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Crop Rotation---Its Soil Improving Value

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By crop rotation is meant the arrangement of a succession of crops to be grown on a certain land. If it is desired to grow as much wheat as possible it is not, of course, advisable to crop year after year with wheat on the same land. If this crop is followed by a forage crop and then a leguminous crop and then returned to wheat that would be a complete rotation.

The Romans two thousand years ago recognized the fact that cereal crops yielded better when they followed a legume crop. The English soil has been farmed for hundreds of years and because of the intense farming methods used, the soil would long ago have ceased production if some method of rotation had not been used.

Where crops are grown and removed there is a constant drain on the soil of those elements contained in the removed crop. Some crops remove one constituent and others another; some are shallow rooted while others grow deep. Whatever effect the constant cropping and removal of a single or similar crop has been, the result always is a reduction of the ability of the soil to continue such treatment, therefore, crop rotation is forced upon the farmer who would continue to harvest profitably from old land. In almost, if not every country or locality, when virgin soil was broken up, it was for several years cropped continually in the crop that would bring in the most cash, and the product was removed without any return.

The English or rather European farmer by necessity learned long ago that he must alternate his crops and "rest" his soil by pasturage, and that he must return all organic matter possible. In this country, land was cheap and when it failed to yield the expected returns it was abandoned and new land put through the same exhausting process, so that today hundreds of acres of land are lying idle and worthless in the New England and southeastern states because it was exhausted and then abandoned.

The staple crops in the southern states are corn, cotton and tobacco. As the land became exhausted, the planters moved west through Louisiana to Texas and then as that was the limit, began a great consumption of commercial fertilizers. Manure was not readily secured because of the lack of stock.

Then came the cow-pea and they are learning now how to use the cow-pea in a rotation system. Minnesota's staple crop once was wheat but long continued cropping reduced the yield below the profit line. Then came the dairy cow and the demand for clover hay and more varied crops, and the natural consequence was rotation of crops and a rejuvenation of the soil so that today Minnesota's once exhausted wheat lands are producing more wheat per acre than ever before.

BENEFIT OF ROTATION.

A theory, held by some in regard to the benefit of rotation, was that any crop gave off an excreta that was poisonous to that crop but not so to others, and by rotation the excreta was used by the succeeding crops. This theory is not given as much credit now as formerly. It is positively known that such crops as the grasses and cereals are nitrogen gatherers and that they exhaust the supply of nitrogen. It is also known that plants of the order Leguminosae with the aid of bacteria working in tubercles on

the roots take nitrogen out of the air from below.

By change of crops and methods of tillage nitrification and humification would in turn be induced, the latter in case of pasturage and the former in case of frequent tillage.

Where one crop is continuously grown, disease or fungi and insects become destructive. Neither insects and store it in the soil, leaving the soil richer in nitrogen than before. Different crops have different root systems, some being shallow and feeding near the surface, while others penetrate deeply and bring up food constituents nor fungi of this type would attack another crop, but other types would come in destructive abundance but for constant change. Weeds also are of considerable importance, as in lands continuously cropped in wheat there are developed a great predominance of weeds that come after harvest, and in corn sections sunflowers and cockle burrs are very hard to eradicate. But, if the corn land were put in wheat and alfalfa following, the sunflowers and cockle burrs would soon be disposed of. Likewise corn on wheat land would choke out the later growing weeds.

Besides the benefits to the soil of rotation, there is one also of direct

financial interest. Improved yields of all crops grown is the result and especially so with the application of manures. Crop rotation will enforce more diversified farming and a failure of one crop will not mean disaster. The distribution of work throughout the season enables the farmer to get the harvesting and tillage easily in hand.

Some examples of rotation may be cited and it might be noted that the English have done considerable work along this line for the last two hundred years. Since a great many root and garden vegetable crops are grown there, and many sheep and cows are fed upon roots, these figure prominently in the cycle of rotation. The rotations in vogue there are generally the three or four course, using as short a period as possible. For example, turnips, barley, clover or beans and wheat, another one a root crop, turnips, beets or potatoes, then clover, and following with a cereal as wheat or barley. The favorite practice in all rotation is to follow the legume directly with a cereal crop.

No rule can be laid down by which a rotation is to be made out, for much depends on local conditions, as the markets for certain products, the nature of the land and weather, and the

class of farming done, whether or not stock are kept on the land. In making out a rotation system, two years in succession for the same cereal ought not to be exceeded. There is no objection to more than one year of legumes except for the exclusion of the more easily salable crops as cereals.

CONSIDER THE ROOT SYSTEMS.

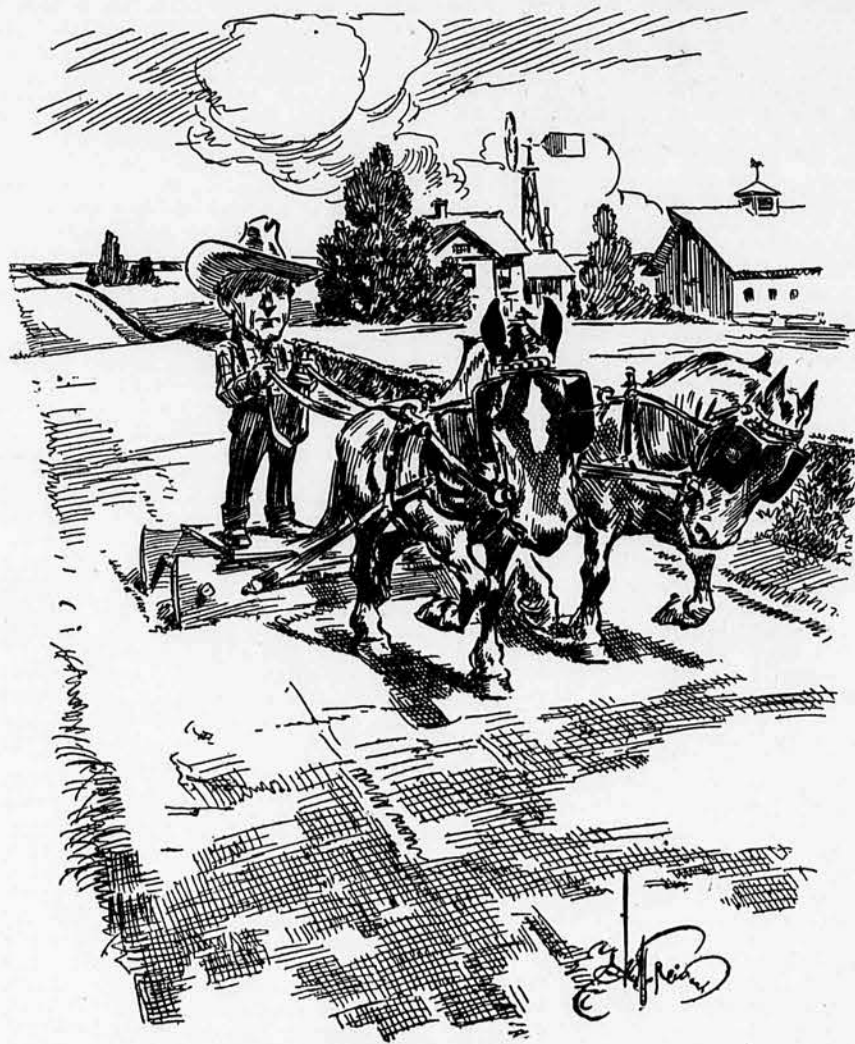
The root systems of the plant should be considered and those of shallow growth should be followed by those of medium depth or the deep-growing varieties, and vice versa. Rotation systems here are much longer than in the old countries. One to three years of pasture or meadow grasses is often employed, and when a good stand of alfalfa is secured it is usually left as long as three years and generally longer. Corn or wheat can then be profitably and judiciously grown for two years in succession when after that it may be put in pasture or alfalfa as the needs of the particular farm may demand. A New England dairy farmer's system is very good; it consists of potatoes, corn for grain, corn for ensilage, then three years in grass and clover.

In operating a farm on this idea of a systematic rotation, it should be divided in a number of fields so that all courses would be produced every year and new meadow land sown and plowed under every season and the crops shifted from one field to another. It must be borne in mind, however, that rotation alone will not conserve the original soil fertility where crops are continually removed and nothing returned in the shape of manure or other fertilizers. Some farms have been known to employ a regular system of rotation, as corn, wheat and oats, then corn, wheat and oats, followed by two or three years in timothy alone, all of which was removed and then wondered why the corn crop following the timothy was not as good as the neighbors' crop where corn followed clover.

SYSTEMS EMPLOYED.

The systems of rotation employed in the United States are varied, loose, irregular, even where some real attempt is made to follow such. In the eastern states, crop rotation is in general use, while in the middle states it is more or less neglected. In the western states, the average farmer does not pretend to change the sequence of crops in the least. One particular field of bottom land located in Pottawatomie county, Kan., was broken up from the original prairie in the 60's and was cropped for ten to fifteen years in succession in corn and then in wheat. In 1890 it was sown to timothy and left a short time when it was again put in corn and has been in corn ever since. It now produces less than fifteen bushels of corn per acre. A field on the side hill just above this has been broken since 1880 and has been cropped every year but has had a regular rotation, alternating with wheat, clover, corn and pasture, and of late years with corn and alfalfa. Corn was never grown for more than three years in any case in this field. The soil here is thin and washes badly. It has been manured generously and when put in corn yields from forty to seventy bushels per acre, according to the season.

There are many reasons for not following out a beneficial rotation of (Continued on page 13.)



The Desirable Citizen.

The Man with the Road Drag.

DESIRABILITY AND FEASIBILITY OF IMPROVING KANSAS ROADS WITH PETROLEUM

By Prof. Albert Dickens,

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It is an old maxim that "Time is money." The matter of adjusting the rate of the interchangeability of minutes and money causes most of the troubles of the political economist, the capitalist and the labor unions.

Every one agrees that we need good roads. Some are even sufficiently modest in their demands to only ask that the roads be less bad. But most of us have enough Kansas in our blood to want good roads. The wind work is easy, not a dissenting voice when the resolutions are passed. Every statesman is in favor of the proposition in the general premise. The trouble comes when the hat is passed, the bill is referred to the Ways and Means Committee, when the taxes are levied.

After all, the good roads business, like most of our economic problems, simmers down to the question of how to get the money; how to get the most for our money; and how soon we can get results.

THE USE OF OIL.

The use of oil in making good roads offers a solution in which a smaller initial cost, plus some trouble and annoyance, plus a larger amount of the time element, may be made to approximately equal a much larger initial cost.

Comparisons may be odious, but they are also necessary for an understanding of differences such as exist between different kinds of road materials, and in order that any estimate of materials have value, it must be reduced to terms of comparison with some familiar standard.

Considering all the factors concerned, including comfort of horse and driver, wear and tear of vehicle and occupant, an earth road at its highest possible degree of excellence—dry, dustless, and elastic enough to cause the minimum of noise and jar, such a condition as a well dragged earth road attains occasionally—is hard to excel. Macadam is better, because it comes nearer the standard more days in a given space of time than earth.

The use of oil on roads was begun in the hope that it would render the soil water-proof, and bind the particles so closely that the pulverizing of the surface would be prevented. My knowledge of the subject is due to my being instructed, by our board of regents, to take charge of the work authorized by the Legislature of 1905. To shorten the story; to see how much road improvement could be made with \$2,500 worth of oil, and consider the legislative string attached to the bill, that both east and west ends of the state should have benefit of the object lesson roads.

We naturally wanted to find out all we could, and the first specification made was that we would find out all we could, and the first specification made was that we would make experiments both with heavy soil and with sand.

AID OF STATE REFORMATORY.

We found that the board of managers of the State Reformatory were sufficiently interested in good roads to supply men and teams for the necessary labor. The commissioners of Finney County have for years been dribbling money into a bottomless trail through their "sand hills" and were willing to put in half of the cost of a

The work in the east half of the state was at Maple Hill, where the Commercial Club and township helped with the work, and at Manhattan.

After some laboratory test, it was evident that residuum from the refineries contained more road making material than any crude oil, and at that time the cost was about the same.

METHODS USED AT HUTCHINSON.

At Hutchinson, work was done in three ways. One stretch of road was smoothed up with a road drag, harrowed well and wet with oil, four gallons per yard being used. This laid the dust and shed water for a time, but heavy traffic soon pulverized to a depth greater than the oil had penetrated, and the effect after a year was but slight. A second section was disked and harrowed until the surface sand was about two and one-half inches deep. One gallon per square yard was worked in and harrowed and floated. The best results at Hutchinson were secured by plowing the entire roadway to a depth of four and

one-half inches, and thoroughly working in a gallon of residuum per square yard; rolling with a heavy roller, and after six months' use, working in an additional half-gallon of oil. This road was uneven before oiling, and some hollows were filled 18 to 24 inches. There the oil penetrated more deeply and additional oil should have been applied. Once or twice during the first year a road drag was used to smooth the surface. During the past year little care has been given, and being a road that is very much used by heavily loaded teams, it now shows some wear. Late in December, a light grader was run over it, and the loose surface soil carried to the center. The cleaning showed that the oil and sandy loam have formed a crust that is waterproof, and if that surface could be leveled a little and oiled again, it is my judgment that it would be in a condition to resist wear, and would turn water for an indefinite time. At Hutchinson, we had the support of every one, and the road was closed until it was rolled and in fair condition.

METHOD USED AT GARDEN CITY.

At Garden City we had a more difficult problem. It is hard to imagine a worse trial than the one used there. Garden City and Finney county have spent much time and money trying to improve the sand hill road. The worse part of it was selected for the test. The sand was deep and coarse, and, with no working-in, the oil penetrated deeply, in many places a foot and often deeper. It was a hard job all through. It took four good, big horses to pull a small load of oil to the experimental section, and after oiling we were unable to secure any consideration for the work. Notices and barbed wire were both tried, but that "streak of grease" looked good to the teamsters, and they cut the wire, pulled up the post, and pronounced all sorts of condemnation upon any man so mean as to try to keep a horse off anything less bad than the sand. That was a tough looking trail sixty days after oiling. A wheat crop in South Finney and Haskell and Grant counties made an unusually heavy lot of travel, and they cut that oiled sand into deep ruts. The horse track was so much better than on unrolled sand that some delighted drivers called that greasy trail a "good road." A road drag helped it somewhat, but the large quantity of oil kept it soft for a considerable time. I have not been able to inspect this road for over a year, but County Clerk W. McD. Rowan, who has all along been its "next friend," reported, under date of January 2, "The streak of grease in the sand hills south of Garden City is getting better every day. It is a good road. Every one who crosses it says it is all right. We have neglected to look after it as we should and use the King drag on it often enough. At first it cut into ruts pretty deep, but would always pack at the bottom of said ruts. Now they are filling and the cutting is stopping. It will make a road and a good one, anywhere there is sand, for it did do it on the worst piece of sand on the face of the earth."

THE MAPLE HILL ROAD.

The Maple Hill road, built in the heavy, sticky, black soil of Mill Creek Valley, had but one application and not much attention, but it is reported as being a "good road for the money," by Mr. R. T. Updegraff, under date of January 2, who says: "The road is a grand success, I think, in almost every particular. The only fault I have ever found with it is that whenever the dirt hits a light suit of clothes it makes a grease spot. I think it is the best and cheapest road ever built in this section of the country. The road should have another coat of oil, but it still turns the water very well. Let the good work go on."

THE MANHATTAN ROAD.

The location of the Manhattan road is not favorable for best results. It is the best boundary of a part of the city, and several streets—muddy ones in wet weather—end at this road, and a large amount of freight for the college is hauled over it. The first section was oiled for the first time in the fall of 1905, about a gallon to the square

yard being well worked into a depth of over four inches. This has been well kept. During the first year, when heavy teaming cut it up somewhat, it was dragged, and it had a second oiling in the following June. This road compares well for service and draft with the macadam drive on the college grounds, which adjoin this road. The grade was well rounded before oiling, but the crust is now well hardened and practically waterproof. The mud from the contributing streets makes it about as sloppy as the macadam road during the wet weather, but the crust has not cut through.

Another section, given less oil and less deeply worked, has been inferior in every way.

A third section, built on a clap slope, that, before oiling, washed badly and was always in bad condition, was plowed to a depth of six inches, well pulverized, and three gallons of residuum per square yard thoroughly worked in, well dragged and rolled. In the two years since it was made, it has required little attention and is a very good road.

During the first year's use of these roads, the dynamometer showed that during dry weather, when unrolled earth roads were in best condition, the draft was slightly more on the oiled road. In wet weather the draft was 60 per cent less on the oiled road.

THE EXPENSE OF GOOD ROADS.

The time element is saving money, and, at the present writing, it seems feasible, in some sections of the state, to invest more money in roads. Good rock roads now cost between four thousand and five thousand dollars per mile, and this in localities where road rock is abundant and no freight to pay.

The best road we have made could be duplicated and improved considerably for a thousand dollars per mile, eighteen feet wide. This means that you will have a road that has some faults, that will require some time—probably a year or two—to reach its maximum of excellence; that during the first year will require some intelligent care; and that may require a thousand dollars worth of oil upon it annually for a few years. Another fault is that this road will make its mark; not an absolutely indelible one, but some care in crossing it will be necessary. A little more money would obviate this trouble. A light coating of sand, applied just before rolling, would absorb the surplus and help make a cleaner and better surface. This feature of the oiled road has been deemed unpardonable by some immaculate editors and other dainty individuals. Some landladies have, in the beginning, anathematized the roads because some careless lodgers failed to keep their shoes free from the oil, but the majority of freeholders along our road believe it is an improvement worth the money.

Some plan of abandoning a street for a time, or oiling it in longitudinal sections might be evolved if village streets were to be so treated. The fear of it is worse than the reality. If a reasonable amount of care is used, there need be but small cause for complaint. This cause for complaint will not, in years to come, be true of the oil and dirt road alone. The best macadam road obtainable is built with oil for wetting the binding material before rolling the coarse rock, and oil for the finish course, because the rock road, like the dirt road—like everything on earth, except possibly a bad hole in the road—wears, and wears out. Oil keeps out the water and binds particles together, the two great needs in all good roads.

The residuum probably varies. The chemist tells us that the term "asphalt" is applied to "variable compounds," and that its analysis is a most difficult problem. Oil refiners tell us that the crude oils vary much in their refining qualities, and in the character of the residuum. This has been true of the ten cars we have worked with. Some cars were worth more for road work, load for load, than others. The refiners tell us that they still have some things to learn about the crude oil they buy. But all of the residuum we have has helped to make roads waterproof. This is, in

my judgment, the great factor in road making. If the water does not get into the road material, the road does not soften, it does not wash, it is not heaved by freezing. If we can keep the water out of the road made of good farm soil, it makes a good road. In spite of the fact that we had but a small fund to work with, and that the work was, consequently, not properly finished, I am sure that a road made of oiled earth is a good road.

One of the best statements we are able to make concerning this work, is that it has prevented washing on grades. This means much, for whenever grading is completed, every yard of earth in that road is valuable. It is worth much more than the cost of hauling in another yard. It is worth the cost of the earth plus the work necessary to tamp it into place. The road at Manhattan is the victim of a blunder in drainage—such a blunder as Napoleon must have had in mind when he ranged a blunder as worse than a crime—and floods of water have poured over this road. At least three times, a strong current has flowed over it, but the wash has not been perceptible. The race track at Manhattan was oiled, and though under water for several days with a swift current in several places, it was not washed in any noticeable degree.

The maintenance cost of any road must be considered. Such a thing as a permanent road is unknown. The roads that the Romans built are good today, because they have been kept repaired. Any city engineer can give you the approximate life of paving materials. It has been but four years since this oiled road work was first suggested for Kansas, so it would be useless for me to make any estimate as to its durability, but if the supply of oil lasts, there is little doubt but that the keeping up of oiled roads will not be out of proportion to their cost. Holes occur in pavements, macadam and earth roads because one spot is less resistant to wear than another. A soft brick or piece of rotten stone soon gives away, and a hole exists. Unless the oiled earth is made uniform in texture and saturation, there will be uneven wear—which equals holes.

Earth roads that are to be oiled should have thorough preparation, graded properly and all grades well settled, then plowed to a uniform depth and oil well worked in. For heavy teaming, it would probably be economy to plow to a greater depth than any of the experimental roads were worked. A thoroughly oiled mass of earth, eight to twelve inches thick, would, after the period of hardening had passed, become harder with the lapse of time. When the coat dries partially, and a coat of dust forms, a light application of oil will bind the loose dust and fuse it with the body of the road.

GOOD POINTS OF GOOD ROADS.

The good points are: first, the cheapness of material and construction in all parts of the state; second, that both sand and heavy soils have been improved; third, the waterproof character of the oiled earth, and its comparatively small loss from washing; fourth, the elasticity and consequent greater ease on the horse.

The points I score against it are as follows: First, length of time necessary to secure hardening sufficient to make draft easy as unrolled earth roads; second, the disagreeable character of the material and the need of extra care to prevent soiling of clothing and vehicles—floors and carpets should be included when houses are close to the road; third, the need of dragging and smoothing during the first year or more after oiling; fourth, the disagreeably sloppy condition after light rain or snow, for the slight indentions hold the water, while when the fall is heavy the water runs off readily.

I do not pose as an advocate of oiled earth roads, except where good rock roads, with an oiled surface, are not obtainable.

Some of the best roads in the country are earth roads that have been well dragged and drained.

With a good windmill and pressure tank, it is possible to have a water system on the farm without severe expense.

Prohibition and Prosperity

Statistical Showing by F. D. Coburn

A solicitous well-wisher of Kansas an eastern state came across a long editorial setting forth, from alleged statistics, that Kansas has on account of prohibition been for nearly thirty years in process of agricultural and financial decay, dry rot and depopulation, while Nebraska having about the same natural advantages but open saloons is and has been, especially on account of the latter, the seat of a marvellous growth and prosperity. Knowing that F. D. Coburn was not only the agricultural and population statistician for the state but had for a number of years been president of the Kansas State Temperance Union, the easterner referred the editorial to Mr. Coburn for such refutation as the facts seemed to justify. Nebraska is a great state, well to the front in almost everything except its treatment of the liquor problem. But in comparison with our great neighbor on the north Kansas shows her superiority as appears from Mr. Coburn's reply which is in part as follows:

My Dear Sir: Referring to the editorial entitled, "One Object Lesson," making alleged comparisons of Kansas with Nebraska, and suggesting that Kansas is going to the devil because of a lack of liquor, it but registers the not infrequent bray of an ignoramus or affords a siphon for a knave's venom; which, I do not know. If it were not for the possibility that some casual reader, unacquainted with Kansas, might thoughtlessly accept the statements as facts, I would deem the matter too absurd to merit attention. It is merely another flounder of the anti-prohibitionists, a grasping at straws by sympathizers with the liquor interests to prolong their nefarious business. Having no moral grounds to stand upon an effort is made to show that in Kansas where prohibition prevails, there are but few people and little prosperity.

NEVER DOES NOT PROMOTE PRODUCTIVITY.

As a matter of fact, Kansas never had so many people or so much money as now. Because Nebraska grew more corn than Kansas in the year 1908 it appears all clear to the writer of the editorial that it was on account of anti-prohibition in Nebraska. While the friends of liquor claim great virtues for it, this is the first instance I recall in which favoring seasons and productivity of the soil were declared dependent upon sales of beer and whisky. It requires a somewhat more imaginative mind than I possess to comprehend how the prosperity of the farms is inseparably linked with the liquor business, although in times of drouth in Nebraska the farmers might alleviate their arid condition by irrigating with beef.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

There is no germ of truth in the conclusions drawn in the editorial, and like most of those who strive to make a point against prohibition its author makes assertions that are not in keeping with the facts. As an example of this is cited his statement that "in 1890, it (Kansas) produced 25,000,000 bushels (of corn) less (than Nebraska)." The report of the United States Department of Agriculture for that year, on page 297, gives Kansas' yield of corn as 55,269,000, and Nebraska's as 55,310,000 bushels. It is merely a coincidence, of course (?) that the author should select, as he did, the corn crop for comparative purposes, and strange as it may appear corn happens to be the one crop of Nebraska's about which the state may with some propriety boast. Since corn was chosen for comparison, and Nebraska's excelling in this crop in 1908 was due to the absence of prohibition the explanation should be interesting as to why Kansas, with prohibition for nine years preceding raised in 1899 upwards of a hundred million bushels more corn than Nebraska, worth over \$13,000,000 more; or in 1898, when the Kansas crop was greater than Nebraska's by 14,000,000 bushels, and worth \$10,000,000 more, or why the Kansas crop of 1896 was worth more by six million dollars? Was it due to prohibition that Kansas, in 1899, yielded over 13,000,000 bushels more corn than Nebraska; in 1900, over 8,000,000 bushels more, on 370,000 acres less, and was it due to lack of liquor that Kansas' crop of 1903, being 6 or 7 million bushels less, was worth over \$13,000,000 more?

As the editorial writer chose to exploit corn, the most noted product of

Nebraska's soil, suppose the Kansan should inadvertently say that the effects of prohibition should be gauged by the production of wheat. Previous to 1900 Nebraska never produced enough wheat to come within the six states leading in its production. That year her output, 24,801,900 bushels, ranked fifth, while Kansas was first with 82,488,655 bushels, or more by 232 per cent. Since, in five of the eight years Kansas has ranked first in wheat, and has raised four crops each larger than was ever produced by any other state, while the best rank at any time attained by Nebraska was fourth. In these nine years Kansas has raised an average of 33½ million bushels more wheat annually than Nebraska, and the aggregate was nearly 80 per cent greater. Yet, the author of this "One Object Lesson" says: "The wheat product of both states is almost equal." He argues that because Nebraska has raised more corn in a given year it is traceable indirectly to Nebraska's having unrestricted booze, and following this line of reasoning, shall we attribute Kansas' superiority as a wheat state to prohibition?

CORN AND WHEAT.

But, if there is any merit at all in such comparisons, it would be more fair to take, not the single product for which either state might be most noted, but rather the two crops most prominent in each, which admittedly are corn and wheat. In combined worth of these two products, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, Kansas has led Nebraska by wide margins in every year, save three, since their beginnings. Referring specifically to the years used by the editorial writer to make his points, with corn alone, I find that in 1880 the Kansas corn and wheat were worth \$20,728,070 more than Nebraska's; in 1890, \$11,706,663 more; in 1907, \$12,267,000 more, and in 1908 \$13,529,000 more. Still, it seems his desire to have his readers believe, as he says, that "a study of actual

conditions affords convincing proof that Kansas began to decline in rank of wealth-getting states immediately after the moment of the adoption of the policy of state-wide prohibition." This was in 1880. The year following the aggregate value of farm products was 40 per cent greater; in 1890, their value was \$121,127,645; in 1900, \$187,796,406, and in 1908, \$277,733,953, not including the live stock on hand which in 1908 was worth nearly \$200,000,000. This is the way Kansas has "declined in wealth-getting," on a constantly ascending scale, and that Kansas the money is indicated by the fact that her banks have on deposit over \$185,000,000, and of this amount \$165,000,000 represents, directly, the surplus earnings of agriculture.

FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS.

This champion of booze says "That the intelligent European immigrants do not and will not enter in upon a state wherein to invest their means if the idiosyncrasy of prohibition prevails," and hence "more people went into Nebraska to become farmers than went into Kansas." If this is true, it must be apparent to all that farming in Kansas is vastly more profitable, as our fewer husbandmen have greater incomes from their farms, and consequently the per capita value of products would eclipse by far that of Nebraska. It would also indicate that those who go to Nebraska care more for liquor than for lucre. If abundance of intoxicants is the desideratum, then Kansans must frankly concede that Nebraska has all the advantage, and face our shame of sobriety with whatever courage we may.

There is, however, no authority for the assertion "that more people went into Nebraska to be farmers." In fact, the latest available data, given by the United States Census of 1900, shows that there were 45 per cent more people engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Sunflower State than there were in Nebraska, and that 61,806 families in Kansas owned their farms free, as against 38,976 for Ne-

braska. The same authority shows that the increase in population from 1890 to 1900 was 2.9 per cent in Kansas, and seven-tenths of 1 per cent in Nebraska. The 1908 enumeration of Kansas gives the population as 1,656,800, or a gain since the federal census of over 12 per cent, and a large proportion of the incomers went to the farms.

THE CENSUS ON INCREASE OF POPULATION.

As to the "European immigrants," the United States Census of 1880, taken just prior to the adoption of prohibition in Kansas, shows that 11 per cent of Kansas' population were foreigners, and 21.5 per cent of Nebraska's, indicating that even under similar conditions respecting the liquor business, Nebraska drew more foreigners than Kansas. Neither state, however, has as large a proportion of foreigners now as in 1880, for the latest census gives 16.7 per cent of Nebraska's population as foreigners, a falling away of nearly 5 per cent, and 8.6 of Kansas', a decrease of 2.4 per cent. That Kansas has more nearly maintained her proportion of foreigners, with prohibition, than did Nebraska with her continuous anti-prohibition, certainly argues for Kansas and her laws.

BREWERS, ETC., VS. PREACHERS.

Omaha, having nearly 10 per cent of Nebraska's population, finds that it needs 811 of the state's 2,429 brewers, maltsters, saloon-keepers and bartenders to quench its daily thirst, while 134 clergymen are apparently ample to care for the spiritual necessities of the municipality. A temperance lecturer might find in these conditions some explanation of the loss of 38,000 population by that city in the ten years ending with 1900, but this editor possibly prefers to overlook the cities, or such showing, and leave us to infer that the farmers and stockmen of Nebraska must from time to time gather in Omaha to draw agricultural inspiration from foaming steins, and amid the saloon's uplifting associations make plans to improve their farms, elevate the conditions of their homes, improve the educational facilities of their children, and encourage morality and sobriety among all. His assertions would point to the conclusion that anti-prohibition is the state's chief virtue and asset for attracting homeseekers and investors and leave the impression that there would be no particular excuse either for going to Nebraska or remaining there were it not for the abundance and accessibility of beer.

PROHIBITION STILL POPULAR IN KANSAS.

The action of the Kansas legislature this year in strengthening the old law by prohibiting absolutely the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors in Kansas for any purpose whatever, indicates that our people are increasingly in favor of sobriety, morality, industry, wholesome living and home-making, and have small need of intoxicants in whatever guise or howsoever purveyed. With laws that are liberal and just, air-tight prohibition, a stringent anti-cigarette statute, excellent school systems, numerous church organizations, and the natural advantages of her situation, Kansas affords the ideal surroundings for rearing the boys and girls, her priceless assets, on whose character and that of those yet to come rests the future of the state and nation. She is bidding for the citizens who believe in these things, and is delighted to entrust her destiny to those developed within such environments.

Those who circulate reports that prohibition is hurting Kansas are dealing with fool's fiction, and are probably unwilling to know the facts, or, knowing, prefer to ignore them. Comparisons based on the official statistics of the latest United States Census, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Board of Agriculture show that Kansas with prohibition is far better off materially than Nebraska with anti-prohibition. However, the strongest argument is not that prohibition pays in dollars and cents, but that its greatest benefits are found in wholesome and helpful influences on mankind, and the state would be for prohibition if it meant financial sacrifice, for she values manhood above money.

Kansas is for clean living as against the saloon, its accessories, its patrons, and all they imply.

Very truly yours,

F. D. COBURN.

CEMENT SILOS

A writer in the Rural New Yorker tells about building a concrete silo at a cost of \$55, as follows:

First make three or four circles out of old lumber the size you wish your silo, also some strips half inch by three inches. We used green oak, but any kind will do—if it is dry soak well—also some sticks one inch square as long as the thickness of your silo wall. Our silo is 10½ by 26 feet, built of solid concrete, one part cement to eight of gravel and sand. We put in 30 inches into ground and put drain under wall, footing 12-inch wall to top of ground, eight-inch to top of ground, then six-inch, tapering to four-inch on top. We built it to top of ground, then took short boxing out, set up inside boxing, and set up four long boards, placing them so they held up one of the circles. Tack first circle five feet from bottom, then another five feet above that. Start at one of these boards and nail inside boxing on with six-penny nails. When inside circle is up, nail one strip (or hoop) between the circles, using fourpenny nails. Cut some lumber into 30-inch lengths for the outside boxing (we used three-quarter inch, as it is lighter), set against the outside of inside boxing and nail a hoop on top and one on the bottom. When you get around, set it outside of wall and pass a No. 10 wire (with a loop on each end) around the latter, put a stick for a level through the loops and draw it up tight. Tack the hoop, but do not drive nails clean up; then move wire to top of boxing, draw it up, and block out on top with small sticks. Put 2½ or three feet apart, as necessary. Before you put sticks on put 26-inch woven wire into box, and keep it in center when filling. Draw wire tight and tack hoop and you are ready for pulling. Tack a few nails around boxing to hold wire in place.

Put in eight or 10 inches of concrete and tamp. When full let set until next day. Place some studs across

the inside boxing and rig three pulleys and attach ropes to upper loop of outside boxing. Put a man to each rope, draw nails where hoops lap; shake boxing loose and you are ready to hoist boxing up. Let boxing lap two inches on round last put in, put wire around the bottom, draw up and tack. Put reinforcing wire into loop, draw up and tack, and fill, and continue to top.

When you get silo finished, build a platform on the inside four inches smaller than silo, rig pulleys on the inside, draw platform up to the top, and finish from top to bottom with thin coat of mortar, one cement to two of sand. When plaster gets dry draw platform up to top and give it a coat of hot tar, and you will have a silo as tight as a bottle. We left openings every two feet, put in temporary frames, took them out and fitted doors against wall, putting in two bars of iron between doors for reinforcement. I think the better way would be to have a continuous opening and put in a bar every two feet. Leave inside boxing in for a week or 10 days. We hauled gravel and sand 200 yards; had water on the ground. Labor cost \$1 per day; cement \$2 per barrel; plaster for six hours \$2. No other skilled labor is needed. Any handy man about farm can build such a silo. Total cost was \$55.

Of course cost all depends on how fast or slow a man is. I do not figure cost of lumber for box, as that is not lost. We have no roof on it, as we expect to raise it higher next season. There is not a particle of loss except on top. In finishing filling it was not well tramped and got moldy around the walls. We have a two-horse gasoline engine and a 11-inch Ohio cutter, which cost us, including silo, \$225, and I would not want a better outfit. If corn is cut four men will haul it 400 yards and all two feet per hour. From our experience, I will say that a small outfit is a perfect success.



KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL



THE POSITION OF WHEAT.

One day last week James A. Patten, who has been accused of sending the price of wheat to an unreasonable figure, was quoted as saying:

"I predict that high prices will prevail all over the world a year to come in wheat and that red winter wheat will sell as high in America a year from now as it is selling today. I cannot dwell too strongly on the law of supply and demand and the theory that the production of wheat in the United States has not kept pace with the increase in population and I want to suggest that the trade each year will have to realize this condition in its future dealings and study from this standpoint. The wheat lands are being worked to death. Changes must come or we will suffer the result."

Chicago quotations for that same day were as follows:

	Opening.	WHEAT.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
May	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.29 1/2
July	1.08 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.14 1/2
Sept.	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.08 1/2
Dec.	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.08 1/2

WHEAT—Cash—No. 2 red, \$1.49@1.49 1/2; No. 3 red, \$1.40@1.47; No. 2 hard, \$1.30@1.36; No. 3 hard, \$1.25@1.30.

The tabulated quotations are for the speculative market and represent the prices at which the day's transactions of speculators were made.

The quotations in the paragraph beginning, "Wheat—Cash—" represent the prices paid by millers and others having transactions in actual wheat.

In case speculative transactions result—as they rarely do—in delivery of the actual wheat it is rubable to deliver either "No. 1 hard," or "No. 2 red." Inspection of the market quotations for the day on which Patten gave his opinion of the future of wheat shows no cash transactions in No. 1 hard, the usual speculative contract grade. Cash transactions in the equivalent, No. 2 red, were at prices exceeding the speculative price for May delivery by 1 1/2 to 20 cents per bushel.

It is true, also, that during the whole of the speculative bull movement that was supposed to be led by Patton, prices that the millers were paying for wheat were far above the speculative prices of corresponding dates.

It has been ably argued in times past that the effect of speculation in grain as carried on in this country is to depress prices. Rarely has speculation actually sent prices above the value of grain as determined by the relation of supply and demand. On the other hand, it is true that local grain dealers have often held prices paid to farmers down to correspond with the speculative quotations regardless of what the actual grain was bringing at Chicago or Kansas City. To illustrate: Suppose that on the day that Patton made the statements quoted at the beginning of this editorial a farmer had a load of wheat at a town elevator and in dickering for a price insisted that there was a scarcity and while he must let this load go at the price named he would hold the remainder of his crop and see what the July market would do. The dealer would reply "Don't you know that you can buy all the wheat you want for July delivery in Chicago at 15 cents less than the May quotations?" And the dealer would prove the correctness of his statement by showing the day's quotations of the speculative market. He may be a little bashful about exposing the cash prices at which actual wheat is selling in Chicago or Kansas City for actual delivery.

The meaning of the speculative market seems not to be generally understood.

"May wheat," or the "May option" quoted at \$1.30 originally meant that the seller believed that at some time before the end of May he would be able to buy and deliver wheat of the contract grade at that price and still have a profit. It also meant that the buyer believed that the price would be higher so that he could dispose of his purchase at a profit. It made no difference in the intent of the transaction that it was effected through an organization and that both the buyer and the seller put up a cash forfeit as an assurance of good faith in carrying out the trade.

As these transactions increased in number and magnitude there were created two opposing interests, viz., that of the seller who hoped the price would go down so that he might with-

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

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

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

in the limits of his contract buy wheat at a less price, deliver it to the buyer, and thus make a good profit, and that of the buyer who hoped the price would rise so that he could immediately on receiving the wheat sell it again at a good profit.

A result was that the entire number of persons who had sold wheat for May delivery—or for any other delivery—exerted every possible influence to depress prices. They were diligent in spreading reports of great reserves in farmers' hands, optimistic prospects for the next crop, etc. Not infrequently they "backed their judgment" by offering to sell additional quantities of wheat for May delivery.

On the other hand the buyers united in efforts to raise prices. They spread every report of shortage in supplies, of damage to growing crops and of excessive demand in foreign markets. The buyers also "backed their judgment" by offering to buy more wheat at advancing prices.

In neither case did either buyer or seller expect that a bushel of wheat would change hands on account of these deals "for future delivery," but that settlement would be made on the last day of May—in case of the May deal—on the basis of prices that day. True, the seller could deliver the actual wheat to the buyer if he could get it to deliver. This is what Armour did at the time of the Leiter deal a few years ago.

Generally the deals in the speculative market for grain amount essentially to bets on the course of the market within a specified time.

The statistical position of wheat in the world's markets is very much as outlined by Patten. The fact that he and his followers did not send the speculative prices up to prices current for cash wheat shows that the "buyers" did not pursue their advantage to the extent that was possible. Their operations had little if anything to do with the advancing prices of flour and of bread.

In the parlance of the speculative market the buyers are called bulls. Their effort is to boost prices because their profits are thereby advanced. The sellers are called bears. Their effort is to depress prices.

We shall see in a very few days whether the bulls or the bears have won on the May deal. But the fact remains that the price of actual wheat is high and is likely to remain high for considerable time.

ALASKA WHEAT.

For the second time the Postmaster-General has issued a fraud order against the Alaska Seed Wheat Company of Julietta, Idaho.

It will be remembered that in 1908 much was published about what was claimed to be a discovery of a wonderful wheat which was claimed to have yielded as much as 227 bushels to the acre. The scheme for promoting the distribution of the seed was apparently well laid. A carefully written description and account of the

"discovery" of the wheat was sent at the same time to prominent agricultural papers and others of large circulation. Many of these papers printed the stuff without question. KANSAS FARMER referred its copy to Prof. A. M. TenEyck who prepared and this paper published the first exposure.

About the time of this publication, the Saturday Evening Post, the paper established by Benjamin Franklin, appeared with the Alaska wheat article as a leading feature.

Just here Secretary F. D. Coburn entered the arena and in an interview employed his peculiar talents as a setter forth of frauds and fallacies.

Professor TenEyck's exposure was sent to the editor of the Saturday Evening Post who was so angered at the manner in which his paper had been worked for a free contribution of several thousand dollars' worth of advertising that he sent a special representative to investigate the whole case, and followed up the report with such presentation to the Postmaster General as resulted in the denial of mail facilities to the Alaska wheat propaganda. Later Mr. Adams, promoter of the "Alaska" wheat went to Washington and secured a recall of the fraud order. Now, as above stated, a second fraud order has been issued.

Concerning the incident and the wheat for which \$20 per bushel is asked "Grain Trade" of Minneapolis, remarks:

"This wheat was one of the most successfully advertised commonplaces in recent commercial history. Abraham Adams, a farmer, claimed to have isolated and developed this strain of wheat, which, he said, had yielded as high as 227 bushels per acre. The newspapers caught up the story and circulated it after their usual manner of handling anything sensational without stopping to question the facts; and the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, that high price of the 'god of things that go,' was taken in with both eyes open though seeing nothing except a sensation. The gushy article was widely copied; England was stirred; Australia and Argentina heard about it. It was to be seen that the days of a world's production of about three billion bushels of wheat were passed; that the farmers had only to sow and cultivate the Alaska variety for a number of seasons and the world's production would go bounding up into billions and billions."

Metropolitan papers often have a good deal of sport over the assumption that farmers do sometimes buy gold bricks, but it is believed that fewer farmers than metropolitan editors took the "Alaska" wheat bait.

THE PURPOSES OF CULTIVATION.

In May and June the attention of the corn-grower is necessarily so centered on killing weeds that there is little room for the thought that there are other purposes of cultivation. Weeds unmolested smother the corn,

appropriate the available fertility of the soil and pump the moisture into the air. Therefore the weeds must be kept down or there will be but a poor crop of corn. But if a corn field in which the soil is rich but in which no weeds want to grow during the last half of May and the whole of June could be imagined such field would need as much cultivation as the average corn field gets.

An uncultivated soil though clean of weeds is soon coated with a crust through which the air passes with great difficulty and in limited quantities. A good soil is "alive" and must have air in common with all other living things. The living organisms of the soil are microscopic but under favorable conditions they multiply with astounding rapidity, and they change into available form elements of fertility which, but for their help, would be but sparingly appropriated by the crop. Cultivation exposes new soil surfaces and at the same time makes it possible for the air to pass between the soil particles. Cultivation thus promotes fertility, or, as the old Pennsylvania Dutch farmers used to say, "Cultivation is manure."

In all climates subject to dry spells during the growing season there is liability to deficiency of moisture at critical times in the development of the corn crop. The crusted condition of the surface soil which makes difficult the entrance of the air also facilitates the passage of moisture from the soil below the crust to the air above. Cultivation while the soil is moist—not too wet—saves the moisture in the soil and subsoil where the corn roots will find it together with other elements of fertility, with the result that the well cultivated field will often prosper during the critical periods of tasseling time, earing time, and filling time while corn in an adjacent field not judiciously cultivated is a failure.

The purposes of cultivation thus are to keep down the weeds and grass, to promote fertility and to save the moisture.

WHO IS LAZY?

Henry Clews, one of Wall Street's financial writers, says:

"At present our farmers are distinctly a favored class, and they are welcome to all their good fortune; but big profits evidently have the same effect upon them as upon other people, promoting laziness and discouraging the best methods and largest production. Our crops could easily be sufficiently augmented by more careful and more scientific cultivation, thus giving the farmer a larger gross profit and the country the blessing of cheap food and cheap clothing, which is not what he produces. This prospect, of course, the present high cost of living is not entirely due to the farmer, nevertheless he is largely responsible and ought to be frankly told so."

This leads the American Cultivator, published at Boston, to remark:

"Now isn't that a characteristic city way of encouraging the farmer. Tell him how rich and lazy he is, and how if he would only hustle he might be rewarded—by what? By low prices for what he produces. This prospect of the farmers looks well in the newspapers and speeches, but when the profits are divided among five or six million sizable farm families and all bills paid, the richness is not so evident. As for laziness, well, if any plump, elderly, white fingered city man thinks there is much of it, let him hire out on a farm this time of year for about two days, which would be quite as long as he would last without a vacation."

INSURE AGAINST LOSS.

About the greatest calamity that could befall a merchant would be for him to stock up heavily and then find that he has no market for his goods.

This same thing is true of the breeder. His investment in pure bred sires and dams is heavy and he must sell his young stock promptly if he would realize a fair interest on his investment. If he fails to do this he finds himself in the same situation as the merchant though when the price of corn is high, the condition of the breeder is the worse of the two.

Now, lack of trade and loss of trade can both be insured against. The method is very simple, very economical and

very efficient. Advertising does it and the "premium" paid carries a direct profit with it. Advertising not only covers the chances of loss by lack of trade but it insures against loss through competition and does so at a constantly decreasing cost.

These "premiums," which are represented by the advertising outlay, are systematically returned by the current increase in profits and should be considered as invested capital for the reason that the assured good will and the maintenance of a demand for your goods are a valuable and saleable asset.

By good advertising you cannot lose, without you are sure to do so.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER.

College presidents possessing in eminent degree the qualifications needed for the highest success in the great work devolving upon them are not abundant and when found they are usually difficult to detach from the positions in which they have demonstrated their ability. One of the strong men whose work has made him prominent is H. J. Waters, dean of the Missouri College of Agriculture, who has just been tendered the presidency of the Colorado Agricultural College. Dean Waters has not at this writing announced whether he will accept or decline the proffered work, but will look carefully over the situation. He has the commendable ambition of men of ability to advance into the larger field.

The Missouri College of Agriculture is a department of the State University. While it has done and is doing good work the opportunities presented in a separate agricultural college, like that of Colorado or that of Kansas, are more inviting.

It is believed that the regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College have contemplated inviting Dean Waters to the presidency of this great Kansas institution. In a presentation of opportunities, Kansas should compare favorably with Colorado. Both the Kansas regents and Dean Waters will be subjected to congratulations should his removal be from Columbia to Manhattan rather than to Fort Collins.

THE KANSAS WHEAT TRAIN.

Under the very capable management of Supt. J. H. Miller of the Farmers' Institute department of the State Agricultural College, a corps of college officers will start from Newton on May 31 with a farmers' "school on wheels." Superintendent Miller will be accompanied by Director Ed. H. Webster and Professors A. M. Ten Eyck, Thomas J. Headlee and George F. Freeman as lecturers. The trip will be made through the "wheat belt" and wheat will be the general subject for discussion. The object of the trip is best announced by quoting the following line from Superintendent Miller's letterheads, "More grain from fewer acres."

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the enterprise of the college authorities in thus carrying a valuable and intensely practical school of instruction to the very doors of the farmers at a season of the year when they are so busy that they cannot afford the time to attend a farmers' institute if provided in any other way.

The trip will last a week and will be exclusively over the lines of the Santa Fe railroad.

GASOLINE ENGINE FOR CREAM SEPARATOR.

The successful operation of the hand separator depends upon the machine being operated at the required uniform speed. Irregular speed results in losses in the butter-fat in the skim-milk by imperfect skimming, and results in the variation of the test and each of these results often cause the patron to wrongfully accuse the cream buyer of unfair business dealing.

Charles Rockwell, of Belle Plain, Iowa, a reader of KANSAS FARMER, has operated a separator for a number of years with practically no expense with a small gasoline engine. He writes: "For running separator alone, it takes five gallons of gasoline in a month at 11 cents per gallon, separating the milk from 20 cows; power 1½, Fairbanks & Morse engine. We have sawed wood, shelled corn and always run the grind stone when needed."

It will be seen that it costs Mr. Rockwell less than a cent a skimming. This is a question that every farmer should consider from an economical standpoint of the labor involved alone, saying nothing of the advantages derived from the uniformity of speed.

CORN AT \$50 PER ACRE.

Not only are prizes offered at the various county, state and district shows for the best ear or best ten ears of corn, but the National Corn Exposition this year is to give prizes to the boy or young man under twenty-two years of age, who grows the best two acres of corn.

This means a big undertaking for those who enter the competition, but it was offered last year for the best acre of corn and went to a boy in Connecticut.

The prize is offered by R. H. Stockton, President of a big manufacturing company at St. Louis. The best two acres will be awarded \$100 and the second \$50 in cash. The only condition made is that Mr. Stockton wants the boys to write him and let him know when the corn is planted. Mr. Stockton paid \$100 last year to the New England boy who produced the best acre of corn.

Samples will be shown at the exposition from the fields and displayed in a special section of the junior division.

A NEW ALFALFA PEST IN UTAH.

Alfalfa growers in Salt Lake County, Utah, are very anxious on account of the appearance in their fields of an insect called the alfalfa weevil. This pest robs the plants of their leaves. Prof. E. G. Titus, of the agricultural college, is studying this insect, but from the fact that the lots and fields in Salt Lake City have become affected with the pest, he regards the question of its eradication as a most serious one.

Disking the field after the removal of each crop is suggested as a remedy.

Professor Titus' investigations have failed to locate this pest in any part of the United States outside of the Salt Lake valley. It is said to be prevalent in many parts of Europe and is supposed to have been brought to Utah with the bedding of some European immigrants.

SALE FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

The recent heavy speculations on the prices of wheat have aroused many inquiries concerning the origin of such "deals." The Herald, of Lexington, Ky., presents a rather ancient contract for future delivery recently found by Capt. Thos. H. Clay. It reads as follows:

"I oblige myself to deliver to Thomas Hart or Order Thirty Barrels of Good Sound Corn to be delivered on the other side dan River Between the Sorrow Towns & Col. Peter Perkin's for which he is to Give one hundred dollars a barrel the corn to be delivered by the first day of may as Witness my hand this 29th of March, 1780. CHARLES OAKES INNES."

In Test:

Stephen Williamson

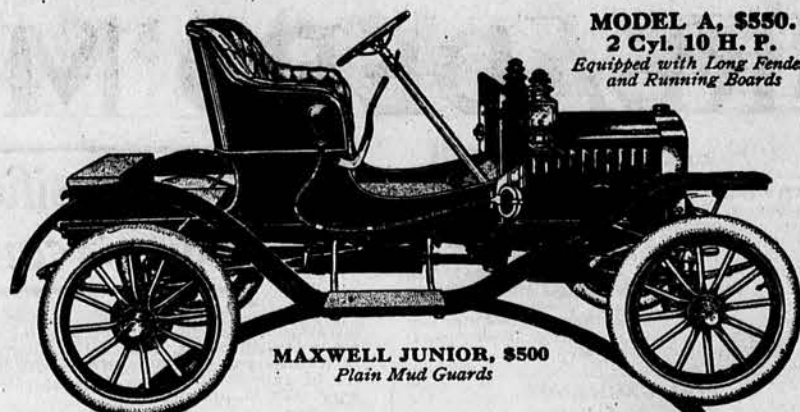
The output of pig iron for the calendar year 1908 has been reported to the U. S. Geological Survey by James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, as 15,936,018 long tons, a decrease of 9,845,343 tons, or 38.19 per cent, as compared with 25,781,361 tons reported for 1907. The approximate value of this output, free on board at furnace, as reported to the United States Geological Survey by the producers of pig iron, is \$254,321,000, a loss as compared with \$529,958,000, the approximate value for 1907, of \$275,637,000, or 52.01 per cent.

A reduction of \$6 to \$10 a ton was recently announced by the United States Steel Corporation in the selling price of wire and wire products. The new official price is effective at once, and gives wire nails at \$1.60, plain wire at \$1.40 and barbed wire at \$1.95. All iron and steel products have now been cut since February, with the exception of standard rails.

Set a post in the hog lot and every hog will rub against it. This gives the cut for a cheap and effective louse killer. Wrap the post tightly from the ground up with quarter-inch rope and saturate the rope with kerosene every few days. Result; dead lice.

An English importer of wheat products, F. J. Ledger of London, is quoted as saying that a sack of Kansas flour will make about three more loaves of bread than almost any other kind. The English loaf is a four-pounder.

The 1909 commencement exercises of the Kansas State University will



MAXWELL JUNIOR, \$500
Plain Mud Guards

MODEL A, \$550.
2 Cyl. 10 H. P.
Equipped with Long Fenders
and Running Boards

A Personal Appeal to You—

This is the fifth and final announcement of Maxwell automobiles in this paper.

I have tried to tell you why I know that the Maxwell is the best automobile for you. Have I succeeded—if you were going to buy an automobile, would it be a MAXWELL—if not then I have not convinced you.

I know that Mr. J. D. Maxwell has done his work perfectly. He is the first man to build an automobile to go 10,000 miles over the roads without stopping its engine.

I feel, therefore, that I am not doing justice to Mr. Maxwell, my Company, or to myself, if I fail to put all the facts before you.

Maxwell

The Champion Long-Distance Car

I would like to take you in my MAXWELL and show you what a time saver it is. How you can go back and forth from town quickly and easily. I would like to show you how strong and sturdy the MAXWELL is built—but I cannot do this. But I can do the next best thing. Write me a personal letter and tell me your requirements, whether you want a two or four passenger automobile—whether the country you live in is hilly or level, good roads or bad. I will answer this letter myself, because I want to see that you get all possible information on MAXWELL automobiles.

Write me now—today—for our catalog and other literature. It is free.

MAXWELL BRISCOE MOTOR CO.

River St., Tarrytown, N.Y. Pawtucket, R.I. New Castle, Ind.

Western Branches—Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co., 1407 Michigan Ave., Chi.; Maxwell Briscoe Auto Co., 243 Jefferson Ave., Detroit; Maxwell Briscoe Minneapolis Co., 1616 Grand Ave., Kansas City; Maxwell Briscoe Minneapolis Co., Henn & 9th St., Minneapolis; Maxwell Briscoe Handley Co., 1002 Commerce St., Dallas, OJ 506

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THE FAMILY CAR

Completely equipped with Top—Gas Lamps—Generator and Magneto \$1450
Less equipment but including Magneto, \$1250

Model
H. D.
2 Cyl.
20 H. P.

begin on Tuesday, June 1, and end on Wednesday, June 9.

Kansas Farmers and Others Interested in Crop Improvement.

The third annual National Corn Exposition will be held at Omaha, December 6 to 18, 1909.

Although Kansas farmers won more than a hundred premiums at last year's exposition, it was evident that they took less interest in the work than the farmers of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana and the quality of their exhibits, especially corn, was not as good, on the whole, as the samples shown by the farmers of other states. This was a source of much disappointment to the writer, who, as state vice president of the National Corn Association, and chairman of the Kansas Exposition Commission appointed by Governor Hoch, had done all that it was possible to do with the limited time and means, to interest our farmers in the exposition.

Farmers of Kansas, let us go in to win this year! We should not be behind workers in other states. Every Kansan is proud of this state and its achievements. This exposition is just at our border. Our interest is equal to that of Missouri, and next to that of Nebraska and Iowa. Twenty-five states have promised to present creditable exhibits, together with educational booths prepared under the direction of their agricultural colleges.

The premium list will aggregate \$50,000. Several thousand dollars will be awarded on Kansas classes. In ad-

dition to this, our exhibitors may compete for \$15,000 in trophies and premiums in classes open to the world. Here is an opportunity for Kansas farmers to win premiums for themselves, and national reputation for our state.

If you are growing well bred crops, I urge that special care be taken of the best portion of the field in order to obtain the best quality of product possible from which to select a creditable sample to exhibit at Omaha. And corn growers should not forget our own State Corn Show which will be held in Manhattan in January.

The Indiana \$1,000 corn trophy will be contested for again this year. Wisconsin is offering a trophy on barley, while Colorado will offer one for oats. Why should not Kansas, the banner wheat state of the Union, put up a wheat trophy? We are doubtless doing more to improve wheat by breeding and by the distribution of well bred seed than any other state. I wish to call the attention of the millers and grain dealers to this project. If we put up this trophy and win it for Kansas, it will not only give us reputation and prestige outside the state, but will develop a much greater interest in better seed wheat within the state. What will you do to help out in this great work for crop improvement? Decide to do it now!—A. M. Ten Eyck, State Vice President of the National Corn Association, Manhattan, Kan.

READERS MARKET PLACE

HELP WANTED.

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

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

FOR EXCHANGE.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS old enough for service, at farmer's prices. G. V. Pontius, Rantoul, Kan.

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

SEE LESLIE OF ALYSDALE BY PRINCE Consort, out of Lord Mayor dam, calved May 8, 1903. Best individual of our last bull crop. I want to show him to you. Also offer some cows and heifers at fair prices. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SWINE.

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

DOGS.

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

COLLIES—ALL AGES, CHOICE BREEDING and individuals. Workers and pets. Brookemere Marcellus at stud. G. Wickham, Anthony, Kan.

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

COLLIES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE—They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors. 260 head sold last year. Write for illustrated circular and prices. Would like to buy a few ferrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

LAWYERS.

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

Dollar Wheat Has Come to Stay.

The following statement was recently made by the Canadian Government: "A couple of years ago, when the announcement was made in these columns that 'dollar wheat' had come to stay, and that the time was not far distant when the central provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—would be called upon to supply a large part of the wheat consumption in the United States, there were many who laughed at the prediction and ridiculed the idea of wheat reaching the dollar point and staying there. Both of these predictions have come to pass. Dollar wheat is here—and it is not only here, but it is here to stay; and at the same time, whatever unpleasant sensations it may arouse in the super-sensitive American, Central Canada is already being called upon to help keep up our bread supply, and within the next five years will, as James J. Hill says, literally, 'become the bread-basket of our increasing millions.' There are few men in the United States better acquainted with the wheat situation than Mr. Hill, and there are few men, if any, who are inclined to be more conservative in their expressed views. Yet it was this greatest of the world's railroad men who said a few days ago that 'the price of wheat will never be substantially lower than it is today'—and when it is taken into consideration that at that time wheat had soared to \$1.20 well above the dollar mark, the statement is peculiarly significant, and doubly significant is the fact that in this country the population is increasing at the rate of 65 per cent while the yield of wheat and other staple products is increasing at the rate of only 25 per cent. For several years past the cost of living has been steadily increasing in the United States, and this wide difference in production and consumption the reason. This difference must be supplied by the vast and fertile grain regions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There is now absolutely no doubt of this. Even the press of the country concedes the fact. Results have shown that no other country in the world can ever hope to equal these provinces as wheat producers, and that no other country can produce as hard or as good wheat. Said a great grain man recently, 'If United States wheat maintains the dollar mark, Canada wheat will be above a dollar a bushel, for in every way it is superior to our home-grown grain.' It is a fact that up to the present time, although Canada has already achieved the front rank in the world's grain producers, the fertile prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have as yet scarcely been scratched. Millions of acres, free for the taking, still await our American farmers; and when these millions are gone there are other millions in regions not yet opened up to immigration. A few years ago the writer, who has been through these wheat prov-

Classified Advertising 3 cents a word

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

POULTRY.

BUFF ROCK HENS \$1 to \$2; EGGS, 15, 75c; 45, \$2. W. A. Hillands, Culver, Kan.

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

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—CAREFULLY selected, 15 for \$1.50. H. T. Housel, Jewell, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANURE SPREADER.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

inches several times, laughed with others of our people at the broad statement that Canada was bound to become "John Bull's Bread Basket." Now, after a last trip (and though he is a staunch American) he frankly believes that not only will Canada become John Bull's Bread Basket, but it will within the next decade at least become the bread basket of the United States. Perhaps this may be a hard truth for Americans to swallow, but it is a truth nevertheless. And it is at least a partial compensation to our knowledge that hundreds of thousands of our farmers are profiting by the fact by becoming producers in this new country. The papers of this country have naturally made the most of the brief period of depression which swept over Canada, but now there is not a sign of it left from Winnipeg to the coast. Never have the three great wheat raising provinces been more prosperous. Capital is coming into the country from all quarters, taking the form of cash for investment, industrial concerns seeking locations, and, best of all, substantial and sturdy immigrants come to help populate the prairies. Towns are booming; scores of new elevators are springing up; railroads are sending out their branch lines in all directions; thousands of prosperous farmers are leaving their first prairie abodes for new and modern homes—"built by wheat"; everywhere is a growing happiness and contentment—happiness and contentment built by wheat—the "dollar wheat," which has come to stay. Notwithstanding this, the Canadian Government is still giving away its homesteads and selling pre-emptions at \$3.00 an acre and the railway and land companies are disposing of their lands at what may be considered nominal figures.

At the Topeka Fair.

It is now known that several of the breed record associations will donate money for special prizes at the State Wide fair to be held at Topeka in September. This is a long step in advance as Topeka has not heretofore been recognized by these national associations to any extent. The Topeka fair will immediately follow the Nebraska State fair and precede the Inter-State Live Stock and Horse Show at St. Joseph, Mo.

Prospect Farm Shorthorn Sales.

In addition to the 19 head of Shorthorn cattle, the sale of which was reported in last week's Kansas Farmer, Mr. H. W. McAfee reports that his Prospect herd has recently made sales as follows: Bulls to G. Frankland, Goodland, Kan.; H. Kennet, Concordia; C. M. Tabler, Maywood, T. E. Goethe, Leonardville. One heifer, R. E. Richter, Ozarkville; one bull and four heifers to C. G. Jackson, Westmoreland; one bull and three heifers to J. W. Cook, Dover, and one bull and four heifers to A. J. Mackley, Madison,

REAL ESTATE.

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

320 ACRES IMPROVED, 280 ACRES CULTIVATED, balance pasture. Abundantly watered. Price \$8,000. G. H. Johns, Vine, Kan.

150 QUARTERS, \$6 TO \$20 PER ACRE; smooth and rich; Meade, Seward and Haskell counties. McConnell, Plains, Meade county, Kan.

WANTED—160 TO 240 ACRES, LEVEL, farm, first class soil, good improvements. Must be priced right. \$3,000 cash, balance time. Box 6, Geneseo, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD 120-ACRE FARM near Mound Valley, Labette county, Kansas. Leaving country reason for selling. A bargain. R. B. Wadsworth, Mound Valley, Kan.

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

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

GOVERNMENT FARM FREE. OUR 112-page book "Vacant Government Land" describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. 1903 diagrams and tables. All about free irrigated farms. Price 25c postpaid. Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 398, St. Paul, Minn.

LAND ON 40 YEARS' TIME. 2 MILLION acres Okla. school land in 40 years' time. Big opening 3 million acres Indian land on 4 years' time. 25c gets booklet telling all about it. M. N. Due, Publisher, Dept. 28, Tecumseh, Okla.

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

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

Kan. Notice the picture of Orange Commander 220590 now for sale or trade.

The Inter-State Live Stock Show.

The premium list for the Inter-State Live Stock and Horse Show at St. Joseph, Mo., has just been issued. In the three years of its life this show has made a phenomenal growth and now has a recognized place among the great shows of the West. Under the presidency of Col. John Donovan and the management of M. B. Irwin this show has given ample excuse for its existence and has shown that it is not a rival of the American Royal as was predicted, but is a help to all live stock shows in the Missouri valley. Its dates are September 20 to 25, the week following Topeka State Wide fair.

An Important Holstein Purchase.

Mr. J. J. Searle, owner of the East Side Dairy Farm, Holsteins at Oskaloosa, Kan., has just made an important purchase as an addition to his already valuable herd. Last week he visited Beaman, Mo., and bought the entire Holstein herd of W. C. Evans which adds 15 head to his already high class herd. Mr. Searle thinks that he now has the best herd of dairy cattle in the West and has the Advanced Registry records, some of the place, to show for this belief. Some of his cattle are shown in the accompanying picture. As his herd now numbers some 50 head he is prepared to supply his patrons with almost anything they may call for.

"The Best Berkshires I Ever Saw."

Here is the opinion of the best judge in Kansas about the Sutton Berkshires: "Mr. C. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan.

"Dear Mr. Sutton: I have been wondering how it would suit you if I should bring a bunch of the Agricultural College boys down to see your hogs and cattle some day this spring.

"I was very much pleased with the looks of your Berkshires and have said several times since that it was the best Berkshire herd I ever saw together. Respectfully yours,

"R. J. KINZER, 'Professor of Animal Husbandry, State Agricultural College.'

G. W. Roberts Heard From.

One of the Poland China herds that is well worthy of attention and confidence of breeders is that of G. W. Roberts, Larned, Pawnee county, Kan. Mr. Roberts writes that he is having good success with spring pigs. He has saved 30 Meddler 2d spring pigs. This is probably the largest number of Meddler 2d pigs that will be in any one herd this spring. Mr. Roberts also has litter by old Meddler, Prince Elite, Impudence, Next in Line, S. P.'s Perfection, Impudence I Know, Parnell, Perfection's Likeness, Corrector 2d, On the Spot, and several other

REAL ESTATE.

YOUR FARM SOLD QUICKLY FOR CASH—Buyers waiting. Send price and description. Terms free. Address, Frank P. Cleveland, 1213 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

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

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—80 ACRES bottom, 65 cultivated, 15 pasture, new 4-room house, outbuildings, good water, 50 acres of wheat, half goes. Price \$3,000. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

FAMOUS CROOKED CREEK VALLEY—If you want one to four quarters good land, well located, good neighborhood, telephone, daily mail, eight miles from Fowler, Meade Co., suitable for corn, wheat, alfalfa, all suitable, no improvements, twenty to thirty dollars per acre, write Owner, Box 83, Fowler, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—STOCK OF MILLINERY and fixtures, good location, and well established trade. Write for information. Mary McMannis, Lincoln, Kan.

FOR SALE—BLICKENSBERGER TYPE-writer good as new with leather traveling case; cost \$60; price \$30 if sold at once. Jesse Johnson, Clay Center, Kan.

WANTED—TO RENT A DAIRY FARM, everything furnished, by an experienced farmer with family. Can give best of references. 317 East 9th, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST CLASS THRASHING machine in good repair, 25 horse power, double engine, 3668 separator. Price and terms right. C. L. Wells, Great Bend, Kan.

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

WANTED—LOCAL MEN TO TAKE ORDERS for high grade western grown nursery stock. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED AND SOLD; BIG money in patents; book free. H. Sanders, 115 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

good boars. Mr. Roberts is preparing to hold a sale this fall. Keep your eye on Roberts, he has the goods and the breeder. He is also a feeder as well as a breeder. Watch Kansas Farmer for further mention of this valuable herd.

Colorado at the Corn Show.

The National Corn Exposition will be held in Omaha on December 6 to 18 next and Prof. Walter H. Olin, who is its vice president for Colorado, says: "We won second place in one of the wheat classes at Omaha last year. This was against the greatest wheat growing states in the world. We believe Colorado is one of them, especially after having our wheat milled and baked along with other samples, and winning second place. This year we should try and get many first premiums on our grains and grasses." More than \$50,000 in premiums will be offered again this year; over \$1,500 in the Colorado classes, while Colorado may compete against the world for from \$12,500 to \$15,000 in trophies and cash prizes. Kansas will be heard from along these lines also.

Mr. Carl G. Anderson, Athol, Kan., is starting an advertisement in the next week's edition of Kansas Farmer that the week Athol is a thriving little town on the main line of the Rock Island in Smith county. We spent a part of a day there last week and learned many things about this little town that were interesting. Land around there is worth on an average about \$45. The farmers own their own elevator and have a shipping association that is a big success. They also own their own lumber yard, while in the county without extra charge. Mr. Anderson is a young man who stands for advancement in the county he lives in and the splendid little town of Athol. From Bellville, Kan., you can go to Athol either in the evening or early in the morning on trains that make regular stops there. Better write to Mr. Anderson at once for information about Smith county and especially about Athol.

Bert Finch, the well known Duroc Jersey breeder at Prairie View, Kan., was visited again this week by the Kansas Farmer man who found him at home busy as usual. Mr. Finch is one of the county commissioners in his county (Phillips) and with his duties in this office and the management of his fine farm and his herd of Duroc Jersey too busy to accompany the writer to see his neighbor breeder's farm and talk "Red Hog." We will have a more extended writeup of Mr. Finch's herd in a future issue.

Bargains in Farms, Ranches, and City Property

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

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

320 ACRES of extra good land, house of 4 rooms, a fine barn, and other good improvements, 2 1/2 miles to town. One of Brown county's best. Enquire of **R. A. HENRY, The Real Estate Man, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

THE GREAT WHEAT FIELDS of Ford county are beginning to show themselves the great prosperity for Ford county. We have lands in this territory for \$12.50 to \$30 per acre, close to German Lutheran, Catholic and other churches. Cooperation solicited. Price list furnished upon application. **G. L. PAINTER & CO., Dodge City, Kan.**

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

HERE IS A SNAP—160 acres, creek bottom farm, well located, does not overflow, all cultivated except 10 acres pasture, good 7 room house, cellar and outbuildings good, barn for 8 horses, corn, alfalfa, wheat and English blue grass now on farm. All goes up to June 1 for \$7,500. Write me quick. **C. R. CANTRALL, Fredonia, Kan.**

A GOOD GRAIN AND STOCK FARM. 320 acres of all good land and all can be farmed if desired. 90 acres in a high state of cultivation, balance in pasture and meadow, 10 acres of red clover, small cottage house, barn 32x32 holds 14 horses, large hay mow and other outbuildings, all fenced and cross fenced, small orchard, good well of soft water, located 1 1/2 miles from railroad town and 40 miles from Wichita, Kan. A bargain at \$30 per acre. **THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan.**

FORTY YEARS A HOMESTEAD. Must now be sold and you will be lucky if you get it; 10 room residence, two big barns and other improvements to match; one mile to school and church, two miles to railway station and best stock market; mail at door; fine creek; dark red and black loam soil; 65 acres fine timothy and clover; will raise fine alfalfa; not over six acres waste on this 240 and it is worth \$75, but is offered for thirty days at \$15. Write for pictures of house and barn and full description. **TAME GRASS LAND CO., Mound Valley, Kansas.**

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

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

TRADES.

160 acres nice smooth land all fenced, in Brewster Co., Texas. Will trade for anything of value. Clear. Price \$2,000. Good store building in Shawnee, Johnson Co., Kan., 20x50 ft. All in good repair. Rents for \$25. Price \$3,000. Will trade for land.

Two story house, six rooms and basement. Lot 25x140, located in K. C., Mo. Rents for \$20. Mgt. \$1,500. Price \$3,500. Will trade equity. Make offer.

Five room house and three lots 50x140. Plenty fruit, well located in Olathe, Kan. Price \$2,000. Mgt. \$1,000. Will trade equity for small tract close to good town.

\$5,000 stock clothing and furnishing goods in Olathe, Kan. Will trade for good farm clear.

We have exchanges of all kinds, and in all localities. **NEED REALTY CO., Olathe, Kansas.**

Trades Wanted

direct from owners of farms, ranches, income property, merchandise and hardware stocks, hotels, livery stocks. List your property with us, giving complete description. We can get what you want. No sale, no pay. Buyers wanted for good farms.

BENNE REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Eldorado, Kansas.

500 TRADES.

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

GRAHAM BROTHERS, Eldorado, Kansas.

The poor road makes delivery of farm crops expensive.

FOR SALE—Excellent farms from 50 to 1,000 acres at from eight to fifteen dollars per acre; write for catalog. **JEFFREYS, HESTER & CO., Inc., Real Estate Agents, Chase City, Mecklenburg county, Virginia.**

FOR SALE. 320 acres of Butler county land, 70 acres in cultivation, plenty of spring water, good house and a big barn. Price \$20 per acre. This is a bargain. **GEO. F. RICKETTS, Eldorado, Kansas.**

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

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

HODGEMAN COUNTY LANDS. Map, booklet, new list and general information sent promptly on request. Cheapest farms, quality considered in the state. **WINN REALTY CO., Jetmore, Kansas.**

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

J. W. BRADSHAW, The Land Man, of Herington, Kansas, is offering a section of land with two sets of improvements, six miles from Herington, for \$45 per acre. 200 acres under cultivation. A snap well worth \$50 per acre.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN. From owner, square section wheat land in Logan county, Kan., 6 1/2 miles from station, 1/4 mile from school house. Can about all be cultivated. Will sell right and give terms. Address **R. H. NUNN, Ness City, Kansas.**

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

FOR SALE—320 acres of good wheat land in the famous wheat belt of Logan Co., Kan. 4 miles from Monument, and 3 miles from Page. 40 acres in cultivation. Price \$12.50 per acre. Purchaser to assume R. R. contract for about \$1,700. This is a snap.

W. H. LINVILLE, Beloit, Kansas.

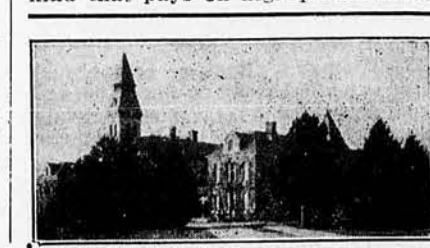
RIGHT at town: A smooth, level wheat farm, improved, 320 acres, 280 in cultivation, 40 acres pasture. 80 acres in wheat, 200 acres in spring crop, good well, windmill, tank, etc. House of five rooms, granary for 2,000 bushels of grain. Stable for 10 horses, lots, etc. Close to Catholic church and school. 1/2 mile to Spearville, for the low price of \$40 per acre and good terms. Don't let this slip by you. Address **STINSON & WEYAND, Spearville, Kan.,**

LARGE TRACT OF LAND—If you are looking for a snap in a big proposition it will pay you to come to Great Bend and talk to me in regard to the best of land in Ford county at the price. Consists of 8,000 acres. Practically all farm land, 2,000 acres in cultivation, 800 in wheat, all goes with land, 500 to corn, one-fourth goes, 200 acres now in alfalfa, 1,000 acres of alfalfa land, 20 miles of three wire fence, soil black loam, six room house, barn for 15 head of stock, 4,000 bu. granary, only 8 miles from good market. Price \$21 per acre, terms on \$65,000. Perfect title. **C. L. WELLS, Great Bend, Kan.**

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

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

Pure bred farm stock is the only kind that pays on high priced land.



Kansas State Agricultural College

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

MARSHALL COUNTY BARGAINS. Large list of improved farms for sale at \$40 to \$100 per acre. 200 trading propositions. Can match you on anything. Write for complete list. **TROSPER & BLACKNEY, Frankfort, Kansas.**

A NESS COUNTY BARGAIN—320 acres 12 miles from Ness City, 3 room house, frame barn, well and windmill. Some very good alfalfa land. Price \$15 per acre. Call or address, **LOHNES & CASON, Ness City, Kansas.**

80 ACRES UPLAND. 60 acres in cultivation, 14 acres alfalfa, balance pasture, 5-room house, small granary, some fruit, 2 1/2 miles from good town. Price \$4,500. **J. S. BOYLE, Bennington, Kansas.**

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

KANSAS BARGAINS. 160 acres Rush county, Kansas, unimproved, three miles from market. A bargain at \$2,400. 320 acres bottom land, improved, three miles from market. A snap at \$35 an acre. Write for my latest list.

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

560 ACRES, 200 in cultivation, balance in pasture and timber, 75 acres in alfalfa, 40 acres in wheat, nice orchard, fine 9 room house, stone ice and smoke house combined, cistern, good barn, two windmills, good feed lots, hay shed for 100 tons, 60 acres fenced hog tight, cultivated land is creek bottom, just 1 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. \$46 per acre. **T. J. RYAN, St. Marys, Kansas.**

SOLD, and you did not get it. The 155 acre farm advertised last week is sold and is now on the market for 30 days only at \$6,400. I now have two other bargains on my list. 160 acres 4 miles from Mound Valley, small two room house, stable for 8 horses, creek running through farm, land all in cultivation. Price \$4,800. 155 acres adjoining town, brick sidewalk right into city, 110 acres in cultivation, balance pasture with creek running through it, fair 6 room house and stable, telephone, rural route and natural gas privileges; an extra good location. Price \$8,000. Come and see, or write **J. P. DONOHUE, Mound Valley, Kansas.**

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

ROOKS COUNTY LAND One Hundred Farms for Sale. Write for Lists. **C. H. DEWEY, Stockton, Kan.**

For Quick Sale. 160 acres in Trego county, 80 acres wheat. All goes \$1,600. Be quick. **STEVENS & RUBY, Stockton, Kan.**

Missouri Farms For Sale. Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list. **JOHN W. EVERMAN, Gallatin, Mo.**

Ford County, Kan. Lands. For sale. Write for price list and crop reports. Cooperation solicited. **BROWN & VERNON, Dodge City, Kansas.**

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

HOME IN MANHATTAN or Lands anywhere in Kansas. See Manhattan Realty Co., **HULL & MOORE, Manhattan, Kan.** You should buy or rent this summer. Write us now.

THE STRAY LIST. Harper Co., R. P. Chevraux, Clk. Taken up by Geo. W. Carothers, in Anthony township, Harper Co., on April 30, 1909, one bay filly; wire cut on left fore leg, black mane, tail and legs; small spot in forehead. Wt. about 500 lbs. Value \$20.

L. M. PENWELL, Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer. 511 Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas.

Hodgeman County Lands. Choice wheat and ranch lands. Write for price list and county map. **F. M. PETERSON, Jetmore, Kansas.**

Ozark Fruit Farm For Sale. 120 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, balance fine timber. Good 3 room house, 3 fine springs, fine apple orchard, large thrifty trees, other fruits. 1 mile from town. Good reason for selling. Price \$1,000. Write me for full particulars. **JOHN D. BAKER, Ava, Douglas County, Missouri.**

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

Zimmerman Irrigated Lands The cream of the Pecos Valley. Now open. All river-front sections. The best alfalfa and fruit lands in America. Sold in 40-acre tracts, which will provide a permanent annual income of \$1,500 or more annually. Price \$40 per acre on 5 years' time, without interest or taxes, including perpetual water-right, 50 cents per acre as first payment. Address **THE HEATH COMPANY, 109 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.**

SMITH COUNTY, KAN. 160 acres 1 mile from railroad town; 80 acres in cultivation, reasonably well improved. Will sell for \$3,900. Terms. 80 acres 3 miles from Athol, nearly all in cultivation, \$3,750. Terms easy. No improvements but a dandy. **CARL G. ANDERSON, Athol, Kansas.**

Government Homestead 20,000 in one huge tract. Open this fall in Dakotas. Second entries given thousands. Soil rich, railroads convenient. Booklet just issued sent your address for three cents in stamps. **INFORMATION BUREAU, 243 Gillfillan Block, St. Paul, Minn.**

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

What Kinds of Birds? There are some birds around here this spring which are different from any we ever saw before. They are dull black with reddish orange breast. Some have jet black heads and tails while others have dull heads and tails the same color as the back. There are also some wood-peckers, which are smaller than English sparrows and marked about the same as the latter and are a little lighter. Can you tell me what they are?—Vesta McClure, Benton, Kan.

The first ones are probably the males and females of the orchard oriole, those with the blacker markings being the males. The others are possibly downy wood-peckers if they are wood-peckers. The nut-hatches also are sometimes taken for wood-peckers because of their movements about the trunk and branches of the trees. The birds might possibly be these latter as the size is somewhat smaller than that of the sparrow. The male of the downy wood-pecker has some red marking while the nut-hatch has no red and has enough brown markings to give a suggestion of sparrow.—Mrs. L. C. R. Smyth, State Museum, Topeka, Kan.

[First published in Kansas Farmer May 29, 1909.]

Notice of Appointment. State of Kansas, Shawnee county, ss. In the matter of the estate of Marcus O. Frost, late of Shawnee county, Kan. Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of May A. D. 1909, the undersigned was, by the probate court of Shawnee county, Kan., duly appointed executrix of the estate of Marcus O. Frost, late of Shawnee county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. **MATTIE E. FROST, P. H. CONEY, Attorney, Executrix.**

The Stray List. Harper Co., R. P. Chevraux, Clk. Taken up by Geo. W. Carothers, in Anthony township, Harper Co., on April 30, 1909, one bay filly; wire cut on left fore leg, black mane, tail and legs; small spot in forehead. Wt. about 500 lbs. Value \$20.

L. M. PENWELL, Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer. 511 Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas.

LIVE STOCK



A horse is just as good as his feet and no better. Take care of the whole horse but take special care of his feet.

Taxes and alfalfa are both sure to the Kansas farmer but one pays the other and for a good deal more. Sow alfalfa and wear diamonds.

If you have a good stand of alfalfa your farm will carry a cow the year round to each acre of it. The cow will, in turn, make possible a better yield of alfalfa each year.

What's the matter with laying your plans so that you can turn off a few good mules as a part of your farm crop each year? Ever see a time when you couldn't sell a good mule?

E. T. Robbins, assistant animal husbandman at the Iowa Experiment Station, has been appointed to a position on the editorial staff of the Breeder's Gazette of Chicago with special charge of the horse department.

Clip your horse. Take his winter flannels off and let him enjoy the spring time as you do. The clipped horse will dry sooner after a rain storm, he will not sweat so much and he will be free from the dirt that accumulates in his winter's coat of hair.

Kansas should be the greatest pork producing country in the world. No known combination of cheap feeds will make pork so quickly and of such good quality as skim-milk and alfalfa, and Kansas has plenty of both.

Market hogs that were farrowed this spring should be ready for the block not later than Christmas. This means pushing them along. Alfalfa pasture, pure water, dry beds and enough feed will do the job, and bring quick money.

The University of Nebraska has five Holstein cows that brought an income of \$3,025 last year. They produced 75,000 pounds of milk or 35,000 quarts which, at 5c per quart, is \$1,750. The calves at a year old brought \$1,275. These are actual figures taken from station reports.

In spite of the statement so frequently made that the automobile

will drive the horse out of business Uncle Sam reports that the value of his horses increased over one hundred six and one-half millions of dollars last year. And there never were so many automobiles sold in this country before in the same length of time, either.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club held May 4, 1909, the following resolution was adopted: "No private test shall be accepted for record, or published by the club, that was made more than twelve months prior to the report of said test to the club. This resolution to go into effect January 1, 1910.

Don't use an unsound stallion under any circumstances. Even if you are a rich farmer you cannot afford to do this. It is said of cattle that "the sire is half the herd." This is true if he is a good one but if he is a poor one he is pretty nearly all of it. This applies to horses with equal force. An unsound stallion is likely to have unsound offspring and such horses are always expensive. They cost for feed, they cost because of inefficient service and they cost because you cannot sell them.

Now is the time to breed for fall litters. Sows bred in the last two weeks of May will farrow in the early part of September. Pigs farrowed later than the middle or last of that month are likely to be more or less handicapped by the winter coming on before they are entirely weaned. Early fall pigs always do better and sell better though there is, of course, the consideration of the question of winter quarters for them. If this be provided in suitable houses with plenty of room, money can be made from fall litters.

In Iowa the new law in regard to county fairs receiving state aid will benefit more than 65 per cent of the fairs. Formerly the state paid 40 per cent of the cash premium payments up to \$500 for each fair, thus giving \$200 as a maximum of state aid. By the act of the last legislature each fair paying more than \$500 in premiums will receive an additional 10 per cent on the surplus over \$500 up to \$1,000, which would make the maximum allowance \$300 for \$1,500 in

premiums actually paid. More than 65 per cent of the fairs last year would have received more than \$200 each if this law had been in force and doubtless the number will be increased materially this year.

Old Mexico Badly Baked.

B. O. Cowan of the American Short-horn Association, has returned from the City of Mexico where he went in the interest of his association. He found Mexico badly baked by the long drouth, and grazing has been rendered very poor. He is of the opinion that eventually Old Mexico will take on a liberal number of pure bred cattle. All the live stock of that country needs is blood, and, according to him, it needs that badly. Advices from another source are to the effect that there is a strip of country beginning south of the Texas line and extending for nearly 700 miles that has had no rain of importance in two years.

Negotiations opened with Kansas breeders for the purchase of pure bred cattle for Mexico have been held up until the weather conditions change down there.

Are Metal Horse Collars Practical?

When one considers the many millions of farm draft horses used annually in the United States, it certainly seems remarkable that so little thought has been made in the construction of horse collars in general use, and that they stand today much as they did fifty or a hundred years ago, when grain was cut with a cradle, and hay with a scythe.

That many horse owners of an inventive turn of mind have thought of and felt the need of some improvement in the character and style of horse collars, is evidenced by the records of the patent office at Washington which show that over 700 patents have been issued on improvements in collars, but none seem to have reached the point of filling the long-felt want, because of the adherence to certain theories, accepted for ages, that a horse collar must be soft and pliable.

PROTECTION OF HOOF AND SHOULDERS.

For the horse that works in the harness, there are vital points which need care and constant attention, the hoofs and the shoulders. Modern ingenuity has, with more or less success, supplied protection for the former in the gradual perfection of horse shoes; but what shall we say of the shoulder, really a more vulnerable point, which has been practically without improvement since the day of harness-horses began? While the theory that a horse collar must be soft is a widely prevalent one, every horseman knows that the standard leather collars which show the hardest and most unyielding surface are most in favor with those who give their work horses careful attention.

If the collar fits perfectly and the surface is hard there is never any trouble. The average work animal comes out in the spring in pretty good flesh, especially if his work has been light and he has had good care. Later on, he becomes reduced in flesh, the collar is too large and pulls back upon the points of the shoulder where the draught should never come. Then it is that pads are most commonly resorted to, if it has not been done before; and, with the majority of farmers, the thicker the pad, the better. The animal sweats profusely, but there is no chance for the air to evaporate it as on other parts of the body. The thick felt pad becomes saturated, and the constant twisting causes the collar to produce a grinding effect upon the shoulder as the animal sets first one foot forward and then another. The heat and the moisture, with the constant rubbing and pinching, soon irritate the softened flesh, the acid in the sweat and dirt from the field into the irritated spot, and soon there is a bad sore, which rapidly grows worse.

The long accepted theory that a horse collar must be soft, that pads or even hames are necessary, is all wrong. This has been conceded by many for years and years. Long ago when Yeoman's Recipe book was printed, and it has since been the accepted authority by farmers for valuable recipes, it contained on page 478 the following:

"Galled shoulders and backs are, to no small extent, due to soft pads and cushions which are pressed upon the tender skin, under which the muscles play and upon which the great weight of draft is borne. The skin thickens



FOR A
QUICK
HARVEST

Use Plymouth Twine. It prevents costly delays. Runs smoothly and is extra strong. No bothersome knots, no stopping to thread up, no loose sheaves or lost grain.

PLYMOUTH Binder Twine

costs a little more and is worth a great deal more. It is guaranteed full length, and every inch is good.

It saves more than it costs, and in a season's harvesting it is the most economical twine, because it goes farthest. Try it this season. Ask the local dealer for PLYMOUTH TWINE, and see that the wheat-sheaf tag is on every ball.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
Largest Rope Makers in the World.
Oldest in America.
Plymouth, Mass.

HOG DIP AND MITE KILLER

Crude Oil preparation which is absolutely pure, and no dip tank or spray pump necessary. Just follow our simple instructions. One application each spring and fall will keep chicken house free from mites. Price \$5.00 per barrel of 50 gallons, freight prepaid to any railroad station in Kansas.

CHANUTE REFINING CO.,

CHANUTE, KANSAS.

or gets tough to some extent, but the softer and more padded the collar and saddle, the more pliable is the skin to blister and gall. This is because the perspiration is retained, the skin softened and made to rub upon the flesh and bone beneath.

"Horses whose backs are galled under padded saddles would get well when used with well fitted army saddles, which were simply hard wooden trees covered with rawhide, dry and hard, almost like iron. As we see it, there is a great future ahead for hard horse collars, and we fully believe they will be not only lighter, but far easier for horses than the heavy, costly, padded things they are now tormented with."

This argument exploited above in this old book of years ago is sustained by the equally convincing one that oxen wearing heavy, ill-fitting, cumbersome neck yokes, with hard unyielding surfaces are practically immune from neck and shoulder galls, while horses, on the other hand, wearing soft padded collars constantly suffer from such injuries. What other reason then is there for this fact, than the mere surface of the two collars? It is simply the hard surface of the ox yoke that is responsible for this immunity of the neck of the ox from injury.

There is probably nothing about the horse that the average farmer gives so little attention to as the proper fitting and working of the collar. When sores come on the neck or shoulder, he uses soft pads, and they get worse. He adds more soft stuff, and doctors with salve, and ointments and, as too many have learned to their loss and regret, with but little success, until the animal is in such a bad condition that he is relieved from work until the sores have healed. Often animals have worked in this condition of constant irritation and pain until the owner feels like a culprit. If he lived in a city he would soon face the bar of justice to answer to a complaint from the Humane Society for cruelty

**Bought 23 acres 4 years ago for \$800;
now worth \$8,000**

**20 acres Sultana raisins netted John
McBriar \$3,200**

**Ten acres will support a family in the
San Joaquin Valley, California**

California is a big State. One of California's richest sections is the San Joaquin Valley, an empire in extent, 250 miles long and 100 miles wide. It is rimmed by snow-capped mountains and watered by never-failing streams.

I am employed by the Santa Fe Railway to help settle up the San Joaquin Valley and other sections along its Southwest lines.

I know this valley like a book. I have gone over it thoroughly. I have seen crops planted, growing and harvested. I have talked with farmers, ranchers and orchardists, with merchants and real estate agents. I have kept tab on cost of crop production from start to finish. I have collated the testimony of experts in the raising of oranges, raisin grapes, lemons, vegetables and grains.

All this information is condensed into a readable folder, profusely illustrated. Won't you write for it, cutting out this advertisement and mailing same to me with your full name and address? I will also send you our immigration journal, *The Earth*, six months free.

The San Joaquin Valley can be cut up into 250,000 tracts of 40 acres each, which means an ultimate population of 2,500,000, where now there is only 200,000. Come out this year and "grow up with the country."

Bear in mind that almost anything can be raised in the San Joaquin: oranges and wheat;

figs and apples; delicate grapes and hardy potatoes. Some crops require irrigation, others can be grown by natural rainfall. You don't have to unlearn all you know about farming back East.

I could fill this paper with live facts. Instead I'm only going to quote the experience of a few farmers. What they have done you can do:

David A. Miller, Turlock, Cal., bought twenty-three acres of land at \$35 an acre, planted grapes, and now would not consider an offer of \$350 an acre. That's 1000 per cent profit in four years.

Romane Moll, of Escalon, Cal., owns 240 acres, of which 100 acres are in alfalfa. He raises live stock and sells hay. In 1907 his sales were \$6,100.

Carson Reed, Reedley, Cal., reports a crop of Sultana raisins, on 20 acres, that netted him \$3,200.

Some Fresno County returns in 1907: I. N. Parlier's eighty-acre vineyard of muscat grapes yielded over \$15,000; J. D. McConchie's muscat cuttings set out in May, 1905, yielded a little over \$50 per acre; the Harold Estate's 22 acres of peaches yielded a \$15,000 crop.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, Gen. Colonization Agt.,
A. T. & S. F. Ry. System,
1170-L Railway Exchange, Chicago.

HORSE OWNERS! USE
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
 LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

ABSORBINE
 Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain. Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up, \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.
 ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind \$1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicose Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free.
 F. D. YOUNG, P. D. F., 211 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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

GALLOWAY
 Get my brand new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 10 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have a spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 25,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE. Five Sizes—including new Complete Steel Gear Spreader—70-hp. Size. Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." Nobody can beat it. Freight Prepaid.
 WM. GALLOWAY CO.
 389 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.



With Only The Barn Insured
 Your barn may never burn, but your live stock is sure to die. Fire insurance is wise, but there is even greater wisdom in
Live Stock Insurance
 This company, the pioneer in its line, (23 years old) insures horses, mules and cattle against death from any cause. Real insurance, prompt payment, low rates and no assessments. More than twice the assets of any other live stock insurance company. Policyholders protected by \$100,000.00 deposit with Indiana Auditor of State. Find out what your needs will cost.
 Handy Book FREE
 Handsome, leather-bound book, with maps, calendars, tables, etc., sent free, if you write us about this insurance, and tell us how many horses, cows and mules you own. Mention pedigrees, if any. Write today.
 Indiana & Ohio Live Stock Insurance Co.
 DEPT. G CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
\$90,000.00 Losses Paid In 1908

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

ONE-MAN HAYPRESS
 ONE OR TWO HORSE
 Self-loader, Self-Thresher and Knotter. All feed cut in one operation. We guarantee 1 ton an hour with 11-2 tons an hour with 2 men. FREE trial. TUTTLE HAY PRESS
 101 S. W. Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

to animals, and would not be let off without a heavy fine.
 But we imagine we hear the reader saying: "How are you going to prevent this condition?" to which we will answer: By the use of a horse collar made from metal—real hard, unyielding steel, if you please. This strikes the average horse owner as being revolutionary, if not inhuman. This idea of putting anything so hard and unyielding upon a horse and expecting him to pull his load with it! But lay aside your prejudice, resulting from a custom in use for ages, and let us candidly consider what a steel horse collar is. It will doubtless be news to many readers of this paper, to know that there are now thousands of them in daily use on farms throughout the country; that they are used by the fire department teams in nearly every city; and that Uncle Sam is using them on the horses in the artillery of the war department. Surely, the last two named are discriminating and careful buyers, to whom the very best is none too good.

In "Messages and Documents," war department, Vol. 3, page 45, 1894-5 can be found the following: "The steel horse collars heretofore in experimental use, have been slightly modified in shape. They have given great satisfaction and the light batteries are now being fully equipped with them."

The metal horse collar is formed from the best annealed Bessemer sheet steel of a thickness sufficient to stand any strain upon it; it is as perfectly shaped and rounded to fit the neck of the horse as any leather collar ever was; it is coated with zinc to prevent rusting. And right here, it may be stated that zinc of itself is a curative agent, for if you have a putrid sore upon your hand and go to a physician for relief, the first thing he writes in the prescription will be sulphate of zinc. The surface coming next to the flesh, of the horses is polished as smooth as glass, and looks as shiney as silver, while the outside looks as bright as a zinc coated pail.

It opens at the bottom with a latch, so that in stepping up to your horse to harness or unharness, you have only to press your thumb upon a lever, and in an instant the collar is opened or closed. There is no straps to buckle, no fastening the collar at the top, or slipping it over the head of the horse.

And right here, we come to one of its most important elements of merit—there are no hames to buy or bother with. This sounds like revolutionizing the horse collar too, but, being made of steel, it is easy to understand why it will hold its shape without hames. There is no necessity for them. The tugs or traces are fastened to an "S" curved bracket securely riveted to either side of the collar in two places, fitted with attachments for quickly attaching any style of tug or trace chain. The top of the collar is formed of a double hinge to which is attached a zinc neck pad. The side pieces of this hinge are slotted, and fit the sides of the collar perfectly, so that the loosening of two nuts one on either side, renders it possible to lengthen the collar two inches, as well as widen it if necessary to set the latch over another hole, of which there are four.

Just think of a horse collar without a scrap of leather or a buckle in its make up. And yet when you consider that it sets snugly upon the neck; that it keeps the flesh hard and firm; that a horse with one of these collars properly fitted never develops sore shoulders; that countless numbers of them never before without sore shoulders in heavy work in hot weather, have been quickly and permanently cured by a metal collar; that they are hameless and padless, as well as lighter and cheaper, why not a steel horse collar? If the horse works better and does better, as thousands who have used them say is true, why not relegate the old leather collars to the rear along with the hames and sweat pads, and accept the new and modern idea?

If the horse, that poor dumb animal, recognized as man's most patient and faithful servant, could talk, you would hear in no uncertain manner that this kind of a collar, furnishing absolute immunity from sore shoulders under the most trying conditions, and being lighter than the ordinary collar with hames, is the most humane as well as the greatest advance in horse collar comfort and economy of the age.

HOW TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS AND CHOLERA.

According to the best authorities, tuberculosis, cholera and swine plague are caused, directly or indirectly, by worms, parasites or from uncleanness through the practice of allowing the smaller stock to run with fattening cattle.

Tuberculosis and cholera germs are transmitted from the afflicted animals to the other stock in the herds through the milk and feces.

The largest percentage of live stock losses can be prevented by stock growers and their profits can be doubled by the use of a good preventive to protect their stock from the diseases to which they are subjected at all seasons of the year.

The prevention of these diseases requires a medicine that is carefully compounded by some one thoroughly acquainted with animals and their diseases.

Where and from whom can such preventive be obtained?

At Topeka, Kansas, from the Standard Remedy Company, manufacturers and compounders of live stock remedies, if there is not a local representative of this Company in your territory.

Through years of experience, careful tests and study, with the assistance of the best chemists and veterinarians and at the expenditure of thousands of dollars this Company has improved upon and perfected a remedy and preventive which has been thoroughly tried and tested by live stock raisers throughout the country who would not now be without it.

Our remedy is a worm destroyer and we guarantee under a forfeiture of one hundred dollars to remove worms from any herd of wormy hogs that we treat.

Emphatic reasons why you should use our remedies:

They will prevent thumps and keep the sows healthy and insure a healthy offspring.

They are thorough and certain preventives of disease and those who use our remedies the year round have no disease in their flocks or herds.

They will repay the cost many times in the saving of feed and you know that you are not experimenting when you use our remedies. They are sure.

These remedies are composed of the right drugs, they are compounded right, sold right and are right. When rightly used they will put dollars in your pocket and your stock will be protected against diseases.

The Standard Remedy Company guarantees its remedies under the pure food and drug act of June 30, 1906. Our serial number is 25681 and we are recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture and are liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment should a chemical test disclose any ingredients in our remedies that do not have medicinal qualities.

DIP YOUR STOCK WITH SUNFLOWER STOCK DIP of which we are the exclusive distributors. This product has been tried, tested and recommended by the government and will insure the acceptance of your stock at any market without redipping.

Our factory is located in the Capital City of Kansas and we invite investigation and welcome visitors.

Write for free booklet or send for a trial order and get a preventive which will protect your stock and increase your profits. Do this before it is too late.

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KILLS LICE MITES TICKS KILLS
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 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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DAIRY



Do not fail to give the calf the fresh water it desires. Because the baby calf gets two drinks of milk a day is no reason why it should not have water. Milk does not take the place of water in the animal existence.

This thing of promiscuous breeding is one of the principal drawbacks to the improvement of the dairy herd. The farmer must learn the difference in bulls before he can achieve any degree of success at improving his herd.

Professor Spillman of the Washington Experiment Station writes: "In the first place the paying dairy consists of cows that eat heartily and do not make meat, but do make milk of their feed. This means that they must be dairy and not beef cows. A good dairy cow, though she be killed and buried when she gets too old to give milk, will give a profit that will buy each year three good beef cows."

For successful dairying, the money making kind, the farmer must get hold of the idea of breeding the dairy cow, raising the best feeds and feeding properly, and the securing of good results from the use of skim-milk as a feed for the calf. If the people in the new dairy communities get started properly along this line success is certain. The business will make them money. If they go at it without study and obedience to the natural laws which govern the cow as a mother and the calf as a baby, then failure is inevitable.

Thousands of farmers know that a cow is just like a bank, if you put little or nothing in you take little or nothing out. They know that the cow always takes first what she requires for her own physical needs for her food and drink, and puts only what is left in the pail. They would be ashamed to look an honest cow in the face and demand that she put profit in the pail on a half ration in the winter time, but they will turn her out in the blazing sun to fight flies in a dry pasture and then grumble because of a shrinkage of one-half in the monthly milk yield.

May Butter Contest.

The May butter-scoring contest conducted by the dairy department of Kansas State Agricultural College is reported by Earl Brintnall as follows: In a few samples there was a decided weedy flavor. It made the butter unpalatable. Some of the butter, after being held a week, deteriorated in flavor, scoring from two to three points lower at the second scoring. The workmanship on most of the butter was good. The makers scoring 90 or above were: Nels O. Nelson, Topeka, 93; Will G. Engle, Abilene, 91½; P. J. Springsteen, Wayne, 91; Chas. Castel, Belleville, 90.

Corn Stalks Have Large Values.

If every Kansas farmer would erect a silo and fill it with corn ensilage sufficient to supply fifteen good milch cows with feed during the winter months and the cream from the milk of these cows was sold to the cream-

eries at the prevailing prices the value of the state's dairy produce would be ten times greater than the value of her corn product. While growing corn the farmer is growing the finest milk producing feed on earth in the way of ensilage. A small investment in a silo and a few days' labor with a few teams and men is all that is needed to save the dairy cow a winter's feed of palatable green feed which will fill the milk pail twice per day—a thing the dry corn stalks will not do. So long as corn is King in Kansas there is no reason why Kansas should not lead the world in dairy products.

Rye for Early Pasture.

One year with another, rye planted early in the fall will provide the earliest and most abundant spring pasture. This is demonstrated by the dairy department of Kansas Agricultural College which fall planted some eight different crops and combination of crops to determine as soon as possible the crops that would furnish the most and best feed for winter and spring pasture for dairy cows under our conditions. The planting was done late this year, and since the winter has been more severe than usual we do not consider the results as determining what might be done under more favorable circumstances; but at present, the rye will furnish from three to four times more pasture than any of the other crops planted. Speltz, barley, crimson clover and vetch were partial or entire failures this year.

More Dairy Bred Stock Needed.

Numerous times has KANSAS FARMER called attention to the increasing demand, in the western states and particularly Kansas, for dairy bred stock. Scarcely a month passes but this editor receives inquiries from farmers who desire pure bred dairy bulls and heifers. A farmer of Goodland, Kan., recently wrote asking where a carload of Holstein cows could be had. A Sumner County farmer recently inquired for a dozen Guernsey cows in milk. These inquiries indicate what are the thoughts of the western dairy farmer. KANSAS FARMER has also stated that the western breeder can make a fortune breeding dairy stock. The demand exists. All other conditions are favorable. Kansas breeders should supply the demand of Kansas farmers. At present there are a few breeders of Holsteins and Jerseys in Kansas. Their herds are not large enough to meet the demands. There is room for other breeders.

The demand is not confined to Kansas. Here is a letter from J. H. Curran, a creameryman of Missouri, showing the same condition in that state. Mr. Curran says: "Numberless inquiries come to us from would-be purchasers of dairy stock and the high prices of all grades of dairy cattle throughout Missouri has convinced me that the agitation for dairying in Missouri during the last five years has brought about such conditions that there is an actual famine of dairy cattle in the state and especially is this true in the southern part of the state."



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It costs no more than other Separators of equal capacity. It lasts longer, gives less trouble and has far greater cash value.

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The United States Separator is the closest skimming Separator made. It Holds the World's Record made in fifty consecutive runs on milk from ten different breeds of cattle.

United States selling agents in every dairy section will allow free trial to any prospective purchaser. If you do not know the address of the local agent, write us for Catalogue No. 91 and your request will be promptly attended to.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

So insistent has this matter become that I am convinced that Missouri is now and will be for the next ten years the best market for dairy cattle in the world. The immense demand, the dearth of breeders and the lack of information as to the location of purchasable dairy stock is certainly remarkable. A fortune is waiting the breeder who first gets in touch with this situation to arrange to supply this demand."

Use of the Cream Screw.

One of the questions most frequently asked by the user of the hand separator is, "Why does my cream test vary so? The question is well and authoritatively answered as follows in a bulletin by the dairy division United States Department of Agriculture:

The test varies with the speed of the machine, with the amount of milk run through the machine, and with the temperature of the milk. Every machine has some device for changing the test of the cream when these factors remain constant. It is done by an adjustable outlet either for cream or skim-milk. In most cases the adjustment is in the cream outlet. Directions for adjusting the cream screw are given in the books of instruction that go with the machines. There are some factors of separation not mentioned above which influence the percentage of fat in the cream. These factors are usually overcome by proper adjustment of the cream screw. In the summer, when the cows, on green, succulent pasture, are at their best and giving large quantities of milk, the milk is easy to skim. The reverse is true in winter if the cows are wholly on dry feed. It is usually the case that milk tests higher in butter-fat in winter than in summer if most of the cows calved in the spring. As a rule, rich milk will give the richest cream, other things being equal. It will give no more butter-fat than is contained in the milk, but the cream will be richer in butter-fat. Though the proportion of milk to cream may remain about the same, the cream will test richer in fat. It thus happens that in winter the cream screw has to be set so that it will make a larger quantity of cream from a given amount of milk than is customary or necessary in summer. The cream screw enables the operator to make allowance for changes of season and character of milk in order that a uniform cream may be obtained under all conditions, if so desired.

Dairying and Soil Fertility.

A good argument for the creamerymen and cream station operators to make on the necessity of farmers engaging more extensively in dairying, is contained in a statement made by A. J. Bill, a member of the Illinois Farmers' Institute force, relative to the depletion of soil fertility. Mr. Bill says:

"A few miles from Carbondale, in Southern Illinois, a man now well along in his nineties, is living upon a 120 acre farm which he secured from the government about sixty years ago, at \$1.25 per acre. The place has never been transferred to another person. It was good ground and used to produce 35 bushels per acre of wheat, but has been farmed so constantly to corn

\$33.50 Galloway

"BATH IN OIL" High Grade Separator—Direct Save \$25 to \$50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil" like a \$5,000 automobile. This alone is worth \$50 extra, but costs you nothing extra.

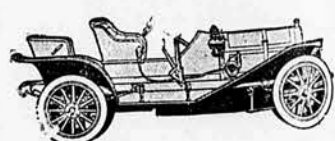
90 Days' Farm Test—Freight Prepaid Why pay \$25 to \$110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a Separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—easiest run—easiest cleaned—100% guarantee. Send for BOOK FREE. W. M. GALLOWAY CO., 883 Galloway Bldg., Waterloo, N.Y.

OPENS LIKE A BOOK

and is the most easily and quickly cleaned Cream Separator on the market. No other manufacturer can offer such a simple, sanitary and satisfactory cream separator—a machine with a genuine aluminum skimming device that opens its cream port just like the leaves of a book, and admits of thorough cleaning instantly—because

The NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR is patented in all the leading Dairy Countries of the world, and has 8 times the skimming efficiency of other separators that sell at double the very reasonable price we ask. Shipped on our liberal FREE TRIAL PLAN. No money in advance. Fully guaranteed. Freight prepaid. Ask us for our Cream Separator Book; it is FREE, and contains valuable information that you ought to know before buying any machine. Write for it today. Address ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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You need a motor. Yours is a country of magnificent distances, and a motor is faster, more economical and dependable than a horse. A motor annihilates distances; it allows you to make a 100-mile visit after ordinary day's work is done and still sleep at home at night. We can sell you a motor from \$150 up. Get our big Cut Rate Bargain List. Deal with a responsible house, the largest of its kind in the world. Referenced: Dun's, Bradstreet's, or Metropolitan Bank, New York; National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.; Foreman Bros., Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. We have now 374 cars on the floors of our show rooms. Write today. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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

500 MEN WANTED TO LEARN LEGAL PHOTODUPLICATION and earn from \$10 to \$25 per month. We are now recruiting a road crew of actual making a practice school. Write for illustrated card. Santa Fe Railway and Telegraph Desk F, Topeka, Kansas.

The most convenient stable is the most economical stable.

and wheat without any intelligent rotation or provision to return the plant food taken off in crops, that now, the produce of the land barely enables the occupants to exist. The last wheat crop was two bushels per acre. Probably less than 10 bushels per acre of corn were raised there this year. The land can be counted on for little, if any more than a quarter of an average crop. Some of this land must lie idle every year to "rest up" for the next crop. A nearby farmer has 40 bushels per acre of corn and many have above 30 bushels per acre this year. Land is a good price in that locality.

"For any real farming, that contemplates more than keeping soul and body together, this farm has been ruined. It will amount to nothing unless it has the effect of right treatment, and rather expensive treatment for a series of years. Many another Illinois farm has been practically ruined in the same time, though perhaps not by the so-called farming of one person.

"The owner can never 'build up' such land; the utmost he can do is to live; he has not even a dollar per acre to invest in improvement. Money for such wise investment must come from outside the farm."

Now, every intelligent farmer is beginning to see that without some proper care and repair his soil will not maintain itself forever, any more than his buildings would. The dairy maintains the fertility of the soil. The crops grown as feed for dairy cows enrich the soil instead of depleting it. The farmer cannot get away from the thought of maintaining the fertility of his soil. The crop farmer is each year selling his farm's fertility. His capital stock, the ability of his farm to produce, becomes less and less each year under the crop selling plan.

Advantages of Silage.

PROF. D. H. OTIS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

[Professor Otis is a product of a Kansas farm, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and is well known to the older readers of KANSAS FARMER as a writer.]

Of the various feeds which are the most palatable, corn silage is without doubt the cheapest and most effective to add to the ration. It is a valuable feed for dairy and beef cattle and for horses, calves and sheep. Many of the leading Wisconsin farmers find that silage can be handled at as small cost if not smaller than the corn crop can be handled in the usual manner. Silage furnishes a succulent feed with very little waste, and is always ready to use.

In combination with alfalfa or clover, with a mixture of corn or barley for grain, silage furnishes an especially good ration, all grown on the farm and cheaper than mill feeds. The importance of palatability can not be overestimated, as it increases the amount of feed eaten and, when properly assimilated, the more the animal eats the larger product it will return.

A ton of mixed hay occupies 400 cubic

feet of space, and eight tons of corn silage can be put in the same amount of room. The ton of mixed hay contains about 960 pounds of digestible dry matter, while eight tons of silage contains 2,560 pounds of dry matter. This one point of the economical storage of the corn crop, when put up in the form of silage, is worthy of attention where a large number of animals are fed.

The cost of handling the corn crop in the form of silage is less than when any other method is used. One of the leading Wisconsin farmers reports that it cost him 50 cents to 60 cents per ton or \$7 per acre to put this corn crop into the silo. The same area of corn would yield about 150 baskets, which would cost him \$8 for husking, while the cost of cutting, stacking, shredding, and grinding would be about double what it costs to put the same crop into the silo.

USEFUL IN DRY SUMMERS.

The advantage of summer feeding of silage, particularly during periods of drouth, is fully appreciated by those who have tried it. During the latter part of the past summer Wisconsin suffered a severe drouth, and corn silage was fed to the university dairy herd. The flow of milk was never kept up so well during the summer as it was by the use of this silage. The summer silo is sure to become a more important factor in successful dairy-farming.

The use of silage for fattening beef cattle has been tested at a number of experiment stations and by stockmen with excellent results. In experiments conducted by the writer in 1904, it was found that silage fed steers sold at \$4.95 per 100 pounds, while those fed no silage brought only \$4.70 per 100 pounds, a gain of 25 cents in favor of the silage fed animals. It was found that for every 100 pounds of gain, 471 pounds of silage fed saved 18 pounds of grain and 156 pounds of alfalfa.

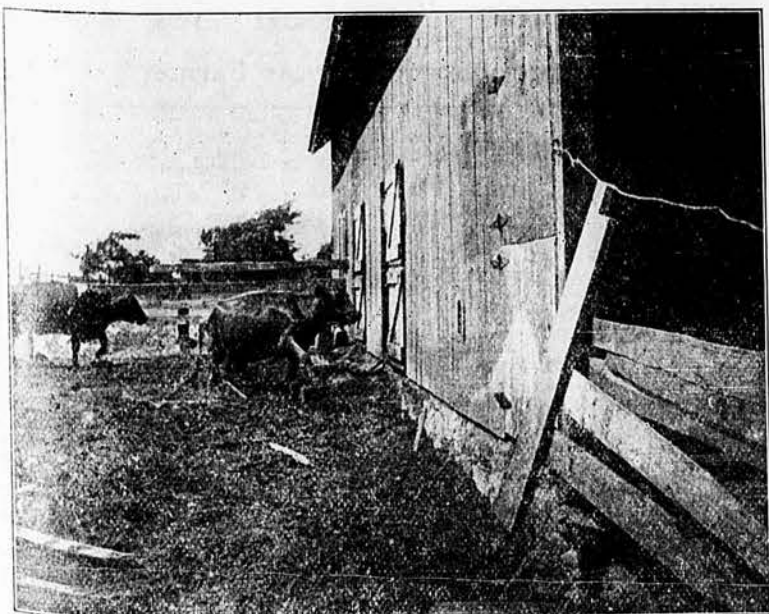
In these tests silage was fed in connection with alfalfa hay, corn chop, Kafir corn chop, and cottonseed-meal. The average soil, in unusual seasons, will produce 12 to 15 tons of green corn per acre. Even with a yield of 10 tons per acre, there is an income, according to this experiment, of about \$33 per acre.

The financial statement of this experiment showed that the silage-fed steers made a profit of \$4.10 per head while the same grade of steers fed on the same feed except silage, lost \$1.47 per head. More silos should be built for summer use in Wisconsin; and this is the time to plan for the crop.

The farmers are the founders of human civilization. Not only that—they are the lasting foundation. Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Unstable is the future of a country which has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history that is unmistakable it is that national strength lies very near the soil.—Daniel Webster.

Deplorable Dairy Surroundings.

This cut is from the first annual report of Kansas State Dairy Commissioner Wilson. It is a photograph of a Kansas barn and farmyard made as



the cows were being placed in the barn for the evening milking. This farmer cannot produce clean milk or cream for any purpose. The dairy products from this herd will be so con-

taminated as to be injurious to the public health where consumed as milk, cream, butter or cheese. The filth from the cows' udders and bodies cannot be prevented from getting into the milk. The cream or milk will not keep for delivery in good condition. The manure in the yard will do a lot of good on the farm land. It is a positive injury and damage in the barn lot.

SWEEPING THE FIELD

The almost universal "sweep of the field" by the IMPROVED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS in 1908 is being repeated in even greater volume in 1909.



The old cow laughs, for she feels sure of a "square deal" now; and the wise raven quoths, quoths he: "'Tis well done, let the good work go on."

The big "broom" of DE LAVAL improvements and all-around superiority is fast "sweeping the field" clear of would-be competing separators, made up mainly of inferior variations of discarded or abandoned DE LAVAL inventions, the most of which, while DE LAVAL originated, were never good enough for actual DE LAVAL use even 10 to 20 years ago.

The Improved DE LAVAL is simply in a class by itself—ten years ahead of the field of all attempted competition—and not to have seen it is simply not to have seen the perfect up-to-date cream separator.

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

SPECIAL.—Free, 15 eggs with 2 setting orders. Eggs that hatch from stock that lay, win and pay. \$1.50 and \$2 per 15 in Silver-Laced and White Wyandottes and Buff Rocks.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

Eggs For Hatching.

FROM FINE STOCK—NONE BETTER.
S. C. Buff Orpingtons, extra fine in shape and color, standard weight. Cook strain. 1st \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, \$9 per 100; 2d pen, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100.

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

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

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, a few settings at \$5 per 15 in setting lots only. These Diamond Jubilee were the S. E. Wisconsin winners including 1st and 2d hen. Baby chicks 50c each.

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

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS 15 for \$1, 100 for \$4. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kan.

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

R. C. B. LEGHORNS AND M. P. DUCK EGGS \$1 per 15. Also baby chicks 15c each. Hen eggs in incubator lots. MRS. J. E. WRIGHT, Wilmore, Kan.

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

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

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—No stock. Eggs from prize winners. Pen No. 1, \$2 per 15; No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. Incubator lots, \$5 per 100. MIKE KLEIN, Clay Center, Kan.

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

R. C. B. LEGHORNS AND M. P. DUCK EGGS \$1 per 15. M. B. turkey eggs \$1.50 per 9. Also baby chicks 15c each. Hen eggs in incubator lots. MRS. J. E. WRIGHT, Wilmore, Kan.

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

BUFF COCHINS.

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS from birds scoring 93 to 94 by Judge Rhodes, \$1.50 per 15, large flock \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Baby chicks each month \$2 per dozen. MRS. A. P. WOOLVERTON, R. 8, Topeka, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

SMITH & KNOFF,
Mayetta, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BARGAINS.

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

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

BARRED ROCKS. Blue winners, 31 prems. at Clay Center. Eggs from pens 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50. Chicks 25c each. Utility flock 15, \$1; 30, \$5. Chicks 15c each. MRS. D. M. GILLESPIE, Clay Center, Kan.

BLACK SPANISH.

White Faced Black Spanish Exclusively for 13 years, winning at Kan. and Neb. State Fairs, Kansas City and World's Fair. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. H. W. CHESTNUT, Centralia, Kan.

As the days get warmer, the lice will get more numerous. Keep them in subjection by dosing frequently with insecticides.

This is the day of the growing chick, and it should be kept true to name, growing, growing in size, growing in exercise, growing in vigor, growing all over.

When cripples come it is better to get rid of them at once, rather than let them linger and die of a slow death. It may be a hard thing to do but better put them out of their misery at once.

In stormy and wet days it is necessary to keep the chicks in the brooders to prevent them from getting chilled or damp. It is very essential at this time that they should have plenty of grit and charcoal to keep them in good health.

A reader inquires as to why so many incubator chicks are crippled. Probably it is caused because the eggs are not turned often enough. When left in one position too long a leg or wing is apt to be deformed by the heat from the top of the incubator drawing it to one spot. Constant shifting of the eggs will avoid this.

Sour food is the worst thing a chick can eat. Not only does it supply no nourishment but it taxes the strength already gained to rid the system of it, thus compelling the little body to draw upon its reserves to take a step backward. It is easy to see that this is false economy if we want the chicks to grow. A very common mistake is to mix up too much food and save that which is left to be fed next time. By the next time that mixed food is well on its way to sourness, if not quite sour, and is dangerous to feed. It is very easy to avoid the improper and sour food rock. Simply feed as much as will be eaten up greedily and let it be absolutely fresh and clean. Feed a little at a time and feed often is the rule for feeding young chicks.

From the Maine Experiment Station. In bulletin 165 recently issued by the Maine Experiment Station an account is given of the general progress of poultry studies at the Station in the year 1908. The following matters discussed in the bulletin are of particular interest to poultry keepers:

An improvement in the construction of the colony brooder houses used exclusively at the Station in rearing chickens is described. By this change the houses are better adapted to handling the chicks in the hot summer months.

Directions are given for manufacturing compound cresol solution, a very effective and cheap poultry house disinfectant and germicide. A reliable disinfectant is a very desirable thing to have about a poultry plant. By following the directions given in this bulletin the farmers can make for himself a disinfectant probably just as good as any or better than many of the proprietary articles on the market at a cost much below what he has to pay for these. Not only in this cresol solution a general disinfectant, but it has been found to be very effective in ridding poultry houses of lice.

Description and figures of the egg record sheets used at the Station. Anyone wishing to keep record of the egg production of his birds will find these blanks useful for the purpose.

The last two sections of the bulletin are devoted to a discussion of the seasonal distribution of egg production through the year according to the experience of the Station with its large flocks of Barred Plymouth Rocks and to the question as to what is the proper way in which to measure egg production.

A copy of this bulletin can be obtained by addressing Experiment Station, Arono, Maine.

Revising the Standard of Percherons. At the last annual meeting of the American Poultry Association a committee on the Revision of the Stand-

ard was appointed to report at the next meeting of the Association at Niagara Falls in August. This committee has been in session for two weeks at Chicago and has made many alterations and amendments to the Standard. While the work of the committee may be slightly modified or altered in some respects by the general meeting, still it will doubtless be adopted in the main and the new Standard issued next year. Shows to be held during the coming season, the winter of 1909-10 will be judged by the present Standard. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Fred L. Kimmey, chairman; Sharp Butterfield, F. J. Marshall, Theo. Hewes, W. S. Russell, James A. Tucker, W. C. Denny, J. H. Drevestadt, T. F. McGrew and A. C. Smith.

Among the things that the committee will recommend are the following: That all color disqualifications in plumage be abolished from the Standard.

That all disqualifications be eliminated except for natural deformities such as crooked beaks, decidedly wry tails, deformed backs, combs foreign to breed, shanks and toes foreign in shape or color to Standard description. Side sprigs will not disqualify. The Standard will be illustrated with half-tones instead of line drawings.

The instructions to judges was revised and a new scale of points adopted for the American class. The latter allots more value to shape and less to color. The scale of points in other classes were similarly treated. It is a case now of shape makes the breed and color the variety.

Cutting birds for overweight was abolished. Specimens in the Asiatic classes weighing more than three pounds less than Standard weight shall not be considered by the judge when shown after November 1. In all classes, except bantams, specimens weighing more than two pounds less than Standard weight shall not be considered by the judge when shown after November 1.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

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

SYCAMORE MINERAL SPRINGS, SABETHA, KANSAS

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

SYCAMORE MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL, Sabetha, Kan.

Combination Kitchen Set Free

To Subscribers of Kansas Farmer



This set consists of 8 pieces, every one of which is indispensable in even the fairly well equipped kitchen. In the outfit are: 1 12 1/2-inch Meat Cleaver, 1 Long-bladed Bread Knife, 1 Butcher and Carving Knife, 1 Paring and Vegetable Knife, 1 Cook Fork, 1 Favorite Mixing Spoon, 1 Carborundum Knife Sharpener, 1 enameled "Handy" Rack. Every tool in this set is made of high grade crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished. Handles are ebonyized and mounted with nickel plated ferrules. The rack is made of steel enameled in black, and so constructed that it can be easily fastened to the wall or kitchen cabinet or in any other convenient place. By the use of this handy outfit the busy housewife is saved from many unnecessary steps, much annoyance and discomfort. No home is complete without this combination

kitchen set of useful kitchen articles. This set given free. Show a copy of Kansas Farmer to two of your neighbors or friends; ask each of them to give you one dollar to pay for two issues of the "Old Reliable"; send the names and the \$2.00 to us and we will immediately send you the Kitchen Set described above Free and all charges prepaid. This opportunity to furnish your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit is one you cannot afford to miss taking advantage of, so get busy at once among your friends. Your own new or renewed subscription may count as one in this club if you wish. Cut out this ad and mail it with the \$2.00 and names of two subscribers to

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

ter November. In bantams, specimens weighing more than four ounces more than Standard weight should not be considered by the judge. The weights for Andalusians and Black Spanish were abolished.

Considerable changes in the color of R. I. Reds were made. Standard weight for pullets to be 5 1/2 pounds.

Indian Games or Cornish Indians were changed to Cornish at the request of the two clubs that have done so much for the breed.

(Continued on page 18.)

Johnson Says:

Tell my old and new friends that my new 1909 Poultry Book is ready. Over 200 pp. and 1200 pictures and to send me their names and addresses for it. My New 1909 Old Trusty Incubator is Metal Encased. Safer and surer than ever—75% better batches guaranteed—40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial. Write me this year. M. M. JOHNSON, Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb.



PURE BRED POULTRY.

EGGS! EGGS!

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

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

FOR SALE.

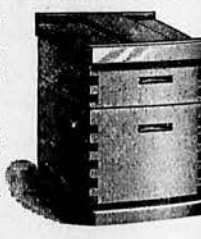
EGGS FROM PURE BRED POULTRY. S. C. W. Leghorn and B. P. Rocks. Birds scoring 95. Eggs \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100 the rest of the season at the ELNOKA FARM, Centralia, Kan. D. Williams, Prop.

SUNNY CREST.

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

Bee Supplies

Everything that you will need; such as Hives, Section Boxes, Comb Foundation Starter, Smokers, Bee Vests, etc., these goods kept in stock for prompt shipment. Send for catalog. TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, Topeka, Kansas.



ICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

Copyright 1908 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

(Continued from last week)

ere were tears in her eyes and Dominick them and looked at his plate.

"I'll come," he said quietly. "I'll come."

"Is it to be?"

"Dominick," his sister breathed in an ay of relief and gratitude. "I knew you d. And I'll do anything for you I can. mmer wouldn't get so dreadfully angry, all on your wife, but you know I can't d her. She's my mother, and I can't d up against her. But some day I'll u back—I will indeed."

"That's all right, Cornie," he said, ng to summon the waiter. "I can't let sister get married without me. Tell er I'll come. You haven't yet told me it's to be."

"I said the prospective bride, once e beginning to blush and beam, "early ne. The roses are so fine then, and we ave the house so beautifully decorated. e already begun to plan the trousseau, going to be just stunning, I tell you; dresses from New York and all the lin- and things like that from Paris. Mom- says she'll give me fifteen thousand dol- for it. And she's going to give me, be- a string of pearls that hangs down ere"—Cornelia indicated a point on her on with a proud finger—"or else a house ot anywhere in town that I like. Which d you take?"

Dominick was saved from the responsibil- of stating a preference on this important y by Etienne, the waiter, presenting his to him with the low bow of the well- ed garcon. With a scraping of chair y they rose and, threading their way ng the now crowded tables, passed out the wind-swept streets. Here they rated, Cornelia, with her armful of wilt- flowers, going home, and Dominick back e bank.

e was entering the building when he met Cannon, also returning to his office a restaurant lunch at a small Mont- ery street chophouse, where, every day ne, he drank a glass of milk and ate a wlich. The Bonanza King stopped and e to the young man, his greeting marked a simple friendliness. Their conversation ed a few minutes, and then Dominick en- ed the bank.

Two hours later, while he was still bend- over his books, in the hushed seclusion e closed building, Bill Cannon was talk- to Berny in the parlor of the Sacra- to street flat. This interview was nei- er, and (on Berny's part) did not show self-restraint which had marked the first e. The offer of one hundred thousand ars which the old man made her was e with more scorn and less courtesy a had been displayed in her manner on former occasion.

CHAPTER XVII.

A Cut and a Confession.

erny was extremely unsettled. She had er been in such a condition of worry and elusion. She was at once depressed and ed, triumphant and cast down, all in a le of excitement and uncertainty. A bination of violent feelings, hostile to another, had possession of her and used as a battle-ground for shattering en- ters.

he loved money with the full power of nature—it was her strongest, her pre- minant passion—and now for the first e in her life it was within her grasp. e could at any moment become possessed a fortune, undisputedly her own, to do as she liked. She lay awake at night king of it. She made calculations on e of paper as she footed up the bills at desk.

ut then on the other hand, there was inick, Dominick, suddenly become valu- e. He was like a piece of jewelry held in ht esteem as a trifling imitation and dely discovered to be real and of rich th. Insignificant and strange are the penings which determine the course of ents. The sage had told her that one e inch in the length of Cleopatra's nose d have altered the face of the world e changed the course of history. Had ny not gone to the park on that Sunday erno, and seen a woman's face change e at the sight of her husband, she ht have come to terms with Mrs. Ryan e new have been on her way to Chicago e first stage of the plan of desertion. e was another woman wanting Dominick e made Berny more determined to cling im than if he had been the Prince rming of her dreams. She carried about h her a continual feeling of self-con- tination that she had discovered the full nificance of the plot in time. Her atti- e was that of the quarrelling husband and e who fight furiously for the possession a child for which neither cares. To her- e she kept saying, "They want my hus- d, do they? Well, I'll take mighty goon e, no matter how much they want him e he wants to go, they don't get him."

e made her boil with rage to think of m all, with Dominick at their head, get- e everything they wanted and sending her to Paris, even though Paris might be ightful, and she have a great deal bet- e there than she ever had in San Fran- co.

All these thoughts were in her mind as e walked down town one afternoon for usual diversion of shopping and prom- ing. Late she had not been sleeping l and the fear that this would react on her looks had spurred her to the un- nited exertion of walking. The route she e chosen was one of those thoroughfares h radiate from Market street, and ough not yet slums, are far removed from mitted highways. With all her cleverness, e had never shaken off the tastes and in- ets of the class she had come from. She e more at home in this noisy byway, ere children played on the pavements and e were the house-to-house intimacies, e lack of privacy, of the little town, than e did on the big, clean-swept streets where e houses presented a blank exterior to the e, and most of the people were trans- ated in cars or carriages. Even the fast e of the Tenderloin was in close proximity e not modify her interest with a counter- ing disgust; though she was not one of e women who have a lively curiosity as to e dark side of life, it did not, on the e hand, particularly repel her. She ewed it with the same practical utilitar- ue. That possession had been precious to e for what she could gain with it. When e had sacrificed it to her ambition, she d not liked giving it up at all, but had eomed herself to doing so because of e importance of the stake involved.

Walking loiteringly forward she crossed Powell street, and approached the entrance of that home of vaudeville, the Granada theater. This was a place of amusement that she much favored, and of which she was a frequent patron. Dominick did not like it, so she generally went to the matinee with one of her sisters. There had been a recent change of bill, and as she drew near she looked over the posters standing by the entrance on which the program for the coming week was printed in large letters. Midway down one of these, her eye was caught by a name and she paused and stood reading the words:

"JAMES DEFAV BUFORD
The Witty, Brilliant and Incomparable
Monologist
In His Unrivalled Monologue
Entitled

KLONDIKE MEMORIES."

She remembered at once that this was the actor Dominick had spoken of as having been snowed in with them at Antelope. Dominick had evidently not expected he would come to San Francisco. He had said the man had been going to act in Sacramento. After standing for some moments looking at the words, she moved on again with the short, mincing step that was habitual to her, and which always made walking a slow and undesirable mode of progression. She seemed more thoughtful than she had been before she saw the program, and for some blocks her face wore an absent and somewhat pensive air of musing.

Her preoccupation lasted up Grant avenue and down Post street till it was finally dispelled by the sight of an attractive show window in which a large dry goods establishment exhibits the marvels of new millinery. It was April, and the spring fashions were just in from Paris, filling the window with a brilliant display of the newest revolutionary modes of which San Francisco had so far only heard. Women stood staring, some dismayed at the introduction of styles which they felt would have a blighting, not to say obliterating effect on their own beauty. Others, of practical inclinations, studied the new gowns with an eye to discoveries whereby their wardrobes might be induced to assume a deceptive air of second youth.

Berny elbowed her way in among them and pressed herself close to the glass, exploring, with a strained glance, the intricacies of black draperies turned from view. She wished Hazel was there with her. Hazel was wonderfully sharp at seeing how things were put together, and could carry complications of trimming and design in her head without forgetting them or getting them mixed. The discovery that skirts were being cut in a new way gave Berny a shock of painful surprise, especially when she thought of her raspberry crape, still sufficiently new to be kept in its own box between layers of tissue paper, and yet at the stage when the necessity of paying for it was at a comfortable, unweaving distance.

She was standing with her back to the street when a woman next her gave a low exclamation and uttered the name of Mrs. Con Ryan. Berny wheeled about just as the exceedingly smart victoria of Mrs. Cornelius Ryan drew up at the curb and that august matron prepared to descend from it. In these afternoon shopping excursions she had often met her mother-in-law, often met her and invariably seen her turn her head and fix her eyes in the opposite direction. Now, however, matters were on another footing. If Mrs. Ryan had not recognized Berny, or spoken to her, or received her, she had at least opened negotiations with her, negotiations which presupposed a knowledge of her existence if not a desire for her acquaintance. Berny did not go so far as to anticipate a verbal greeting, but she thought, in consideration of recent developments, she was warranted in expecting a bow.

She moved forward almost in Mrs. Ryan's path, paused, and then looked at the large figure moving toward her with a certain massive stateliness. This time Mrs. Ryan did not turn her head away. Instead, she looked at the young woman directly and steadily, looked at her full in the eye with her own face void of all recognition, impassive and stonily unmoved as the marble mask of the statue. Berny, her half-made bow checked as if by magic, her face deeply flushed, walked on. She moved down the street rapidly, her head held high, trembling with indignation.

Such are the strange, unaccountable contradictions of the female character that she felt more incensed by this cut than by any previous affront or slight the elder woman had offered her. The anticipated bow, neither thought of nor hoped for till she had seen Mrs. Ryan alighting from the carriage, was suddenly a factor of paramount importance in the struggle between the two. So small a matter as a nod of the elder woman's head would have made the younger woman more pliable, more tractable and easily managed, than almost any other action on her mother-in-law's part. Berny, bowed to, would have been a more docile, reasonable person than either Mrs. Ryan or Bill Cannon had had yet to deal with; while Berny, cut, flamed up into a blaze of mutinous fury that, had they known it, would have planted dismay in the breasts of those bold conspirators.

As she walked down the street she was at first too angry to know where she was going, but after a few moments of rapid progress she saw that she was approaching the car line which passed close to her old home. In the excitement of her wrath, the thought of her sisters—the only human beings who could be relied on unquestioningly and ungrudgingly to offer her sympathy—came to her with a sense of consolation and relief. A clock in a window showed her it was nearly five. Hannah would have been home for some time, and Hazel might be expected within an hour. Without more thought she hailed an up-town car.

As the car whisked her up the long hill from Kearney street she thought what she would say to her sisters. Several times of late she had contemplated letting them into the secrets—or some of the secrets—of her married life and its present complications. She wanted their sympathy, for they were the only people she knew who were interested in her through affection, and did not blame her when she did things that were wrong. She also wanted to surprise them and to impress them. She wanted to see their eyes grow round, and their faces more and more startled, as she told of what Mrs. Ryan was trying to do, and how the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was hers—their sister's—when she chose to take it. They were good people, the best people for her to tell it to. They did not know too

much. They could be relied upon for a blind, uninquiring loyalty, and she could now (as she had before) tell them, not all—just enough—suppressing, as women do, those facts in the story which it were best for her to keep to herself.

She found them both at home, Hazel having been allowed to leave her work an hour earlier than usual. Sitting in a small room in the back of the house, they were surrounded by the outward signs of dressmaking. Yards of material lay over the chairs, and on a small wooden table, which fitted close to her body and upon which portions of the material lay neatly smoothed out, Hannah was cutting with a large pair of shears.

Hazel sat near by trimming a hat, a wide, flat leghorn, round which she twined a wreath of brier roses. Black velvet bows held the wreath in place, and Hazel skewered these down with long black pins, several of which she held in her mouth. Berny knew of old this outburst of millinery activity which always marked the month of April. It was the semi-annual rehabilitation of Pearl's wardrobe, and was a ceremonial to which all the females of the family were supposed to contribute. In her own way she herself had given time and thought to it. She had even been in sympathy with the idea of the family's rise and increase of distinction through Pearl, who was going to be many steps farther up the social ladder than her mother and her aunt, if those devoted women could possibly accomplish it.

(to be continued)

Secretary F. D. Coburn says that forty-three per cent of the aggregate value of all Kansas soil products for twenty years was contributed by corn alone.

Woven wire fence is best in the long run.

CROP ROTATION—ITS SOIL IMPROVING VALUE.

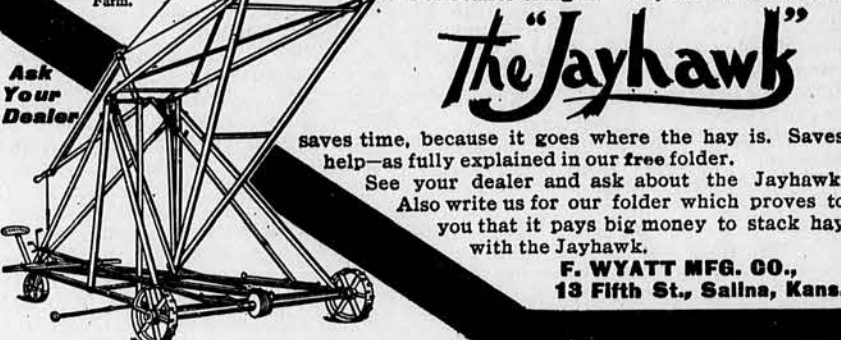
(Continued from page 1.)

crops. When there was new land it was unnecessary for a while, and those crops were grown which brought the most cash income. Then while land was to be had for the occupying, old land was deserted. In the south the credit system enforces the immediate growing of a cash crop to meet the obligations. The occupation of land is in many cases by tenants who must raise the cash for the rental. There is also lack of live stock to consume the leguminous crops or to graze on farm land that could be sown in pasture.

There are good signs of improvement, however, as there has been a very much increased demand for the seed of leguminous crops. In the south the cow-pea is now playing an important part, as it is being widely grown. The alfalfa is solving the problem for the west, and the clover in the northern states. The dairy cow is playing a most important part throughout the south and west. Her ration demands leguminous roughage, and her presence means more pasture land and less fertility removed from the soil.

This STACKER Saves One Man's Wages Every 40 Acres

YES, SIR! That's what the Jayhawk does. And it builds bigger ricks—stacks quicker, better and cheaper than any other stacker made. The Jayhawk goes where the rake dumps—elevates the load and drops it where you want it. There are no off days with the Jayhawk because it is the only stacker that works perfectly on windy days. One man can easily stack all the hay 3 or 4 rakes bring in. Only one man on stack.



Ask Your Dealer

saves time, because it goes where the hay is. Saves help—as fully explained in our free folder. See your dealer and ask about the Jayhawk. Also write us for our folder which proves to you that it pays big money to stack hay with the Jayhawk.

F. WYATT MFG. CO.,
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Before you buy a Mower, ask about this up-to-date Dain Vertical LIFT MOWER

You will find it built just like you know a mowing machine ought to be built—simple, strong, easy running, convenient to handle and positively no side draft or neck weight. Ask your dealer to show you the Dain Vertical Lift Mower. You will see in a minute it has more good points than all the rest of the Mowers put together that you ever looked at. The practical, common sense way it works and handles is why you will want one. When you begin haying you want machines you can rely on. That's the only kind we build. No trappy complications but the good substantial stand-up-to-the-work variety. No matter where you live, or the kind of grass you grow you can save time, work, money, hay and delay when cutting, curing, stacking or loading hay by using



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Tell us your hay tool needs and we will send you our Free Book "All About Hay" a complete hay makers' guide full of valuable facts you need to know. Write today.

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MAKE YOUR HAY AND STOCK RACK WITH THE LUCAS HAY RACK BRACKETS

No need to lift heavy box of your wagon wheels. Get a set of Lucas Brackets and make a hay or stock rack in a jiffy. Only 34 feet of lumber required for 12-foot rack. Put on or taken off as quickly as side-boards. Money refunded if not satisfactory, 30 days' trial. Write now for folder explaining how Lucas Brackets save time and work. Do it now.

High Grade Malleable Iron—tested to over 4,000 pounds pressure. The Anti-Spreader Chains relieve box of all strain.

self-telling how satisfactory Lucas Brackets are—but you will do well to get a set yourself and know how much time and work they save. They can be changed from stock rack to hay rack in two minutes. Send for circular now, so you can see just how they work for 12-ft. racks or longer. Write us a postal.

Reversed for hauling hogs, sheep, etc.

THE LUCAS MFG. COMPANY, Station D, SLATER, MO.

SPECIAL RATE TO JANUARY 1, 1910.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS can get KANSAS FARMER from the date the order is received until January 1 next, for only 50 cents. Orders at this special rate can be sent direct to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan., or to any agent. Subscriptions will be started the week they are received. Order at once—the sooner your order is received the more you get for your money. Send stamps if handiest.

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISERS GET RESULTS

HOME CIRCLE



The Spiller.

[After the manner of Rudyard Kipling.]
A woman there was who wrote for the press
(As you or I might do),
She told how to cut and fit a dress,
And how to stew many a savory mess,
But she never had done it herself, I guess
(Which none of her readers knew).

Oh, the hour we spent and the flour we spent,
And the sugar we wasted like sand,
At the heat of a woman who never had cooked
(And now we know that she never could cook),
And did not understand.

A woman there was and she wrote right fair
(As you or I might do),
How out of a barrel to make a chair,
To be covered with chintz and stuffed with hair,
'Twould adorn any parlor and give it an air!
(And we thought the tale was true).

Oh, the days we worked and the ways we worked
To hammer and saw and hack,
In making a chair in which no one would sit,
A chair in which no one could possibly sit,
Without a creak in his back.

A woman there was and she had her fun
(Better than you and I):
She wrote out receipts, and never tried one,
She wrote about children—of course she had none—
She told us to do what she never had done
(And never intended to try).

And it isn't to tell and it isn't to spoil
That brings the cup of disgrace—
It's to follow a woman who didn't know beans

(A woman who never had cooked any beans),
But wrote and was paid to fill space.
—By M. A. Frost and J. H. Caverno, in The Congregationalist.

Beware of Flies.

The State Board of Health has recently sent out a bulletin on that most lively subject, "Flies." It relates some facts of which we need to be reminded. In fact, it proves that the housewife who "hates flies" is not over-particular and squeamish but simply sensible.

Here, for instance, is one article from the Bulletin:

The common house-fly is a carrier of disease. Typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery and tuberculosis are carried by flies.

No longer do we consider flies as merely annoying, but we recognize in them a very important factor in the spread of certain disease, particularly those mentioned above.

Flies are filthy. The house-fly is particularly filthy, because it has its birthplace and lays its eggs almost exclusively in horse manure.

Flies feed on food and also on the worst kind of filth. They go from one to the other. It is easy to understand how they carry disease germs to our food in this manner.

Our domestic animals, the dog and cat, though far from clean in all their habits, we like to have about us, but we keep them in their proper place. The house-fly, on the other hand, is tolerated everywhere, crawls over our hands and faces, gets into the milk, walks over all our food, often soiling and contaminating everything that comes in contact with its filthy feet and tongue.

Flies also feed on sputum. Who has not seen flies feeding on sputum on our pavements and streets, and as there are people who have consumption continually spitting on the public pavements, is it not simple to see how the germ of the disease can be taken up by the fly, carried away,

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

SEND FOR FREE BOOK "COLORADO" HOMESTEADS ON MOFFAT ROAD

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

and perhaps deposited in our homes?

It is particularly essential that flies be kept from everything that infants and very young children come in contact with, especially all feeding utensils and things that children are likely to put in their mouths.

How can we combat this dangerous nuisance?

The essential thing is to do away with the breeding-places of these dirty pests.

It may be said that flies will breed in any decomposing animal or vegetable matter. The most common places are manure, uncleaned stables, privies, and in and about cans and receptacles used for the storage of garbage.

Every householder in self-defense should destroy the breeding-places of these pests.

Do not allow decaying matter of any kind to accumulate on your premises. Screen the doors and windows of your house, particularly the kitchen, in order to keep the flies from entering and getting on the food.

Remember that the female fly lays about 120 eggs, which in the course of a few hours become maggots, and after another transformation the full-grown fly appears at the end of ten days.

As in most matters of sanitation and hygiene, cleanliness is the watchword. Cleanliness about your house and property will prevent flies breeding.

The Farm Home.

RUTH COWGILL.

"Love in a cottage" is a very happy thing. When a young man takes his bride to a neat little house, and they together in love and confidence begin a home, there is more likelihood of happiness than in more pretentious beginnings. Both work to the limit of their strength, but not beyond it, and there is still time for a little sociability, a little visiting together, a little of the graciousness that makes them pleasing to one another. There is present content, and hope of better things ahead, the hope of little children about them, of prosperity, and of a little leisure, later on, to enjoy some of life's best things.

And so they work, early and late, a little harder each year, and prosperity comes. The husband buys more land, better machinery for cultivating it; he reads of new methods and grows more intelligent; he meets his fellows and the social side of his nature grows. Children come to him, and he sees in them intelligence and industrious habits. The dream with which he started life is coming true. His wife? Why, she is a good and patient wife. She helps him loyally. To be sure, she complains some, but then women are apt to complain. No, now that you mention it, she does not look as pretty as of old. She doesn't seem to pay much attention to her appearance. She does not laugh very often, now. She has lost her gaiety which was her charm. But she is a good woman, and her husband is very well satisfied with her.

Meanwhile, they live in the same old house. It has been enlarged to meet the growing needs of the family, but it has not been made more modern, more convenient, more pleasant. Quite the reverse. The added rooms have only made more work. There are stairs to climb, now. There are more beds to be made, more rooms to be swept, bigger washings and ironings, more dishes to wash, more potatoes to peel, little bodies to be clothed and bathed and cared for, more people to be nursed through illness; hired men to be worked for equally with the family. And still, only one pair of hands to do it all, only one not over-strong back to carry the heavy load of work and care. The loving heart is faithful still, but the old-time gaiety has fled. Irritability has become a habit, she has grown despondent and sharp-tongued, narrow-minded and critical.

Such, in my own words, is the report of the President's Commission, as to the condition of a large number of farm homes.

Whom shall we blame? The wife? No, poor thing! the husband? No,

not him either, for he does not see himself. Mr. Roosevelt, then? Yes, he had no right to be inquiring about such things.

But we do not really care who is to blame. All we want is to have things righted. There are two things to be done.

First, the wife must have help when she needs it. That sounds simple, but it isn't. It is next to impossible to get a woman to work in the country for love or money. Often a good woman will come in an emergency for love when she would not for money. But the constant daily emergency of hard work and long hours—who can afford to fill that emergency for love and a pittance? or for the pittance without love? Help for the wife is bound to cost more than the husband wants to pay. But in the name of humanity, for the love of his wife, let him pay it. The hero who saves a life at the risk of his own gets a medal. The husband who saves his wife at the cost of more land, gets the respect of himself and his God and his family. And it is worth it!

But a second thing is yet to be done and if it is done well, perhaps it will not be necessary to hire outside help except at special times.

The house must be altered. The intelligent planning of a house, together with the installing of modern conveniences can cut the work of housekeeping in two.

In the first place, let the house be arranged as compactly as possible, to save steps. Make it unnecessary to climb steps except to get to the sleeping rooms. One downstairs sleeping-room is a great convenience, especially in times of illness in the family. In the next place, do not let the rooms be over-crowded with furniture and bric-brac. For there is nothing beautiful nor restful about an over-decorated room, and every superfluous article requires work to take care of it.

In the third place, and this is the greatest saver of time and labor, have a water-system in the house. This can be done by using a wind-mill or, better still, a gasoline engine, for pumping it into the house. Have a sink with spigots for both hot and cold water, and with a drain so that all waste water will be carried outside the house automatically. Have a bath room with all the fixtures. Have a laundry-room down cellar, supplied with hot and cold water from spigots, with stationary wash-tubs and a drain, so that there need be only little heavy lifting in doing the weekly washing.

In the fourth place, have a furnace in the cellar if you can afford it. If not, never mind. Just keep the wood-box well supplied.

Have the house well built, with plenty of windows to make it light, and few outside doors to make drafts, and then move in, and be happy.

Life, under these circumstances, can be happy as when it began with "love in a cottage." ■ ■ ■

Dispatch.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Dispatch iz the gift or art ov doing a thing right quick. To do a thing right and do it quick iz an attribute ov genius.

Hurry iz often mistaken for dispatch; but there iz just az much difference az there iz between a hornet and a aunt when they are both of them on duty. A hornet never takes any steps backwards, but a aunt alwus travels just az tho he had forgot sum-thing.

Hurry works from morning until night, but works on a tred-wheel.

Dispatch never undertakes a job without fust marking out the course to take, and then follows it, right or wrong, while hurry travels like a blind hoss, stepping hi and often, and spends most of her time in running into things, and the balance in backing out agin.

Dispatch iz alwus the mark ov grate abillitys, while hurry iz the evidence ov a phew branes, and they, flying around so fast in the hed, they keep their owner alwus dizzy.

Hurry is a good phellow to phite bumble bees, where, if yu hav ever so good a plan, yu kant make it work well.

Dispatch haz dun all the grate things that ha been did in this world, while hurry has been at work at the small ones, and haint got thru yet.

The Cherry Pie.

"Ruth," said her mother, "I want you to put on your sunbonnet and go over to Mrs. Vennor's for me. She promised to give me her recipe for sweet pickles and I want to use it today. And I've put a cherry pie in the little round basket and you're to take it to Grandma Vennor. She thinks my pies

are better than theirs. Don't stop the horse, for I'm ready to use the recipe now."

Ruth was quite willing to take a half-mile walk to the next farm on that lovely summer morning. The day was so fresh and pleasant that it was delightful to be anywhere out of doors. The road led by green meadows and waving fields of grain. Her little horse ran several rods in advance, chasing yellow butterflies, but every time she turned back to see if his mistress was following.

In her clean gingham dress, with her bright face looking out from her white bonnet, Ruth was as happy and peaceful as the morning.

After walking some distance she came to a crossroad leading off in another direction. Upon the corner quite near to the road, stood a small brown house, and a girl considerably larger than Ruth was walking slowly through the yard with something in her apron which she was carrying very carefully and looking down intently.

Ruth's curiosity was instantly aroused. "I do wonder what Cynthia Parr has got," she said to herself. "I know mother doesn't like to have me play with her, but I must stop just minute to see what she is doing." She went up to the fence and looked over. Just then Cynthia raised her head and saw her. She was a bright, bold-looking girl, with sharp blue eyes. "Oh, Ruth," she exclaimed, "come in. You can't guess what I've got—the dearest, sweetest little thing you ever saw," and she held the corners of her apron tightly in her hands to conceal her treasures.

"I can't stop," said Ruth wistfully. "Mother said I must hurry, but what have you got, Cynthia? You might let me see."

Cynthia hesitated. "Well," she said, slowly, "I will on one condition. Open your basket and let me see what you've got, and then maybe I'll let you see my darling little pets."

"Oh, it's only a cherry pie that I'm taking to Grandma Vennor," said Ruth. "Mother told me not to take the lid off; I might joggle it and the juice would run out. It is, indeed, Cynthia."

But the larger girl held her apron tightly. Ruth could see that something within was moving; then she heard soft, cooling little sounds as her eyes grew round with wonder and excitement. It must be something better than a brood of little chickens, for what could it be! Then she began to wonder if her mother would really care if she opened her basket, provided she was very, very careful.

While she was deciding what to do Cynthia began to walk slowly toward the house, and without turning her head she called out, "I don't believe it's a cherry pie at all. It's just dandelion greens, or catnip, or something of no account. I don't believe your mother knows how to make a cherry pie, and she would not give it away if she did!"

That was more than Ruth could bear. "Come and see," she called back, and lifting the basket lid she showed with a triumphant air the beautiful fresh pie.

That was exactly what Cynthia wanted, and in turn she opened her apron and Ruth saw with delight six little baby ducks, as soft and downy as so many puffballs.

"I'm going down to the stream behind the barn to see how they'll do in the water," said Cynthia. "Come on and we'll have lots of fun. Aren't they too cute for anything?"

Ruth was surely tempted; she knew she ought not to stay, but Cynthia begged so hard that at last she agreed to go just for a minute.

Picking up her basket she followed Cynthia through the yard and across a field to a place where they expected to find some water, but in consequence of dry weather it proved to be nothing but a swampy ditch, and before Ruth was aware her feet were covered

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29, 1909.

black, slimy mud. "Oh, what I do!" she exclaimed, "I must back. I wish I hadn't come!" Cynthia only laughed. "There's a further on," she said, "where I see there's some water, and besides I show you a shorter way to Mrs. Snor's across lots, so come on." Ruth was in distress, yet she knew it better now to do than to follow Cynthia as she rapidly plunged into a little piece of woods beyond the camp. Her feet were clogged with mud, and the ground was so rough that she made slow progress. Suddenly Cynthia, who was far in advance, called back in a loud frightened voice, "Oh, Ruth, there's a man coming with an ax. I'm sure it's my Tim. Let's run." And on she fled, leaving Ruth to take care of herself.

Ruth's heart was filled with terror; she had not a doubt but that the simple, half-witted man whom all the neighborhood knew was pursuing her, and if he had an ax what dreadful things might he not do!

How she wished she had obeyed her mother and not stopped at Cynthia's. She ran, not daring to look behind her; the basket swung wildly at her side and the cherry juice streamed all over the pretty gingham dress. Finally her foot caught in the root of a tree and she fell her full length upon the ground. The basket, whose lid had not been properly put on since she opened it, was thrown to some distance, the pie fell a ruined mass upon the ground, and the plate under it was broken in a dozen pieces. Bruised and trembling Ruth crawled to a stump and crouched behind it, too miserable to make any further effort. At this moment Cynthia came back, laughing heartily.

"Oh, wasn't that a good joke on us?" she said, "that wasn't crazy Tim at all; it was only Mr. Black going to chop wood. Oh, Ruth, you do look too funny for anything. What will your mother say? And is that your fine dress? Oh, Ruth!" and off she went into another peal of laughter.

Ruth did not try to say a single word in reply. The brightness of the day was gone for her; she was crying bitterly. She had often thought her mother was too particular about her associates, and like many older people had wanted to have her own way and use her own judgement. Now she had only herself to blame for all this trouble and misery. Experience is a hard teacher, but its lessons are not easily forgotten.

Taking her basket and calling Tan she went slowly home, a penitent but a little girl, and amid all the bitter feelings which filled her mind this thought was uppermost:

"After this I will go with the girls if my mother wants me to, and do as she says about everything. I believe on the whole mothers know best." Louise E. Spencer in the Advance.

ONE DOZEN WELL-TRIED CAKES.

Lemon Cream Cake. Three cups sifted flour, 1½ rounding teaspoons baking powder, sifted with the flour three times, 1½ cups sifted granulated sugar, ½ cup butter. Cream butter and sugar together. Rind of one lemon, juice of one lemon, whites of 4 eggs beaten stiff. 1 cup water. Beat hard.

Filling for Lemon Cream Cake. Three-fourths cup water, ¼ cup sugar, juice of ½ lemon, rind of ½ lemon, bring to a boil and add ¼ cup sugar and 2 tablespoons flour mixed together. Take from fire and add 1 egg beaten well. Cook until eggs set.

Orange Cream Cake. Three cups flour sifted 3 times with 1½ rounding teaspoons baking powder. Set aside. 1½ cups granulated sugar, sifted, and ½ cup butter creamed together, grated rind of 1 orange, juice of ½ orange, yolks of 4 eggs beaten very well, 1 cup water. Now add flour and water alternately, a little at a time. Beat hard and bake 30 to 40 minutes.

Filling for Orange Cream Cake. Juice of 1 orange, juice of ½ lemon. Fill cup with water, put in small pan with ½ cup sugar. Bring to boil. Stir in 2 tablespoons flour. ½ cup sugar previously mixed. Take from fire, add 1 well beaten egg. Cook until egg is set.

Filling for Top of Orange Cream Cake. One tablespoon of orange juice, 1 teaspoon of lemon juice, yolk of 1 egg. Beat in 1 cup confectioner's sugar.

One Egg Cake. One and one-half cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, sifted with flour and sugar. Break 1 egg in a cup, put in same cup enough melted butter (not hot) to make ½ cup, fill it up with milk and pour into the dry mixture. Beat for a few minutes. Flavor with vanilla.

American Apple Cake. Four cups sifted flour, 2 rounding teaspoons baking powder, 4 tablespoons sugar, 1 pinch salt. Sift three times. Chop in 2 rounding tablespoons lard or butter. White of 1 egg, ½ egg-shell of water; beat stiff. Add 1-3 cup milk, and beat together. Cover with apples, or bananas, or any fresh fruit obtainable. Bake 25 or 30 minutes. On top, spread 3 tablespoons melted butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, a little cinnamon.

Sponge Cake.

Four eggs beaten separately, 4 table-spoons milk, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 rounding teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon flavoring, pinch of salt.

Spanish Chocolate.

One-half cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 3 eggs, ½ cup butter, ¼ cake chocolate, 1 even teaspoonful soda, 2 cups flour.

Hermita.

Two cups flour, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup lard and butter, 2 cups dry oat-meal, 1 cup raisins, cooked; 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 5 tablespoons raisin water, 1 cup chopped nuts. Drop on buttered tins and bake.

Brown Bread.

One pint sour milk, 1 cup corn or rye meal, 1 cup graham flour, 1 cup white flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ cup molasses. Steam 2½ hours and bake ½ hour.

Walnut Cake.

One-half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, yolk 3 eggs, ½ cup milk, 1½ cup flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder, whites of 3 eggs, ½ cup walnut meat. Mix in order given.

Soft Ginger Cake.

One cup molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sour milk, ½ cup butter or lard, 2 eggs, 4 cups flour, 1 tablespoon soda dissolved in a little hot water, 1 tablespoon of ginger, a little salt, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves.

Unity Cake.

Two cups of sugar, 1 cup butter, two-thirds cup of milk, whites of 11 eggs, 3 cups of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

White Cake.

Two cups of sugar, ½ cup of butter, creamed; whites of 4 eggs beaten to a froth and thoroughly mix with sugar and butter, then add 1 cup of cold water and mix well. Add 3 cups flour and 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and beat five minutes.

Delicate Cake.

One and one-half cups of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, worked to a cream. Add the whites of 5 eggs beaten to a froth. Stir and beat until light and foamy. Then add ½ cup of corn starch which has been dissolved in a little sweet milk. Stir in not quite two-thirds cup of sweet milk and 2½ cups of sifted flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

A Half-Dozen Salads.

Banana Salad.—Cut bananas in about three strips. Lay two strips on a lettuce leaf or individual plate. Dress with boiled salad-dressing, and upon the dressing sprinkle nuts or salted peanuts.

Cabbage and Nut Salad.—Chop cabbage very fine. Add broken pieces of black walnuts, pecans, or salted peanuts. Mix in lightly salad-dressing to suit the taste. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Potato Salad.—Slice potatoes which have been previously cooked. It is best to have them hot, but left-over scraps can be used very nicely in this way. With a fork stir in pieces of sliced onion, hard-boiled egg. Season with salt, pepper, and a little celery seed. Mix in salad-dressing and garnish with lettuce, parsley, or nasturtium leaves and flowers.

Bean Salad.—Cold boiled string-beans, when nice and tender, make a very delicious salad. Put a few on a lettuce-leaf, with a spoonful of salad-dressing upon each.

Tomato and Pepper.—Slice ripe tomatoes, place on a lettuce-leaf, drop a spoonful salad-dressing and upon each place a slice or two of green peppers.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Scoop out the inside of tomatoes. Make a filling composed of cucumbers and onions chopped together and seasoned with boiled dressing. Fill tomatoes full and garnish with a spoonful of salad-dressing and a sprig of parsley.

Boiled salad-Dressing.—One cup vinegar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon flour, 2 small table-spoons sugar, 1 egg or yolks of 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon mustard. Cook until it thickens.

A Half-Dozen Delicate Desserts.

Fairy Pudding.—Make a boiled custard as follows: 1 quart milk, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, yolks of 3 eggs, 4 tablespoons sugar, teaspoon vanilla flavoring. Put away to cool. Just before serving the meal, beat the whites of the eggs stiff with sugar, flavor delicately and spread over the pudding. Make a hollow in the center and fill with some red tart jelly. This is very pretty and very delicious.

Snow Pudding.—Dissolve 1 package gelatin in 1 pint hot water. Add 1 quart water and lemon or orange juice and 1½ cups of sugar. Set aside to cool. When beginning to congeal, add whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff. Beat them in four times as it is congealing. Serve in small dishes with whipped cream and garnish the top with a small piece of some preserved fruit.

Ice-Cream with Fruit.—Make a plain vanilla ice-cream. In small ice-cream dishes or sherbet cups, place half a preserved pear. Add a big spoonful of the cream, and garnish with one big preserved cherry. This is delicious.

Lemon Foam.—Boil together 1 cup water and 1 cup sugar. Add 2 heaping table-spoons cornstarch which has been made smooth with a little water. Add the juice and pulp of 1 lemon, and when well cooked take from fire and stir in the stiffly-beaten whites of 4 eggs. Serve with either whipped cream or over thin custard made of the yolks of eggs.

Fruit Punch.—On hot days it is sometimes nice to begin a meal with fruit punch. This can be made in different ways. Bananas, oranges and apples may be cut in small pieces and sweetened, dressed with a table-spoonful of common grape-juice. Or, in their season, other fruits may be added, as peaches, pears, and strawberries. And any kind of fruit juice may be added. Sometimes cantaloupes are partly scooped out, and used for cups in which to place the fruit punch. Or oranges may be used in the same way. If available, a little chipped ice should be put on top at the last minute.

Orange Basket Gelatin.—Dissolve a package of pineapple gelatin in 1 pint of boiling water. Add 1½ cups sugar, 1 can of grated pineapple, 1 quart cold water. Allow partly to cool. Cut six large oranges in the shape of baskets by cutting the peel one-third the height of the orange, leaving a narrow strip in the center for handle. Remove pulp of orange and mix with partly congealed pineapple gelatin. Fill orange basket with this mixture and set aside to congeal. Top with whipped cream when served. The baskets may be made more attractive by scalloping the edges, using tracer in order to get the desired pattern.

FASHIONS

No. 770. Child's Russian Blouse. Cut in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years. The four year size will require 1½ yards of 44-inch material. This design is a most excellent one for the two materials. It is shown in checked gingham, but may be smartly developed in pique, linen and galeas. A belt of the material or of leather may be worn about the waist.

No. 8388. Ladies' One-Piece Bolero. This design will embellish and beautify the plainest untrimmed gown, and is adapted especially to prevailing directoire modes of gowns and waists. The neck edge may be cut square or V shaped. Embroidered net or chiffon on a silk foundation will look well made from this model. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium and large.

No. 8476. Child's One-Piece Frock. The simplest garments are always most becoming and in best taste for little folks, for a child should never be hampered or inconvenienced by its clothes. The dress here shown will laundry easily and is simple in design; it will develop well in wash fabrics or woolen goods. The dress closes at the side; the fullness is laid in tucks below the yoke facing. The pattern is cut in three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material for the 6 year size.

No. 8424. Tailored Shirtdress. Not only in cloth and silk may this design be developed, but linen, lawn or madras may also be used. The front shows the popular coat closing and is made with tab trimmed box plaits. The back has a box plait over the center. The sleeve shows a new style with tucks from wrist to elbow and is finished with a narrow cuff. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.

No. 8425. A charming negligee of most simple and graceful shaping is shown in the illustration, developed in cream white cashmere. The neck is attractively finished by a broad collar, which extends down the front edges in the form of trimming bands. If preferred, the sleeves may be full length, finished by narrow bands. A neat trim appearance is given at the waistline by a ribbon belt that serves to hold the fullness in place, but its use is a matter of taste. Challis, albatross, silk or any of the washable fabrics will develop prettily. For 36-inch bust measure 4¼ yards of 36-inch material will be required. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 8395. Girl's Dress to Be Worn with a Gumpie. Dresses with which gumpies are to be worn are still in great favor for little girls, both for silk, wash fabrics or woolens. The style here shown is prettily tucked over the shoulders and finished with a slashed cap sleeve; the neck edge is shaped to show the gumpie. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material for the 10-year size.

No. 8311. Girl's Dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. The 10-year size will require 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. This simple and attractive little dress would be exquisite in figured organdy or China silk, worn over a gumpie of sheer white material. It is also adaptable for challis and albatross. Fine tucks in front and back give a becoming fullness. Full length and elbow sleeves are both provided for in the pattern. The full, straight skirt is simply gathered and attached to the waist.

No. 8437. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 2½ yards of 24-inch material. Embroidered flouncing was used with charming results in the carrying out of this design. It would also be pretty made of lawn, chiffon, taffeta and pongee. Tucks at the shoulders throw a graceful fullness across the front and the use of the vest gives scope for individuality in the way of trimming. The sleeve may be full length or shorter.

No. 851. The busy housekeeper will not fail to recognize in the accompanying illustration a most attractive and practical outfit, consisting of apron, cap and sleeves. It will afford protection to the daintiest gown, and will leave the hair neat and tidy even after a busy morning's work. The front is cut in princess style, and fits close to the figure, and a prettily shaped bib extends out over the shoulders in a manner very becoming. Gingham, linen, percale and Holland are suggested. The medium size will require 4¼ yards of 36-inch material for the apron with 1½ yards extra for the cap and sleeves. Sizes for small, medium and large.

No. 891. Nine Gore Skirt. As here shown, chicken woolen in brown and white was used, with fold of brown woolen at the foot of the skirt. The model is cut on graceful fitted lines; the back has an inverted plait at the center. The pattern is cut in three sizes: 14, 16 and 18 years. Eighteen years will require 6¼ yards of 24-inch material, and 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for band fold.



EACH PATTERN 10 CENTS.

The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

Size Number

Name

P. O. R. D. State

The Fireless Cooker.

One of the most useful of modern inventions is the "Fireless Cooker."

One woman was explaining it to another. "You simply cook your meat and vegetables a few minutes, early in the morning," she said, "then put it in the cooker, close it up tight and in two or three hours your meal is ready. You only have to take it and place it on the table."

"You will have to show me," said the other woman, skeptically. "Cook without fire! The idea!"

"Come back at noon," answered the first woman, good-naturedly, "and I'll serve you the best dinner you have ever eaten."

She came, she ate, she admitted herself convinced, and went herself and

did likewise—that is, she bought a "Cooker." The beauty of it is, that all the hot work of getting a meal can be done in the cool of the day, and one can, without care or anxiety, go about other works, until time for the finishing touches.

To the resourceful woman who wishes to enjoy her housework and to do it easily, this as a great boon.

Farm buildings that are both rat and fire proof can be made of concrete.

Feed sold from the farm in the form of butter-fat and pork brings the best profits.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.
Oct. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Oct. 21—Herman Groninger & Sons, Ben-
dona, Kan.
Oct. 29—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Oct. 27—Geo. W. Smith, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsay, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Percherons.
Nov. 9—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.
Nov. 11—Percheron Breeders' Sale at Man-
hattan, Kan. Will H. Rhodes, Manager.

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

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

Durocs.
Sept. 3—B. A. J. Coppins, Potwin, Kan.
Oct. 27—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
Nov. 5—Miner & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
Nov. 8—C. L. Carter, Cabool, Mo.
Nov. 12—S. W. Alfred & Son, Sharon, Kan.
Jan. 31—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Feb. 1—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan., and
E. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan. Com-
bination sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 2—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 3—Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center,
Kan.
Feb. 4—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
Feb. 7—Frank Elder, Green, Kan. Sale at
Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 10—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.
Feb. 17—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 18—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 22—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 23—F. G. McDowell, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 23—R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan.

Expansion, the big Nebraska Poland China
hog, has gone where all good hogs go, but
he made history a plenty while he was on
earth.

W. H. Hell & Bro., Cedar Creek, Neb., are
offering 50 head of Red Poles from their
herd of 150 head. If interested write them,
mentioning their ad in Kansas Farmer.

C. G. Cochran & Son, Plainville, Kan.,
have over 300 head of Shorthorns of both
Bates and Scotch pedigrees and by writing
them you can learn their prices, which will
be found reasonable considering quality.
Mention their ad which always appears in
Kansas Farmer.

T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan., one of
the good breeders of Duroc Jerseys, claims
Feb. 13 as the date for his winter bred sow
sale. Mr. Goethe's pigs are coming along
nicely. They are mostly Big Crimsons and
Attractive Chief. It will be remembered
that Mr. Goethe made the best sale held in
the state last winter. His card will start
a little later.

Don't forget the big Shorthorn sale by
Col. W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kan., and
H. R. & W. T. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., at
Kansas City Fine Stock Pavilion on
Tuesday, June 1. Be there.

G. A. Laude & Son, Rose, Kan., who have
been making a decided success in the breed-
ing of Shorthorns, have just purchased a
car load of females from Andrew Pringle,
Eskeledge, Kan. Mr. Pringle is one of the
oldest and most prominent Shorthorn breed-
ers in Kansas and has a very large herd. He
is also one of the best posted men on pedi-
grees so that Mr. Laude undoubtedly had a
great opportunity to select what he wanted.

Henry C. Giltsman, Station B, Omaha,
Neb., has recently received from New York
state a consignment of Holstein-Friesian
cattle and is offering cows, heifers and bulls
ready for service. His ad appears in this
issue and by writing him you will learn how
you can get to his farm, which is near
Omaha, without expense and if you want
dairy cattle this is certainly your chance.
Please mention Kansas Farmer when you
write.

Thompson Bros., Duroc Jersey breeders of
Garrison, Kan., have an exceptionally good
bunch of pigs this spring. They are by the
King of Cois. boar, King Raven, and Thomp-
son's Crimston Wonder by Nebraska Wonder.
A few by Tattarrax Chief by the sow boar

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

**PERCHERON MARES, HOLSTEIN-FRIE-
SIAN CATTLE.**
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write
your wants.

H. N. HOLDEMAN,
Meade, Kansas.

Kansas State Fair
HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER
11-12-13-14-15-16-17, '09

\$35,000 in purses and premiums. Seventeen
grand divisions. Unvalued attractions. The
fair for the people, by the people. For cata-
log or detail information address

A. L. SPONSER, Secretary,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

Chief Tattarrax. The dams of the pigs are
by boars like Model Chief Again, Ohio Major
Jr., Ben by Junior Jim, etc. They will hold
a bred sow sale at the farm Feb. 17. The
brothers also have a fine little herd of Jer-
sey cattle.

Samuelson Bros., prominent Kansas Duroc
Jersey breeders, have their usual large num-
ber of fine pigs. They have three herds,
located at Manhattan, Cleburne and Blaine,
Kan. They have at this time a total of over
350 pigs. They are planning to make three
bred sow sales in February. The dates are
as follows: Feb. 8, Manhattan; Feb. 9, Cle-
burne; Feb. 10, Blaine. These will be im-
portant sales for several reasons. But don't
wait until then. You can buy pigs of the
brothers at weaning time at reasonable
prices. When writing mention Kansas
Farmer.

J. R. Zinn of Sommerheim farm, Topeka,
has just closed a nice little deal in Holstein
cattle. He sold the young bull Sir Conn
Parthena De Kol 55046 and seven heifers to
C. H. Bath, Kanapolis, Kan., for a tidy
sum. The removal of this bunch of high
class milk cattle to the region formerly
known as the "short grass" country serves
to bring to mind the marvelous changes that
have been wrought "out there in Kansas" in
a few years. Not many years ago a Hol-
stein would have attracted about as much
attention as would an elephant. Now they
are considered as matters of course. Where
once the range cow was the source of wealth
the dairy cow is now making dollars. This
bull is richly bred for both milk and butter
production and will be heard from later.

The Graham Bros. of Eldorado, Kan., are
setting a pace in the real estate business
and are creating quite a lot of interest with
their exchange list of over 500 trade and
exchange propositions. While the Graham
Bros. are doing a good staple business at
Eldorado, Kan., they know no such thing as
state line boundaries. They sell farms and
make exchanges in several adjoining states.



W. M. GRAHAM,
Eldorado, Kan.

doing one of the largest and most profitable
real estate business of any firm in south-
eastern Kansas. In addition to their real
estate business Ora Graham devotes a part
of his time to the auction ring. But it is
to the sale of land and making exchanges
they devote most of their energies. Owing
to their reputation for absolute square deal-
ing, they have many customers on their list
to whom they have sold farm after farm



ORA GRAHAM,
Eldorado, Kan.

from year to year. Each year their busi-
ness has been on the increase. The land
sales of the past two years would seem a
dazzling sum to those who have not investi-
gated sales made in this locality. Graham
Bros. are using space with Kansas Farmer
and have made some good profitable sales
through their ad. Kindly write them for
price list of lands for sale. Kindly mention
Kansas Farmer.

To the breeders of north central Kansas
and the south central part of Nebraska Col.
John Brennen needs no recommendation. In
this section he is known and has been known
for the past 20 years as a very successful
fine stock auctioneer. The writer has known
him for years and is glad to recommend
him whenever the opportunity is offered be-
cause we know he can and does make good.
Col. Brennen is very popular over his terri-
tory because of his generous, big-hearted
way of doing things. He has made a big
success of farming and stock raising and
owns 600 acres of valuable Jewell county
land and is a heavy stockholder in one of
the strongest banks in the county. He is
booked sales for both fall and winter very
fast and if you want his services in your

THE REAL TEST OF ANY
ROOFING

is the number of years it wears. But you ask, how can you tell
which roofing will wear the longest before buying? We are
going to tell you how. Get several samples of different kinds of
roofing. Be sure that one of them is Vulcanite. Put them all to the
following tests or any others you may wish.

FIRST, put a live coal on each piece, that will tell which is fire-proof.

NEXT, put them between cakes of ice or expose them to zero tem-
perature, that will tell how well they stand climatic changes.

NOW, soak them in water overnight, that will show how well they
turn and whether they will water soak.

THEN, immerse them in acid, that will tell whether they will soon
become perforated—full of holes and leak.

Send them, twist them, to see if they crack, peel or the surface
breaks.

You'll find Vulcanite will withstand any test you give it and
be just as fresh, tough, pliable as when first re-
ceived. When you put it on your roof the real
test of time will be even more gratifying. It has
quality in it—that's why. It is not only the best
roofing, but the cheapest. A postal brings a
sample by return mail, also a book about roofing
you ought to read. Sold by all dealers, if yours
can't supply you write to us.

PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING CO.,
Dept. 87, S. Campbell Ave., Chicago.



sale you better write him at once and claim
your date.

G. H. Ramaker, Prairie View, Kan., is a
breeder of Duroc Jerseys and his herd con-
tains as much high class breeding as any
one herd in the West. His herd is headed
by King of Kant Be Beat, he by Kant Be
Beat and out of an Ohio Chief dam. He
is assisted by Alex Heir 2d by Alex Heir,
who was out of the great double sweepstakes
sow Alex 2d. His herd of brood sows num-
bers 11 head and five of them are grand-
daughters of Ohio Chief. Another is by Ohio
Chief and still another great matron is by
Improve 2d. These dams cost Mr. Ramaker
a nice sum of money and were selected be-
cause of individual merit they possessed
and regardless of price. The writer was at
the ringside in a prominent sale two years
ago and knows of the prices paid and the
great individuals selected. The 11 sows
mentioned have 96 March and April pigs
and the evenest and altogether smoothest
lot we have seen so far this spring. They
were sired by one or the other of the two
herd boars mentioned. All are for sale at
private sale. They will be sold at reason-
able prices and the time to start a letter to
Mr. Ramaker concerning a pig later on is
right now.

Gifford Bred Bulls.

We wish to call your attention to the ad-
vertisement of F. M. Gifford's Elmwood herd
of Shorthorns. Mr. Gifford has for sale now
six very choice young bulls by his present
herd bull, Lord Marr 24942, that are good
and we say good we mean it, and they are
from some of the best cows in the herd.
Those who have seen these bulls pronounce
them as the best they have seen this year
anywhere. Mr. Gifford has gotten out a
catalog of them giving the breeding and
prices. It will pay you if wanting a bull to
send for this catalog and go and see these
bulls. They will suit you. Mention Kansas
Farmer when you write Mr. Gifford.

Three Beautiful Pictures Free.

To any reader of Kansas Farmer who will
within the next 30 days send us 50 cents for
a six months subscription we will mail, post-
age paid, three beautiful sepia pictures.
These pictures are truly works of art and
when framed or mounted are suitable ad-
ornments for the most tastefully decorated
homes. In size they are 16x20 inches and
the subjects are of special interest at this
time while ex-President Roosevelt is in "na-
ture study" figure so conspicuously in "cur-
rent events. Remember all you have to do
to get these pictures is to cut out this adver-
tisement and send it with 50 cents to us,
and in return we'll enter your name on our
subscription list for six months and mail to
you, all charges prepaid, the three pictures.

Iowa State Fair Prizes.

Following is the amount of cash prizes
offered in the various departments of the
Iowa State fair:

Horses	8,593.00
Cattle	12,414.00
Swine	3,203.00
Sheep	2,113.00
Poultry	1,875.00
Agriculture	3,090.50
Pantry and kitchen	568.00
Apiary	276.00
Dairy Products	657.00
Horticulture	1,058.00
Floriculture	926.00
Fine Arts	1,923.00
Work of Children	121.00
Educational Department	1,000.00
Iowa State Scholarships	1,000.00
Educational Exhibit of Farm Crops	2,000.00
Exhibit for the Agricultural College	1,000.00
Speed Department	15,500.00

The Harris-Clay Shorthorn Sale.

The Missouri Shorthorn herd from which
the draft for the big Kansas City sale was
made has been in successful existence for
nearly a half century. This herd was estab-
lished by the father of W. T. & H. R. Clay
shortly after the Civil War and has always
been the center from which has radiated the
best. The reputation of Col. W. A. Harris
and his Linwood Shorthorns is not bounded
by state or even national lines and when
these two famous herds combine to make a
sale offering the public has a right to ex-
pect something unusual. In this they will
not be disappointed. Harris bred bulls of
note have been used by the Clays and the
offering will contain the blood of Golden
Victor, Baronet, Alchemist, Courtier 2d and
other Scotch bulls. Orange Blossom, Duch-
ess of Gloster, Secret and March Violets are
yours for a bid, and the best feature about
the whole proposition is that every one of
these fine Scotch and Scotch-topped pedi-
grees is represented by an animal that is
worthy of it. It comes June 1. Get a cata-
log from H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo.

College Shorthorns.

Among the good things to be sold at the
combination Shorthorn sale to be held at the
Agricultural College on June 11 will be the
straight Cruickshank Orange Blossom 1-11
Orange Lavender. This grand two-year-old
bull has headed the college herd for some
time and is the sire of this year's crop of
calves. Orange Lavender has a good a
pedigree as can be written and one has but
to look at his get to be convinced of his
power as a breeder. Another bull of excep-
tional merit is the young fellow, Major
Regent, sired by Ravenswood Admiration, he
by Lavender Viscout. Major Regent was
out of a dam by Gallant Knight and he is a
full brother to the cow College Mary, cham-
pion cow at Hutchinson State Fair last year.
This bull is a yearling past and considered
a show prospect by the best judges. His



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Amatite
ROOFING

THE fact that Amatite needs
no painting makes it the
most economical roofing on the
market.

A roof which requires paint-
ing every couple of years to
keep it tight is an expensive
proposition. If you will stop
and figure out the cost of the
paint, you will find it is fre-
quently more than the roofing
itself.

Amatite is covered with a
real mineral surface, which
makes painting absolutely un-
necessary.

Any one can lay Amatite. It
requires no skilled labor. Nails
and liquid cement which re-
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for free sample and booklet.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia,
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burg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Min-
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Rider Agents Want

In each town to ride and exhibit
1909 model. Write for Special
Agent. Guaranteed
1909 Models \$10 to \$15
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-
Proof Tires. All of best make \$7 to \$8
500 Second-Hand Bicycles
All makes and models. \$3 to \$5
good as new. Write for
Great Factory Cleaning &
We Ship On Approval
cent deposit, pay the freight and
TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
Tires, coaster-brakes, de-
pairs and sundries, half usual price. Write
buy till you get our catalogs and offer.
HEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 4, 234 Chas.

dam will be one of Tomson's show cows
year. Drop Prof. Kinzer a card, mentioning
Kansas Farmer, and receive catalog of the
sale.

Shaw Bros' Shorthorns.

The second largest herd of Shorthorn
cattle in north central Kansas is the
owned by Shaw Bros., in Topeka, Kan.
Their postoffice is Glade, Kan., a small place
on the Lenora branch of the Central
Branch. Glade was formerly called depart-
ment recently. The writer visited this
Shorthorn herd Tuesday of last week and
found there over 100 head of nice specimens
of Shorthorns. The attraction in the herd
is, of course, Orange Cup X5565 (2574)
the great double standard Polled Durham
herd bull that Shaw Bros. have recently
bought of Achenbach Bros. of Washington,
Kan. They paid \$500 for this great bull and
he is well worth it. It is the aim of the
Shaws to drift to the double standard in
their herd as fast as possible and they are
now offering about 30 head of cows and
heifers for sale that are eligible to re-
ceive at prices that will sell them. They expect
to buy this fall or winter a number of new
ble standard cows and between now and
then will offer these 30 cows very low
Shorthorns are selling as present. The Shaw
herd will be remembered as the herd of
William Shaw & Sons who have held a
number of sales during the past few years.
Mr. Wm. Shaw was known practically as
every Shorthorn breeder in the West and
the sad accident which resulted in the Shaw
last December was lamented by the Shaw
horn fraternity all over the West. He came
to Topeka county a number of years ago
and at the time of his death was one of
the well-to-do farmers and breeders of the
part of the state. His fine cattle ranch

located on the south fork of the Solomon, consisted of 600 acres and with its abundance of water and alfalfa he was successful in a marked degree in the Shorthorn business. His two sons have active management of the herd and will carry on the business along the line mapped out by their father. We enjoyed a fine visit with the Shaw family on our recent trip and it is a real pleasure to recommend their great herd to these in the market for Shorthorns.

The Agricultural College-Tomson-Wornall Shorthorn Sale.

All of the contributors to this sale are thoroughly well known breeders and they will offer some cattle that are worth while. K. Tomson & Sons will offer several by Gallant Knight, among them being the bull Director who showed at the sale of the Tomson calf herd last fall. He is a full brother to Delightful, the grand champion at Lincoln, Neb. Honest Knight, a full brother to Happy Knight, Hope, a Knight and Sweet Harmony, some of the best things that have been sired by Gallant Knight. The females are Scotch and include a daughter of White Goods bred to a Gallant Knight's Heir; another bred to a Rose of Sharon bred to Barmy, a Knight and a daughter of Lord Mayor with bull calf at side by Victor Lad. Senator T. J. Wornall, of Liberty, Mo., will contribute a few good ones. Grassland Emma is an excellent beef and milk cow and was being fitted for the show herd; Clover Queen who showed at Denver last winter and Roan Gown by Imp. Conqueror are the females offered. Of the bulls one is a Dutchess of Gloster and full brother to one of this season's show bulls. A Lavenue Rose is full brother to the cow that topped Geo. Allen's sale at Omaha. Another out of a dam by Viscount of Anoka. Frank Harding's great bull, and still another by Choice Goods out of an imported cow and was in the show ring for two years without defeat except once by his stall mate. K. Tomson & Sons, Senator T. J. Wornall and Prof. R. J. Kinzer are sure names to inspire confidence in quality. Write either for a catalog and please mention Kansas Farmer.

"SWINE IN AMERICA."

A man who breathes optimism in every breath, who loves agriculture above personal preference, who studies the problems of the farm day and night, is F. D. Coburn of Kansas. He stands, today, the greatest authority on alfalfa. His great book on that subject is a guide to every grower and a text-book to every student. What he had already done for alfalfa Mr. Coburn now has done for swine. This great industry is treated in his new book, "Swine in America," in a most exhaustive manner. Every phase of hog raising is considered from a practical standpoint. When one considers the immense business involved in the swine industry, he at once recognizes the need of a trained, level-headed, spokesman for the duty. This man we have in the author. We have his wide experience, thorough knowledge, and warm sympathy and enthusiasm, all of which is presented in a clear, convincing, earnest style, the power for so doing being a proverbial quality and attribute of Mr. Coburn.

"Swine in America" is handsomely printed on fine paper from large clear type and is profusely illustrated, containing a large number of magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings, printed on special plate paper. Another marked feature is the frontispiece, this being an anatomical and physiological model of the hog, which appears in a book of this character for the first time. This model consists of a series of superposed plates, colored to nature, on heavy serviceable paper, showing all the skeleton, muscles, internal organs, etc., in their relative positions. This model is accompanied by an elaborate explanatory key to provide the reader with the requisite knowledge to its successful manipulation.

The work contains 650 pages, 6x9 inches, bound in fine silk cloth, and is the handsomest and most attractive agricultural book now before the public.

Show your copy of Kansas Farmer to five of your neighbors or friends; ask each to hand you one dollar to pay for 52 issues; send the names and money collected to us and we will immediately send you a copy of "Swine in America." Your new or renewal subscription may count in this club if you wish. The cost of the book is \$2.50. Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

After five years' work Australia's great trans-continental rabbit-proof fence has been completed. Its length is 2,036 miles and the cost was very nearly \$1,240,000. It is furnished at intervals of five miles with systems of traps in which hundreds of rabbits are captured and destroyed daily. On

the outside of the fence the rodents are teeming and vegetation is almost completely absent. Inside the barrier there appears as yet no trace of their presence.

Nearly eighty years old, President Diaz has been for a full generation dictator of Mexico, which is nominally republican, but practically a constitutional monarchy. And "popular demand will again lead him to sacrifice his personal desires" to accept the nomination (the same as election) as President of the Republic. For constructive statesmanship, the making of actualities out of ideals, and rare capacity to rule, there are few national contemporary leaders in Europe or America, who have achieved as much.

MARKETS

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 24.—Total supply of cattle last week was liberal here, 41,800 head, but about 6,000 stock cattle enroute from the Panhandle in Texas to South Dakota were included. Deducting these thin cattle, which were not on the market, the total was normal as compared with recent weeks. Buyers succeeded in reducing prices on killing grades 10 to 25 cents last week, on the claim that retail price of meat prevents expansion of consumption. Dull beef markets in England have also curtailed export demand, which put another weapon in the hands of buyers. The decline was moderate, and not at all discouraging to salesmen, who believe that price breaks between now and the advent of large numbers of grass cattle at the markets will be of short duration, as the whole cattle situation is braced by an undercurrent of strength in the consumptive demand. The run today is 7,000 head here, several thousand less than on recent Mondays, which confirms predictions of dealers that runs will be light for a few weeks. Anxiety of owners to finish planting corn is keeping some cattle off the market this week. Prices are strong to 10 higher today, top steers at \$6.80, almost as high as the best here last week, at \$6.85, except a small lot of fancy yearlings here last Thursday at \$7.00. Bulk of steers sell at \$5.80 to \$6.65, cows \$3.25 to \$5.75, heifers \$4.00 to \$6.50, bulls \$3.50 to \$5.25, calves \$4.00 to \$6.75, stockers \$4.00 to \$5.40, feeders \$5.00 to \$5.85.

Hog prices declined 10 to 15 cents last week, under the influence of liberal marketing at all points, total here 80,000 head for the week. The run today is 10,000 head, market closing strong to 5 higher, top \$7.35, bulk \$6.80 to \$7.50. Light hogs have been more freely offered during the past week, and the percentage of well finished hogs is decreasing. Indications point to a shortage of 15 per cent in hog receipts here for May as compared with last May, and with the heavy trade in pork product as well as the fresh pork, the situation seems to be safe for awhile.

Sheep and lambs had a bad week, but it was mainly because of lack of quality in the offerings. Supply today is 12,000 head, market 10 to 15 higher, some woolled lambs at \$8.95 and \$9.00, equal to prices a week ago. Spring lambs sold at \$8.25 today, and best clipped lambs are worth around \$8.00, wethers \$6.25, ewes \$5.85. Several strings of Texas muttons bring \$3.60 to \$3.90, brushers \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Chicago, May 24.—Cattle, 20,000. heavies weak, lights strong; top \$7.20. Cows steady to strong; feeders steady. Hogs, 45,000 steady to 5c lower; top \$7.50, bulk \$7.20 to \$7.40. Sheep, 12,000; 15 to 25c higher; shorn lambs \$8.60.

South Omaha, May 24.—Cattle, 2,300; steady to stronger. Hogs, 4,800; steady to easier; top \$7.25, bulk \$6.80 to \$7.10. Sheep, 3,000; 10 to 20c higher.

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 24.—Cattle, 5,500, with 3,600 Southern; steady to shade lower. Hogs 4,000; steady; top \$7.50, bulk \$7.15 to \$7.35. Sheep 8,000; steady.

South St. Joseph, May 24.—Cattle, 2,500; steady. Hogs, 6,500; about steady; top \$7.30, bulk \$6.90 to \$7.20. Sheep, 3,000; 10 to 20c higher; lambs \$9.

Fort Worth, May 24.—Cattle, 5,500; steady; top \$5.70. Hogs, 3,800; best weak. Others 5 to 10c lower; top \$7.10, bulk \$6.70 to \$6.95. Sheep, 200; steady.

Grain.

Kansas City, May 24.—Hard wheat—No. 2 choice turkey, nominally \$1.38 to \$1.39; fair to good turkey, nominally \$1.36 to \$1.38; dark, nominally \$1.35 to \$1.37; yellow and ordinary, 3 cars \$1.86, 1 car \$1.84 1/2, 1 car like sample \$1.34 1/2, 1 car \$1.84.

No. 3 hard—Choice turkey, nominally \$1.36 to \$1.38, 1 car \$1.38; fair to good turkey, nominally \$1.35 to \$1.39; dark, nominally \$1.35; yellow and ordinary, 2 cars \$1.35, 6 cars \$1.34, 2 cars \$1.32.

No. 4 hard—Choice turkey, nominally \$1.34 to \$1.35; turkey and dark, nominally \$1.29 to \$1.30, 1 car \$1.33; ordinary, nominally \$1.10 to \$1.27, 1 car \$1.15, 1 car like sample \$1.07.

Soft wheat—No. 2 choice, nominally \$1.55; fair to good, nominally \$1.51 to \$1.54.

No. 3 soft—Choice, nominally \$1.49 to \$1.53; fair to good, nominally \$1.43 to \$1.46, 1 car \$1.43.

No. 4 soft—Nominally \$1.28 to \$1.45.

Durum wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.12 to \$1.14.

White corn—No. 2, 2 cars 73c, 1 car 72 1/2 c, 3 cars 72 1/2 c, 8 cars 72 1/2 c, 2 cars 72c.

No. 3 white—1 car 72 1/2 c; 2 cars 72 1/2 c; 2 cars 71 1/2 c.

Mixed corn—No. 2, 5 cars 73c, 4 cars 70 1/2 c, 3 cars 72 1/2 c, 3 cars 72 1/2 c, 2 cars 72c, 13 cars 71 1/2 c.

No. 3 mixed—1 car 72 1/2 c, 1 car 72c.

Yellow corn—No. 2, 3 cars 73 1/2 c, 5 cars 72 1/2 c, 3 cars 72 1/2 c, 3 cars 73c.

No. 3 yellow—1 car 72 1/2 c, 2 cars 72 1/2 c.

White oats—No. 2, choice, nominally 59 @ 60c; 1 car 59c; fair to good, nominally 58 1/2 @ 59c.

No. 3 white—Choice, 1 car 59c, 1 car 58 1/2 c, 3 cars 58c; fair to good, 5 cars 58c, 2 cars 57 1/2 c.

Mixed oats—No. 2, nominally 56 @ 57c.

No. 3 mixed—Nominally 55 1/2 @ 56c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 83 @ 84c.

Barley—No. 2, nominally 72 @ 72 1/2 c.

Millet—Per cwt, 1 car German \$1.68.

Bran—Per cwt sacked, nominally \$1.32 to \$1.34.

Shorts—Per cwt sacked, nominally \$1.32 to \$1.45.

Corn chop—Per cwt sacked, country, nominally \$1.38 to \$1.37.

A FOLIO OF SHEET MUSIC FREE

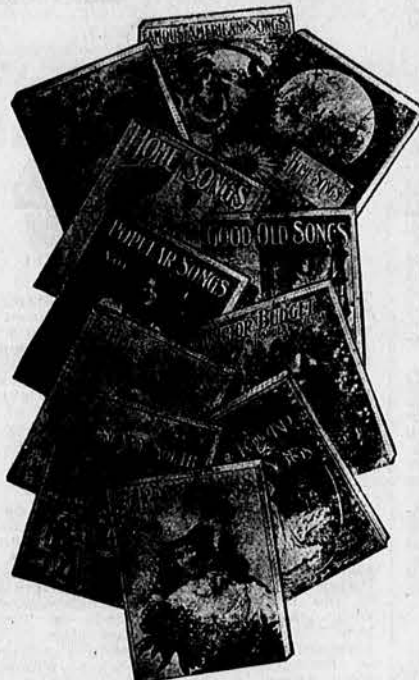
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WE have arranged with one of the largest music publishers in the country to supply our readers with the following volumes of popular music without cost.

This is really a wonderful offer! You can readily see from the list of contents the very high class of music offered.

The selections in the volumes are lithographed from the original stones, upon better paper than is ordinarily used for sheet music. Every page is full sheet-music size—the title pages are works of art, in three and four colors—and each volume is perfect in every detail.

Look over the list, make your selection, then act in accordance with our SPECIAL OFFER.



FAMOUS HYMNS

"Abide With Me," "Away With Needless Sorrow," "Come All Ye Faithful," "Come Ye Disconsolate," "Come Ye Thankful People," "Evening Hymn," "Fairest Lord Jesus," "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken," "Glory, Laud and Honor," "God the All Merciful," "Hark! Hark My Soul," "Heaven Is My Home," "Holy, Holy," "Holy Night," "How Gentle God's Commands," "Jerusalem the Golden," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Joy to the World," "My God My King," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Oh, Render Thanks to God," "Old Hundred," "Onward Christian Soldiers," and Many Others.

DEUTSCHE VOLKSLIEDER

(German Folk Songs)
(Deutscher und Englischer Text)
Vol. 2

"Dankegebet," "Es war ein Traum," "Freiheit, die ich meine," "Gauedeamus igitur," "Gretelchen," "Heute schied ich," "In einem keublen Grande," "In Lauterbach," "Lauriger Horatius," "Nachgesang," "Papst und Sultan," "Santa Lucia," "Sans Souci," "Schlafliedchen," "Spinn, spin," "Still ruht der See," "Treue Liebe," and Many Others.

SACRED SONGS

Vol. 1, Contents

"Ave Maria (Intermezzo Cavalleria Rusticana)," Pietro Mascagni; "Calvary," Paul Rodney; "Evening Prayer," Miss Lindsay; "Jerusalem," Henry Parker; "Nearer My God to Thee," Dr. Lowell Mason; "Christmas Anthem," Ambrose Davenport.

IRISH SONGS

Contents, Vol. 2

"Bells of Shannon," "The Girl I Left Behind," "Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Kerry Dance," "Last Rose of Summer," "The Low Backed Car," "The Meeting of the Waters," "Molly Bawn," "My Love's an Arbutus," "Off to Philadelphia," "Wearing of the Green."

SACRED SONGS

Contents, Vol. 2

"All Ye Who Seek," David Roberts; "A Dream of Paradise," Hamilton Gray; "Father Whose Blessing," Jules Benedict; "Lead Kindly Light," Rev. J. B. Dykes; "The Lost Chord," Arthur Sullivan; "Morning Prayer," Miss Lindsay; "Palms, Palm Branches," J. Faure.

HOME SONGS

Vol. 1, Contents

"Home Sweet Home," "The Old Folks at Home," "Way Down upon the Suwanee River," "My Old Kentucky Home," "The Old Oak-ken Bucket," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Afterwards," "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Alice Where Art Thou."

SABBATH ECHOES

A Collection of Best Known Church Hymns with Variations, Contents

"Abide With Me," "Adeste Fideles," "Calvary," "Come Ye Disconsolate," "Evening Hymn," "Holy, Holy, Holy," "Holy Night," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Joy to the World," "Italian Hymn," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Old Hundred," "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," "Onward Christian Soldiers," "The Palma," "Prayer from Zampa."

HOME SONGS

Vol. 2, Contents

"Annie Laurie," "Believe Me If All These Endearing Young Charms," "Old Black Joe," "Dixie's Land (I Wish I Was in Dixie)," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "I cannot Sing the Old Song," "Darling Nellie Gray," "The Spanish Cavalier," "Then You'll Remember Me (When Other Lips and Other Hearts)"

Our Offer: We will send you KANSAS FARMER one year and any one of the volumes of high class music for only \$1.00, the price of KANSAS FARMER alone. This applies to new or renewal subscriptions. Address

KANSAS FARMER,

Topeka, Kan.

Music Dept.

Chicago, May 24.—Cash wheat—No. 2 red \$1.50 to \$1.52; No. 3 red \$1.40 to \$1.48; No. 2 hard \$1.32 to \$1.39; No. 3 hard \$1.27 to \$1.32; No. 1 northern spring \$1.32 to \$1.34; No. 2 northern \$1.30 to \$1.33; No. 3 spring \$1.28 to \$1.32.

Cash corn—No. 2 mixed 75c; No. 3, 74 1/2 c; No. 2 white 75 1/2 c; No. 2 yellow 75 1/2 c; No. 3 74 1/2 c to 75c.

Cash oats—No. 2 white 62 1/2 c; No. 3, 61 1/2 c to 62 1/2 c; No. 4, 60 1/2 c to 61 1/2 c; standard, 62 1/2 c to 63c.

The Speculative Grain Market.

Chicago, May 24.—The following table shows the ranges of Chicago grain and provision futures today:

	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	1.34 1/2	1.32	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2
July	1.17 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept.	1.09 1/2	1.12	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
Dec.	1.06 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.07 1/2
CORN				
May	.69 1/2	.70 1/2	.69 1/2	.70 1/2
July	.67 1/2	.68 1/2	.67 1/2	.68 1/2
Sept.	.65 1/2	.66 1/2	.65 1/2	.66 1/2
Dec.	.63 1/2	.64 1/2	.63 1/2	.64 1/2
OATS				
May	.54 1/2	.55 1/2	.54 1/2	.55 1/2
July	.52 1/2	.53 1/2	.52 1/2	.53 1/2
Sept.	.50 1/2	.51 1/2	.50 1/2	.51 1/2
Dec.	.48 1/2	.49 1/2	.48 1/2	.49 1/2

Hay.

Kansas City, May 24.—Timothy—Choice, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 1, \$12.25 to \$12.75; No. 2, \$10.25 to \$11.25; No. 3, \$8 to \$10.

Clover mixed—Choice, \$11.75 to \$12.25; No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$9.25 to \$10.25; No. 3, \$7 to \$9.

Clover—Choice, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Prairie—Choice, \$11.25 to \$11.50; No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2, \$9 to \$10; No. 3, \$6.75 to \$8.75.

Alfalfa—Choice, \$6.75 to \$7.75; No. 1, \$14.75 to \$16.25; No. 2, \$11.75 to \$13.75; No. 3, \$8 to \$11.

Straw—Wheat, \$6.50 to \$7; oat straw, \$4.50 to \$5.

Packing hay—\$6 to \$7.50.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

New York, May 24.—Butter—Creamery, extra, 26c; process butter, common to special, 17 to 23 1/2 c. Eggs—Western firsts, 22 1/2 to 23c; seconds, 20 to 21c. Poultry—Alive, firm; broilers, 28 to 32c; fowls, 18 to 20c. Dressed—Western fowls, 15 to 16c; broilers, 28 to 30c; chickens, 12 1/2 c.

Chicago, May 24.—Poultry—Turkeys, 15c; chickens, 15c; springs, 15c. Butter—creamery, 22 to 25c; dairy, 18 to 24c. Eggs—Firsts, 20 1/2 c.

St. Louis, May 24.—Poultry—Chickens, 13c; springs, 24 to 31c; turkeys, 19 to 25c; ducks, 8c; geese, 4c. Butter—Creamery, 20 to 24c. Eggs—Case count, 19 1/2 c.

Engin, Ill., May 24.—Butter—

MEN WANTED.

We want men to travel in the country and take subscriptions. If you are willing to make an honest effort, and will work we have an offer for you that is a first class money maker. But you must be honest and reliable, and come to us well recommended. We can give you good territory in which to work anywhere in Kansas, or you can take your horse and rig, or bicycle and canvass in your own community.

If you can make a success as a subscription agent, your success as a salesman in any line is assured. It is the best training a young man can have, and working for a publication like KANSAS FARMER, that is so generally and favorably known throughout the state practically insures your success.

Write for full particulars to circulation department.

KANSAS FARMER.

Topeka, Kansas.

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

Your dealer probably has for sale the "Jayhawk" Stacker made by F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 13 Fifth St., Salina, Kan. It's a real money saver, a stacker that is thoroughly practical and up-to-date. Get the free Wyatt folder. It will tell you how to increase the profit from your hay. Address as above. See ad on another page.

The Dain Vertical Lift Mower is an up-to-date mower every intending buyer should learn about before purchasing. It is made by the Dain Mfg. Co., 836 Vine St., Ottumwa, Iowa, the company that makes nothing but hay tools and which has made them for a quarter of a century. Turn to the ad on another page and get the free book, "All About Hay." It is full of valuable facts.

Druggists Recommend Caustic Balsam.
Please send us pictures of "famous horses." We handle Gombault's Caustic Balsam and push it. We know it gives satisfaction. Plagmann & Doane, Winfield, Kan.

Know More About Blackleg.
Every cattle raiser should know all he can learn about blackleg, what a fatal disease it is to young stock, how easily the infection is spread from one animal to another and how best to prevent it. Dr. J. C. Robert of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station has written a most intelligent bulletin on this subject. It is well worth careful reading and study. It has been reprinted, and it will be sent free to anyone interested in the subject who will write to Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich., and ask for a copy. It is a good plan to learn how to save the calf crop and stop the spread of this most infectious and fatal disease.

No Better Car for the Farmer than the Maxwell.

The Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, River St., Tarrytown, N. Y., has another of its attractive ads in this issue on page 5. If you are at all interested in the auto question, you can get much valuable information by writing to the Maxwell-Briscoe Company. Write especially for its catalog and other printed literature. Ask any questions you want to ask. Your sending for this literature will, of course, place you under no obligation to buy. No car is more widely used all over the country than the Maxwell. It is a first class car, sold at a moderate price. When you write, say you saw the company's advertising in Kansas Farmer. Turn to the ad, and then write to the address given.

Free Roofing Sample.
Since the appearance on the market of ready roofings that need no painting, there has been a very lively curiosity on the part of many people to see the goods. Accordingly the makers of Amateite, the best known of this class of roofings, have arranged to supply samples to any inquirer free of charge. These samples show the goods complete with the mineral surface which replaces paint as a protection against the weather, and it is easy to obtain a very good idea of just what Amateite is like. All you have to do in order to obtain the sample is to send a postal card request for same to the nearest office of Barrett Manufacturing Company, at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City or New Orleans.

The Standard Remedy Co.
Special attention is invited to the handsome new advertisement of the Standard Remedy Co. which makes its first appearance in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This company is incorporated under the laws of Kansas and is a home institution. Its officers have spent years of time and thousands of dollars in improving and perfecting a line of remedies for horses, cattle, swine and sheep. When their remedies were perfected they went before the U. S. department of Agriculture and secured recognition under the pure food and drug law and were assigned 25631 as their serial number.

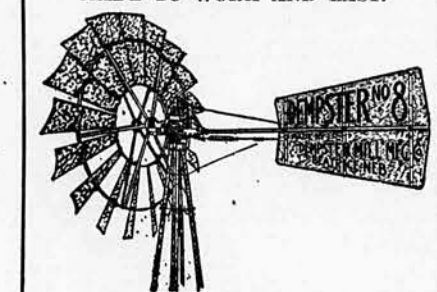
\$50 TO \$300 SAVED

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

GALLOWAY
Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a 5-H.-P. only \$119.50. You can take him from \$125 to \$150 a day. Direct from my factory on 30 days' trial. Satisfaction or money back. Write for special proposition. All you pay me is for raw material, labor and one small profit. Send for my big BOOK FREE. Wm. Galloway, Pres. Wm. Galloway Co. 385 Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa

DEMPSTER WINDMILLS

Many Sizes and Styles. Steel and Wood. Vaneless and Solid Wheels. The Dempster Steel No. 8. MADE TO WORK AND LAST.

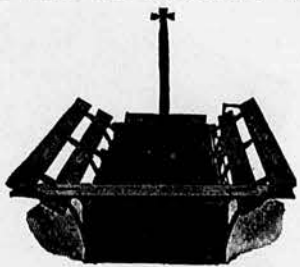


Noiseless, Long Lived Gears. Center Lift Crank. Three Bearings for Wheel Shaft. Reservoir Oil Boxes. Many other good points. Address Dept. G.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.,
Factory, Beatrice, Neb.
Branches
Omaha Sioux Falls Kansas City

The remedies which this company manufactures have been in use for many years in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and other states and with success. Please read their advertisement carefully and note also that they are the general distributors of one of the best cattle and hog dips that has ever been put upon the market. Stand up for Kansas and write the Standard Remedy Co., Commerce Building, Topeka for full particulars. They will be worth having if you have any stock. Mention Kansas Farmer, please.

Hay Rack Brackets.
The Lucas Mfg. Co. makes and sells to the farmer the Lucas Hay Rack Brackets. You buy them, and can then easily make your own hay rack. It is described and illustrated on another page. The brackets are sold direct from factory to farmer, freight prepaid. Drop a postal and get illustrated circular which tells all about it. Address



The Lucas Mfg. Co., Station D, Slater, Mo. The accompanying illustration shows how the completed rack looks. Below is a letter from a good farmer in Kansas who uses the Lucas rack.

Dear Sir: In regard to your Brackets would say they give entire satisfaction. There ought to be at least one set of them on every farm. For convenience they have no equal.—Thos. Casey, Harris, Kan., Sept. 7, 1908.

An Old New England Industry.
If long service has anything to do with good service, and it usually has, there is much to be said on behalf of the Plymouth Cordage Company, of Plymouth, Mass. For eighty-five years they have been manufacturing rope and twine on the original site of the historic Plymouth Ropewalk. In a trade where so much depends on "knowing how," it is especially noteworthy that the management of this company has been all in the hands of the men whose whole lives were spent in the cordage business. The present principals are sons, grandsons and grand-nephews of the earlier principals, and have themselves grown up in their own mills. Superintendents and foremen are in most cases the sons of the former employees, now dead and gone, but who have left to their sons all the skill and expert knowledge which a lifetime had taught them. Even among the workmen there are many sons of the former workmen, and many whose whole working lives have been devoted to making the Plymouth products better. Fifty workmen have been in these mills over thirty years. Thirty superintendents and overseers have been employed in these mills over twenty-five years. In addition to fine grades of rope, this plant makes the famous "Plymouth" Binder Twine. In all farming sections Plymouth Twine is known for its excellence.

Revising the Standard of Perfection.
(Continued from page 12.)

Hamburgs were removed from the "Dutch" class and will sail under their own breed name.

Eyes in all varieties which call for red or bay have been made uniform, viz., reddish bay. In all black varieties the eye should be black or dark brown. This reduces to a minimum the number of colors or shades in the eyes of Standard bred poultry. Better and clearer definitions of the color in the different sections of Partridge Cochins and Wyandottes were adopted and all varieties sporting this plumage will have a uniform standard of color.

The Columbian Wyandotte will have the same Standard for color as the Light Brahma. The latter has had one of the most satisfactory color Standards ever printed and it seemed to nick in with nature's laws in breeding, as the great advance in the quality of the modern Brahma will prove.

Wyandottes were thoroughly overhauled and the shape description improved upon without materially changing the ideal as accepted today. Color descriptions in Partridge and Silver Wyandottes were also improved and made clearer.

Cochins did not require much change in Standard description, the shape being excellently described in the present Standard. The shape description of Plymouth Rock male was changed somewhat and made stronger and clearer in back section. No change was made in color of Barred Rocks except to require light and dark bars to be of equal width and a more specific and clearer reading of the character of the barring on weathers. Parti-colored feathers will be illustrated in colors approximating the natural or Standard color as closely as modern art and skill is capable of.

Javas remain about the same.

The Dominique Standard was considerably changed in the color description.

Langshans received a few necessary jolts that should help the breed and

clear away some of the fog in the judge's mind.

Minorcas stand pat, with no change in the weight.

Anconas receive more attention and get a better and clearer color description.

The Hamburgs, Polish and Orpingtons, as well as Dorkings, Games and Game Bantams will probably pass the committee without much discussion.

The following breeds or varieties were dropped from the Standard: Frizzles, Malays and Malay Bantams, Buckeyes, Buff and Slate turkeys and Egyptian geese.

In clean legged fowls, no feathers should appear on the shank below the back joint. This will prevent overzealous judges from passing birds that may have a few feathers on the back just above the chank.

It is also defined that all males of yellow legged varieties shall not be discounted for having reddish color or pigment on the soft side of the chanks back of the scales. It seems that some of the young and untamed judges have cut this reddish color as a defect, when in reality it is a pretty healthy sign of a vigorous bird.

Bourbon Red turkeys were accepted as fit to enter the Standard family. It was also recommended to admit the White Laced Red Cornish fowl.

HEREFORDS

SPRING CREEK HEREFORDS.

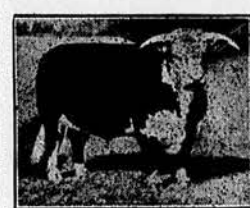
100 head in herd. Prairie Donald 3d by Beau Donald 7th in service. Females represent Anxiety 4th, Lord Wilton, Garfield and other families. Few good bulls 7 to 8 months old at easy prices. Write or come. T. A. WALLACE, Barnes, Kan.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

12 head sired by Onward 18th and Majestic Baron by Imp. Majestic, ranging in age from 12 to 26 months. All good ones. At least four of them herd headers. Very low prices considering quality. Will also spare few females.

S. W. TILLEY, Kansas.

Irving, Kansas.



Beau Brummel 10th 187719.

Modern Herefords. Herd bulls Beau Brummel 10th 187719, Beau Beauty 192235 and Protocol 2d 117715. Robert H. Hazlett, Hazlett Place, Eldorado, Kansas.

SHORTHORNS

CEDAR BLUFF SHORTHORNS.
100 head headed by Double Standard Orange Cup X5565 (253226). SHAW BROS., Glade, Kan., (Rooks County).

A RARE BARGAIN.

My herd of Shorthorns is on the bargain counter. Five bulls \$50 each; 12 young cows with calves or coming fresh \$800; 10 heifers \$45; herd bull \$175. Entire herd \$1,550, a rare bargain.

J. E. WELLES, Fauett, Mo.

GREENDALE STOCK FARM.

25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardathian Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited.

COL. ED GREEN, Prop., Kansas.

Florence, Kansas.

JEWEL SHORTHORNS

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

W. T. LOWE, Kansas.

Jewell, Kansas.

Spring Hill Shorthorns

300 Head Scotch and Bates Pedigrees

C. G. COCHRAN & SONS,
PLAINVILLE, KANSAS.

ELMWOOD SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE NOW.

Six choice bulls by Lord Marr 249949 and from some of my best cows. Send for a catalog giving breeding and prices.

F. M. GIFFORD, Kansas.

Wakefield, Kansas.

H. E. HAYES,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE,
OLATHE, KANSAS.

Herd headed by Baron Marr, a son of "Cumberland's Last" and out of Imp. Lady Marr. 5 Scotch bulls and a few females will be priced right. Come and see them.

SHORTHORNS

N. S. LEUZIER.
Breeder of the best in Shorthorns.
Almena, (Norton Co.) Kan.

Evergreen Home Farm.

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

LATHROP, MISSOURI

RENO HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Bulls in service, Forest Knight 220084 and Victor Archer 264156. Breeding stock for sale.

Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, Kan.

DESIGNER 3999,

the one with the finish—heads my herd of LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

PRINCE PAVONIA,

assisted by the \$1,000 Searchlight HEADS MY HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Young bulls, young boars and females, all ages, for sale. I invite inspection. Four miles south of Kansas City. Also near Hillsdale on the Frisco.

C. S. NEVIUS, Miami Co., CHILES, Kan.

FOR SALE

10 choice young bulls from 8 to 13 months old, part straight Scotch. Choice yearling and short two-year-old heifers.

Good colors, bred right, priced right.

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kan.

Address mail R. F. D. 2, Enterprise, Kan.

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, Topeka, Kansas.

Bell Phone 59-2.

POLLED DURHAMS

POLLED DURHAMS.

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Prices reasonable. Write for them.

C. J. WOODS, Kansas.

Chiles, Kansas.

BELVEDERE X2712--195058

son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X 1685 150044 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm joins town.

D. C. VAN NICE, Kansas.

Richland, Kansas.

JERSEYS

JERSEY BULLS.

1 yearling and 1 three-year-old for sale reasonably. Also a few good fall boars and gilts, Poland Chinas.

FRED COLLETT, Elk, Kan.

Jersey Cows, Heifers and Bulls

FOR SALE—A few Jersey cows and heifers. Also two extra good young bulls.

H. F. ERDLEY, Kansas.

Hiawatha, Kansas.

Linscott Herd Jersey Cattle

Established 1878. Registered in A. J. C. C. For sale, tuberculin tested, 60 heifers under 2 years old, 13 cows under 6 years, 1 yearling bull.

R. J. LINSOTT, Kansas.

Holton, Kansas.

RED POLLS

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLS.

Choice young stock of both sexes for sale; also a few cows.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Kansas.

Pomona, Kansas.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

15 choice young bulls, a few good females and our 2,400 pound herd bull Dandy S. 3147 for sale at bottom prices. CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Eldorado, Kan.

POLAND CHINA SWINE

RED POLLED CATTLE

Best of breeding. Write or come and see.

CHAS. MORRISON & SON, R. 2, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLS—PRIVATE TREATY.

50 Head.

Oldest and Strongest Herd in Nebraska.

For sale — 50 head.

Young cows with calves — cows bred — young bulls of serviceable age.

also some very choice heifers. Can ship to Kansas direct over Mo. Pacific via Atchafalaya.

W. H. HEIL & BRO., Nebraska.

Cedar Creek, (Cass County)

MAY 29, 1909.

HORSES AND MULES

Percheron Stallions and Mares
FOR SALE

100 head. All blacks. Imported and American bred.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.

JACK FARM.

25 matured and well broken jacks for sale. Four to eight years old, 14 to 16 hands high. Write any bank in Pike county for reference. Priced to sell quick.

J. C. HUCKSTEP.

Pike County, MISSOURI.
12 miles from Bowling Green.

GRANITE CREEK STOCK FARM.

Percheron and Standard-bred horses. Make known your wants to M. A. SMITH, Cawker City, Kansas.

MAMMOTH AND SPANISH JACKS.

14 good ones for sale at very reasonable prices considering the kind. In age from one to four. Also 9 Hereford bulls of serviceable age and some good females. YATES BROS., Taucett, Missouri.

Jacks and Stallions

60 jacks and jennets of good ages, Mammoth and Warrior strains, heavy boned, well grown and in first class breeding condition. Also choice young Percheron stallions, all jacks and will weigh 1,600 to 1,800 pounds. HILP WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kan. 10 years a breeder. Farm 2 miles from town.

DUROC-JERSEYS

DEEP CREEK DUROCS. Spring pigs February and March farrow. Kant Be Beat and Gold Finch breeding, \$10 each with pedigree. C. O. ANDERSON, Manhattan, Kan.

140 EARLY SPRING PIGS. Ohio Chief, Oom Paul, Buddy K., Mo. Wonder, and Kant Be Beat blood lines. Extra quality, reasonable prices. W. R. CROW, 80 East Osborne St., Hutchinson, Kan.

15 CHOICE SEPTEMBER PIGS. Both sexes, cheap if taken at once. We are going to move and must reduce the herd. Pigs are sired by Col. Brady 17871, weepstakes winner at Clay Center fair, 1907. S. LAROWE & CO., Miltonvale, Kan.

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

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

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

DUROCS. DUROCS. DUROCS. Headed by Standard Model 80435, carrying the blood of Duroc Challenger and Elleree, winner at leading shows in 1904. Our other sire is Crimson Monarch 80429, rich in the blood of Crimson Wonder and Ohio Chief. Sows in herd representatives of the best families. Fine lot of spring pigs. O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

BIG BOKED DUROC JERSEY HOGS Double Standard Polled Durham cattle for sale. WHITE BROTHERS, Buffalo, Kansas.

College Hill Farm
Lamar, Mo.

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

POLAND-CHINAS

MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS. Good individuals carrying the blood of Prince We Know 33958. Chief Goldust 28214, Champion Chief 32297 and other good sires. Will price pigs later. JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Nebraska.

The Missouri Herd Big
Type Poland Chinas

Profitable and easy feeders. Largest and best herd in America. A 100 head brood sow sale May 22, '09. Write for the one hundred page illustrated catalog; get your name on the mailing list and be prepared to attend this sale. H. H. HARSHAW, Butler, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES

POLAND-CHINAS

MY PRICES SAVE YOU MONEY.

Am offering good bred pigs with strong individuality at farmer's prices. Write GEO. B. RANKIN, Marion, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS, SHORTHORNS AND B. P. ROCKS.

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

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

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

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

WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS. 30 days specials: very choice large spring boars \$15, fancy gilts \$20. Also fancy sows and gilts bred to Tom Lipton, Torpedo, Iron Clad, Cyclone. J. M. BAIER, Elmo, Kan.

CENTER GROVE POLAND CHINAS. 30 choice well grown spring pigs either sex; a few extra good boars richly bred at bottom prices. Call or write. Don't delay. J. W. PELFREY & SONS, R. D. 6, Chanute, Kan.

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. For quick sale few Aug. and Sept. boars, out of grandson of Expansion and Victor X L, winner at World's fair. 3 of the boars out of Lady Youtell the dam of Prince Youtell. Cheap if sold soon. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

BECKER'S POLAND CHINAS. For sale, a few choice fall boars and gilts sired by Trouble Maker 2d 18252. J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ORDERS BOOKED for early spring pigs for the next 60 days at the Andrew Carnegie herd of high bred O. I. C. swine. W. S. GODLOVE, Onaga, Kan.

O. I. C.

The "Alvey King," scale and quality. We have 50 pigs for ready sale. Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting to buy a pig, either sex, or pairs and trios no kin. ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—Yearling boar by Forest King. Very few boars. Spring farrow. Good ones. Few gilts. Prices reasonable. Get prices before buying. MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kan., R. D. 1.

BERKSHIRES.

Five choice fall boars ready for service. Long bodied, smooth fellows. Good bone, nice heads. A few bred sows and gilts. Write me for prices. J. M. NIELSON, Marysville, Kan., R. F. D. No. 5.

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3 Show Boars 3

Fancy enough to head the best herd in the land. The above are all sired by or bred to Berryton Duke Jr. 77341, Lord Baron 2d 88899 and Sunnyside Royal 86065. SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

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Choice young stock, heavy milking strain. Some extra good bull calves, either breed. HUGHES & JONES, Topeka, Kan.

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

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Sons of Champion Ito (our show bull) a son of Imp. Prince Ito—cost \$9,100—and out of the \$3,500 champion cow, Queen Mother 7th of Drumfurgue, and RUTGER MIKADO 82395, whose get took first prize at the Kansas State Fair last year, and from the best families of the breed. Also a number of females open or bred and some with calves at foot.

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SIR REGIS CORNUCOPIA, No. 39938 HB., new heads herd. His sire's dam, Aagie Cornucopia Pauline, holds world's senior four-year-old record with 34.32 pounds butter, 7 days, and 137.62 pounds in 30 days. Dam, Segis Aagie Grace 2d ARO (21.92 pounds). Her sire Paul Beets De Kol, 35 ARO daughters. For prices and descriptions on HIGH class Holsteins, write or visit herd. F. J. SEARLE, Ind. Phone 212. Oskaloosa, Kan.

SHORTHORN SALE AT MANHATTAN, KAN.

Friday, June 11, at College Sale Pavilion.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE offers 15 females and 2 bulls, including the 2-year-old Orange Blossom Orange Lavender, a grandson of the champion Lavender Viscount and out of a dam by Imp. Master of the Rolls. He is a very potent sire, having been used with great success for two years in the College herd. Mary of Elderlawn, probably the most valuable cow ever in the College herd, dam of College Mary, grand champion female at Hutchinson, 1908, and a full sister and full brother of College Mary are listed; also two daughters of the International champion, Master of the Grove.

T. J. WORNALL & SONS offer 5 females and 3 bulls. The Marvel, a Lavender, a red fall yearling by Imp. Conqueror, Gloster's Conqueror 2d, a Duchess of Gloster by The Conqueror, one of the greatest prize winning and breeding sons of Choice Goods, and Grassland Emma, a show heifer, a roan Butterfly, by The Conqueror, dam by Invincible Hampton are attractions.

T. K. TOMSON & SONS offer 9 females and 5 bulls, among them Director, a yearling prize winner full brother to Delightful, grand champion at Lincoln, 1908; two Mysies, grandsons of Lord Mayor; Gratitude, a roan fall yearling Scotch heifer by White Goods, another great son of Choice Goods, and out of a daughter of a full sister to Lavender Viscount; and the great breeding matron, Poppy's Pride, bred by B. O. Cowan.

As a whole it is a most useful collection and of desirable ages. We invite you to come to the sale. Write to Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, Kan., for catalog.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kan.; T. J. WORNALL & SONS, Liberty, Mo.; T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Kan.

Auctioneers—Geo. P. Bellows and L. R. Brady.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON BROOD MARES

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.

My first importation of brood mares arrived on Apr. 16th. My second importation sailed from Havre, France, on May 8th and will arrive at the Jack farm on May 21st. Among these mares are several prize winners one having won three first premiums in the shows in France. I am importing only the very best mares to be had in France. I tried to land these mares in April so as to hold my sale on the first day of May, but it was impossible to get them so soon. Hence the above date. If you are raising full blood Percherons it will pay you better to buy big, fine mares, bred and grown on the farms in France, from where there has been imported for the past forty years the grand Percheron stallions we have learned to value so highly in America and from whose pure blood traces can be seen on every farm in the United States. Every one of these mares has been bred and grown on the old estates in the Perche, where they have been bred pure for hundreds of years, and they are from the fountain-head of pure Percheron breeding. This is the place to begin if you are going to raise pure blood Percherons. There will be 35 mares in this sale running from two to five years old. Many of them will have colts this season. The majority of them are blacks but there are a few grays. This is positively the best offering of imported Percheron mares that has ever been offered in public sale in the United States, as I am importing only the very best in breeding, size and quality grown in France. Will also offer three yearling stallions, two years old this spring. American bred and two possessing exceptional size and quality which are being imported with these mares. Remember the date, JUNE 3rd. This public sale of brood mares does not interfere with my Thirty Days' Slaughter Sale of jacks and stallions which is now running. I am offering the greatest bargains in big jacks and big stallions ever offered by any importer. Remember, I brought five importations since Jan. 30th last, and no man can show better stock. COME.

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The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable. Extract from correspondence of a Missouri Editor, who visited Canada in August last. The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers \$20 to \$25 per acre. Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequalled; Schools, Churches and Markets close at hand. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent. J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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VETERINARY

Paralysis.—I have had two cows die with the same disease. The cows can get down but we have to help them on their feet again. For about a week before they die it is impossible to get them up at all. They have a good appetite right along but it seems as though they can not use their hind legs. They have no use of them at all.—W. H. Gabbert, Sedalia, Mo.

Ans.—It is paralysis, probably caused by the feed. Millet hay, crab grass and fox tail in certain stages will cause this. Change the feed. You will not have it now on grass with a little grain. If you have any cases now give each one a pint of castor oil and a quart of raw linseed oil as a drench and follow it up with a dessert spoonful each of Trivet of nux vomica spoonful each of tincture of nux vomica and Fowler's Solution in a teacup of water three times a day.

Horse Has Sore Feet.—I have a horse which has been lame for four weeks in his left fore foot. I first thought it was shagged or bruised and I poulticed his foot and kept it in a boot wet with fish oil, but it isn't any better. His hoof is growing out a different shape and the soreness seems to be in his coffin joint. The frog in his foot seems to have an awful odor. Do you think it could be a ringbone, and what treatment could I give him? Will he ever get over his lameness? I have not worked him any and will not need him till harvest.—James R. Cole, Moundridge, Kan.

Ans.—Have a blacksmith pare the sole and frog of his foot down well. Take all of the frog that is loose and swab out through to the bottom with pure carbolic acid once a day. Have him cut it away well first and see that there is nothing in it, and if there is, clean out and syringe this to the bottom once a day for a week. Clip off the hair around the top of the hoof and apply the following and repeat in eight days: Russian cantharides, 5 drams, hog lard, one ounce, mix and boil and when cool apply as directed, and report in thirty days. Keep him on grass.

Parsitic Bronchitis.—I have some kind of a disease among my hogs. They stop eating and commence to cough, then grow very thin in flesh. In some cases they have a discharge at the nose. Some of them will live two or three days while others live a week or more. I have about 55 left and have lost 22 or 23 head. About three per cent that have had the disease have recovered. I have had some experience with cholera but they have no symptoms of cholera.—Chas. W. Buck, Salina, Kan.

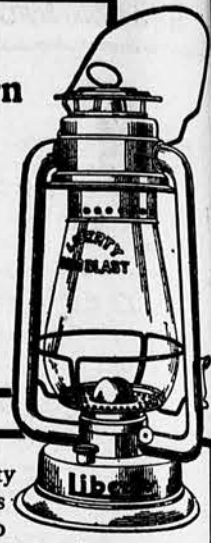
Ans.—You have parsitic bronchitis (worms in bronchial tubes and lungs, mostly in pigs). Give each grown hog one tablespoonful of turpentine and a half a teacup of castor oil in a quart of milk and warm water on an empty stomach. Let them drink it. Shut them up first in as tight a place as you can and let them inhale sulfuric acid gas. Put some live coals in a kettle in where you shut them up and then sprinkle on sulfur slowly and let them inhale it about 2 minutes to a half hour or as long as they can stand it. Repeat in three days. There are other ways of treating this but you could not give it. Repeat in two weeks.

Mare Has Sore Shoulder.—I think my mare has a collar boil upon her shoulder. It is about as large as my thumb. It has broken open recently and a little matter is coming out and it seems to be painful. I think the mane got under the collar which was the cause of it. Also can you tell me how cane hay is for brood mares for doing hard work?—Don J. Ahrens.

Ans.—Take a small syringe and inject it full of peroxide of hydrogen and then with tincture of iodine. Repeat it in two days.

Detailed reports from officers in charge of provisions during the cruise of the fleet around the world show that the experiment of using dehydrated vegetables was successful. The object of the experiment was to determine if the men could live well on the food prepared from such vegetables, when the fresh articles could not be procured. The success of the experiment will result in large quantities of such provisions being purchased by the Navy Department for

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