

KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THE GREAT STATE SCHOOLS.

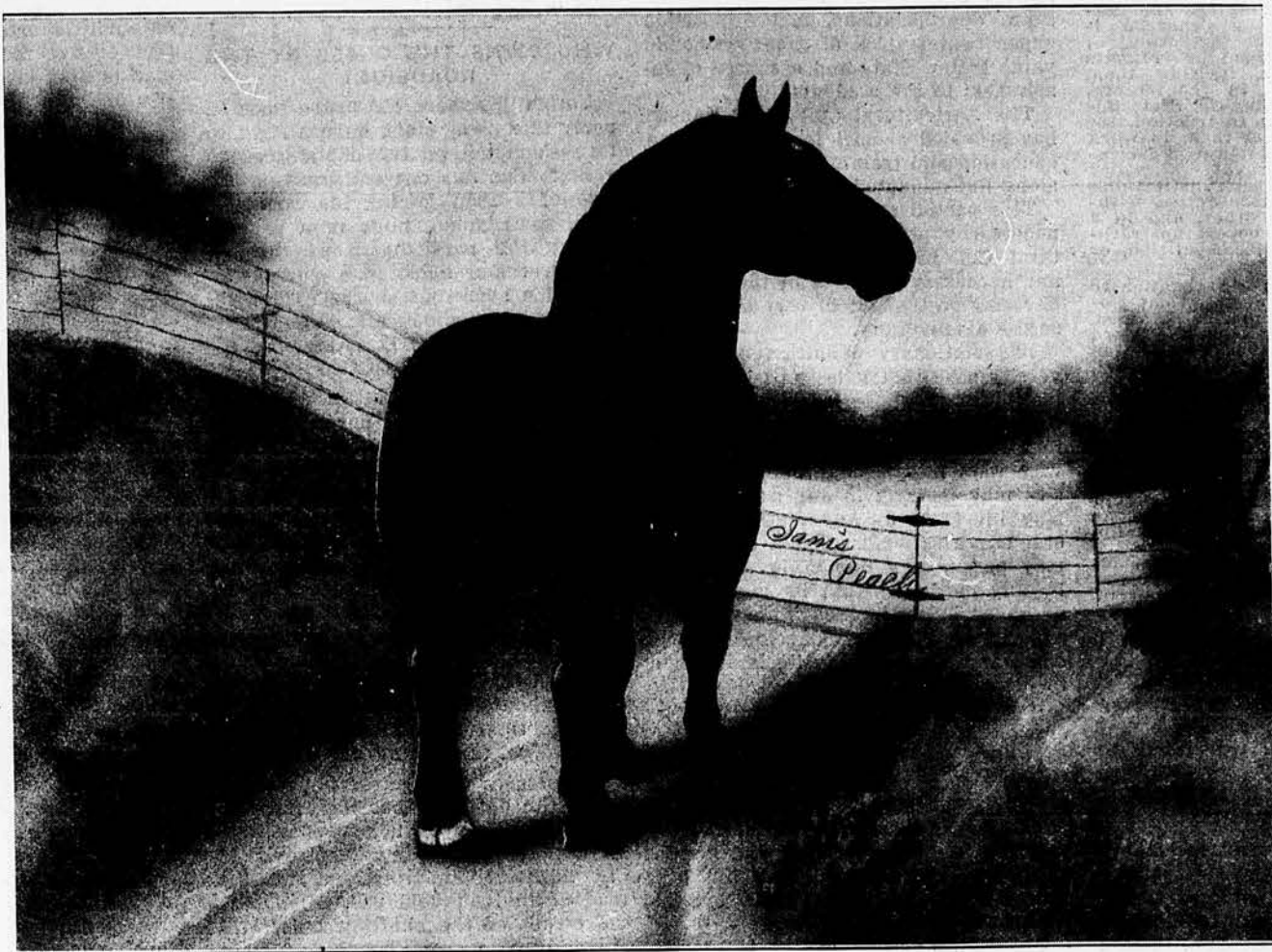
Secretary Coburn has addressed to Governor Hoch an important communication concerning the coordination of the work of the three great State schools of Kansas. Following is Mr. Coburn's letter:

Topeka, Kans., April 4, 1908.
GOVERNOR F. W. HOCH: Dear Governor—As you are doubtless aware, there has been for many years, or practically since their beginning, more or less conflict of opinion and action among the directing forces of the State University, the State Agricultural College, and the State Normal School, as to the lines of work each should follow if an unwise duplication by one or both of the others was to be avoided. It is doubtless true that the laws which indicate the differing purposes of these institutions are lacking in consistency and clarity, but in the minds of the great unbiased public who support these schools there is no difference of opinion as to what each was really intended for and is expected to do.
For example, the public, who pays the bills, expects

the University to provide an education in literature, and the arts and sciences, as these terms are understood by educators, and the young men and women of the State are sent there, instead of elsewhere, to obtain it. The same public expects the State Normal School to specially train and qualify its students in the art and science of teaching—pedagogy, if you please—particularly for the common public schools. The public likewise expects the college at Manhattan to be the school where practical agriculture and the mechanic arts are taught, and for this has generously equipped it with men, lands, vast buildings, herds and flocks, laboratories, machinery and money, and will provide more, as merited.

Owing to duplication and overlapping in the work of these schools the purposes indicated are but partially met, while in its zeal, coupled with a spirit of rivalry, each institution biennially besieges the Legislature for increased funds for carrying on work which should be or is done by another. In the interests of all, schools, students, and public, this is a condition that sooner or later will have to be remedied, and the sooner it is remedied by a proper adjustment the fewer its difficulties and complications.

My thought is that you could do an inestimable ser-



One of Frank Iams big bargains in 104 show horses, that must be sold—Panic or no Panic.

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vice by officially bringing the situation (which they all concede is unsatisfactory) to the attention of the heads and boards of regents of the three schools, inviting them to come together, in conference, perhaps wisely including the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the purpose, and urging them to work out, agree upon and adopt (or recommend for your approval) a policy which would result in each institution's adhering to its legitimate duties, without conflict with any other, and in a spirit of harmonious cooperation rather than one of rivalry, competition, or antagonism.

It might and may take legislation to accomplish the ends desired, but nobody knows when it could be obtained. On the other hand, I am sure the board of regents and college heads, composed as they are of patriotic, high-minded, sensible men, laboring together for the general good, could formulate and put in effect, possibly by the beginning of the next school year, a policy that would serve every purpose intended, and be a great step forward.

The man who is to be the future head of the Agricultural College should of course have a part in any such conference, as a representative of his school.

My belief in the need of some such action as I suggest, and faith in the good results that would grow out of it, are my excuses for bringing it to your attention. Very truly yours,

F. D. COBURN.

That the conference proposed should and probably would lead to adjustments advantageous to all is scarcely to be questioned. It will occur to many Kansans that Secretary Coburn as the proposer of the meeting should be included.

Among the many views which are more or less definitely held respecting the mission and scope of work of the several State educational institutions there is considerable variation. There is taking place a broadening of all educational schemes. The demand of the farmer and the artisan, as well as the professional and the business man, is for the best possible training of the mental powers and the opportunity to become well informed upon subjects related to their several callings. As agricultural pursuits become applications of science, the agricultural college realizes the necessity for extensive courses in the natural sciences. When the agricultural colleges were brought into existence it was thought that an abridged course in sciences, a very limited course in mathematics, a little literature, and a little history, with some practical labors in the fields, gardens, and rather crude shops would meet the requirements. But the time has come when the young farmer with the approval of his parents believes that his education ought to be very complete in science, in his-

tory, in literature of the English language, and that his training should be such as to especially prepare him for the highest citizenship as well as for the varied occupations of modern farming.

The tendency of very many of the youths who grow up on farms to engage in pursuits requiring technical knowledge of engineering, together with the sciences contributing thereto, makes it necessary that the agricultural college of to-day present opportunities scarcely thought of a generation ago.

These samples of demands on the present day agricultural college serve to illustrate the necessity for a very broad education at institutions of this class. It can not be overlooked that the average young man who goes to the agricultural college gets his higher instruction at this institution alone. The case is in no wise different as to the average young woman. It is therefore essential that the course of instruction be broad enough to develop symmetrically the powers of the student and at the same time equip him with especial reference to proficiency in agriculture, as the leading pursuit in a State whose chief industry is and must always be farming in its varied branches.

The agricultural college has also as an essential part of its teaching to engage extensively in experimentation as illustrating and making practical much of the instruction and as developing new information. This experimental work for the discovery of new information, for the determination of agricultural questions, and for the development of improved plants, animals, and processes as especially emphasized in the experiment station work for which Congress provides an annual fund. This, supplemented by State appropriations, makes possible experimental work of great economic value to the State and a source of inspiration to the students.

The Agricultural College of Kansas has provided special facilities for the education and training of young ladies along lines adapted to their needs.

This partial review of the functions necessarily performed at our Agricultural College in meeting the proper and necessary demands of the present day may be thought to very nearly describe a university.

The dictionary definition of a university says that it is "an educational institution for superior instruction or for examination of students already instructed." Except as limited otherwise than by the definition, a university may instruct in any subject, and may illustrate by any method. General usage says also that a university may pursue any line of investigation by any method within its means and approved by its investigators. It may experiment, it may develop knowledge, and it may apply its knowledge to beneficial uses.

It is said of one of the great universities of this country that for a student to pursue every branch as there taught would require close application for 154 years.

The demands upon our modern universities are indeed varied and great. Their growth seems to have but begun, their useful service to be but in its infancy.

The State normal school is essentially for the preparation of teachers for the important work entrusted to their care. The range of instruction in the public schools is broadening rapidly. The demand for the introduction of the elements of agriculture in the public schools of the country and for "nature studies" in the schools of the cities suggests a line of thought that is not in harmony with a process of narrowing the course of instruction at the State normal.

If the agricultural college and the State normal school are sometimes thought of as comparable to schools of law or schools of medicine it should be remembered that the school of law or the school of medicine is not charged with the general higher education of the lawyer or the doctor, but only with his training as a professional man. He must have a good general education before he enters either of these schools. Contrasted with this,

the agricultural college where not made a part of a university is and must be charged with the general educational development of the young citizen who will probably become a farmer or engage in some of the "mechanic arts," or will take up some branch of investigation or instruction having to do with agriculture, with household economics, or with engineering—the term engineering being used in its broad sense.

So, too, the normal school must be prepared for the education of those citizens who will become teachers. Were this school a mere department of the State university its course of instruction might be restricted to those branches not covered in the university course, but being a separate institution it is impossible that it do its work properly without considerable duplication of work done in the university and in the agricultural college. There should be no jealousies among the several State institutions, on account of these necessary duplications.

When the attendance at the university, at the agricultural college, and at the normal school was small, the duplication of the work added notably to the expense per student. The attendance is now so great that classes have to be duplicated in each institution to prevent overcrowding to the extent of impairing the quality of the work. The item of expense is therefore scarcely affected on account of similarity of instruction given in the several schools.

It is hoped that the Governor will call the conference as suggested. Doubtless the broad-minded men included will take broad views of the situation that will result in harmonious effort to meet the great and growing demand for superior education in Kansas.

WHO OWNS THE GRASS BY THE ROADSIDE?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Does a party that owns stock have a right to turn them out on the public road to graze? Can any one cut grass on the side of a road joining his farm? I have some young bulls in a pasture joining the road that runs through my farm and there is a party who turns his stock out on the road without any one to look after them.

D. BALLANTYNE.

Dickinson County.

The strip of land taken and used for a public road does not on that account cease to belong for all purposes except those of a highway to the owners of the farms from which it was taken. The public has what is called an "easement" entitling people to pass over the highway and to convey and to drive over it their belongings at their convenience. Later constructions of the law, given in court decisions, have extended the right to use the highway to include the erection of telephones, etc. The tendency is to extend the rights of the public if not to abridge the rights of the landowner.

But the old rule that the land and all that grows upon it, except as vegetation or timber may be destroyed in the necessary improvement of the road or in its lawful use, belongs to the owner of the abutting land, still prevails. The owner of the abutting land may cut and take away any grass that grows on the portion of his farm over which the public road lies. No one else has any right to this grass except that cattle or other animals in passing may browse it without creating a liability on the part of their owner. The owner of the animals may drive or lead them along the road as often as his convenience or interest shall require, and he need not unduly hurry them. Persons traveling the road may encamp by the roadside as the necessities or conveniences of the journey may make desirable.

To turn cattle into the road to graze without the intention of having them pass on to some market, field, or place other than the highway, is without warrant of law or equity. The right to do so should not and probably does not exist. Among the considerations to be urged against such use of the highway may be mentioned the fol-

lowing: 1. The presence of considerable numbers of animals in the highway interferes more or less seriously with its use for the primary purpose of passage. The safety of pedestrians, especially of children going to and from school or a neighbor's home may be much endangered. 2. Animals grazed along the highway are consuming vegetation that rightfully and lawfully belongs to the abutting owners. 3. Animals remaining in the highway may cause great uneasiness and lack of development in other animals grazing in the fields of abutting owners.

"The right to the herbage in the highway, including grass, is . . . exclusively in the owner of the fee, and accordingly, though he may pasture his cattle on his land within the highway subject to any regulations as to allowing cattle to go at large, the public at large have no right to such pasturage."

"And it has been held that the Legislature can not authorize municipalities to permit domestic animals of one person to depasture the land of another, over which an ordinary highway has been located, thus in effect depriving the landowner of the herbage without compensation."—American and English Encyclopedia of Law.

DRAINAGE QUESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to know something about the law in regard to a man putting in tile to drain his land and running it into his neighbor's field. Suppose he has three strings of tile, one coming from the southeast, one from the east, and one from the northeast. They all have practically the same outlet in the neighbor's field. There is a main channel for the water joining up to the line fence which he can tile to, but there are also two other small washouts a little farther up the fence, about four or five rods apart, to which the man putting in the tile chooses to run two of the strings for outlets in order to save him about one hundred tile, and a little digging to the main channel.

Can the man below the fence close up one or both the small washouts if he chooses and does not object to him running to main channel, when it costs so little? These washouts are all natural, but many farmers choose to keep some from washing out too deep.

Suppose there is a natural water course running across the corner of one farmer's field, cutting off about one acre of it, and he dams it up at the public road, running it back to the line fence to his neighbor's, and plows a small channel down by the fence and connects to same channel below on his neighbor's farm. If during a rainy time this water overflows on the neighbor, causing some washouts, or if channel is so close to fence it will cut out under the fence in time, can one collect damages or make him remove the dam or cut the channel wider in order to carry all the water in an ordinary rainy time?

Johnson County.

R. O. B.

The courts hold in general that the right of the owner of the upper field to make drains on his own land is restricted to such as are required by good husbandry and the proper improvement of the surface of the ground, and as may be discharged into natural channels, without inflicting palpable injury on the lower field. He may not construct drains or excavations so as to form new channels on the lower field, nor can he collect the water of several channels and discharge it on the lower field so as to increase the wash thereupon.

Where an underground drain made by one proprietor and terminating at the surface near another proprietor's line increases the quantity of water on the latter's land, or, without increasing it, throws the water thereon in a different manner from that in which it would naturally have flowed, to the owner's injury, the first proprietor is liable even though the drain was constructed by him in the course of the ordinary use and improvement of his farm. See 21 Iowa 160.

Since, then, the neighbor above has not the right to so collect and dis-

charge the water from his land as to wash or otherwise damage the land below, it is reasonable for the owner of the lower farm to protect his land against the effects of the wrongful act of the neighbor above. This he may do by filling up the washes on his own land or by erecting on his own land any kind of barrier to prevent the flow of the water from injuring his land or crops. He must not go upon his neighbor's land to obstruct the outlet to the tile.

There is liability to confusion in the minds of some who have in mind the law requiring that a natural water-course must be left open. A water-course is described in law as a well-defined channel in which water flows at least most of the time. Washes, swales, and other depressions over which surface water sometimes flows as in times of freshets are not recognized as water-courses, though produced without the aid of man.

In general it is unlawful for any one to divert a natural water-course from a well-defined channel. Even in conferring powers upon the county commissioners in the drainage laws the Legislature took care to except and withhold the right to change a natural water-course. See Laws of 1886, chapter 161, section 1. It follows naturally that any person who diverts a natural water-course to the hurt of his neighbor becomes liable for all damage caused by such unlawful diversion.

In these cases, as in all others, it is generally necessary only that neighbors become informed as to what is legal and right and that they then consult together and agree upon the course to pursue. To go to law, spend half the value of the farms, and engender enmities in order to enable other men to tell them what they must do would be the height of folly where they can come together, and, knowing the law, can settle the matter without either cost or ill feeling. Get together.

THE LOCATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We wish to submit the subject that is found in the pamphlet given as a rule and guide to the assessors this season on page 13, section 11, in this pamphlet, which is styled, "Laws Relating to Assessment and Taxation," and also in the session laws, it is stated that every person's personal property shall be listed and taxed each year in the township, school district, or city in which the property was located on the first day of March, but all moneys and credits not pertaining to a business located, shall be listed in the township or city in which the owner resides on the



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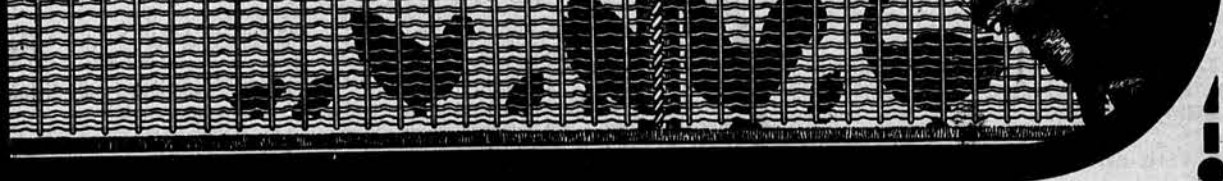
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first day of March, or words to that effect.

Now our grievance is this: We are located in a cattle raising section of the county. Some of our ranches are owned by men of small means and few acres while there are others who have comparatively large tracts of lands and herds to stock them, and there are cases where the owners of the latter are living near, but outside incorporated cities, and in other townships from that in which their ranches are located. Now from the above mentioned article one would likely think that money raised from taxation of these herds and other personal property would go to those thinly settled townships and help to maintain the struggling little schools situated therein, giving the children of the small ranchmen some show to make some of our most useful American citizens; but this same section 11, does not wind up that way, neither does the decision of the attorney general to whom the subject has been referred, but to the contrary.

There are few of moderate means who will be able to send their children to town to school, consequently many will get little more schooling, than the law requires, where the owners of these large ranches do not live on them until this very unjust law is worked over, if it is constitutional. We would very much like your opinion on the matter. This is what we would call an error of our law-makers, robbing the rural section of our country of that which is most essential to a community, and which will not likely improve the moral and intellectual status of the towns. These are the sentiments of a deputy assessor. DWIGHT P. MILLS.

Barber County.

The interpretation placed by the Tax Commission on the section of law referred to is undoubtedly in harmony with the meaning of the law. That this law was prepared and passed with great care and with the best possible intentions there is scarcely a doubt. But that there are details in which it needs modification is equally certain. THE KANSAS FARMER believes that, administered by the able and honest men who compose the State Tax Commission, the burdens of taxation will be more equitably distributed than ever before. After one year's trial of the law a new legislature will convene and will doubtless propose and pass such amendments as experience shall have indicated.

Let us all do what we can to make successful this effort to secure an honest assessment.

The digestibility of alfalfa is changed less by curing than that of

any other plant, hence the feeding value of alfalfa hay is but little less than that of the green plant.

LAST YEAR'S ROAD WORK.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please inform me through your paper whether a road overseer can compel a man to work back poll tax? Where he did not call him out last year, can he compel a man to work that year's poll tax this year? A. G. C.

Russell County.

The laws of 1874, chapter 108, section 20, provide that whenever it shall happen in consequence of sickness or absence from home, or from any other cause, that the two days' work required of each able-bodied male citizen between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, shall not be performed within the time specified in the act, the overseer shall be authorized to require the performance of such work at any time prior to the first day of October then next ensuing. If any one shall neglect or refuse to perform the two days' work in person or by substitute, or to pay at the rate of \$1.50 per day therefor, he becomes liable for a misdemeanor and to a fine of five dollars upon conviction before a justice of the peace.

Section 18 of the chapter referred to makes it optional with the man whether he works the two days in person or by proxy, or pays the money. It is provided that every man capable of performing labor on the public highways shall be required to perform or pay.

APPOINTIVE VS. ELECTIVE OFFICIALS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please answer in your valuable paper a question or two in regard to the new tax law.

Why does it require more township assessors?

Why are they appointed instead of being elected by vote of tax-payers?

We can not see why the regularly elected trustee could not assess land as well as personal property, and save this extra expense to the township. Sumner County. SUBSCRIBER.

This inquiry opens up a very large subject. The failure of elected assessors to make valuations that were other than ridiculous in their purported compliance with the law, which has always required that all property should be assessed at "its actual value in money," was so notorious that all thoughtful and honest people were agreed that radical reform was necessary.

It must be conceded that taking the selection of assessors away from the

people and placing it in the province of a board, and giving the State Tax Commission almost imperial powers in its oversight of the work, are steps away from the democracy about which the founders of our government were so anxious.

Consideration of the efficiency of government from above and of the protection of liberty by government from below, i. e., by vote of the people, may some time assume an important place in our political discussions. The question of the comparative cost of these kinds of government may constitute an important feature of the discussion. It will probably be found that functions of government administered by appointive officers are more expensive than those administered by elective officers. Why it is that a greater number of appointive officials are required and at higher salaries to do a certain work than would be required of elective officers is not easily answerable.

WIFE'S PROPERTY IN HUSBAND'S NAME.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A's parent's died leaving real estate to A by will. A and husband sold the property and the husband took the money and bought land, taking the deed in his own name without the consent of A. In case of A's death what portion of this real estate could A's children hold? In case of the husband's death what share could the wife hold? Lyon County. M. E. FOSTER.

This case is one in which gross injustice may result unless steps be taken to have the property appear in the name of the real owner. On the face of the record the new land belongs to A's husband. In case of A's death before that of her husband the property would remain his to do with according to his pleasure. If A's children are his children they would inherit the property at his death, provided he had not married again and provided he had not disposed of it by will or otherwise. If he had married again and his new wife survived him she would inherit half of his estate, regardless of the existence or non existence of a will. If A's children are not her present husband's children, A's death occurring before that of her husband would leave them entirely out, unless otherwise provided in the husband's will or by gift from him.

In case of the death of A's husband prior to her death she would in any case inherit half of his estate. If the husband left no issue and no will A would inherit the entire estate.

In every such case it is desirable to have the deeds show the true ownership of the property. Errors of the

kind mentioned should be corrected while the parties are in good health and of sound mind and right intentions.

Complicated litigations may arise after the death of one of the parties in cases like this. The courts try to ascertain the facts and to decree equity among the litigants, but in many cases many years are consumed and much or all of the property is wasted in the contention.

Let the true ownership be shown by transfer and record at the earliest possible moment.

TO THE MAN BEHIND THE COW.

Any subscriber to THE KANSAS FARMER, whether new or old, who sends us \$1 before May 1, 1908, for subscription or renewal, will be presented with one year's subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer if he so desires. Kimball's Dairy Farmer is published at Waterloo, Iowa, in the heart of the dairy district. It is a live and up-to-date paper for those interested in dairy farming, and is well worth the price asked for its subscription.

If you desire this excellent paper order at once by sending your dollar to The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

In writing to THE KANSAS FARMER two things are important, first, that the writer sign his name, and second, that he give his postoffice address. These matters are brought to mind just now by the receipt of a letter which should have an answer addressed to the sender. While this friend signed his name in good manly fashion, he neglected to give his postoffice. In many cases the postoffice can be made out from the post mark, but in this case, it is impossible. It is so little trouble to sign a letter and to write one's postoffice plainly that the wonder is that so many omit it.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, April 2, the growing of small fruits received much encouragement and many valuable suggestions from an address by O. F. Whitney. THE KANSAS FARMER greatly regrets that Mr. Whitney's remarks were not reduced to writing so that they could be here reproduced. An excellent paper on "Watermelons" by L. H. Neiswander will appear in these columns in the near future.

The Sterling Bulletin gives valuable information in the following item: "J. H. Jones, of Center Township, has just finished cutting 20,000 feet of lumber out of cottonwood trees on his place. Some boards were 19 inches wide and 12 feet long." Not so very long ago about the biggest thing that anybody could have found to feed a sawmill would have been a sunflower. Mr. Jones is to be congratulated.

THE KANSAS FARMER has in type a most valuable paper on Alfalfa by Prof. D. H. Otis, formerly of Kansas now of the University of Wisconsin, with a discussion of the same by Col. J. F. True. The paper and the discussion were a part of the proceedings of the Shawnee County Alfalfa Club. These with several other good things are held over for lack of space this week.

No wonder the ancient Egyptians could afford to build the pyramids. They raised alfalfa and they had the money.

"God will not look you over for medals and diplomas, but for scars."

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Correct Labor's Ills With Ballots.

[In THE KANSAS FARMER of March 12, the editor commented briefly on a series of resolutions adopted by a meeting which claimed to represent the "unemployed." Following are some remarks on this and other subjects by a man who carried a musket and helped save the country in time of need. It is a doctrine of this paper that the old soldier has a right to be heard on all questions of public concern and that beneficiaries of the soldier's heroism and sacrifices must not be too particular as to the occasion of his speaking, or as to the orthodoxy of his views.—Editor.]

In the matter of comment upon resolutions of unemployed, it is easy to answer. Society has been so long organized that labor does not get all it produces, a few have an abundance and some get or have very little. When society is adjusted on an equitable basis, so all who consume will have to produce what they consume, then will be the millennium, there are so many idlers consuming what the workers produce that it leaves them hardly enough for themselves. Some say no such thing will ever transpire.

Many learned preachers said in 1861 slavery never would be abolished, but when a majority got good and ready they abolished it by the bullet, the way to change is by the ballot, not the bullet. Let labor vote for its friends not its would-be masters, not for men to be president who would raise a company of armed men to keep Bryan out of the White House if he were elected.

I am an old soldier and voted for Grant. When there was a bill passed to give the soldiers eight dollars per month extra for the time they served, Grant vetoed it. When there was a bill passed to double Grant's salary he approved it. Well I did not vote for Grant any more:

When Benjamin Harrison was president there was a man appointed pension commissioner who said he would put the broadest construction possible on pension laws, he was removed in less than thirty days. Of course the party in power loved the old soldiers for their vote, but if a man dies who stands behind the firing line and wore shoulder straps and said, "Move forward there men," Congress gets busy and grants his widow a fine pension. Note the case of the late commander of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth. Please do not say it is not so, I was on the firing line and I know.

Cloud County. L. J. SMITH.

Great Yield of Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Not long ago one of our contributors told of a large yield of corn under rather poor conditions and wondered what the yield would be under favorable conditions, and closed his remarks with the query, "Do you know the possibilities of the corn plant?"

This leads me to remark that I do not think that any of us know what is possible under favorable conditions. I thought that I knew what good corn was after growing it for thirty-five years, but one of my friends gave me two ears of corn last spring that simply capped everything that I had ever

seen and I determined to grow it by myself. My boy planted it in the boys' corn contest and succeeded in raising twenty-two bushels on one-eighth of an acre, or at the rate of one hundred and seventy-six bushels per acre, or seventy-four bushels more than the biggest authentic yield recorded in Kansas. There was not a single show ear in the whole twenty-two bushels and I have only saved six ears for seed that resemble the original two that were planted.

The two seed ears had twenty-six rows each, 7,200 kernels per ear, and shelled a quart of seed each, the ears being nine inches around and twelve inches long, the corn being white with a white cob. No one knows the name of this corn and as it will take a number of years to get it bred down fine I am not in a hurry to name it. My boy showed fifty ears at the LaHarpe Fair that weighed 100 pounds and would shell a quart each, but they were very coarse and wormy.

The soil was a clover sod with a bushel of stable manure for every square yard. The same was plowed in December and was subsoiled. The piece was ten rods long and two rods wide and we crowded in eleven rows of corn on this one-eighth acre. The seed was planted by hand, every other row from one ear and the rest from the other ear, and as the season was very poor the stand was very poor, and we replanted it a month later from each ear that was left from planting the first and every one of these replants produced barren stalks. Please make note of this fact as it explodes the theory that barren stalks should be pulled from the field. It is not the seed but the conditions that produce barren stalks and the tassels of these barren stalks was all that saved this little plot of corn as the drouth destroyed the bloom of the first planting.

Now one hundred and seventy-six bushels per acre seems large, but just let us reason a little together. This land was as rich as it could be made, had perfect surface drainage, also under drainage, and took in over fifteen inches of rainfall. The corn was ripe and the soil was put in the best possible condition by the use of modern tools, so it was utterly impossible to improve the conditions. The rows had an average of fifteen stalks per rod in drills or one hundred and fifty stalks in each row, or 1,650 stalks in the one-eighth acre.

My boy gave away the fifty ears that weighed two pounds each and we have fed the remainder, all but the six ears we will plant next year. Had the season been favorable this patch would have produced at the rate of three hundred bushels per acre and I believe it can be raised in Kansas. This land is 1,098 feet above sea level on highest ground in Southeastern Kansas.

J. CLARENCE NORTON.

Allen County.

There comes a time in the lives of most people when the eyesight is less acute and spectacles are a necessity. There are very many places, of course, where one can supply himself with these much needed articles, but it always pays to get the best. The Dr. Haux Spectacle Company with headquarters at 2921 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo., manufacture the famous "perfect vision" spectacles. These are very highly recommended by those who have used them and the quality of the goods together with the methods of the company are such that one may easily determine for himself whether this is the best place for him to buy. Write them and ask for their printed information in regard to "perfect vision" spectacles.

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Before my plan Paint was sold in two ways—either ready-made—or mixed by a local painter. Both these ways are at fault.

Ready-Made Paint settles hard in cans—and mineral pigments and chemical acting driers in ready-made paint eat the life out of Linseed Oil—which is the LIFE of all paint.

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Pure Linseed Oil and pure, fresh paint ingredients are used in my Paint. Such materials, found at local stores, are usually adulterated. I sell my Paint direct from factory to user—at very low factory prices.

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No other paintmaker offers such a liberal proposition. My Paint is sold to responsible people on three months' time, if desired. I make three brands of Paint to suit the requirements of my immense trade.

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Send for my beautiful Paint Book and big Color Cards to select from—best Book—largest Cards ever published. They are FREE. With the Paint Book I send Free Book of all kinds of Painters' Supplies, sold at Direct-to-you Prices. Write TODAY. My Plan insures you Satisfaction and lowest prices on Paint.

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SELF FEED
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GUARANTEED THE SHIPMENT & SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY
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Stock Interests

Care of the Breeding Stallions.

H. F. PATTERSON.

It is almost impossible to lay down any fixed rules and laws concerning the feeding and care of stallions, as they differ very markedly in constitution, temperament and in their likes and dislikes. Some stallions will live and do well on certain kinds of feed while others will not eat it at all. Stallions of a quiet disposition will eat all that is placed before them, and care must be taken not to overfeed these horses; but there are others that are nervous and dainty. They will not eat nor drink well away from home. These horses require patience and skill in feeding and handling, and should be avoided by breeders of drafters.

Two things stallions must have if they are to do well in stud—plenty of good food, and plenty of exercise. The quantity of grain depends upon the type of the animals, and the amount of service they are called upon to perform. A good rule to follow, however, is a pound of grain and a pound of hay for every hundred pounds of live weight. This, with abundant exercise, will keep the horses in very good condition.

Authorities differ somewhat on the kind of grain to feed, but a mixture of four parts of oats and one part of bran, by weight, has given excellent results. The oats may be fed either whole or crushed, but the whole are somewhat cheaper. As a rule if horses get all the hay they want, they soon get potbellied, deranged in digestion and breathing apparatus, and in general it is far better to limit the allowance to the amount named.

The theory is often advanced that corn should never be fed to breeding stallions. The experience of most of the noted breeders is that a couple of pounds of corn may be fed by way of variety every third or fourth day, with very good results. Once a week give them a mash composed of boiled barley and bran with a little oil-meal. Give as much barley by weight as they are usually getting of oats. Boil it well, mix the bran with it and add a handful of oil-meal and a cupful of New Orleans or Blackstrap molasses. If cut hay is used, enough to fill an ordinary stable bucket makes an excellent ration.

The exercise of the stallion, like the feeding, depends upon the individual. Some stallions will take a great deal of exercise in a large box stall, while others will lie down, groan, and grow fat. They should be given enough exercise to keep them hard and in good flesh. The judgment of the caretaker is required, and if he can not judge correctly as to the amount of exercise, he is unfit for the job. Draft stallions should travel not less than eight miles a day and they should not be allowed to loaf while they are at it.

Some of the breeders advise breaking the stallions to drive and making them work. This method is all right for the light breeds, but for the heavy horses it is not advisable or practical to the average breeder, because he is not equipped for proper breaking or training. Every stallion is benefited by trotting. Let them sweat if they will, only be sure and rub them out and dress them off nicely when they get home. The rubbing and the manipulation of the muscles will add greatly to their vigor and appearance.

When stallions come in off the road with mud on their legs, it should be taken off as soon as possible. A rough dressing down with a wisp of hay or straw will get the most of it off. Later when the hair has dried, the remainder may be easily gotten rid of by use of a brush. If it ever becomes necessary to wash the legs in winter, they should be thoroughly dried as soon as possible. In horses that are hairy legged, the drying process may be hastened by a liberal use of fine sawdust, rubbing it on the legs and dusting it out again. The finishing touches may be put on with a brush. A muddy yard is another hardship to

the stallions, and should always be avoided.

The extent to which young stallions may be used in the stud is determined by the age and disposition of the horses. It is best not to use 2-year-olds at all; but if they are used, one breeding a week is sufficient. To keep a 3-year-old in good condition, one mare a day is not too many. Some breeders advise breeding an aged stallion twice a day, and this has been found to give very good results.

Interstate Shipment of Tuberculous Animals Prohibited.

The measures being taken in several States for the suppression of tuberculosis in cattle have led to inquiries as to why the United States Department of Agriculture does not permit the interstate shipment of tuberculous animals, when cattle from the Texas fever districts are allowed to be shipped under certain restrictions. The reason is found in the following extract from the act of Congress of May 29, 1884, which prohibits the interstate movement of animals affected with a contagious disease but makes a specific exception in favor of animals from the Texas fever area:

"Sec. 6. That no railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport, from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia: Provided, That the so-called splenic or Texas fever shall not be considered a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease within the meaning of sections four, five, six, and seven of this act, as to cattle being transported by rail to market for slaughter, when the same are unloaded only to be fed and watered in lots on the way thereto."

Commenting on this law and the inquiries received by him, Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says:

"It was evidently the opinion of Congress that as cattle from the Texas fever district came from a restricted area and traveled over rather definite routes and the principal markets were limited, an exception could safely be made under certain conditions. It appears, however, that it was also the opinion of Congress that it was dangerous to the live stock interests to permit the shipment of animals affected with any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and this I believe to be good law.

"Tuberculosis is pretty generally distributed throughout the United States, although perhaps existing to a greater extent in some sections than others, and shipments of cattle are frequently made from practically all portions of the country. To supervise the shipment and insure the proper disposal of tuberculous animals and to secure the thorough disinfection of railroad cars, chutes, etc., would be an undertaking of much greater magnitude and difficulty than is the case with cattle from the Texas fever area. It would therefore seem to me both impracticable and unwise to permit the interstate shipment of animals affected with tuberculosis, even if the law did not prohibit this. Recent investigations regarding tuberculosis have shown very clearly that it is much more contagious than was formerly supposed.

"As a National economic measure, I

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Healthy and Thrifty.



The first shipment of SALT-LODE was made Sept. 16, 1907. FIVE HUNDRED farmers and stockmen in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas now using it. Six months of unparalleled success. A twelve-page booklet now ready for distribution giving some of the actual achievements of SALT-LODE. Send for it. If your stock is mangy, wormy, lousy, and anything but thrifty you need SALT-LODE.

Hundreds of stockmen and farmers who have used it will testify to this. SALT-LODE is the greatest of all sheep remedies; a great remedy for tuberculosis, a positive factor in combating hog cholera and swine plague. What about that fearful pig loss? The loss of arrested development, that slow process in full feeding? SALT-LODE adjusts all of these difficulties. Farmers' wives have found that SALT-LODE is the remedy for cholera and roup in chickens; not one failure thus far. One-fifth of a cent or less per day per head will keep your stock in healthy and thrifty condition. It is a pure medicine, no filler of any kind to make it appear to sell cheap. You buy good barrel salt for less than one-half cent per pound, and one pound of SALT-LODE medicates from 5 to 30 pounds of salt.

WHAT OTHERS SAY WHO HAVE USED IT.

"I wish to say that your remedy (Salt-Lode) is far better than anything we have ever tried for any kind of stock. We highly recommend it to any one desiring the use of a good remedy."—Leo Dohogue, Cashier Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Kelso, Mo.

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SALT-LODE sells at 30c per pound, but 1 pound makes from 6 to 21 pounds. At present put up in 10-pound and 25-pound pails. On all orders of 25 pounds or more we prepay freight to all points within 300 miles. Quantities from 10 to 20 pounds F. O. B. Baldwin. No shipment made of less than 10 pounds. Cash must accompany all orders. Send in your order on this coupon now. Don't wait. Send for booklet.

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for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

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

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

doubt the advisability, even if it were possible to do so, of permitting the large slaughtering centers to become the dumping ground for diseased animals from all over the country. While no doubt these centers can take care of the diseased animals that would come to them in the general course of trade, it is my opinion that to make them a general dumping ground would not improve the reputation of our meat products abroad.

"Practically all States except a few in the West and South have slaughtering centers where Federal inspection is maintained, and these centers should be able to take care of tuberculous animals if it is desired to slaughter them under Federal inspection, without the necessity for interstate shipment."

Several months ago the Secretary of Agriculture issued a circular calling attention to the provision of law above quoted and giving notice that it would be enforced against interstate shipment of cattle and hogs affected with tuberculosis and of horses and other animals affected with glanders.

Women Who Should Never Marry.

The woman who proudly declares that she can not hem a pocket handkerchief, never made up a bed in her life, and add, with a simper, that she has "been in society ever since she was fifteen."

The woman who would rather nurse a pugdog than a baby.

The woman who thinks that men are angels.

The woman who would rather die than wear a hat two seasons old.

The woman who thinks that the cook and nurse can keep house.

The woman who expects a declaration of love three times a day.

The woman who buys ornaments for the drawing room and borrows kitchen utensils from her neighbors; and who thinks table decorations are of more importance than good food.

The woman who wants things just because "other women" have them.

A good woman is a wondrous creature, cleaving to the right and good in all change; lovely in her youthful comeliness, lovely all her life long in comeliness of heart.—Alfred Tennyson.

Any piece of land on which cottonwood trees or corn will grow to maturity will be good alfalfa land.

Big Opportunities in Kansas.

(J. O. Slater in Empire Push.)

The natural resources of Kansas are plenty of feed and grain, and a mild climate so the cattle can graze nearly all winter on the wheat pasture. The price of butter-fat is nearly as high as in the Eastern States where the farmers are compelled to feed from October to May. They feed hay that is worth \$15.00 to \$20.00 per ton and high-priced grain shipped from Kansas and other Western States. And yet these eastern farmers make nearly all their profits from the dairy cow.

In Kansas some farmers depend entirely on their wheat crops. If the season is right and there is no hail storm or cyclone, then they are patrons of the local bank. However, if the wheat crop is a failure, how nice it would be to have some cows and a Empire Cream separator to bring in the dollars to purchase groceries and other necessities and luxuries. This argument applies as well as to those farmers who rely upon a crop of cotton or broom corn.

There is another class, the ranch men, who allow the calves to run with the cows and raise cattle for beef, where they could raise better calves on the skim-milk and a grain ration, and save all the butter-fat to remunerate them for the extra labor.

In the past four or five years there have been a good many of our cream separators sold, and every one of the purchasers are satisfied customers and have made lots of money from their cows; and yet there are very few good butter cows on the entire territory.

The eastern farmer has been breeding along these lines for years, and he is not satisfied unless his herd will make an average of 300 pounds of butter or more a year for each cow.

We don't want to leave the impression that the Kansas and Oklahoma farmers are not making money, for they are, and lots of it; they nearly all have bank accounts. Good towns are springing up in every county and it is a mighty good place to live; but we do hope to see the time when the dairy business will get the same attention that other lines of farming do. It is safe to predict that it will be the most profitable of all.

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

L. K. Lewis, Kansas and Oklahoma
Geo. E. Cole, Missouri and Iowa

At the last meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, Mr. O. E. Walker of West 5th Street road, Topeka, reported that he had used one of the Emerson-Newton Alfalfa Renovators on his fields this spring with the most gratifying results. He has had only a short experience with this implement but he predicts that it has come to stay. This implement is advertised on page 455.

Hercules Stock Dip, sold by the Agricultural Remedy Company of Topeka, of which C. E. Shaffer, formerly field man for THE KANSAS FARMER is President, has been approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D. C. for the official dipping of sheep. This company has met with wonderful success in the sale of their Anti-Scour and other live stock remedies and are fast building a reputation for putting out only first class goods.

Manwaring Brothers, owners of the Ridge View herd of Berkshires at Lawrence, Kans., are feeling very well indeed about their Berkshire prospects for this season. While they are sold out entirely on bred sows they still have two Forest King boars of last June farrow and also two Masterpiece Rival boar pigs of November farrow for sale. As these boars represent the best blood of the breed, they ought to find ready purchasers. Forest King is certainly one of the greatest of the Black Robin Hood family of Berkshires, and Masterpiece Rival has his ancestry written in his name. Manwaring Bros., have just sold a bred sow to Martin Sweeney, St. Marys, Kans.; a boar to Geo. Bigsby of Lawrence, and a boar to Stephen Gentry of Leocompton. While they are sold pretty close, they have a very fine crop of pigs coming on and the inquiries for their stock are so plentiful that they are assured of good future business.

The Rose Lawn Herd of Duroc-Jerseys, owned by L. L. Vrooman, contains some of the choicest strains known to the breed. Of the males in service, perhaps the one of most outstanding merit is Tip Top Perfection 34579 by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion of the breed. When Mr. Vrooman secured this hog, Geo. W. Seckman proclaimed him to be as near like his illustrious sire as any he had raised. To tick with this fellow, Mr. Vrooman has some very large, richly bred sows of excellent quality. Among these are Orion Girl 70938, one of the litter that won first on produce of sow at the St. Louis World's Fair. She was sired by Orion 2d, classed by many as the greatest breeder ever produced and the only one that ever won over Sensation and Pilot Wonder. Another very fine sow is Pride of Hope by Royal Lad, he by The Lad For Me, one of the highest priced male pigs ever sold at public auction. Another very fine one is Sneed's Gem, although not so large as some, she is one of the smoothest sows we ever saw, and was first prize winner at Missouri State Fair. Any one in need of aged sows, gilts, or pigs, should write L. L. Vrooman, at once. Address, Topeka, Kans.

Iams Show Horses.

Key Stallion Buyer:—Buy a through ticket to the largest individual importing stallion and mare Emporium in the United States. The "King Pin," square dealing "stallion man." That's Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb. "You just can't make your eyes behave," you will buy horses there. Iams has "the goods." He has opened up a barn of sixty "show horses" not seen by the public before. They are the best bunch of big ton "top notchers" ever seen together. He has opened two barns of special price bargains for next sixty days. Iams must sell his horses. He is making the "Hammer throwers, stallion peddlers, auction block horsemen" that sell "pick-ups" and so-called home-bred full-bloods of questionable breeding, quality, and size take to the "woods." Shake hands with Iams the big stallion man, he will save you \$1,000 or more on a stallion and sell you a bread winner, a mortgage lifter that will make you \$1,200 clear money in three months. He is hypnotizing buyers with more imported stallions and mares of big bone, and quality, more Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska State prize winners, more sweepstakes stallions and mares and twenty Paris and Brussels winners, "gold medal horses," than any individual importer and breeder in the United States. Iams "Peaches and Cream" stallions and mares are known the world over as the "best ever." Iams makes special price bargains at his barns and is showing the best lot of big draft and coach stallions in America. Iams \$1,000 and \$1,400 imported stallions are kings in a bunch of good ones. Iams will positively show you more imported mortgage lifters in stallions and mares at his "town of barns" than can be seen at any one individual owner's barns in the United States for "money or chalk" all in show shape. His "horse plant" is compared to an immense department store where a boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams is the "square deal" horseman.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tell what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, Dr. L. T. Leach, Box 126, Indianapolis, Ind.

That's why his business is so big today. Iams is "pushin and shovin" high prices on stallions off the Christmas tree. He is "Johnny on the spot." He "butts in" and sells "top notchers." Iams makes special price bargains at his barns for sixty days. Iams does not hire fifty salesmen. He "gets busy" himself and sells more horses than any ten men in the United States. If you visit Iams you will buy a stallion. He has "the goods" and they will positively all be sold, "panic or no panic."

Ikey boys, put your "real money," your bank deposits, in a "Peaches and Cream" stallion and a pair of imported mares. They will make you more easy money than a farm and be good for twenty years, and it will likely save your bank account. Iams' "town of barns" are filled to the roof with new fresh importations of 104 Percherons, Belgians and Coach stallions and mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 90 per cent blacks, 100 "ton" French and Belgian stallions and mares that you can save \$1,000 each on, and better horses. Fifty 1907 Nebraska State prize winners. Iams sells his "show horses" annually. He buys new and better ones each year. For 26 years, Iams has been "bumping the heads" of the "gold brick" stallion salesmen with better and larger stallions, forcing the importer and breeder with inferior stallions and mares to sell them 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 from \$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 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 20 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 ten men as partners to share profits. He pays spot cash for his stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stocks, and stallions. He sells stallions by "hot advertising." Iams will save you \$1.00 or more in commissions and middle-men's profits. You won't get away from Iams with money or bankable notes. He has his "selling clothes" on. Write for Iams' Million Dollar Catalogue and Eye-opener, showing 100 of our 200 stallions and mares in his barns that must positively be sold, panic or no panic. Our illustration is Chamberlin, black, 3 years old, Percheron, weight 1,900 pounds, a \$1,200 topnotcher.

Some of J. F. Cook & Co.'s Sales.

J. F. Cook & Co., of Lexington, Ky., write that they are pleased to report that the trade for high class jacks, trotting stallions, and saddle horses has been very good. Mr. J. F. Childers, Falkner, Miss., buying a 4-year-old saddle stallion. This is the third saddle stallion that we have placed in this neighborhood in the last three years. Mr. Jacob Black, Greensburg, Ind., a 3-year-old stallion by Jay Bird, dam by George Simmons; Mr. W. T. Ramsey, Columbus, Ind., a 3-year-old saddle stallion; Mr. Chas. K. Lenning, Philadelphia, Pa., the 3-year-old saddle mare Maid of Honor 328, by Greatland 1408, dam by Chester Dare, Mr. John Douglas, Vicksburg, Miss., the 3-year-old saddle mare Brigetta 3519, by Greatland 1408, dam by Black Hawk, Chief 47, Mr. Douglas also takes four other saddle mares and a 3-year-old Kentucky Mammoth jack; Mr. J. S. Woodard Jr., Wilson, N. C., a 3-year-old Imported Catalonian jack; Mr. S. M. Billiter, Williamstown, Ky., a 3-year-old Kentucky Mammoth jack; Mr. S. G. Byrd, Hunt Dale, N. C., a 3-year-old Kentucky Mammoth jack; Mr. W. H. Swift, Gays, Va., a 3-year-old Imported Catalonian jack. This is the seventh jack that we have sold to go to this part of Virginia in the last four years, the first two going to Mr. A. S. Harrison. We sold Mr. Harrison in the spring of 1904, two jacks and two jennets and he won every premium offered for jacks, jennets, and young mules, with the exception of one, at the State Fair, Richmond, Va., 1907. All of his mules being by King Emperor, the jack that he bought from us.

Our last importation of Imported Catalonian and Malysorca jacks are doing fine and are in the best of condition and with the Kentucky Mammoths that we have on hand, we are able to please any one in either a good mule jack or a herd header.

LAMENESS AND ENLARGEMENTS ON HORSES.

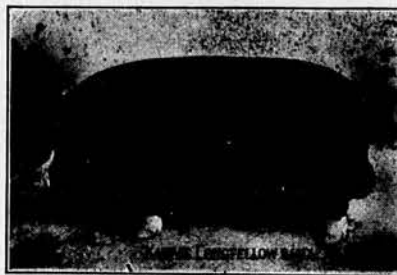
caused by Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Sweeney, Colicoids, Etc., positively cured. For Free Information, write R. S. Carmon, Adrian, Mich.

The Big Nebraska Draft Horse Sale.

On Tuesday, April 21, at the large importing barns of the Lincoln Importing Horse Company, just across the road from the State Farm at Lincoln, Neb., will be held one of the great sales of horses of the year. This sale will be held by the Lincoln Importing Horse Company under the management of A. L. Sullivan, the secretary, and will begin promptly at 10 o'clock. The sale will be conducted by Col. Z. S. Branson and this fact, together with the quality of the Percherons, Belgians, English Shires, and German Coachers, which will be offered will serve to make it one of the great sales of the West. For twenty-one years this company has been importing these different classes of horses and selling them at private sale. In order to give a wider advertising as to quality of their stock, they have determined to hold a public sale this spring in which animals of the four breeds mentioned above will be offered. In September last they brought over

an importation of stallions which was believed to be the best that had been brought over in twenty years in quality, size, and breeding. They have been buying and importing better horses each year, and Manager Sullivan thinks that their importations now are fully the equal of any made to this country. This company owns its own farms and horse barns which are easily reached by two lines of electric cars from Lincoln so that those who attend the sale will be taken care of in the greatest comfort. This firm does not employ any traveling salesman, but very much prefer to have the buyer come to their barns and make his own selection. So far as the writer remembers this is the first time they have attempted a public sale and we predict for them a success.

Maple Heights Herd Berkshires.



Mr. James M. Nielson, proprietor of Maple Heights herd of Berkshire swine, has at the head of his selected herd of sows Kansas Longfellow 86617, first in class and grand champion Berkshire boar at the Nebraska State Fair 1907 in strong competition. He was sired by Baron Longfellow 2d 76828, first in class and reserve grand champion at the World's Fair at St. Louis 1904, which was one of the greatest shows of Berkshires ever held in America or elsewhere; his dam, Queen Vic, is probably the best breeding sow in the Geo. W. Jessup herd. Mr. Nielson has an extra good lot of brood sows. Among them being Lady Polly 91839 by Berryton Duke 72946, who has as good a head as ever was seen on a Berkshire sow. A sow sired by Baron Longfellow second and is a full sister to Kansas Longfellow, Martha Brummel by Beau Brummel farrowed an early litter of thirteen pigs sired by Berryton Duke Jr.

Mr. Nielson has a nice lot of spring pigs sired by Kansas Longfellow, Berryton Duke Jr., and Berryton Boy, a good son of Berryton Duke Jr. His fall gilts and boars are sired by Kansas Longfellow and Revelation. Write Mr. Nielson, Marysville, Kans., your wants and he will please you. He can supply you with a bred sow, fall gilt or boar or book you for spring pigs.

Last Call for the Fredonia Shorthorn Sale.

This is the last call for the Shorthorn sale of H. M. Hill and others, whose advertisement can be found on another page of this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. This sale will be held at Fredonia, Kans., Monday, April 13. This will be one of the best offerings of the year, and will consist of forty-five head of richly-bred Shorthorns largely the descendants of Imp. Collynie, one of the greatest breeding bulls ever owned in the State.

There will also be animals by such sires of note and proven excellence, as Gallant Knight, Imp. Lord Cowslip, Archer, Aberdeen, Secrete Archer, and Prince of Collynie. The proprietor of well bred Scotch cattle will be large, yet the lack of high fitting on the females will mean more usefulness, and lower prices. The names of Messrs Hill and Hanna, and those associated with them, are sufficient guarantee of the quality of cattle that will be offered at this sale. Everything points to higher prices and a stronger demand for good cattle, consequently this should be a good time to buy.

There will be no better opportunity to secure high-class cattle in the most useful condition at reasonable prices, than will be afforded at this sale of good Shorthorns, and those needing foundation stock, or material for herds already established should not fail to attend.

Do not forget the time and place. Monday, April 13, at Fredonia, Kans. Read the advertisement in this issue and arrange to be present.

The Chatham People's New Kansas City Office.

On page 433 of THE KANSAS FARMER issue of April 2, appeared a brief description of the Chatham people's new Kansas City office. Owing to misinformation the address was given as 1108 West 11th St., instead of 1308-10 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo. As this company is one of the big manufacturing concerns of the West and as its fanning mills, incubators, fireless cookers, etc., are just what are wanted on the farms and in the homes, our readers are requested to write a postal card to the Manson-Campbell Company, 1308-10 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo., or to their Detroit, Michigan, or Chatham, Ontario, offices for one of their free books. It is well worth having.

Meadow Brook Berkshires.

There are two hundred fine pigs already this spring at Meadow Brook Berkshire breeding farm owned by E. D. King, Burlington, Kans. Very many more are expected and the number will aggregate more than that produced on any other Berkshire breeding farm in the State, if not in the United States. These pigs were sired by King's Masterpiece 102500 and Premier Longfellow's Rival 105500, two of the best boars of the breed in individuality and breeding. These spring pigs are long bodied, heavy boned, and full of quality. Mr. King now has fifty very choice gilts for sale bred to these boars and due to farrow at various times between now and July. At the recent live stock show at Haid,

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circular. Special advice free. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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



DEATH TO NEAVES Guaranteed. NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A Veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can of dealers, or exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 31, Cleveland, Ohio.

TO CURE GALLS

Use the old, reliable, standard remedy "Bickmore's Gall Cure" and beware of imitations. Every genuine package bears the above trademark of the working horse, and if you are not satisfied after using it according to directions, dealers are authorized to refund your money.

Bickmore's Gall Cure cures open sores, cuts and abrasions of every description promptly and speedily. Does not interfere with working the animal. Try it. Sample with full directions and Bickmore's New Horse Book mailed for 10c. BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 916, OLD TOWN, Maine



FOR SPRING DIPPING AND Hand Dressing All Stock. PUTS AN END TO LICE, TICKS, MITES, FLEAS, MANGE, SCAB, RINGWORM, ALL SKIN DISEASES. Don't waste time and money on inferior dips.

USE KRESODIP NON-CARBOLIC. STANDARDIZED. Prepared in our own laboratories. Ask your druggist for Kreso Dip. Write us for free booklets telling how to use on all live stock.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis, London, Eng., Montreal, Que., Sydney, N.S.W., St. Petersburg, Russia; Bombay, India; Tokio, Japan; Buenos Aires, Argentina.



When writing advertisements please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Okl., with strong competition from Kansas and elsewhere, Geo. W. Miller & Sons, of Kildare, Okla., won first and sweepstakes on their herd boar, King 6th, which was bred and sold by Mr. King. He also won first and sweepstakes at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson in 1906. Mr. Miller also won most of the first prizes in young stock on pigs farrowed by gilts which had been raised and bred on Meadow Brook farm. This shows that the E. D. King Berkshires, when properly handled, do as well away from home as they do at Meadow Brook. Mr. King has shipped over one hundred head at private sale within the last year and has never had a complaint from a customer. He now has some extra fine boars for sale. Write him your wants.

G. W. Colwell's Duroc-Jerseys.

Parties desiring to purchase Duroc-Jersey swine combining size, quality, and finish with plenty of bone of good quality and standing on the very best of feet and legs, should not fail to consult with G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans. Mr. Colwell offers for sale sows bred to Nebraska Wonder 2d, who was sired by Nebraska Wonder and out of Cherry Belle by Tom Thickset. His fall gilts are sired by Pawnee Chief, who is one of the best sons of Nebraska Wonder, now at the head of the herd of Chester Thomas. Pawnee Chief is a large, growthy fellow with good bone and standing on good feet and legs, wide arch back, good hams, and neat head and ears. His spring pigs are sired by A. B. Topnotcher, a grandson of the great Topnotcher, J. B. King of Colonels, Big Chief Special and Billy K. Jr. The sows are farrowing large even litters and saving a large per cent of them. One of the special attractions of this herd is Bertha Wonder sired by the well known boar Nebraska Wonder. This is a show sow and bred to Billy K. Jr. She should raise the kind for which you are looking.

Sutton Farm Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.

Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kans., announces sixty head of Aberdeen-Angus bulls for sale. They are twelve to twenty-four months of age, large growthy vigorous, rugged fellows, well bred and include some choice individuals. The bunch comprises a number of fancy bulls, that have very fine heads, splendid style, heavy bone, and extra quality. The breeder who desires a choice bull to head a herd, or car load of strong vigorous bulls for range service can find abundance of material at the Sutton Farm from which to make selections. Sutton Farm has for sale a superior lot of Aberdeen-Angus females, some of them bred to Champion Ito, the good son of the celebrated Prince Ito. If you contemplate the purchase of a choice bull, or a car load of such bulls, or adding some good cows whose produce will prove attractions, should write Sutton Farm for further information and plan to visit the herd.

Walker's Jacks and Jennets.

The condition of the mule market with its strong demand and good prices, indicate that this useful animal is prized as much as ever, and that it is profitable to breed good mules. These facts should warrant the keeping of a good jack in every community, and a good one is sure to prove a profitable investment.

Philip Walker, of Moline, Kans., whose advertisement appears on another page of THE KANSAS FARMER has twenty-eight head of jacks and jennets ranging in age from yearlings to 8 years old, and up to 16 hands high. These are of the Mammoth and Spanish strains with plenty of bone and the best of feet. Mr. Walker has been a breeder and advertiser of jacks for twenty-five years, and most of these animals are of his own raising.

Everything is guaranteed by him as represented, and will be sold worth the money. Look up Mr. Walker's advertisement on another page and write him for prices and descriptions, or better still, visit him and personally inspect his stock. When writing please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Twenty-five Shorthorn Bulls.

Col. Ed Green of Florence, Kans., whose advertisement appears elsewhere, is offering for sale twenty-five bulls from last year's crop at rock bottom prices. These are sired by his two herd bulls Ardlohan Mystery and Best of All, and are out of some of his best cows.

Colonel Green grows his cattle under natural range conditions at Greendale Farm, where they have an abundance of good prairie pasture, the best of pure spring water, and nicely wooded feed lots. Everything here is grown for future usefulness, and these young fellows have plenty of rugged growth and development to insure the very best of service, either in herd or on the range. If you need a good bull for herd or range use write or visit Colonel Green at Florence, Kans., he is only a short distance from the station and will come and get you and return you if you will telephone him.

Kindly mention THE KANSAS FARMER when writing.

Leaving the Bunch Behind.

Along with marbles and baseball, renewed interest in wheeling manifests itself as a sure indication of spring and the joys of out door exercise.

Nothing ever invented serves so admirably the triple purpose of utility, exercise and pleasure as does the bicycle. The best grade of wheels are now selling for less than one-third the prices of ten years ago, and at that the rider gets a better mount than was possible then. The coaster brake and two speed gear features alone mark a big step forward in bicycle construction since the boom days.

Inquiry among jobbers and dealers discloses a demand for bicycles, not only from the small boy (who has always ridden) but also from his older brother and his father also. The lady cyclist is also venturing timidly forth from the mysterious retreat wherein

How much would the Midland 2 Row Cultivator save on your father's corn crop?

To Cultivate 80 Acres	With One Row	With Two Rows	Saved
Distance traveled 4 times over	754 miles	377 miles	377 miles
Labor to cultivate	2 men	1 man	1 man
Draft required	4 Horses	3 Horses	1 Horse
Feed for draft	for 4 Horses	for 3 Horses	for 1 Horse
Machinery Cultivator	Two	One	One

Answer = 1/2 Johnny Wise

Correct, but how did you know Johnny?
"Cause Paw's got one."
SEND US YOUR NAME—WE'LL PROVE IT TO YOU.
MIDLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Box 58 TARKIO, MO., U.S.A.

she has hibernated for a decade and she's not in bloomers either; thank the Lord for that.

"Leaving The Bunch Behind" is the attractive picture adorning the gold embossed, 1908 catalogue cover of the "oldest exclusive bicycle house in America," a copy of which has just reached us. The catalogue is a work of art and is brimful of valuable and interesting matter for riders or those thinking of buying wheels. It is well worth getting and may be had by writing the Mead Cycle Company, Dept. DX 270, Chicago. They also send a wheel for 10 days' free trial and will engage live agents.

Salt-Lode Does the Work.

The old saying is "that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and it is a self-evident fact, that if stock can be kept in a healthy condition, free from mange, lice, and worms, it will make a much more rapid and thrifty development, for the amount of feed consumed, and there will be little loss from disease. In the light of recent experience and with the evidence of dozens of the strongest testimonials from some of the largest stockmen in the country who have given it a thorough trial, we believe the Salt-Lode will do the work.

Salt-Lode was placed on the market September 16, 1907, and has been in use a little more than 6 months, but it has been 6 months of unparalleled success, and 500 stockmen and farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas who are using it are willing to testify in regard to its merits. In this time thousands of pounds of Salt-Lode have been shipped to these various States and the strongest testimonials in its favor are that a number of the largest users have placed their third and fourth orders saying they can not afford to do without Salt-Lode.

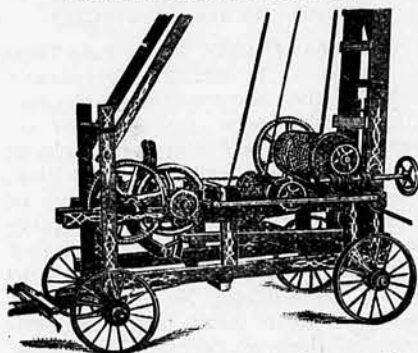
Salt-Lode is a pure medicine without any filler to make it appear to sell cheap. One pound of the "Lode" is mixed with from 5 to 30 pounds of pure salt, making it the cheapest stock food on the market.

One-fifth of a cent or less per day per head, will keep stock in a healthy and thrifty condition. What the Salt-Lode Manufacturing Company claim for their remedy and their claims are supported by strong testimonials which were shown the writer by the manager, Mr. Hoover—that Salt-Lode will cure mange, and scabies in cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, cause them to shed ticks and lice, will kill and remove worms from the stomach and intestines; that it will prevent cholera in hogs and poultry, by keeping them in a healthy condition, and the best cure for this dread disease so far as now lies in prevention. It is also believed to be a preventative and remedy for tuberculosis.

If Salt-Lode will do half what is claimed for it, by its manufacturers and by the many pleased people who have used it, it will be one of the greatest boons to stockmen that has ever been discovered.

It will cost but a small amount to try it, and we advise that you give Salt-Lode a thorough trial. Write for free twelve page booklet containing testimonials and full descriptions and directions and kindly mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Hercules Drilling Machine.



The above illustrates the famous Hercules Rock Drilling Machine which may be operated by horse power. It is one of the popular machines manufactured by The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. It is one which gives the operator complete and instant control of the machine while drilling. It has 28-inch adjustable stroke; is mounted on steel axle and wheels. The derrick folds down on two supports for moving. It may be operated also by steam engine or by gasoline engine. Nearly every group of one-half dozen farmers throughout the country should have one of these machines to discover the pure water which lies beneath the solid rock of mother earth. It will also enable

HAROLD SORBY

Sole Agent in the United States by appointment of
Laboratoire des Vaccins Pasteur,
Paris, France, for

PASTEUR'S VACCINE

(Anthrax or Charbon)

IMPORTANT: The tubes of freshly prepared Pasteur's Vaccine this year are YELLOW. Refuse all others. In ordering through third parties specify "SORBY" and get fresh and genuine Vaccine.

Also: Anthrax Sero-Vaccine and Anti-anthrax Serum

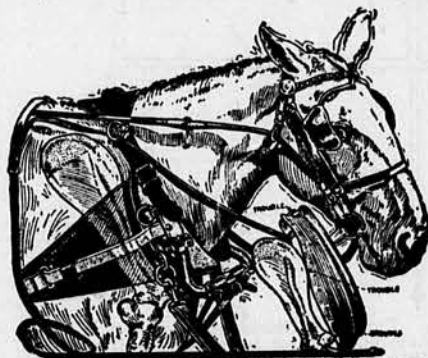
BLACK LEG VACCINES

(Pills, Cords and Powder)

HOG CHOLERA VACCINE

Literature, Reports and Prices upon application.

175 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



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

SORE NECKS OR SHOULDERS

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

1921 So. 13th St. OMAHA, NEB.



Hotel Kupper

Kansas City, Mo.

Centrally located in the business district.

Modern in every detail. Cafe of particular excellence.

European plan, \$1.00 per day and up.

them to discover the mineral resources and in many cases add immense value to the real estate. It also enables many men to employ their time with good profit. If thoughtful effort is made whereby mineral resources shall be pooled in the interest of a group of workers, there need seldom be any other than a profitable outcome.

Literature and full particulars in regard to all sorts of machinery, tools, engines, pumps, and complete equipment may be obtained by writing the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.

The Two-Row Cultivator.

The Midland Manufacturing Company, Box K. 58, Tarkio, Mo., have been manufacturing one of the most useful and valuable agricultural implements that has been produced in the corn belt for many years. This is the two-row cultivator which has proved to be one of the greatest labor-saving devices in agricultural machinery. It will save the time of one man and one horse as well as the expense for their keep in one season in handling of 80 acres. In these times when it is so difficult to secure farm help, the question of saving labor is of the utmost importance, and no better illustration could be made than that which is shown in the advertisement of the Midland Manufacturing Company on page 447 of this issue. If you are interested in getting the most work done with the smallest amount of help, write to the Midland Manufacturing Company, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER, and they will tell you all about it.

Alfalfa is one of the oldest plants known to agriculture and yet it comes as a revelation to the twentieth century farmers of America.

Who Is This?



H. C. Phelps

"It's the man behind 'SPLIT HICKORY' Vehicles—Mr. H. C. Phelps—President of the Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio—manufacturer of the celebrated 'Split Hickory' Vehicles with factories and offices at Columbus, Ohio.

What does he do? He manufactures an immense line of Vehicles, for all purposes—also an immense line of Harness—and sells it direct from his factories to users, through advertising in our and other high-grade publications.

How is he making it go? He has succeeded in building up one of the largest Buggy businesses in all the world—not only selling Buggies and Harness all over the United States, but to a big export trade through foreign countries as well.

Why has he succeeded? Because he MAKES Buggies—SPLIT HICKORY Buggies—TO ORDER—sells them direct to user on trial—guarantees them two full years—and saves his customers from \$25 to \$40 on a Vehicle and from 25 to 40 per cent on Harness.

That isn't ALL. He stands right back of every Vehicle and set of Harness he sells. That's his customers' guarantee of satisfaction—and he believes that a satisfied customer is his best advertisement.

He wants to send you a book—Free. It's his new 1908 Catalogue—just off the press—a book that he takes a good bit of pride in, believing it's the finest Vehicle Book ever issued by a Vehicle manufacturer.

Why not send to Mr. Phelps and get this Book? It will cost you just a postal card—and if you are interested in a Vehicle or Set of Harness of any kind then you surely want to get it. All you have to do is to ask for it on a postal card. Its address is H. C. Phelps, President Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 221, Columbus, Ohio.

Agriculture

Experiments with and Knowledge of the "Green Bug" to Date.

S. J. HUNTER, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE, BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from last week.)

COMBATING THE GREEN BUG.

This work of combating the green bug received much more publicity than usual now with University investigations of this nature. Those directly in charge of the financial part felt that the needs of the time demanded that

if present at this date, in Kansas; and that they could be received, if collected and sent in packages, by the wheat growers.

Further examination of the map shows that the territory covered by the parasite, representatives of which were received in this box from A. T. Ballard, near Colony, Kan., was by no means general, for Doctor Henning, of Garnett, fourteen miles northeast in the same county, collected and sent infested wheat on the 12th; John A. Devlin on April 13, and W. A. Dawson on the 15th, both of Iola, each farm about ten miles south of Colony; and D. W. Matzler, of Humboldt, seven miles south of Iola, sent, on the 16th of April, green bugs, all of which were free from parasites. Then, referring

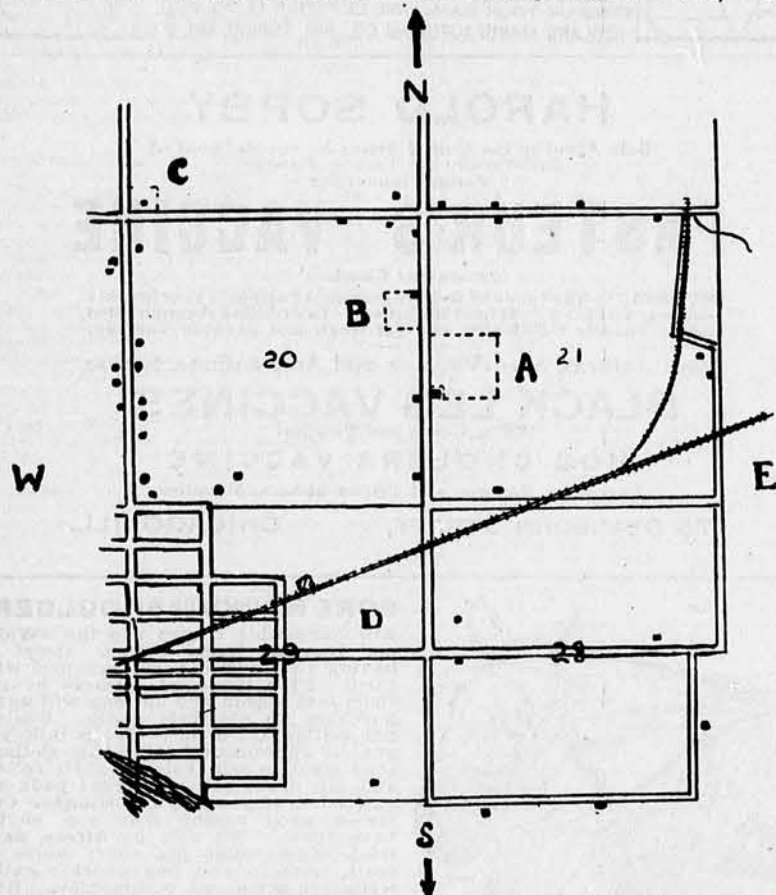


Fig. 6. Diagram of one field experiment. Parasites distributed at A and B on April 25. No evidence of parasites previously found in this vicinity. Parasitized green bugs found there on the 28th. On same date parasites found at C, but no parasitized green bugs. May 1, green bugs examined at D; no evidence of parasites. Conclusion: The only parasites in these fields were those introduced.

(Courtesy State Board of Agriculture.)

the public be kept fully informed in order that funds might be forthcoming. That is, had the University had money sufficient to have carried on the work on a scale commensurate with the demands, it would have done so in its own way.

Reference to map I, in which twenty-eight localities are marked, with accompanying dates, shows from whence packages of wheat infested by green bugs had been received. The number of green bugs in these packages ranged from one hundred or so to several thousands. In none of these, save one, was there any evidence of the work of the parasite. This exception, collected on the 14th and received on the 17th

to Sanborn's field-notes: "April 13, examined wheat and oat fields at Moran. The green bug was universally present but there were no parasites." Moran is twelve miles east of Iola and fourteen miles southeast of Colony. Here, then, are a series of observations, within a period of two days, from six localities within the area of an obtuse angle whose base is thirty-one miles and whose altitude is ten miles, in only one of which was the parasite found, and this the only place in the State.

That is, the examination of packages of wheat from twenty-eight widely separated localities, the most northerly, Sheridan County, being about 154 miles from the southern part of the State, and the most westerly, Logan County, 322 miles from the eastern part of the State, and Sanborn's examination of nine different vicinities, in as many counties, revealed the presence of green bugs in all of this territory, but the existence of the parasite in only two localities would seem to be conclusive evidence that the parasite is not to be found everywhere the green bug exists.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

Another and more notable illustration of this fact is to be found in the report of Prof. F. M. Webster, United States Bureau of Entomology, Circular No. 93: "The quite serious outbreak of the green bug is at present (July 25, 1907) in progress on the grounds of this department at Washington, and chiefly on blue-grass; and especially is it notable in view of the total lack of *Lysiphlebus tritici*, the most important of the natural enemies of this aphid." E. O. G. Kelly, who was in charge of the insecticide work against the green bug on these grounds up to July 31, stated to the writer that even at the time when he left, no *Lysiphlebus tritici* could be found there.

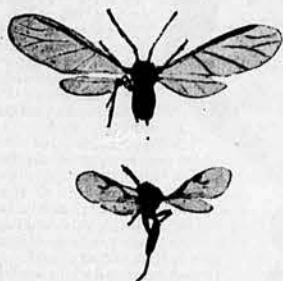


Fig. 7. The upper figure is a photograph of the winged migrant, the lower of the parasite. Photographed on same scale to show advantage possessed by migrant in the matter of wing expanse.

(Courtesy State Board of Agriculture.)

of April, has an important bearing. The box was $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 by 1 inches in size, and contained about one hundred green bugs, about one-fourth of which were parasitized. Some of the parasites had emerged in transit, so that it is quite probable that a number of green bugs were parasitized after being placed in the box. This box came three days after the work of distributing the parasites had been set in motion at Enid, Okla. This box was evidence that the parasite would work,

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Here we have a condition which would seem to be in every respect ideal for the free, natural distribution of the parasite—a period preceded by several months of warm southern weather, affording ample opportunity, it would seem, for the parasite to have been introduced, either by flight or carried as egg in the body of the winged migrant; and yet the countless numbers of green bugs did not attract, or bring with them, a single parasite.

CONDITIONS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

In Douglas County, where conditions by reason of proximity were closely watched, the accompanying diagram (fig. 6) illustrates one series of observations. A is a sixty-acre field of wheat which belonged to Charles Wall, B a thirty-acre piece, the property of M. O. Adams. On April, 25, noon, Messrs. Adams and Wall distributed under direction a box of parasites in each of these fields. No parasites had previously been found there, nor evidence of their work. The wheat in Mr. Adams' plot was short and thin upon the ground, so that careful observations, rod by rod, could be made. The number of green bugs averaged about one to the plant throughout the field. Colonies of as many as seven were found on some blades. On the afternoon of April 28, Mr. Adams, Mr. Griesa and the writer went over this field and found everywhere newly parasitized green bugs, ranging in stages from the early indistinct orange-tinged abdomen to the brown dead-body of

the green bug. (The temperature from April 20 to April 28 were, maximum and minimum respectively, 54, 35; 60, 34; 64, 42; 75, 42; 81.5, 49; 49, 38.5; 63, 32.5; 75, 48.5; 69.5, 45.4—temperature at which the parasite would have worked had it been present previously.) Parasites were actively at work. The smallest number counted in any square rod was six. While the observers were watching three green bugs on a blade, two parasites ascended the blade, one oviposited on one of the green bugs, the other on two of them.

Now, if parasites had been here prior to the artificial introduction, unnoticed, later stages in their life-history would have been found. The last rainfall, 0.07 of an inch, was on the 18th, so that parasitized bugs could not have been washed off. And, as it was, not a single parasitized green bug was found out of which the parasites had emerged.

C represents twelve acres of wheat, examined on the afternoon of April 28 by Mr. Griesa and myself. Green bugs were present about one to very fourth plant. The parasites were found along the west line of the field, but no parasitized green bugs were found. On the afternoon of May 1 the plot of ground in wheat south of railroad, at D, was examined. Green bugs were present, but no parasites were found. The natural conclusion is that no parasites were found but those introduced, and that those in the field at C had come from the fields A and B, since they had not been at C long

enough to show any effect on the green bug. May 12 Mr. Jackman, Mr. Adams and I examined the field at B and could find very few living green bugs. Parasitized green bugs and adult parasites could be readily found. The same was true for the field at A. Here, however, there were some of our common European grain-louse, in this field at A.

This experiment is given as one of those illustrating the fact that to be most effective the parasites must be introduced early. Thus they not only check the increase of the first colonies but from them obtain reinforcements to wage war on incoming green bugs. In other words, artificial introduction is not a remedy, but a preventive.


BUGS WERE ABUNDANT IN SOME SECTIONS.

Now let us turn to map III, which considers the State as a whole and records the dates and localities studied by four observers. Briefly, all observers, during the last week in May and the first week of June, report that in central and southern Kansas parasitized bugs were abundant, living green bugs few, adult parasites plentiful.

For the northern part of the State I will quote from Glenn's report: "On May 29 I drove from Wakeeney to Collyer, in Trego County, a distance of fourteen miles. I inspected the wheat-

of Messrs. J. H. Dietrick and S. F. Glass, the former living one-half mile east of Collyer and the latter two miles east and one-half mile north. These men had distributed parasites in their fields five days previous to my visit. In both fields I found many green bugs which had been stung by parasites. In only two cases had the parasites emerged from the body of the green bug, showing that the green bugs had been stung only a short time prior to my visit. I went to the parts of the field where the parasites had been distributed and inspected the fields for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and found the number of bugs which were stung gradually growing less as I receded from the point where the parasites had been placed. In this case there was left no doubt in the minds of Mr. Dietrick, Mr. Glass and myself that the parasites present were due to the parasites distributed." (Signed) P. A. Glenn. (Extract from full report, first trip.)

"On my trip through the northern tier of counties to inspect the green bug situation, I found no parasites any place where parasites had not been introduced, with the possible exception of Mankato, and in this case parasites had been introduced twenty miles south about thirty-five days and fourteen miles east about thirteen days



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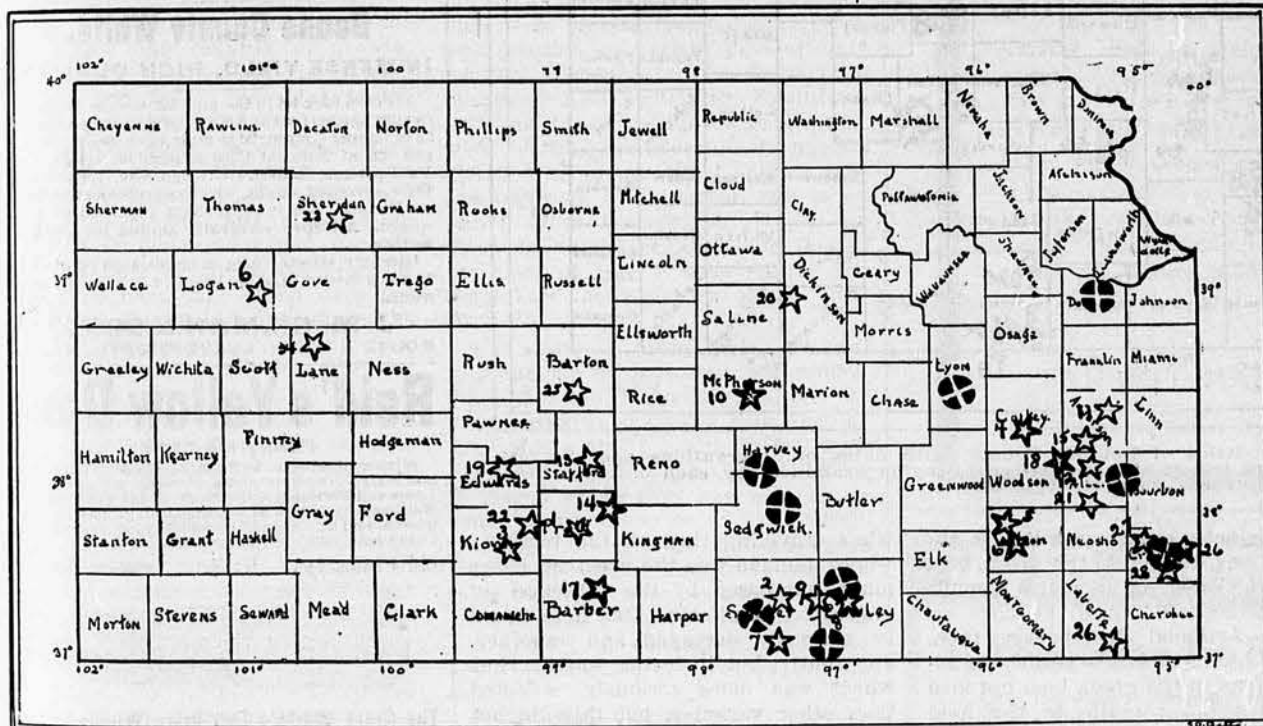
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and the field-notes of the observers, and map IV, which shows total number of boxes distributed, it would seem that if, as has been stated by some, the parasite will distribute itself as rapidly as the green bug does, it should, after



Map I. KANSAS. The stars show localities from which packages of wheat infested by *Toxoptera graminum* (commonly called "green bug") were received. No parasites contained in these packages. Numbers to the left of stars give date in April when received. The crosses in black circles mark localities examined between March 29 and April 14 by C. E. Sanborn, agent for the United States Bureau of Entomology, detailed at request of Texas millers to study conditions in Kansas. In these places he found green bugs plentiful, but no parasites, except one point five miles north of Arkansas City. (Courtesy State Board of Agriculture.)

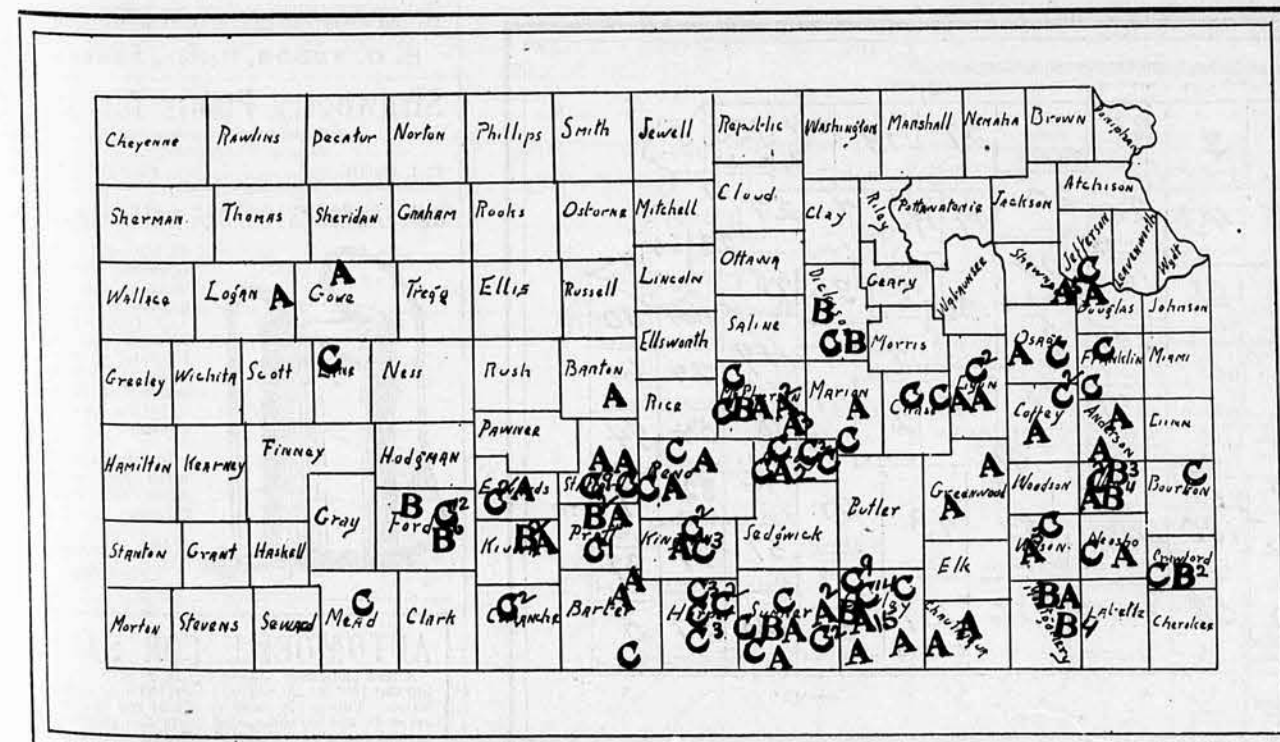
fields along the way and found green bugs in small numbers in all of them, but found no indications of the presence of parasites. In the afternoon of the same day I inspected the fields

previous to my visit. Parasites at Mankato were very scarce." (Signed) P. A. Glenn. (Summary of second trip.)

NUMBER OF BOXES DISTRIBUTED.

After the examination of map III

six weeks of artificial distribution, coupled with natural distribution from the south, have spread over the State wherever the green bugs were to be found. And further, it would seem, that,



Map II. KANSAS. A—Localities in which parasites were distributed April 18; total, 59. B—April 19; total, 31. C—April 20; total, 106. Numbers to right of letters denote number of packages sent to that locality. (Courtesy State Board of Agriculture.)

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

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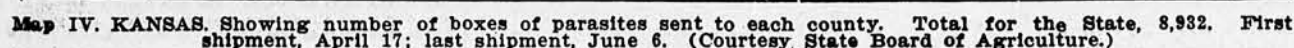
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Thus far we have considered how we could adjust this disturbed equilibrium—this sudden inequality—by natural forces. Is there nothing the farmer himself can do? Last spring



The explanation came best in a very practical illustration. In traveling over the country with Geo. A. Hunter and his son-in-law, W. T. Volles, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Hunter Milling Company, both of Wellington, we came to a field of soft wheat. The north half was almost or entirely dead, the ground exposed, no heads having formed. The south half promised a



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good yield. I asked Mr. Hunter to obtain for me the history of this field, and in reply to my letter, some time ago, I have the following:

"My DEAR MR. HUNTER—In reply to your letter of December 3 will say that I have investigated with reference to the wheat crop grown on the quarter-section of land south of the roundhouse, and I find that the piece of wheat on the north side, or next to the hedge, had been sown in oats the year previous and that it was plowed late and poorly, and sown in wheat very late in the fall, and if you will remember it came up late and was very tender in the spring, and the result was the green bugs got it all.

"The south half had been sown in wheat the year previous and was plowed early and deep last fall, and sowed in wheat early and was well cultivated. The wheat came up early in the fall and got a good start, and this spring it was in good condition and kept ahead of the green bugs, and the result was a good crop of about seventeen bushels per acre.

"I hope that the above information will be perfectly satisfactory to you; if not, I will be glad to give you any further information that you may wish. (Signed) GEO. A. HUNTER."

AN EXCELLENT OBJECT LESSON.

Here, then, is an excellent object-lesson. Thorough culture gives the plant vigor and rapidity of growth, enabling it to withstand the attack. Another and more important lesson comes to us from the field observations of this fall. In our field-work we have found green bugs present only where volunteer oats had been allowed to stand. For instance, in one field of wheat part had been in oats and part in millet the year before. The next year green bugs are present in this field only where the volunteer oats came up after plowing. The ground in millet the previous year had no green bugs. Had these various fields been disked and repeatedly disked after plowing, the oats would not have stood to attract and furnish food to this inimical insect.

Experience with the grasshopper taught us to disk our alfalfa, thereby materially increasing the yield. If this green bug should make more thorough culture a necessity, we might call it a blessing in disguise when the increased yields are garnered.

In one of my old readers there was a story about a farmer who, on his death-bed, called his three sons to his side and confided to them the secret of his life—that there was a hidden treasure of great value buried somewhere on the farm. Every spring before planting the crops the sons plowed and harrowed, replowed and reharrowed, in the hope of revealing this treasure. Years afterward, when they had measured their returns with those of their neighbors, it suddenly dawned upon them where the treasure was hidden.

In conclusion, summing up the whole matter briefly for the year 1907 in Kansas:

1. The green bug, an imported species, entered Kansas from the south, and on this, its first appearance, proved to be prolific and capable of causing serious injury to small grains.

2. The greatest check to its increase and its consequent destructiveness was a small, wasp-like, parasitic insect.

3. This parasite did not, during this period, accompany the green bug as it spread, as shown by the following facts: (a) The green bug was present in Kansas in December, 1906. (b) During the first two weeks of April, 1907, infested wheat shipped from twenty-eight widely separated localities throughout the wheat area of the State showed parasites present in but one place. (c) During the same period of April an expert from the federal Bureau of Entomology, sent here to study the situation, examined wheat-fields in nine different parts of the State and found those places free from parasites, except at one point on the southern border, where, he states, "they are beginning to appear." (d) Field experiments showed that parasites were absent until introduced. (e) Early in June, after weather favorable to both the artificial and natural distribution of the parasites, a conservative, trained observer found a large area in the northern part of the State where green bugs were present, but parasites, with one possible exception, present only where introduced. (f) During the month of April climatic conditions, both as to temperature and winds, were entirely unfavorable to natural distribution of parasites. (g) A serious outbreak of the green bug is reported from Washington, D. C., unattended by the parasite, and this at the close of July, a season most favorable for the activities of the parasite.

4. In view of these facts, artificial introduction of parasites was undertaken by the University, largely as an experiment, with the hope that by thus aiding the parasite in its work the green bugs would be kept in check in places where they had not yet become so numerous as to be destructive, and thus prevent damage which threatened crops; and from observations this experiment has been attended with such a degree of success as to warrant us in concluding that artificial introduction of parasites is practical.

5. Thorough preparation of the soil and proper seeding enables the plant, to resist in a large measure the attack of the green bug. Late plowing, or removal of all volunteer grains by disk-ing, will force the green bug to seek elsewhere for summer food-plants, and many are likely to perish in the seeking. Volunteer grains allowed to stand not only furnish food upon which they thrive exceedingly well, but hold the green bug readily accessible to the forthcoming seeded crop.

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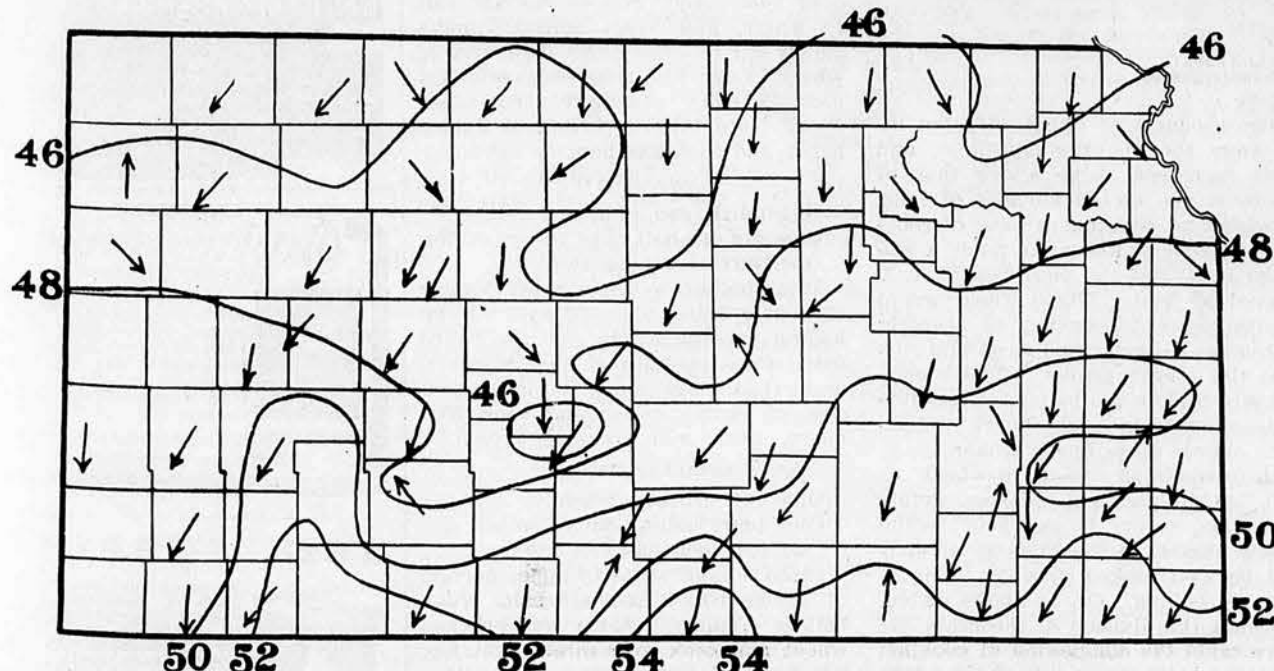
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Map V. KANSAS. United States Weather Bureau map, showing mean temperature and direction of prevailing winds for April, 1907. (Arrows fly with the wind.) These temperatures, together with northerly winds, illustrate a condition unfavorable to the natural spread of the parasite of the green bug. (Courtesy State Board of Agriculture.)

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AFTERWHILE.

Afterwhile—and we will go
Thither, yon, and to and fro—
From the stifling city streets
To the country's cool retreats—
From the riot to the rest
Where hearts beat the placidest;
Afterwhile, and we will fall
Under breezy trees, and lo! In
In the shade, with thirsty sight
Drinking deep the blue delight
Of the skies that will beguile
Us as children—afterwhile.

Afterwhile—we have in view
A far scene to journey to,
Where the old home is and where
The old mother waits us there,
Peering, as the time grows late,
Down the old path to the gate.
How we'll click the latch that locks
In the pinks and hollyhocks,
And leap up the path once more
Where she'll meet us at the door!
How we'll greet the dear old smile,
And the warm tears—afterwhile!
—James Whitcomb Riley, in "After-
whiles."

Fletcherism.

There are so many isms and theories afloat that it is confusing and conflicting, and if we should be carried away by every "wind of doctrine" we would be mixed up in a terrible cyclone of thought and feeling. Most of these theories contain some truth, but undoubtedly some error. Some persons might be benefited by all of a certain course or system, while another could not follow it without bad results, owing to different temperament, constitution, and environments. The tendency of thought is for better health, a sound mind, and a happy spirit. Some persons have followed a certain course and been benefited. Some others have done just the contrary and been restored. So each preaches his own gospel; hence the conflicting theories. There are some few things that all agree upon and no one will make a mistake to practise. The habit of chewing well the food and leisurely eating, and that of looking on the bright side of things and enjoying the blessings as they come will be a benefit to any one under any circumstances.

Fletcherism is one of the many new isms, and Horace Fletcher is the originator of the doctrine. The text of his preaching is mastication and optimism, chew and be happy and hopeful, although there are other things that he practises that seem dangerous doctrine for every one to follow.

Horace Fletcher was born in Massachusetts but his present home is in an ancient casa on the grand canal in Venice where his wife and one child and her husband live. His home is where he happens to be for he is a traveler and can not stay long in one place. He ran away from home to be a sailor when he was eight years old but was brought back. When he was sixteen, he went to Japan and China and has kept up his travels since. When you read that he has made four trips around the world, has crossed the American continent thirty-six times, made sixteen voyages across the Pacific and sailed the Atlantic an uncounted number of times, has explored Africa, Central America, Mexico, and India, you will admit that he has had to keep busy to accomplish it. He is described as a chubby little man with a pink and white complexion and twinkling blue eyes. When he was forty-five he was rejected by life insurance companies as unfit. He is now fifty-eight and for the last thirteen years has lived on about one-third the quantity of food considered by physiologists as necessary to keep the body in good running order, and yet he is able to double the best endurance record of the champion athletes of the University of Yale. He rises every morning between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock and without any breakfast he begins his literary work, and puts in a day's work before noon. Then if he is physically fit, in a good humor, and has plenty of time he eats the one meal of the day that the average man considers worthy of the name. He practises what he preaches. "Never

eat when you are mad or sad, only when you are glad."

With this little introduction to Horace Fletcher, I will endeavor to tell you something of what he teaches and thoroughly believes in. He is retired from business and receives nothing for his labor of spreading his doctrine; to the contrary he has spent much of his fortune upon it. In order to get the highest good out of eating he says: "Taste the food in your mouth. Turn it about and gloat over it as if it were the last morsel you ever expected to get. Enjoy it until every vestige of taste has gone out of it. Eat only what you can enjoy. The body will take care of the rest." He applies this formula, slightly modified, to all the acts of life. In regard to other things he says: "Appreciate the blessings that you have in your daily life. Gloat over and enjoy every passing minute as if it were your last. Do nothing in that minute that you do not enjoy. God will take care of the rest." The gist of his philosophy is that we must learn to trust our desires in spiritual as well as material things. He holds that the appetite is the only true guide to the food we eat and in like manner the heart's desires are the only true guide to our conduct of life. This seems to me to be an unsafe and selfish doctrine to follow, contrary to the teachings of Christ, which is the only true guide in life. The foundation of life must be sound or the structure will be unsafe. Doing the things that we do not enjoy are often the very things that we need to do to develop us and make us stronger and braver. The hero does not enjoy jumping into the water to save the drowning man but by this very act he develops something that is worth much and brings a sense of enjoyment that he never realized before. If what he says implies to enjoy whatever life has for us and be thankful, I agree, for we can learn to enjoy many things that we often think we can not, but to shirk responsibility and duties and do those things that are only pleasing to us is selfish and hurtful to us.

Hygienic Cookery.

MRS. HENRIETTA W. CALVIN, PROFESSOR
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COOKERY OF CEREALS.

The cereals include all grains such as corn, wheat, oats, and rye, and give rise to a multitude of products of which flours, meals, and cereal breakfast foods are the most important.

WHEAT.

The general composition of wheat is:

	Per cent.
Proteid.	16.2
Fat.	7.3
Carbohydrate.	66.5
Mineral matter.	1.9
Water.	7.8

The products of wheat vary but little from the above composition, and their increased value above that of wheat is due to the fineness of their division and consequent ease of cooking. In general, the more finely a material is divided the more readily it is altered by heat. Whole wheat would require days of cooking to properly soften the cellulose and swell and rupture the starch grains. Wheat once or twice broken can be made digestible and palatable by eight hours of boiling. Wheat more finely broken, as in such products as "cream of wheat" or mill "middlings," will cook completely in boiling water in an hour; while wheat broken to the fineness of flour will be well cooked in seven minutes of rapid boiling. Or, as above stated, the finer the division of the grain the more rapid the completion of cooking. A second point enters into the question of cooking, which is that the more thinly the dry material is distributed

throughout the boiling water the more quickly will the cooking be finished.

CORN.

Wheat and wheat products cook most readily, but corn and corn products rank above wheat in their value as food. All corn products require a longer period of cooking than the correspondingly finely divided wheat products. In the present day by hasty cooking of foods both digestibility and palatability have been sacrificed. In olden times a pot of cornmeal mush was put to cook in the morning and cooked until nightfall, when it served, with the addition of milk, the entire family with their evening meal. Cornmeal mush thus made and served with milk is a complete and perfect food, and the partakers are well nourished; but hastily made mush is not a desirable article of diet. It is unfortunate that cereal foods have been so often named "breakfast foods" and the inference given that they can be prepared and served with almost no cooking. Cereal foods are good foods at any meal, but should in all cases receive long and careful cooking. When desired for a breakfast dish they may be cooked the day before and reheated, or prepared overnight in a fireless cooker.

OATS.

Oats and the derived products are the most difficult of cereal foods to cook, but are highly nutritious when properly prepared. Throughout many generations oats have been the staple article of Scotch highland diet, the long and thorough cooking of which has been the pride of the Scottish housewife.

The composition of various oat cereal foods averages:

	Per cent.
Carbohydrate.	71.09
Proteid.	12.20
Fat.	1.74
Crude fiber.	2.38
Ash.	1.81
Water.	10.85

The above analysis shows that rolled oats is a complete food—that is, one having all the various food principles in it—and further study shows it to be nearly a perfect food—that is, one which contains all the food principles in the proportion best adapted to the needs of the human body. The difficulty in cooking oat products thoroughly is due to the proteid, fat, and starch being so entangled with cellulose that the boiling water does not readily come in contact with the food materials. Long, slow cooking overcomes this difficulty. The oat food may be cooked the day previous to time of use, or it may be cooked over night on the back of a base-burner or other stove in which there is an all-night fire, or it may be boiled five minutes and immediately placed in a fireless cooker, there to remain overnight.

CREAM OF WHEAT WITH FIGS.

One-fourth cup of cream of wheat.
Three figs.

One and one-half cups boiling water.
One-eighth teaspoon salt.

Place boiling water in upper portion of double boiler and place directly over heat. Add chopped figs and salt to water, and when boiling rapidly slowly stir into the water the cream of wheat. Cook five minutes over direct heat, stirring constantly, then place upper into lower portion of double boiler and cook one hour or more.

ROLLED OATS.

One-fourth cup of rolled oats.
One and one-half cups boiling water.

One-fourth teaspoon salt.
Place boiling water in upper portion

of double boiler and add salt. When boiling rapidly slowly stir the rolled oats. Cook over direct heat five minutes, then place upper in lower portion of double boiler and cook four hours. Serve with sugar and cream.

CRACKED WHEAT.

One cup cracked wheat.
One quart boiling water.

One teaspoon salt.
Place boiling water in upper portion of double boiler and add salt. When boiling rapidly, slowly add cracked wheat and cook over direct heat five minutes. Place upper in lower portion of double boiler and cook eight hours. Serve with sugar and cream.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

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STEAMED RICE WITH RAISINS.

Two tablespoons rice.
Two tablespoons raisins.
One and one-half cups boiling water.
One-eighth teaspoon salt.
Wash and seed raisins. Pick over and wash rice thoroughly. Place boiling water in upper portion of double boiler and put directly over heat. Add salt and raisins. When boiling rapidly, add rice slowly and boil five minutes. Then place upper into lower portion of double boiler and cook forty-five minutes. Serve with sugar and cream.

An Autograph Cook Book.

A gift suitable to any time of the year, original, home made, one that will bring joy to any housewife's heart, is described in the April Woman's Home Companion. Have you ever thought of making an autograph cook book? It only requires a little care and patience, to have a cook book filled full of original recipes of dishes fit for a king.

First make a list of your intimate friends. Those noted for their good cooking and housewifely virtues of course should head the list. Write to each of them a personal note, asking them to write out and send to you their favorite recipe. In each note enclose a stamped envelope with a sheet of paper of uniform size for the written recipe. Then wait.

Presently in will come whole flocks of white envelopes, each enclosing the recipe which is the particular pride of the particular housewife who donates it. And before long what a collection you will have! When all the names have been accounted for, you must get to work and bind the sheets into a book. Vellum makes a good cover, and if a more serviceable one is desired, ooze leather, purchased at a leather shop, may be used. Red leather, lettered in gold or black, looks well, and the initials of the lucky recipient should be added in one corner. Just see what delight this gift will bring, and you will, I am sure, feel amply repaid.

Rising Above Trouble.

The worldly law is as strong as the spiritual law for those who go under or who conquer when troubles come. Once go under, and troubles pile so on top of you that nobody can pull you out. Now and then some one in whom the Christ spirit is strong will stop to help you, but the world will pass you by, thinking, perhaps, that you like the bed you have made for yourself, and that it is better to let you stay there! But rise, and all the world will be helping you, because the world loves courage. The courageous spirit inspires enthusiasm, faith, and attracts to itself remedial forces. Rise above trouble, then, and the world will be on your side, not because the world is selfish, but because courage and sweetness and patience are inspirations in themselves.—Harper's Bazar.

Babushka—"Little Grandmother."

"In the spring of 1906 I traveled deep into the interior of one of the most central provinces of Russia," writes Kellogg Durland in the April Woman's Home Companion. "In a remote village many leagues from the nearest railroad I learned of a woman, who in many respects is one of the most remarkable personalities in Russia in a generation. Her name is the key to thousands of hearts. Her life has been the inspiration of millions. No person—man or woman—has been more constantly sought by the police than she. For years a price of many thousand roubles was on her head. Yet she is one of the sweetest, the purest, the most loving and most lovable souls it has ever been my privilege to meet.

"For thirty years this woman has been a leader of the movement for liberty in Russia. Back in the year 1878 she was arrested and exiled to the mines of Kara in Central Siberia, and there she spent no less than twenty-three long years.

"The name of this remarkable personality is Catherine Breshkovsky. From nearest Russia to farthest Siberia she is known, revered and loved.

Not only does every one in the great empire of the Czar know her by her own name, but also by the word of familiar endearment, which in Russian means "Little Grandmother"—Babushka. Any beloved old lady may be a babushka, but there is only one whom every Russian instantly thinks of when reference is made to Babushka. It is almost like the Little Corporal or the Widow of Windsor. I know this, because I have asked about Babushka in St. Petersburg and Moscow, in South Russia, in the Caucasus, in North Russia, on the Volga, on the Don, and in distant Siberia, and never once was I called upon to explain whom I meant."

The Young Folks

A COMMONPLACE MAN.

Each morning with the sun he rose
And blithely went to work,
A man who made the most of life,
Nor ever wished to shirk.
His duty shone as bright to him
As any star above,
And so he did it faithfully
In confidence and love.

His life was not a great success,
As worldlings would avow,
No gilded crown or laurel wreath
Adorned his humble brow.
No riches turned his heart to stone
And drained affection dry,
And there was none to criticize
Him when he came to die.

A commonplace career, you'll say,
And that's the simple truth,
But lit with smiles of happiness
Along the road from youth
To fine old age in laughter free
And kindness and cheer—
A journey made in sweet content
And ended without fear.

—Selected.

A Lady Always a Lady.

There is a certain reserve and dignity that a woman should always possess that will shield her from insult and undue familiarity from men and mark her for a lady wherever she goes. It is worth while to cultivate. The following little sketch from the Youth's Companion illustrates what the lack of it may bring and its influence upon the opposite sex:

"Hello! What are you, sis—a hat-rack?" Kent Willard asked, as he came up the steps and found Esther chatting with one of the university students.

Esther dropped her caller's hat as if it had burned her fingers.

"Pshaw, Miss Willard!" its owner protested. "That hat is honored by having you pet it."

"I wasn't petting it. I didn't know I had it in my hands," said Esther, quickly; but Kent had already walked on into the house with a manner that left his sister feeling rebuked.

When she followed him, a little later, the first thing she said was, "Kent Willard, you were rude to call me a hat-rack."

"Look here, Esther, tell me this. Would you reach into a fellow's pocket and take out anything?"

"Of course not!"—Indignantly. "If you mean my having his diary, I just caught it out of his hand. He flourished it round, and said there was one page all about me."

"I didn't know you had his diary," Kent answered, dryly. "Look at this," he broke off, pushing back his hair and showing a stubby lock, cropped close to the forehead. "Sue Bronson cut that off when I was drawing in the study-room. One of the girls dared her. Oh, that's funny, isn't it? Well, 'tisn't the hair I care about, but how would she like it if I did the same thing to her?"

"H'm! You'd better not try it."

"It would serve her right. You girls draw a circle round yourselves when it comes to our taking liberties, but if you don't stay inside your circle, you needn't expect us fellows to respect it."

"O, Kent, you're too fussy!"

"Is this fussy, then? Madge Halton sneaked my Latin book out of my coat pocket and took out a note that Roger Danforth had written me in class, and then she wouldn't give it up. She said 'twas her motherly duty to see what kind of notes I was getting in school, and all such stuff. I knew she'd feel mighty embarrassed if she did read it



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—'twas nothing for her to see—so I tried to get it away.

"This was all on the street, mind you, coming from school, and when she couldn't keep it from me any other way, she dropped it into the neck of her waist—one of those buttoned-behind affairs. She'll have to undress to get it out, and she'll feel cheap enough if she reads it, too. I tell you, I was disgusted, and when I walked up here, and saw my own sister patting and smoothing another fellow's hat, I said to myself that you are all alike."

"But such a different thing! And Madge went too far, of course, but don't you know that a girl does those things just to flatter a boy—to make him feel how important he is?"

"Well, a girl makes one large mistake if she does," was the emphatic answer. "We may laugh and scuffle with her, and pretend to think she's cute, but her stock goes down just the same, you mark my words."

Blind Animals.

Most of our boys and girls are familiar with the saying, "blind as a mole," but, like many other popular sayings, it is incorrect. The English mole has eyes, though they are small ones, and, indeed, it does not need to see much, its life being nearly all passed underground. In America there is a water mole with eyes so tiny that it is difficult to put a human hair into the opening. Still, in Southern Europe there is a species of mole which does not have so much as a suggestion of eyes.

When we come to the reptile family, we discover another mistake, for the blind-worm, a familiar British snake, is not blind, but has quick and clear sight. Snakes which are nearly or even totally blind are, however, found in caverns, and these find their prey—chiefly small insects—by the sense of touch. Fish also exist which have never seen the light of day, and one species, found on the coasts of Great Britain, lives as a parasite upon larger fish, clinging to them by its suckers.

Many people suppose that most caterpillars are blind, their eyes not being noticeable; but, nevertheless, they possess these organs—usually three of them, set in a triangle. We generally find that even those dwelling in the heart of a tree have eyes. Many varieties of beetle, however, are quite blind, and so are multitudes of tropical ants—the "driver" ant, which is one of the most active of his kind, among them.—Exchange.

General Grant as a Laundryman.

It is not always safe to play a practical joke unless you are thoroughly acquainted with your victim. It is sometimes sadly true that "the biter is bitten."

We were gathered around a bright fire in a cozy sitting-room. The Colonel to our great delight had gone back twenty-four years to his tent at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, and was again, as in those past eventful years following the banner of Sherman. Suddenly an odd thought flashed into the writer's mind and found expression in a question:

"Colonel," I said, "I have read and heard a great deal about army life; but on one point I was never much enlightened. How was the washing done? Who did it for the soldiers?" A smile stole round the corners of the Colonel's rather stern mouth, his black eyes twinkled.

"Usually the soldiers did it for them

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"I have to thank you for saving my wife's life two years ago. We had continued with the doctor until the third doctor, like the two previous ones, said that nothing could be done for her; that she had better be taken home from the hospital to quietly wait her time, which would not be over six weeks at the most. I brought her home, and then I thought probably Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine might help her, so I got a bottle of each and some Nerve and Liver Pills and commenced to give them to her. We soon seen an improvement, and encouraged by this we continued giving the medicine. We gave her eleven bottles in all of the medicine. She takes it occasionally now if she feels the need. I am in the ministry, and have been for 44 years."

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selves, but I remember one case where General Grant did some washing for a soldier." Everybody looked up in surprise. Much as we had heard of General Grant's old army blouse and democratic ways among his men, this idea of his washing for a private was very novel. There was a chorus of questions and exclamations.

"Was it really true? Did he wash for the soldiers? How did it happen? Tell us about it?"

"Yes," said the Colonel. "It is really true, and it happened in this way: It was during our advance upon Corinth; several soldiers were talking together one day. A tall, ungainly, raw recruit stepped up to them with a bundle of soiled clothes in his hand. 'Do you know where I can get this washing done?' he asked.

"Two of the group were practical jokers; a bright thought flashed into their heads, and as the sequel shows, unfortunately found expression. 'Oh, yes, we know; just go up there with your bundle,' pointing to the headquarters of General Grant, 'you will see a short, stout man (describing the General), who does washing. Take your bundle to him.'

"The recruit thanked them and walked off in the direction indicated. He gained entrance to the headquarters, and stood in the General's presence. 'What can I do for you?' said General Grant. 'I was directed here by a couple of soldiers. They told me that you did washing, and I have a bundle here.'

"General Grant probably enjoyed the situation, but his imperturbable face did not relax. He simply asked the question, 'Could you identify those men again?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Very well, you shall have the chance.'

"Turning to an orderly, he directed him to call a guard, go with the recruit to where the jokers were standing ready to enjoy his discomfiture, and to let him identify them. 'Take the men to the guard house, give them this man's bundle of clothing and make them wash it thoroughly. See that the work is well done.'

"The General was obeyed to the letter, and no more bundles of soiled clothes came to General Grant's headquarters."—Treasure Trove.

The Little Ones

JUST SUPPOSE.

If all the lads and lasses should remember for a day
To do their errands and their tasks as
surely as they play,
Should hang their hats and jackets up,
and put away their toys,
Should remember that the garden is the
place to make a noise—
Why, what a very pleasant world for
mother this would be!

How very many happy mother faces we
should see!
For children don't remember, as every-
body knows;
But if the children should—why—just
suppose!

If all the children's mothers turned forgetful in a day,
If, instead of taking care of toys, they
threw them all away,
Forgot to bake the cookies, and forgot
the tales to tell,
Forgot to kiss the aching bumps and
make the bruises well—
Why, what a very dreary world for
children this would be!

How very many melancholy little folks
we'd see!
For mothers all remember, as every-
body knows;
But, if the mothers shouldn't—why—
just suppose!

—H. G. Fernald.

Ruff's Adventure.

"What is the matter, Ruff? Come, come, little dog, you must not let yourself get so angry. You are old enough to take better care of that temper of yours."

Max, the sheep dog, had been lying half asleep on the barn floor; but he sat up now as Ruff threw himself down beside him.

"It's a shame!" cried the little gray dog. "The Brown Brothers have stolen all the bones I had hidden away."

Max did not look up at once. He did not even look surprised. Instead of doing either of these things, he yawned—a slow, sleepy yawn.

"You may tell that story to the hens," said he at last. "Perhaps they

are stupid enough to believe you. No one else will."

"But it's true," said Ruff.

"You saw the Brown Brothers take the bones, did you?" Max asked.

"No," said little Ruff, slowly. "I didn't see them do it, but they are the only ones who know my hiding-place. No one else could be a thief."

"Be careful, Ruff! You may be a thief yourself," said Max sharply.

"I—a thief?" Ruff could not say another word. He had known very little when he came to the farm, but even then he would have been ashamed to tell a lie or to take what was not his own.

"Which would be worse," Max went on, "to steal a bone from me or from Father Hound, who is too lame to run after you?"

"It would be worse to steal it from him," said Ruff. "But I never did such a thing."

"Why would it be worse?" said Max. "Because he could not help himself," said Ruff, after thinking a minute.

"That's right," said Max. "It is a mean thing to take away from the helpless what belongs to them."

"The Brown Brothers have a very good name," Max went on. "That means that we feel sure they would not steal anything. But you are trying to take away that good name which is worth more to them than all the bones in the world. Do you think that is the right thing to do, Ruff?"

"But I'm sure—" began the little dog.

Just then Carl came up from the garden with a pail on his arm.

"Well, Ruff," said he, "I have taken those old bones you had hidden in the garden to pound up for my vines. I'll give you some more to-day with meat on them."

Ruff looked at Carl and at the sky and at the trees. He did not wish to look at Max.

Max let his fore feet slide forward and dropped his curly head upon his paws again.

"It was a mistake, little dog," said he. "We all make mistakes sometimes. Don't make this one again, that's all."—From the Jones Second Reader, Ginn & Co.

Club Department

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Parliamentary Law.

In Mrs. Emma Fox's "Familiar Talks on Parliamentary Law" in the National Magazine, she gives a mode of procedure which may aid new clubs in their meetings. She says:

"Every club member should be able to offer motions in clear, concise language, and also to state and put (to vote) without hesitation any coherent

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motion of reasonable length. This seems a simple thing to do, but is as difficult as picking up the rose about which a famous French actress said: 'One hundred times I pick up that rose.' It is only by constant reiteration that perfection is acquired.

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"President: What is your pleasure under the head of miscellaneous business?"

"Mrs. A.: Madam President.

"President: Mrs. A.

"Mrs. A.: I move that this society petition the Common Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors.

"Mrs. B.: Madam President.

"President: Mrs. B.

"Mrs. B.: I second the motion.

"President: It is moved and seconded that this society petition the Common Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. Are there any remarks? (Mrs. A. and others discuss the motion.)

"President: Those in favor of the motion that this society petition the Common Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors, please say aye. (The ayes respond.) Those opposed to the motion, please say no. (The noes respond.) The motion is carried (or lost).

"The above form for making, stating, and putting a motion might well be committed to memory.

"It is not always necessary for the presiding officer to repeat the motion when putting it to vote. He may use his own judgment about doing so, but must repeat it or have it read by the secretary if any member wishes to hear it again.

"The following form for taking the vote may be substituted for the one given above: President: Those in favor of the motion, please say aye. Those opposed, no. The motion is carried (or lost).

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"Care must be taken not to confuse the terms, stating and putting.

"The motion is stated by the presiding officer when he repeats it after it is offered and seconded. The form for stating is: 'It is moved and seconded, etc.'"

"The motion is put when the vote is to be taken. The form for putting is: 'Those in favor of the motion, etc.' These terms are not interchangeable, and each should be used in the proper place."

Agriculture

The Present Known Status of the "Green Bug."—In Answer to Inquiries.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY OF THE KANSAS UNIVERSITY.

Ever since last spring when the University of Kansas was asked by the millers, grain men, and farmers to take preventative measures against the insect now commonly known as the green bug, this institution has, through its department of entomology, endeavored to keep in close touch with the situation in regard to this insect in Kansas. Accordingly last fall, the University discovered the presence of this insect, first in one locality and then in another in an adjoining county, both remote from the larger wheat areas. Here, as was demonstrated at the time, the existence of the green bug was made possible by the growth of volunteer oats allowed to stand to sustain the insect until the wheat appeared above the ground. Up to the present time this insect is not known to exist elsewhere.

Its behavior in this vicinity, however, and its present status in this State are matters of importance, and the University is being plied with numbers of inquiries upon this subject. When first found and for some time thereafter it developed rapidly in one field so that early in January the insects were so numerous in places that in one instance forty-two were counted on a blade of wheat only one inch long. At this time ten per cent of the green bugs were parasitized. A month later, or about the middle of February, another examination showed that from thirteen to fifteen per cent of the green bugs were parasitized.

The farmer upon whose place the insects were most abundant wrote the University asking whether or not he should plow up his wheat. Following the advice of the University in this matter, the farmers in this vicinity did not plow up their wheat but allowed it to remain. For as set forth to them it seemed reasonable that plowing under would destroy their friend, the parasite, as well as their enemy, the green bug. This method of procedure seems to have been eminently successful, since on last Saturday a careful examination of the field by one of the professors of entomology in the University revealed, after two hours of diligent search, only four green bugs, and these in a locality where they were most abundant last January.

The University has received a number of samples of wheat from different parties of the State containing the insect which by the casual observer might be mistaken for the green bug. It is not, however, the green bug but an insect that belongs to an entirely different genus, the green bug being known to science as *Toxoptera graminum* and this one as *Macrosiphum granaria*. The green bug, it is well known, made its first appearance in Kansas a little over a year ago while this common wheat louse is not of unusual occurrence and has thus far caused little or no concern. All reports concerning the green bug thus far verified by the University have proved not to be the green bug but this common wheat louse.

While these two insects are similar

they can be distinguished by the color of the tubes extending horn-like backward from the end of the body. In the green bug these tubes are the same color as the body, being darker at the tip. In the common wheat louse, which is being so commonly mistaken for the green bug, these tubes are shiny black.

Of paramount interest, however, is the fact that as far as known, during the supposedly favorable mild winter just passed, the green bug, contrary to general belief, has not held its own but has been rapidly disappearing in the very restricted locality where it was present last fall.

Fertilizer for Alfalfa.

What is the best fertilizer to use for alfalfa on low, swampy ground?

L. E. HOLMES.

Jackson County, Mo.

I have had little experience with fertilizers on alfalfa except barn-yard manure and I am inclined to think that a surface dressing of barn-yard manure mixed with the soil by disking is a better fertilizer for alfalfa than any other that may be applied. The disking with the manure is very beneficial to the growth of the plants. The manure may best be applied during the latter part of the fall or during the winter and the disking may be accomplished early in the spring. Of course certain commercial fertilizers may doubtless be economically used in fertilizing alfalfa, such as lime, phosphates, and potash salts. It may be true that the older soils are acid and lacking in lime and an application of lime on such soils should be very beneficial. Perhaps the best time to apply the lime is during the winter or early in the spring, disking soon after the application in order to mix the lime with the surface soil.

Regarding the use of fertilizers and manures I have mailed you Circulars 2 and 3 giving information upon these subjects.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Some Corn Questions.

I have had considerable trouble getting a good stand of corn with my old Rock Island lister. Do you think the edge drop is better than the bottom drop? Does the third wheel behind the lister have a good effect on the stand of corn?

The crows have bothered my corn a great deal just after it comes up by pulling it out, and playing havoc with the stand. I enclose a recipe to prevent this by the use of camphor on the seed corn.

Other things being equal, are not large ears better than medium-sized ears for seed corn? It seems to me the larger the ear the better if the ear is well filled and uniform and the grains are long and the corn is matured and solid. How about this?

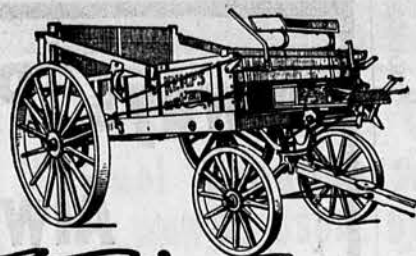
Marshall County. JOHN FROST.

There is little question but that the edge drop, when rightly adjusted and used, does more uniform work than the round hole or bottom drop to which you refer. If the tip and butt kernels are discarded or the corn is graded so that the kernels are of uniform size and shape, it is possible to drop such corn very regularly by using the edge drop planter and thus making it possible to secure an even, uniform stand of corn.

Regarding the recipe for treating seed corn to prevent attacks of crows, I have had no experience. Perhaps the plan is worth trying. The point is whether the camphor will injure the seed germ. It may be best to treat a small amount of seed and test its germination in order to determine this point. We will carry out such an experiment at once and may report to you later.

If the large ears are well matured and are covered with deep, uniform kernels of strong vitality, there is no objection to using such for seed. It

(Continued on page 460.)



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THE best of all fertilizers is barn-yard manure. It is your duty to apply it on the land, so that you will get the most out of it, and avoid the necessity of buying expensive commercial fertilizers.

You can make every load of manure you have go twice as far, by spreading it with one of these strong, durable, right working I. H. C. spreaders.

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Corn King (Return Apron Spreader).

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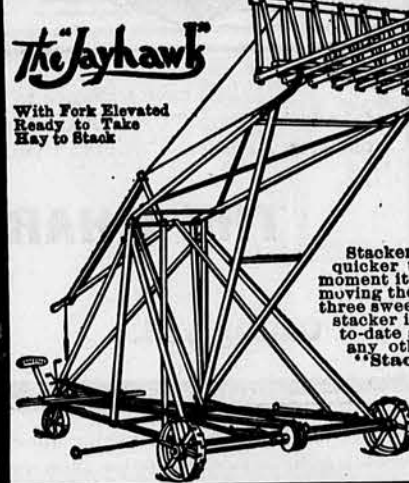
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Will pay for itself twice over on ten acres in one season. No man with alfalfa on his farm can afford to be without one. Use it after each cutting if desired. Write us for further information and testimonials from users.

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Averaged 80 bu. to acre last season. Ask about it

Pure and Reliable SEEDS All Kinds

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Dairy Interests

Butter-Making on the Farm.

BY PROF. IRA P. WHITNEY, INSTRUCTOR IN DAIRYING AT WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE.

The greater amount of the butter manufactured at the present time is made in creameries, where the product is handled on a large scale. This is especially true in sections where dairying is the principal industry. In many sections of the Inland Empire, however, dairying is only a small item, and many of the farmers do not keep enough cows to pay them to make frequent trips to town to deliver their cream, and the work of making the butter falls on the busy housewife. For this reason it would seem that some information along the lines of practical butter-making would be acceptable.

GOOD SUPPLY OF CREAM ESSENTIAL.

The first essential in the making of good butter is a supply of good milk and cream. The milk, as soon as possible after it is drawn from the udder of the cow should be separated, the warm skim-milk may then be used for feeding calves and pigs, and the cream which should contain at least 35 per cent of butter-fat, should be cooled to at least fifty degrees Fahrenheit, as soon as possible. Do not add warm cream to that already cooled, but cool each lot by itself before adding to that previously separated. Cream handled in this way should keep sweet until enough has been saved for churning, at least three days. Do not add fresh cream to that intended for churning within 24 hours of the time that the cream is to be churned. Warm the cream to about 70 degrees, do not guess at the temperature but use a thermometer and hold this temperature until it has a glossy, granular appearance, and has a distinct sour taste. The cream should again be cooled to fifty degrees and held for at least two hours before churning.

If it is impossible to secure good flavored butter from cream handled in this way, take a quart of milk from a cow that has recently freshened and set in a warm place until sour, then add to the cream in proportion of one pint of sour milk to one gallon of cream. This should be added when the cream is ready to ripen. This process can be carried on by saving buttermilk from one churning to add to the cream for the next. The buttermilk should be kept very cold in the meantime and should not be used if it develops any bad flavors.

USE A GOOD CHURN.

The churning process is a particular one. A good churn is the first essential and for the farm dairy no kind is better than the common barrel churn. Before using it should be thoroughly scalded and then cooled by rinsing with cold water.

The cream should be brought to churning temperature, a temperature such that the butter will come in from thirty to forty-five minutes, and then strained through a fine meshed strainer; unless carefully strained dried particles of cream will pass into the churn and be incorporated in the butter, as these particles are not colored by the butter color they will form white specks in the finished product. The coloring, if any is used, should then be added and the churning process begun.

SALTING THE BUTTER.

The churn should be stopped when the granules are about the size of grains of wheat or slightly larger, and the buttermilk should then be drawn off. The butter is washed in two wash waters both about the temperature of the buttermilk. When the second wash water is drawn off the butter should still be in the granular form and the salt may then be added at the rate of about one ounce of salt to the pound of butter-fat. Revolve the churn a few times to thoroughly distribute the salt and then allow to stand until

Always Proud of It Always Glad to Tell It Want Others to Know It

That's the truth about a man or woman who buys a **Tubular Cream Separator**. When people have the best there is they don't hesitate to say what they have, and you'll always find that when asked how he runs his dairy every Tubular owner says: "Why I have a TUBULAR Separator." He doesn't simply say: "I use a separator." Oh no! He knows the Tubular is the best and he wants you to know he had the good sense to buy the best. It's a pardonable pride. We all have it. Why shouldn't we?



Built Better

Runs Better

Looks Better

Skims Better

Wears Better

Is Better

than any other cream separator. Ask the man who owns one.

We have been building cream separators for twenty-eight years right on the same spot; we know more about building cream separators than anyone else in the business, and we know the TUBULAR is the best that ever was built. Why shouldn't we be proud of it? Why shouldn't the farmer who owns one be proud of it? It's like a diamond ring; there's nothing better.

How about the fellow who has a "mail order," "catalog house" separator, or one of the back number "bucket bowl" machines so loudly advertised in the papers? What does he say about his cream separator? Does he speak up promptly and give the name of it? Not much; he just says: "I have a separator." He doesn't like to tell the name of it. He does not talk about it when he can avoid it. Twice a day when he tries to run it he says things about it that wouldn't look well in print, but he isn't anxious for his neighbors to know how badly he was soaked. He isn't proud. No indeed, he knows there isn't much for him to say.

Which Will You Be

One of the proud, sensible ones
or one of the other kind?

You have a chance to be either but you can't afford to be in the second class. You cannot make a mistake in buying a TUBULAR. It's built and guaranteed by the largest cream separator factory in the world and the oldest in America. Wouldn't you like our new catalog No. 165? Write for it please.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,

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the salt is dissolved, ordinarily about one-half hour. The butter is then removed from the churn to the worker, preferably the common level worker, and worked until it has a good compact body so that when a piece is broken it will show a grain like broken steel. Overworking injures the body of the butter and should be carefully avoided.

BUTTER FOR THE MARKET.

The butter should be put up in a neat package and placed in the market on its merits. Have a name for your dairy, secure a neatly printed wrapper bearing this name and if your butter is first-class it will soon create a demand for itself and you will have no trouble in selling it at from two to five cents a pound above the market price.

The Old or Young?

A Vermont subscriber asks us to state our preference in the following case. He is offered the chance to purchase an old Guernsey bull and cow, both registered, the bull 8 years old and the cow 10 years old. The cow is a superior animal, having made over 400 pounds of butter-fat a year. The bull is the sire of some fine cows. He can buy the cow for \$200, and the bull for \$50. The question is, had he better make this purchase, or buy a young bull and heifer calf for \$300.

This is a difficult question to answer in a direct manner, and yet we are aware that it presents itself to purchasers quite often. If the bull is in a vigorous condition, he is worth the price asked for him in one year of service, even with a grade herd of cows. With registered cows his value would be greatly increased. The price asked for the cow is about what a first-

class young heifer would be worth, and she maybe counted on fairly to render two to five year's service. One good heifer calf from the cow will be worth the cost of the cow and there is a chance of several calves.

On the other hand, as a rule, it is wise to purchase our breeding animals when they are young, say when they are calves, if we are satisfied of three things. (1) That they are well

bred from strong lines of blood and are sound and healthy. (2) That they are good animals individually. (3) That we are dealing with a breeder who has a pride in the animals he turns out and is a man of his word. The latter quality means a good deal in a transaction of this character.

The following are some of the advantages in buying young animals. (1) The cost of transportation is much

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Combines the thousand and one recognized superior features (over all other makes) with new and marked improvements in construction, which make the handling of milk still easier, quicker and more profitable. Since tests with the leading makes of separators of the world have proven the U. S. to

Hold World's Record for Clean Skimming

for fifty consecutive runs, what more is necessary to prove to the doubtful purchaser on what machine to decide?

Write to-day for "Catalogue No. 91" and any desired particulars

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

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U S U S U S U S U

less. (2) The new owner has the chance that belongs to every one, of wisely developing the capacity—of the helper especially. There is a great deal to this point, and we have never been satisfied with the estimate farmers place upon it. As we have said many times before, the cow is made or unmade very often in the first two years of her life. Therefore the younger the helper is when she comes into a skilled man's hands, the greater the opportunity for developing her milking qualities. (3) With cattle especially, there is great value in getting them established, and wanted as early as possible on the farm where they are to do their work. This applies to both male and female. A comfortable, pleasant home means a great deal to cattle in the way they answer back at the pail or in progeny. In this statement we have endeavored to state the pro and con of the question, leaving to our Vermont friend and others the chance to apply or reject the reason-

ing as they may see fit.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Whey-Fed Calves.

PROFESSOR THOMAS SHAW IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST.

Calves can be reared in better form if they are not given much whey until they are five or six weeks old. Before feeding whey the calves should be started on new milk during the first week or two. No supplemental food will take the place of new milk at such a time. It would seem to be an absolute necessity in order to start the work of digestion aright. If it is not started right, ill doing is likely to follow, even though the management subsequently should be judicious. Then a change is made from new to skim-milk, taking one to two weeks to make the change from all new milk to all skim-milk.

As soon as the change is begun to skim-milk then oil meal or flaxseed or linseed-gruel may be fed as the calves



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I want to tell you this: On my plan of selling, the Galloway must please you or I will send your money back and pay the freight both ways. I back this promise with my \$25,000 legal bond guarantee. Your protection and the strongest guarantee made by any manufacturer. Let me send you my 1908 catalog, telling all about the New Improved Galloway. With it I will also send you my Special Proposition, which will explain how I help the first buyer of a Galloway in any section to pay in part or entirely for his machine.

To Get My Special Proposition on the

GALLOWAY CREAM SEPARATOR

My Special Proposition is something new. Don't fail to write me for it at once. The offer is good only for the first party in any locality buying one of my machines. So don't buy a separator of any other make under any conditions, until you have first investigated my offer. I can save you from \$35 to \$65 on a strictly high-grade separator—the kind you want in your dairy. This is money you might just as well have to use for increasing your dairy herd or to put back into your farming.

I want to tell you there isn't a farmer in this country owning three or more cows who can afford to be without a Galloway Cream Separator when you can buy one at my low prices, on my liberal terms, and backed by my strong guarantee.

Now, here is what I will do: I will put one of my New Improved Galloways in your dairy and let you try it 30 days on my free trial plan before you decide to keep it. If it is not all I claim for it, send it back and I will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. You need not send me one cent in advance. If you wish, you can buy a Galloway on 6 months' time. There is nothing to prevent your owning a Galloway. Remember, my separators are

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at one small profit, so I can save you 50 per cent.

They are just the machine you want on your farm. All those new features are combined in them to make them the most modern and up-to-date separators on the market today. Notice the low supply can, enclosed gearing, dust-proof and perfectly safe. The mechanism is simple and adjustable at all points, so that repair troubles are provided for in advance in my separators. The weight low down in the machines makes them extra strong and durable. They are easy to run, easy to operate, easy to clean, and perfectly sanitary in every way. They are beautiful in design, and their high-class finish is apparent. Made out of the best materials money can buy. My 20-year materials guarantee on every machine is proof of this. They will skim to a trace and may be regulated to skim almost any thickness of cream desired. My double wing deflector skimming device makes the closest skimming and easiest cleaned bowl in any separator. They are complete mechanically in every detail. I sell them on the easiest and most liberal plan possible. The Galloway is the best investment your money can buy. Let me send you my catalog fully describing my separators, explaining my selling plans, and containing my Special Proposition. It is impossible to tell you all about the Galloway here, so do me the personal favor to send for my booklet, and let me save you 50% on a cream separator. Write me today.

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WM GALLOWAY CO.
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**FREIGHT
PREPAID**

BIG BUTTER CONTEST National Buttermakers' Association WON AS USUAL BY USERS OF DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

On March 11th, 12th, and 13th there was held at Minneapolis, Minn., the big annual butter scoring contest of the National Buttermakers' Association. 504 of the best buttermakers in the United States competed in this contest, which makes the results especially interesting and important. The first prize was won by J. C. Post, Hector, Minn., with a score of 98 per cent; the second prize by E. O. Blomquist, Center City, Minn., with a score of 97½ per cent, and the third prize by G. P. Sauer, East Troy, Wis., with a score of 97 per cent. All three of these victorious buttermakers, of course, use De Laval cream separators. This contest, as has every similar contest held within the past sixteen years, shows a complete victory for butter made from De Laval separator cream. A clean sweep of all highest prizes was made by De Laval butter at the big National Dairy Show held in Chicago last October, as well as at sixteen of the more important State fairs of 1907. Going further back, De Laval made butter received the Grand Prize at the St. Louis World's Fair, as well as the Grand Prize at the Paris Exposition. Invariably in these big contests more than 90 per cent of the contestants who receive a score of over 90 per cent on their butter have been found to be De Laval users. In hundreds of such contests the world over during the past twenty years, the superiority of the De Laval Separator over all others for making fine butter has been conclusively proven. A postal card will bring our handsome new catalogue illustrating and describing the new 1908 improved De Laval machines in detail, and affording a complete education in the production of the finest quality cream for making prize winning butter.

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"THE SEPARATOR MAN"
The Speelman Separator is built of the best material money can buy. It has a low tank, large capacity, direct drive, safety ratchet, enclosed gear. It will extract the highest possible percentage of butter fat and it will make any man who owns three or more cows, money from the start. Write me today. I'm just anxious enough to get one of my machines working in every locality that it will pay you big to write to me today. I mean just what I say about this; it is positively the first man in each community that writes me that is going to get this special offer.

I MILKED COWS BEFORE HAND SEPARATORS WERE KNOWN IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY

I grew up on a Kansas farm, near Beloit. I milked cows night and morning. I know all about the old-fashioned way of skimming milk by hand, churning the sour cream and hauling the butter to town to trade for groceries. I sold some of the first hand-separators used in Kansas and I have been engaged in the separator business ever since.

I tell you this because I want you to know my reasons for claiming to know all about cream separators. I know what it costs manufacturers to sell separators. I have perfected a plan to save the farmer money, cutting out all needless middlemen, high priced catalogues and giving the farmer a full dollar's worth of cream separator—doesn't that sound like the right sort of a plan? It's distinctly the Speelman plan, and I want you to be the first man in your neighborhood to take advantage of it.

I also make, in addition to the 30 days' free trial, a Special 15 Day Proposition to the first man writing me from each community—this is part of the Speelman plan. I give an Iron Clad Guarantee that my machine is just what I say, absolutely standard. If it fails to satisfy after 30 days' free trial I will refund your money. If you do not find it the most perfect machine you have ever used you are under no obligations to keep it.

CHAS. SPEELMAN, 311 NEW NELSON BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Better Cream = and more of it

It isn't the fault of your cows if you don't get lots of butter from the churning. The fault lies in your way of skimming milk. You must skim so that the large butter-fat globules are not broken up, then you'll have a better grade of cream—more butter if churned—a better test and a higher price if sold. The

Peerless Cream Separator

is the only machine with a combination hollow and disc bowl—that means doubled capacity—and the hollow bowl doesn't break up the large fat globules. If you have but four cows it will pay you to operate a separator and you can't afford to put your hard earned money into a separator of any kind until you have at least read our new free book telling all about the Peerless way of getting more profits from your dairy. Drop us a postal today while you're thinking about it.

Waterloo Cream Separator Co., Dept. C, Waterloo, Ia.

26³⁰ SEPARATOR

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR LATEST IMPROVED 1908 MODEL ECONOMY CREAM SEPARATOR? Built on the low down order, easy running, simple beyond comparison. Skims to a trace. The easiest running, closest skimmers, strongest and by far the best cream separators ever made. Prices so low they scream for attention. Look in one of our latest Big Catalogues for cream separators. If you haven't a Big Book borrow your neighbor's; otherwise before buying a cream separator anywhere at any price, on a postal card addressed to us simply say "MAIL ME YOUR LATEST AND GREATEST CREAM SEPARATOR OFFER." Address: SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

The Blossom House

Kansas City, Mo.

Oposite Union Depot. Everything first-class. Cafe in connection. Cars for the Stock Yards, the up town business and residence parts of the city and for Kansas City, Kansas, pass the door. Solid comfort at moderate prices. A trial will please you.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, Lincoln, Neb.
Modern, fire proof, only American Plan Hotel in the city. Centrally located, 18th and O Sts.

Ignorance is not bliss, but blisters.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS from Toulouse and Emden geese; Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks; peacocks; Bronze and White Holland turkeys; Buff, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks; White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Houdans; Buff Cochins; Cornish Indian game; Buff, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes; Rhode Island Red, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Black Langshans, White Brahmas, Buff Cochins Bantams, Seabright Bantams; Pearl and White Guineas; Dogs and fancy pigeons. I am going to make it a specialty in furnishing eggs this year by the setting: 50 and 100 geese eggs, \$1 per setting. Duck eggs, 13 for \$1. Poultry eggs, 15 for \$1. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Nebr.

YUST'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Snow white. Eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$2 per 30. Also White Pekin ducks; eggs \$1.50 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. Yust, Route 2, Sylvia, Kans.

BARRED ROCK EGGS from prize winning stock, 75 cents per 15, \$3.50 per 100. Hillcrest Fruit & Poultry Farm, A. C. Merritt, Route 4, Topeka, Kans. Independent Phone 4851.

FARM BRED—Barred Rocks. Blocky Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$3.50 per 100; \$5.00 per 100. Minnie K. Clark, Lawrence, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs from top notches. Bred for size, color and laying qualities. \$1.50 per 15. Rowendale Poultry Farm, Earlham, Iowa.

BARRED P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—High scoring, well barred, and bred to lay kind. Cockerel or pullet mating. Pens \$1.50 per fifteen; range \$1 per fifteen; \$5 per one hundred. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

EGGS, FIFTEEN FOR \$1.00—Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Leghorns. Mrs. S. W. Wright, Concordia, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Carefully selected stock, good layers, large birds, farm range. Egg \$4 per 100, or \$2.50 per 50. Miss Etta L. Willett, Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.

FARM BRED BUFF ROCKS. Exclusively. Eggs \$1 for 15. Miss Mary E. Morton, Tescott, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS bred to lay, stock for sale. Eggs from mated stock, \$1.50 for 15. Samuel Brookover, Eureka, Kans.

BUFF ROCKS—Prize winners. Noted winter layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. F. A. Eitrick, Route 3, Dodge City, Kans.

BUFF B. P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Farm range \$4 per 100, 75c per sitting. Mrs. Wm. Lovelace, Muscotah, Kans.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Pen \$1.50 for 15. Farm range, 75c for 15, \$3 per 100. Cockerels scoring from 91% to 92%. Mrs. M. J. Young, Little River, Kans.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS will surely please you. Pens mated now. Send for circular. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Incubator eggs \$3 per 100. No eggs from pens after May 15. O. C. Lindamood, Walton, Harvey County, Kans.

BUFF ROCKS—Pure Nugget strain. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. John Bell, Akerland, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—12 cockerels of Bradley strain \$2.50 each. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—for hatching from selected hens headed by cockerels from Mr. Shellabarger and Mrs. Grey's (Iowa's best breeders) pens. \$1 for 15, \$5 for 100. Mrs. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans.

EGGS—White Rock, White Langshans, R. C. Rhode Island Red, Buff Orpington, \$1 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Lizzie B. Griffith, Route 3, Emporia, Kans.

30 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels for sale. Eggs from prize winners \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kans.

DUFF'S BARRED ROCKS—Choice standard stock by standard mating. We breed them now exclusively, and have the very best. Eggs and stock in season. Write your wants. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

YOU CAN HAVE EGGS the year round if you raise Buff Rocks. My birds took five first prizes out of six entries at the Nebraska State fair, 1907, they also scored 90 points and better by Rhodess. Fifteen eggs for \$1.25. For other information address H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kans.

FERRIS'S BUFF ROCKS. Vigorous, farm raised, winter layers; winners of 13 prizes at Leavenworth and Atchison, 1908, including specials for color and shape. Eggs from prize matings \$2.50 per 15; from high class range stock, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100; circular free. W. T. FERRIS, Box 406, Ellingham, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Prize winning cocks from the Kansas State Shows of 1907-8. Hens have good range and egg hatch well. Eggs carefully packed for shipping. \$1.50 per sitting. R. W. Goodman, St. John, Kans.

Buff Plymouth Rock Eggs

I won 1st cock, 92%; 2d hen, 92; 3d pen, 184; at the Kansas State Show, 1908. Eggs from these birds for sale at \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. H. GARRETT, 1308 Logan St., Topeka, Kans.

WHITE IVORY STRAIN OF WHITE ROCKS

The - Silver - Cup - Winners are the largest, whitest and highest scoring White Rocks in the West. Send for circular and ten beautiful half tones of my 96 to 97 point birds.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARM, Chas. C. Fails, - Sharon, Kans.

Miller's Famous Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs now ready from the fanciest pens in the West. My pens are headed by my State Show prize winners. I have won many of the leading prizes for 4 consecutive years. My stock is as good as you will find in the West. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

A. H. MILLER, Bern, Kans.

Smith's Laying Strain of Barred Rocks

are great egg producers. They also do their share of winning. Eggs from pens 1 and 2, \$2 per 15; 3 and 4, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 60; general flock, \$1.25 per 15; \$3 per 100.

Chas. E. Smith, R. 2, Mayetta, Kans. Formerly of Hawnville, Kans.

may be able to take it. This is put into the milk until they eat meal freely. As soon as they do this it is put into the meal that is fed dry. With this added to the mixture it may be composed of the following: Ground corn three parts, ground oats three, wheat bran one, oilcake one. For a time the calves may be allowed to take all of this that they will eat.

CHANGING TO WHEY.

When the change is made to whey the calves will be five or six weeks old, as intimated. Should they be younger three to four weeks should be occupied in making the change from all skim-milk to all whey. If they are five weeks old, the change may be made in one or two weeks, but it should not be sudden. The quantity of whey to feed will be a little more than for calves of the same age on skim-milk—that is, it will be fourteen to eighteen pounds per day for calves at six weeks, increasing at the rate of one to two pounds a week for the next few weeks. It should not be given to the extent of unduly distending the paunch, as has been sometimes done. Animals of that class are sometimes rendered hideous because of the large amount of paunch they carry as a result of the excessive feeding of whey. The character of the whey—that is, the condition in which it reaches the calves—is important. When brought from the whey tank at the factory it is frequently in bad condition because of careless management.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

If you have no pure-bred poultry, now is a good time to get a start. First pick out the breed that you think you will like the best, then send off to some of the advertisers in THE KANSAS FARMER for some eggs and you will soon have a flock of pure-bred chickens. As well as having a liking for a particular breed, when you are selecting the breed you wish to raise, it is well to consider the market that you intend to cater to, whether you wish to furnish eggs or raise broilers or a combination of both. If for eggs the Leghorns will doubtless prove the most profitable, as they are good layers, good foragers, and non-sitters. If you intend raising broilers then some of the larger breeds are necessary, such as Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks or some of the Asiatic breeds. Notwithstanding some people have a notion that pure-bred chickens are less hardy than common chickens, it will be found that such is not the case and that the profit from pure-breds will be much greater than from scrubs. And besides is the added pleasure of having fowls uniform in shape and color and of ten times the value of common stock. By all means send off for a few sittings of pure-bred eggs.

In order to improve the laying qualities of one's flock of chickens, it is necessary from year to year to note which hens are the most persistent layers, and to save the eggs from them with which to raise the future members of the flock. By selecting the eggs of such hens and hatching young chicks from them, one is bound to get an extra good egg-laying strain of fowls and by no other means is it possible to attain such an end. It is therefore wise to note which are the most regular layers in the flock and which keep at it the longest time, for from these one can surely expect better layers from season to season.

Young chicks require a plentiful supply of food to sustain growth of body, bone, and feathers and where the chicks are in good health they can assimilate all the feed they eat. They should be fed many times a day as much feed as they will eat, so as not to leave any to be soiled if dry feed, or soured if moist feed.

Lean meat, or its equivalent in insect life, is one of the essentials of

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Established in 1882. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, scores 90 to 94%. All pens headed by deep, bright red males. Eggs for hatching. White Angora rabbits. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Heavy winners at Kansas State Poultry Show. Our egg circular giving show record, description and prices, is free. A. D. Willems, Minneapolis, Kans.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching. \$1.50 and \$1 for fifteen. Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Spring Hill, Kansas.

R. I. RED EGGS from prize winners and high-scoring birds, in both combs. Circulars free. G. D. Willems, Iman, Kans.

R. C. I. REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Specials for shape and color. My birds won more premiums at State Shows than any other exhibitor. R. B. Steele, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—exclusively. Eggs 75c per 15, \$4 per 100. D. B. Huff, Route 1, Preston, Kans.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Eggs from first pen headed by 3d prize cockerel at Kansas State Show, 1908, \$2 for 15; 2d pen \$1.50; good range stock, \$1 for 15; incubator eggs, 50 or more, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Roderick, R. 1, Topeka, Kans.

WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching from my prize winning stock. From 1st prize pen, eggs \$2 per sitting; 2d pen \$1.50. Eggs from prize winning M. B. turkeys \$3 per 9. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kans.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS—From my noted prize winning strain, 100 for \$4, 50 for \$2. Orders promptly filled. Mrs. J. W. Ganse, Emporia, Kans.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Rose C. B. Minorcas. Eggs 15 for \$1. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

R. C. GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Eggs, 15 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50. Also R. C. Rhode Island Reds—15 for \$1. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Show record; males 94%; females 95%; eggs \$1 and \$2 per sitting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Fritz Bros., R. F. D. No. 2, Chanute, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS

From winners at Kansas State, Nebraska State, Missouri State, and St. Joseph big Interstate Shows. Males score to 96, females to 94%. Eggs \$1.50 to \$10 per sitting. Catalogue free.

BRIDGEMAN & YORK, Box 102, Forest City, Mo.

egg production. If meat in some form was supplied daily there would be sufficient eggs secured over and above the number that would be obtained without the use of meat, to not only pay for the meat, but to considerably increase the profit. As insects are not yet procurable, it is essential that meat in some form should be provided for the hens; either fresh ground bone, beef scraps, or dried blood.

And not only is meat essential to the laying hen, but it is equally essential to the growing chick. That the young chicks enjoy a meat ration can be easily seen by cutting up some fresh meat and giving it to them. That it is healthy for them and makes them grow and thrive, all poultry-raisers know by experience but we know that the feeding of meat or beef scraps to young chicks is the exception and not the rule with many people who raise chickens.

Another thing that is very healthful for both chicks and fowls is charcoal and this is a thing that is not usually provided for poultry. Nearly all the diseases that afflict chickens would be eliminated if the fowls were supplied with plenty of charcoal. This can be supplied by giving them the wood ashes, from which they can pick out the charcoal or by partly burning some wood for them or by putting some corn into the oven and thoroughly charring it. Of course charcoal can be bought in poultry supply houses but the cost is much more than when made at home. If you would have healthy chicks see that they have plenty of charcoal and plenty of sharp grit.

It should hardly be necessary for us to state that pure water at all times is another essential to the health and thrift of young chicks. Water is soon soiled by scratching chicks and the water fountain should be replenished many times a day in order to keep them well supplied with the necessary pure water.

LEGHORNS.

R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—Farm raised. Bred from excellent stock. 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. Henry Rogier, Bazaar, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Johnson's laying strain. Ten years' experience with selected pens. \$1 per sitting; two sittings, \$1.50; four, \$2; 100 eggs, \$3. No further out for quantity. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Kans.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS—\$1 for 15, \$5 for 100. F. E. Newby, Route 2, Columbus, Kans.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS of exhibition quality, bred for heavy egg production from the best laying strain in America. 15 eggs \$1, 100 eggs \$5. Alice J. Lamb, Manhattan, Kans.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Good color and shape; scores to 94%; eggs, best pen, \$1.50 for 15, second, \$1 for 15, \$5 per 100. Samuel Andrews, Kinsley, Kans.

EGGS from pure bred S. C. W. Leghorns and W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. H. turkeys \$1.50. 9 Emden geese, 20c each. A. F. Hutley, R. 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS—\$2 pen, \$1 range, per sitting, \$5 per hundred. Shipping points, Conway Springs and Viola. Book orders early. Mrs. T. R. Wolfe, Route 2, Conway Springs, Kans.

EGGS from high-scoring laying strain of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin ducks, 15 for \$1, 100 for \$5, 200 for \$8. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Jos. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. P. E. Town, Route 3, Haven, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs from first prize birds scoring up to 95. \$2 for 30. Cockerels \$1 and \$2 each. Score cards. S. McHarg, Box F, Wakita, Okla.

STANDARD-BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns founded by stock of prize-winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs, and have taken first wherever shown. Stock for sale; eggs in season from pens scoring 90 to 95. No. 1 pen, \$2.50 for 15; No. 2, \$1.80 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS. Eggs from hens scoring from 90 to 98. This strain of birds are State Show winners and have been winning at the prominent shows for the last 17 years. If you want quality write me. F. W. Boutwell, R. 8, Topeka, Kans.

R. C. B. Leghorns. 7 Years Highest Breeding Topeka winners this year; 24 ribbons in 3 shows. Eggs, 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2.75, 100 for \$5. Cockerels for sale. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kans.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively Farm raised. Eggs per sitting of 15, \$1; per 50, \$2; per 100, \$3.50. P. H. Mahon, R. 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and B. P. ROCKS Eggs now ready from our 19 mated pens. No more pullets or hens for sale. A few cocks and cockerels at reduced prices. Send for catalogue of S. C. W. Leghorns and B. P. Rocks. Elenora Fruit and Poultry Farm, Centralia, Kans.

GALVA POULTRY YARDS

R. C. W. Leghorn and White Wyandotte stock for sale. Eggs in season. First pen Leghorns headed by first cockerel Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Write your wants. JOHN DITCH, Prop., Galva, Kans.

S. C. Brown Leghorns

Bred for beauty, size and heavy egg production. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 30, \$4 per 100. Won all blue ribbons at Eureka fair, 1907, on S. C. Brown Leghorns. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

LAMB'S LEGHORNS.

Single Comb Brown. Winners of 27 prizes at Topeka and Kansas City. Eggs, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per 15. W. A. Lamb, Manhattan, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for sale, \$1.50 per 15. O. S. Allen, 729 Home, Topeka, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHAN BABY CHICKS 10c each. Hatches April 15 and 22. Eggs \$1 per sitting, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

EGGS from large M. Bronze turkeys, \$3.50 for 9. Orders booked now. Also Black Langshans, \$2 for 15. Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS and GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs \$1 for 15. Pure bred stock. C. R. Stewart, Vernon, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS and TOULOUSE GEESE—Absolutely pure. Stock and eggs for sale. T. H. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

CHEAPER THAN EGGS—Good Black Langshan baby chicks, 10c each. March 16th and 23. Order early. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kans.

Tenneholm Black Langshans

Surplus stock all sold. Eggs from the best of breeding stock at \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Orders filled promptly. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

Black and White Langshans.

Winning 1st pen 5 times in 5 shows this season, including State Fair and State Show; won 12 ribbons on 16 birds at Topeka. Eggs \$2 for 15, 18 years a breeder. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kans.

BRAHMAN.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma, B. P. Rock, and White Pekin duck eggs. Miss Ella Burdick, Emporia, Kans., Route 8.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF EGGS for sale at \$1.50 per sitting from choice pen of Light Brahmas; perfect comb, dark points, and legs feathered correctly. Howard Gray, St. John, Kans.

Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Fails & Son Eldorado Kans Route 1

BUFF COCHINS.

EGGS from prize-winning and high-scoring Buff Cochins. Took nineteen prizes at Kansas State Show 1908. As good as can be found anywhere. Eggs from 1st pen \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, 2d and 3d pens, \$2 per 15. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kans.

HAMBURG.

EGGS from high scoring stock. Silver Spangled Hamburgs a specialty. Write for prices. Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, 15 per 15, 50 per 50, turkey eggs \$3 per 9; best 40c each. V. S. Maher, Kinsley, Kans.

CORNISH INDIAN.

CORNISH INDIAN EGGS \$2 and \$1 per 15. L. C. Harst, Newton, Kans.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1 per fifteen. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from the birds that have won the most prizes at State Shows; 57 prizes and 4 silver cups in 1907-08. Infertiles replaced free. Send for circular. Frank Hill, Sabetha, Kans.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Prize winners, big shows. Best winter layers. Great money makers. Breeders, eggs, baby chicks. Catalog tells. W. H. Maxwell, 1906 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

LARGE BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs for sale, \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. Frank Henning, Route 1, Garnett, Kans.

CHOICE Buff Orpington and B. P. Rock cockerels. Collie pups and bred bitches. Send for circular. W. R. Williams, Stella, Neb.

TURKEYS.

FOR SALE—White Holland turkeys and Light Brahma chickens. Eggs in season. Mrs. Joe Smith, Macksville, Kans.

FOR SALE—An extra fine bunch of young M. B. turkeys from stock scoring up to 90 points. I took 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st and 2d pen at Central Kansas Poultry show at Newton, Kans., this fall. Extra prices on young stock up to February 15. Eggs in season \$4 per 11. 4 W. Perkins, Route 4, Newton, Kans.

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS—Fifteen for \$1. Mrs. Annelle Williams, Benson, Neb.

Indian Runner Ducks.

First prize winners at World's Fair, New York and Chicago.

White Wyandottes, white as snow. State show winners, Silver Cup winners. Score to 90. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write me for terms and dates.

R. L. Castleberry, Box 19, McCune, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS can make big money by preserving cheap eggs for higher prices. No cold storage needed. Send 50c in stamps or money-order for our simple, inexpensive method, which we have tried, and found successful. Williams & Winfield Produce Co., Lawrence, Kans.

High Class Poultry and Eggs For Sale

Fifteen best varieties.

For catalogue and bargains write

T. J. PUGH, Fullerton, Neb.

EUREKA PANACEA.

For white scouries in colts, calves, lambs, pigs and poultry. Guaranteed to be safe, sure and reliable. T. J. PUGH, FULLERTON, NEB.

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, Sta. B., Topeka, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

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

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups from trained parents, \$5 each. Will Killough, Ottawa, Kans.

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 Kans. W. H. Richards.

Scotch Collies.

Fifty-seven Collie puppies just old enough to ship. Place your orders early, so you can get one of the choice ones.

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Incubators and Brooders

If you want a good incubator in a hurry write to the undersigned. He keeps the Old Trusty incubator (hot water) and the 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.



\$7.15
Buys the Best 120-EGG Incubator ever made
Freight Prepaid East of Rockies
Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water brooder, \$4.50. Both ordered together, \$11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save mailing.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.

Painting the House.

In the course of a number of years' practical experience in the painting trade, I have been asked various questions which incline me to the belief that many of the little trifles which go to make up perfection in painting are oftentimes unknown to, or disregarded by experienced painters.

The appearance of some houses, painted by men whose ability and honesty of purpose I could not doubt, has frequently corroborated my opinion that neglect of trifles or wrong training sometimes mars the work of otherwise good workmen.

I am going to imagine myself in charge of the painting of a new frame house, under average conditions, and am going to describe every step as I proceed to paint it, according to my ideas of proper methods.

The house is of ordinary construction with white pine siding; corner strips, cornice and casements of the same wood. Upon examination, I find the wood to be of average quality with a considerable number of resinous knots and here and there a sappy streak. I find also that the plasterers have plashed the side of the building in different places and that dust and some dirt is clinging to the wood.

I first go over the soiled parts with a putty knife, scraping the plaster away and finally brushing off clean with a good bristle dusting brush. (A cheap brush lacking spring in the bristles is not satisfactory.)

I next shellac the knots. The sap in knots and resinous streaks will come through ordinary paint and make ugly spots on the finished surface if they are not "killed" by a thin coating of shellac before any paint is put over them. The shellac seals the pores and prevents the sap from coming through.

The shellac should be made as follows: Four pounds dry orange gum shellac thinned with one gallon of pure grain alcohol or denatured alcohol.

Prepared shellacs are often made up with wood alcohol and various deleterious oils. These do not dry hard or else they crack off and fail to stop the sap from coming through.

In killing the knots put on the shellac thin. If put on thick, the later coats of paint will alligator and the paint and shellac will skin off, leaving the knots bare.

I shellac with a sash tool, a round brush, big enough to fully cover an ordinary knot and a half inch around the knot by simply twirling the brush. Shellacing the surface around the knot is quite important.

Shellac will dry in a few hours, and generally by the time the shellacing is finished, the part done first will be ready to prime.

Scaffolding cleats should be taken down before the priming begins, as the places left bare by them can not be satisfactorily covered afterwards. If the cleats are removed after the priming and an attempt is made to touch up the bare spots, the surface adjacent to such spots is bound to receive a second coating on each side, which will be glossy and impenetrable.

I am now ready for the priming coat, and before I begin I will take this opportunity of saying that master painters sometimes make two mistakes relative to the priming of a surface: First, in thinking that any paint will do for a primer; and second, in thinking that any kind of a workman will do to put it on.

My experience has burned some convictions into me more deeply than others. Here are two of the deep ones: That extraordinary care should be used in the selection of a paint for the priming coat and that nowhere is the intelligent and experienced man's judgment and "know-how" so essential as in applying this coat which is to be the anchorage for those which follow.

It is only the real painter who knows that when he comes to a board which is softer and spongier than the rest, he must apply the paint in such a manner that the pores will absorb more of the paint, and that when he comes to a harder, closer-grained portion, he must brush out the paint, so that the resulting surface will be practically the same as the other, although the two parts absorb different quantities. He must "feed it" to the porous part and brush it into the hard grain by force of his good right arm.

The priming coat should have enough oil to satisfy the pores of the wood and leave enough on the surface to make a good foundation. It must, therefore, be thinner than later coats. For average conditions I would mix it in the following proportions: 100 pounds pure white lead, 7 gallons pure raw linseed oil, 1 gallon pure turpentine, 1½ pints pure turpentine Japan drier.

At another time I will discuss this formula in detail. I will explain why I prefer raw linseed oil to boiled oil, why turpentine is used and why the order of mixing paint ingredients is important.

G. H. E.

A Chance to Sell Your Farm.

If the average farmer is desirous of disposing of his land and gives a good description of his farm to four or five thousand energetic agents all of whom were in touch with the live buyers throughout the country he would feel almost sure of making a sale, yet an energetic real estate firm in Kansas City who has been for several years connected with one of the leading land dealing organizations in the Southwest has evolved that sort of a plan and has offered a chance to get in touch with these four or five thousand agents of the big concerns to all of our readers who have land to sell.

This company operated for several years as general agents in a large organization for selling lands known by that firm and having seen the advantage of such a wide connection they decided that this would be a splendid opportunity for farmers who wanted to sell their land and so they have arranged to give all farmers who desire this the advantage of this connection.

We refer to the L. G. Byerly Company, 433 R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Mo., who have an advertisement on page 461 of this paper and who will give further information on this subject to all who write him.



Early Chicks Pay Best

Take advantage of the first suitable weather conditions in early spring and "set" as many broody hens as possible. You may have plump, tender-meated chicks, from one and a half to two pounds weight, in ten weeks' time after hatching if you give them proper feed and attention. Any of the foods commonly given is all right and your success will be ample, provided you escape a large per cent. of loss from the very common diseases which trouble young chickens.

Most chicken ailments come from dampness or overfeeding. Keep the quarters dry and give a little of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

once a day in one of the feeds, and you will save nearly every chick. Where Poultry Pan-a-ce-a shows its great worth is as a tonic to correct the first tendency toward indigestion. Its use gives the organs a proper "tone" and maintains them in perfect health so that the growing chick is steadily deriving from its food every element required to hasten growth.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a (the prescription of Dr. Hess, M.D., D.V.S.) contains iron to enrich the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system of organic poisons. It makes hens lay, shortens the fattening period for market fowls, and, by its germicidal properties, wards off disease. Endorsed by leading poultry men in both the United States and Canada. A penny's worth is enough for 30 hens one day.

SOLD EVERYWHERE ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

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

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Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

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INCUBATOR MAN



Don't pay two prices for an incubator. Get Johnson's direct offer and not only save money, but get the

simplest and surest incubator made. The famous

"Old Trusty" Incubator

has given satisfaction to more beginners in poultry raising than any other incubator ever made. It is built on experience, not theory. No superfluous parts; takes less oil and Johnson guarantees 75 per cent or better hatches. Runs absolutely automatic. Runs itself and pays for itself. Sold on

40, 60 or 90 Days Trial Freight Prepaid Prompt Shipment

Get Johnson's big book, 176 pages. Every page a poultry sermon. More than 300 pictures. It will pay you to send your name to

M. M. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA

The Townsend Automatic Trap Nest

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

Good for One Free Book, "POULTRY PROFITS"

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box 42, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 42, Indianapolis, Ind. Please send Poultry Profits Book that tells all about Raising Poultry for Market and Making More Egg Money—all about the famous Sure Hatch Incubator and how it is sold on unlimited trial, freight paid, under 5 years' guarantee. I am sincerely interested and not writing merely out of curiosity. I want you to tell me how to make the most money out of chickens, ducks and turkeys.

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If you want to put a little money where it is absolutely safe and will yield from 30 to 35 per cent per annum, write for full particulars to

Oeo. S. Murray, Formerly Professor Commerce, Emporia, Kansas
Kansas State Normal School,

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Some Corn Questions.

(Continued from page 455.)

is often true that an ear is large in size more because of the large cob than because of much grain on the cob. It may be true, also, that large ears contain chaffy, immature kernels which are not so strong in vitality as kernels from a smaller, better matured ear. As the large ear takes a longer season to mature than the smaller ear, thus by continually selecting large ears for seed, the tendency is to cause the corn to become later in maturing each year. While by selecting the medium-sized ears it is possible to maintain an average maturing season. If seed ears are selected from the stalk in the field rather than from the wagon or crib then this matter of maturity may be more readily controlled. For further information regarding seed corn I have mailed you Bulletins Nos. 147 and 149, treating on these subjects.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Early Grain Feed for Hogs.

I now have about twenty-five head of hogs, and as my place is new, just improved and broken last year, I have to buy all of my corn. What would you advise as the quickest and best crop to raise to get a part of these hogs on the market as soon as possible?

M. E. A.

Dickinson County.

Perhaps there is no better crop to furnish early grain feed for hogs, which may be planted after March 26, than early-maturing corn, such as: Pride of the North, Earliest Ripe Dent, or some early-maturing sweet-corn. Such corn to be planted as early as possible. Planted by April 15, Pride of the North corn may be jerked for hogs by the last of July, and early varieties of sweet-corn may be cut up and fed at an earlier date. Barley makes a very good grain for feeding hogs and matures earlier than corn, but it is now a little late for planting this crop.

The grain ration may be greatly reduced by having plenty of good pasture for hogs. For this purpose nothing is superior to alfalfa, but if you do not have alfalfa certain annual crops may be planted which will help out along this line, namely, such early spring grains as: Barley, oats, and emmer, also rape and millet, and for later planting: Cow-peas, sorghum, corn, and Kafir-corn. Of the crops named, rape is one of the most valuable for pasturing hogs since this crop may be sown early in the spring and as late as the middle of July, thus providing pasture in succession from early summer to late autumn; or by having several fields of rape planted in the spring the hogs may be pastured at intervals on each lot or field, thus allowing the rape to start again on early pastured fields when it may furnish later pasture. It is advisable to plant rape in rows when used in this way so as to allow the crop to be cultivated during the interval between pasturings.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Fertilizers—Cow-Peas.

I have a small farm in the sand hills, where fertilizing is necessary. This farm does not supply enough manure. What kind of commercial fertilizer would you recommend? Our land here is a heavy loam, so we never used any fertilizer, and am not posted on how and when to use it. Could you tell me where to get cow-peas, and what variety would you recommend?

Reno County.

ELI NISBY.

If you do not have enough manure to fertilize the land in question I would advise to grow crops for green manure and plow them under, namely: Such crops as rape, rye, cow-peas, small sorghum. This light land is more apt to be lacking in humus and nitrogen than in the mineral elements of plant food, and the cheapest way to supply humus and nitrogen is by green ma-

nuring or by growing such crops as grasses and clover in rotation with other crops.

I doubt whether commercial fertilizer may be profitably applied to this sandy land. At least it will be much more preferable to practice rotation of crops and green manuring, using the commercial fertilizer in growing grasses and legumes or green manuring crops, rather than with the wheat and corn. For further detailed information on this subject I am mailing you Circulars 2, 3, and 5 on manures, fertilizers, and rotation of crops as related to maintaining soil fertility.

I may add that in my judgment a system of farming outlined in Circular 5 may be well put into operation on the "heavy loam" land which you describe as "needing no fertilizer." If you require further information upon this point please write me again.

Good varieties of cow-peas for growing in the State are the New Era, Whippoorwill, Black Eye, Warren's Extra Early, and Clay, although the latter is a rather late-maturing variety and not so well adapted for growing for seed production, but would make excellent forage or green manure. I refer you to any of the large seed houses of this State for seed of cow-peas. Have mailed you Circular No. 8 on "The Culture and Use of Cow-peas."

A. M. TENEYCK.

Sow Bromus Inermis and Alfalfa.

I have about twenty-five acres of prairie pasture, which has been pastured for the last twenty-five years, and is about worn out, nothing grows in this pasture except weeds, the ground is rather rough and cannot be plowed very well. What I wish to know is, what grass seed shall I sow on this pasture, and how shall I prepare the ground to get the quickest results? Would Bromus inermis grass make good pasture in my section, and how many pounds of this seed should be sown per acre?

JERRY MIKA.

Saline County, Nebraska.

The Bromus inermis should succeed well in your part of the country. To seed and establish a good stand of grass on the old, worn out pasture is a rather difficult undertaking. You may be able to prepare a fairly good seed-bed by disking and harrowing. It is a question whether to sow this spring or early next fall. If you could have begun the preparation of the ground last fall or in the winter, then early spring seeding would have been advisable and it may be still advisable to sow this spring providing you can get a seed-bed ready. The objection to seeding now is that the land is apt to be foul and weedy, also not well supplied with moisture. If this ground could be disked a few times during the summer so as to destroy the weeds and conserve soil moisture it ought to be in good condition to sow this fall. I would advise sowing a combination of Bromus inermis and alfalfa, seeding about fifteen pounds of Bromus inermis with six or eight pounds of alfalfa seed per acre.

I have mailed you a circular letter giving information on the seeding of Bromus inermis, also circular No. 10 on "Alfalfa Seed and Seeding."

A. M. TENEYCK.

Corn Questions.

1. What variety of corn will produce the largest yield in Johnson County, Kansas? I refer to the large, late varieties.

2. What variety of early corn is best adapted to this section?

3. Do you advise one to procure seed from a Kansas seed house or from one farther north, say an Iowa house?

4. If seed is procured from Iowa, would it run less to fodder than home-grown seed, and how long would it have to be raised here in order to become acclimated and produce the best results?

M. D. BARTLETT.

Johnson County.

Of the varieties of corn tested at this

If you are going to build a house, repair or improve your old one, send for our large Catalogue of

Building Material

In buying your materials from different local dealers a large profit is paid on each line of goods bought. By the time the house is finished, the cost is much greater than anticipated. Isn't that usually the case?

You need not pay more than the right prices and yet put into your house materials of dependable quality—Ward quality—if you buy all of your materials of one concern and of one department. **Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Building Material Division.** You pay but one small profit on the whole lot, instead of a good profit to each dealer on the many lines. You might as well buy at the prices your dealers pay as to let them buy for you and each one get a good profit for so doing.

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Our **Building Material Catalogue** contains 112 pages, is fully illustrated and is a book every farmer, planter, ranchman, house owner and contractor and builder should have. No other book shows such large variety of so many lines for the user to buy from.

Our terms are liberal. We know by helping you to save money on your building we will make a steady customer of you.

Save extra profits, unnecessary annoyances and delays.

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"Save and Have" Said Our Prudent Benjamin Franklin.

When you have Warner Fencing you save.

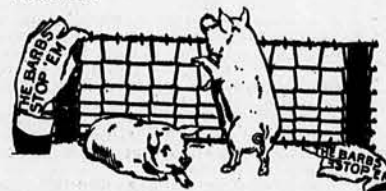
You save every sort of repairing.

It is built in one piece (with no cut ends) of heavy unyielding galvanized wire.

You save the cost of an extra barbed wire.

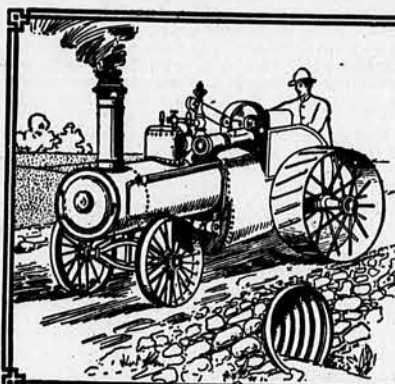
It has in the bottom margin a thick spiny barbed wire cable that never lets a hog even root at the fence.

Its steady year-after-year service saves you buying new fence very soon. It is not a difference in price, but in asking for the Warner.



One dealer in your town sells it. If not, write for our handsome catalog.

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made by us stand up under the heaviest traction engines. Made any length. Easy to place. Cost no more than wood or tile. Our culverts are used by the U. S. Government and many railroads. The safe, economical culvert for every road. Illustrated catalogue free.

Corrugated Metal Mfg. Co., Emporia, Kan.

station the Hildreth (yellow dent), Kansas Sunflower (yellow dent), Forsythe's Favorite (white dent), Golden Row (yellow dent), Hammett (white dent), and Leaming (yellow dent) have given the highest yields for the four years, 1903 to 1906 inclusive. The McAuley White Dent is one of the largest producers for the three years that it has been tested, namely, 1904, 1905, and 1906. Of these varieties the Hildreth and Forsythe's Favorite are rather late maturing. The Kansas Sunflower and McAuley are medium late, while the Golden Row, Hammett, and Leaming varieties mature in medium season, being neither early nor late. In a favorable season on fertile land probably the Hildreth will outyield the other varieties named; however, under less favorable conditions the Kansas Sunflower or other varieties which mature a little earlier and grow less rank, may give better results. Among other varieties which have given good results at this station but which have been grown here less than four years are the Hiawatha (yellow dent), Legal Tender (yellow dent), Meinhardt (yellow dent), Dyche (yellow dent), and Warner (white dent). These varieties are medium late in maturing. For a fuller discussion of this work I refer you to bulletin No. 147, a report of our experiments on corn, a copy of which has been mailed to you.

Of the earlier-maturing varieties, those adapted for growing at this station and in Eastern Kansas are the Reid Yellow Dent, Boone County

White, Silvermine, and Hogue Yellow Dent. These varieties are only medium early in maturing. The earliest-maturing variety which it seems profitable to grow at this station and in the eastern part of the State are Pride of the North and King of the Earliest, both yellow dent varieties. Riley's Favorite has also given good results at this station.

I would advise securing good, pure seed corn grown in Kansas rather than to buy from a Northern source. It may be advisable, however, to import seed corn simply to secure a pure or a better bred variety; however, it is hardly necessary to do this now since we have a number of corn breeders who are making a specialty of breeding corn of the best-producing varieties. I have mailed a list giving names and addresses of a number of good corn growers and breeders. Also the home-grown seed is likely to produce a better crop the first year of two than the imported seed.

It is perhaps true that corn brought from Iowa and grown in Kansas will produce a less rank growth of stalks than Kansas grown seed of the same variety; however, this is largely due to the fact that Northern grown seed does not produce so thrifty a growth of plant nor so large a yield of corn as Kansas grown seed. The Northern grown seed of a certain variety will doubtless usually mature earlier than Kansas grown seed of the same variety, but this again is apt to result in a less yield of grain per acre than may

be secured from later-maturing Kansas corn. It is not really necessary that corn be allowed to become later in maturing when planted for several years in this State, if care be taken to select early-maturing ears for seed. Our usual practise of selecting the largest ears for seed and usually from the wagon or crib results in selecting the later-maturing ears, hence the tendency for corn to become later in maturing the longer it is grown in our soil and climate. It may take several years to acclimate corn brought from a climate which is much different from ours. The Kansas Corn Breeders' Association has adopted resolutions advising that seed growers do not advertise for sale seed from imported corn until five years after its first planting in this State. At this station the Kansas grown varieties of corn have on an average given larger yields than the seed of the best imported varieties. See bulletin No. 147 referred to above.

A. M. TENEYCK.

The Wizard Lightning Rod.

The Wizard Lightning Rod Company of Olathe, Kans., is starting an advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER to which we call the particular attention of any of our readers who may be interested in a first-class lightning rod. The Wizard is made of thirty strands of pure soft copper wire, and is a model of science and beauty. It is guaranteed more surface than any other soft cable lightning rod. It has fourteen times the conducting power of the ordinary galvanized lightning rod, and it will not wear or rust out, nor lose its effectiveness.

The Wizard Lightning Rod Company make this statement and guarantee. "We have 40,000 buildings protected by our lightning rod and have never had one of them damaged from the effects of lightning."

"Every job is guaranteed by the Wizard Lightning Rod Company and we will give the purchaser a written guarantee, that if his building is ever damaged by lightning we will refund the purchase price of the rod."

Nearly all of the fire insurance companies strongly urge that their members protect their buildings with a first-class lightning rod, and many of them make a substantial reduction in premiums where buildings are so protected.

The Wizard Lightning Rod Company manufacture, wholesale and retail, copper cable lightning rods. They want good agents in every locality. Booklet of information free on application. Write for one and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

200 Varieties of Trees

are described in the catalogue of D. Hill, Box 54, Dundee, Illinois. Mr. Hill has been studying and breeding evergreens for fifty-five years—and is known as an Evergreen Specialist not only in America but in lands across the sea. He guarantees all his stock. His 1908 book is beautifully illustrated—it has photographs of spruces, cedars, junipers, forest, and shade trees, ornamental and fruit trees. Better get this book, it's free if you mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Grain in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., April 6, 1908. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 67 cars; Saturday's inspections were 41 cars. Shipments, 18 cars; a year ago, 62 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1c lower. The decline did not occur until most of the offerings had been sold. The sales were: Hard Wheat—No. 2, 1 car 96½c, 5 cars 96c, 7 cars 95½c, 2 cars 95c, 1 car 94c, 3 cars 93½c, nominally 93@96½c; No. 3, 1 car 95c, 1 car 94½c, 1 car 94c, 1 car 92c, 2 cars 92c, 1 car 91c; No. 4, 1 car 91½c, 1 car 92c, 4 cars 91c, 4 cars 88½c, 3 cars 88c, nominally 80@92½c; rejected, 1 car 77c, 1 car 73c; no grade, 1 car live weevil 87c. Soft Wheat—No. 2, 1 car 97c, 1 car like sample 95c, nominally 96@97c; No. 3 red, 1 car 96c, nominally 94@96c; No. 4 red, 1 car 92c, 1 car 89c, 1 car 80c; rejected red, 1 car live weevil 85c. Durum Wheat—No. 2, nominally 79@80c.

Receipts of corn were 27 cars; Saturday's inspections were 18 cars. Shipments, 32 cars; a year ago, 35 cars. Prices were unchanged to ½c higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, 2 cars 60¾c, 2 cars 60¼c; No. 3 white, 1 car 60¾c, 1 car 60¼c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car 61c, 1 car 60¾c, 5 cars 60¼c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 60¼@60¾c; No. 3 yellow, 1 bulkhead car 61c.

Receipts of oats were 22 cars; Saturday's inspections were 25 cars. Shipments, 18 cars; a year ago, 10 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1c lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car like sample 51c, 1 car 50¾c, 4 cars 50¼c, 2 cars 50c, nominally 50@51c; No. 3 white, 1 car 51c, 1 car 50c, 1 car 49¾c, 1 car 49c, 1 car color 50c, 1 car color 49¾c, 3 cars color 49c, 4 cars color 48¾c; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars 46¼c, 1 car 46½c, nominally 46¼@47c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car light color 49c, 1 car fancy 48¾c, 5 cars 46½c, 1 car red 47c, 1 car red 46¾c.

Barley was quoted at 65@75c; rye, 74@78c; flaxseed, \$1.02@1.04; kafir-corn, \$1.10@1.15 per cwt.; bran, \$1.10@1.11 per cwt.; shorts, \$1.11@1.15 per cwt.; corn chop, \$1.15@1.18 per cwt.; millet seed, \$1.75@2.22 per cwt.; clover seed, \$11@16 per cwt.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., April 6, 1908. There was no diminution in the cattle supply last week, and as the demand for fresh meats fell off because of recent advances to retailers, buyers had an opportunity to swing a club over the market, which they were not slow to grasp, effecting a decline of

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisement for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE—Richly bred, well marked and dark red, at reasonable prices for immediate sale. L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—One pure Scotch and three Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, registered and of serviceable age. H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two richly bred Shorthorn bulls, registered and of serviceable age. Call on or address C. W. Merriam, Topeka, Kans.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE—Sixteen strong, dark red yearling bulls will be sold very cheap. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

ABERDEEN ANGUS—Yearling bulls, extra good. Sired by Blon Erica 78022, for sale at reasonable prices. T. R. Culver, Garnett, Kans.

FOR RED POLLED BULLS full of World's Fair blood address D. F. VanBuskirk, Bluemound, Kan.

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

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Crutckshank Shorthorn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

SWINE

DUROC JERSEYS—Gilts either sired by or bred to Tip Top Perfection 34579, due to farrow in April and May. Cheap if taken soon. L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—12 head of good registered Red Polled bulls from 8 to 14 months old. I will pay freight for a short time. Can ship over Union Pacific or Missouri Pacific railroads. Also a good 320 acre farm for sale cheap. Write Otto Young, Utica, Ness Co., Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS FOR SALE—Yearling sows and spring gilts sired by son of Corrector 2d and bred to son of Chief Perfection 2d. Fall pigs same breeding. William Maguire, Haven, Kans.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

PLANTS—Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Winnigstad, Early Summer, Succession, 35c per 100; \$2.50 per 1000. Tomato, Early Tree, Early Dwarf Champion, Early Dwarf Stone, Early Kansas Standard, Earliana, Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 35c per 100; \$2.75 per 1000. Best Early Cauliflower; Egg plant, New York Improved; Pepper, Large Ruby King and Long Red Cayenne, 15c per doz; 75c per 100. All varieties of Sweet potato plants ready April 20. Special prices in large quantities. F. P. Rude & Son, Ind. Phone 4003, North Topeka, Kans.

SEED CORN—Boone County White recommended by Kansas State Agricultural College. A leading variety of white corn, \$1.25 per bushel. C. P. Nettleton, Lancaster, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED NO. 1—\$8 per bushel. Jacobin pigeons, fancy, \$1 per pair. Ira J. Whipple, Jaqua, Kans.

SEED CORN—Early maturing Western Yellow Dent, Farmers Interest and Boone County Special. Each ear tested, sold on approval orated or shelled. DeWalt Bros, Box "E", Proctor, Ill.

SEED CORN—Boone County White, first prize at Manhattan, 1907. A. Munger, Manhattan, Kans.

FOR \$1

I will send you 300 strawberry, or 200 asparagus, or 100 raspberry or blackberry, or 20 grape or currant or gooseberry or rhubarb plants. Boone Co. seed corn \$1.25 bu. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

15@30c during the week. The downward turn of prices was logical, in view of the conditions, and should be no discouragement to holders of cattle on feed, as a recovery of the lost strength is confidently expected soon, although a broader outlet will be necessary before the market is likely to take on the keen edge manifested two weeks ago. The run is smaller to-day, 8,000 head, which is 2,000 below first estimates to-day, whereas, the supply last Monday ran 4,000 above the first liberal estimate of 12,000. The market turned upward to-day, killing grades selling 5@15c higher, stockers and feeders strong. Good rains and green pastures have stimulated the latter trade to-day. Numerous sales of steers were made to-day at \$6.55@6.80, prime steers quotable to-day at \$7, bulk of steers \$6.10@6.65, best heifers to-day \$6.35, bulk \$4.75@5.75, cows \$3.50@5, bulls \$3.75@4.75, calves \$3.75@5.50. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country last week aggregated 440 car loads, heaviest movement any week this season, and they are secured at reasonable figures, 20@25c below the average of the previous week, stockers at \$3.75@5.50, feeders \$4.75@5.75.

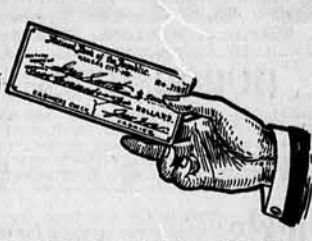
Hog receipts were 61,000 head last week, an increase of 8,000 over previous week, the increase due to the advance in prices, although the market finally closed only 15@20c above close of previous week. Run is 9,000 head to-day, market 5c higher, top \$6.05, bulk \$5.80@6. Buyers are more particular as to quality to-day than usual, and inferior Southern stuff is knifed ruthlessly. Salesmen predict higher prices, in view of the apparent short supply, while buyers argue for a lower range, anticipating difficulty in disposing of the high priced meat.

Sheep receipts are running short, although there is a fairly liberal run to-day, 8,500 head. Lower prices prevailed in the East last week, especially on lambs, and these were reflected to an extent here, although sales Thursday and Friday were almost back to the high time. Market is lower to-day, lambs at \$7.40@7.75, wethers worth up to \$6.75, ewes \$6.50, yearlings \$7.25. Spring lambs have sold at \$12 on different days recently, including to-day. Very little clipped stock received so far.

J. A. RICKART.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE



YOUR WARRANTY DEED EXCHANGED FOR CASH

If you have a farm to sell, simply send me your name, and I will send you my free book, which fully explains how you can easily and economically find a buyer. This book tells all about selling real estate. I have sold hundreds of farms all over the country. I can find a buyer for you. It costs nothing for this information. Write for this free book today.

L. G. BYERLEY CO., 436 E. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND BARGAINS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE

25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$8.00 to \$20.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice fertile lands in the Artesian Belt of Texas. We also have a splendid list of Kansas ranches and farms for sale, and 10,000 acres in Colorado. For detailed information,

Address, H. P. RICHARDS,

Lock Box 116,

Topeka, Kansas

WESTERN KANSAS wheat and alfalfa farms for sale; fine water, fine climate. Write for prices. M. V. Springer, Quinter, Kans.

WANTED—500 more farmers to raise cotton, hogs, corn and grain. 500 more to engage in fruit, truck and poultry raising in the Gainesville country, Texas. Climate unsurpassed, artesian water, and the richest soil. Interurban railroads building through the fruit and truck belt. Special inducements to manufacturing concerns, large and small. Seven crops of alfalfa in one season. 20,000 acres of alfalfa land in Cooke County, for sale. Address, Commercial Club, Gainesville, Tex.

"Do You Want to Own Your Own Home?"

If so we can sell you 108 acres 4 miles from station, 60 acres of timbered bottom land under cultivation, with good house and barn, large orchard of all kinds of fruit, two good wells, fine feed lots, also watered by creek and pond, for \$32.50 per acre with \$1200 cash, balance in 10 years with privilege of prior payment. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

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

Eighty acres, Anderson County, three-fourths of a mile from Amiot. Four-room house, barn for ten head of stock, good soil, location and water. Price, \$8,500. E. F. Fridley, Amiot, Kans.

IRRIGATED LANDS YAKIMA—

State of Washington—supply the world with apples. The man who cannot make \$250 to \$800 per acre ought to stay at home. Price \$125 to \$1000 per acre. Easy terms. We are oldest firm in the state—Estab. 1881. Send today for beautiful booklet. Calhoun, Denny & Ewing, E. Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE

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

John W. Everman, Gallatin, Mo.

PECOS RIVER BOTTOM LAND FOR \$10.

Greatest bargain on the market. Easy to irrigate, every section has half mile river front. Must be sold in 60 days. \$3.00 down, balance 4 years. Sold in sections only. Write for particulars and come with us and look at it. J. W. Magill & Co., Topeka, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two jacks, a Jennet and a stallion. Geo. Siders, Bayard, Kans.

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2800 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK! SILVER BUTTER KNIFE—Handsomely engraved; plated with an extra plate of genuine coin silver; will wear for years. Sent postage paid to any address in United States for only 25c. Eclipse Company, Lock Box 263, Topeka, Kans.

\$21 A WEEK to put out merchandise and grocery catalogs. Home territory. American Home Supply Co., Dept. W 2, Chicago.

WANTED—Send me your address on a postal card for a list of bargains in Rush County land. R. C. Shryack, Alexander, Kans.

SEND 25c for novelty key ring, stamped with your name and address. Topeka Stamp Co., 810 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Stray List

Week Ending March 26.

Marshall County—J. L. Barnes, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. C. Pennington, in Wells tp., one 10-year-old brown mare, left hind foot white; advertised February 8.

HEIFER—Taken up on or about the middle of January, by Henry Koll, in Blue Rapids tp., one 2-year-old heifer, white face, dehorned and not large for age.

Week Ending April 9.

Barton County—H. D. Ashpole, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up, by George Everitt, October 24, 1907, in Buffalo tp., one brown horse, 16 hands, 1050 pounds, white spot in forehead, one white hind foot; valued at \$30.

Shawnee County—S. G. Zimmerman, Clerk. COW—Taken up, by L. J. Atwood, Auburn, Kan., Route 23, on January 7, 1908, one 12-year-old Hereford cow, with lump on jaw; dehorned.

Cheyenne County—W. S. Booth, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up, by C. E. Hoyt, in Beaver tp., one 7-year-old gray horse, about 900 lbs., no brands, wire cut on left hind foot; valued at \$20.

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

WHEN YOU THINK THIS OVER, YOU ARE RIGHT.

320 acres of land lying one-half mile from loading station on the Orient, 4 to 8 miles from two other towns, giving you three railroads; 110 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and meadow, all fenced and cross-fenced, never-falling running water in pasture, two good wells, wind-mill, good 6-room cottage, cellar, large granary and corn-crib, barn, hay-mow, cow barn, 12 by 28, hog-house, creamery-house; house painted white, buildings red, fairly good orchard. Nearly all of this land can be cultivated if desired. Price \$6,500 for a short time. The Nelson Real Estate & Inv. Co., 187 N. Main St. Wichita, Kans.

A Cheap Wheat Farm in Stanton Co., Kans.

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

ALBERT E. KING, McPherson, Kans.

Farm Bargains in East Kansas

Write for new land list describing farms that are offered at bargain prices. Corn, wheat, clover and alfalfa land.

MANSFIELD BROS., Garnett, Kans.

ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE.

184 acres adjoining Arkansas City, Kansas, a city of ten thousand; new modern 9-room house, large barn, 70 acres of alfalfa, 20 acres of English bluegrass, 20 acres seven-year-old orchard, balance of land suitable for alfalfa. This is one of the best suburban homes in Southern Kansas. Come and see it. Neal A. Pickett, Arkansas City, Kans.

Real Estate Wanted

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

Lock Drawer 984, Rochester, N. Y.

LAND OPENING.

245,000 acres of irrigated Government land in Big Horn Basin, Wyoming, will be thrown open for settlement May 12, under the Carey Act, affording opportunity to secure an irrigated farm at low cost on easy payments. Report containing official notice of the drawing, maps, plats, and full information sent free on request.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,

406 Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

Buy Land IN THE GREAT Southwest

Land is the safest of all investments. Right now is the time to get the best values. I publish monthly a bulletin of lands for sale in the Southwest—Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas—which will put you in immediate touch with some good bargains.

It's free, let me send you a copy. I'll be glad to send you descriptive literature, too.



S. G. LANGSTON

Manager M., K. & T. Land Bureau.

Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis

DUROC-JERSEYS**MADURA DUROCS.**

BROOD SOWS—Some fine brood sows bred to Major Roosevelt and Miller's Nebraska Wonder, he by Nebraska Wonder.

FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Good size with quality, good feet and pasterns, style and finish. A limited number of extra good sows and gilts constitute my present offering. All of the very best breeding, and will be sold bred. I can fit you out. G. W. COLWELL, Summerfield, Kans.

Vick's DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47385, Red Top 32241, Fancy Chief 24923 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and telephoning me will be called for. W. L. VICK, Junction City, Kans.

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 36471 by Hunt's Model and Corrector's Model 34381. I have for sale a few choice males of sprig and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money.

Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.

HILLSIDE DUROCS AND HEREFORDS

Choice boars ready for service. Bred gilts and fall pigs, both sexes. Mc's Pride III, Oom Paul V, and Crinson Knight 62979 in service. Six good Anxley bred Hereford bull calves. Prices to correspond with the times.

W. A. WOOD, Elmdale, Kans.

PEERLESS STOCK FARM**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS FOR SALE.**

R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, Kans.

Silver Lake Durocs.

Fifty fall pigs will be priced right, either sex. Bred gilts will be priced right on small orders. Bred sow sale Feb. 19. Boars in service, Lone Jack 30291, Paul Jumbo 42900.

W. C. WHITNEY, Agr., Kans.

Howe's DUROCS; 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write.

J. U. HOWE, Route 8, Wichita, Kans.

Capital Herd Duroc-Jerseys.

Young boars and gilts for sale from such sires as Missouri Goldfinch, Lone Wonder and Parker Boy, with excellent breeding on dam's side. All are good thrifty pigs. Call or write.

J. S. White & Son, E. S., Topeka, Kans.

Elk Valley Durocs

Herd headed by Doty Boy 19779, a son of the champion Goldfinch and Dotie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale.

M. WESLEY, Bancroft, Kans.

SPECIAL!

I have a car of long yearling bulls, a car of bull calves, a car of yearling heifers and a car of heifer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly reds. They were sired mostly by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Bold Knight 179064 and Headlight 2d 243296.

C. W. TAYLOR, R. 2, Enterprise, Kans.

Ralph Harris Farm Duroc-Jersey Herd

Kansas Advancer 57427 and Crinson Advancer 57428 at head. At the American Royal, 1907, with 3 entries, we took reserve grand champion sow; champion sow under 12 months; 1st and 2d sows under 12 months, and 2d in junior yearling sows. We look for excellent pigs by our new herd boars.

Ralph Harris, Prop. B. W. White, Mgr. WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS.

Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P., 4 1/2 miles west of Kansas City.

K. & N. Herd Royally Bred Duroc-Jersey Swine

Have a few gilts that I will sell at reasonable prices, bred for April farrow. Also a few fall boars of September, 1906, farrow. Write for prices and descriptions.

R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

FOUR-MILE HERD DUROCS

Choice fall boars by Orion Jr. 31497 and Ohio Chief 2d 41197. 50 spring boars, growthy, heavy bone, good feet, nice color; sired by the above named males, and E's Kant Be Beat 57563, Crinson Chief 31263, Rose Top Notcher 54059, You Bet 31111, Tip Top Notcher 20729, and other noted sires. Sows of the best and leading families. Write or visit herd. Visitors met at trains.

E. H. Erickson, R. 1, Olsburg, Kans.

Highland Herd of Duroc-Jerseys

Choice gilts, fall yearling and mature sows by such great boars as Model Chief Again, Ohio Major, Fancy Chief, Fancy Top Notcher, and others. Bred for April and May farrow to Red Raven, C. E.'s Col. 2d, Colossal, and Woodlawn Prince. Also a few very choice fall boars by Model Chief Again, King of Colonels 2d, and C. E.'s Colonel 2d at bargain prices. Come and take your pick or write your wants.

GRANT CHAPIN, Green, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS**GAYER'S**

DUROCS: 26 choice fall gilts and 14 top fall boars by Golden Chief, a good son of Ohio Chief. These will be sold cheap to make room for my spring crop. Also 1 good yearling boar, 25.

J. H. GAYER, R. R. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Deer Creek Durocs

100 pigs of March and April farrow by sons of Ohio Chief, Tip Notcher and Kant Be Beat. Ready for shipment after July 1.

BERT FINCH, Prairie View, Kans.

Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polls

Some good young boars by Crinson Challenger 45777 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

Orchard Hill Herd Duroc-Jerseys

A few good spring boars yet for sale. Dispersal sale February 22.

R. F. NORTON, Clay Center, Kans.

CUMMINGS & SONS DUROCS

100 top pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Tip, Janice Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kanta Model, Beautiful Joe and our hard boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit.

W. M. CUMMINGS & SON, Tecumseh, Neb.

ROSE LAWN Duroc-Jerseys

Gilts bred to farrow in April and May, either sired by or bred to Tip Top Perfection 34579, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion of the breed, also pigs in pairs or trios. And a few Hereford cattle and Lincoln sheep for immediate sale.

L. L. VROOMAN, Rose Lawn Place, Topeka, Kansas

Lamb's HERD OF DUROCS

is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its make-up. 50 fine pigs sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L. by Buddy K. IV, Crinson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.

Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr.

Timber City Durocs

Fall and spring boars by You Bet 31111, Doty Wonder 41899, Geneva Chief 8043, Rose Top Notcher 54059, and others. Sows bred to the above boars for sale. Over 400 head in herd. Write your wants.

SAMUELSON BROS., BALA, Kans., and Cleburne, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS**BOARS, BOARS.**

Choice spring males at right prices, by Grand Chief, Masterpiece, Nonpareil, Choice Chief, E. L. 2d, and other noted sires. Call on or write.

THOS. COLLINS, R. 4, Lincoln, Kans.

Stalder's Poland-Chinas

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars.

O. W. STALDERS, Salem, Neb.

SIGLER'S

Our Poland-Chinas are rich in breeding and individuality. Our prices are right and we respectfully invite correspondence with prospective buyers.

A. R. SIGLER, Pickrell, Neb.

SUNFLOWER HERD.

POLAND CHINAS—Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (19147) by Meddler (99999), dam Excitement (28958) by Corrector (53379), Allen's Corrector (128618) by Corrector (53379), dam Sweet Brier (261790) by Chief Perfection second (42559), Kansas Chief (125983) by Chief Perfection second (42559) dam Corrector's Gem (250729) by Corrector (53379), G. W. Allen, Tonganoxie, Kans. R. R. 4.

Maple Valley Herd Poland-Chinas

Some fine gilts bred for April farrow that were sired by On The Line 119401 and Col. Mills 42911, and are bred to Mendlers Dream 49921. Also some choice young boars; one fine Shorthorn bull calf; B. P. R. eggs \$1.50 per 15. Have 120 Poland-Chinas and can fill any kind of order. C. P. Brown, Whiting, Kans.

JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Breeds and Sells Popular Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars, Nemo L.'s Duke and The Plaque, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS

Headed by the \$1,000 Tom Lipton. We now have about twenty fine fall boars by this great sire and out of dams by Corrector, Chief Perfection 2d, Prince Darkness, and one extra good one out of the \$700 sow, Spring Tide by Meddler 2d. Prices right.

JOSEPH M. BAIER, Elmo, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS**SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS**

A number of spring pigs, either sex, the farmers' kind, at bottom prices. Gilts will be sold bred or open. Also a litter of Scotch Collie pups, the great watch and cattle dog.

W. T. HAMMOND, Fortia, Kans.

Becker's

POLAND-CHINAS. 30 bred sows and gilts by Dandy Rex, Emperor Chief, Black Bay; and bred to Dandy Rex and Trouble Maker 2d. Prices reasonable.

J. M. BECKER, Newton, Kans.

H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.,

Breeds the Big Type of Poland-Chinas. Choice stock for sale at all times at moderate prices. Large herd to select from. Show hogs and herd headers of the largest type and no hot air sales. I sell them worth the money and get the money.

Public sale, May 31, at Butler, Mo. Public sale, October 10, at Harrisonville, Mo.

Public sale, November 10, at Butler, Mo. Public sale, January 21, at Sedalia, Mo.

Public sale, February 25, at Butler, Mo. Write me what you want. I will sell them worth the money and guarantee them to please you if you want the big kind with quality. Write for herd catalogue.

CHESTER-WHITES**O. I. C. SWINE**

For Sale—August and September pigs, either sex. Their breeding is of the best. Also White Wyandottes. Write your wants.

S. W. ARTE, Larned, Kans.

O. I. C. BARGAINS

In bred sows and gilts at the Andrew Carnegie Herd which will go at knock-down prices for the spring trade.

W. S. GODLOVE, Owner, Onaga, Kans.

BERKSHIRES**Ridgeview Berkshires**

—FOR SALE—

One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes.

MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas

King's Berkshires

Have weight, quality and constitution developed by rustling for the best pork producing food on earth, alfalfa and blue-grass, supplemented with a light ration of grain and millfeed. They are bred right and best of all are priced right. Write for anything in Berkshires to

E. D. KING, Burlington, Kans.

Guthrie Rancho Berkshires

The Guthrie Ranch Berkshire herd, headed by Berryton Duke, assisted by his prize-winning son, Revelation, and his half-brother, Baron Duke. Size, bone and quality for the farmer; style and finish for the breeder. A few extra good boars and over one hundred fall pigs to choose from.

T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kans.

Knollwood Berkshires

Headed by Pacific Duke 58691, dam Marjorie 57491 by Baron Duke 2d 50004, a son of Baron Lee 4th, the sire of Lord Premier and Duchess 120th 28475, grand dam of Premier Longfellow. Stock of all ages for sale. All stock guaranteed as represented.

E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans.

GEO. W. BERRY, High-Class Berkshires

R. F. D. No. 4, Lawrence, Kans.

Breeder of Masterpiece, head of the superb Masterpiece family; also Black Robinhood, head of the great Black Robinhood family.

For Sale—Show pigs and herd headers, fall of 1907 farrow. Choice boars and gilts at moderate prices.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**Holstein Bull Calves**

Good ones, choicely bred, well marked, from a select herd pure bred dairy cows. Come or write, East Side Dairy Farm, F. J. Searle, Prop. Oskaloosa, East.

Somerhelm Farm Breeds HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Stock for sale at all times.

Jas. B. ZINN, Box 348, Topeka, Kans.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

from large producing dams. You can increase your profits 50 per cent with this class of stock. Address, H. B. COWELS, 625 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

RED POLLS**Red Polled Cattle For Sale**

Beef and milk strains, large boned type, both sexes, nearly all ages.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa

RED POLLED BULLS

13 good, choicely bred bulls from 6 months to 2 years old, by good sires and out of heavy milking dams. Also a few good cows. Prices reasonable.

H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kans.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kans.

Foster's Red Polls.

Some choice young bulls and heifers, also a few good cows for sale. Prices reasonable.

Chas. Foster & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

Red Polled Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see.

Chas. Morrison & Son, R. 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

HEREFORDS**Maplewood Herefords**

The great 2,400 pound Dale Duplicate 2d, Chief herd bull, son of the great Columbus. High-class stock for sale.

A. JOHNSON, Clearwater, Kans.

STAR BREEDING FARM

Herefords and Durocs.

Judge Spencer 97234, a prize-winner at the American Royal in 1904, heads Hereford herd. Hanley Lad 4823 by Hanley 43245, heads Durocs. For sale, choice stock of both breeds, any age or either sex, at rock bottom prices.

SAM'L DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kans.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN HEREFORDS.

The great Protocol 2d 91715, Printer 66634, Beau Beauty 192335 and Beau Brummel 10th 167719, head of herd. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.

Hazford Place, Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans.

POLLED DURHAMS**Polled Durhams FOR SALE**

Double Standard Polled Durhams. Choice young bulls sired by Kansas Boy X 3655, brother to first prize winners last two years. Write or come and see stock.

D. C. VanNise, Richland, Kans.

JERSEYS**Linscott's Jerseys**

ESTABLISHED 1878. REGISTERED IN A. J. C. C.

Want a choice registered Jersey cow at a bargain? Get my catalogue of heifers.

R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas

GALLOWAYS**Smoky Hill Galloways.**

Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. Large herd to select from. Acclimated to buffalo grass country, equally good for Eastern breeders.

Smoky Hill Ranch, Wallace, Kans.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Over 200 head. Extra lot of young bulls by Imp. Ballie of Lockside 23524, Lost boy of Platte 12633, and Tip Top 22260.

G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St. Topeka, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS**ANGUS BULLS.**

Fancy individuals, 12 to 24 months old, of best type and quality, and guaranteed extra breeders. Also females bred to Champion Ito. Our prices are attractive. See us before you buy.

SUTTON FARM, LAWRENCE - - - KANS.

HORSES AND MULES

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America's Leading Horse Importers

The best stallions in France are imported by us. This is proven by the fact that for many years our horses have won every championship competed for at all of the leading shows in France and America. On account of the fact that we import such large numbers, we can sell you a high-class stallion for less than others ask for an inferior animal. \$1,500 will buy a good one. We have no salesmen in Kansas.

PERCHERONS.

FRENCH COACHERS.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,
Kansas City, Mo., Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

SHORTHORNS

1865 Idlewild Shorthorns 1908

Near half a century with Shorthorns. Let me send you particulars of this herd. How I want a cow. How I want a bull. Stock for sale. W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.

New York Valley Herds of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

A few fancy male pigs 6 and 7 months old for sale. Also 5 Scotch topped bulls 9 to 12 months old, red, and some heifers; must be sold to make room. See them or write. J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, Kans.

SHORTHORNS and POLAND-CHINAS.

FOR SALE—A few choice Scotch heifers by the pure Scotch bull Cruickshank Clipper and out of our best cows. Also a number of splendid gilts of the good growthy kind, bred for March and April farrow. Prices reasonable. Farm adjoining depot. Call or write. Geo. B. Ross & Sons, Alden, Kans.

SELDEN STOCK FARM

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns for sale. 8 young bulls from 8 to 24 months old, all reds and good quality. Sired by Baronet of Maine Valley 17876 and Secret Emporer 22247. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.

HOADLEY & SIGMUND, Selden, Kans.

SHORTHORN BULLS.

9 good ones, from 10 months to 2 years old, out of heavy milking dams, from such families as White Rose, Rose of Sharon, Daistes, Rubies and Frantics. These will be sold cheap to move them. Also a few choice yearling Duroc gilts, bred to good sires for May farrow.

O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, Kans.

Providence Farm Shorthorns

Blythe Conqueror 22431, full Scotch show bull at head of herd, sire and dam both imported. Scotch and Scotch topped individuals, both sexes for sale. To make room will give special prices for next 80 days. A few choice young bulls, cows with calves at foot and cows and heifers bred and young heifers not bred. Foundation stuff a specialty.

J. L. STRATTON & SON,

1 mile Southwest Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kas.

Prospect Farm Shorthorns

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

H. W. McAFEE,

Bell Phone 59-2. Topeka, Kans.

Pedigreed Shorthorn Cattle.

Would be pleased to quote you prices on any or all of the following cattle: Three 2-year-old bulls; 5 long yearling bulls; 22 last spring bull calves; 40 long yearling heifers; 35 last spring heifer calves.

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I am making a study of your herd and best interests from a public sale standpoint. I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Northern Kansas and want to make your next sale. Selling pure-bred live stock at auction is my business.

A 30 Day Continuous Sale at the Cedar Rapids Jack Farm.

I will for the next 30 days sell both imported stallions and jacks, the finest line in the United States, at a cut of from 20 to 30 per cent from regular prices, for cash. The financial conditions have caught me needing money, and the only way to get it is to sell I have the finest line of Belgian and Percheron stallions that you can find anywhere, which I imported last season, and I will show you better ones than you have ever seen. Your price is mine. I am determined to sell. All parties who want bargains in stallions and jacks, don't fail to come and see me in the next 30 days. W. L. DeClerk, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

JACKS. STALLIONS

Some parties claim that they are getting as much for jacks as a year ago, but we are selling ours 80 to 90 per cent cheaper. Kentucky Mammoth. Imported Catalonian, Imported Malyorca, \$500 to \$800, the kind that have been bringing from \$800 to \$1500. If you will visit our farms in the next 30 days you will find the greatest bargains ever offered by any firm in good jacks and stallions. A guarantee unquestionable goes with each jack sold. These jacks must be sold, panic or no panic. Write or wire us when to expect you.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.
Branch barn: Fair Grounds, Wichita, Kans.

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Stock for sale. Come and see us or write your wants.

F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kas.

Jacks, Jennets, Stallions

30 black jacks of good ages, heavy boned and up to 16 hands high; 38 jennets; stock nearly all of my own raising and acclimated. Also several draft stallions and one saddle stallion for sale. Prices reasonable.

PHILLIP WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kans.

PIKE COUNTY JACK FARM.



Largest importer and breeder of Mammoth jacks in the United States. Every stall in my barns has a big Mammoth jack, 15 to 17 hands high, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., that I will sell on one and two years time to responsible parties. If my jacks are not just as represent them I will pay all railroad expenses.

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Horses—Cattle—Swine—Poultry.

Silkwood 12326, in stud, race record 2:07; Guideless, record 2:07½; sire of two in 2:10 and of eleven with records better than 2:25. Fee, \$25 to insure Pasture and feed reasonable. Registered Shorthorns and Jerseys. Large strains. Several Jersey bulls for sale. O. I. C. Swine. Choice boars and gilts for sale. H. I. Red chickens, both rose and single comb. Eggs \$1 per 14, \$5 per 100. Correspondence, inspection and patronage solicited.

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PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Apr. 13—H. M. Hill, Mgr., at Fredonia, Kans.
Apr. 14—Jas. P. Lahr, Sabetha, Kans.
Apr. 15—D. R. Mills, Mgr., at South Omaha, Neb.
Apr. 18—Brown Co. Shorthorn Breeders Association, Hiawatha, Kans.
Apr. 21—Mrs. F. L. Hackler, Lee's Summit, Mo.
Apr. 30—Chenault Todd & Sons, Fayette, Mo.
May 5—H. O. Duncan and H. R. Clay, at Plattsburg, Mo.
June 11—H. E. Hayes, Olathe, Kans.

Herefords.

Apr. 14—D. R. Mills, Mgr., at South Omaha, Neb.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Apr. 16—D. R. Mills, Mgr., at South Omaha, Neb.

Poland-Chinas.

October 30—Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.

February 4, 1909—F. G. Niles & Son, Goddard, Kas.

Duroc-Jerseys.

October 6—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans.

October 7—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.

October 8—H. R. Glenrich, Wellsville, Kans.

October 9—C. R. Green, Spring Hill, Kans.

October 20—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.

October 26—Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo.

February 27—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.

FRANK IAMS

"Stirs up the animals" again with his "big stick." He has opened up a new barn of "Peaches and Cream" stallions. Also his massive barn of "show horses" has been opened for sale (not shown to public before). They are winners from Paris, Brussels and State Fairs of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska class and sweepstakes prizes. All must be sold. Iams has cut prices \$100 to \$500 on "show horses" and is making

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Iams hypnotizes "horse buyers" with bargains in "show stallions," business stallions. His 26 years of horse experience, "his cash" panic and bad crops in Europe made Iams buy "top notchers" at less price than before. Ikey, buy an Iams stallion to-day, save \$1,000 and get choice of his "show horses." He has

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2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 90 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton stallions. All registered and approved. Mamma, Iams is a "Hot advertiser" but he has "the goods." He sells "toppers" at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher), so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. No men with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the United States, saves thousands of dollars to stallion buyers. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places \$1,500 insurance.

\$1,000 — SAVED AT IAMS' — \$1,000

Ikey, what a rich graft these "stallion salesmen" are working on the honest farmer, selling 4th rate stallions at \$2,000 to \$5,000. Iams sells "top notchers" so good, big and cheap that they do not need to be peddled to be sold. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no "gold brick" stallion salesmen's word. Iams has "the goods" you read about. His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams makes competitors "holler." He is knocking "high prices" out of the X'mas tree. Iams saws wood, "butts in" sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. George dear, buy a stallion of Iams. His \$1,200 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid these Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, pays no buyers, salesmen, or interpreters, has no 2 to 10 men as partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 to \$1,500 than are sold to stock companies at \$2,500 to \$5,000 by slick salesmen, or pay you \$500 for your trouble, you the judge. Iams pays horse's freight and buyer's fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye-opener and greatest horse catalogue on earth.

References: St. Paul State Bank and Citizens' National Bank.

ST. PAUL, NEB.

FOR SALE

Two 3-year- and one 4-year-old registered Percheron stallions.
Choice, \$600.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.

Bargains In Imported Stallions

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Neb.,



the largest Western importers of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions, will make special inducements for the next thirty days. This offering includes one entire importation which we purchased during the November panic, and which up to March 10 have never been shown to buyers. We will guarantee to show you a string of fifty stallions that can not be duplicated in the United States. An early inspection of our horses and prices will convince you.



Just returned home with a grand lot of European stallions—Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach. In all of our 21 years importing we have never landed a better lot; big, strong, massive fellows, heavy bone, good actors and sound as gold dollars; ages, 2, 3, and 4 years old. As to prices, there is no concern in the United States can sell an honest, all sound and all right stallion for less money than we can. Come and see us and examine our stallions.

When you arrive in Lincoln, take the State Farm or Interurban street car. Inquire for Sullivan's barns. If impossible to come at once, write us for further information concerning our stallions.

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A. L. SULLIVAN, Mgr. LINCOLN, NEB.

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Yours to Try Free
30 Days—Freight
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Let me tell you something: I'm making a quotation on the Galloway Wagon Box Spreader so low that farmers all over the country are taking notice—and sending in their orders while they can get them at this figure. The name—

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is a guarantee of manure spreader excellence all over the United States—and every one of my Spreaders is backed by my \$25,000 Gold Bond.

Here are four things to remember in connection with the Galloway: 1. It's the only successful wagon box spreader in the U.S. 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 'em out—capacity, Seventy Complete Spreaders a day. 4. I make you a price that sells them. That price is the lowest ever made on a first-class Manure Spreader. But before you risk one cent on my Spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free.

The Galloway Wagon Box Spreader fits any truck

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or high-wheel wagon, and is made in 4 sizes, up to 70 bushels. My big, Free Spreader Catalog and my Special Red Hot Proposition are waiting for you—Spend a cent for a postal today and get your name to me at once. I'll make you the lowest price ever offered on a first-class Spreader—Freight all paid—and show you how to clean up \$50.00 clear cash profits. Write me personally—TODAY.

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A Sure Cure For Croup.

Relieves cold, cold on the lungs, and prevents pneumonia and diphtheria. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c and 50c.

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AT PUBLIC SALE

Percherons, Belgians, English Shires, German Coachers

We will sell a grand lot of stallions, thoroughly acclimated and in pink of condition for breeding purposes, sound and healthy; a large per cent of them this year's importation. For twenty-one years we have been importing and selling at private sale, but as a matter of education and experience we have decided to sacrifice a grand lot of useful stallions at public auction. This offering was selected with the greatest of care; in no case was a bid made except for the best—no job lots under any conditions. We know that we have the grandest lot of stallions in our barns to-day that ever crossed the ocean. This offering includes all our prize-winners at the late Nebraska State Fairs; also, a number of European prize-winners. Everything offered will be found absolutely sound—sold under a guarantee and we want you to look at your own interest and attend this (bonafide) sale at our large importing barns at

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1908.

Sale begins promptly at 10 o'clock. Bidders who expect to give checks in payment of purchases will please bring letter from their bank. Upon your arrival in Lincoln, take the State Fair or Interurban street cars, either of which run direct to our place. For further information address

A. L. SULLIVAN, Secy. Lincoln Importing Horse Co.

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FIFTH ANNUAL SALE

HILL &
HANNA

Shorthorns

AT FREDONIA, KANS., MON., APRIL 13, '08

12 Scotch—50 HEAD—15 Bulls

An extra good lot of Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls with herd-heading material in them. More than one-fourth of the offering are beautiful roans. None highly fitted. All in good, thrifty breeding condition. We know we will sacrifice heavily because we have not covered them with fat but we feel that we will make some lasting customers by selling them cattle that will "make good."

Stevenson Bros., Elk City, consign their entire herd, which consists of 10 head of Gallant Knight and Archer females bred by T. K. Tomson & Sons, and a Severn Daisy bull sired by Lord Mayor, bred by Babst & Sons.

I. L. Swinney, Lafontaine, consigns his good Collynie herd bull, Captain, a Cruickshank Secret, besides others.

Fred Cowley, Hallowell, sends a Scotch two-year-old bull by his good Collynie herd bull.

Mr. Hanna sends a good young bull by Lord Cowslip and a very nice Cruickshank Columbia heifer by old Collynie.

Mr. Hill, who has always been the heaviest consignor to this sale puts in 30 head, including several Scotch ones in both bulls and females. His females will most of them be bred to his grand young show bull, Ingle Lad, that attracted so much attention at the Royal and Western Stock Show last fall. Sale in tent at Fair Grounds, 1 o'clock p. m. Auctioneers—Col. Geo. Bellows, Col. J. W. Sheets. For nicely illustrated catalogue apply to

H. M. HILL,

La Fontaine, Kansas