreader. Send me your Spreader Pay-for-Itself proposition and 1909 Book Free.

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

Town.....

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Do this Now

# The Galloway

## Wagon-Box Manure Spreader

**Saves You 50 Per Cent on Price—Fits Any Truck—Don't Break Up Two Teams—Takes Only Two Horses—Try It 30 Days Free—Keep Your Money in Your Pocket If You Say So—\$25,000.00 Guarantee—I Prepay All Freight to You**

### Selling Plan

**I've Got the Capital and the Factory that Makes Them**

I am the original maker and only successful manufacturer of wagon-box manure spreaders, and I make you a price SO LOW that you can't afford not to get one Direct from My Factory.

I sell my manure spreaders on any plan to suit your convenience.

Keep your money in your own pocket if that suits you.

But try a Galloway on your work 30 Days Free—right now when you need it most.

Try one of my Galloways at my risk and prove that it will do all that I claim for it.

That's all I ask.

You are the judge and jury and I don't want you to keep one of my machines if you don't want it after you try it.

I couldn't afford not to satisfy you. That's all there is to it.

I ship also for prompt delivery, direct to you from my factory substations at Minneapolis, Madison, Wis.; Kansas City, Mo. Always write to Waterloo.

**This Is My New Roller Feed**

### My Guarantee

**Just as Good as a Government Bond Because I Deposit a \$25,000 Bond in a National Bank to Protect You**

I don't ask you to take my word for anything. I'm just telling about the Galloway, because you ought to know. Every statement I make in this ad is backed by a \$25,000 bond.

I don't think the Galloway is good—I know it's good. So good that I guarantee it, not for a week or a month, but until it is worn out. There is more to my proposition.

What I want more than anything else right now is a spreader in your locality, and I've a special arrangement for the first one to get a Galloway. It's hard to beat, and will help you to pay partly or entirely for your machine. Send me a postal or the above coupon today for my special proposition. Be the first one and you can save money.

The Galloway Manure Spreader is the best manure spreader on the market. I have no hesitancy in saying this, not only because I know every ounce of material that goes into it; know that it is mechanically perfect; know that it is built strictly along lines that experience has shown to be the best, but I have results of practical field tests from all over the U. S.

### I Promise

**If All My Claims Above Don't Prove Absolutely True I'll Pay the Freight Both Ways On One of My Galloway Spreaders After You Have Tried It at My Risk 30 Days Free. Nothing Shall Cost You a Cent. This Is Backed by My \$25,000 Bond.**

*Wm. Galloway*

### Improvements

**My New Roller Feed Shown in the Latest of 7 Distinct Exclusive Features of the Galloway**

My Galloway Spreaders do better work than any \$125 spreader that's made. And I do more than cut the price in two. Try it 30 days free.

Pile it full of any kind of manure. Trot the horses. Slam the Gear. Abuse it if you want to. Try it any way you want to. I don't care how you try it—give it the hardest trial you can. All I ask you to do is to be your own judge. Some spreader experts said it couldn't be done—that a first class spreader couldn't be turned out for the figure I'm quoting you this season.

BUT I'VE PROVED THAT IT COULD BE DONE—at least I'm going to keep on thinking I have, as long as farmers continue to back me up the way they do.

Here are four things to remember in connection with the one genuine Galloway:

1. It's the only successful Wagon-Box Spreader made in the United States today.

2. It has 7 distinct, separate, original patents. Nothing else like it or as good. They alone make it worth \$25 to \$30 more than any other.

3. My own Factory turns them out—Capacity, Seventy Complete spreaders a day.

4. I make you a price that sells them. That price is the lowest price ever made on a first class manure spreader. This is a rare and wonderful combination when and stop to think of it. Best you spreader, Lowest Price, do.

### Work It Does

**Up or Down Hill—On Side Hills—Winter or Summer—In Snow, Ice, Rain and Mud—the Galloway does the Work Easiest**

The Galloway is the lightest draft spreader for two horses that ever was made. You don't have to break up two teams when you need them most, by using 3 horses, as on other spreaders. My catalog contains testimonials from farmers who will tell you what it will do—how they hitch even their colts to a Galloway and trot along either in gear or out of gear like driving an ordinary wagon.

The Galloway is made so simple and yet so strong that you can put it to any kind of a test you wish, anywhere, in any kind of stuff, from the finest dust manure to the wettest muck, the toughest straw stack bottom to the hardest, longest, stringiest calf yard manure, and it will do it easy without injuring the machine. Use it or abuse it, pile it up high, start the team on the trot, slam in the gear—you can't hurt it. Try this on a cog and gear machine and see what it will do.

**Save Yourself \$5000 or More**

Write me today for my Special Proposition to you on any size Galloway Spreader that you want to try 30 Day Free at My Risk. I make fivesizes all illustrated and described in My Big 1909 Book Free.

Also shows our latest new complete 70-bushel Spreader, mounted on all steel running gear. Saves you about \$40.00 on the price and you get a better, complete spreader than any other made. Write me

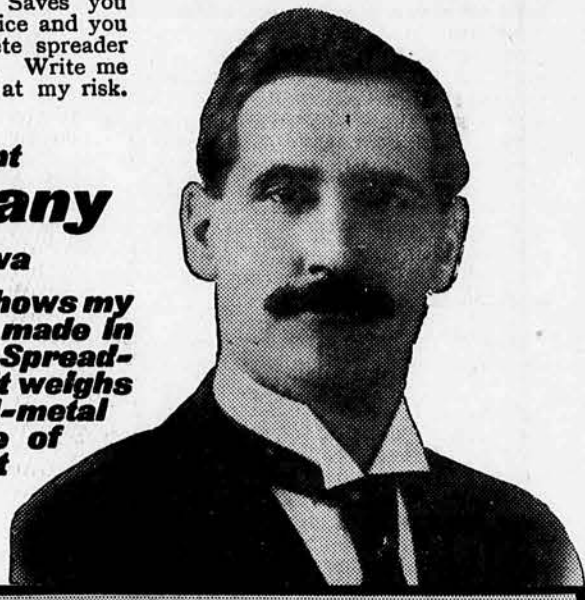
so you can get one of my Galloways busy on your work entirely at my risk. Address me personally for all my offers and my personal reply.

**Wm. Galloway, President**

**Wm. Galloway Company**

**389 Jefferson Street, Waterloo, Iowa**

**Special Notice!** This illustration shows my new Roller Feed, made in three pieces and used on my 1909 Galloway Spreaders. Nothing like it in the spreader world. It weighs only 15 lbs. and is built of unbreakable bull-metal malleable, on the most powerful principle of mechanics—the rolling lever wedge. It beats the world for spreading all kinds of manure right. Get my new catalog which explains it.



same kind of roughages that are eaten by cattle. Either alfalfa or clover hay make the very best of roughage for sheep, since they are both palatable to them and contain a relatively large amount of protein which balances the more carbonaceous grains commonly fed. Sugar cane or sorghum and millet are both distinctly carbonaceous roughages, and if used for sheep-feeding, either breeding flocks or in fattening sheep for market, must be supplemented with some concentrate high in protein, such as linseed-oil-meal or cottonseed-meal. Ordinarily either of these concentrates need not compose to exceed 10

per cent of the total grain ration. The millet is not so much in favor with sheep feeders, because of the fact that unless it is cut at exactly the right time it is liable to produce scours. A good quality of millet, however, cut early will form a fit roughage for sheep if properly supplemented with either some additional roughage rich in protein, like alfalfa or clover, or grain rations with a protein supplement.

G. C. WHEELER.

The conclusion is yearly becoming more unanimous that it pays to grind grain for hogs. Experiments show that 50 per cent of whole grain fed to

hogs is undigested. Professor Henry, of Wisconsin, a leading authority on foods for livestock, was formerly of the opinion that it does not pay to grind grain, but he has, as the result of more careful experiments, changed that opinion and now advises grinding when corn reaches 50 cents a bushel.

The sure road to success lies in good pasture, alfalfa hay, or meal, ground corn, and tankage. The man who expects to make a profit in raising and fattening hogs on whole corn, or even on cornmeal, is doomed to disappointment. The ration is too costly and contains too little protein. It is sadly out of balance.



# DAIRY



Avoid the fat cow for dairy purposes. She is not an economical producer, no difference what be her breeding.

It costs no more to support the well bred animal than the scrub. As well bred animal be it either for milk or beef will render better returns for the food consumed than the scrub.

The man who sells the heifer calves from his best cows is depriving himself of good dairy cows in the time to come when dairy cows will be in greater demand at higher prices than at present.

The tendency of the farmer is to depend too much upon the creamery to bring prosperity in the dairy business. More depends upon the man who milks the cow than upon the price for butter-fat.

It is not essential to profit that a man own a herd of pure-bred Holsteins or Jerseys, although we believe the nearer pure breeding is approached the more satisfactory the results from a profit-producing standpoint. That is, if the pure breeding is accompanied by proper feeding, care and selection.

A dairyman who has heard of the value of beet pulp for feeding dairy cows writes that he is thinking of leaving his farm in central Kansas and locating near a sugar beet factory in order that he may get beet pulp for his cows. We would advise the farmer not to move but grow mangels. An acre will produce all the mangels needed for ten to twelve cows.

To the western dairyman, especially, good pastures are a necessity. If you are so fortunate as to have a few acres of good prairie grass pasture, we urge you to take good care of it. No plant has yet been discovered that will successfully take the place of the native prairie grass of the central west. Do not overstock the prairie grass pasture. Keep the weeds mowed that the grass may have full advantage of all the plant food the soil affords. Harrowing or disking in the spring and fall of the year will do wonders toward improvement.

A man who has two or three extra dairy cows and who buys all the good feed they can possibly eat because it pays him to do so, has been experimenting with the feeding of alfalfa meal as a slop. He has discovered that such practise spoils good feed. The theory that the saliva and gastric juices of the stomach should be diluted with water in the feed is a mistake. It is no longer considered advisable or necessary to wet bran before feeding and it is absurd to make a paste of alfalfa meal. It would also be our preference to permit the cow to grind the alfalfa.

One of the best arguments in favor of pure-bred dairy stock is the fact that practically every inquirer wants registered bulls or registered cows. No one is advertising for grades or the product of scrub bulls. The demand for animals of good dairy breeding cannot be satisfied. The breeding of dairy stock offers a most excellent opportunity for the young man who desires to become a breeder. One beauty of breeding dairy stock is that the sale of butter-fat alone pays expenses and still yields a nice profit and the sale of animals for breeding purposes is velvet.

The farmer who has a Babcock tester and understands its use is able to do a great deal of good in an educational way in his neighborhood. It will be well, however, for such users of the Babcock tester to be sure that their findings of facts are accurate before any reports are given out which cause the uninformed party to draw incorrect conclusions. Our attention was recently called to a case wherein a neighbor tested another's cream, taking the sample for testing from the top of a cream can the cream in which for two days had not been stirred.

The sample tested 40 per cent and resulted in the former making a big kick when the cream buyer after stirring the cream thoroughly tested the well mixed sample 25 per cent. The farmer with his tester was called in to settle the dispute and as a result two farmers learned the necessity of thoroughly mixing the cream before the sample is taken.

Official Records of Holstein-Friesian Cows from December 1 to December 30, 1908.

Unless otherwise mentioned, these records are for a period of seven consecutive days. They are made under the careful supervision of State agricultural colleges or experiment stations, and their accuracy is vouched for by them; no private records are reported by the Holstein-Friesian Association.

During the period from December 1 to December 30, 1908, records for 119 cows were accepted; four of which were extended to 14 days, one to 20 days, and six to 30 days. The averages by ages were as follows:

Thirty-six full aged cows averaged: age, 7 years, 3 months, 26 days; days from calving, 22; milk, 447.6 pounds; per cent fat, 3.45; fat, 15.448 pounds. Thirteen senior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 8 months, 2 days; days from calving, 20; milk, 436.6 pounds; per cent fat, 3.71; fat, 16.202 pounds. Twelve junior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 2 months, 20 days; days from calving, 22; milk, 417.7 pounds; per cent fat, 3.57; fat, 14.914 pounds. Eleven senior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 8 months, 28 days; days from calving, 21; milk, 429.7 pounds; per cent fat, 3.62; fat, 15.564 pounds. Thirteen junior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 3 months, 1 day; days from calving, 29; milk, 349.8 pounds; per cent fat, 3.54; fat, 12.389 pounds. Twenty senior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 9 months, 18 days; days from calving, 31; milk, 355.2 pounds; per cent fat, 3.56; fat, 12.643 pounds. Fourteen junior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 2 months, 19 days; days from calving, 32; milk, 300.2 pounds; per cent fat, 3.55; fat, 10.667 pounds.

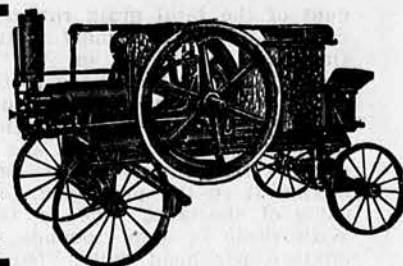
This herd of 119 animals, of which nearly one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 47,384.1 pounds of milk containing 1,681.177 pounds of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.55 per cent fat. The average production for each animal was 398.2 pounds of milk containing 14.128 pounds of butter-fat; equivalent to 57 pounds or 27 quarts of milk per day, and 16½ pounds of the best of commercial butter per week. Considering the fact that there were but few remarkably large yields, the averages are notably large and the per cent of fat high; giving Holstein-Friesian owners good cause for taking pride in the results shown. The attention of dairy editors is specially called to the showing made by this herd.

In this issue of the official reports, the aged cows are led by Johanna de Pauline 2nd, 20.847 pounds fat from 511.3 pounds milk; and Albino 3rd's Clothilde Princess B., 19.987 pounds fat from 475.8 pounds milk; the latter also producing 80.613 pounds fat from 1,976 pounds milk in 30 days. Elliston Pietertje produces a little over 19 pounds fat and gains honorable mention. Those especially prominent among the senior four-year-olds are Lunde Korndyke, with the fine records of 22.035 pounds fat from 656.5 pounds milk in 7 days and 81.282 pounds fat from 2,620 pounds milk in 30 days; Susie Aaggie Rue, 20.106 pounds fat from 445.5 pounds milk; and Fly Bess, with 18.463 pounds fat from 453.9 pounds milk.

Far in the lead among the junior four-year-olds is Piebe Longfield Night, 22.118 pounds fat from 534.3 pounds milk; while Ruby Alta Posch, 18.271 pounds fat from 605.9 pounds milk, and Pontiac Metis, 17.746 pounds fat from 511.1 pounds milk, show up nicely. The leading three among the senior three-year-olds are Nettie De-Kol Abbecker, 17.479 pounds fat from 485.2 pounds milk; Lady Jessie Aaggie

## WITTE Farm Engines

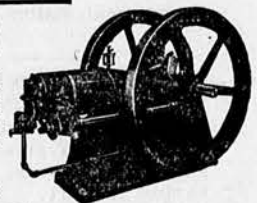
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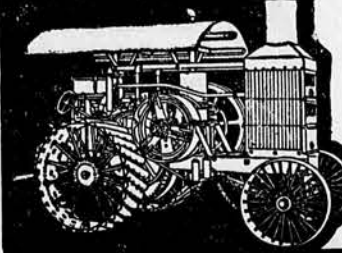
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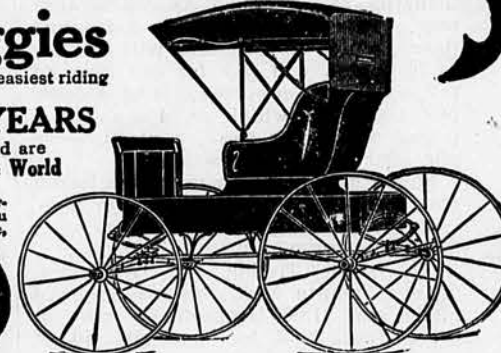
are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

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We prove our claims by an actual test on the farm, at our expense and risk. Write for Free Book on Grinding Feed into Dollars. Tells all about Corn Belt Mills. Shows why they excel. Gives valuable information on the feeding value of "Corn & Cob" Meal. Worth money to any stock owner. **SPARTAN MFG. CO., Dept. 1112, PONTIAC, ILL.**



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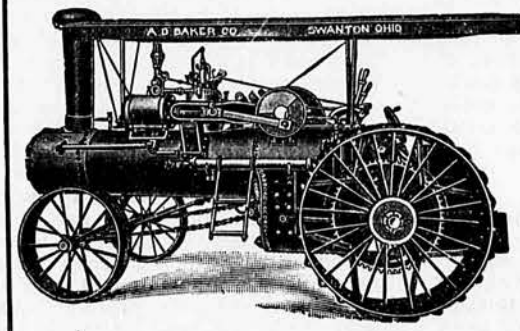
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We have a few second hand engines of different makes on hand for sale at the right price.



DeKol 2nd, 17,303 pounds fat from 452.7 pounds milk; and Maggie Pauline DeKol Alban, 17,246 pounds fat from 433.9 pounds milk.

At the head of the junior three-year class stand Bessie Ward DeKol, 16,967 pounds fat from 479.1 pounds milk, and Wase Netherland Burke, 15,814 pounds fat from 460 pounds milk; while in the senior two-year class I needa Netherland Korndyke makes the remarkably fine showing of 18,826 pounds fat from 446.8 pounds milk, and Melanie Korndyke Pauline follows with 16,522 pounds fat from 346 pounds milk.

In the junior two-year class, Bloomingdale Hengerveld Ormsby is far to the front with the fine records of 15,421 pounds fat from 310.6 pounds milk in 7 days and 59,311 pounds fat from 1,319.9 pounds milk in 30 days; Spotted Lizzie 3rd and Pontiac Medusa produce above 12 pounds fat and gain honorable mention.

Note: In the matter of the apportionment of the \$1,000 prize-money appropriated by the association at the last annual meeting for the encouragement of those making semi-official long-time tests, and for which such tests begun at any time during this present fiscal year are entitled to compete, the superintendent of Advanced Registry will recommend to the board of officers that the apportionment be made in the same manner as is the present apportionment of \$1,000 for the 30-day tests. He will also recommend that the semi-official long-time tests constitute the fourth division of the prize-lists, and that the same general rules now applying to the other three divisions apply also to the new division—that owners shall be limited to three prizes in the division, and that any cow competing in the other divisions may also compete in the semi-official yearly division. Thus, any owner may win twelve prizes in all, instead of nine as now; and any one animal may win four prizes in all, instead of three as now.

Any record that qualifies for admission to the Advanced Register will be accepted; and as the length of the record in days will always be given, nine or ten months' records will not suffer on comparison with those running the full 365 days allowed, and will stand a chance for prize-money if the production be large enough to win.

#### Eye vs. Babcock Test.

The farmer who had a Babcock tester was invited by a neighbor to make a test of the individual cows on the farm of the latter. The tests ranged from 27 to 55%. These figures show the wide variation in the percentage of fat as produced by different cows in the same herd. It is well known that it is not possible to determine either by the appearance of the cow or the color of the milk which are the cows producing the larger percentage of butter-fat. The butter-fat produced by some cows will be a rich yellow, by others almost colorless or even blue. The amount of cream which rises to the surface of milk is not a sure indication of the percentage of fat. This is because the fat globules of the milk from some cows are larger than in the milk from other cows and rise more rapidly. Small fat globules do not rise so rapidly. Some globules will not come to the surface. These are the principal reasons why

the quality of a cow's milk cannot be determined by the eye.

#### Dairying Did not Pay.

A Nebraska subscriber tells how dairying is done in that State. He says: "A few years ago a neighbor of mine had a few native cows. He said he didn't believe there was anything in the dairy business but he was willing to give it a fair trial. He bought a separator, a shotgun, a running horse, a saddle, a Hereford bull, and two gallons of booze and was loaded for the dairy business. It is needless to say that he proved conclusively in a short time that there was nothing in it." The statement that dairying does not pay as a rule comes from a class of farmers who have not given the business a fair trial. When a man says dairying does not pay it is certain that he does not know the dairy business and could not make it pay if he would. There is, however, encouragement for such a man inasmuch as there are numerous good dairy papers at small cost and bulletins on dairy subjects to be had free. If the man who honestly wants to make a profit from his dairy herd will set about to learn how the profits are made, he will succeed and in doing so will be able to realize a profit from his dairy in proportion to the intelligence used in the work.

#### Alfalfa and Dairy Cows.

At a farmers' institute recently this editor was advised that it did not pay to feed alfalfa hay, selling in that community at \$7 to \$8 per ton, to any kind of live stock. We chose to take exception to the statement. It is our contention that the farmer can not afford to sell alfalfa to the mills instead of feeding it on the farm to good horses, cows, or calves. It is a notion we have that if the alfalfa mills are to be the cause of shipping all the alfalfa out of the country then the alfalfa meal mill is a detriment to the country.

Speaking of feeding alfalfa to dairy cows, an exchange quotes alfalfa hay as worth \$10 to \$15 per ton on the San Francisco market, but in the section of California where dairying is most largely followed the value placed on alfalfa is \$18 to \$20 per ton. At this price even the dairy farmer finds alfalfa an almost indispensable feed. California dairymen, since feeding alfalfa, are wondering how in years past they succeeded in getting along without it. Dairymen who are feeding alfalfa at the above named figure, are producing butter-fat for sale to the creamery to be made into butter and compete with that made in Kansas.

The cost of mill feeds to California dairymen is of interest. Bran \$31, middlings, \$35, shorts, \$30.50, rolled barley, \$31, rolled oats, \$34.50, corn, \$38, alfalfa meal, \$23. These are ton prices but in carload lots \$1 less per ton.

It would not be possible to realize a profit as a result of giving such feed to dairy cows except for the fact that the cows are large and economical producers. In California where the dairying is the chief industry the farmers have for years realized the necessity of breeding and selection and maintaining only good cows. Dairying in California is conducted on an intensive basis. The land is too high-priced even to permit of pasturing. One of two systems is followed; either that of dry-feeding the year round or that of growing green feed and soiling. Large numbers of silos, mostly of concrete, are now being erected. The California dairyman is probably the most advanced dairyman in the United States. California has been dairying only ten or twelve years. Alfalfa has made California the great dairy section that it is. Alfalfa and good judgment in selecting cows will make any man rich in the dairy business.

#### The Kansas City Weekly Journal a Whole Year Free.

We want the names of TEN good farmers of your vicinity who are NOT NOW subscribers of The Kansas City Weekly Journal. If you will send us these names AND ENCLOSE A 2-CENT STAMP we will mail The Kansas City Weekly Journal to your address for a FULL YEAR FREE OF CHARGE. This is a splendid chance to get a great newspaper for a year practically for nothing. Address Dept. KI.

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Improved Illinois Low Down Cream Separator. Direct from the maker to you. We are the only western factory selling direct to the consumer. We ship on 60 days free trial. Write for free catalogue. American Hdw. Mfg. Co., Dept. 152, Ottawa, Ill.

## LIKE A THIEF AT NIGHT THE CREAM SEPARATOR THAT CAN'T SKIM CLEAN

Dairy authorities the world over agree that the centrifugal separator is indispensable to the man who owns milk cows. And why? Simply because it saves his cream, hence his money. The more cream saved, the more money, that's sure. But unfortunately many separators do not save all the cream. And worse still the biggest of claims are made for these machines. Such separators are like a thief at night or the pickpocket who with an innocent face rubs our elbow and then robs us of our wallet. Because of inferior and out-of-date bowl construction, these separators, unknown to the users of them, daily lose a big percentage of the cream.

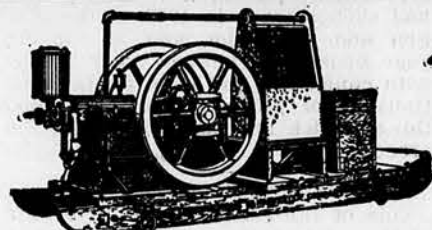
It is easy to be deceived into buying a "pickpocket" separator, but it is just as easy to avoid buying one if we will but take the advice of those whom we know are experienced separator judges. 99 1/2 per cent of all expert creamery-men, butter manufacturers, and real separator authorities living to-day use DE LAVAL separators exclusively, for they have learned by experience that the DE LAVAL is the only separator that will save all the cream all the time under all conditions. And the reason for this fact is plain. It is found in the improved patent protected DE LAVAL "Alpha-Disc" separating bowl. It is different from any other bowl and its peculiar construction is the secret of DE LAVAL clean skimming. Ask for our illustrated catalogue which explains the DE LAVAL bowl in detail as well as many other interesting features.

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Think in how many places a power would be a help to you—would save time and work—if you had it in a handy form ready for use in a minute.

Think how much hard work it would save you in cutting feed—in sawing wood, posts or poles—in running the cream separator or churn—in operating shop or other machinery.

The I. H. C. gasoline engine is a power that is always ready at your hand. It is not necessarily stationary, like the windmill, and on that account adapted to doing only one kind of work.

The engine is built in many styles—there are portable engines on trucks and skidded engines which can be moved wherever the work is to be done. Then there are stationary engines, both vertical and horizontal, in sizes from 1 to 25-horse-power, air cooled and water cooled, and also gasoline traction engines 12, 15 and 20-horse-power. Besides, there are special sawing, spraying and pumping outfits from which you can select.

The engines are simple in design so that they can be easily understood.

They are strong and durable—constructed with a large factor of safety, inasmuch as they have greater strength than would ordinarily be required. Yet they are not clumsy or too heavy.

All parts are accessible and easily removed and reassembled. Every engine will develop a large per cent of power in excess of its rating—you get more power than you pay for.

They are absolutely reliable—you cannot find one inefficient detail. They are unusually economical in fuel consumption—less than a pint of gasoline per horse-power per hour. This means that a 2-horse power engine will produce full 2-horse power for five hours on only one gallon of gasoline.

Would it not be a wise plan for you to investigate and learn how an I. H. C. engine will save time and lighten the labor on your farm?

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## Farmers' Week in Kansas Capital.

(Continued from page 5.)  
equipment, better paid teachers, and graded schools would eliminate nine-tenths of the defects in the country schools, and remove the necessity of many good fathers and mothers leaving their farms to give their children better educational advantages.

Our State schools are the pride of every Kansan. The University of Lawrence, the Normal at Emporia, and the Agricultural College at Manhattan, head the lists of like educational institutions. Each of these great schools boasts of an enrollment of over 2,000, with a total of over 6,000 students. The marvelous growth of these institutions justifies separate control. Their purposes are distinctive and separate and the founders and framers acted wisely in placing them under separate boards of regents. The University stands second to no other State University, the State Normal is the largest training school for teachers in the world, and the Agricultural College is provided the opportunity for the farmer boy and girl to acquire a liberal, comprehensive, practical education. The farmers of the State should stand by the Agricultural College at Manhattan. Any attempt to weaken or cripple either of our splendid State schools will be looked on with suspicion, and will meet the opposition of the farmers and industrial classes of Kansas.

Hired help is a problem that vexes the patience of breeders as well as farmers. The difficulties in securing and retaining hired help in many instances seem impossible to overcome, and in some cases breeders have felt it incumbent to close out and retire from the business because of seeming impossibility to secure help. Keeping of suitable help with the herd is a question that calls for due consideration owing to difference in conditions and needs of employers. It is well to take a view of the matter from the standpoint of both the employer and the employee. Like most of the social questions in free America, this one has two sides. It is safe to say that a majority of the breeders and owners of farms in the West at this time were hired men or renters twenty to thirty years ago. Judging the future by the past, a quarter of a century hence the hired men will comprise the preponderance of land owners. The opportunities for the young man on the stock farm are plentiful for him to do something for himself and achieve success that should be inducements sufficient to turn ambitious young men from the allurements of city life to the country where industry and energy and thrift finds scope for the development of individual merit. In this connection, would it not be well for the employer to take a personal interest in the hired man and secure his confidence and cooperation in the mutual interest of both parties?

Kansas wants a State Fair established by the State, controlled by the State, and representative of every industry in the State is evidenced by emphatic demands coming from breeders, farmers and merchants, and the movement evidently meets the enthusiastic support of all classes of citizens. A State Fair showing the splendid resources, agricultural, mineral and manufacturing, would be a splendid object lesson advertising the superior resources and advantages of Kansas, and be of the greatest educational value to the people of the State. A square deal is confidently expected from the incoming administration and the prospect for favorable action by the Legislature is flattering and should encourage the earnest efforts of this organization and support of a great enterprise.

I recommend that a committee be appointed to represent the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association to urge upon the Legislature an appropriation of \$150,000 to establish a State Fair.

The Improved Stock Breeders of Kansas have long felt that the State is far behind her sister States in holding fairs. It is believed that with the unanimous and harmonious support of all interests a State Fair will be assured. The improved stock breeders take a live interest in the fair because they are in position to know its importance. They are compelled to go out of the State to show their stock, and compete with other leading herds for the benefit of comparison, and in so doing have opportunities to witness the great State fairs held in surrounding States. Kansas

in the best agricultural State in the Union, and is entitled to hold an exposition in proportion to the magnitude of her resources and commensurate with the intelligence and dignity of her people.

The livestock trade for 1908 was subject to more or less depression. Only moderate changes in price occurred during the year, but active trade was hampered by uncertainties and doubts. While markets were unsettled, conditions made breeders business worse. However, it is gratifying to note the general improvement in livestock business during the last three months. The active trade in all classes of beef cattle and strong demand for stockers and feeders has had a marked effect on the cattle business. The successful sales of pure-bred cattle held in different parts of the country evidence another period of prosperity, and a bright future for cattle breeders. The depression in swine breeding occasioned by the panics of 1907, was intensified by unusual high prices of grain, and, in many localities rendered disastrous by prevalence of disease. Cholera is disappearing and the conditions which for a time checked hog raising will be corrected with returning crops and as sure as history repeats itself, the near future will bring unparalleled prosperity to the swine breeder.

Sheep and wool growing continues the even tenor of its way. The large number of sheep bred for market in parts of the State and the increasing number of flocks kept on the farm evidence the satisfactory condition of the sheep business in Kansas.

Horse men of today may laugh at strangeness of conditions which prevailed a year ago, and they feel with much justification, gratified at the horse industry conditions today, a little over a year after the inception of the panic of 1907. The breeders of horses, jacks and mules are today occupying the strongest position of any of the breeders of livestock. No breeders of pure-bred livestock have had such a trade in 1908 as the stallion and jack men, and so the old year ends and the new year begins with confidence and hope for the continuance of prosperity and the good things which are just rewards to the breeder.

## THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

One of the really important events of the year in Kansas is the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. Secretary F. D. Coburn has always displayed a wonderful ability in bringing together the best talent that can be had in the entire country and at this, the thirty-eighth annual meeting of that body, he fairly outdid himself. The program was not a long one but its materials were choice. Governor W. R. Stubbs, who had but newly assumed the reins of Government, made some statements in his address of welcome that served to increase even his great popularity. Among these were his hearty approval of the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station and his earnest appeal for good roads. Governor Stubbs said:

"There is no reason why we cannot have good roads, when we have such good crops. In the United States today it costs 23 cents a ton to haul the products of the farm to the railway stations. In European countries where they have good roads it costs about 10 or 12 cents a ton. Hauling costs the American farmer 237 millions every year, and the Kansas farmers lose about five millions. Good roads would make farm life more pleasant; they would shorten distance. But we can not get them in Kansas until we can get some experienced man to take charge of the work. The roads must be improved on a business basis. The railroads have a chief engineer. We should have such an official in Kansas. Of course some people would kick, but it can't be done in any other way. In Kansas there are a hundred thousand miles of roads that could be vastly improved.

"When the railroads make improvements the people pay for it through their freight and passenger fares. We are spending thousands now in small lots here and there but no good can ever be done in this way. Kansas needs a man who can spend a million dollars in road-building, draining, and grading. It would add twofold to the value of your farms. New York is now spending fifty million for this purpose, while California is spending twenty millions. Why can't Kansas spend one million."

Mayor Green, who followed, cordially extended the welcome of the

# Fatten Your Stock on "Corn & Cob" Meal at 30 to 40% Less Cost

The wonderful feeding value of corn cobs (ground with the corn) is a fact beyond dispute. Experiments show that corn cobs contain the same food elements as the kernels, only in different proportions. The cob gives the necessary bulk to make "Corn & Cob" Meal the perfect balanced ration for live stock. This meal means a saving of 30 to 40 per cent on feed bills. We build the only mills that grind "Corn & Cob" Meal properly. They grind the cob evenly with the corn. Handle new, soft and spongy corn! No clogging! Do not heat the feed!



## The "Corn Belt" Feed Mill is Yours on 20 Days' Free Trial—Freight Paid

This offer is open to any responsible farmer. No strings to it. We want you to grind up a supply of this cheap, fattening feed and note the effect on your stock. See how they gain in flesh! Watch the milk production of your dairy cows increase! Seeing is believing! Watch the work of the "Corn Belt" mill closely. Study its construction. Examine the "Cutter Head" that reduces the feed by a system of knives, before the grinding begins. This explains why it does fine and rapid work with little power. You will be delighted with the great capacity, slow speed and light draft of the "Corn Belt."

### Important FREE BOOK: "Grinding Feed Into Dollars"

Every owner of cattle or sheep, will please send for this book and our 20 Days' Free Trial Offer. Learn how to get full feeding value out of corn cobs! Write at once. Ask for special circular on our wonderful new Snap Corn and Kaffir Corn Mill.

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city. He wished the farmers of the State increased successes during the coming year, and would welcome them back again a year later.

During the different sessions of the board the following papers were read:

"Tuberculosis Among Cattle in the Herds of the West"—Dr. L. R. Baker, Inspector, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Kansas City.

"Some Problems of Tuberculosis Control"—Dr. S. J. Crumrine, Secretary State Board of Health, Topeka.

"Farming With Explosives"—Samuel J. Crawford, Baxter Springs.

"How Can the Farmer Maintain the Fertility of His Soil?"—Prof. C. G. Hopkins, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"The Farmer and the Lawyer"—T. L. Bond, Salina.

"Artistic House Building and Furnishing"—Mrs. Louise C. Murdock, Wichita.

"Desirability and Feasibility of Improving Kansas Roads with Petroleum"—Prof. Albert Dickens, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

"Full-Feeding the Dairy Cow"—Prof. C. H. Eckles, Missouri State Agricultural College, Columbia.

"Growth and Uses of Alfalfa"—John Powers, Marlon.

"The Need of Better Protection from Wolves"—R. C. Johnston, Lawrence.

"The Farmer as Seen from the Bench"—Associate Justice A. W. Benson, Topeka.

"The Great Granddaughters of Kansas Pioneers"—Mrs. Nellie Kedzie-Jones, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the increase in the salary of Secretary Coburn from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per year, the establishment of a State fair, the appointment of al regents of the State Agricultural College from among the men who are closely identified with the agricultural livestock interests of the State, endorsing the recommendation of Governor Stubbs



in regard to the physical valuation of railroads, the establishment of branch experiment stations on county farms under the supervision of the Agricultural College, the holding of local short courses by the Agricultural College in different portions of the State after the Iowa plan. The Coburn resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, our esteemed secretary, through his untiring efforts and entire devotion to the work of promoting, upbuilding and exploiting the agricultural and other resources of our great State, has secured for Kansas a world-wide recognition, and

"Whereas, he has repeatedly and often refused positions offering much more than his present compensation, and

"Whereas, the salary allowed him by the State is far from commensurate with his invaluable services, therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and the delegates of the State in attendance, assembled in its thirty-eighth annual meeting, that it respectfully urge upon the present Legislature, as an acknowledgement of his worth to the State, to increase the salary of F. D. Coburn, secretary of this board, from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per annum."

Officers were elected as follows: president, Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence; vice president, A. W. Smith, McPherson; treasurer, J. T. Treadway, LaHarpe. Directors: G. W. Glick, Atchison; Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville; J. W. Robison, Eldorado; A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson; Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa.

#### The Great Granddaughters of Kansas Pioneers.

NELLIE KEDZIE-JONES.

The training of a child should begin a hundred years before he is born, said wise old Doctor Holmes, and when the Kansas prairies in their sunny brightness, full of golden promise, cried out even to the New England hills, with a call that brought the energetic young people of the older States into the West, even to the land



of the buffalo and the coyote, to the land of hardship and toil and homesickness, then was begun the training of these great granddaughters of whom we are to talk.

Though the moving was, in many cases, the work of a life-time, and the stops by the way were often for years, slowly, but surely the stream of able men and women reached Kansas, and today we see in the descendants of those women who never faltered nor turned back when there was work to be done, on the fulfillment of the

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dreams that became visions to the souls of the Kansas pioneers. And what are we doing for these girls who have such an inheritance? Who are "heirs of all the ages? Until within a very few years little has been done to help the girl to make her life easy, to give her power over whatever may come in her way. But I rejoice to come here ready to boast a little on what Kansas is doing in one spot for her girls.

A few days ago I went through the \$70,000.00-building at Manhattan where Kansas girls are to be taught some things that will make life easier and happier for them, and my Kansas pride grew even greater because she is the first State in the Union to

and multiply till all Kansas shall be doing her duty by all her daughters.

The world has changed since our forefathers came out across the mountains and rivers into the great West. Nobody today asks whence came you or who was your grandfather, but everybody does ask of you and of me one question, and that is: What are you good for? What can you do or give out of your life to make this old world wiser or happier or better, and in so far as you give the best that is in you, just so far will you hear the plaudit, "Well done."

Education is the training we give young people to make them ready for whatever duties come to them. We have for years believed in giving a

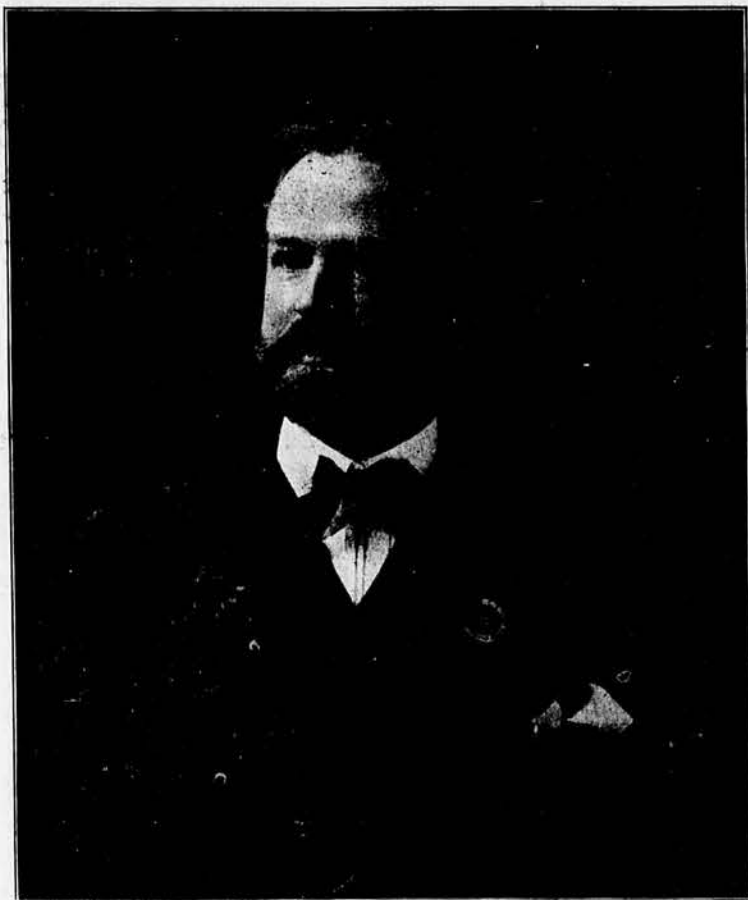
beauty evolved by somebody's brain. The pictures painted by trained hands lift us out of the commonplace into the ideal.

Do you say I am talking of genius? A few years ago a blind negro went about the country playing the piano in a wonderful fashion. He had genius, but no training. After him came Paderewski, who had the best training the world could give, in addition to his genius. I leave you to tell whether Blind Tom, the man of genius alone, or Paderewski, with genius and training has had greater effect on the musical world. Genius is only one-half; training is the other half.

Many a man has seen visions in his soul or has heard melodies in his heart he would gladly give forth to his fellow-men, were his hands only trained to paint the canvas or to finger the strings.

In teaching home-making all the general training finds application in the girl's every day study. In general she learns something of the life of insects, and knows how to combat them in her home. She learns something of food plants and fibre plants, of germs and their rapid multiplication in the proper culture, improper, if in her cellar, ice chest or pantry. In physics, which is only "sanctified commonsense," she gets the knowledge of common things, of light and heat, power and electricity, which may all be used in the home. In chemistry, the girl learns many lessons besides

(To be continued next week.)



Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan., the newly elected President of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

give so good a building for girls alone.

Many a building has been erected for training and educating the boys, and as a mark of special favor, the girls have been allowed to share many of these buildings. But Kansas has set a pace other States may do well to follow, in giving one building for the special training of home makers.

Kansas is 200 miles wide and 400 miles long, and one building won't go very far toward providing for all her daughters but as the grain of mustard seed, this one building will increase

boy special training. If he were to be a farmer, we sent him to the Agricultural College, that he be able to best handle the broad acres God gave for the sustenance of his people. If he were to be a doctor, he must go to college, then spend three years in special fitting for the care of our loved ones. Were he to be a lawyer, college training again, then the law course, or if he chose to be a minister, his college training must be supplemented by long study and deep thinking before he could enter the pulpit and hold up standards of right living for the people. All these advantages for the boys. What was done for the girls, who in a few years as mothers must send out from their homes other boys and girls wise enough, strong enough, and good enough to make the farmers and lawyers and doctors and ministers and housewives of the next generation? We once forgot to help the girl by special training; but today we are awake to the fact that the girl needs more and more help. We give it to her by teaching home making in the schools. We call it by many names: "Domestic Science," "Domestic Art," "Home Economics," but it all resolves itself into one great subject, which is "home making."

We sometimes say we have taught the young people the three "R's" long enough. Let us teach the three "H's" awhile, the hand, the head, and the heart. Teaching the hand means that in the schools, especially the grades, sewing should be taught with the drawing; training the hand to work out the thought of the brain. We call it "Manual Training," and it has come into our schools to stay.

The day will come when a man who can only use his brains will be counted as only half trained, just as we today say the man who can only use his hands is but half trained.

Were it not for trained hands, there would be little for most of us in the world. Fifteen years ago that wonderful "White City," the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, put its mark on every town in the land, because their trained hands were able to exhibit to the world the ideas of

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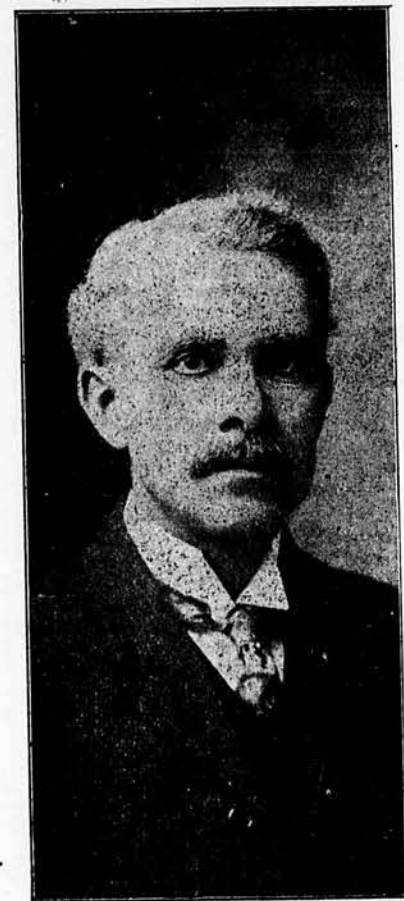
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H. A. Heath, Topeka, the retiring Secretary of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Association.



# HORTICULTURE

## Planting and Management of the Orchard.

Geo. C. Richardson, President and Manager Missouri Valley Orchard Co., Tonganoxie, Kan., before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, December 30, 1908.

The word orchard is very broad in its meaning, but understood to mean a group of trees planted and cultivated for their fruit. Thus we have the apple, peach, pear, and many other combinations of fruit-producing trees that may be grown.

The thoughtful person will investigate what particular kind of fruits are best adapted to the State, county, or locality where an orchard is contemplated and should learn whether the soil on his farm is suitable to produce fruits of good quality, and further should ascertain the climatic conditions in order to determine what kinds and varieties of fruits are the hardiest and would prove the most productive and command the best price.

Too much credit can not be given to those early settlers of the different States for the grand and noble work in horticultural endeavor for the benefit of the present generation and further we must recognize the practical and scientific work of the experimental stations and last, but not least, those splendid horticultural societies, and none stand higher and few the equal of this, our Kansas State Horticultural Society, in the promotion and betterment of the fruit industry in the dissemination of useful and progressive information. With these resources at hand I shall not attempt to say much as to the planting of the orchard.

The pioneer days have passed and we no longer plant the Baldwin and greening apples so prominent in the orchards of New England and other eastern States, but instead, the famous Jonathan and much abused Ben Davis and many other varieties, peculiarly adapted to the soil and climate of the Middle West.

It is a settled proposition that to produce fruits of high quality and merit we must have both climate and soil, one without the other means almost failure.

Thus the Spitzenburg and Newtown pippin apples grow to nearly perfection in the valleys of Oregon and Washington; the Albemarle pippin in Virginia; the Northern Spy along the shores of Lake Champlain, and the Jonathan in Kansas and Missouri. Some localities produce the finest varieties of cherries, pears, and peaches. While some other varieties could not be grown only with indifferent success.

### LOCATION.

When you are ready to begin fruit-growing I strongly recommend that you go to the secretary of your society, or to the State Experimental Station and lay your plans before either one or both. There you will learn what slope of the farm is most congenial, the quality of soil that is best adapted to certain kinds of fruits, and many other details such as cold air drainage, water drainage, and subsoil that is important in the selection of the proper and best place on the farm, for the location of the orchard. After this will come the careful selection of the varieties to be planted.

### PLANTING.

The planting of the trees as to distance apart and the depth in the soil will be taken into consideration by the kind and varieties to be planted. After the orchard is set out the work really begins.

### MANAGEMENT.

The management of the orchard will largely determine the measure of success the orchardist will have in growing fruit of high quality and generous quantity that will command best prices in the markets. The old adage should ever be kept in mind that "Anything worth doing at all is worth doing well," which will surely bring its rewards.

There are three things very essential in the management of an orchard, cultural methods, pruning, and spraying.

### CULTURAL METHOD.

First, cultural method should be practised most thoroughly and often during the first three or four years after planting trees to stimulate and force a rapid growth; to conserve the moisture in the ground for the benefit of the trees. While it may be true that clean cultivation during this period would be easier at the time and better for the trees in after years by

retaining the fertility of the soil, at the same time, we will not advocate the practise, as it will be a source of profit to grow corn or potatoes by keeping proper distance from the trees, but do not neglect the tree rows, for the weeds must be kept in check, and the ground mulched.

The beginning of the fourth or fifth year some leguminous plant should be grown in the orchard, such as cow-peas, soy-beans, or clover. Our preference would be red clover, cutting the first crop for hay and the second crop cut and let lay as a mulch.

### PRUNING.

The pruning of the tree, without a doubt in our minds, is of equal or greater importance and should commence the first year and be practised every year for the well-being of the tree and for economic reasons. A branch cut out at the proper time need not be larger than a lead pencil, but if pruning were neglected for a few years would mean a limb to be cut out several inches in diameter, sacrificing the energy produced in growing the large limb that should have been distributed over the entire tree. Hence, it will be seen that a good sharp knife will cut out the limb if done at the proper time, while at the wrong time will require time and labor, sawing and expense of hauling brush, besides leaving a wound that will take two or more years to heal over.

As to the time to prune trees I would lay down a rule; prune every day in the year except Sundays, Fourth of July, and Christmas.

There are many that advocate that pruning should be done in the spring while sap is circulating freely; others say prune in the winter when there is leisure time. Our experience in pruning nearly every month in the year has proven the correctness of our statement. Prune any time of the year the trees need attention.

The Colorado Experiment Station, in our judgment, has advanced correct and good ideas about pruning, which I quote as follows:

- "1. Prune to modify the vigor of the tree, giving it less top to support, allowing the sap to flow into the remaining branches.
- "2. Prune to produce larger fruit than could be produced if the vital forces of the tree were divided among a greater number of branches.
- "3. Prune to give the trees desirable shape.
- "4. Prune in summer to change the trees from wood-bearing to fruit-bearing.
- "5. If the tree bears too much fruit prune heavily in winter, so that the tendency will be to wood growth.
- "6. Prune to remove surplus parts or injured parts, or parts that interfere with each other.
- "7. Prune to facilitate spraying or harvesting.
- "8. Prune to facilitate tillage."

If these objects are carried out the greatest of nature's forces, the sun, will be permitted to finish the product of the tree in a beautiful and healthful manner that gives the fruits character and standing in the market.

### SPRAYING.

To spray intelligently we must know when to spray, how to spray, and what to spray for.

Under this subject we are confronted with problems for consideration and application by the use of insecticides to hold in check and eradicate the insect enemies and the fungicides to control and stamp out fungi troubles.

Spraying is only one of the necessary requisites to success in advanced fruit-growing. It is an insurance to the grower if applied as a preventive rather than a curative.

There are so many perplexing troubles that come under this subject that it will become necessary to consult your experiment station.

### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion will say that fruit-growing may seem to the beginner a serious and hard undertaking. I assure this class it is not so. His lack of knowledge and seeming helplessness will be a means to an end in seeking information and advice from the proper source, which will bring his success.

There is no field of endeavor today that promises so well for the future as a profitable venture with greater returns for capital invested than up-

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to-date fruit-growing. The peoples of the earth today are greater fruit-eaters than ever before and demand higher quality at longer prices.

There is no danger of overdoing fruit-growing as statistics already show that the apple, the king of fruits, has been on the decline in production for more than a decade in the United States, notwithstanding there has been new districts planted in trees and millions of trees planted in the old field of operation as well as new, at the same time many old orchards have passed away from age or neglect and other uncared for orchards are being crops that do not pay to harvest.

### Fundamentals in Fruit Culture.

FROM ROBERT E. EASTMAN.  
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During holiday week the writer of the following article sat as an attentive listener and delegate in an organization of intelligent and representative men of this State. The State Horticultural Society is the organization in question. A visitor or any one else who was observant and paying close attention, could perceive that those who took part in the discussions, either in a formal or a general way, were persons of considerable, and in some cases marked practical experience, and as persons acquainted with the scientific principles of general or specific horticulture. From these men, they who do things, one could learn much that is of real worth. Yet, as the world goes this happy condition is not the prompting cause or reason of this article. It is partly due to surprise and disappointment in the misleading and partly seriously erroneous discussion of a particular and very important horticultural subject. The blustering remarks and seemingly selfish attitude of one was allowed to pass unchallenged, leaving in the mind of the writer much fear and doubt as to how firmly grounded were the better ideas, possessed by the greater part of the delegation, and no little anxiety as to how much harm might be or was caused by overtowering and aggressive error. A sense of duty as a citizen of this State, compels the following:

It is a general desire to produce better and more fruit in this State. It is possible to do this. This is particularly true of the apple which is the most valuable fruit of Kansas. There are particular sections where it is eminently successful. Yet in these sections, let alone the greater and less favorable regions (places), the height of perfection and attainment has not been reached. The horticultural contingent, nurserymen, farmer fruit-growers, and to a less extent commercial fruit-growers of Kansas, are not seizing and using the readily

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available facts and facilities that would promote the elevation of fruit-growing to a higher and more commendable position. The advancement of pure agriculture is much more marked, which in some ways it ought to be.

Setting aside the factor of climate, which is very important and practically unchangeable, the fundamental factors of successful fruit-growing relate to, the plant, the soil, and the care of the plant. The immutability of climate makes it necessary to select and grow the kinds of fruits adapted to our climate, or partially adapt kinds by certain methods of propagation, or by breeding make hardy and desirable varieties. Remembering that proper cultural care may lessen or possibly counterbalance the evil effects of an unfavorable climate. With this elimination the principal factors of production may be diagrammatically expressed as follows:

(A) The Plant. 1—The parentage. 2—The propagation. 3—The selection. (B) The Soil. 1—Selection 2—Preparation.

(C) Care of the Plant. (Orchards, etc.) 1—Setting. 2—Cultivation. 3—Pruning. 4—Spraying, including general protection.

Of the last, i. e., spraying, it can be truthfully said that it is an essential operation, a safe and paying investment, a wise insurance, as one of the speakers said. Thorough, systematic and continued spraying from year to year, is one of the greatest aids in the production of good to high-grade marketable fruit. The urging adage—"Do it now"—this year, bears with particular significance on successful fruit-growing as well in Kansas as in New York or California. We haven't all the good things of this world in an unmixed measure any more than some other people. Any considerable quantity of good fruit means a great deal of thought and work. On the side, may this note of warning be given to Kansas fruit-growers. Do not let last season's large apple crop remarkably free of insect blemishes, cause you to omit spraying the coming season. Spray anyway, and keep the enemy down if you can.

Our most successful fruit-growers prune their trees. The reasons for pruning are many. Likewise its advantages are numerous. Pruning should be begun when the tree is young. Prune your trees every year as long as they are an object of production and care. Pruning influences quality and yield. Orchardmen, say a peach-grower, will truthfully tell you that pruning has other very important influences and effects.

Clean culture has more adherents than has grass or sod culture. The writer believes in tilling the soil in most Kansas orchards. It is important in keeping down weeds, conserving moisture, improving soil conditions, and aiding in insect control. Most orchardmen agree that a young orchard should be cultivated. When, in the age of the orchard, cultivation should cease, if it ceases at all, can not be definitely fixed for fruit plantations in general. It is unwise to leave young trees in the orchard without care. They need help. Unfavorable factors of environment may handicap, weaken, or kill the tree.

We now come to a point where error in procedure becomes permanent and usually means failure. This is true in spite of much that you may do in caring for your tree or other fruit plant. Many kinds of fruits require a more or less particular kind of soil to grow successfully. And even though the fruit kind may be cosmopolitan as regards soil, yet it may have varieties that demand a certain kind of soil. However, soils can be changed. An unfit soil may be made fit. This is largely a matter of preparation. Even though a soil desirable as regards composition and depth, it can be improved. All soils should be well prepared before the fruit plants are set. Never will there be as good an opportunity of doing this as before the plants are set. Preparation pays. The plants will grow more rapidly, be more vigorous, more resistant to insects, to some diseases, there will be less loss of plants, and with proper care they will bear earlier and more abundantly. A successful fruit plantation should be on a suitable soil, and on a proper site, otherwise it will be a constant annoyance, a potential and active source of loss.

The best soil, and the best care will not produce the highest results unless the plant is right. You can cultivate, spray, prune, and feed (manure) some plants until the natural end of their

life and still they remain unproductive, the fruit poor in quality, or deficient in some other way. We must recognize that there is individuality in plants. Yes, there is individuality in the different branches of the tree. One Ben Davis tree, is unlike every other Ben Davis tree, yet from a law of nature, the buds of this Ben Davis, if properly handled, will produce a tree like its parent. (However, see Bud Sports and Graft Hybrids.) There are two common and well known laws that all may observe:

(a) The offspring tend to be like their parent or parents.

(b) The offspring tend to be—unlike their parent or parents.

Normally this likeness is much greater than the dissimilarity. The offspring, the product of a bud or seed, may be different in its fruiting characteristics as compared with its parent. They may differ in other ways. By process of selection either natural or artificial, we have had and do have certain varieties of fruits which we propagate for certain reasons. Selection is the fundamental and one of the great ways of improving the status of fruit growing here and elsewhere. If hardness is of prime importance, select for hardness. If hardness is not and productiveness and quality of fruit are, then it would be wrong to not select parents that possess these two qualities in a high degree. A fruit tree of unknown or undesirable quality as regards its important characters, is no more fit to be used for breeding purposes, than a runt pig for breeding a herd of hogs. A fruit-grower to begin rightly, should set only good normal individuals, properly propagated and of known and desirable parentage. Without clamorous haste and with respectful consideration for the sincere ideas of our friends, we should firmly reject the proposition of promiscuous selection (taking) of buds and scions that are used for propagation purposes. Such a method is unworthy of modern intelligence. Under certain conditions such practice may be dishonest. Some of the largest fruit-growers in the United States propagate all or a part of their trees, and they carefully select what are supposed to be the better trees from which to cut their bud stocks and scion wood. Mr. Harry L. Miller of the Allegheny Orchard Company, a very busy man, is so careful and particular that he aids in the selection of parent peach and apple trees. It is not an uncommon practice in our country. It is hoped that it is now common or will be in this State.

The fact and importance of selection are not things that were discovered by scientists. Natural selection is as old as the living world. Artificial selection of high merit in this country is really as old as its history. Such selection was practiced before the days of our agricultural colleges, and no doubt independently of any influences exerted by our earlier universities. Possibly there are no old or young men of the present generation who have escaped the admonition of their parents or other friends to plant the seeds, the pits of the larger and more luscious fruits. These were not only advisory members of the family or community, but they also were listening and observant believers in and followers of nature. At the present time more than this is done. Nature is partly directed. Certain remarks on the advisability of selection made me feel that if Bailey was there to hear he would have lent his enthusiastic approval to the principle being defended. Better seed wheat, better corn, better breeding stock, with better care are Kansas' proven ways of advancement and success in pure agriculture. Better trees and other fruit plants with better care in the way to higher attainment and greater success in fruit-growing in Kansas.

#### Good Work vs. Poor Work.

There is a saying, "If you want your work done well, do it yourself." If you want your grain planted right, get the right kind of a drill. This drill is the Farmer's Favorite, manufactured and guaranteed by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio. The following is an instance of the good work done by this machine:

M. R. and J. L. R. Maddox, Rockport, Ky., write: "We purchased last season one of your Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills, and we drilled 83 acres of wheat and 15 acres of timothy. We can truly say that there is no other drill made that will do the work like the 'Favorite.' It is accurate and one of the lightest draft made by any manufacturer of grain drills."

Such is the opinion of all who have

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### A Free Handbook on Gardening

—I wrote it myself and some people who claim to know about such things say that it is really worth while.

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—While a you are the business I can't fail an honest. If I can help you over some of the rough places I will be better.

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—Please address me personally.

**HENRY FIELD, Pres.**  
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Box 55, Shenandoah, Ia.  
P. S.—I forgot to say, I am in the seed business and want to sell you your supply of seeds. But the catalog will tell you all about it. Send for it.—H. F.



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PRICES BELOW ALL OTHERS

I give a lot of new sorts for trial with every order I fill. A Grand Big Catalog FREE Illustrated with over 700 engravings of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

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At Less than One-half of Agents' Prices

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Jack Pines, Black Hills Spruce and other Evergreens. 60 varieties of Strawberry and other small fruit plants at very low prices. 25-cent Coupon and catalog FREE to each inquirer. Write now.

**NORTH BEND NURSERIES, North Bend, Dodge Co., Neb.**

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of all kinds AT WHOLESALE PRICE. Save agents commission of 40 per cent by ordering direct from us. Premium with each order free of from 1 to 4 trees; roses, shrubs or other stock. Stock Guaranteed first class. Certificate of Inspection furnished. Don't delay send for price list now. Address

**WICHITA NURSERY AGENTS, Box B, Wichita, Kan.**

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This offer is genuine—not a catch scheme. We simply want to introduce ourselves and acquaint you with our new plan of selling Nursery Stock direct to you by mail. Saves you from 25 to 50%. Write today. Get our proposition on 5 Strong, Hardy Norway Poplars Free and get our price list containing the best bargains ever offered. Address, **IOWA NURSERY COMPANY, Dept. 54, Des Moines, Iowa.**



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### 40 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1

Well rooted, hardy, good bearers, healthy. All are true-to-name. Order grape-vines here, also 20 budded peach trees for \$1; 8 budded cherry trees for \$1. With free catalog we enclose due-bill for 25c.

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Direct from our factory at real WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES. Save 20% to 50% You will surely want to buy one when you learn our low price and read our description of it. Read our Ironclad Guarantee that it cannot be surpassed in ease of running or close skimming, and further, that no machine is made of better material. Every part made in our factory. Latest improvements. Low supply can, enclosed gearing. The cone bowl made so perfect that it is not necessary to balance; it is a skimming device not equaled. Large catalog will be sent postpaid, FREE.

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Gentlemen— Please send your free money saving catalog explaining how you can save me 20 to 50% on a cream separator.

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# POULTRY



We hope the readers of this department will bear in mind the fact that the Special Poultry number of KANSAS FARMER will be published on February 6 and that it behooves them to help make this edition the best one of all the year. Send in any experiences or experiments that you may have encountered or performed that may be of benefit to those raising poultry. Gentlemen and ladies of the poultry fraternity, here is your opportunity to "spread yourselves."

The annual convention of the Kansas State Poultry Association was held at the Commercial Club rooms in Topeka on Thursday evening, January 14. A small but appreciative audience was present to hear the address on "Heredity" by the president, Prof. L. L. Dyche of Lawrence, and a paper on "How to Keep Eggs for Hatching," by Professor Phillips of Manhattan college. Both these papers are valuable additions to the poultry literature of the present day, and will be published in the secretary's report to the Governor at a not very distant day, and perhaps earlier in KANSAS FARMER.

After this cold spell is over, warmer weather will prevail for a while and the hens will be laying for keeps. Then will be a good time to set your incubator and have some early chicks. From many years experience we have found that the earlier hatches produce the hardest and strongest chicks, of course severe weather may come and cause some of the weaker ones to die shows are in session again but those that do live will be worth having when the fall fairs and winter shows are in session. They will be of full standard weight and their plumage will be mature enough to withstand any ordinary cut that the judges at the show might make. Get your chicks out early and push them from the start till they are fully grown.

The severe cold snap we have been having for the past three weeks has succeeded in materially curtailing the egg supply and consequently raised the prices of fresh eggs. This shutting-off of the eggs supply at every occurrence of severe cold weather, emphasizes the fact that the poultry houses of the country are not warm enough for laying hens. All poultry houses should be as tight and warm that at least water should not freeze in them. When they are colder than this, the hens will not lay. If they are not constructed so as to keep the temperature above the freezing point, some kind of artificial heat should be provided, if the hens are to be kept in a laying condition. A small oil-stove or even a lantern on very cold nights will raise the temperature of the house several degrees and prevent

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale, H. A. SANDBORN, Detroit, Kan.

## FOR SALE.

1 late hatched Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel, \$1.00.

## YOUNG HENS.

S. C. Brown Leghorn hens at a \$1 each, or \$10.00 per dozen.

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH, R. 3, Emporia, Kans.

## Incubators and Brooders

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

the hens from a cessation of their egg-laying functions. We are not an advocate of artificial heat in poultry houses as a permanent thing, for it has a tendency to make the fowls tender and more susceptible to colds when let out into the cold air, but on a real cold night, with the mercury several degrees below zero, we know that "Biddy" would feel so grateful to you for a little extra warmth that she would present you in the morning with a new-laid egg for your breakfast.

## As to the Breed.

Will you please answer the following questions in regard to the R. I. Red chickens?

How do they compare in laying qualities with the S. C. W. L. and Buff Cochins? Are they as good a farm chicken as the L. C. W. Leghorns? (I mean would they be as profitable for eggs—meat market, etc.) Are they as hardy or healthy as the Leghorn, or more so?

I find the L. C. W. L. to be the most difficult chicken of any breed I have ever tried to raise. The old chickens are always dying, while the other breeds are healthy. I have had pens of White Wyandotte and Buff Cochins. I want to get a good breed and keep only one kind.

I also have had the Plymouth Rocks. I do not like them.

A Marshall County Reader.

Ans. The writer has never raised R. I. Red fowls and therefore has no personal experiences to relate concerning them. All he knows about them is what he has read and heard from those who breed them. It is a delicate and difficult matter to compare one breed of fowls with another. We have always maintained that "there is more in the feed than in the breed." That is, where proper care and attention are given to any breed, good results will follow, whereas if you neglect your fowls, failure will follow no matter what breed you have.

R. I. Reds have won a place as excellent egg layers and being a large, plump fowl will make an extra table fowl, therefore as an all around farm fowl would be preferable to White Leghorns, which though at the head of the egg-laying strains of fowls, has a small carcass and therefore not a first-class table fowl. Buff Cochins are very large in size and excellent table fowls but are not noted as extra good layers, having a predisposition to set early and late. R. I. Reds are a hardy chicken but not more so than the Leghorn. Our correspondent says he found S. C. W. Leghorns the most difficult chicken of any breed to raise and the old chickens always dying. Let him tell that to a White Leghorn breeder and there would be a fight immediately, with the chances of somebody else dying besides the chickens. By the way, isn't it natural for old chickens to die. The proverb says, "The young may die, the old must." Our correspondent also says, "He does not like Plymouth Rocks." He hits us there, for we have bred White Plymouth Rocks for nearly twenty years and never knew a better breed. We fear our friend is hard to please, but advise him to keep on trying the different breeds till he finds the one that suits his and then he'll be like the man with the homely wife, other men may not think she is handsome, but to him she is "the loveliest lady ever the sun shone upon." Love is blind, not only in matters matrimonial, but also in affairs of chicken-dom. We have heard a man praise up to the skies, a breed that we did not think very much of, but love for his favorites had made him blind to their defects, for as the Good Book says, "Charity (or love) covereth a multitude of sins."

## Chickens Have the Roup.

I have some Leghorn chickens that have got something the matter with them. They get blind and gap. Some are drowsy a day or so, then die.

## Hamburgs and Wyandottes.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice cockerels from prize winners \$1 each. G. W. Barts, Monument, Kan.

## EGGS FROM STATE WINNERS.

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

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Twenty-five choice cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Best of stock. Farm raised. Address S. S. Jackson, R. 4, Scranton, Kan.

FOR SALE—Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels from high scoring State winning stock, scored by Judges Emory and Stonner. 1st pen eggs \$1.50 per 15; 2d pen \$1. Also choice Poland China hogs. J. H. Becker, R. 7, Newton, Kan.

## TOPLIFF'S FARM POULTRY.

White and Buff Wyandottes and White Rocks. W. W. cockerels and pullets for sale; also Buff Wyandottes of both sexes. Big, strong ones. Prices from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Drop me a card. Nothing but good ones shipped. W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kan.

## Buff Orpingtons.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels \$1 and \$1.50 each. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pullets, young mated breeding pens. Every prize State Wide Fair. Every first but one State Fair. Egg Laying Record and catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Road, Topeka, Kan.

## Rhode Island Reds.

FOR SALE—Pure bred S. C. R. I. Red cockerels. Mrs. J. M. Quail, Pauline, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. Rhode Island Red chickens. Either sex. Price \$1 each. Mrs. C. B. Pellet, Eudora, Kan.

KENOYER POULTRY YARDS—Holton, Kan. R. C. R. I. Red Specialists. Stock all sold. Eggs in season.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

for sale—both combs. Prize winners at the leading show. Degraff and Dunphy strains. Old and young stock for sale reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. I. SKILLMAN, Plate City, Mo.

## Leghorns.

FOR SALE—5 Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chicks, scoring 92 to 94 by Judge Emory. Must be sold. Write me. Dunable Poultry Yards, Box 57, Clay Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN and Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels and M. B. turkeys. Address Eagle & Son, Melvern, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—I have a limited number of choice snow white cockerels of the Wyckoff strain for sale. Price \$1 each. Mrs. O. E. Fuller, R. D. 2, Clyde, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 single comb Brown Leghorn cockerels. Write me your wants. Mrs. F. E. Town, Haven, Kan.

LOOK!—S. C. B. L. cockerels, cocks and hens for sale, great layers. Write for prices. Frederick P. Johnson, St. Marys, Kan.

200 S. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS. Fine, vigorous birds, improved size. Our motto: Fine birds, low prices. \$1 each, \$5 per half dozen, \$10 per dozen. L. H. HASTINGS, Quincy, Kan.

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

## BOURBON RED TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Bourbon red turkey eggs in season. Buff Orpington cockerels. Eggs in season. Mrs. P. D. Briggs, R. D. 3, Sedan, Kan.

## MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

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

## BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM.

Choice young birds, the tops of a successful hatch from 3,300 eggs, from high scoring State Show winning stock. We breed Blue Andalusians, S. C. and R. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White Minorcas, American Dominiques, Whiteface Black Spanish, Black Wyandottes, English Red Caps, Mottled Andalusians, Silver Duckwing Leghorns, S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns, R. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Eggs in season, prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or write MR. & MRS. O. H. CROW, Hutchinson, Kan.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

Imperial White Indians, Cornish Indians (the best meat and best all purpose fowl for the farmer), White Laced Cornish, Columbian Wyandottes and Houdans.

At Kansas State Show, 1909, with 18 entries won 9 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth and 11 specials.

At Kansas City Show, greatest ever held in the West, with 16 entries won 16 prizes and 7 specials.

Over 100 first prizes in 1908.

## ORCHARD GROVE

## POULTRY FARM

Box A., Chelsea, Okla.

## Plymouth Rocks.

CHICKS FOR SALE—Sired by 1st chl. Kan. State Show, scores 93½. Ira Chestnut, Denison, Kan.

BARGAINS IN BARRED ROCKS—40 chicks, 80 hens and pullets of laying qualities and winners of 85 premiums. Write today. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Some good cockerels for sale now \$1 each, or 6 for \$5. The A. H. Miller strain. Mrs. Wm. Bumphrey, Corning, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS AND BRONZE turkeys, blue ribbon winners. Bred for beauty and profit. Rocks hold 31 premiums, turkeys 8. Old and young, males and females, for sale. Eggs in season. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

## WRITE YOUR POULTRY WANTS

to a good poultry judge and let him buy what you want and then you will get what you pay for, and not get beat. D. A. CHACEY, Leavenworth, Kan.

## MARKER BROS.

have 1,000 youngsters growing, good enough for any show. Write, please. WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pekin and Rouen ducks, White Rock cockerels, Scotch Collie puppies, also Duroc Jersey bred sows. Write. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb., R. 3, Box 24.

BARGAINS IN BARRED ROCKS—80 hens and pullets, 40 cockerels of laying qualities and premium strains, at half their value if sold before January 1. Write today. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Barred P. Rock chicks, by prize winning stock; farm range \$1.50 each; pullets or hens \$9 per dozen or \$5 per half dozen; crated and delivered at Topeka station. Hillcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 4. Ind. Phone 2180, ring 1. A. C. Merritt.

A BARGAIN in B. P. Rocks, M. B. and W. H. turkeys. I am closing out my entire line of pure bred poultry. Still have a choice line of B. P. Rock cockerels with or without score cards. Write for prices. Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth, Eureka, Kan.

## EERGREEN POULTRY FARM.

E. Leighton, Prop. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Choice stock for sale. Cockerels \$1.50 to \$3, hens \$1 to \$2. Eggs from yards \$2 per 15. Farm range \$5 per 100. Effingham, Kan.

## LARROWE'S BARRED ROCKS.

Fall pigs both sexes now ready to ship. Barred Rock chicks and pullets for sale cheap, if taken soon. T. S. LARROWE, Miltonvale, Kan.

## White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first class, high scoring stock at live and let live prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States. THOMAS OWEN, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

## STILL WINNING

We won at Atchison December 29 to January 2, on four entries in Barred and White Rocks, 1st and 3d Barred Rock pullet, 1st White Rock pullet score 95, 2d White Rock hen. We are now booking orders for eggs from egg layers and winners. We have a limited number of breeders at right prices.

Smith & Knopf, R. 2, Mayetta, Kan.

## Buff Cochins.

CHOICE SCORED BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS—Pullets and hens from prize winning stock at reasonable prices. Call or write. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK CULTURE—Valuable book, describes and prices wonderful egg producers. How to start and make big money with small capital. Send 2 cents. Berry's Farm, Box 19, Clarinda, Iowa.

## Black Langshans.

## BLACK LANGSHANS!

Winner of 2d and 4th cock at State Show. Winner of grand prize largest and best display in Asiatic class.

Winner special largest number solid colored birds in the show. 56 birds scoring over 90 points. 41 birds scoring over 91 points. Birds and eggs for sale.

## TUCKER & FOWLER,

1019 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kansas

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS at a cost of only 3c per 50 hens and that while other hens are laying. Write: enclose stamp for a trial—it will convince you.

N. L. WEBB, I-32, Lamasco, Texas.

## \$65 PER MONTH

Straight salary and expenses, to men with rig. to introduce our Poultry Remedies. Bank references given. Don't answer unless you mean business.

Eureka Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Dept. 26, East St. Louis,

## FREE TRIAL



Can you tell me what will cure them?  
I have lost quite a few of them.  
DAVID R. WILLIAMS.

Foster, Kan.

Ans. Your fowls are evidently suffering from roup; a very difficult disease to cure. In severe cases such as the swelling of the head and closing of the eyes, we would advise the killing of the specimens, for even if they should get well they will always be susceptible to this same disease and probably transmit the tendency to their offspring. For an insipid cold, which has a tendency towards roup we gave an excellent remedy in a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER, but will repeat it for the benefit of those who may not have noticed it. Make an ointment as follows: Vaseline, 2 ounces; carbolic acid, 10 drops; boric acid, 24 grains; sulphate of zinc, 2 grains; June tar, 1/4 ounce. Rub this ointment in the slot or opening in the roof of the bird's mouth. Press up under the throat quickly with the finger, holding the beak tight together for a few seconds until the ointment is melted and inhaled. In severe cases, where the head is swollen, if you want to experiment on a valuable fowl, apply the ointment to the fact. The first day give two treatments of ointment and after that one treatment per day. If you follow this plan you will rarely have a case of roup in your flock.

Kansas Farmer Sold Him Out.

I am sending in my subscription for 1909. Will you please send me your advertising rates as I want to advertise my poultry again through your paper as I had such good success last year? I advertised in KANSAS FARMER last year and sold every cockerel.

C. W. HOWARD.

Stamford, Neb., Jan. 7, 1909.

Alfalfa.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 339, entitled "Alfalfa," has just been issued by the United States department of agricul-

**Ertel's POULTRY DIARY**

is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.



TO get right down to a workable MONEY basis in YOUR Poultry Work—to stop YOUR loss in spoiled eggs and dead chicks—to get YOU such chicks as will reach the MONEY-LINE, this is the mission of

### The New Method Incubator

—the New Automatic, Fire Proof, Steel Lined, Open Nest, Incubator, that cannot be over-heated—that is as automatic in moisture and pure air as a live hen. Such is the New Method—the incubator that is "different."

Why continue to hatch incubator chicks that are weakly, and that cannot be raised without such great loss in the brooders? Investigate our OPEN NEST SYSTEM. You owe this much to yourself.

I have a special proposition to make every reader of the Kansas Farmer that will enable you to own a New Method Incubator. I want to send you this Proposition, also our Free Catalog, which deals in facts that are of vital interest to you. This Book is free if you mention the Kansas Farmer when writing.

Drop me a postal today for the book, and let's get acquainted. It might do us both good. Address

J. U. MOORE, Gen. Mgr. NEW METHOD INCUBATOR  
208 W. Main St., Morrow, Ohio.

### Greider's Book On Poultry

Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. B. H. GREIDER, Rhine, Pa.



### The Stray List

January 23.

Brown county.—Jessie Campbell, Clerk. HORSES.—Taken up by John Williams in Powhattan twp., Nov. 30, 1908. One brown or bay horse about 5 yrs. old, hind foot white; 1 light bay horse, about 4 yrs. old, white jaw and right hind foot; 1 light bay horse, 8 yrs. old, white hind foot; 1 bay mare about 12 yrs. old, point of right ear split. Value of the 4 horses, \$110.

To cure a cold, one must first contract the cold.—Agricultural Advertising.

It isn't necessary to drive a nail at one stroke.—Agricultural Advertising.



## Don't Neglect the Hens

Whether your hens pay or not, is your matter, not the hens'. Well managed fowls return good money, but there's little, very little, in such unsheltered, storm-pelted things as are often seen on the sunny side of a barn in January.

If you've neglected your hens, if you think there's "nothing in 'em"—Now is the time to get a new view-point and learn how easy it is to make them pay for a little care.

Begin then, before your losses grow larger; give a warm mash once a day with a little of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a in it, and you'll very soon think hens are good property.

# DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Makes poultry keeping a paying business, because it does what nothing else will do—strengthens and tones the digestive organs up to a point where there is very little food waste. That means that the corn and meal you feed are put to use—assimilated and made into eggs and flesh. This is "THE DR. HESS IDEA" and for this purpose he formulated his Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. There are in it bitter tonic principles and iron, the blood builder, and necessary nitrates to keep the system free of disease breeding poison.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, given as Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) directs, increases egg production wonderfully. When you have fowls to market, it fats them (by increasing digestion) better than anything else and no other preparation is as good for young chickens. It also cures gapes, cholera, roup, etc.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is endorsed by all the great poultry associations in this country and in Canada. A penny's worth is enough for thirty fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1-2 lbs. 25c; mail or express 40c; } Except in Canada and extreme West and South.  
5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pack \$2.50. }  
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,  
Ashland, Ohio.

**DR. HESS STOCK FOOD** Here is the prescription stockmen need to prevent indigestion and loss of appetite in animals. Digestive disorders are a common trouble when feeding for market, because animal organs are not strong enough to bear unaided the heavy strain put on them by double rations. This is "The Dr. Hess Idea." He believed it possible to give a tonic that would maintain digestion at a maximum performance, which of course means a steady gain every day. Thousands know by experience that this is so. The best medical men in the country endorse Dr. Hess Stock Food and it is sold on a written guarantee. The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day.

100 lbs. \$5.00; 25-lb. pack, \$1.60; } Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Smaller quantities at a slight advance.  
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

ture. This bulletin contains a brief resume of the history and spread of alfalfa, which is followed with a rather detailed discussion of the best means of securing and maintaining a stand of alfalfa. The special features under this head are the necessity for inoculation and liming, especially in the East, and the importance of mid-summer or late summer seeding to avoid the weeds of summer on one hand and the danger of winter killing which attends fall seeded plants on the other.

In discussing the utilization of alfalfa the relative value of the different forms in which it is used is given as well as the best methods of harvesting and preparing it in its different forms for use as feed. A brief account of alfalfa seed production and alfalfa varieties is given. The enemies of alfalfa are listed and the general methods used in combating them are briefly noted.

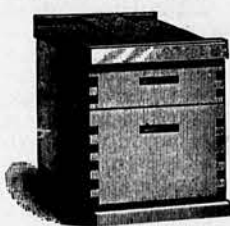
The wide distribution of alfalfa in this country necessitates different methods of procedure in securing a stand in the various sections. The country is divided into seven sections and specific instructions adapted to each are given separately for each section.

This bulletin is intended primarily for people who are about to undertake the production of alfalfa or who have already made unsuccessful attempts to establish it on their farms. The widespread interest at the present time in the extension of alfalfa makes this bulletin an especially timely one.

Wherever alfalfa can be successfully established it results almost immediately in doubling the value of the land. This indicates the importance of the extension of this forage crop. The production of alfalfa during the past decade has been greatly increased in many sections of the country where it had been thought impossible to produce it. It is found, however, where the necessary requirements are understood and provided for, that success, if possible, with this crop under a great diversity of conditions extended almost throughout the United States. Its production greatly facilitates the development of diversified farming so essential to the agricultural development of the country.

The bulletin is illustrated with a figure showing the common weed seeds found in alfalfa; also a figure showing the remarkable differences in the size of plants seeded at two-week intervals in the late summer and early fall, thus impressing the advantage of seeding early for the best results. The method of baling as practised in the alfalfa districts of the West is also illustrated.

This bulletin will be furnished free upon application to the United States department of agriculture or to senators, representatives and delegates in congress.

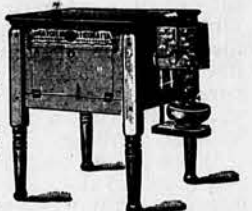


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Favorite Incubators, Brooders, Lamps, Thermometers, and a general line of Poultry Supplies, Incubator and Brooder fixtures. Send for catalog.

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## OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

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**The Otto Weiss Stock Food Company**  
WICHITA, KANSAS

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Stahl "Wood" "Hens" and "Eggs" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free. GEO. H. STAHL, Box 48C Quincy, Ill.



**Get Johnson's New Book Right Away—Best Ever—Send Your Name Today**



Be sure to raise chickens this year—and I ask you, old friend or new friend, to send me your name early for my new 1909 Poultry Book. It's better than ever—every page a poultry sermon—over 200 pages and over 1,200 photograph pictures.

## New Old Trusty



Johnson Pays the Freight  
40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial

75 per cent Better Hatches Guaranteed

The same sure and certain Old Trusty, made of California Redwood, is encased this year with metal and is absolutely fire-proof—legs and all.

Don't pay two prices to anybody this year. Investigate my New Old Trusty before you buy. My price is going to be lower to you—something below \$10 anywhere you live—freight prepaid east of the Rockies. Send for the book today.

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

## 3 Reasons Why You Should Buy

## RAY-O INCUBATORS

- ① Because they have more modern improvements than any machine on earth. Automatic regulator that raises or lowers lamp blaze as needed. New lamp arrangement that requires only one filling for entire hatch. New idea egg tray, so that eggs can be turned and cooled without removing tray. Write for catalog; see improvements.
- ② Because Ray-O incubators are constructed to last a life-time, produce higher average of hatches than any other machine. They are easy to operate and are just as successful for the beginner as they are for experienced poultry raisers. Write for free catalog and investigate.
- ③ And probably the best reason why you should buy a Ray-O incubator is because it will save you from 25 to 50 per cent on cost of operating. Write for catalog that tells about this great machine and tells about our liberal selling plan. Address

RAY-O INCUBATOR CO.,  
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Blair, Nebraska.



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With complicated, no-account, hard-to-run incubators. Get big hatches with no trouble with a



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Made by a farm-poultry raiser for folks who haven't time to bother. Send now for catalogue and proof of superiority.  
EMIL OCHSNER, Mfr.,  
Sutton, Neb.

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for hatching, and 648 first prizes won by the **Reliable Incubator**. Perfect ventilating, double heating system, inside heater and automatic regulator—a great fuel saver. Send today for FREE Poultry Book—valuable information on poultry raising and incubators. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box D 19, Quincy, Ill.



# HOME CIRCLE



**The Call of the Prairies.**  
I love the grand old ocean  
When it's "deeply, darkly blue,"  
And when gray clouds bend lightly down  
Its gray mist to woo;  
I love to watch its waves roll in  
And break in snowy foam,  
But—the Prairie keeps a calling:  
"Come home! Come home! Come home!"  
I love the grand old ocean  
When the sun sinks in the west,  
And the great gulls wing their evening flight  
Across its darkening breast;  
When the little "divers" ride the waves  
Or plunge beneath the foam,  
But—the Prairie keeps a calling:  
"Come home! Come home! Come home!"  
I love the grand old ocean  
When it's singing soft and low,  
And I love it when its voice is like  
A thousand winds a-blow;  
I love its dash upon the sands,  
Its beat, its boom and foam,  
But—the Prairie keeps a calling:  
"Come home! Come home! Come home!"  
—Catherin K. Zeigler.

## An American Patriot.

RUTH COWGILL.

A few days ago there passed through Topeka one of the patriots of America, one of the most useful men of the West. It was Rev. Dana W. Bartlett, of Los Angeles, who, in his immense parish in that city, has but two English-speaking families. The rest are Russians and German Jews, Armenians, Mexicans and Japanese; a helpless, credulous lot of foreigners, just over, who are ignorant of our laws and customs, ignorant of their own rights and duties, ignorant even of our speech, yet blindly trustful of the American government, blindly hopeful that here is that paradise where men get wages enough to live on. Sometimes they have been persuaded that America is so nearly a paradise that a man may live even without working.

When these people come to America, they are the easy prey of the first cunning grafter they meet. Simple-minded as children and more easily influenced, they believe whatever is told them, accept the code of any set of men they may fall in with, adopt their habits and try to fall into their modes of living. Now it is readily to be seen that these people will be the same kind of citizens as their American associates are. And the fact that they are looked upon as a menace, that many of our worst disturbances are among the foreigners, show what influence they oftenest meet.

Mr. Bartlett, being a thoughtful and observant man, saw these things, and, being a patriot, decided to serve his country. He took him a house down in the foreign quarter of Los Angeles, moved his family down there with him, and proceeded to live as an upright, God-fearing, law-respecting American citizen. He learned to speak the different languages, he learned to know the customs and beliefs of the different peoples. He learned their needs and their conditions. Then he began to be loved as perhaps no other man in California is loved by queer, dirty, ignorant people, who had no other friend than he.

I visited his place one day, and went about in the narrow, unpaved streets, watching the people in amusement at their unfamiliar ways, gazing at their queer houses, and trying to make friends with their children. The people would have nothing to do with me. I could not speak to them. I did not know their troubles and their struggles. I was merely a curious looker-on. But when Mr. Bartlett appeared on the street—slight, unpretentious man—then the people began to take notice. They turned their heads to get his nod, they came to him to jabber unintelligibly of something or another. The passing stroller could see that here was affection and respect and friendship.

I went in the evening to visit the night school, and was soon persuaded to help. They were such strange people to me, struggling so hard to read in the first primer, spelling words of one syllable persistently wrong, doing long division and multiplication with such pains. My class was composed of grown-up men, and it was a novel sensation to look up two feet above me and say, "How do you spell this, that, and the other?"

After I went home that night, I had a terrible dream of being murdered by big, jabbering foreigners, and when I awoke and thought it over, I was glad

some one was busy making such a reality improbable, and I thanked the Lord for Dana W. Bartlett.

## The Farmer in Town.

"The Farmer in the Town," by Professor TenEyck, has been given much notoriety—first in a Manhattan sheet, and now in our State organ, KANSAS FARMER.

At least two "retired farmers" have expressed dissatisfaction with some imputations concerning their status as given by Professor TenEyck. Their protests have been given publicity in Manhattan; and now another "retired farmer" "rises to a point of order" in the columns where she might have been read regularly in past years.

One protest—that against the inability of the farmer "to fall in with city ways"—arose from a misapprehension of the professor's intention: a man of his standing and mental acumen could not for a moment have forgotten that with the honest toil of the farm life, there was also the privilege of wide reading and club membership; the broadening contact with nature, the "uplift of the eyes to the hills;" the independent, self-respecting development.

A wise writer has remarked the great adaptability of the country-bred man to the ways and business of town life over the same quality in a town man transplanted to country life; the latter flounders literally, metaphorically, and for the most part unsuccessfully, while the only limit to the success of the former (or farmer) is the yielding to the temptation to forget his humanitarian principles, the danger of losing his best self for the sake of business sense. I do not know that the wise writer used just those words, or gave the ethical finish.

The other protest against the expressed thought of Professor TenEyck was along the ethical way, more nearly; and coinciding with my own outlook, need not be dwelt upon by me.

The automobile and other modern conveniences are not to be seen at every turn in the road, and even with "money so plentiful as it is," the majority of farmers will go to their long rest having had but little acquaintance with "electric lights, local water," and the like.

The value of education appeals to the "plug farmer," and knowing that a change of scene would rest him and his tired wife as much as the big college on the hill could help his girls and boys, he moves to town, builds a fine house (often for the glory of the town, attesting his public spirit) and proceeds to look around upon the cleanliness which has attracted him. Presently he begins to congratulate himself that his children have been molded into country cleanliness, and that he himself has come along to continue the watchful care. He finds that evil is insidious, and that the busy business man fails to see the drift, slow or swift, which will sooner or later bury the good name of his town, and with it cherished "prosperity."

The "churches" are unanimous, sometimes, knowing that judgment should begin in the house of God. A pastor will lift his hearers to the height where we long for the time to come when we shall be what we would seem to be. Several "plug farmers" fall into line and stand waiting to help out. Give them a chance to lift, and their practised muscles will knot themselves for the tug of war!

"Business first" has too often been the watchword, and does explain in part the selfish spirit that characterizes many and many a town.

I shall stand by the "unbusiness-like" farmer, even though he does sometimes groan under the weight of high taxation, if he willingly makes himself of no repute, but purely and truly and courageously sets his shoulder to the wheel which turns for civic righteousness.

PHOEBE PARMELEE.

Manhattan, Kan.

## The House We Live In.

People are judged by the kind of a house they live in. If it is dilapidated and uninviting in appearance, the paint off, window-lights broken and stuck full of old pillows and rags; if it is unornamented and unprotected from the sun and storm by porches and trees, the inmates are at once judged as shiftless and unenterprising, and the picture of the interior that comes up before us is not a pretty one. And so the house in which we live, our mortal dwelling place, speaks loudly and plainly about us. We should make it as attractive, as comfortable, and as habitable as possible for a dwelling place for the soul—ourselves. We should keep it in good condition by observing the laws of health, by cleanliness and order. The house we live in should be kept looking as attractive too as possible for the sake of the enjoyment of others as well as for our own. Our influence over our friends and the good we may do in our own community is greater if the house we live in is well cared for and pleasing in appearance.

The care of the body is more important than many persons seem to consider it. It appears to them unnecessary to consume much time with its care. It requires some time, but as has been said in these columns and as we all know, we have to choose how our time is best used. Often the doing of certain things makes others easier and in the end time is saved.

The care of the hair, keeping it clean and brushed, and always combed in a becoming way, adds much to the appearance and good feelings of the owner. What else makes one feel or look more untidy and uncomfortable than to have the hair uncombed, locks hanging about the ears and in the neck and the rest half coming down? The hair is woman's crown of beauty, or may be, and no matter how homely it is it does not help it any to neglect it, nor add to the appearance of its possessor to be unkempt and uncared for. The homelier the hair the more necessary it is to give it particular care. By frequent brushing even stiff, unruly hair may become more pliable and finer in appearance.

The teeth are such good friends to us, that they, above all things need our watchful care. They are often not appreciated until through neglect they are gone. The health as well as the looks are dependent upon them, for without proper mastication, the food cannot be well assimilated so as to nourish the body, and the work of the teeth is thrown upon the stomach causing trouble there. They need brushing daily, once after each meal is not too often. A little peroxide of hydrogen put into a glass of water is a splendid cleanser and preserves the teeth. One should visit the dentist at least once a year, and in some cases oftener, and the teeth kept in repair. It is economy to do so. A small cavity costs less for filling than a larger one and one can not afford to lose even one of these good friends. No imitation can fully take the place of the natural teeth. The science of dentistry has made it possible for any one to have good looking teeth who has the money to pay for the work. The gospel of smiles, that is so widely preached, makes it more essential, as to appearance, to have good looking teeth, so that one may smile without wanting to put the hand over the mouth to conceal them.

The complexion, face and hands, come in for a share of attention and care, neglect tells quickly on both and no cosmetic can cover up or beautify a neglected skin. The use of good soap and soft water with perhaps a little borax in the water will keep the skin looking well, usually. Avoid washing the face just before going out. The best time is just before retiring, using hot soft water and rinsing thoroughly with cold soft water. When drying the face rub briskly but not too hard upward and across wrinkles. In the morning, then, the face will only need washing in clear cold soft water. It is harder to keep the hands looking well if one uses them about the work, but care will do much toward it. A pair of ten-cent cotton gloves are a great protection and every woman ought to have a pair handy. Care should be taken to dry the hands well each time after washing. The use of a good cream is good to keep them soft and free

from roughness. Do not use the fin-  
utensils. They will become stubby  
and illshapen. Attend to keeping  
them scrupulously clean and keep  
the cuticle well pushed back from the  
nails. This little attention does  
much for the appearance of the  
hands.

## RECIPES.

### Baked Steak.

Take a piece of lean steak slashed on top, have a hot baking pan with salt, pepper and butter in the pan. Salt, pepper and butter on top the meat, then a thin layer of sliced onion and either sliced or canned tomato and cover with cracker crumbs. Season these with a little salt and pepper, add a little hot water and bake in a hot oven until brown, which should be about 15 or 20 minutes. When done place on platter and make a brown gravy in pan and pour over meat.

### Pork Pie.

Take fresh lean pork chopped fine and cook in a little water well seasoned with salt, pepper and butter; slice potatoes as for frying and cook until partly done in water seasoned the same as the meat. Line a dish with pie crust and place layer of meat and some of the broth, then layer of potatoes and some of the water, sift over this a bit of flour. Fill the pan with alternate layers of pork and potatoes, then cover with top crust and bake.

### Scalloped Chicken With Oysters.

Two chickens, two quarts of oysters, bread crumbs, pepper, salt and butter. Boil the chickens until tender and cut meat in small pieces, then form a layer of chicken and oysters alternating with one of crumbs, seasoning each layer, then pour over a cream dressing and bake for three-quarters of an hour. Cream dressing for the above—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour and milk, cooked to a cream.

### Delicious Cabbage.

Chop head of cabbage fine, salt and pepper and cook in just enough water to keep it from scorching. When done add one-half cupful of sour cream, one-half cupful of vinegar, two eggs, butter size of an egg beaten to a cream. Let boil and serve at once.

### Hasty Cooked Potatoes.

Cut potatoes in small dice shaped pieces, boil in salted water until done, drain and put in a large lump of butter, pepper and a little cream and shake over the fire a minute. Taste like new potatoes.

### Codfish Balls.

Take one pint of codfish picked fine and two pints of sliced raw potatoes. Cook in plenty of water until potatoes are soft, drain and mash. Add a small lump of butter, two beaten eggs and three spoonfuls of cream or milk. Mold into balls, flour and fry.

### Beef Tea.

One pound of lean beef cut into small pieces, put into a glass jar and seal tight, without water. Place jar in a kettle of water, bring to a boil and continue for three or four hours when the juice will all be drawn from the meat, then season with salt to taste.

Broil steak very rare and then extract juice with a lemon squeezer while it is very hot. This is more strengthening for the sick than beef tea.

### Bread Pudding.

One cupful of bread crumbs, -e-half pint of milk, yolks of four eggs, rind of one lemon grated, one cupful of sugar. Bake and add the beaten whites of eggs with juice of lemon and one-half cupful of sugar.

### Tapioca With Pineapple.

Soak one cupful of pearl tapioca in cold water over night, in the morning drain and add one-half cupful of cold water and juice of one-half can sliced pineapple and juice of two lemons. Place on the stove and cook slowly until clear, then add one cupful of sugar and half a can of pineapple cut fine; let this come to cooking point and add well beaten whites of three eggs and take from the stove at once. Serve cold with cream.

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For Sale by All Hardware Dealers  
R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, NEW YORK



# THE YOUNG FOLKS

## THACKERY'S CREED.

(On re-reading his letters.)  
A willing kindness,  
A ready trust;  
A bit of blindness  
To moth and rust.

A balm of laughter  
For anger's heat;  
A brave heart after  
A sore defeat.

A glad hope, cleaving  
To each new day;  
A patience, leaving  
No stony way.

A warm faith, summing  
All life worth while—  
Yet, at death's coming  
A fearless smile.

—Charlotte Becker, in Journal of Education.

## Beauty.

VESTA M. McCUNE, AGE 11.

I am a beautiful black pony of no special breed. I stand about thirteen and one-half hands high and weigh about nine hundred pounds. My mane is long and glossy, my tail is coal black and reaches nearly to the ground. I have a white face and both my left feet are white.

I used to live in the city. Oh! what a hot, dusty place that was, by the side of my nice country home of today!

When I was a colt my mother and I were bought and taken to a distant part of the city, far from the rude barn in which I spent the first few days of my life.

My new home was very pleasant, however. My mother was gone every day and I did not see her from eight o'clock in the morning until from four to six in the evening. There were many other colts in our park-like city pasture, which was a pleasant, grassy spot dotted here and there by trees.

During the time I spent there the horses of our barn, both old and young, were taken to the country to spend a month or two every summer. How we did enjoy these few short weeks of our visit to the country!

When I was about three years old I was taken into the stable and some harness was put on my back, a bit was put into my mouth. But being a very good-natured colt I only kicked a little and let things go on as they would.

Then I was hitched with a good-natured old horse and we were driven around the pasture. Of course I was a little scared but the horse told me which way to go and we got along all right.

For several mornings we were driven around on the street and one morning I was hitched with another horse and we were driven all day, often stopping at houses.

One day a saddle was put on my back and a bit in my mouth. I was led about the pasture, then I was led up to a large stone and a man got on my back. I kicked and shook myself but could not get him off my back.

I went a short distance very well but when he slightly pulled my rein I turned or rather whirled around and galloped back to the barn.

This was repeated twice each day for five or six days, at the end of which I was very well broke and was kept in the barn and ladies, gentlemen and children rode and drove me anywhere.

I once heard a lady remark, "That pony rides easier and is much more gentle than any other pony I ever rode."

One day while I was resting in the pasture a gentleman, lady and little girl came to the barn. The man said that he wanted a gentle horse for the lady and child to drive.

I was hitched to a light buggy, the lady and child took their places and ordered the check rein let out to its greatest length, which was done by one of the men standing by. I wanted much to please them and I think I must have done so. Several times the lady and child came to drive me or a gentle pony of my own age, size, temper, and beauty. Her name was Lady and mine was Beauty.

One day they all came back again and we, Lady and myself, were taken to the first house south of our barn, which was a buggy and harness shop. A set of harness was put on us and we were hitched to a fine, new surrey.

The man, woman, and child got in and we were driven to a blacksmith shop, where shoes were put on us.

We were driven to a house where a trunk was put in the buggy.

We were driven out of the city and into the country. At night we stopped

near a river where there was an old house and barn. We, the carriage, inmates, and Lady and I, occupied these.

We went on for about two weeks, before we stopped at a fine farm house with a long driveway in front, on each side of which was a long row of shade trees. We went up this avenue and stopped in front of the house.

Mrs. Arnold and Ruth got out of the buggy. Three boys and two girls, all older than Ruth, came out of the house, all exclaiming, "What lovely ponies, papa! Where did you get them?" He replied to their questions by saying, "We must unhitch them now and I will tell you about them after dinner."

We were driven through a gate into a large barn yard. Chickens, geese, turkeys, ducks, and pigeons were enjoying themselves in the sun. In different pens around were calves, pigs, sheep, and lambs.

We were unhitched and taken into a big, well-lighted barn and given a pleasant dinner of corn, oats, alfalfa, and prairie hay. We were very much pleased with our new home.

In the afternoon we were taken to a pasture where there were several other horses. Most of these horses were large and black or grey. These were all very good, sweet-tempered horses. There was one, however, who had long legs and a very nice figure. She was a very dark chestnut sorrel color and a regular beauty, but, alas, her temper was such that she would stay by herself all the time and even though we were very kind to her she would not allow us to go near her without giving us a kick and telling us to mind our own business. Her name was Crosspatch.

Why she was so cross I cannot say, for not one harsh word has been said to us since we have been here except when we did something wrong, which we all tried not to do except Crosspatch.

I really believe she has changed some for she does not appear so cross as she used to, and she told Lady and I this story not long ago:

"I was born in the lowliest kind of a shed which was deserted and faced an open road. My mother was a fiery racehorse who was so old that her master had driven her away. She said my father was a broncho of the wildest kind. My mother grazed along the road and one night stopped in that miserable shed in which I was born. The man who owned this shed found me and stayed with me a short time trying to make me get up by kicking and pulling me, but I could not. My mother, who had gone to get some breakfast, came back and the man led her off. He soon came back with my mother hitched to a cart. He put me in the care and drove my mother at a rapid gait through the meadow to an old barn. My mother and I were all the horses that lived here. We were treated cruelly, but we were only there awhile for we escaped through a gap in the hedge.

"One night my mother died on the road about a mile from here and Mr. Arnold took me from her. The first horses I made acquaintance with were Topsy and Tom, the grey horses yonder. They called me a traveling shirk and since then I have regarded all horses, men, and all other living things as enemies." The above is the story of Crosspatch. But friends and readers I believe she has a right to be a crosspatch and is taking advantage of a chance to do better; at least I hope so.

But friends, I will again go back to where I began telling Crosspatch's story.

When we came into the pasture the large black and grey Percheron mares came and greeted us warmly, asked us if we had come to stay and when we said we had they told us we had found a good home.

Almost every day the children came to play with us. Sometimes they would bring a bridle apiece and ride us.

There were twelve of the other horses but three of them were young and had been broke neither to harness nor bridle. The children took turns riding the other horses but they always had to draw straws to see who would ride Lady and I.

On Saturday we were always taken to the barn and on Sunday we were driven to church once, twice, or three times each Sunday. The church was

situated in a pretty village. All around it were the trees to which we were tied. We were always glad to go for here we met so many horses, both good and bad. Sometimes we met entirely strange horses.

My mistress, who is weak and frail, often takes long trips and drives Lady and I to a light buggy.

We have now been in this delightful home about eleven years. Most of the horses that were here when we came have been sold to good masters or have died. Crosspatch, Lady, three others and I are all that are left, but all are of the same good, big, old class, however.

All of the children are married now, and I am happy to say each has taken one of Lady's colts, not that I am glad to get rid of them but that I wish good luck to both.

## Mid-Winter Styles in Dress.

"If you are planning to have a new winter gown after the holidays," writes Grace Margaret Gould in Woman's Home Companion for January, "there are one or two things I want to call your attention to in regard to materials and trimmings. All of the new fabrics have a sheen effect, whether they are wool or silk. Fine cashmere, which has such a wonderful luster, is a reliable and a fashionable material. The chiffon broadcloths are still the vogue, and wool satin and Henrietta cloth are desirable materials. It is unwise to select, even for a winter gown, too heavy a material. The new style of dress demands light-weight fabrics. Much plain tucked net matchin, the material of the gown in color is used, and the maline nets braided are newer than the filets. For a gown which you wish to wear in the evening or for informal social affairs there is nothing better than the lovely new crepes, which are so soft and shimmering. Messaline and satin are still being much worn.

"In the way of colors, all of the shades of gray are in high favor and are to be recommended because of their neutral inconspicuous color. Taupe, which has an undertone of dull green, is extremely fashionable, but the woman of pale complexion should avoid it unless it is brightened up with a touch of some color which she knows is particularly becoming to her. Mole, elephant and London smoke are all good gray shades. Catawba, dregs of wine, wistaria and

amethyst are fashionable shades, and hunter's green is also in demand. In regard to the blues, which are apt to be so universally becoming, there are a number of fashionable shades. There is a tint known as Edison blue, which reminds one of Alice blue, but is darker. The blues with either a tint of green or an undertone of gray are also good style. Not in a long time has black been considered as smart as it is this year."

## Memory.

I have a friend; her name is Memory. What pleases me I tell her, and all that I tell her she repeats to me again and again.

Fond Memory! Highly do I prize and cherish thy friendship. Thou hast been my constant companion since the dawn of my existence. Wise art thou in knowledge of such facts and fancies as tend to cheer and enlighten me. Yet, still, there have been times when I have suffered thy stern rebuke. And I am aware that according to my speech and actions thou wilt regard and recompense me, and by my own misbehavior I might make thee mine enemy. This have I learned. Thou art destined to be my eternal companion, and my happiness depends upon thy intelligence. Now when I reflect, there springs from my heart a resolution that by word and deed and example I will endeavor in all the walks of life to retain thy favor.

JAY VEE.

Admirers of Balzac who come to Paris will hereafter have an opportunity of visiting a museum specially devoted to souvenirs of the writer. It consists of the quaint old house and garden in the Rue Raynouard at No. 47, which he inhabited many years and where he wrote a number of his best works. Curiously enough, the house recalls one of the most difficult periods of his life, when, it is said, he was hunted and persecuted by debtors to an alarming extent. He selected the house, it is stated, purposely as a sort of harbor of refuge from duns. It has no direct entrance from the Rue Raynouard, and one has first to pass through the hall of another house and go down two flights of stairs to a courtyard below. The house, which is a small building and which the French would only call a "pavillon," is entered from this courtyard and has a little garden at the back. At one side of the garden there is a steep wall down the side of the hill, giving the place the appearance of a little fortress.—London Telegraph.

# FASHIONS

A Dainty Negligee.  
No. 8358. A pretty negligee cut on the simplest lines is here shown in a pretty design.



development of pink dotted dimity. Gathers in front and back adjust the fulness to a slightly rounded yoke, and an empire belt lends a dressy air to the garment, although its use is a matter of individual taste and may be omitted if desired. The modish sleeve is finished by a turned back cuff and a round collar completes the neck. Cashmere, challis, lawn, dimity and China silk will all reproduce successfully. For 36-inch bust measure 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32 to 42 inches bust will be required. No. 8358. Ladies' dress-

ing sacque. Sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

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# RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week.)

Dominick shifted his aching feet under the rug. He was becoming exceedingly irritated and impatient, and wondered how much longer he would be able to respond politely to the conversational assiduousness of the stranger.

"Now," continued Buford, "kindly satisfy my curiosity on one point. Why, when you were told of the danger of the enterprise, did you start?"

"Perhaps I liked the danger, wanted it to tone me up. I'm a bank clerk, Mr. Buford, and my life's monotonous. Danger's a change."

He raised his voice and spoke with sudden rude defiance. Buford looked quickly at him, while his eyebrows went up nearly to his hair.

"A bank clerk, oh!" he said with a falling inflection of disappointment, much chagrined to discover that the child of millions occupied such a humble niche. "I—I was not aware of that."

"An assistant cashier," continued Dominick in the same key of exasperation, "and I managed to get a holiday at this season because my father was one of the founders of the bank and they allow me certain privileges. If you would like to know anything else ask me and I'll answer as well as I know how."

His manner and tone so plainly indicated his resentment of the other's curiosity that the actor flushed and shrank. He was evidently well meaning and sensitive, and the young man's rudeness hurt rather than angered him. For a moment nothing was said, Buford making no response other than to clear his throat, while he stretched out one arm and pulled down his cuff with a jerking movement. There was constraint in the air, and Rose, feeling that he had been treated with unnecessary harshness, sought to palliate it by lifting the book in her lap and saying to him,

"This is the book we were talking about when you came in, Mr. Buford, Wife in Name Only. Have you read it?"

She handed him the ragged volume, and holding it off he eyed it with a scrutiny all the more marked by the way he drew his heavy brows down till they hung like bushy eaves over his eyes.

"No, my dear young lady. I have not. Nor do I feel disposed to do so. 'Wife in Name Only'! That tells a whole story without reading a word. Were you going to read it?"

"No; Mr. Ryan and I were just looking over them. We were thinking about reading one of them aloud. This one happened to be on the pile."

"To me," continued Buford, "the name is repelling because it suggests sorrows of my own."

There was a pause. He evidently expected a question which undoubtedly was not going to come from Dominick, who sat fallen together in the arm chair looking at him with moody ill humor. There was more hope from Rose, who gazed at the book but said nothing. Buford was forced to repeat with unctuous depth of tone, "Suggests sorrows of my own," and fasten his glance upon her, so that, as she raised her eyes, they encountered the commanding encouragement of his.

"Sorrows of your own?" she repeated timidly, but with the expected questioning inflection.

"Yes, my dear Miss Cannon," returned the actor with a melancholy which was full of a rich, dark enjoyment. "My wife is one, in name only."

There was another pause, and neither of the listeners showing any intention of breaking it, Buford remarked,

"That sorrow is mine."

"What sorrow?" said Dominick brusquely. "The sorrow of a deserted man," returned the actor, with now, for the first time, something of the dignity of real feeling in his manner.

"Oh," the monosyllable was extremely non-committal, but it had an air of finality as though Dominick intended to say no more.

"Has she—er—left you?" said the girl in a low and rather awe stricken voice.

The actor inclined his head in an acquiescent bow.

"She has."

Again there was a pause. Unless Buford chose to be more biographical, the conversation appeared to have come to a deadlock. Neither of the listeners could at this stage break into his reserve with questions and yet to switch off on a new subject was not to be thought of at a moment of such emotional intensity. The actor evidently felt this, for he said suddenly, with a relapse into a lighter tone and letting his eyebrows escape from an overshadowing closeness to his eyes,

"But why should I trouble you with the sorrows that have cast their shadow on me? Why should my matrimonial troubles be allowed to darken the brightness of two young lives which have not yet known the joys and perils of the wedded state?"

The pause that followed this remark was the most portentous that had yet fallen on the trio. Rose cast a surreptitious glance at the dark figure of young Ryan, lying back in the shadows of the arm chair. As she looked he stirred and said with the abrupt, hard dryness which had marked his manner since Buford's entrance,

"Don't take too much for granted, Mr. Buford. I've known some of the joys and perils of the wedded state myself."

The actor stared at him in open eyed surprise.

"Do I rightly understand," he said, "that you are a married man?"

"You do," returned Dominick.

"Really now, I never would have guessed it! Pardon me for not having given you the full dues of your position. Your wife, I take it, has no knowledge of the risk she recently ran of losing her husband?"

"I hope not."

"Well," he replied with a manner of sudden cheery playfulness, "we'll take good care that she doesn't learn. When the wires are up we'll concoct a telegram that shall be a masterpiece of diplomatic lying. Lucky young man to have a loving wife at home. Of all of us you are the one who can best realize the meaning of the line, 'Tis sweet to know there is an eye to mark our coming and—'"

Dominick threw the rug off and rose to his feet.

"If you can get Perley to help me I'll go up stairs again. I'm tired and I'll go back to my room."

He tried to step forward, but the pain of his unhealed foot was unbearable, and he caught the edge of the table and held it, his face paling with sudden anguish. The actor, startled by the abruptness of his uprising, approached him with a vague proffer of assistance and was arrested by his sharp command:

"Go and get Perley! He's in the bar probably. I can't stand this way for long. Hurry up!"

ably. I can't stand this way for long. Hurry up!"

Buford ran out of the room, and Rose somewhat timidly drew near the young man, braced against the table, his eyes down-bent, his face hard in the struggle with sudden and unfamiliar pain.

"Can't I help you?" she said. "Perley may not be there. Mr. Buford and I can get you up stairs."

"Oh, no," he answered, his words short but his tone more conciliatory. "It's nothing to bother about. I'd have wrung that man's neck if I'd had to listen to him five minutes longer."

Here Perley and Buford entered, and the former, offering his support to the invalid, led him hobbling out of the door and into the hall. The actor looked after them for a moment and then came back to the fire where Miss Cannon was standing, thoughtfully regarding the burning logs.

"I've no doubt," he said, "that young Mr. Ryan is an estimable gentleman, but he certainly appears to be possessed by a very impatient and ugly temper."

Buford found Miss Cannon one of the most amiable and charming young ladies he had ever met, and it was therefore a good deal of a surprise to have her turn upon him a face of cold, reproving disagreement, and remark in a voice that matched it:

"I don't agree with you at all, Mr. Buford, and you seem quite to forget that Mr. Ryan has been very sick and is still in great pain."

Buford was exceedingly abashed. He would not have offended Miss Cannon for anything in the world, and it seemed to him that a being so compact of graciousness and consideration would be the first to censure an exhibition of ill humor such as young Ryan had just made. He stammered an apologetic sentence and it did not add to his comfort to see that she was not entirely mollified by it and to feel that she exhaled a slight disapproving coldness that put him at a great distance and made him feel mortified and ill at ease.

## CHAPTER VIII. The Unknown Eros.

The ten days that followed were among the most important of Dominick Ryan's life. Looking back at them he wondered that he had been so blind to the transformation of his being which was taking place. Great emotional crises are often not any more recognized, by the individuals, than great transitional epochs are known by the nations experiencing them. Dominick did not realize that the most engrossing, compelling passion he had ever felt was slowly invading him. He did not argue that he was falling in love with a woman he could never own and of whom it was a sin to think. He did not argue or think about anything. He was as a vessel gradually filling with elemental forces, and like the vessel he was passive till some jar would shake it and the forces would run over. Meantime he was held by a determination, mutinous and unreasoning as the determination of a child, to live in the present. He had the feeling of the desert traveler who has found the oasis. The desert lay behind him, burning and sinister with the agony of his transit, and the desert lay before him with its horrors to be faced, but for the moment he could lie still and rest and forget by the fountain under the cool of the trees.

He did not consciously think of Rose. But if she were not there he was uneasy till she came again. His secret exhilaration at her approach, the dead blankness of his lack of her when she was absent, told him nothing. These were the feelings he had, and they filled him and left no cool residue of reason wherewith to watch and guard. He was taken unawares, so dearly confident of his allegiance to his particular private tragedy that he did not admit the possibility of a defection. A sense of rest was on him and he set it down—if he ever thought of it at all—to the relief of a temporary respite. Poor Dominick, with his inexperience of sweet things, did not argue that respite from pain should be a quiescent, contented condition of being, far removed from that state of secret, troubled gladness that thrilled him at the sound of a woman's footsteps.

No situation could have been invented better suited for the fostering of sentiment. His helpless state demanded her constant attention. The attitude of nurse to patient, the solicitude of the consoling woman for the disabled, suffering man, have been, since time immemorial, recognized aids to romance. Rose, if an unwakened woman, was enough of one to enjoy richly this maternal office of alternate cossetting and ruling one, who, in the natural order of things, should have stood alone in his strength, dictating the law. Perhaps the human female so delights in this particular opportunity for tyranny because it is one of her few chances for indulging her passion for authority.

Rose, if she did not quite revel in it, discreetly enjoyed her period of dominance. In the beginning Dominick had been not a man but a patient—about the same matter as the doll is to the little girl. Then when he began to get better, and the man rose, tingling with renewed life, from the ashes of the patient, she quickly fell back into the old position. With the inherited, dainty deceptiveness of generations of women, who, while they were virtuous, were also charming, she relinquished her dominion and retreated into that enfolded maidenly reserve and docility which we feel quite sure was the manner adopted by the ladies of the Stone Age when they felt it necessary to manage their lords.

She was as unconscious of all this as Dominick was of his growing absorption in her. If he was troubled she was not. The days saw her growing gayer, more blithe and light hearted. She sang about the corridors, her smile grew more radiant, and every man in the hotel felt the power of her awakening womanhood. Her boyish frankness of demeanor was still undimmed by the first blurring breath of passion. If Dominick was not in the room her disappointment was as candid as a child's whose mother has forgotten to bring home candy. All that she showed of consciousness was that when he was there and there was no disappointment, she concealed her satisfaction, wrapped herself in a sudden, shy quietness, as completely extinguishing of all beneath as a nun's habit.

The continued, enforced intimacy into which their restricted quarters and indoor life threw them could not have been more effectual in fanning the growing flame if designed by a malicious Fate. There was only one sitting room, and, unable to go out, they sat side by side in it all day. They read together, they talked, they played cards. They were seldom alone, but the presence of Bill Cannon, groaning over the fire with a three-weeks-old newspaper for company, was not one that diverted their attention from each other; and Cora and Willoughby, as opponents in a game of



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## Ways to Increase Efficiency of the Dairy Herd

(Continued from page 2.)

persistent breeding for dairy production. It is manifestly impossible and inadvisable for us all to jump into pure-breeds at once. According to statistics from the United States Department of Agriculture, there are only 1/2 per cent of our sheep and hogs that are pure-breeds, 1 1/4 per cent of our horses pure-breeds, 1 1/4 per cent of our beef cattle and 1 1/2 per cent of our dairy cattle.

The only hope for our vast majority of our livestock breeders is to make improvement by grading up with pure-bred sires. Fortunately grade cows will not infrequently produce practically as large quantities of dairy products as the average pure-breeds, but if this ability to produce is to be maintained and increased, it must be by keeping a pure-bred animal at the head of the herd. Where this has been done, records show, as is well illustrated by the work of the Illinois Experiment Station in the southern part of that State, that the herds headed by a pure-bred bull produce over 80 pounds of butter-fat per cow more than those that are the result of indiscriminate breeding. At 25 cents per pound, this would make the grade cows worth \$20.00 per head above the common herds. A bull that would sire 100 such cows in a life time would be worth \$2,000.00. The money value of a good bull may be illustrated as follows:

THE VALUE OF A GOOD BULL (BEEF).	
Value	per pound
Steers from common or grade bulls, 3c to 4c	
Steers from pure bred bulls, 4c to 5c	
Difference at one year old—	
1/2c per pound	\$3 to \$4
1c per pound	\$6 to \$8
Sire cr. 50 yearlings per annum.	
Increased value—	
1/2c per pound	\$150.00 to \$200.00
1c per pound	300.00 to 400.00
Interest at 5 per cent on \$3,000 to \$8,000.	

A good bull could doubtless be obtained for \$75.00 to \$100.00. At the lower figure he would pay for himself twice over the first year with a herd of 50 cows.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD BULL (DAIRY).	
Butter fat	per annum
Average cow cr. 150 pounds	
Good cow cr. 250 pounds	
Excellent cow cr. 300 pounds	
Difference—	
Good cow	100 pounds
Excellent cow	150 pounds
Worth at 20 to 25 cents—	
Good cow	\$20.00 to \$25.00
Excellent cow	30.00 to 37.50
Good sire cr. 10 to 20 heifers	
per year at \$20 to \$30 per head—	
10 heifers	\$200.00 to \$300.00
20 heifers	400.00 to 600.00
Interest at 5 per cent on \$4,000 to \$12,000.	

If the dairy farmer can get one half, one fourth, or even one eighth of those results, it will pay him well for the investment. The Kansas farmer who is looking for a place to invest his surplus capital should consider well the possible rates of interest that he may draw by investing it in improved livestock, especially in first-class sires.

An illustration of what improved sires will do comes from Sweden where the per cent of fat was increased 20 per cent in 55 heifers sired by the Ayrshire bull, Bill; 24 per cent in 21 heifers sired by the Ayrshire bull, Malte, and 24 per cent in 21 heifers sired by the bull, Ossion.

A good bull is a good educator. When a man has more than the usual amount of money invested in an animal he thinks more and reads more; he realizes that he is a man of affairs. "What Kansas needs," says one of her educators, "is 20,000 good dairy bred bulls." I grant it but I would increase the number by 50 per cent, and when she gets them she will have 30,000 dairy farmers who are thinking more, planning more, and spreading dairy education throughout the State.

Granting the need, how can it be supplied? Those who have studied the history of our improved livestock will remember that our improved breeds have come from certain localities where the breeders have worked together for the advancement of some one breed. The early development of the Shorthorns took place in valley Tees and the Herefords in the County of Hereford. On the Island of Guernsey and Jersey laws were passed prohibiting the use of any other stock for breeding purposes except the breed belonging to that island. In France, we find the Percheron horse highly developed in La Perche and the farmers and breeders of small means co-operating in order to advance the interest of their favorite breed. History teaches us that when a locality be-

comes famous for its livestock it is because its citizens are making a specialty of some particular line of breeding and are bending all their energies to a definite end.

There are many advantages resulting from this cooperation. In the first place, it stimulates the breeders to produce animals of better quality. These stand out as object lessons to the neighboring farmers, thus in time increasing the demand for improved stock in that community. As soon as a community gets interested in one breed of cattle, they become interested in building up a reputation for their county or locality. This cooperation enables the small breeder to get a start and to find a ready market for his surplus males. Where farmers will agree to cooperate it is not necessary to keep a bull, for instance, on every farm unless the herd is large enough to justify the expense of feed, labor, and risk involved. By several farmers clubbing together, putting their money into one superior animal, the will be able to greatly improve the stock of that community without materially increasing the expense. Some man, centrally located, can be designated as the proper person to keep the bull and to receive a fixed sum for his feed and care. A charge (say 50 cents or a dollar for those financially interested in the bull) should be made for each animal bred to cover this expense. After this bull

making their community a Holstein center, which would attract buyers of Holstein cattle because it would give them a chance to select from a large number or to purchase in carload lots. If a buyer goes to a breeder in the community and does not find what he wants, he is referred to a neighbor, or if he wants several animals, he is referred from one breeder to another until he gets what he wants. Usually a buyer is willing to pay more money for animals where he can buy them near together than when he has to pick them up one by one from a large area.

Not infrequently it is desirable to develop some special quality in a breed of animals which requires careful selection from a large number of individuals. This is made possible when a community is devoting its energies to one breed. When a good animal has demonstrated his superiority in stamping upon his offspring those qualities which are desirable to perpetuate, he can be retained in the community during the period of his usefulness and selection can be made from a large number of his own get which possess the special qualities desired.

An example of the value of the community working along one line is well illustrated at Lake Mills, Wis., where the farmers and breeders are devoting their energies to Holstein-Friesian cattle. Pure-bred sires and grade Hol-

## EXTENSION OF GREAT PREMIUM OFFER AT THE REQUEST OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The KANSAS FARMER, "Great Bargain Week" subscription offer, which appeared in the issue of January 2, met with such a hearty reception, by thousands of our subscribers, that we have decided to extend it for another ten days, in order that all might be given an opportunity to send in their renewals and receive a handsome premium.

We naturally expected a large number of replies, as the offer was exceptional and one that our subscribers would appreciate. Scarcely had the issue, containing the announcement, reached the homes of our readers when hundreds of renewals came pouring in from all parts of our circulation territory. Just think what the offer contained: A choice of one beautiful premium free, out of a list of five, to any subscriber paying his subscription up to date and one year in advance. Such premiums as our self-sharpening shears, guaranteed for five years; Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World, a book indispensable to any child going to school; a kitchen set, containing a paring knife, a bread knife and a kitchen knife; the Busy Man's Friend, the farmer's tion pertaining to law with which the farmer is confronted; a Safety Hitch Strap, the kind that does away with tying and untying a troublesome knot and keeps the strap from slipping down on the post. When has such a list of premiums ever been offered by any paper in the country? Nothing cheap or impractical. Every one worth the price we ask for your renewal subscription.

This exceptional offer was made that we might have a chance to show our appreciation to every member of our big family, for their past patronage. We appreciate their patronage and solicit it in the future. Since the consolidation of Farmers Advocate we have been strengthened in every department and are in position to serve you better than ever. KANSAS FARMER is the "Old Reliable" paper and is welcomed into the homes of its thousands of readers with the same cordiality that is extended the nearest neighbor. KANSAS FARMER being the oldest and best agricultural paper in the southwest has been a helpmate to the pioneer since the early days. They have profited by its advice and can rely on it. The clean, wholesome and instructive articles, the humorous cartoons, the high grade print paper, the absence of fake or objectionable advertising, all go to make KANSAS FARMER the choice, and only preferable farm paper for the progressive farmer and his family.

Our great premium offer you will find on another page of this issue and you should immediately select your choice of premiums and send in your renewal. Use coupon and be sure to state which premium you prefer. This offer can not be extended again and even though your subscription is paid in advance you should not overlook this opportunity.

has been kept two or three years, and has proved a superior breeder, he can be sold to, or exchanged with one from, a similar group of breeders and in this way a valuable animal may be retained in the neighborhood. Many a good bull has been sacrificed before his value was known. It is not only unwise but foolish for a breeder to buy a young bull, keep him for two years, and then sell him out of the community, unless he has proved to be an inferior animal. More care should be exercised against buying untried bulls. Where several large breeders, or groups of breeders, are located near together, it is possible for them to appoint a committee to visit several stock farms and select all the bulls necessary for their community of the same general type and character. These can be exchanged among the individuals or groups of individuals as often as occasion demands.

Take, for instance, a community where Holstein cattle predominate. Why should not those interested in Holsteins, including all who intend to use pure-bred Holstein sires gather together, form an association with the determination to drive the scrub bull from the community? In other words, they would bend all their energies in

stein cows can be found on about two-thirds of the farms within a radius of seven miles.

Over \$100,000 worth of grade Holsteins are shipped out of Lake Mills annually. Counting the value of the pure-breeds produced, the total income for stock in that community amounts to, in round numbers, \$200,000 per year. Where a scrub cow will sell from \$35.00 to \$45.00, the grade is selling from \$60.00 to \$80.00. Twelve months old heifers are selling as high as \$30.00 apiece. During a single year from forty to fifty carloads of grade Holstein cattle left this community for Mexico. One buyer is reported to have purchased during the last four years as high as 800 head. Buyers looking for Holsteins come to Lake Mills from all parts of the country.

In another part of the same county Guernseys are being pushed. Carload after carload of Guernsey grades are being shipped all over the country. It is conservatively estimated that one-half million dollars is brought into Jefferson county, Wis., annually from the sale of dairy cows and heifers because the farmers have purchased registered bulls. This does not include the sale of dairy products which are

(Continued on page 23.)

### Easy Hauling on Soft Ground

Your wagon won't mire—pile on the load—soft soil or sand—it's all the same when you have the

#### Empire "Good Roads" Steel Wheels

The wide tires, plain or grooved, have plenty of surface so they can't sink down. Haul 50 per cent more than with the ordinary wagon. A set of these wheels for your old wagon will pay big profits in labor-saving. Made any size. Will last a lifetime. Send for Free Wheel and Wagon Book. "Good Roads" Steel Wheels Make All Roads Good. Empire Mfg. Co., Box 426 Quincy, Ill.

### 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

NO BACKACHE. No weight only 41 lbs. EASILY CARRIED. BY ONE MAN. IT'S KING OF THE WOODS. Saves money and backache. Send for FREE illus. catalog showing latest improvements and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

### The Knot "Jubilee Year" of Page Fence

That Holds. Page Fence is woven just the same today as 25 years ago. A real triple knot—not a simple twist. Page Fence is made of High Carbon Steel of double the tensile strength and elasticity of common fence wire. Page Catalog—Jubilee Edition—SENT FREE! Box 183. Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Michigan.

### Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced. Write for new catalog describing the Union Line Field, Box, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Union Fence Co., De Kalb, Ill., Kansas City, Mo.

### BOWSER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. Gird Corn—with shucks or without. Kafir in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 sizes belt mills.) C. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

### BALL BEARING AUTOMATIC GATE

GUARANTEED THE SIMPLEST AND STRONGEST AND EASIEST OPERATED AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET. "Don't Look Near." MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY. ADAMS GATE CO., 1003 N. KAN AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

### WON'T YOU DO IT?

The Kansas Farmer wants an energetic person, either lady or gentleman, in each county as a local representative. We want some one who can devote some time to our work and we are willing to pay them for it. It would be fine work and good pay for a lady and she could make it a permanent position if she wished to. Write us for particulars. THE KANSAS FARMER, Circulation Dept., Topeka.

### THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE. Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

### Learn Music By Mail

By our wonderful Simplex System—one of the greatest inventions of the age—anyone of ordinary education can learn by mail to play piano or organ. IN 20 EASY LESSONS. You need not know the first principles of music. By this wonderful system you can in 20 lessons become a capable musician. The work is easy and fascinating—you will be wonderfully surprised at the progress you will make. In a few weeks, by this method, you can play popular, sacred or classical music. Considered better than a 3-year conservatory course as a time and money-saver—teaches the practical and usable in music and does away with all unnecessary theory. You should have this course or lessons. The cost is a mere trifle compared to the real worth. Send for our Free Book today. State whether you have piano or organ. SIMPLEX SCHOOL OF MUSIC Conservatory 387 Kansas City, Missouri.

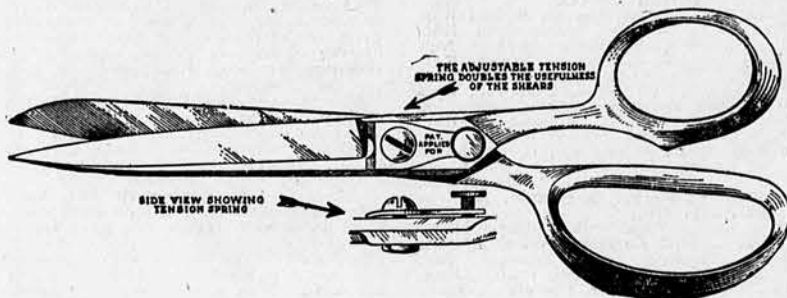


# Bargain Week Offers== January 23 to January 30, inclusive

**H**ERE is a chance for Kansas Farmer subscribers to avail themselves of an unparalleled offer. We give below a list of premiums that are indispensable in the home of every farmer. This list has been selected with great care and will appeal to father, mother and children. Premiums of practical and educational value. The kind that you can put into every day use. Remember this offer is special and is being made at a great sacrifice. Every article offered is worth many times the subscription price we ask. We are doing it to give our old subscribers a chance to renew their subscription---and also to receive a timely holiday gift. Do not lay this paper aside, but select the premium you desire, fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page and send it to the KANSAS FARMER at once.

## OFFER NUMBER ONE.

A pair of 8-inch nickel plated self-sharpening tension shears free to any old subscriber paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or free to you for new yearly subscription at \$1.00. These shears are guaranteed for two years and are worth one dollar.



## OFFER NUMBER TWO.



### Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

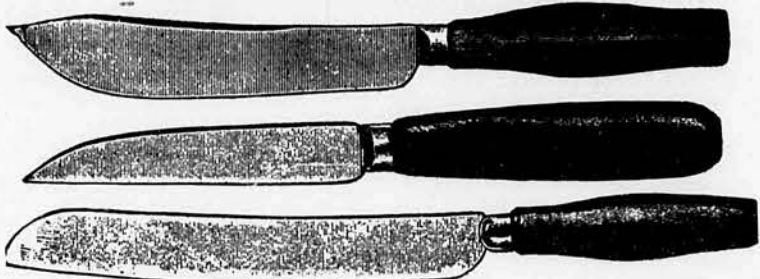
A work that contains new maps of every state and territory and of every country in the world, down-to-date in every particular. Not an indiscriminate collection of maps and fragments of maps that have done duty in other atlases, but is built upon a carefully considered plan; every map has been especially constructed to take its place in this new work. Just the book for the boy or girl now attending school.

Free to old subscribers paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.

## KANSAS FARMER

The old reliable state paper, the only agricultural paper in Kansas published purely in the interests of the farmer, dairyman and stockman. Its subscribers comprise the progressive and prosperous class. They welcome it into their home each week as they would an old friend. A clean paper for the betterment of the farmer and his family. Printed on exceptionally good print paper, with handsome cartoons and illustrations. No objectionable advertising enter its columns. Every article is original and wholesome, fresh from the pen of editorial experts. Its consolidation with Farmers Advocate gives it a working force unexcelled. The Kansas Farmer in the future will even be stronger than in the past.

## OFFER NUMBER THREE.



### The Superior Kitchen Set

Consisting of one bread knife, 12 1/2 inches; one kitchen knife, 10 1/2 inches; one paring knife, 7 1/2 inches. This set is made by the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis. You know what that means. It means that they are first class. The blades are tempered in oil, waterproof handles. It would be a useful set in anyone's kitchen and would cost more money than we ask for a year's subscription, if you were to go to a store to buy it.

Free to old subscribers paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.

## OFFER NUMBER FOUR.

### Safety Hitch Strap.

Our Patent Hitch Buckle does away with tying and untying a troublesome knot and keeps the strap from slipping down on the post. The harder the horse pulls the tighter he is hitched. Can be loosened instantly. The Patent Hitch Buckle will not cut the strap. Hitch to a tree, post, ring, weight, anything, anywhere. Easy to unhitch. Saves time, temper and trouble. Strap made of web which is lighter and stronger than leather and will outwear any other strap made. Remember that our Safety Patent Hitch Straps are the only ones that will stay just where they are fastened and not be moved up or down by the movement of the horse.

Free to all old subscribers paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.



## OFFER NUMBER FIVE.

### The Busy Man's Friend.

A book indispensable in the home of every farmer. It answers a thousand and one questions regarding law, the kind you come in daily contact with. Things that every farmer and his sons should know. A compendium of legal and business forms. A fund of practical information for every day life. The essence of volumes on law put into a nut shell. Laws in relation to landlord and tenant, debts, assignments, releases, foreclosures, criminal law, signatures, exemption laws, outlawed debts, and how to write deeds and mortgages. In fact every question one might ask is answered briefly and to the point.

Free to old subscribers paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or with one new yearly subscription at \$1.00.

## BARGAIN COUPON---Not Good After Jan. 30, 1909.

TO KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... to pay all arrearage subscription and one year in advance. As a premium send me free of charge

Name of Premium.....

Name.....

R. F. D.....P. O.....State.....

Name of new subscriber.....

R. F. D.....P. O.....State.....



## FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

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

## PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

## Shorthorns.

Feb. 16.....J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb.  
Feb. 17.....J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 19.....C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kan.  
Mar. 11.....Jas. T. McCulloch, Mgr., Clay Center, Kan.  
March 13.....D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.  
June 10.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.  
Feb. 18.....Combination at Yates Center, G. A. Laude, manager, Rose, Kan.

## Herefords.

Mar. 3, 4.....Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patton, Herefords, at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patton's estate.  
April 27.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan. Red Polled Cattle.

Feb. 22.....S. C. Bartlett, Perth, Kan. Berkshires.  
Feb. 18.....Combination at Yates Center, G. A. Laude, manager, Rose, Kan.

## Poland Chinas.

Jan. 26.....F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kan.  
Jan. 27.....A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan.  
Jan. 27.....Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.  
Feb. 2.....F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kan.  
Feb. 2.....W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kan.  
Feb. 10.....W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa.  
Feb. 10.....Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.  
Feb. 10.....Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kan.  
Feb. 11.....C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.  
Feb. 12.....Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius at Spring Hill, Kan.

Feb. 12.....D. A. Woltersperger, Lindsey, Kan.  
Feb. 13.....Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 17.....John Book, Talmage, Kan.  
Feb. 18.....J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 18.....J. E. Bower, Talmage, Kan.  
Feb. 18.....J. W. Lamb, Holton, Kan.  
Feb. 18.....A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan.  
Feb. 20.....H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 25.....H. E. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.  
Feb. 26.....C. H. Picher, Glasco, Kan.  
Feb. 27.....F. C. Strebel, Alton, Kan.  
March 10.....A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.  
March 26.....Geo. M. Hubbard, Peck, Kan. Sale at Clearwater, Kan.

April 10.....H. N. Stacy, Iuka, Kan.

## Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 26.....Bred sow sale, Cappins & Worley, Potwin, Kan.  
Jan. 27.....J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kan., at Havensville, Kan.

Jan. 28.....Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 1.....W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.  
Feb. 1.....J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kan.

Feb. 2.....Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.  
Feb. 16.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kan.  
Feb. 4.....G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 9.....Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Feb. 9.....H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kan.  
Feb. 10.....T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.  
Feb. 15.....J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kan.  
Feb. 15.....H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kan.  
Feb. 15.....John M. Morrison, College View, Neb.

Feb. 16.....G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kan.  
Feb. 17.....R. G. Sollenberger, Woodstock, Kan.  
Feb. 18.....E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Feb. 18.....W. W. Weldemier, Mgr., Cameron, Mo.

Feb. 28.....A. E. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kan.  
Feb. 23.....Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.  
Feb. 24.....James M. Williams, Home, Kan.  
Feb. 24.....R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kan.

Mar. 9.....Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.  
Mar. 10.....T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.  
Feb. 10.....L. C. O. C.

Feb. 19.....Issac Briggs, Minneapolis, Kan.  
Feb. 16.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 22.....S. C. Bartlett, Perth, Kan.  
March 12.....D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.

Mar. 1.....W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.  
Mar. 2.....L. M. Moness & Sons, Smithton, Mo.  
Mar. 3.....W. A. Petty, Sedalia, Mo.

Feb. 10, 11, 12.....Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Caldwell, Kan., Chas. M. Johnston, Mgr.  
Feb. 16, 17, 18.....J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kan., at Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20.....Mitchell County breeders' combination sale, Beloit, Kan.  
Feb. 9.....Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb., sixty head at South Omaha.

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and all are invited to attend.

One of the breeders we visited last week was W. A. Cowan of Athol, Kan. Mr. Cowan breeds Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Cowan is one of those careful and conservative men who believes in going a little slower and being sure of his footing. His Shorthorns are of excellent breeding and individuality. In his sale of March 9 he will sell a draft of 16 head consisting of two herd bulls and some very choice yearlings and the balance young cows and heifers. Twenty head of Poland China sows have been carefully mated and conditioned for this sale. This is not many bred sows for a public sale, but Mr. Cowan thinks it is enough and they are all he could spare that were good enough to sell. The sale will be held at Mr. Cowan's farm which is a few miles north of Athol, Kan., and about seven miles from Smith Center. Mr. Cowan is an ideal farmer and his farm is one of the best cared for in Smith county. His nice dwelling and commodious barn and other buildings are all in good repair and have a neat and comfortable appearance. Better have Mr. Cowan book you for a catalog at once and arrange to attend his Shorthorn and Poland China sale March 9.

## Shorthorn Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association it was decided to hold the next meeting at Lincoln, Neb. Arrangements have since been made to hold this meeting in conjunction with the Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wednesday, Jan. 27, in Lincoln. Hon. A. C. Shallenberger, Governor of Nebraska, is president of the Central Association and will deliver an address, as one feature of the interesting program that has been prepared for the meeting.

Members of the Central Association are earnestly urged to join the members of the Nebraska Association in making a large and profitable meeting. B. O. COWAN, Secretary Central Association.

## Last Call for Samuelson Bros. Sale

In making up their minds what pure-bred sales to attend during the next sixty days buyers should bear in mind the fact that the offerings that go into the Samuelson Bros. sale are the good ones selected from over 400 head. The Samuelsons are among the most progressive of Kansas breeders and they have the reputation of putting out stock that always make good. This sale will be held Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Samuelson Bros. farm just across the river from Manhattan, Kansas. Breeders and farmers that are interested in good things should make request for catalog at once and if unable to be present send a bid or two to Jesse Johnson representing this paper.

## More Farmers' Institutes in Kansas

Southeastern Circuit, No. 2  
Monday, February 1, Oswego; Tuesday, February 2, Chanute; 3, Humboldt; 4, Iola; 5, Neosho Falls; 6, Leroy. Speakers:—Mr. P. E. Crabtree, assistant superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Kansas State Agricultural College and Mr. J. C. Haney, of Oswego.

## Northeastern Circuit, No. 1

January 25, Whiting; 26, Sabetha; 27, Oneida; 28, Seneca; 29, Centralia; 30, Frankfort. Speakers:—Prof. J. C. Kendall of the Dairy Department, Kansas State Agricultural College and Mr. R. V. Hicks, editor of Poultry Culture, Topeka, Kan.  
January 25-26, Marion; 27, Florence; 28-29, Peabody; 30, Wiley. Speakers:—Prof. E. R. Webster, Director Kansas State Experiment Station and Dr. F. S. Scheenleber, State Veterinarian Kansas State Agricultural College.

## A. B. Garrison's Poland China Sale.

With fat hog prices steadily advancing and with a certain scarcity of breeding stock, it would seem that those in need of bred sows would consult their best interests and attend the best of the early sales. As compared with former years there will be but few sales held this season, and prices are certain to advance as spring approaches. One of the first of the early high class Poland China sales of the West will be that of the well known breeder A. B. Garrison of Summerfield, Kan. Mr. Garrison is a breeder of the big type of Poland Chinas and will sell 35 head of carefully selected bred sows and gilts on January 27. These are representatives of his famous Prince Yell, A. B. Wanted, Gold Metal, and Price We Know strain. In buying from a breeder like Mr. Garrison the young breeder not only gets the benefit of another year of study and experience, but knows absolutely that he is buying stock that will win out and accomplish what is expected of it. Remember that offerings like that made by Mr. Garrison are very scarce in Kansas this year. Make up your mind to start right and if you can not be present at the sale send your bid to Jesse R. Johnson in care of Mr. Garrison at Summerfield.

## Shorthorns at Concordia, Kansas

Friday, Feb. 5, is the date of Darling Bros. Shorthorn sale to be held at Concordia, Kansas. At that time the Darling Bros. will sell a select draft of 30 head from their well known Evergreen herd located at Nellie, Ohio. The writer had the pleasure of inspecting the fine offering recently, and while they will not be quite as fat as cattle are sometimes made for sale purposes, we believe they are all the better for it and will prove excellent investments for Kansas people. About two years ago the Darling Bros. made a sale in this part of the State and the splendid words that we hear said regarding the results of purchases made at that sale makes us believe that the brothers understand not only the science of breeding good cattle but know how to feed and care for them in such a way that they will go on and do good for those into whose hands they go after the sale is over. The Darling Bros. will do at this sale exactly as they did at their former sale, stand back of every animal sold. The offering will consist of 30 head comprising 12 mature cows with calves at foot on sale day. Nine yearling and two year old heifers in calf and 9 bulls old enough for service. The offering is a good one from start to finish and well bred; every animal having a number of Scotch tons. Write at once for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

## J. E. Joines to Sell Feb. 4.

We are pleased to direct the attention of our readers to the public sale announcement of Mr. J. E. Joines which appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Joines has for a few years ranked among the States' most prominent Duroc Jersey breeders and all of his friends as well as the entire breeding fraternity will be glad to know that high priced corn or the probability of a low average is not to deter Mr. Joines from giving to the public this year, as he has in the past, the benefit of his genius as a breeder. Mr. Joines has the nerve and believes the Duroc has a great future so he is preparing for his February 4 sale with all of his old time enthusiasm. That this is a good year

and a good time of year to pick up a few choice sows we believe is so evident that it seems unnecessary to discuss this feature of Mr. Joines coming sale. As usual Mr. Joines is putting in a lot of his very best sows. No breeders in Kansas or Nebraska have in past seasons included a larger percent of tried sows in their sales than has Mr. Joines. In this coming sale there will be 25 mature sows. Daughters of Improver 2nd., Parker Mac, Parkers Echo, Bells Chief 2nd., and old Kant-Be-Beat and granddaughters of Crimson Wonder and other noted sires. The offering includes the great sow Lillie Mae, litter sister to Parkers Echo. There will also be 6 very choice fall gilts sold open, three of these are Parkers Echo and three by Bells Chief 2nd. We believe it is a conceded fact that Mr. Joines has in these sows two as good sows as can be found in any herd in this part of the country. They are both great individuals and splendid breeders and both come from prize winning individuals and splendid ancestry. The sows and spring gilts will be bred to these sows with the exception of a few that will be bred to a son of Kant-Be-Beat. Every breeder in Kansas should study conditions closely for the next few weeks, like-wise study the catalog of this sale. Remember there are to be but few sales held and prices will advance toward spring. File your application for catalog at once.

## F. A. Dawley's Great Sale.

F. A. Dawley, the great Poland China breeder of Waldo, Kan., writes, "I take pleasure in inviting everybody to my coming sale. I believe I am offering the most useful I ever cataloged in one sale. Never before have I offered so many choice individuals bred at such a seasonable time. Every sow in the sale will be safe over by sale day and to the service given in catalog. I am offering the cream of my herd regardless of the present depression in prices. I believe no boar living can claim superiority over S. P.'s Perfection as a show and breeding boar. He was an easy winner of the championship ribbon at the Iowa state fair in 1906. The next year at the same show his get, all under six months, were the sensation of the show and won as follows: 1st, 2d and 3d on litters; 1st and 2d on sow pigs, and four of seven boar pig prizes. Buttery, the 1st prize gilt, was pronounced the most sensational gilt shown in years. At the same show in 1908 his get were again in evidence, winning 1st and 3d on under year boars, 2d on junior yearling sow and 2d on junior yearling boar. In both of these classes they were only beaten by the champions of the show. In herds they won 1st on aged herd, and 2d on aged herd bred by exhibitor, and 2d on get of boar. In this ring they were placed above the get of Meddler 2d whose get afterwards won 1st and 2d at Illinois state fair. Champion boar bred by exhibitor was also won by him. Impudence I know was an easy winner of 1st at Missouri state fair, 1907, and his get are sensational. Look for them in the sale. I wish to call your attention to a few of the real attractions: Risk E. L. is one of the best Perfection E. L. sows living and Sarnoma Girl is a full sister to the famous Indiana. I am fitting one of her daughters by S. P. Melody Refinement and Charmer are strictly show animals by the great Meddler 2d. Sweet Alice is one of the best I ever saw by the champion Impudence. If she don't make you forget what you told your wife, I will guess again. Dominator's Princess was 1st prize gilt at Missouri state fair, 1908, and is a full sister to the great sows Miss Dominator and Miss Dominator 2d, shown by John L. Clark fall of 1908. The Impudence I know pigs are the talk of everybody that sees them and if the splendid line of S. P.'s Perfection sows I have bred to him don't produce show stuff I will make some one a present of him. Now send for catalog early and look it over and arrange to come and buy some of the best bargains of the year." See his full page advertisement, mention Kansas Farmer and ask for catalog.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR EXCHANGE or sale—Red Polled bull King Edward 10554; gentle and prolific. W. E. Barker, M. D., Chanute, Kan.

BARGAINS—Sows bred to Greater by Spellbinder \$15 to \$25. Fall pigs \$7. Shipped on approval. Dobetter Farm, Cullison, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—3 young bulls from 8 to 14 months old and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All finely bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SHORTHORN BARGAINS—Having decided to hold a public sale of Shorthorns about the middle of March I will not offer Pride Wayne 232531 or calves of his get at private sale. H. H. Hedderman, 710 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

ROSS' SHORTHORNS & POLAND CHINAS. 8 strictly pure Scotch bulls 8 to 16 mo. old, all red, no better breeding; 20 choice heifers same breeding. Poland Chinas, either sex, the big kind. Prices low. GEO. B. ROSS, Alden, Rice Co., Kan. Farm adjoining depot.

## AUCTIONEERING

Is my business and I study every detail of the profession. Ask those for whom I have sold regarding my ability. Charges reasonable for good service.

W. H. TROSPER, Frankfort, Kan.

## Strawberry Plants that Pay to Plant.

Are the kind we grow. All our fields were under mulch early and our plants are in first class condition and we are sure they will prove entirely satisfactory to our customers. We have over 12,000,000 plants of all the leading varieties. We also grow raspberry, blackberry and all other small fruit plants. Large quantities of asparagus and rhubarb. Our catalog is different from any you have ever read. It tells the truth about the behavior of all the varieties on our farm. It will pay you to have it. It is free. Address, F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kan.

CASH for your property wherever located. If you want to sell, send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. Northwestern Business Agency, R. 312, Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## CONDENSED BUTTERMILK

The curd or cheesy part of milk or buttermilk contains the required amount of easily digestible protein needed for laying hens and growing chicks and is invaluable. This condensed product is pure, fresh buttermilk condensed without chemicals. Four or five gallons of the normal buttermilk is condensed into one. The condensed milk is diluted with cold water to suit the feeder's requirements.

Price, one cent per pound f. o. b. cars. Make remittance with order. For detailed information write Department A., THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO., Topeka, Kansas.

## LANDS.

CLAY CO., KANSAS, LANDS—160 acres 5 miles from Clay Center, 7 room house, good wells with wind mill, big barn, mow and hay fork, 20 acres alfalfa, 65 acre wheat goes with farm, level land. Price \$9,200. 80 acres, 4 miles from Clay Center, all farm land, 20 acres alfalfa, fair improvements, good well and orchard. Price \$4,500. Write me about these. W. C. Barta, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG BARGAIN—Wheat and cattle farm, 720 acres, three sets improvements, plenty good water, all under fence, crop goes with place if sold before February 10. Write owner, John Linn, Otis, Kan., R. D. 1.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—30 acres 3 miles from Clyde, second bottom, \$50 per acre 160 acres near Green in Clay Co., 90 under plow, well improved, \$50 per acre. 160 acre pasture near town, \$5,500. Write for full large list. Walter Nelson, Clyde, Kan.

## For Sale

100 acres, well improved farm, 3 miles southwest of Emporia, Kan., two story 7 room rock house with fine very large evergreen trees in front; large barn and implement house, chicken houses, good orchard; 40 acres good cultivation land, also fine tame hay pasture, native hay meadow, about nine acres fine large timber. This land is worth \$100 per acre but if sold soon will sell for \$9,000.

Mrs. Lizzie B. Griffith, R. 3, Emporia, Kan.

## A Prosperous AND Happy Year

for the live stock breeders of Kansas is my wish

JAS. T. MCCULLOCH, Clay Center, Kansas.

## Black Diamond, Iowa, In Service at Head.

Sows sired by Perf. E. L. Corrector, Meddler 2d, S. P. Perf., Imp. I Know, Mischief Maker, Perf. Challenger, Glasco Chief, Designer, and others bred to the above boars to be sold at my sale Feb. 27, 1930. Watch for further announcements in this paper. F. C. STREBEL, Alton, Kan.

## SUNNYSIDE DUROCS.

30 choice bred sows and some extra good Sept. pigs, both sexes, priced for immediate sale. These are from our best prize winning stock. Also Trail hound pups for sale cheap. HAGUE & SON, Newton, Kan.

## Walnut Grove Herd.

We hold no sales. We offer choice sows and gilts, bred or open, sired by or bred to such boars as II Climax, Joe, O. K., Mo. Goldfinch, Mo. G. F.'s Climax, Ohio Major, son of the champions, Rosebud Chief, Bancroft's Model, and others. Call or write D. O. BANCROFT, Downs, Kan.

## Copeland's Poland Chinas

Choice line of breeding sows headed by Copeland's L. & W. Good breeding stock for sale. N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kan.

## Mt. Tabor Poland China Herd.

Choice spring boars by On and On 2d 49551 ready for service. Fine spring gilts bred or open. Can be bred to Mayor, a son of Voter. Write, J. D. WILLFOUNG, Zeeland, Kan.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed \$14.00 Galvanized Grind. We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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

## WANTED!

Corn cobs in carload lots. Address,

ARMOUR PACKING COMPANY, Kansas City, Kan.



## PUBLISHERS' PARAGRAPHS

Kitselman Bros., box 61, Muncie, Ind., sell farm and poultry fence very low—15 cents a rod up. Write them for free catalog. See their ad in this paper.

A new advertiser in our columns is the American Hardware Mfg. Co., whose announcement appears on page 11. This company makes a cream separator which it sells for \$29.50. Write for free catalog to American Hardware Company, Dept. 152, Ottawa, Ill.

The manufacturers of wide tired low wagons are doing a service to farmers and to the cause of good roads. One of the best of these manufacturers is the Empire Mfg. Co., Box 420, Quincy, Ill. This company has an ad on page 22. Please look it up and write for the free book, "Good Roads."

Ed Farrar, proprietor of the Farrar nurseries of Abilene, Kan., is advertising evergreens and other goods in our columns, and writes that Kansas Farmer readers are interested because he is hearing from them through his advertisement. Interest in tree planting is increasing. Plant some trees this year. Look up Mr. Farrar's ad and write him. Tell him where you saw his ad.

Mr. C. W. Merriam, owner of the Alysdale herd of Shorthorns at Topeka, Kan., believes in advertising in Kansas Farmer. This morning he reports having received five inquiries through this paper and he is now shipping out the fine young bull Lothair 291445 who goes to Chas. Gebhardt, Winkler, Kan. This is the third of these choice young bulls that have been sold from Alysdale herd within the last few days. Mr. Merriam has three remaining that are from 8 to 14 months old that he is offering at very reasonable prices. He also has 10 cows and heifers that are bred or have calves at foot. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

It is pretty well known that M. M. Johnson, the incubator man of Clay Center, Neb., is one of the big, successful men of the West. He is making and selling incubators by the tens of thousands every year. We have received his 1909 catalog, written by Mr. Johnson. For this reason it is not like any other incubator catalog ever written, and is about the best that ever has been. It contains hundreds of illustrations, giving actual proofs of the successful operation of the Old Trusty incubator. It is the incubator time of the year. We suggest to our readers that they write to M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb., for his unique catalog, saying they saw the offer in Kansas Farmer.

The proposition of the Seabury Live Stock Spraying Machine & Mfg. Co. is of peculiar interest to subscribers of Kansas Farmer, if the claims made by the company are in line with the facts, and they certainly stand ready to substantiate all claims. The Seabury Spraying Machine is a method for treating cattle and is enthusiastically endorsed by all who have used it, as being superior in every way to dipping tanks. No restrictions are placed upon the solution to be used in the machine, as it is claimed that any solution which is effective in the vat will be more effective when used in the spraying machine. Every owner of cattle or hogs should write to the Seabury Live Stock Spraying Machine Company, 1451 Market St., Denver, Colo., for full information. See ad on page 27.

In another part of this paper appears the advertisement of the Ray-O Incubator, manufactured at Blair, Neb. This machine is bound to win its way into favor because it is by far the simplest as well as the easiest machine to operate. One special feature is the large oil tank which requires only one filling for the entire hatch. Another feature, automatic heat regulator. Also new idea egg tray which enables you to turn eggs when necessary without removing tray from machine. Numerous other improvements are embodied in this great machine and everyone contemplating the purchase of an incubator this year should not fail to investigate the Ray-O. Send for their free catalog as advertised by writing to Ray-O Incubator Co., Dept. I, Blair, Neb.

To those of our readers who are looking for a thoroughly reliable seedman, we would call attention to the advertisement of R. H. Shumway of Rockford, Ill., in this issue. Mr. Shumway is one of the oldest and most successful seed growers in the country. For more than 40 years he has been growing and selling seeds of the very highest quality. He has always declined to sell any seed that he was not absolutely certain would be sure to germinate and true to name. This is the secret of his success. His customers never have cause to leave him. Not only does Mr. Shumway sell good seeds, but he is very liberal, sending out with every order several packages. We heartily advise our readers to send for his 1909 catalog which he offers to send to anyone, free for the asking if you mention this paper.

## Free Trial of Stock Tonics

There is really no secret about stock tonics neither about their ingredients nor their effects on live stock. There is also no doubt about the usefulness of stock tonics. Their good effects are as certain as are the nutrient action of feeds. In fact the benefits of a rightly compounded tonic are more certain than that of feed. Feed sometimes nourishes and sometimes it doesn't. It depends altogether on the condition of the organs of digestion assimilation. But a good tonic, used as intended, always acts with a stimulating and restorative effect on the functions that make nutrition possible. The Wilbur Stock Food Company offers to demonstrate the certainty of the benefits of their Stock Tonic, in every case by giving away, in locations where they have no agent, a 25 pound pail to any stock owner who will ask for it, accompanying the request by a statement of the number of head of stock he owns. They have been making this Stock Tonic for 25 years, and know absolutely what it will do. They run no risk in giving away the 25 pounds as they are certain it will be its own solicitor in the hands of the intelligent stock owner. Every keeper of live stock ought to take advantage of the offer for his own satisfaction and profit. Write the Wilbur Stock Food Co., 548 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis., stating the number of hogs, cattle and horses you own, or fill out the coupon attached to the company's advertisement and send it with request for a pail of Stock Tonic, which will be sent promptly without any charge.

Mr. Galloway Makes a Strong Talk This Week for His Great Manure Spreader. The Wm. Galloway Company, 339 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa, has a big illustrated announcement on page 9 of this is-

sue. Every progressive reader of Kansas Farmer should read it carefully. It tells about the famous Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader. This spreader has already been bought by many readers of Kansas Farmer, and letters from them invariably indicate their satisfaction with it. Not so many manure spreaders in Kansas as in a few other states, but it is a fact that no state is more alive on the manure spreader question than Kansas at the present time. Kansas Farmer might write a long article on the merits of manure spreaders and of the Galloway in particular, but we suggest that you read Mr. Galloway's story in his advertisement. Kansas Farmer endorses all that Mr. Galloway says. His ad covers four points in particular: 1. The selling plan. You keep your money in your pocket while you try without cost to you one of these wagon box spreaders. 2. The guarantee. It is just as strong as it can be made, and is backed by a \$25,000 guarantee, though Mr. Galloway's word is good enough to anyone who knows him as Kansas Farmer does. 3. Improvements. Read carefully what Mr. Galloway says on this point. 4. The work it does, and that it means that it will do anything expected of a manure spreader. Following are some letters from Kansas farmers who are users of the Galloway Spreader:

Editor Kansas Farmer: I bought a wagon box manure spreader last winter and we are well pleased with it. I don't think I ever invested that amount of money anything that will give me better returns for my money. The spreader is away ahead of the old way of spreading with a fork as the spreader will distribute the manure evenly and the same amount of manure will spread over three or four times as much ground as can be spread with fork. My son is living on my farm, and he sowed some alfalfa on land that had been cultivated for 30 years, and the alfalfa came up nicely but did not grow very strong, so he used the spreader in putting manure on part of that alfalfa and it shows right to the line where the manure was spread as the alfalfa will grow each crop six inches taller. We have no trouble fitting our spreader to our trucks, and any common farm team can handle the spreader. We are pleased with our spreader, and consider it a great success.—E. S. Vernon, Nemaha County.

Wm. Galloway, Waterloo, Iowa. Received yours of the 16th and the map of our state and am very much pleased with it. It will surely come handy in many ways because it has all of the small towns in it and also population of same, and I want to thank you for it. I am quite pleased to see my testimonial published on above part of map. Well, I am not ashamed to have it there. Because all I said about the spreader is true. We have not had to spend a cent for repairs yet and we have had it over a year now, and at the present time we haven't got over two or three loads of manure on the place, so the spreader speaks for itself, you see. When we are in need of anything in your line, we will send you an order, and believe me.—Albert George.

Mr. Wm. Galloway, Waterloo, Iowa: I will say that I like your manure spreader all right. It is all you claim it to be and then some. I have hauled about 150 loads of manure and all kinds of manure and it did not give me 10 minutes trouble yet, and nothing has wore out on it and it don't look like I would have to send for repairs for a long time yet. I pulled this manure out with a little team that weighs 800 and 900 pounds and they go right off with it. You can pile manure back and on top of the cylinder and just as high as it will stay on and goes off just the same.—E. H. Wohlford.

Mr. Galloway has a new illustrated catalog. We don't know where you can get more reliable information on the manure spreader question. The book is free. Write for it to Wm. Galloway Company, 339 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa.

## Important to Cattle Feeders.

Experiment stations and individual investigators are giving farmers and cattle feeders some new ideas about raising cattle, greatly to their profit. There is more to the business than the simple act of giving each animal a sufficient quantity of grain and fodder twice or three times a day. The great point to be considered is not so much grain and fodder, as how to make grain and fodder digest up to the maximum capacity of the animal. This is possible, and it is done by the use of a digestive tonic given in the daily ration—a method of feeding known among stockmen as "The Hess Idea." Dr. Hess, himself a farmer and feeder, recognized the importance to the cattle industry of such a preparation. It was evident to him—and every man who handles cattle today knows the same fact—that the greatest losses in the feeding business come through lack of appetite, digestive breakdown or some other form of stomach and bowel trouble. Hence, Dr. Hess argued that a tonic containing elements everywhere recognized as beneficial, would greatly lessen this costly trouble and be a positive form of economy. Dr. Hess Stock Food was the result, and thousands of feeders can testify that it has saved them a great deal of money, to say nothing of annoyance and trouble. Undoubtedly, no one thing has more to do with the success of a feeder's operations than this system of giving a tonic, and the reason is perfectly clear when one stops to think a moment. Here, we'll say, is a steer getting, twice a day, a heavy mess of concentrated food, for the sole purpose of fattening him in the shortest time. His digestive apparatus is, therefore, working at high pressure from start to finish, and under the strain much greater than the animal can probably endure if left to nature alone for the correction of physical ills. Here is where "The Dr. Hess Idea" and the feeder's part come in. The grain ration is not cut down as a relief to the overworked animal stomach; instead, the organs are strengthened and "toned" to meet the strain, by this same Stock Food—a tonic composed of beneficial elements. As a result, the animal continues to eat and thrive without interruption up to the very moment of marketing. This way of feeding adds immensely to the profits in the business, because it removes the principal cause of loss—falling appetite and consequent "going back" on the part of the steer or cow. All domestic animals benefit by "The Dr. Hess Idea." Hogs lay on flesh rapidly and can really be fattened in less time than would be possible if the tonic were not used. It causes milk cows to increase their milk flow, and horses universally show good form when Dr. Hess Stock Food is given them. Viewing the business of stock husbandry from all points of advantage and disadvantage, it is hard to overestimate the value of Dr. Hess Stock Food to the farmer—a fact farmers are not slow in learning, and the results of which are seen in improved surroundings and increased bank accounts.

## Joines' Annual Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

Clyde, Kansas, Thursday, February 4, '09

Twenty-five tried sows, 5 big spring gilts and 6 extra choice open fall gilts. The sows and spring gilts bred for early farrow to Parker's Echo.



Bell's Chief 2d and a good son of Kant Be Beat. The spring and fall gilts are mostly by Parker's Echo and Bell's Chief 2d. The sows are Daughters of Improver 2d, Kant Be Beat, Parker Mac, and others. ATTRACTIONS. Lillie Mac, litter sister to Parker's Echo and a daughter of Kant Be Beat, her dam the \$330 Van's Lady. Stock in dandy breeding condition. Also 2 Shorthorn bulls eligible to register. Catalogs ready soon. Write now. Parties attending sale stop at either hotel. Sale in town under cover.

J. E. JOINES,

CLYDE,

KANS.

Auctioneer, John Brennan. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman. Send him bids.

## REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE



SALE



Concordia, Kan., Friday, Feb'y 5

Thirty head selected with great care from the famous Evergreen herd of Nellie, Ohio. All of the best American families represented and every animal having a number of Scotch crosses. There will be 12 mature cows with calves at foot sale day, 9 bulls of serviceable age and 9 yearling and 2-year-old heifers, all of them safe in calf. All of the young stuff was sired by the Scotch bull, Lord Montallas, weight 2,300 pounds in breeding condition. The offering will be a good, useful one and every animal will be fully guaranteed. For catalog address Darling Bros., Randall, Kansas. Sale in pavilion, rain or shine.

DARLING BROS.,

NELLIE,

OHIO

John Brennan, Auctioneer.

Jesse Johnson, Fieldman for this paper.



## Field Notes

J. D. Wilfong, owner of the Mt. Taber herd of Poland Chinas and Shorthorns at Zeandale, Kan., writes: "I have sold all of my gilts but have a few choice spring boars left that are ready for service and that I am pricing right. Also have a fine bunch of spring gilts that I am booking orders for, either bred or open. They can be bred to Mayor, a Votter pig, if desired. The boars were sired by On and On 2d 49551." Write him at once and get next.

**Samuelson Bros. coming Duroc Jersey Sale.**  
One of the first Duroc Jersey bred sow sales of the season will be that of Samuelson Bros. This year the sale will be held at Manhattan, Kan., and the date is Thursday, Jan. 28. The Samuelson Bros raise Durocs on quite a large scale. There are five brothers and they own and operate three large farms, one at Manhattan, one at Cleburne, and the other at Westmoreland, Kan. The stock that goes into this sale has been selected from more than 400 head and any one would naturally expect a fine offering with such an opportunity to select. The offering will consist of 40 head, eight of which are sows that have already raised litters, 10 fall yearling gilts and 22 spring gilts. All bred for March and April farrow to such sires as White House King by White Hall King, Geneva Chief by Big Chief's Son, a great sire and grandson of Ohio Chief; Attraction by Attractive Chief, one of the greatest sons of Red Raven; and Rose Topnotcher. The gilts are by some of the boars mentioned and bred to the others. Two good ones are by E's Kant Be Beat by Red Haven and out of the great sow Faust's Pride by Kant Be Beat. All of the fall gilts are by the big boar Geneva Chief and are good brood sow prospects. Among the tried sows that are attractive propositions will be Rose of Riley 145400, a splendid breeding sow and the dam of the herd boar E's Topnotcher. Graceful by Orion Jr. by old Orion, one by Wonder Mac, by Mac's Pride, one by W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, dam Daisy Maid by Kansas Wonder. A good useful lot of stuff and as well bred as any in the land. The sale will be held at the farm one mile from town and everyone is invited. Breeders from away stay at Gillette Hotel. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, representing this paper.

### The Bloomington, Ill., Draft Horse Sale.

On Feb. 2, 3 and 4 will occur the sixth annual sale of registered draft stallions and mares by the Breeders' Sale Co. at Bloomington, Ill. There will be 300 head in the offering, many of which are freshly imported while the others are from the best breeding farms in the United States. There never was a sale held in this country where so many good draft horses were offered. These horses were consigned by H. C. Lowrey with nine head of Percheron mares, all bred and in foal; H. I. Messenger with seven Percherons of his own breeding fresh off the farm; Dodson Bros. with six head of Percherons; Lemon Stock Farm with Clydesdales; W. C. Baughman with three head of Percherons; J. P. Detwiler with Percherons; E. F. Murray with 20 head of Percherons stallions and mares; J. W. Kenyon with Shires; Geo. D. Bynart with 10 head Percheron stallions and mares; A. V. Hodgson with Percherons; Wm. Richardson with six head of Percherons; M. G. Murray with four head of Percherons; Moots Bros. with eight head of Percherons; Ralph Moore with Percherons; H. J. W. Bouman with Percherons; C. F. Ross with Percherons; Chas. E. Stewart with Percherons and Coach horses; Robert Burgess & Son with 10 head of imported Percherons and Shires, just freshly imported; Miller Bros. with six Percherons; Finch Bros. with Percherons; Tudor & March with Belgians, and 60 other consignors from some of the very oldest breeding farms in the state, with the very best types of draft breed. We sell these horses in the Coliseum where it is well heated and will accommodate about 4,000 people very comfortably if the weather is 20 below zero. The hotel accommodations are immense, all within three blocks of the Coliseum, so it don't matter how the weather is we will sell 100 horses a day and make you think that it is the good old summer time. So come to the sale and bring your check books and drafts with you and take home a car load of good horses that will make you some money.

### Herefords at Private Sale.

Mr. Wm. Acker, the well known Hereford cattle breeder of Vermillion, Kan., begins an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Acker, following his custom of past seasons, is selling privately instead of at public sale. He is offering at this time 37 cows and heifers and three bulls of serviceable age. The offering is nearly all descended from the two good cows, Nancy Hanks 6694 and Daisy 6693, both daughters of the noted bull Anxiety 4th, and the bulls that have been used in the herd have every one had several crosses of Anxiety blood. From time to time a few good cows that were good individuals and of the very best families

"I recognize Kansas Farmer as one of the leading live stock and agricultural journals of the United States."—Frank D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.  
(The greatest Poland China breeder on the corn belt.)

have been added to the herd. Among these can be found cows carrying the blood of such sires as Corrector, Beau Brummel, March On 6th and Onward 18th. Most of the cows in the herd were sired by Sir Frederick 90894, Weston Stamp 9th 111330, and Abercrombie 85007. Weston Stamp 9th was a son of Imported Weston Stamp and his dam was Mailinda by Boatman and half sister to the great Benjamin Wilton, sire of many prize winners. Abercrombie is one of the great bulls of the day and as a breeder is rarely excelled. He is by Climax, a great show and breeding bull, for a long time at the head of Marshall Field's herd. His dam is Belle Mode 10th, one of the best daughters of the great Wild Tom. Abercrombie weighs on pasture from 2,300 to 2,400 pounds. In show shape he has weighed 2,513 pounds. All of his calves are nicely marked, very thick fleshed and splendid feeders. Twilight is a very large bull. His sire was a Hesiod 2d bull and his dam a Kansas Lad cow. Mr. Acker has always been considered one of the leading breeders in Marshall county, a county which is noted for the number and excellence of its Hereford cattle herds. He has sold quite a number of cattle each year for the past 10 years and those he has sold have always done well and proved good investments for the buyers. For more information regarding breeding, etc., write Mr. Acker for private sale catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

### Garrison's Big Poland Chinas.

Every Poland China breeder in Kansas and adjoining states that believes in the big, smooth kind should be interested in A. B. Garrison's annual bred sow sale to be held at Mr. Garrison's farm, adjoining the town at Summerfield, in Marshall county. As has before been stated this herd is among the oldest and strongest in the state. Mr. Garrison was among the first to discover the fact that the Poland China was being bred too small and too much attention was being paid to fancy points and not enough to size and prolificness. He has always been opposed to the practice of booming prices and without regard to what other breeders did he has conducted his breeding operations in such a manner and with such good judgment that today he is the recognized leader of breeders that breed the type which we have referred to. As we have stated he is not and has never been in the boom business, neither is he a speculator although he has held at least one sale each year for the past 10 or 12 years. He has always raised the stock that went into these sales and always stood back of every animal sold. This year's offering will consist of 35 head of bred sows and gilts, the natural accumulation of the herd and in some respects better than his offerings of past years. Every one is of the extra big type but not coarse. They have that smoothness with the wide short heads that are so characteristic of the most prominent strains in the herd. All of the gilts are by the big boar Gold Metal and the noted brood sow sire and prize winner Prince You Tell. Gold Metal is perhaps the best boar ever sired by Bell Metal, a boar that was the best finished son of the noted Expansion Prince You Tell, the greatest descendant of the great Dantell family, was a winner in the state fair in 1904 and his litter sister P. K. Lady won first as a junior yearling in one of the strongest classes ever seen at a state fair. She is now owned by a prominent Nebraska breeder and is said to be the largest sow of the breed owned by a western breeder. Among the dams of the gilts are many that are daughters and granddaughters of the famous boar Prince We Know which boar was bred and showed by Mr. Garrison, winning first in class at the Nebraska state fair in 1904, defeating a host of quite noted boars owned by Nebraska and Kansas breeders. He was a very large boar and without doubt one of the really great sires of the breed. There are several granddaughters of old Lady You Tell, dam of Prince You Tell, a few by Beattie Chief, a boar bred by Pete Mouen, coming from his noted Longfellow family. As we have already intimated Mr. Garrison is not expecting record breaking prices at this sale and is prepared to sell them at figures that will make them excellent investments. It will be a pleasure to read the catalog and see the cuts of some of the animals that have helped make this herd famous. Write for it, mentioning Kansas Farmer. Sealed bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Garrison's care to Summerfield, Kan.

### Frank Iams' Draft Stallions.

Uncle Hyrum: 1909 is the year of "golden opportunities" to stockmen and farmers of "push and hustle." They have yards full of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, all bringing big prices and "real money." They can all reach down in "their old tobacco box" and pull out a big roll of "long green." We have \$300,000,000 more money than one year ago. We are coining \$125,000,000 annually. "Ikey boys," take "my tip," put your real money, your "time certificates of deposit," drafts, into an imported stallion and four mares. They will make you 40 per cent on the investment and be good for 20 years. Then your bank account will be safe and won't be in "frenzied banks or Canada." The "financial cloud" has cleared away. Banks are full of money. The "panic" had no effect on big draft and coach horses. The demand is larger than the supply and at larger prices than before, and will be for 20 years. Farmers, "get into the band wagon," breed big drafters, all railroads lead to Frank Iams' "stallion and mare emporium" at St. Paul, Neb. He is the largest individual owner, importer and breeder in U. S. He is selling "peaches and cream" stallions at special "panic prices," saving buyers \$1,000 on a "topnotcher." He guarantees to show you the best bunch of big, sound young, imported stallions and mares owned by one man in U. S. and horses you will wish to buy or pay you \$500 for your trouble to see them. Iams' "town of barns" is filled to the roof with new fresh importation of 180 Percheron, Belgian and Coach stallions and mares, two to six years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds; 90 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses—all branded and registered. Iams' imported stallions and mares are "business propositions" that "jar the cherries" on a "wide awake" "horseman's hat." Iams' "peaches and cream" "black boys" are "eye openers" and "best stallions ever." They are "diamonds," sold at "50 cents on the dollar." Winners of 80 prizes and medals at Paris, Brussels, Oldenburg, St. Joe, Illinois and Nebraska state fairs, (over) several Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri state winners; (over) some 1907 Illinois and International champions. Iams makes buyers "sit up and take notice." Iams sells his show horses annually. He buys new each year. For 27 years Iams has "bumped the heads" of stallion "peddlers" with better and larger stallions, forcing the importer and breeder with inferior stallions and mares to sell them on the "auction block" as the last resort. And Mr. Ikey, no first class stallions or mares are ever sold by peddlers or on the "auction block." Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,400 (few little higher), than are sold to farmers' stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000. If you don't find this so, you can have the \$500 Iams hangs up. "It's not because your eyes are blue" that Iams tells you in his "ads" of money he will save you. He wants your business—that's why he advertises. He wants you to smile on him with a visit. He will make the "wheels of business" go round. Iams can place \$1,500 insurance on his stallions. He is an "easy man" to do business with, and his horses are so good they sell themselves. You say: "Why can Iams sell better stallions at half the price of others?" Iams buys and sells every stallion himself at his home barns. He buys stallions by "special train load," 100 to 200 at a time. He speaks the languages, saving 30 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you \$300. He pays no "slick salesman" \$1,000 to sell you a fourth rate stallion. He has no "two to 10 partners" to share profits with. He pays spot cash for his stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stocks and stallions. He sells stallions by "hot advertising," and having the "goods" to make every statement good. Iams sells stallions "so good" that do not need a "slick paddler" or auction block to sell them. Iams will save you \$1,000 or more in commissions and middlemen's profits. All Iams' "show horses" and "pet" are for sale. None reserved. You won't get away from Iams with money or bankable notes. He has his "selling clothes" on daily. Write for Iams' 1909 horse catalog, and eye opener, showing 100 out of 200 stallions and mares in his barns, that must positively be sold, "panic or no panic."

# The Garrison Type Poland-China Bred Sows

## AT AUCTION

Summerfield, Kan., Wednesday, Jan. 27

Thirty-five head the kind that we have found profitable. They reproduce themselves faster than the smaller type. They are quick maturing and always ready for market. There will be three tried sows and the rest last spring gilts. The gilts are mostly by Gold Metal by Bell Metal, he by Expansion. Many of the best ones are by the great brood sow sire Prince You Tell. He was a winner at Nebraska state fair, 1904. His litter sister won first in class at the same fair and is now conceded to be the largest Poland China sow owned by a Nebraska breeder. Among the dams of the gilts are such great old sows as Lady You Know by Price We Know, winner of first in class at Nebraska state fair in 1904. Metal's Queen by Bell Metal has three daughters in the sale. Four out of Auburn Lady, a great brood sow of the Prince You Tell family. Three are granddaughters on dam's side of Lady You Tell 4th, the dam of Prince You Tell. Three good ones are by the Peter Mouen bred boar Beattie Chief. Their dam was Metal Queen by Bell Metal. The gilts by Prince You Tell and bred to the big boar Gold Metal will certainly be attractions. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Free entertainment.

Jesse Johnson, fieldman for Kansas Farmer; send bids to him. Col. F. C. Kinney, Auctioneer.

**A. B. GARRISON,**  
Summerfield, - - - Kansas

# Duroc Jersey Bred Sows at Auction

Manhattan, Kans., Thurs., Jan. 28

40 HEAD OF THE STRICTLY USEFUL KIND 40

Eight tried sows, 10 fall yearlings and 22 last spring gilts. They are as well bred as any in the land and have been selected from 400 head. All bred for March and April farrow to our herd boar, White House King by the noted White Hall King; Geneva Chief by Big Chief's Son, one of the best Ohio Chief boar ever owned in Kansas; Attraction by Attractive Chief, the best boar Old Red Raven ever sired. The sows and gilts are by such boars as E's Kantbebeat by Red Raven and out of the great sow Faust's Pride by Kantbebeat; Geneva Chief; Wonder Mac by Mac's Pride; Orion Jr. by Old Orion; W. L. A.'s Choice and others of equal note. We have bought stock from some of the best herds of the country. We honestly believe now is a good time to buy and will appreciate your presence sale day. Write for catalog and either be with us sale day or send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care at Manhattan. Sale at farm one mile southeast of town. Breeders from a distance stop at Gillette Hotel.

**SAMUELSON BROS.,**  
MANHATTAN, - - - KANSAS  
L. R. Brady, Auctioneer.



## PUBLISHER'S PARAGRAPHS

One of our poultry advertisers, The Orchard Grove Poultry Yards, Chelsea, Okla., was an important winner at the Kansas State Poultry Show at Newton last week as will be seen by reference to the awards published elsewhere in this paper. In Columbian Wyandottes which are growing rapidly in popularity, Mr. Dean Low, proprietor of the Orchard Grove Poultry Yards won, in addition to the regular prizes, best shaped hen, best colored pullet, best colored cock, best shaped cockerel and the cup offered by the Columbian Wyandotte Club for largest and best display. In Cornish Indians Mr. Low won special for best cockerel, best hen and best Cornish in the show. See the announcement of Mr. Low in our regular poultry department.

### Enlightened Self Interest.

There is one motive behind all business dealings, the mainpring of all business transactions. People buy and sell with one fundamental object—the hope of gain. It is a matter of self interest pure and simple and doubtless will remain so to the end of the chapter. The difference in merchants lies in the fact that this self interest may be brutal and unprincipled with the result that it is shortsighted and considers only temporary gain or that, on the one hand, it may be controlled by the highest aims and rewarded by permanent success. In the United States one of the most conspicuous examples of self interest wisely consulted is the seed business of D. M. Ferry & Co. We do not know how it would be possible better to serve the purchasing public than by their method of supplying annually every local dealer in the country with seeds fresh put up and then at the end of the season removing from the retailer all stocks left on hand, thus preventing the possibility of ill seeds being carried over for another year. By regarding primarily the interests of the purchaser, D. M. Ferry & Co. have grown to be the largest seed house in the world. This success has necessitated systematic organization and made it possible not only to specialize but to have the best physical equipment in America. Learn more about reliable seeds by writing to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., for their 1909 Seed Annual which is sent free on request.

### From the Biggest Man in Missouri.

For the knack of doing things without making a fuss about it; for the ability to accomplish far reaching results without self seeking advertisement and for a tact which gets others to do for the general good without feeling the spur, Secretary Geo. B. Ellis of the Missouri state board of agriculture has few equals and no superiors. In the record of vast accomplishment for the advancement of the agricultural interests of his state in all their phases, he stands alone. He measures head and shoulders above any other man of his state and is, more than any other single influence, the direct cause of the wonderful awakening lately experienced by that wonderful state. When such a man gives expression to an opinion it means much. His good words about Kansas Farmer are most highly appreciated. He said, "You are getting out a very fine paper. It has always been a fine paper, but of late it has shown a marked improvement. What I have always liked about Kansas Farmer is its earnestness and the fact that it is always so practical. It is no wonder your state has made such great strides agriculturally."

### The Magnificent West.

The Pacific Northwest makes a wonderful appeal to every visitor, and as he carries the appeal brings conviction. It is a marvelous country. It is a land of living waters, of golden soil, of mineral wealth beyond comprehension; of forests which will bless man and when other lands are desolate; a land of mountain, plain and valley; a land where continent and ocean embrace each other, and of a people great in intellect, energy, endurance and kindness. Its people! They are chosen by the most rigid processes of natural selection from all the conquering races that have made America great. There, that golden northwest, in a climate which without the harshness of the north or the servating softness of the south encourages man effort and assists in accomplishment, these people are building an empire. They have harnessed the streams for power, they have poured them over the plains which they have converted into fruitful fields and gardens; they are wrestling from the earth mineral wealth; they are converting its riches into forms of utility and beauty and at the same time preserving them from destruction; they are building schools and colleges and are living like princes of the earth. The Bible vision of every man dwelling under his own vine and fig tree is realized there, where every man may have a low capped mountain peak in his back yard where his every bodily need and intellectual want may be gratified. The natural wealth of that country is great and great are its achievements in every line of human effort; but greater and better than all are the people themselves—a chosen race, growing not only in numbers but in all the accomplishments and graces which make a people mutually useful and happy.—American Lumberman.

### Mary's Little Lamb.

When Mary's little lamb followed her to school the teacher did a commonplace, if not natural, thing in turning her out; it would have been much more useful to put the lamb

would have been familiar with the ingenious sheep power, made by the Vermont Farm Machine Company, to operate the U. S. separator and would have trained the lamb to it. These dog, sheep or goat powers are designed for animals weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, and are low priced, durable, efficient and altogether satisfactorily practicable. There is so little friction in operating the U. S. separator that the animal hardly realizes any physical effort in walking on the tread. Full details regarding these powers will be found in their catalog, which will be sent free on request. For seventeen years U. S. separators have been the leaders in their field. They are most effective, holding the world's skimming record for securing the greatest percentage of butterfat from the milk, and are so durable that with ordinary care they never wear out, and are operated with little labor. So great is their value to the farmer that they soon pay for themselves in the money they daily save. Indeed, this question of economy is so generally recognized today that it does not need to be argued. A U. S. separator is an essential part of the equipment of every dairy farm. He who does not use it is doomed to a heavy handicap in the business or farming. Even those milk producers who sell their whole milk to cities for table use have learned that the use of the U. S. separator is essential in order to properly clean their product before it can undergo the scrutiny of health board inspectors. Send for catalog No. 31 to the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., for money saving facts and figures.

### The Chicago House Wrecking Co.

The Chicago Housewrecking Co. has come to occupy a vastly important position in the modern commercial world. Its operations are among the notable achievements of recent times, and its extensive undertakings have made it a central figure in national operations. The company was organized in 1892 for the purpose of dismantling and disposing of the vast quantities of materials used in the construction and installation of the Columbian exposition at Chicago, the first great world's fair. This great undertaking was the product of years of toil by the most brilliant minds and the most skillful hands our country could produce. Thirty million dollars were consumed in labor and material. It was dismantled by the Chicago Housewrecking Company almost in the twinkling of an eye, and its products were scattered broadcast over the length and breadth of the land, and fitted into nooks and corners here, there and everywhere. Buffalo offered the next attraction in this line, and in 1901 expended \$3,750,000 in the construction of the Pan-American exposition. When it closed its gates to the public it was purchased and dismantled in marvelously short order by the Chicago Housewrecking Company, and the merits of their sales have been tested by many an economical buyer. With such a record of successful operations to their credit it was but a natural result that at the close of the world's greatest fair, the directors of the Louisiana exposition should negotiate and successfully close a contract with the Chicago House Wrecking Company for the purchase of that famous exposition.



Never before in the history of the world has such an exposition been launched or carried to a successful completion. The vast sum of \$50,000,000 was expended before St. Louis invited the world to inspect the wonders of its great fair. In its construction were required 100,000,000 feet of lumber, 500 miles of pipe and thousands of tons of structural iron, in fact material sufficient to build outright a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Only those who have gazed upon the wonders and beauties of the St. Louis World's fair, can appreciate the enormity of the undertaking of dismantling it. This miniature city with its highways and byways, its monuments and its galleries, which required over four years for its completion, the company has already demolished. Everything came into their possession just as it was, the trees, the flowers and the shrubbery, the fish in the lagoons, the gondolas, and the street railways, the furniture in the buildings and the office equipment, fire department and the uniforms worn by the guards. In short, they were the possessors of the greatest exposition the world has ever seen. Time has extended their line of action until today their operations include the purchase of merchandise and material of every kind. Wrecking prices have come to be known as prices associated directly with the Chicago House Wrecking Company's name, and it means an opportunity to secure merchandise of every kind and character at a saving of from 50 to 75 per cent of its original cost. Every man who buys from them and is pleased with his transactions sends them ten new customers, whether he realizes it or not. They build not for a year, but forever. The Chicago House Wrecking Company fills a long felt want in the commercial world. It stands in the position of a safety valve between the public and high prices. The keynote of their business success is economy and the reduction of waste to a minimum. Their main institution located at 35th and Iron streets, Chicago, occupies over 25 acres of land, and is one of the commercial wonders of Chicago. Gathered in their commodious display rooms can be found such a countless aggregation of valuable merchandise and material as is to be seen in no other commercial house in the world. They devote a large part of their energies toward the purchase and sale of high grade office appliances, oriental rugs, household goods and everything needed for the furnishing of the home, or buildings of every kind. They can make you an advantageous proposition on materials needed in the construction of buildings of any character and for any purpose. Fair, square and honorable treatment is assured everybody. Notwithstanding the diversified needs of the American people, there is scarcely anything from a pin to a locomotive, which the Chicago House Wrecking Company cannot supply at amazingly low figures. Their gigantic catalog, which they send free to anyone, should be in the home of every builder, contractor, mechanic, housewife, in fact everybody whose watchwords are "quality and economy." It will pay our readers to send to the Chicago House Wrecking Company, 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago. Ask for catalog No. 61.

# ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER Combination Sale

56 COWS = HEREFORDS = 36 BULLS

This offering will consist of a very fine selection from six of the best herds in America. For breeding and individuality, they are first class, and a pick from this lot means a good investment. The sale will be held at the

## Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion February 9 and 10, 1909

Mr. Armour's offering will consist of 25 cows and 6 bulls, a choice selection from his noted herd, mostly sired by Imported Majestic and Armour Anxiety; and from cows of very fine breeding. Cows are all bred to calve within three or four months from date of sale.

The estate of James A. Funkhouser is contributing 11 cows and 9 bulls to this sale. These animals are sired by such noted bulls as March On 6th, Onward 18th, and Alto Beau 8th. The cows are all bred to Onward 46th, Onward 56th and Onward 66th. This offering has been very carefully selected for this sale, the breeding and individuality of which will satisfy any breeder.

Jones Brothers have added 12 cows and 8 bulls to the lot, which is as fine a bunch of cattle as can be found. The cows are bred to Sir Rupert, and mostly descendants of Lincoln 2d, first in the two-year-old class and reserve senior champion bull in American Royal Show, 1899, probably the strongest Hereford show ever made in America.

R. T. Thornton has also contributed 6 cows and 6 bulls to this offering. There is much Anxiety and Kansas Lad blood in his herd, and this offering is sired by such bulls as Hero and Pathfinder, very fine specimens of this breed. These animals are all of excellent breeding, and much care has been exercised in picking them for this sale.

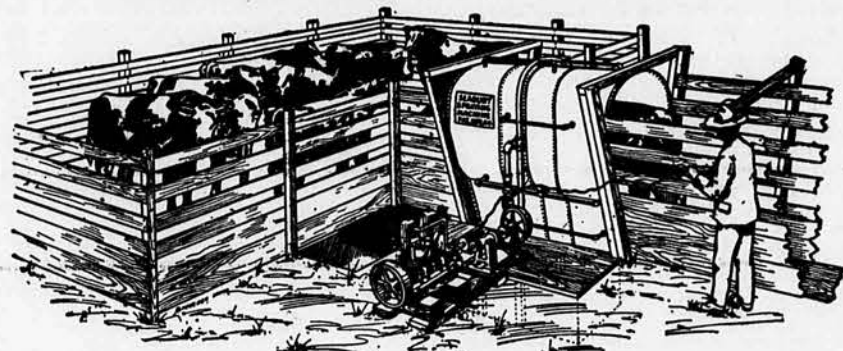
James E. Logan has three exceptionally fine bulls which he will sell in this sale. These are bulls of high quality, and good enough to head the best herd in the country.

Also 2 cows and 3 bulls, belonging to Geo. J. Sayer, will be included in the offering. These are fine individuals, of the highest breeding, and any one making a selection from them will not regret it.

If you want some high class Herefords, don't fail to attend this sale. Any further information or catalog promptly furnished by either

**Chas. W. Armour, Est. Jas. A. Funkhouser,**  
Kansas City, Mo.                      Plattsburg, Mo.

## SPRAY SPRAY SPRAY YOUR CATTLE AND HOGS With a Seabury Spraying Machine.



How much would it mean to you in dollars and cents to spray your cattle in the spring so that they will shed four to six weeks earlier than they otherwise would?

How much would it mean to you in dollars and cents if you could have your cattle and hogs free from all parasites and vermin all the time?

How much would it mean to you in dollars and cents if you could keep your feeders or dairy cows from being tormented by flies all the summer?

Figure it up and then write us that you are willing to have us prove to you that you can secure these results by buying a Seabury Spraying Machine.

Ask for our FREE pamphlet and catalog.

THE SEABURY LIVE STOCK SPRAYING MACH. & MFG. CO.,  
1451 Market St.                      Denver, Colo.

## QUALITY IN Corrugated Metal Culverts

Our culverts are made of the heaviest material, are corrugated deeper and last longer than any other. Our culverts are not made of the ordinary grade of "tin-shop" galvanized steel, but of a special sheet that will last a lifetime. Ask for catalogue and revised prices. We pay the freight and sell direct to consumer.

**The Corrugated Metal Mfg. Co., Emporia, Kans.**

**Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results**



# Bargains in Farms, Ranches, City Property

**H. C. SWEET, STOCKTON, KANSAS.**  
Great Bargains in Farms and Ranches.  
Write me for new list and particulars.

**SANFORD BROS.**  
Bargains in LOTS and other CITY PROPERTY  
**REAL ESTATE DEALERS**  
111 MANHATTAN KAN.

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

**[Dickinson Co. Bargains.]**  
We have many nice homes for sale at very reasonable prices. Write us for list. Please mention this paper. Briney, Pantz and Danford, Abilene, Kan.

**OSBORNE COUNTY LAND.**  
A postal card brings big free pictorial farm list.  
**Layton Bros., Osborne, Kan.**

**Don't Lose Sight of This Snap.**  
225 acres level bottom land, 3 miles from Clay Center, Kan., 25 acres pasture, 20 acres meadow, 6 acres alfalfa, balance good plow land, 65 acres of growing wheat, 7 room dwelling almost new, good cellar, granary and corn crib with driveway, frame barn, good well and mill, good bearing orchard, 1/4 mile to school, R. F. D. This farm will stand investigation. No better soil in the state. Price \$18,000.  
**NORDSTRUM-HEUSTED REALTY CO., Clay Center, Kan.**

## FOR EXCHANGE

Hotel 23 rooms, corner lots, steam heat, or will sell for \$4,000. Also 160 acres land, 70 in cultivation. Good orchard, 4-room house, fine water. Six miles from Bennington, Kan. Price \$3,300. Come and see us. J. H. BOYLE, Bennington, Kan.

## SHAWNEE COUNTY FARM

1/2 sec. dairy farm, 7 mi. Topeka, good house, silo, orchard, good land, 46 acre, \$4,000 cash.  
160 acres close Topeka, 50 a. tame grass, well imp'd. \$55 acre, easy terms to suit.  
80 acres close Topeka, well imp'd, 40 a. alfalfa, clover, all in cult. 90 acre, 160 a. 1/2 in cult. close Topeka. \$45 acre, easy terms. WINGETT LAND CO., 109 West 6th (ground floor), A. J. White, Farm Salesman.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

380 acres, 200 tame grass, 120 corn land, 560 meadow or pasture, well watered, \$5,000 worth of buildings, 200 acres fenced hog tight, all well fenced, 2 1/2 miles of town, 20 miles of Topeka. Best soil, no overflow. Price, bargain. Rates and terms right to the right man. Also two good west Mo. farms for west Kansas wheat land. Manhattan Realty Co., Manhattan, Kan.

## TO TRADE.

\$10,000 stock general mdse. for farm. Also \$8,000 hardware stock to trade for farm. A first class, up to date brick plant at a big bargain, or will trade for land. See or address

**REZIN IAMS,**  
Box 237, Clay Center, Kan.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

## MISSOURI FARMS for SALE.

Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list.  
**John W. Everman, -:- Gallatin, Mo.**

## FARMS FOR SALE IN HARVEY COUNTY, KANSAS.

172 acres adjoining town. 7 room house, 2 barns, granaries and outbuildings, 40 acres alfalfa, fenced hog tight. This is a fine farm and well located. Part time. Price \$80 per acre

**M. W. DEY, -:- WALTON, KAN.**

## Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

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

**THE HEATH COMPANY,**  
625 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas

## Farm Bargain.

320 acre stock and grain farm, about 100 acres in cultivation, balance good bluestem pasture and meadow, all fenced and cross fenced with posts and wire, plenty of good water, small orchard in bearing, good 5 room house and cellar, new frame barn, also stable for 8 horses, hog pens, corral, etc., 3 miles good trading point, 12 miles county seat, on rural route. Price \$8,500. W. P. MORRIS, Marlon, Kan.

## Good Dairy and Hog Farm

160 acres joining city limits of Wichita, Kansas, all in grass, well fenced, an abundance of good water can be had at 15 feet deep; 1/2 of this land will grow good alfalfa and corn, balance fine pasture and meadow land. A snap for a short time for \$7,500 with terms.

**The Nelson Real Estate & Img. Co.**  
137 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

## A GOOD FARM AND GOOD HOME.

600 acres with modern 8 room house, fine porch on north and east, cost \$4,000; fine barn 40x60, 20 foot posts, hay fork, and will hold 7 tons of hay, well arranged with single and double stalls, large box stalls; cribs, granaries, cattle sheds, stock scales, 14 acres in grove, 17,000 young catalpa trees, windmill on ranch, fine running water on every 1/4 section; 2 lakes, 1, 5 acres, the other 2 acres, well stocked with game fish; 6 acres of orchard bearing all kinds of the finest fruit, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces, crab apples; 200 acres in cultivation, 400 acres grass; good ice house holds 40 tons; 1 house 16x18 for help on ranch, smoke house, shop, fine chicken house, all necessary buildings, 40 acres alfalfa. Price \$40 per acre. Term.

**The Nelson Real Estate & Emigration Co.**  
137 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

## Way to Increase Efficiency of the Dairy Herd.

(Continued from page 2.)  
over \$2,000,000 annually. The butter production is 250 pounds per cow and the cash value of the cow's product annually including the skim-milk which goes to make pork and veal \$60.00 per head.

In a similar manner Guernseys are being pushed in Marathon county, Wis., where recently a carload of grade Guernseys sold for \$75.00 per head and another carload for \$72.00 per head.

Another illustration of community interest in stock-breeding is reported from Michigan where the small dairy farmers have organized in three groups, and selected three bulls. Each group will use a bull for two years, after which they will pass him on to the next group. Thus each group is assured, barring accident, of being supplied with good sires for six years.

This idea of community cooperation in advancing the interest of improved livestock is growing rapidly in Wisconsin. There are sixteen cooperative associations in the State at the present time. Some of the results are shown in the following table:

Asso.	Date of orga.	Membs.	No. of bred sires owned by orga. members.	Inc. since members.
A....	Dec. 1906	64	29	12
B....	Feb. 1907	68	12	9
C....	Spring of 1906	28	30	20
D....	March, 1907	35	25	10
E....	March, 1908	42	32	12
F....	June, 1907	27	9	3
G....	Jan. 1907	82	30	27
H....	March, 1907	14	10	7

It will be noticed that a large number of the sires (56 per cent) were purchased after the organization was effected. This emphasizes the importance of the breeders organization as an incentive to the securing of pure-bred sires. It also stimulates wholesome rivalry among its own members, and opens up the way for cow-testing associations which are doing much in the State of Wisconsin, to locate the poor and unprofitable cows, a necessary step prior to their readication.

The secretary of the local organization, if he is a live, energetic business man can do much for it. He can keep posted as to what stock is for sale in the community, concentrate and economize the advertising, direct buyers as to where they can get what they want. He can also buy feed, machinery, or other supplies in large quantities at reduced prices for the members. A committee of good judges can be selected to make purchases of new stock for the members of the association.

This method of cooperation is no longer an experiment. It will succeed in an intelligent and educated community where there are one or two good leaders provided there exists the spirit of cooperation and a disposition

to help the other fellow, and to come to a better understanding of his desires and needs. Under these conditions, improvement is swift and sure and will result, by educating the community, in increased demand for surplus stock.

Under individual, independent effort there is a tendency to run down the other fellow's stock, or the other fellow's breed, which results in no good



**PROF. D. H. OTIS,**  
Madison, Wis.  
Author of "Way to Increase Efficiency of the Dairy Herd."

but does accomplish great injury. The question at issue should not be the relative merits of the different breeds or the different strains of the same breed but between all pure-breeds, and the great mass of scrub or unimproved stock that constitutes the bulk of our herbage today. The situation demands the hearty, loyal, and undivided support of every breeder of improved stock, regardless of his breed affiliation. In such associations the unworthy, the fellow that attempts to run down his neighbor or his neighbor's breed, the fellow that is selfish and jealous will feel out of place. If our stockmen will only unite and maintain a steadfastness of purpose, there is no telling what great results may be accomplished. One man may not amount to much by himself but when twenty, thirty, or a hundred men get together for a definite purpose, there is no measuring of their power and influence in a community.

Kansas has natural advantages for livestock husbandry, unsurpassed by any State in the Union. She produces large crops of corn which furnishes both roughage and grain, or makes an excellent silage crop. Kansas is known the world over for her beautiful alfalfa fields. This crop is second to none for yield and quality, and when supplemented with corn, makes

an almost ideal ration for all classes of livestock. Good markets for animal products are available in any direction.

What Kansas needs is a vigorous, united, and persistent effort toward the improvement of her livestock. The great work she has accomplished along this line is only a drop in the bucket compared with what still confronts her. She must have pure-bred sires and plenty of them; she must select and cull the females so as to constantly increase the standard of excellence. Hoard's Dairyman suggests that a sketch be made of excellent grade dairy cows and that the State Dairy Association issue a certificate in which is recorded in figures her year's record. It is thought that such a record would increase the value of a cow at least \$10.00. Kansas needs communities interested in the development of some one breed so as to produce stock of uniform size, color, and quality and in sufficient quantities to attract buyers who may want to purchase carload lots. She needs to educate her small farmers to combine in the purchase of a good bull, and secure the benefits of improved blood at a cost not to exceed what they are now paying for a grade bull. It is difficult to conceive of a single movement in agricultural education that will promise greater fruitage than getting the farmers to pull together in working up a local interest and a local pride in the development of their livestock.

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