

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED
FARMERS ADVOCATE

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Corn in the Economies of the Future.

No very extensive investigation is needed to learn that in the near future not only are our exports of wheat likely to cease but shortages are liable to occur in the domestic supply. The question of the substitution of corn for wheat for a portion of the bread supply therefore becomes an interesting and important one, interesting to the political economist on account of a possible means of averting a serious situation, and interesting to the corn-producer as suggesting a greater demand for his product. It is, therefore, worth while to examine somewhat carefully the comparative food-values of corn and wheat. Approximately, corn produces twice as much grain per acre as does wheat. Approximately, the price of corn in the United States is half the price of wheat. How do the two grains compare in nutritive values? Unfortunately, experiments in human nutrition are only at the beginning. Much more has been done in determining the problems of animal nutrition. If we may assume that there is a parallelism of human with animal nutrition, we may be helped in the solution of the problem by the determinations already made in experiments upon animals. From numerous experiments made with animals, it was found that, on the average,

For 100 pounds of Dent corn fed, 78.8 pounds of nutrients were digested, and

For 100 pounds of wheat fed, 81.1 pounds of nutrients were digested.

If the several nutrients digested had been in the same proportions in the two grains, there would have been found little manifest difference in their nutritive values and it might have been assumed that, except for the matter of preference, those who are pinched by the scarcity of wheat could substitute corn with good results. But, the nutrient for which the human system demands most is protein. In this nutrient wheat is considerably superior to corn. On the average, the digestible protein in wheat is to the digestible protein in a like quantity of corn as 1,000 to 765. But in this nutrient both wheat and corn are below the requirements for a perfect ration for either animals or men. In other nutrients, corn is as well provided as wheat. If, therefore, the deficiency of protein can be easily supplied, the substitution of corn for wheat will materially increase the food-producing capabilities of the country. By some improvement in the milling processes it may become possible to take away portions of the materials of which corn is composed so as to leave a food containing nutrients in about the needed proportions. Such separation is now made to some extent, although it must be confessed that the portion richer in protein is generally given to cattle and that deficient in this essential is placed in fancy packages and sold to the housekeeper. But, assuming that this plan will be revised and the protein, with other nutrients properly proportioned, will be made available and desirable for the table, the calculation shows

Its Cultivation and Growth.

that this product from 1,000 pounds of corn will be as nutritious as the like product from 765 pounds of wheat, while the portion taken out may be used for other purposes at its value. If a method be found for supplementing the protein and making all nutrients available and the nutritive ingredients of both wheat and corn be assigned proper relative values, it will be found that 100 pounds of wheat will furnish as much nourishment as about 115 pounds of corn. But 100 pounds of wheat is worth at Kansas City, say, \$1.90, while 115 pounds of corn is worth, say, \$1.12.

It is therefore evident that if there shall be made available, in palatable and digestible form, from some source, sufficient supplies of protein to properly balance the other nutrients of corn, it will be possible to greatly cheapen bread, or, to express the result in another form, it will be possible

to make the bread-producing capacity of the country suffice for a greatly larger population by using corn bread instead of wheat bread.

The question of supplementing the deficiency of protein in both wheat and corn has received a good deal of consideration. As mentioned above, the usual method is to use meat—lean meat. Leguminous vegetables—peas, beans, etc.—are also used. A late suggestion is to breed races of corn and wheat with increased percentages of protein.

The question of greatest importance to the practical corn-grower is

HOW TO MAKE CORN PAY BEST.

The aborigines of this country, or if our knowledge of the absolute aborigines be questioned, our immediate predecessors produced corn in a crude fashion. A patch of ground in a bend of the creek or in some other partially protected situation was rudely

prepared, the seed was planted, and received such cultivation and protection as the squaws could give to it. In Longfellow's beautiful poem, the corn under the name Mandamin is represented as having instructed Hiawatha in the cultivation of corn as follows:

"Make a bed for me to lie in,
Where the rain may fall upon me;
Strip these garments green and yellow,
Strip this mouldering plumage from me,
Lay me in the earth and make it
Soft and loose and light above me,
Let no hand disturb my slumber,
Let no weed or worm molest me,
Let not Kahgahgee, the raven,
Come and haunt me and molest me,
Only come yourself and watch me,
Till I wake, and start, and quicken,
Till I leap into the sunshine."

The pioneer white farmers in the corn-belt introduced improvements on the savages' way of producing corn. They plowed the soil—not very deeply—they planted the seed with some care and cultivated with more or less diligence and harvested fair to fine crops when the seasons were favorable. The virgin soil was rich in the elements of fertility; it was readily placed in good physical condition, and the farmer who had come from older lands was surprised at the ability of his crops to withstand unfavorable weather conditions. There was an inclination to follow corn with corn, year after year. Awakening to this error came sooner or later but surely as soon as an unfavorable season was encountered. Not infrequently Providence got the blame for the poor crop. The hope was universal that such a season would not be experienced again.

It was generally observed that there was great variation in the crops of neighboring farmers. In most cases those who had the newer land had the better crops. Those who studied the subject with care observed greater differences than usual between thorough and indifferent cultivation. Formerly the destruction of weeds was believed to be almost the sole object of cultivation. Later it was found that cultivation was important for its effects upon the moisture content and other conditions of fertility.

Deep plowing as a preparation of soil for corn is known to facilitate the passage of excessive moisture from the soil to the subsoil. Compacting the soil to a suitable degree is known to assist in the rise of moisture from the subsoil to the upper soil. A surface that has been permitted to form a hard crust after a rain is known to allow the quick exhaustion of the subsurface store of moisture, while a surface soil that has been broken into a mulch soon after each rain remains moist long after the soil with the crusted surface allows the corn leaves to roll.

But just at this time of year the chief concern of the farmer should be the quality of his seed corn. Whether selected from the product of the home farm, or bought from a neighbor or from a distant source of supply no care should be too great to assure the life and vigor of the seed corn. The method described and illustrated by Professor TenEyck in KANSAS FARMER of January 23 is a good one. If every acre of corn that is soon to be planted in Kansas were certain to have a perfect stand of vigorous plants and to receive the cultivation best suited to promote its development the result would be added millions of bushels for the cribs and correspondingly increased bank accounts to the credit of the farmers of Kansas.

HE SHOULD CUT IT OUT.



THE FARMER—"On the square uncle, don't you think this free seed joke has been done to death?"

Protein Value in Hog Feeding

During the recent years, we have seen corn rather uniformly high. Fortunately, save for several months in 1907 and 1908, we have received high prices for pork. All of us remember the time when corn sold for fifteen to twenty cents. Hogs were also low. We have had better success with high-priced corn and high-priced hogs. Still we must figure more closely than formerly. We must pay closer attention to details and make more use of our experiment station. The people own the stations. Why shouldn't we use them? Their results are very often highly important to us.

Our hogs are almost wholly fed after cattle. I will confine myself to that line. For several reasons we have no accurate figures of what our hogs do and what they cost. We buy stockers at all times and, when shipping, select a carload or two, weighing the selected ones only. Our hogs are usually fed more or less, the amount of extra feed depending on their appetite.

The number of hogs per steer vary, depending upon market age of cattle, size and condition of hogs and the ration of the cattle. When stockers are low we have had as many as five to the steer, usually we use two hogs to our two-year-old steers, fed on ear corn and fodder.

The more range hogs have, the better their health. We keep our hogs just a little hungry and consequently they trail the cattle all over the pasture, getting the extra feed found and, in summer, getting fresher grass. In winter, cattle are fed in a shed. Naturally the cattle wander very little and the hogs travel still less. The shed is sixty rods from the corn cribs and every morning the feeder calls the hogs to the cribs to be fed. That stone kills two birds. The hogs must walk, at least 120 rods before they get back to the steers.

Our watering troughs are arranged to let the hogs have plenty of pure water. We use more or less medicine, buying it in barrel lots and doing our own mixing. The mixture is one part sal soda or Glauber's salts, one part copperas and one part sulfur. The principal effects are laxativeness and extermination of worms. In winter, we keep it out before the hogs at all times, putting out fresh quantities three or four times a week. In summer once a week suffices.

Our hogs vary in size and weight.

Five Cent Hogs and Sixty Cent Corn will Pay if Corn is Combined with Protein Feeds. By Chester M. Starr, Sedalia, Missouri.

In buying we like big framed, lean hogs; the range of weight is from 90 to 175 pounds. Fat chunks and sloop fed hogs never do very well following cattle. We ship whenever we can select a load weighing from 225 to 300, the weight depending largely on the market. Our gains, as closely as we can determine, average around a pound and three-quarters daily, the rapidity of gain depending on age and condition of hogs and amount of feed they receive. According to the Purdue Station, Indiana feeders report an average of 1.4 pounds and the Missouri Station reports 2 pounds. The Ohio Station has gains from .92 to 1.71

pounds, the hog not receiving any extra feed.

Recently we have been interested in two experiments, one reported by the Purdue Station and the other by Ohio Station. The results of the experiments show striking value for protein feeds when fed to cattle or hogs. The Purdue Bulletin is number 115. Thirty-three cattle were divided into three lots. Lot 1 received corn and clover; lot 2, corn, oil-meal, stover and oat straw; lot 3, corn, stover and oat straw. No extra feed was given the hogs. The hogs following lot 1 cattle gained 1,048 pounds in 180 days. Lot 2 hogs gained 996; lot 3

hogs 888; quite a difference in favor of hogs following the lot fed corn and clover hay. The author also calculated the pork per bushel of corn fed to the cattle. Lot 1 hogs made 2.1 pounds per bushel of corn; lot 2 hogs 1.8 pounds; lot 3 hogs 1.78 pounds.

The thing especially interesting is the difference in favor of clover hay over both the other rations. The nutritive rations of the rations of lots 1 and 2 are 1:10.7 and 1:10.4. Why did the hogs do better after the clover hay fed cattle? Do protein feeds as roughage do the following hog more good than when fed as concentrates? If so, we have an additional reason for growing our own protein feeds in the shape of clover, alfalfa, and cowpeas. It might be that more of the nitrogenous part of the clover escaped the cattle's digestion and might be used by the hog. The cattle in lot 1 did better than the cattle in lot 2 which would indicate that protein in roughage is preferable to protein in concentrated feeds. If true it is a valuable point to the feeder.

The Ohio Station fed tankage to hogs following cattle; each lot had seven steers. Lots 1 and 3 received corn, cotton-seed-meal, stover, mixed hay, and silage. Lots 4 and 6 received the same ration except silage. The hogs in lots 1 and 6 received $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of tankage daily per head in addition to what they could glean. The first 60 days, three hogs were in each lot; the last 56 days four smaller hogs replaced the first set. The gain of the hogs receiving tankage was 1,230 pounds, the gain of the hogs not receiving tankage was 808 pounds, a difference of 422 pounds. The total amount of tankage fed was 259.5 pounds; that would cost at \$45.00 a ton, \$5.85. The extra pork, 422 pounds at six cents would be \$25.32. How is that for profit?

We are using meat-meal this winter. Just now we have 160 hogs after our cattle and they are getting 50 pounds of meat-meal daily. They would eat a ton if they could get at it. They act very much as a lot of boys do towards a neighboring unguarded watermelon patch. Our feeder says that the hogs do not seem to care for the medicinal mixture as much as in former years. The Ohio Station observed that their hogs receiving tankage did not care for salt and ashes. The tankage seems to fill their want for something besides corn.

POISONING GOPHERS

Destruction by These Pests Must be Checked---Results Certain.

I have seventy acres of alfalfa in which the gophers are working. Is there a way to poison these pests? —O. HAMMOND, Gaylord, Kan.

Strychnine is the most successful poison so far discovered for use in destroying pocket gophers and other harmful rodents in general. An acceptable bait must, of course, be prepared in which to administer the strychnine. Small crystals of the drug may be inserted in pits made with the point of a knife in pieces of potato, sweet potato, or apples. Raisins and prunes treated in a similar manner also make desirable baits. These poisoned baits should be dropped into the gopher's runway through a hole made by using a sharp-pointed stick or prod. A sharpened broom stick will answer very well for the purpose. A still better implement for making the holes into the burrows, is a spade handle shod with an iron point and having a foot rest some 15 inches above the ground to assist in making the thrust. We usually carry, in addition to this prod, a wagon rod or a stiff piece of wire turned into a ring at one end. This will enable one to locate the burrow by thrusting about here and there in the sod. When once located the spade handle can then be used to enlarge the opening, so that the bait

may be introduced. Do not close the opening after dropping in the bait.

In our experience, covering a period of five or six years, we have found no better poisoned preparation than a syrup which we manufacture and distribute to the farmers of the State at about actual cost of materials and preparation. This syrup is intended to be used with soaked corn as a bait. A quart can of the mixture will thoroughly poison a half bushel of corn. Much or little of this mixture can be used at a time, as the contents of the can will keep indefinitely. Where one has a large acreage infested by pocket gophers, or even when these animals are plentiful on a small tract, the use of the poisoned syrup commends itself as a time-saver in preparing the bait.

Three or four days after the field has been thoroughly treated with the poisoned corn, all the mounds of earth should be leveled by means of a harrow or road drag. After this is done one can readily detect the presence of fresh mounds and give these survivors another dose of the poison. Further information regarding the habits of the pocket gopher and methods of combating the animal may be obtained by asking for Bulletin No. 152.—THEO. H. SCHEFFER, Kansas Experiment Station.

IMPROVING CATTLE INDUSTRY

In looking over the cattle of the State, one will find them composed of almost every existing breed. This promiscuous use of different breeds is largely responsible for the large percentage of inferior animals one finds distributed throughout the State.

Success in any line depends largely on stability, or "stick-to-it-iveness." Little progress is made when one is constantly changing from one breed to another. Select the breed best suited for your purpose and environment and then do not be diverted by popular sentiment or public opinion. Ever remember that the longer you breed along one line the more thoroughly will the characteristics you have been trying to perpetuate, become established. This is what makes some of the older breeds more prepotent than those of recent origin. This is what gives the old country breeder an advantage over the American breeder.

In the old countries we find one strain of cattle with the same type and characteristics retained in one family generation after generation. This policy of these breeders is not confined to families. We find whole communities, even counties carrying out the same idea. Thus we have the Aberdeen Angus from Aberdeen Shire, the Devons from Devon Shire, the Herefords from Hereford Shire and so on through the lists.

If we as Kansans could get a little closer together and carry out some of the principals of these old country breeders there is no reason why we could not soon make our already famous State much more famous because of the high class animals produced. We often hear the statement, that we have just as good animals in

Cross-Breeding, Widely Diverging Interests and Disease are Drawbacks. By Dr. O. O. Wolf before Kansas Improved Breeders' Association

America as can be found anywhere. That may be true but they are too widely scattered to accomplish the most good for the breed. We find too many classes of cattle in one neighborhood to expect many high class or meritorious animals. To illustrate: We find many specimens of Short-horns that are good dual purpose animals, but they are too widely scattered to be of greatest benefit to the breed or our people. Could these cattle be collected into one community and bred together with the same idea in view for fifty years, the result would be of untold value. We have imported some of the best individuals of the different breeds but their value has been largely lost by their being so widely diffused.

As a rule cross breeding has a degenerating effect if carried on for succeeding generations. It seems to set free weaknesses and undesirable qualities that were apparently dormant in well established breeds. Although for one generation if the animal is intended for slaughter the result is sometimes extremely profitable. It comes nearest being successful when well bred animals are used on common grades. As a rule the offspring will partake of the characteristics of the well bred animal. This is but natural as all the blood elements of the pure-bred run in one direction. This is what makes the well bred animal a more valuable sire than his grade brother of equal merit as an individual.

Another phase of the subject is the

health of the herd. True, Kansas cattle are comparatively free from disease but it is also true that in order to obtain the best results in breeding the animals so mated must be in perfect health, and anything that insures health or endangers it is of primary importance. The relationship of the various organs and structures is so intimate that only a very vague knowledge of anatomy and physiology is required to show that no organ or structure can be affected without affecting the animal as a whole. So intimate is this relationship, that the clinical thermometer has come into general use to determine the presence of fever which exists not only in the organ affected or the structure near it but is manifest in every portion of the body. Knowing this we cannot expect the best results to be obtained if any diseased condition whatever exists. Especially true is this if the disease should be of a chronic character. It is the realization of this fact that is behind the efforts of those in authority to stamp out mange or scabies. The effect of the disease is no confined to the skin alone but the whole system suffers and tends to narrow the margin between the cost of production and market value. The same is true of almost all parasitic diseases. If we generally made use of what we already know of infestation of parasites and infectious diseases it would not be long until our herds would be freed from many of these pests and such insidious disease as tuberculosis.

Breeders of cattle whose herds are affected with tuberculosis should adopt some system of management that will eliminate the disease. It must be borne in mind, that tuberculosis is generally a chronic affection, which, if once present and nothing done to check it will cause ever increasing losses that must ultimately lead to bankruptcy. It is progressive, absolutely sure and will not die out unless opposed. Many acute affections cause great loss, run a rapid course and then disappear. Not so with tuberculosis. It is ever on the increase when unmolested.

Another feature which should be taken into account is that the healthy animals have greater powers of resisting disease and are better calculated to return a profit and improve our cattle industry, than those which are even tainted with disease.

Much might be said along these lines. I must close, but not without first soliciting the hearty support and cooperation for our State and National authorities in the eradication of all contagious and infectious diseases, believing it to be, for the improvement of the cattle industry of Kansas.

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Before you place your order for any style of Separator at any price, even \$5.00, on any terms, cash or credit, write and say, "Send me your Separator offer." There is still one Separator offer so much better, so different, so startling, so important to any farmer, that every one is advised to write for it. If you yourself are not interested in a Separator perhaps you know of a neighbor who is; then for his sake, get this new Separator offer and show it to him. Address L. E. ASHER & CO. Dept. 204 CHICAGO.

Improving the Quality and Quantity Of The Oat Crop.

PROF. M. L. BOWMAN, IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA.

It is very generally known that the climatic conditions of this State are not so favorable to oat production as in the regions further north. Because of this fact it is all the more necessary that special attention be paid to the selection of our seed or in the course of a few years we find that our varieties will not hold up to standard; they will deteriorate. It is very common expression today to hear that "This variety does not produce as well as they used to some years ago." The common practise of taking the seed oats directly from the oat bin without giving any special attention to its selection has been very largely accountable for this deterioration. It has at least helped to a very marked degree the less favorable climatic conditions. While new varieties will and can be introduced to a very good advantage, yet the great question which is confronting many of our Iowa farmers at this time is "should the seed that I am using be totally discarded and other seed for the planting of my fields be secured, or should I not sow the seed which I have been using for my large fields and secure small amounts for the test patches? The latter is no doubt the most sensible plan. The yield per acre in the Iowa can be very materially increased by using seed from the oats which is already being produced upon our farms if proper attention will be given to the fanning and screening in order that the large lump grains be secured; then the oats be treated with formalin for smut; the seed-bed be put in proper condition and the drill be more commonly used.

Every farmer should have a seed patch from which he could select his seed for the next year's planting. In the introducing of new varieties or the importing of seed oats into different localities it is unwise to risk your entire crop.

Small fields of one or two acres can be very profitably devoted to the testing of different varieties and when found to be of good yielding quality enough seed may in this way be secured from

the "seed patch" for the larger fields the following season. This is the safest plan to adopt.

By the careful selection of our seed oats, proper preparation of the seed-bed and use of the drill, we can increase our yield very substantially. While in many cases a change in varieties will add very materially to this. The farmer's "seed patch" is all important.

Fears Hog Cholera.

I have seen something in KANSAS FARMER about serum as a preventative of hog cholera. Will you advise me where to get it and how to use it? Cholera is within a half a mile of my farm.

H. F. FRITZMEYER.

Stafford, Kan.

Under separate cover you will receive all of the bulletins which we have issued on this subject. Further than that and possibly some suggestions in this letter, I will not be able to be of help to you.

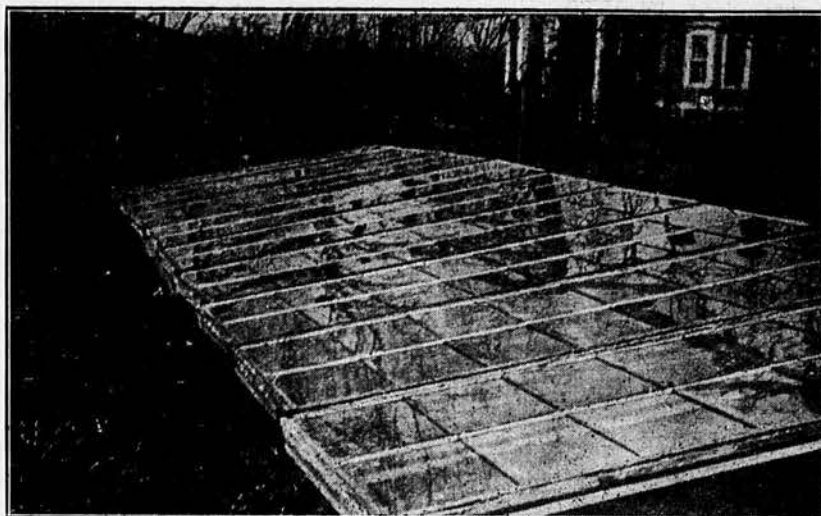
While the disease seems to be in close proximity to your herd, you are favored somewhat by the season, because I do not think it will spread so rapidly this time of the year as during the summer and fall months. I would advise you not to feed your hogs too heavy unless you have some which you have about ready for the market. Don't feed them too much corn or heavy food. Get some lime and use plenty of air-slacked lime in and about the hog premises and feeding places. Do not allow any stray dogs or stock buyers to enter your hog premises. If you allow any stock buyers to enter your hog premises to look over your hogs, make them first disinfect their boots with carbolic acid or some other good disinfectant solution. If it is convenient, or you can make it so, feed your hogs under a covered enclosure so that you may eliminate the danger of birds bringing the disease from infected places. At present this Experiment Station is not doing any vaccinating, but it is hoped that provisions will be made so that by next season the Station can be of some help to farmers of the State in this way.—Walter E. King, Bacteriologist, Kansas Experiment Station.

A CHEAP HOTBED

Although so late in the season the requests for information about a cheap, homemade hotbed which the writer has used for several years have been so numerous and so insistent that some photographic views and a brief description are given. If con-

rich earth to a depth of 6 inches and cover with the cash until the proper temperature for planting has been reached.

After planting some care is necessary in order that there may be no lack of moisture but especially that



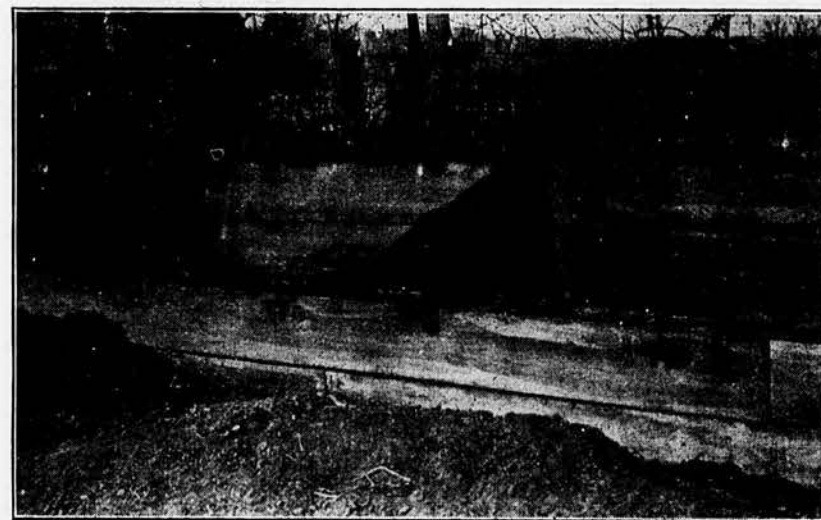
Hotbed which supplied the family vegetables six weeks before the garden crop was ready.

structed immediately considerable use can be made of this hotbed this spring while the uses to which it may be put in growing celery this fall and for next spring's crops are numerous.

This hotbed was made by a boy in his teens and is very simple and very cheap. It was built of old material

there may be no overheating as the heat from the manure bed when coupled with that from the sun on bright days is likely to reach a dangerous point.

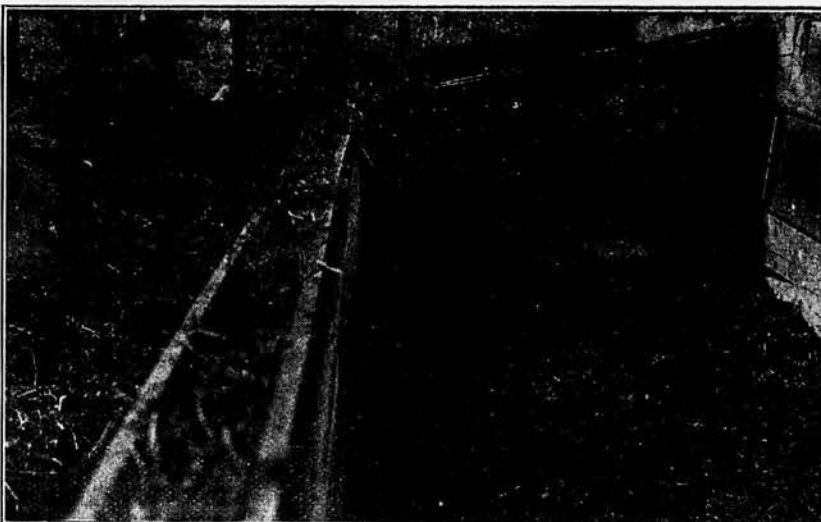
The sash for this particular hot-bed were bought at second hand and "knocked down." They are each 6



Hotbed, showing construction of walls and partition.

lying about the place for which no other use had been found. A pit 6 by 20 feet was dug to the depth of 24 inches. Inside this were set the double walls which were made by nailing old boards on both sides of some 4 by 4 pieces cut to 24 inches for the lower side and 36 inches for the up-

feet long and two panes of glass wide, which makes them easy to handle when removing for ventilation. They were put together on the place though it is perhaps just as well to buy the sash ready made and thus save time. The size of the hot-bed can be made to conform to the size of the sash se-



Hotbed showing interior and wall construction.

per. These double walls were then filled with earth or a mixture of hay and earth or manure from the horse barns as may be thought best. Fill the pit with horse-barn manure in which is included plenty of straw or other coarse material to a depth of about 18 inches. On this place fine,

lected. For raising early vegetables; for starting plants of various kinds for transplanting to the vegetable or flower garden, and for raising celery in the fall this little hot-bed has proved so valuable that its owners would not be without it—or something better.

We Want Every Farmer to Send for Our Morecorn Sorter and Try It 3 Days Absolutely Free.

There is not a condition, not a hitch, not a single string tied to this remarkable offer. We just want every responsible farmer to let us prove to you that by grading and sorting your seed corn for planting with a "Morecorn Sorter" this season, you can

Increase Your Corn Yield 5 to 15 Bus. Per Acre.

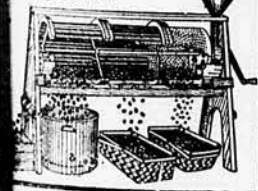
Other farmers are doing this and making \$5 to \$10 more per acre. Just read this letter for proof: "The Corn Sorter I got of you last spring proved all right. Where I planted sorted corn the yield was about eight bushels more to the acre."

John W. Hughes, Arthur, Illinois.

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Important Change of Date.

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\$110

PAYS for 10 Grape Vines well rooted and 2 Honeysuckle, or 6 Climbing Roses including Rambler, field grown plants and 4 Hardy Ornamental Shrubs; or 75 Silver Leaf Poplar Cuttings, most rapid growing and hardiest of all Poplars. All sent prepaid. See our other offer in this issue. Order now. Reliable local salesmen wanted. Experience not necessary.

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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 in earnest guarantee the trustworthiness of our advertisers under the following conditions: We will make good the loss of any paid up subscriber who suffers by dealing with any fraudulent advertiser in our columns, provided complaint is made to us within thirty days after the transaction. This guarantee means just what it says. It does not mean that we guarantee to settle all trifling disputes between a subscriber and an advertiser, though we offer our good offices to this end. We do, however, protect you from fraud under the above 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.



Scrub animals and scrub plants are likely to produce scrubs, and scrubs are not likely to produce profits comparable to the net results from the production of pure-breds. This truth has long been recognized as to animals. Its realization as to plants is coming rapidly.

According to the latest Cuban census, in 1907 over two-thirds, 1,428,176, or 69.7 per cent, of the inhabitants of that island were white. The colored population was composed of 274,272 negroes, 334,695 mixed, and 11,837 Chinese. Of the whites, 1,224,039 were native and 203,637 foreign born. Of the latter class, Spain contributed 185,393 and the United States 6,713.

A correspondent in Pottawatomie county, whose foreign accent is apparent in his writing, fears that the good roads agitation means greatly increased taxes for the farmer. He proposes a \$5 poll tax on all State and county officers, preachers, lawyers, and merchants, the same to be paid in work only, and a special tax of \$5 on every automobile that costs over \$500. He also proposes to have the convicts make a macadamized road from the east to the west line of the State.

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Agricultural Department is always wanting good, sharp photographs of Kansas improved livestock, farm scenes and buildings, and agricultural and horticultural products, such as do especial credit to the State. He cannot, perhaps, use these to advertise individuals or firms, but constantly has opportunity to place such illustrations with newspapers and periodicals which will use them to the great benefit of Kansas. Persons having anything good in this line would do the State a service by sending samples to Secretary Coburn, at Topeka.

Good roads, rural free delivery, and the rural telephone as benefits to the farmer, can hardly in equity be compared as they are not in competition

with each other. Good roads have always been a benefit. Rural free delivery from its start in 1897 has been a great help to farmers and in eleven years, according to the report of the auditor for the postoffice, has grown to a total of 40,000 carriers. But the rural telephone, starting since that time, is already outstripping both of these in the number of farmers it is reaching and the ways it is benefiting them.

A. A. Cottrell, father of nine graduates of the Kansas Agricultural College, died at his home in Wabaunsee, February 8, 1909. Mr. Cottrell was one of the original Connecticut colony which settled Wabaunsee in 1856. His high regard for education is shown by the unprecedented record that he sent every one of his nine children through this institution. He was the father of H. M. Cottrell, at one time professor of agriculture at the Kansas Agricultural College and who now holds that position in the Agricultural College of Colorado. Kansas could ill afford to lose such a man as the elder Cottrell. He was an inspiration to his community.

The progress of specialization shows some irregular steps, but in general it is making great advances. A few persons yet living remember when almost everything used by the farmer and his family came from the farm on which they lived. The "simple life" of those days—"the good old times"—was strenuous. Specialization has brought division of labor. The separation of the factory from the farm builds up cities and relieves the farm folks from many burdensome labors. The further separation of various kinds of farming is leading to specialization, which, while having its disadvantages and its limitations, is adding to the efficiency of effort and to the value of the returns from the land and the labor.

WHICH ARE THE LEADING CORN STATES?

It is known that Indiana is a good agricultural State, but few people living in States like Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Missouri would concede that Indiana is quite up to the highest farming standard. But what are we going to do about the fact that at the National Corn Show at Chicago a year ago and again at Omaha this year, Indiana carried off the highest honors? And then it is true also that Indiana is producing more corn per acre than Kansas. Looks as though the great corn States would have to look to their laurels. The first five corn States stand where they do because of their large area. Maine is actually the first corn State in the Union by the real standard, which is the number of bushels produced per acre, and yet Maine is not so well adapted to corn raising as the great central corn States.

The farmers and their sons in Kansas should make up their minds that Indiana will at least have to beat Kansas in order to stand at the top at the next annual corn show.

The best single ear of corn at Omaha and the best 10 ears were from Indiana. It shouldn't be allowed to happen in 1910.

MISTAKES OF OMISSION.

People make all sorts of mistakes. Not long ago a prominent banker fished out a note, and it signed, and was about to advance the money on it when the maker of the note on rereading it observed that the name of the payee was omitted. People sometimes sign their names to papers that get them into trouble, and they sometimes forget to sign their names when their identification is important to them. Occasionally a person sends his subscription to KANSAS FARMER and fails to give his name in any part of his letter. This gives the subscription clerks more trouble than most people imagine. Just now comes a letter from the American Cream Separator Co., Bainbridge, N. Y., inclosing an unsigned request from some one in Kansas—postmark cannot be made out—asking for a "catalogue for the new low down American cream separator and price list."

This failure to sign and give post-office affects at least three parties: First, the man does not receive a catalogue and is therefore not getting the information he desires. Second, the American is probably missing a sale. Third, the creamery to which he desires to send his cream is not getting it and is short one desired patron.

The writer of the request for the catalogue should, as soon as he sees this notice, write a postal card to the American giving his name and post-office if nothing else.

GOOD VERSUS POOR BUTTER.

An exchange sums up the difference between good and poor butter in the following manner: Butter worth 30 cents per pound is made from the same milk that grease worth 4 cents a pound is made. It takes as much milk to make the one as the other. The one is the result of ignorance, the other of intelligence. The one goes begging in the market and brings poverty upon the producer, the other is everywhere in demand and brings wealth and honor to the maker. The one honors the cow, the other disgraces her! The one builds hovels and sheds, the other builds mansions and costly barns! The one covers the farm with mortgages, the other removes them. The one brings ignorance to the children, the other knowledge and respectability. In no way are ignorance and knowledge more plainly brought in contrast than in the manufacture of butter. Ignorance sits in poverty and is clothed in want and disgrace, while knowledge is clothed in plenty and respectability! In the last ten years knowledge has struck a terrible blow right square on the head of ignorance, cracked its skull and laid it up for repairs. This knowledge had its birth in the West, and the creamery is its legitimate offspring.

GROWING INTEREST IN SEED CORN.

It is sometimes an easy way of belittling any new movement to say that it is a bad simply, and that interest in it will soon die out. Well, the interest nowadays in improved seed corn does not belong to the fad class. The interest will not grow less, though individual farmers may lose interest.

Conservative, reliable authorities are saying that it is within the power of the farmers of this country to increase the corn yield more than 50 per cent during the next five years. This can be done by planting the right kind of seed, and then by giving the plant the right kind of cultivation. Now, if this be true, and there can be no question about it, there can be little danger of overdoing the agitation for good seed corn. Instead of being a passing fad, the interest in good seed corn is simply beginning.

KANSAS FARMER believes sincerely in most of the work that is being done to develop better seed corn and to acquaint the farmers of the country with the methods of determining what is good seed corn.

The most hopeful thing about the whole movement for better seed corn is the interest the boys are taking in it. The boys' county corn contests and the State-wide contests are, in the opinion of KANSAS FARMER, of immense benefit to corn interests in general, and especially to those who take part in them. A great deal is said about means for keeping boys from leaving the farm. No other one thing is doing more right now to make boys believe that farming is really worth the while of an ambitious boy than the annual corn contests. They not only keep boys on the farm, but they make better farmers of them. May their number increase.

If you can get your boy interested in a corn contest, by all means do it. If you can do no better get up a contest at home. Bigger corn crops mean more wealth and more satisfaction. The great question now in American farming, and one which has simply got to be settled, is the question of larger yields from the same number of acres. Not to solve this question is to invite individual and national disaster.

THE LAND-HUNGER.

At the time of the colonization of Eastern Pennsylvania about two and a quarter centuries ago there were settlements scattered well along the Atlantic coast of the United States. The great area of the country as we now know it was practically an unused wilderness. A century and a quarter later it was no serious exaggeration to say that the country east of the Mississippi was almost an unbroken forest with some prairies in the western portion, but these less used than the timbered lands. Fifty years later still, the settlements had crossed the Mississippi. This was the condition as remembered by the old men of today. The next twenty-five years saw inaugurated a movement of population remarkable in the history of migrations. The lands of the West were rapidly appropriated and brought into cultivation. Timber was cut and appropriated throughout the wooded areas of the country. It is estimated that about 330,000 square miles of the timbered country east of the Mississippi have been cleared.

The migrations have continued to the present and their end is not easily foretold. Populations have become denser, and the demand for land has increased. Homesteads that the fathers received as a gift from the United States command prices that would have seemed fabulous to the early settlers.

Already the restless emigrant who cannot endure crowding is moving northward or southward since he can find little more room on good land by going westward. These diversions to the north and to the south are producing a rapid filling up of Western Canada and are likely to produce marvelous changes in Mexico. In the latter country the temperate and tropical climates, the peculiar conformation of the surface, and the peculiar races of aborigines still there, tend to complications of conditions the solution of which cannot be easily foreseen.

But during the past fifty years the areas in the United States devoted to agriculture have increased from 113,000,000 acres to 415,000,000 acres or nearly 370 per cent. This rate of increase continued during the next fifty years "could require more acres than there are of tillable land in the United States. The "land hunger" of the present will become ravenous during the next half century. It has impelled migrations to the West, to the North, and to the South. It is even now disregarding the country's boundaries. It did not stop for the fierce obstruction of savage tribes, in the westward journeys, nor will it be deterred by a rigorous climate in the North, nor for possible complications on account of people in the South whose reduction to peonage seems to be calmly accepted. Wherever found, lands that will produce crops will be sought out, will be occupied, will be cultivated, and will advance in price. The good fortune that has been the part of the American farmer for the last few years can not fail, under any fair adjustment of economic relations, to continue and to become more decisive.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

Many important questions are now being urged upon the attention of the public, but the most important of them all is the preservation of the fertility of the soil, which is the greatest source of wealth and prosperity in the world. It has been asserted by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture that there can be no such thing as soil exhaustion; that soil may be poisoned so as to be no longer fertile, but that the elements of fertility cannot be taken from it by growing crops.

But this theory is not generally accepted. It is known that every bushel of grain taken from the land removes from it mineral elements necessary to its continual fertility; and that when a sufficient quantity of these elements is removed from the soil, it becomes barren. Two of these important elements are potassium and phosphorus, neither of which forms a large percentage of ordinary soils.

In a pamphlet sent out by the Illinois Agricultural College, urging liberal appropriations for soil investigations it is said:

"On the soil experiment fields near Moline three plots of ground, not treated with potassium, have produced 11 bushels, 10.2 bushels, and 14.7 bushels of corn respectively per acre as a total for six years, while three other plots of similar intervening or adjoining land, treated with potassium, have produced 264.8 bushels, 262.7 bushels and 232.4 bushels respectively per acre as a total for six years. These remarkable results were secured through soil analysis and soil experiment. What was needed was ascertained. The want was supplied. The net profits now being secured annually from the use of potassium on these soils are alone far above the total annual cost of all soil investigations for the State."

In one sense, the farmer owns his land and may do with it as he will; but in another sense, he owes the public the duty of at least not destroying that fertility upon which the very existence of human life depends. This is not a mere moral obligation which cannot be enforced. In a recent case the Supreme Court of Maine upheld the statute of that State prohibiting the denudation of forests so as to endanger the water supply of the people of the State. The court said that the ownership of the land and the timber grown thereon was a private right which must give way to the public welfare; that private rights could

be exercised to the injury of the public.

KANSAS FARMER believes that this subject is of over-shadowing importance. It hopes to have the support of its readers in its efforts to increase the quality and quantity of farm crops. All are asked to join in this crusade.

A RURAL POST TARIFF.

The Hon. Elihu Root, Senator elect from New York, proposes a low postal tariff as a means for placing the free rural service on a paying basis. No doubt a postal tariff could be devised that would increase the free rural revenues by full \$30,000,000 a year while it would save the rural public over \$100,000,000 a year.

There will soon be 40,000 carriers in the free rural service. Their average wagon loads—mail delivered and collected on their 25-mile courses visiting 100 families—are estimated to weigh 20 pounds, the mail collected, 2 pounds, the revenue therefrom amounts to about 41 cents per day per carrier as in 1904. The average carrier's salary is about \$3 a day.

This business is now limited by Congress to 4 pounds, parcels with a tariff 32 cents a pound on sealed parcels; 16 cents a pound on unsealed general merchandise, blank books, seeds, etc., for food; 8 cents a pound on other merchandise, printed books, seeds, etc., for planting; 4 cents a pound on magazines and newspapers.

The rural revenue of last year under this tariff amounted to about \$5,000,000, this against a cost of over \$34,000,000. The rural deficit amounted to over \$29,000,000, but the profits from the rest of the service cut the general deficit down to about \$17,000,000.

To check up this growing deficit there was introduced the "Sult-Case Bill," H. R. 16,641 in Congress a year ago. This bill provides for a local ru-

ral parcels post with all local mail matter in one class and with parcels limited in weight to 25 pounds and in bulk to a cubic foot. The proposed tariff (slightly amended) is as follows:

On parcels of the size of an ordinary suit case, 6 by 12 by 24 inches (contents 1 cubic foot), 10 cents; 6 by 12 by 12 inches (contents $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot), 5 cents; 1 by 12 by 12 inches (contents 1-24 cubic foot), 1 cent.

The needs of the average rural family would surely require the weekly postage of at least one 10-cent package to and from the farmer's home and his post town. Even such a meager traffic would insure a yearly postal income from the 4,000,000 rural families of over \$41,000,000, while it would involve an average carrier load of less than 18 packets occupying a space less than 3 by 3 by 2 feet, weighing possibly 200 to 250 pounds, a load quite within the capacity of a one-horse wagon. Estimated at only 50 cents per week per family, the saving to the entire rural public would amount to over \$100,000,000 a year.

Doubtless such a rural service would quickly demonstrate the need of two-horse wagons or automobiles, that would insure a postal income of over \$100,000,000 a year while it would save to the rural public over \$200,000,000 a year.

The 61st Congress assembles on the 15th of March to revise the Custom's Tariff. There seems to be an equal necessity for a revision of our Postal Tariff, at least in so far as it effects the rural service.

Persons interested should press this matter upon Congress and upon President-elect Taft.

The Secretary of Agriculture announces a further reduction of the areas in Pennsylvania and New York that are under quarantine on account of foot-and-mouth disease.

Frost Fighting.

Of the different methods of frost fighting probably none has been more universally tried than smudging. The philosophy of this form of frost protection is to prevent the radiation of heat from the earth's surface by maintaining a cloud of smoke over the area to be protected. The theory is all right, for we know frosts do not occur on cloudy nights; but such protection will not always meet the requirements. However, with no other means of protection at hand, the grower should prepare for smudging, as it is only in extreme cases that it proves a failure. Two essentials to successful smudging are, an abundance of smudge material and concerted action. Since smudging is a preventative rather than a cure, smudges should be started before the danger point is reached. It is hard to raise the temperature a great deal by smudging. Not only must the fires be started early, but the cloud of smoke should be maintained until well after sunup. Any material which will permit of the blaze being easily controlled and will give off a dense smoke may be used for this purpose. Stable manure is one of the most common materials used.

Some of the prettiest demonstrations in successful frost fighting under most trying conditions were made this spring, using an oil pot. This is a very simple sheet iron pot, large enough to hold a gallon of oil. It is supplied with a lid which may be used to regulate or to smother the blaze. When filled with crude petroleum, it will burn three hours with a maximum blaze, or longer if the blaze is controlled with the cover. With such pots burning light crude oils it will be necessary to equip the orchard with one hundred pots per acre to insure protection against a minimum temperature of 22° F. It is very seldom that all these will be used, but the number is necessary as some must be held in reserve to be used while others are being refilled. A pot with a capacity to burn longer would come nearer meeting our conditions, as it requires a large amount of ready help to refill the pots during the night.

Another patent device, not so extensively tried, but promising good results, is a coal pot. This is really a sheet steel stove with an under draft, designed to burn nut or broken lump coal, a ton of coal being sufficient to charge one thousand pots for a night's burning. They are supplied with a cover and may be charged with kindling and coal at any time and placed in the orchard for future use. When the occasion arises for starting them, they are readily set by pouring on a little kerosene. The pot gives a very good heat, and if used at the rate of one for each tree, will keep the temperature above the danger point.—O. B. Whipple, Field Agriculturist, Colorado Experiment Station.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red eggs from prize winning stock, \$1 and \$1.50 per 15. F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Fine Duroc Jersey fall pigs. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs \$1 per 15. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

FOR SALT OR RENT—A splendid stock and grain farm. Selling price \$8,500. Rental price 0550. W. P. Morris, Marion, Kan.

NEFF REALTY COMPANY, the swappers, trades a specialty. Trade anything, anywhere at any time and any price. Olathe, Kan.

FOR SALE—Span bay driving horses, a 4-year-old McHenry and 6-year-old Gambrel 2:10 1/4, weight 1100, 16 hands. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

WANTED—A situation on a farm by a married man, 20 years in farm work and care of stock. Sober and reliable. A. Morris, 1534 Lister ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels for sale from my State winning show birds at \$2 and \$3 apiece. Doolittle strain. L. P. Hubbard, 501 Clay street, Topeka, Kan.

GOOD DUROCS of high class breeding. Orders booked for pigs of February farrow. Their sire a son of Kant Be Beat 10239 the \$6,000 boar. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.

HORSES—Thoroughbreds; mares for sale; also young stock; out of winners or dams of winners; by Widower (imported), grandson of Galopin. Alex McKutcheon, Marquette, 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.

FOR SALE—A good clean stock of queensware and notions, located in a hustling country seat town in N. E. Kansas. Population 2,000. Stock will invoice about \$4,300. For all particulars address Notion, care Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 acres level land on main line Santa Fe, 2 miles north of Wagon Mound, N. M., unimproved, fenced on 3 sides. Abundance of water at 12 ft. Good soil. Price \$15 per acre. W. E. Currie, Sterling, Kan.

WANTED—Incubator or vegetable box factory. Cheap lumber and coal, four railroads, low water, electric light and insurance rates. Conditional free site, five year tax exemption. Address, Herman Bowmar, Sec'y The Versailles Commercial Club, Versailles, Ky.

FOR SALE—Bargain either 60 or 120 acres, high cultivation, 1 mile east of city of Emporia, Kan. Rich Neosho bottom, none equal for garden, truck alfalfa. Will pay for itself in two years. Write me for price, plat and particulars. T. E. Johnson, Lawyer, owner, Indianapolis, Ind.

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.

I WILL SELL at my farm 5 miles east and 2 miles north of Lyons, Kan., Thursday, March 18, 1909, at 10 a. m., 1 black Percheron stallion, wt. 1650 lbs. in good breeding condition, 5 yrs old and thoroughly broke to work on farm and to surrey. 7 yr. old black Percheron mare in foal, wt. 1550 lbs. 17 yr. old black Percheron mare, bred, wt. 1660 lbs. 3 yr. old French draft mare, bred, wt. 1560 lbs. 2 yr. old bay stud colt, 3/4 Percheron, close built, extra heavy boned, wt. 1330 lbs. 12 head grade mares and colts ranging in age from 7 months to 6 years, and in weight from 600 lbs. to 1700 lbs. F. H. Foster, Lyons, Kan.

FARMERS

Interested in pure-bred poultry can get Buff Orpingtons to raise on shares by addressing W. M., care this paper.

R. C. R. I. REDS.

Eggs for hatching from the Kansas champion winners. Send for price and mating list and list of winnings.

FRANK H. FOSTER,

Topeka,

Kansas.

MAKE \$250 TO \$500 PER MONTH.

I will teach you the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS by mail and appoint you my Special Representative. I handle Real Estate on the co-operative plan and need you, no matter where you are located or what business you are in. A splendid opportunity for men without capital to become independent. Let me send you my free book. Address HERBERT HURD, PRES. GRAY REALTY CO., 193 RELIANCE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

RAT PROOF HARNESS OIL.

A preparation, called "No-Nibble-Oil," has been discovered, which, when mixed with any harness oil, makes such oil absolutely rat proof. Leather treated with this oil will never be gnawed or chewed by rats or mice. It is entirely harmless, has no smell and will not injure the leather. Farmers all over the country use it with greatest success. A package, in powder form (enough for 5 gallons), with simple directions, mailed for 25c, silver. Save harness repair bills by ordering today. H. E. TRAUB & CO., Desk 40, Pekin, Ill.

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PUBLICATION NOTICE.

The State of Kansas, to George Strickler, James A. Hill, Joseph Culbertson and William F. S. Manly, and the unknown heirs, devisees, executors, administrators, and trustees of each of you, Greeting—

You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court of Shawnee county, and State of Kansas, in and action therein pending wherein E. W. Rankin and Alberta L. Rankin are plaintiffs, and you and each of you are defendants, and that you must answer the plaintiff's petition filed herein on or before the 16th day of April, 1909, or the said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered against you and each of you quieting the title of the plaintiffs in and to the following described real estate situated in the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee, and State of Kansas, to-wit: lot numbered four hundred and sixteen (416) and the north nine and one-half (9 1/4) feet of lot numbered four hundred and eighteen (418) on Clay street in King's Addition, and forever enjoining and foreclosing you and each of you from ever asserting any right, title, interest or estate in and to said premises.

Attest:

FRANK H. FOSTER,

Attorney for Plaintiffs.

R. L. Thomas, Clerk District Court.

ANSWER This Ad. Save Dealer, Jobber, Catalog House Profit

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you \$50. Here's the secret and reason: 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

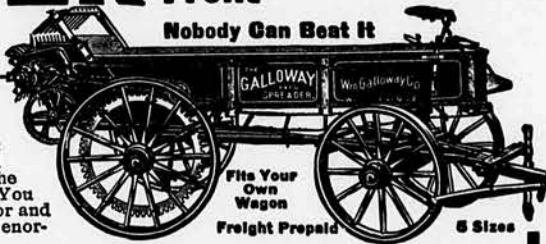
GALLOWAY

Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE. Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-bu size.

H. Gutherson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used the — before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 389 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA



Council Chimes 2:07 1/4, champion stallion of Oklahoma who will be on exhibition at the Enid Fine Stock Show and Sale, March 25 to April 2, where some of his colts will be sold.

READERS MARKET PLACE

HELP WANTED.

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

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

WANTED—Lady or gentleman as local representative in every Kansas county. Splendid chance to make good wages without great effort and no expense. Write for particulars. Address Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE.

THREE livery-barns, farms, ranches, city residences, large printing plant, merchandise for sale and exchange; can match anything. J. C. KEIM, Iola, Kan.

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.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEEDS, oil meal and poultry supplies. Cure & Son, Atchison, Kan.

20 PACKETS garden seed postpaid 50 cents. Cure & Son, Atchison, Kansas.

GRADED Kherson Oats 75c per bu. Seed corn, graded, \$1.25. J. A. Jordan, Ogdan, Kansas.

500 BUSHELS COW-PEAS, \$2.25 per bushel, bags included. J. P. Johnston, Carmel, Okla.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES, forest seedlings, berry plants, vines, shrubbery, evergreens. Christie & Solenberger, Waverly, Kan.

BIMETALIC seed corn for sale. Winner Omaha exposition. Write Chas Kubik, R. 3, Caldwell, Kan.

GOLD MINE Seed Corn \$1.50 per bushel. Also White Holland Tom \$5. Louis Arnold, Enterprise, Kan.

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

FREE—My 27th annual catalog about berry fruits and plants. B. F. Smith, 1847 Haskell St., Lawrence, Kansas.

SEED CORN—Hildreth Yellow Dent "Easily ranked best. Bulletin 123," originator. C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

SILVERMINE SEED CORN—Grown from Kansas Agricultural College breeding stock. Heavy yielder. Maple Hill Farms, R. D. 6, Box 72, Lawrence, Kansas.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS—1 year old, 200 \$1; 1,000 \$3.50. 2 years old, 100 \$1; 1,000 \$5. Discount large lots. Circular free. R. W. Weaver Co., R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

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

"THE FINEST CORN in the world"—12,000 show ears purchased at the great National Corn Exposition at Omaha. For sale by Ten Eyck Co., Concordia, Kan.

WHITE KAFIR SEED—Pure, re-cleaned. Has been bred ten years for yield and earliness. Not one head smut in field. Two cents per lb. Frank York, Dunlap, Morris County, Kan.

GREAT AMERICAN DESERT seeds are best. Grown at high altitude without irrigation. Early Amber cane \$2.25; milo maize \$4 per hundred. Sacks free with hundred pound shipments. M. G. Blackman, Hoxie, Kan.

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

FOR \$1 I will send you 20 apple or peach or 10 pear or plum or 3 cherry trees, all budded grafted, or 250 strawberry or 75 raspberry or blackberry or 100 asparagus or 20 grapes or gooseberry or currant or rhubarb plants. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn raised in famous Kaw Valley. My corn was fully matured on Sept. 1 and took first prize at the Topeka State fair and also at the Shawnee Co. corn contest. If you want pure seed that will grow I have it. Shelled, price \$1.50 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, Silver Lake, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

FIVE registered Percheron mares for sale (not to trade) cheap. Good condition. Hooper Monroe, Frederick, Kansas.

PERCHERON, Belgian and Shire stallions. New importations. Imp. horses \$1,000. Home bred draft stallions \$300 to \$650. Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One black pedigreed standard bred stallion, Patriota 41856, weight 1250 lbs.; best breeding two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. I will trade for Percheron stallion, jack or real estate. Address S. A. Baughman, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Imported Percheron stallion, weight 2100. One registered Percheron stallion coming two years old. One registered Percheron mare. These animals are all high class and will be priced right. Address F. O. Box No. 321, Manhattan, Kan.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

TEN HEAD of registered Red Polled bulls priced to sell quick. Can spare a few heifers. Come or write. Otto Young, Utica, Ness county, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—3 young bulls from 12 to 15 months old and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All finely bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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FOR SALE—Choice 6 months Chester White boar. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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

TWO SNAPS—Two Berkshire yearling boars, choice in quality and breeding. Must get them out of the way. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

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

POULTRY.

BARRED ROCKS, stock and eggs. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kansas.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, 13 eggs \$1. Anna Pratt, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

THOROUGHbred POULTRY and eggs. Write your wants. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED and Indian Runner duck eggs for sale. Eustace Bozemon, Geneva, Kan.

TOULOUSE GEESE and White Wyandotte chickens. Mrs. Harry Adams, R. 8, Wichita, Kan.

SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs from high scoring birds \$1.50 per 15. Tillie Culver, Garnett, Kan.

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

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

GREAT winter layers, money makers. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons bred to lay. Eggs for sale. V. T. Williams, Stanberry, Mo.

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

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

NATURE'S RIVAL BROODER. "Best by Test." 10,000 in use. Costs \$1.05. Write for particulars. Searle, Box 823, Fremont, Neb.

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

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively, large birds, good layers, farm range. Eggs \$4 per 100, \$2 per 50. Etta L. Willett, R. D. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs booked for sitting to 1st of April \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mention Kansas Farmer. Fred Keim, Seneca, Kan.

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

THOROUGHbred baby chicks for sale from March till September. Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Langshans. \$15 per 100. Mrs. Flora Patterson, Melvern, Kansas.

100 LIGHT BRAHMAS—40 cockerels scored from 92 to 95, worth \$5 to \$15. I am sick and must sell; name a price on some. Eggs, fertility guaranteed. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS—Gowell strain, from Maine Experiment Station. 225 eggs per year. Canaday W. Rocks, trap nest bred 11 years. Condee W. Wyandottes, 248 egg record. Wiebke S. C. Brown Leghorn winners and layers. S. C. Buff Leghorns, Diddle, 250 eggs. Glanchard W. Leghorns. Winter egg production is most profitable and we have a line excelled by none. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. A square deal guaranteed. Overbrook Poultry Farm, Box 631, Wahoo, Neb.

POULTRY.

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

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

STANDARD BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns founded by stock of prize winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's fairs, and have taken first wherever shown. Stock for sale; eggs in season from pens scoring 80 to 95. No. 1 pen, \$2.50 for 15; No. 2, \$1.30 for 15. S. Perkins, 301 E. First St., Newton, Kan.

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WASTING on the farm may be stopped. Send 50 cts. for the booklet, Saving on the farm, to the Kansas Farmer.

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

SQUAB BREEDING HOMERS—100 pairs at \$1 per pair. Special prices on large quantities. I. S. Sheets, North Topeka, Kan.

THE BOOKLET, saving on the farm, is guaranteed to save you many times its cost. Send 50 cts. for a copy to the Kansas Farmer.

WORM REMEDY—Nearly all dogs have worms some time or other. And the worms kill the dogs. Treat your dog regularly with Dr. Cecil French's Vermicide Capsules, which rapidly destroy and expel both tape and round worms without harm to the dog. Box of 6 capsules 25c. Box of 100 capsules (Kendel Size) \$3.00. Mailed on receipt of price, stamps or coin. Dr. Cecil French, Washington, D. C.

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

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

REAL ESTATE.

BURGER BROTHERS, Burlington, Kan. If you want a home in Kansas, please write for lists of land.

FOR SALE—640 acres: well improved black soil. Dallam Co., Texas. Thos. F. O'Brien, Conlen, Texas.

FOR SALE—Farm, 160 acres, including gas least paying \$800 rental yearly. Price \$60 per acre. \$9,600 cash. Geo. W. Culbertson, R. R. 1, Iola, Kan.

BY THE OWNER—320 a. well improved farm, 11 miles from Burdett, Kansas. Price \$8,000, \$3,000 cash, the balance \$1,000 per year. C. S. Eno, Larned, Kan.

LARGE and small tracts; improved and unimproved; \$5 to \$25 per acre; easy terms. For full information write Davis & Henry, Richland, Pulaski County, Mo.

FOR SALE—1/4 sec. first and second bottom farm. Well improved, plenty water, fruit and alfalfa. Must sell quick. Address N. L. Ullery, Route 3, Scranton, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 a. good land in Meade county, edge of Artesian valley, 8 miles north of Meade and 7 miles west of Fowler. Price \$1,900. Terms. Chas. E. Malone, Owner, Chase, Kansas.

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

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.

117 ACRES FOR SALE OR TRADE—4 roomed house, poultry house, cave, small barn, 5 acres hog tight, good orchard, 45 under cultivation, spring, well and windmill, route and telephone, 1/4 miles to town. Price \$3,000. \$1,000 cash will buy it. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

THE RICHEST FARMS—Where everything grows large, in southeastern Kansas, 120 miles south of Kansas City, and 80 miles west of Missouri; prices away below their value; maps and printed information; no trades. Thos. D. Hubbard, Erie, Kan.

OKLAHOMA FARM BARGAINS—690 a. in Pittsburg county in tracts of 40 to 160 a. Can't be excelled for corn, cotton, and fruits of all kinds. Near a good town on Ft. Smith & Western Ry. Write or come and see. \$15 to \$35 per acre. Good title. This is my land by allotment. Address Lock Box 125, Indianola, Okla.

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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.

160 ACRES of upland, 60 acres in cultivation, four room house and new barn, at \$3,500, \$1,500 cash, balance on time. Some of the best bargains in the Sotomon Valley. S. Boyle, Bennington, Kan.

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

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

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.

GOOD 240 ACRE black land farm at \$32.50 per acre. In Neosho county, Kan., 2 miles from railroad station, 1/4 mile from school. 125 acres now under cultivation, and 100 acres more can be put under cultivation. Good house and barn. This is a bargain. No trades. Thos. D. Hubbard, Erie, Kan.

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

ALFALFA AND SUGAR BEET FARM—80 acres, improved, two and one-half miles from Syracuse, county seat, and railroad town. 20 acres alfalfa, 60 acres in cultivation, all under irrigation. Land is especially adapted to raising alfalfa and sugar beets. Price \$60 per acre. Terms. Write Frank A. Rees, Syracuse, Kan.

CALIFORNIA LAND, \$1 acre, cash payment; balance, entire purchase 90c month per acre; close San Francisco; no taxes; no interest; 6-acre tract; level, rich, clear, ready to plow; under irrigation; perpetual water right; immediate possession given; particulars, maps, photographs free. Stearnson Colony, 1414 Market St., San Francisco.

SCHUTTE AND SHINEY, the Rush county, Kan., real estate hustlers; 80 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 QUICK by the owner, 324 acre farm in east part of Ness county, Kansas, 10 miles south of Bazine. Improvement are poor and consist of frame house, 2 rooms, shed, barn, etc. Is all fenced and cross fenced with stone posts, 2 wire fences of soft water at 20 ft. Windmill and tank. 40 acres in cultivation, 240 more can be plowed, nice and level and good soil. Telephone in house, close to railroad and school. Price \$3,500. Time on part. Also have 160 a. unimproved cheap, for sale quick. C. S. Eno, Larned, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE—I am over 80 years old and wish to sell my fruit farm of 320 acres, 1 1/4 miles from the city of Winchester, Kan. On this farm are 8000 Ben Davis and Gano Missouri Pippins 15 years old, 600 Jonathans 8 years old, 1500 Jonathans set out 1 years ago, fifteen acres in strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Over \$600 sold last year, besides 250 gallons blackberry wine. Seven room house, a cottage, barn, corn crib, barrel shed, will hold over 3,000 barrels. Never failing spring water. For full particulars write William Booth, Winchester, Kan.

LAWYERS.

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

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

COLLIES of all ages for sale. They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors. 250 head sold last year. Write for illustrated circular and prices. Would like to buy a few ferrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Nebraska.

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Am taking orders for March and April pigs. Best blood-lines from Big Mary, Heert Garnett, White Oak, etc.

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WING PIANOS BEST TONED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL. ESTABLISHED 40 years. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save \$75—\$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades," 1 Steinway, 3 Chickering, etc., \$75 up—taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway "Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-363 W. 13th St., New York.

"Kansas Farmer: Enclosed find check to cover my account. Am well satisfied with my advertising and will have more business for you soon."—H. E. Lilley, Wayne, Kan. Breeder of Poland Chinas and Scotch Collies.

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Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred red inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today. Address **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

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Earliest and best in the World; Early Ohio, Early Rose and Early Six Weeks; the standard of all best varieties. Also Carman No. 2; Rural New Yorker No. 2 and other best sorts. All our seed is Red River grown and the finest stock to be found anywhere. Write for big illustrated catalog of all farm, field, grass and garden seeds. It's FREE for the asking. Address **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

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MILLET, CANE, KAFFIR, POPCORN, SEED CORN, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, CLOVER AND ALL KINDS OF

ACORN BRAND Contains the essential quality necessary to produce profitable crops. **SEEDS** Kansas grown Alfalfa Seed and Seed Corn. Write for descriptive seed book. **Ross Brothers Seed House** 311 E. Douglas, Wichita, Ks.

Quality Seeds

are the result—First, of years of experience; Second, of honesty; Third, of painstaking methods. Now we have had 42 years of practical experience growing and selling western seeds. That we are honest is shown by customers who have bought from us for over 35 years. And as a sample of our careful methods—we educated two of our men at our expense in the Government Seed Laboratory at Washington, D.C. We send out only fresh clean critically tested and carefully selected seeds of highest germination. Give us a trial order. Send for our 1909 FREE Catalog H and see in it the premiums we are giving with orders received this month. Get our prices for Alfalfa and Grass Seeds. **THE BARTELDES SEED CO., Lawrence, Kans.** Branches at Denver, Colorado, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

SEED CORN

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

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ONE CENT A PACKET Educators are beginning to realize the value of School and Home Garden as important factors in education. Last season we supplied over 1200 Public Schools; also many Sunday Schools, Improvement Clubs, etc. We offer more than 50 popular varieties of flowers and vegetables for school gardens. In illustrated packets, with cultural instructions. Send 2c stamp for illustrated literature, sample packets of seed, etc. **THE FLOWER MISSION, Cleveland, O.**

CORN SEED CORN

SEED CORN Sold on approval. You decide whether satisfactory. Ten days to test any way you please. We grow our seed corn from the choicest pure-bred stock seed. All seed sold carefully hand selected, tipped and butted, graded and tested. Guaranteed to lease or money refunded. Write to-day for free samples of large yielding varieties adapted to your section. Prices low; quality best. Write now for 100-page descriptive catalog. **A. A. BERRY SEED COMPANY, Box 505, CLARINDA, IOWA.**

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I want everybody who plants Seed to have a copy of **MY NEW SEED BOOK**. It is an elegant book, by far the best I have ever issued, giving complete and accurate descriptions of my **TESTED SEED**. Over 1000 Varieties, 800 fine illustrations of Vegetables, Field and Flower Seeds, Roses, Plants, Shrubs, Poultry and Bee Supplies. You need this book. Shall I send it to you? Address **IT'S FREE!** **Zimmerman Seed Co.** 623 Quincy St., TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Side by side with common sorts they yield 100 bushels per acre where other sorts make but 25 to 35 bushels. Strong, stiff straw; sprangled heads; ripens early; never blights or lodges. There is none like them, and when our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. Samples Mailed Free. Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal card will bring them to your door. Address **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

TESTED SEEDS 10 PEACH TREES FREE

The kind that produce results. Field, Garden and Flower, Northern Grown and true to name. Special prices on Onion Sets, and Onion Seed. Poultry Supplies of all kinds. Orchard Spray Pumps, and all kinds of garden tools. Write for our Big Bargain List and Catalog. **Missouri Valley Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.**

Corn And Cob Meal.

How do you consider corn and cobs ground together as a feed for horses, cattle and hogs?—**E. W. EAGAN, Hutchinson, Kan.**

A good many experiments have been conducted to determine the value of corn-and-cob meal for cattle feeding. In the main, these tests have indicated that corn-and-cob meal fully equals clear cornmeal for finishing cattle. This, of course, makes 70 pounds of feed from a bushel of ears, while the cornmeal makes but 56 pounds. There has been considerably less experimental work as to its value as a horse feed. Some tests have reported very favorable results. The general opinion is that corn-and-cob meal is not so suitable for horse feeding. If it were only used as a part of the ration, oats and bran constituting the remainder, it probably would make a very satisfactory combination.

For hog feeding it is not a very desirable method of preparing corn. It incorporates too much bulky material or crude fiber into the ration, and would not produce the best of results for hog fattening. The cost of grinding of course would be an important factor to consider. If the saving brought about was not sufficient to pay this cost, it would not be a profitable means of preparation. For cattle feeding, with present prices for feeds, you will probably find it to be a paying proposition where you are fixed for grinding. It is a much safer feed than clear corn meal and less apt to produce indigestion or other bad result.—**G. W. WHEELER, Kansas Experiment Station.**

Ration for Fattening Hogs.

I read a great deal about rations for hogs but do not see any data about what per cent of its weight a hog ought to receive for most economical gains. I have corn and meat-meal. Will have plenty of clover next spring. My hogs average 90 pounds each at present. What would be the proper amount of feed per day for each hog at present? **F. M. B. Kincaid, Kan.**

The young pig will consume a larger amount of grain daily in proportion to its weight than the older hog. Your 90-pound pig will consume a daily ration of about 4 pounds of feed with profit. He should gain in the neighborhood of $\frac{3}{4}$ pound daily, at least. The way you should feed these pigs through the winter would depend somewhat upon what your purpose is with regard to time of marketing. If you wish to push them along and market early in the spring you would of course feed a heavier concentrated ration, than if your intention is to grow them a little more slowly with clover pasture through the summer and have the final finishing period come during the early fall and winter when the new corn crop is available for feeding. Considering the fact that you will have abundance of clover pasture, perhaps this will be the more economical method of putting these hogs on the market, owing to the fact that all concentrated feeds are very high in price at the present time and will be during the rest of the winter-feeding period.

Corn, tankage, and shorts would probably be the best feeds which you could use whatever your intentions. The tankage should not constitute more than 10 per cent of the ration, and probably 5 per cent would be slightly more profitable if you use considerable shorts. Owing to the fact that shorts is practically the same price as corn chop, it would be desirable to use perhaps as much shorts as corn, making the tankage 5 or 6 per cent of the total mixture. If your plan is to carry the pigs along slowly, you should not feed up to their capacity. It would also be a splendid practise to supply a little high quality alfalfa hay in racks, or nice, bright clover hay if you have that. The pigs will eat some of the hay and it will be a desirable addition to the ration, especially if your plan is to carry them through the summer and finish next fall on the new corn.

G. C. WHEELER.

The **F. J. Pomeroy Co.**, of Milwaukee, has selected Sulphur, Murray county, Oklahoma, for the location of a potato experiment station. They are distributing Early Triumph seed from Maine to two hundred farmers and will put out forty acres themselves. The purpose is to build up a potato market between Texas and Kansas latitudes.

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

PURE Indiana yellow dent seed corn in the ear or shelled and graded. Price \$1.35 in the ear, \$1.50 shelled and graded f. o. b. Centralia. This corn is guaranteed to be pure and first quality. **C. C. WADLEIGH, Centralia, Kan.**

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Western Kansas grown. Write for prices and sample. **GEO. H. MACK & CO., Garden City, -1- Kansas**

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The Winfield Nursery Co. grow such trees by the million. Special Sale on 100,000 one year Apple, 30,000 Cherry and one-half million Osage Hedge. Address **THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO. Dep. K. Winfield, Kan.**

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3,000 bushels of well matured, well selected **BOONE COUNTY WHITE**, the great feeding corn. Send for sample and prices. **H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kan.**

SEED CORN!

Boone County, Reid, Bloody Butcher, Calico. Immense yield. High quality. Our corn took first and fourth in boys' county contest, first in boys' state contest, first second, and fourth at State Corn Show; second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth at Omaha. Yield in 1908, 108 bushels per acre; in 1907, 114 bushels per acre. **J. M. GILMAN & SONS, R. R. 1. Leavenworth, Kan.**

CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.

Recleaned and guaranteed free from dodger and all weeds. Strictly pure seed. Price 85 cents per pound, delivered free west of the Mississippi river. Address, **SMITH-GENTRY CO., Ceres, Cal.**

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

For 12 Cents

and the name of this paper we will send you 6 packets choice flower seeds, including one packet **KRAMER'S 20th CENTURY GIANT PANSIES**. Illustrated Catalogue for 1909 free. **I. N. KRAMER & SON CEDAR RAPIDS IOWA**

SEND a postal card today for our big 16-page book of genuine seed bargains. This is not our regular annual garden catalog,—but this bargain book of new selected and critically tested **Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, Fruit and Fancy Trees** is intended to introduce our regular seeds, etc. These bargain prices hold good as long as the supply lasts—therefore, don't delay—Send today for bargain list and make your selection. **ARCHIAS' SEED STORE, Box 17, Sedalia, Missouri.**

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Sturdy, Vigorous, High Vitality—The Growing Corn Kind

THAT'S all we have to sell and seed corn is the only thing we deal in. This corn has been bred for ten years by one of the most expert corn breeders in the country. It will grow and thrive anywhere in the Corn Belt. Corn is the big crop. If your corn crop doesn't suit you, no matter how big it is, you can improve it with our thoroughbred corn. This corn is grown in the heart of the seed corn belt, and the corn we have to offer this year is the best we have ever sold. It is particularly choice and it is sold on 10 days' approval test. Send for corn booklet and free samples. **CORN BREEDERS COMPANY Box 356 Waterloo, Iowa**

LIVE STOCK



The young sow should not farrow her first litter under ten months old and no grower should depend on all young sows for a full crop of pigs. Aged sows should produce and raise an average of eight pigs, young sows five to seven pigs, and the first and second litters are not as valuable as succeeding litters.

The best prevailing hog market for a term of years seems to have been in July and August and January and February. The fall litters can be worked in the first named months and the spring litters in the last named. The hogs go to market weighing 225 to 275 pounds, and when normal conditions prevail in the meat market such weights bring top prices if the hogs are attractive in quality.

The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station distributes free of charge vaccine that prevents black leg in cattle. All young stock should be vaccinated before spring pasturing is begun. More than 700,000 doses were distributed during the past eight years. Thirty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty have been sent to Oklahoma farmers and stock men since July 1, 1908.

A man of wide experience in swine husbandry writes: "In selecting the brood sow, choose one with a straight or slightly arched back, straight lower line, deep girth, wide up and down, fairly sprung rib, straight legs, plenty of bone, neat head and not less than twelve well developed teats, for a large number of teats is one of the best indications of a valuable brood sow. She should possess a quiet disposition and should be accustomed to being handled, which is of great value in caring for the dam and litter at farrowing."

On feeding problems Prof. Haecker, of the Nebraska Experiment Station is regarded without a superior in the Middle West. In a recent address he stated that at the present prices paid for butter-fat sold to creameries he must be a rich man who can afford his calves the luxury of nursing their dams, and the one who says he cannot afford the time to milk and feed calves is either getting a very large salary or is well enough off so that he need not economize in this way. This does not, of course, refer to the man raising pure-bred beef cattle or the range conditions.

Bulletin 174 by the Kansas Experiment Station is a treatise on the Palisade Worm, a troublesome parasite of

WHERE ARE THEY?

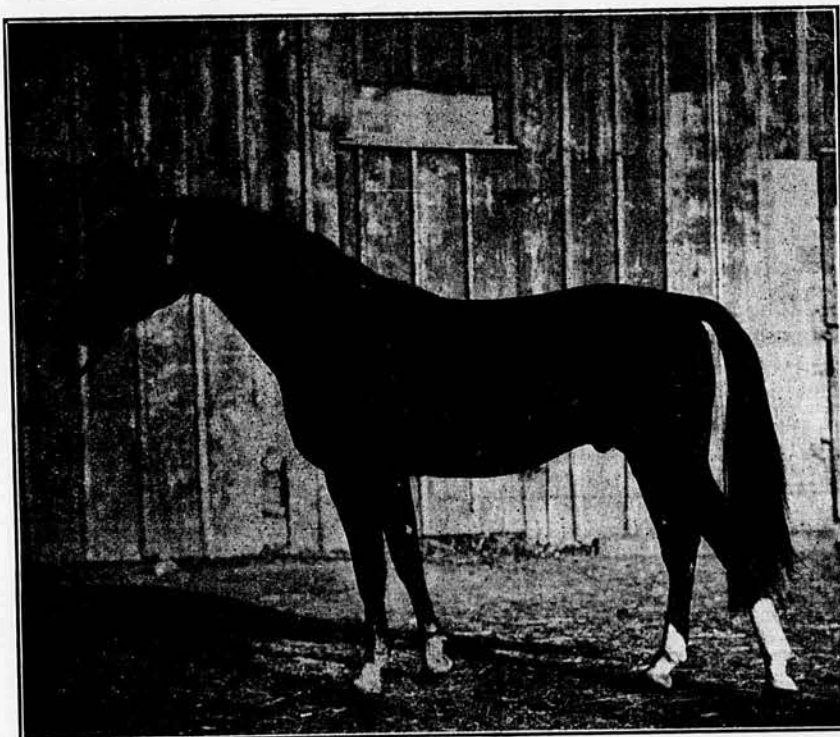
We have within the past few days received remittances on subscription from the following parties who have failed to give their post-office address:

E. A. Barefoot.
W. E. Patton.
J. B. Brooks.

Should any KANSAS FARMER reader be able to supply the missing information, the favor will be much appreciated. Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

the horse. The past two years the worm has become quite common in Kansas. As a representative, the farmer should thoroughly inspect his water-supply and keep the horses from stagnant pools. Hay and fodder from swamp lands and pastures that are subject to overflow should be avoided. For a cure the farmer should consult a veterinarian. The worm causes blind staggers and paralysis and is fatal unless a remedy is applied. It is worth while for horse owners to get a copy of the bulletin and familiarize themselves the habits of and cure for the parasite.

The London Live Stock Journal gives an account of the year's work of the Red Poll herd of Alfred J. Smith. Forty-one cows, including one with first calf, two with second calf, and seven that had had ten or more calves, gave an average of 7,293 3/4 pounds of milk. The highest record was made by a cow ten years old, 10,751 pounds. There are in the Red Polls and Shorthorns strains which are



Constantino 41794, trial 2:20, the Standard-bred trotting colt by Constantine 10870, record 2:12 1/2, first dam Ashland Princess by Ashland Wilkes 2:17 1/4, second dam Princess Strathlan 2:21 1/4. Foaled May 2, 1906. This splendid colt was bred by M. A. Low at his Walnut Grove Stock Farm and will be sold in the Low-Donovan sale at South St. Joseph, Mo., Thursday, March 11. Catalogs are ready.

good milk producers and the breeder of the West would do well to improve and perpetuate the milking qualities in these breeds. The Middle West farmer at just this time demands a cow of these breeds which will produce more milk. The breeder can profitably afford to heed the call.

To determine the best type of steer for the feeder is an important problem which the Nebraska Experiment Station is endeavoring to solve. Last winter Prof. Smith selected thirty-six steers and took the measurements of each one in the most minute particular. While the experiment has not been carried to a sufficient extent to announce positive results it is interesting to note that the steer that made the best gain in the feed lot was the one having the largest heart girth in

proportion to his weight. The steer showing the smallest gain had a very small heart girth. While that is the result of only one winter's work and cannot be taken as establishing any positive law, still it looks very much as if cattle with large lung power, with a good heart and consequently a good digestion are best calculated to make big gains in the feed lot. The experiments are being continued.

We are facing a new day in agriculture—in the whole outlook of our laboring classes toward life. The acres remaining to be developed are comparatively few. The larger part of our agricultural progress depends upon better, more scientific cultivation of the farms already tilled. Whenever, by refusing the boy that outlook, that insight into things that shall keep his interest centered on the farm, we turn him toward the city, out of the ranks of the producers of food into the ranks of the consumers, we have lost one skilled workman to the farm and added one more unskilled laborer to the millions, jostling and elbowing for place to work and live. As between the chances for the man, first in the one and then in the other position, there is needed little by way of comment. And very often indeed the boy leaves the farm simply because he does not see where the farm holds anything of interest or beauty or purpose larger than mere dollars.

One of the most serious drawbacks to successful farm operations is the lack of working capital. Too few farmers have a little money, a couple hun-

dred dollars or so, at their command to pick up an occasional snap. The farmer who has a little ready money and his eyes open is able to make an occasional favorable deal. The farmer as a rule has his money too closely invested. He can raise a few hundred dollars within two or three days by selling a load of hogs or driving a few steers to market but a few days' delay often results in a lost opportunity. One of the most successful farmers the editor has known was a man who always had a little money handy. He was not a rich farmer. He was at the time we knew him a renter and a good one but now he owns his farm and has it paid for. Occasionally he would feed a few steers. If he had not enough of his own to make a carload he bought enough more to make the car. He handled his hog business in the same way. He would buy a good horse if offered at a bargain and would always sell for more money than he paid. Neighboring farmers always knew that Smith had a little extra money and when they wanted a dollar on short notice they offered Smith a bargain in a steer, cow, or horse and he had the money to buy when some one wanted to sell.

Cane or Kafir-Corn for Stock Cattle and Milch Cows.

Which is best for stock cattle, cane or Kafir fodder? Which is best for milch cows? At what stage should it be cut? Is either better than prairie hay? Should cane or

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will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Tumors or any unhealthy sore quickly, pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse, stop at dealers or deliver.

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CHICKEN LICE AND MITES destroy the laying value of hens. ONE APPLICATION OF

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will drive away lice and mites FOR A WHOLE YEAR. Stop the loss—get more eggs. Freight prepaid. Circular free. Beware of imitations.

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Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

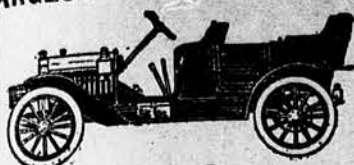
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

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

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It fits any truck. There's a dealer in your town who sells it—you're not compelled to sign notes or give up cash until you're convinced that it's just the spreader you've been looking for. You'll find a greater dollar for dollar spreader value in the Litchfield than in the catalog House Spreaders—and not enough difference in price to run the risk of buying on a picture. Write today for descriptive circular and prices.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF PLOW CO.,
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HEAVY, SOLID STEEL FRAME AND JOISTS
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Every scale guaranteed absolutely U. S. Standard for 10 years. For catalog and prices, write to nearest factory.

INDIANA PITLESS SCALE CO.
NEW CASTLE, IND., or
KANSAS CITY, MO., Station A.

Kafir have seed on it?—L. S. WELCH, Inman Kan.

Cane is of a little more succulent nature than Kafir corn and when fed early in the season before any freezing has taken place, it undoubtedly would be a little better than the Kafir fodder. Both forage crops should be allowed to get as nearly mature as possible. With the ordinary length of the growing season it is generally desirable to let them grow until frost time or until the first light frost, if possible. Later in the winter the cane will become less valuable because of the souring of the juices resulting from freezing and thawing. It will be much less relished by the cattle and will not contain as large an amount of nutrient material. For later feeding the Kafir fodder will be preferable. Both these feeds are distinctly carbonaceous in nature, containing small amounts of protein, consequently they would not be adapted to give the best results for young stock cattle that were still making growth. They likewise will be a deficient ration for milk cows. Cows receiving either of the roughages cannot be expected to give a large flow of milk unless some concentrate, such as cottonseed-meal or oil-meal, is added to the grain ration.

Small grain sown with either of these forages would not be a detriment, although when sown rather thick for forage a comparatively small amount of grain would be matured. Think you will find it advisable to grow some of each. Shock up the cane in large shocks right in the field where grown and haul directly to the cattle early in the fall and winter. It is sometimes bound with a binder and shocked which makes it much more convenient for handling.—G. C. WHEELER, Kansas Experiment Station.

Emmer Not Speltz.

Is speltz a valuable crop and how does it compare in feeding value with oats or barley? W. H. O.

Lowmont, Kan.
I presume that by the term "speltz" you refer to what is more properly called emmer, as there is very little genuine speltz raised in Kansas. The term speltz is the one commonly used by all farmers, applying it to what is really emmer. Not very many feeding tests have been made of this grain. We have fed it to sheep without grinding, in direct comparison with barley, shelled corn, and Kafir corn, and alfalfa hay for roughage. The results have indicated that speltz has a value very close to that of barley.

In digestible nutrients it very closely resembles barley or oats, and from what observations and information I have been able to secure from various sources, I am inclined to think it will compare very well in feeding value with oats or barley. It is rather a hard grain and for cows or horses probably would give better results if ground or rolled. It is not a very good feed for fattening hogs, owing to the fact that it contains considerable hulls and is not relished by hogs. For brood sows it would be much better adapted.

G. C. WHEELER.

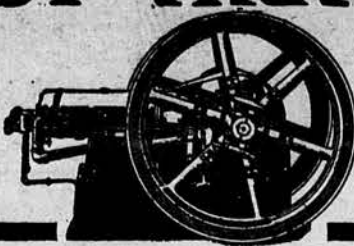
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Superior Grain Drills are used with success, satisfaction and profit by the most successful farmers in all parts of the world where grain is grown. It matters not where you live, what your seeding conditions are, what seeds you wish to plant, or if you use fertilizers, how obstinate they are to handle, you can get a Superior Drill that will do your work in the best possible manner with the least labor for man and team. Superior Drills must do all that is claimed for them, for they are sold with a plain, honest guarantee that means much to the purchaser. Write today for a Superior catalogue, or any special information you want, to the manufacturers, The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio. Then go to your retail implement dealer and insist on seeing the Superior Drill. Take no substitute.

Alfalfa.

Alfalfa experts do not agree as to which is the best variety of alfalfa seed to plant in various localities. Some prefer the Montana grown seed, some the Turkestan, imported form Asia, and others claim the Grimm or Ever Lasting alfalfa is the hardest and most productive variety. The merits of each of these varieties are thoroughly discussed in the handsome 25th anniversary catalogue of Northrup, King & Co., seedsmen, 236 Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Minn. This catalogue will be sent without charge to anyone who will write for it. It contains also a complete assortment of the best varieties worth growing, grass seeds, clover seed, seed potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, etc., vegetable seeds, flower seeds, garden seeds, seed corn, garden tools, etc.

Power that Pays for itself



There is a long line of machines that save labor and make money for the farmer. But you are not operating them to the best advantage if you do not have a reliable power.

Cream separators, feed cutters, corn shellers and wood saws are valuable machines for the farm, but no one of them is complete in itself. Each requires a power to operate it.

Here is the great advantage of having one of the simple, powerful, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines on the farm.

An I. H. C. engine is not a machine for just one duty, like a churn or a pump. It is a machine of many duties. It enables you to operate all other machines to best advantage.

Its duties extend all through the year and it is used almost every day in the year.

There is corn to shell, feed to cut, water to pump, wood to saw and many other jobs, all of which you cannot do profitably by hand.

You must have power of some kind. An I. H. C. engine saves you a world of turning and lifting by hand, and because it is so well adapted to so many uses, you will find it a great improvement on old fashioned tread mills, horse power, etc.

It costs but a few cents a day to operate an I. H. C. engine. Many times it saves the wages of a man, and in some work the wages of a number of men. Estimate what it costs you for extra help at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day because you have no power, and you will see how rapidly an I. H. C. engine pays for itself.

Besides, these engines do work that you cannot do at all by hand—running the cutter, shredder, threshing machine, etc.

I. H. C. engines are strong, simple and easy to understand. We know the design to be of the best, and we know that every detail of construction is correct. This is proved to our own satisfaction by giving every engine a thorough working test before it leaves the Works. This guarantees that the engine comes to you in perfect working condition, and you have a right to expect many years of efficient service from it.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are designed to utilize the greatest amount of power from the fuel consumed. Every line of the engine is symmetrical. It looks substantial and is substantial without being clumsy or too heavy.

The I. H. C. Line

I. H. C. Vertical Engines—made in 2, 3 and 25-horse-power
Horizontal (portable and stationary) in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse-power
Gasoline Tractors—in 12, 15 and 20-horse-power
Famous Air-Cooled Engines—in 1 and 2-horse-power
Pumping, Spraying and Sawing outfits in various styles and sizes.
Call on the International local agent, inspect these engines and secure catalogues and full particulars, or write direct to us.

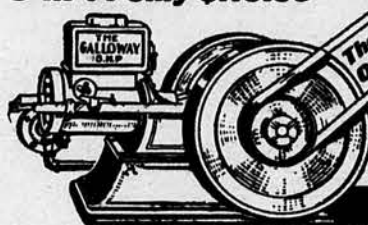
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GALLOWAY SAVES YOU \$50 to \$300

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

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities). Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash. An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

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

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

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

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

REEVES & CO.
125 Fifth Street
Columbus, Indiana

Write for Catalog Today

Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results

DAIRY



Figures compiled by a cream buying agent in the town of Lenora in Northwestern Kansas, show \$25,000 paid for butter-fat by the cream agents at that point last year.

Breeders of Ayrshire cows claim that among cows of this breed there is greater uniformity of production than in some other breeds which show phenomenal single individuals.

A. J. Jennings, of Junction City, has a herd of twenty-four Jersey cows which he says are giving him a cash income of \$200.00 per month. He is selling the whole milk retail in Junction City.

One cream receiving station in Kanarado, which is a western Kansas town within a stone's throw of the Colorado line, last July paid the farmers \$885.00 for butter-fat. There are three other cream buying stations in the town, which means that the farmers in the territory of Kanarado received at least \$2,500.00 for butter-fat in that month.

Many western farmers, without giving special attention to their herds, are realizing from \$40.00 to \$50.00 per year per cow through the sale of butter-fat to the creameries. In addition to this, there is the skim-milk for feeding purposes, which is valued at from 15 to 25 cents per hundred pounds for feeding calves, pigs and chickens. This by-product with the manure, will, if properly handled, go a long way in paying for the feed and the labor.

Kansas conditions are ideal for profitable dairying. The climate is mild and the investment in expensive barns for the housing of cows is unnecessary. The feeds grown are the best grown anywhere for milk production. Alfalfa makes an ideal winter feed, and when combined with a small quantity of corn night and morning, provides a balanced ration which cannot be produced in any other part of the United States so cheaply. From the standpoint of economical production of dairy products, conditions in Kansas cannot be excelled.

Following the introduction and use of the hand separator, markets for cream have been established at practically every railroad town in Kansas. There are now 2,500 markets for cream in Kansas. At these markets the cream is weighed, sampled, tested, and paid for and shipped to the churning point. There are in Kansas at this time about seventy-five creameries at which cream is churned and made into butter. Kansas butter is shipped all over the world, and during seven or eight months of the year the supply of fresh creamery butter is not equal to the demand.

That dairying has become a permanent industry with the farmers of Kansas, is demonstrated by the fact that during the past seven or eight years in the face of the greatest prosperity along agricultural lines that the State has ever known, the volume of dairy products has steadily and rapidly increased. Dairying in Kansas, however, is as yet regarded by the farmers as a side issue, the milking of cows being conducted along with

the growing of corn and wheat and the feeding of hogs and cattle, and without interference in any respect with the general work of the farm.

Pure-bred stock have been brought to the present high standard by right mating, good care and liberal feeding, and must be continued or the standard will not be advanced or even retained, and the result will be a pure-bred scrub.

Twenty years ago Kansas had no dairy industry. All the dairying done at that time was confined to home butter making and the exchange of butter at country stores for merchandise. In the year 1908 Kansas dairy products were as follows: Butter 42,205,266 pounds; value \$9,413,317.00; cheese 248,529 pounds, value \$35,126.00; milk sold for other than butter and cheese making, \$1,145,992.00. This is quite a bit of pin money resulting mostly from the labor of the women, boys and girls who do most of the work connected with the dairy.

It is only in Kansas and one or two other western States where the farmer receives spot cash for his cream on delivery to the market. In other dairy sections the farmer is paid either once or twice per month. This cash feature is another thing which has added very materially to the development of western dairying. The cash has enabled the farmer to pay the running expenses of the farm promptly. The check has cut out store bills, and in paying the running expenses of the farm, leaves the income from wheat, corn, cattle, and hogs for the improvement of the farm and the acquisition of more land.

Dairying and Dry Farming.

Farmers who scoff at the idea of dry farming, of which as much is heard these days, will recognize that dry farming means something were they to make personal observations in that section of Colorado where the system is intelligently and scientifically practiced. The principles of dry farming are not new—they are as old as agriculture. G. W. Hill, who lives in the vicinity of Nunn, Weld county, Colorado, is a dry farming enthusiast. Last year, which some considered a bad one for the dry farmer, Mr. Hill raised 3,000 bushels of corn, 700 sacks of potatoes and other crops on a quarter section. His potatoes brought an extra price for seed. He has 25 milch cows, and ships his cream to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The Hand Separator.

The hand separator is a thoroughly practical machine. The price places it within the reach of every farmer who owns a half dozen cows. The hand separator offers every economy from the farmer's standpoint. With it he can separate milk while warm and sweet, leaving the skim-milk for the successful rearing of calves and pigs. The skim-milk, when hauled home from the creameries and skimming stations, is practically worthless for feeding. Under the hand separator plan the farmer realizes a handsome profit from the utilization of his skim-milk. When selling cream it was possible for the farmer to keep the cream in good condition and deliver three times per week. He delivers one gallon of cream as compared with ten gallons of whole milk and sends the cream to market in a buggy driven by his wife or child. There is such economy and convenience in the operation of the hand separator that the interest in dairying everywhere has become very materially increased, and dairying is a permanent industry on the Kansas farm.

Feed vs. Breed.

The Nebraska Dairymen last month offered a prize for the best article on "which is the best breed for the dairy." The admirers of the various breeds were profuse in their arguments, but few of them said a word about the necessity of proper care and feed, leaving the unadvised reader

with the impression that if a cow were a pure-bred Jersey or Holstein, the pail would be filled at each milking. This erroneous idea was the phase of the subject discussed by Mrs. F. C. Johnson and a part of her article is here quoted: A herd of thirty Short-horn cows were carried through the winter on mixed hay, but few of them gave more than four quarts of milk per day; all were thin and one died in the spring from lack of nourishment, the owner telling me he generally lost from one to five every spring.

These cows were good dairy cows, giving, when fresh and on early summer pasture, from twenty to thirty quarts of three to four per cent milk daily. Had they been given a supplemental grain feed through the winter they would have paid much more than their feed bills, but as it was, they didn't pay for the hay they ate; but that was grown on the farm, so was made no account of.

Another herd of twenty-six Holsteins were carried through the winter on immature corn silage and mixed hay of inferior quality. Some were fresh in the fall, and with proper feed would have given twenty-four quarts of milk daily, but on the silage and hay they gave from ten to twelve quarts. The milk of six cows was retained at home, from which butter was made and skim-milk fed to calves, the balance sent to New York City. The December milk check was \$25.00. The year before, when the herd was fed grain at an expense of \$50.00 per month, and all the milk was sent to the city, the December milk check was \$125.00.

A herd of sixteen Jerseys averaged three hundred pounds of butter per year in 1898. The cows were well fed and in fine condition. Managers were changed when pasture failed as they do in the hot months of July and August. No extra feed was given and after the winter feeding was begun their feed was mixed hay and some corn fodder. The cows became thin and made through December, 1899, from thirty to thirty-five pounds of butter per week. Another change of managers took place and the same sixteen cows, no fresh ones among them, made sixty-five pounds of butter a week in less than six weeks. It cost all they made to get them up to that amount, but had they not been permitted to shrink, they would have kept their usual three hundred pound record and paid a good dividend.

All of these instances of ignorance in feeding problems and easy-going shiftlessness in the care of stock came under my personal observation, and I tried to convince them of their error, but to no avail.

Cow Gives Thick Milk.

What is the cause of my cow giving thick milk? She is six years old, given milk since she was fresh the first time. She lost her calf last summer one month before she should have come fresh. She will be fresh again in June. The milk has been thick for about one week. It commenced in one quarter first, then another, until the whole udder was affected; the teats are swollen and the udder has a very little fever. I am feeding corn chop and bran, and half, and bright clover and prairie hay for roughage. She is stable every night and stormy day.—C. A. McLouth, Kan.

In reply to the enclosed inquiry say that I am not surprised at animal giving milk of this nature having been in milk for such a long period. However, this is not probably the cause of the milk being thick. The description would indicate inflammation of the udder, and would recommend that the services of a first-class veterinarian be secured.—D. M. Wilson, State Dairymen's Commissioner.

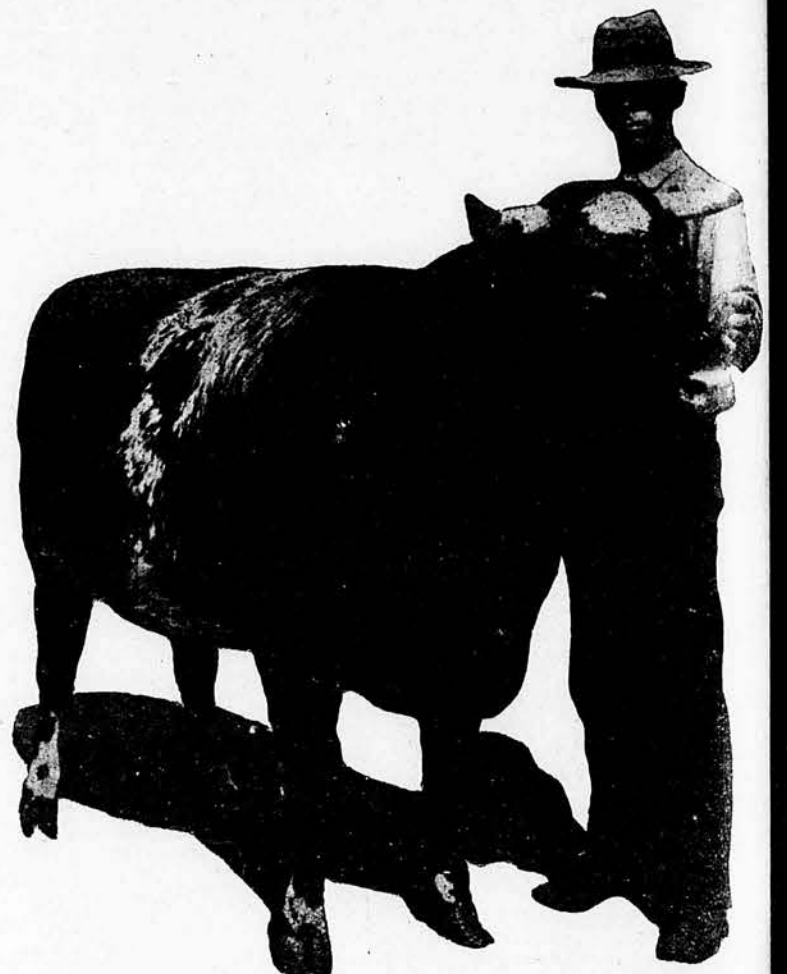
Improving the Quality and Quantity of the Oat Crop.

PROF. M. L. BOWMAN, IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA.

PREPARATION OF SEED OATS FOR PLANTING.

It is by no means an uncommon thing even in Iowa to find that oats used for seed purposes were taken directly from the oat bin without special care or attention being given before they were sown. Every farmer certainly appreciates the fact that small or light and immature seed can by no means be expected to produce as strong and vigorous plants as the large, plump grains. This has been so thoroughly demonstrated, requiring as it does so little amount of time to properly prepare the seed, no one can be excused for not giving this matter his most careful attention. In considering the proper preparation of seed oats for planting, it will be taken up under two headings.

FANNING AND GRADING THE SEED.
First. The benefits derived from fanning and grading the seed are need very marked. By so doing, light, chaffy grains, which are less valuable for seed purposes, are removed. Likewise, the weeds may be eliminated. This is an especially important factor in some localities where weeds such as mustard, others common to our oat crop are plentiful. Again, not only will weed seeds and light, inferior oats be removed, but the large plump oat grains may be separated from smaller, lighter ones. This is all



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American Hdw. Mfg. Co., Dept. 152, Ottawa, Ill.

Important. The last two seasons have not been favorable for oats; resulting in a large amount of light grains. Especially has this been true with those varieties which are not well adapted to our conditions. In general, we find that the early oats have been much better yielders than have the late oats. In all cases, however, we find even in desirable seasons that all the grains are not equally plump or equally large, but on careful examination a very large part, in fact 30 to 50 per cent will be

found to be either small or not sufficiently filled. In seasons when the oats run light in weight, such as last year when many of them were weighing from 18 to 24 pounds per bushel, it will be found that if the oats are thoroughly fanned and screened, in many instances it will be hard to save more than 15 to 20 per cent. The importance of fanning and screening oats cannot be too forcibly impressed. The following table from Professor Zavitz's investigations will be of peculiar interest:

Size of grain.	Yield per Acre—Bu.	Per cent gain of large plump seed over medium and small sized plump seed.
Large.	62.	0.
Medium.	54.1	14.6
Small.	46.6	33.04

The data above given, covering as it does a period of seven years, and shows wherein the large plump grains produced 14.6 per cent more than the medium-sized plump grains of the same variety; while the small plump grains yielded 33.04 per cent less than the large well-filled ones. Running through the machine once is seldom sufficient; it may be necessary to put them through two or three times before you will be satisfied that the work is thoroughly done. Many of the elevators throughout the State are cooperating with the farmers in this important work.

TREATMENT FOR SMUT.
Second. It will cost about eight to ten cents per acre for treating oats with formalin for smut. By a large number of tests over the State it has been found that on a conservative basis there is a loss of from 7 to 10 per cent due alone to smut; or in other words, the Iowa farmer loses annually from 3 to 5 bushels of oats per acre due to smut which could have been eliminated for not to exceed 10 cents per acre by treating the seed with formalin. One pound (1 pound) of formaldehyde (40 per cent) mixed with 40 gallons of water will treat 40 bushels of oats. The oats should be spread out about 4 or 5 inches deep; a sprinkler is a very convenient method of applying the solution. While the solution is being added it is well that the oats be stirred, (a rake can be used for this purpose) in order that the solution may become equally distributed. The oats should then be shoveled into a pile and covered with blankets or gunny sacks, something to prevent the formaldehyde from evaporating too readily. This treatment may be done in the evening and the oats left covered during the night. The following morning they may be uncovered and again spread out. By stirring them occasionally it will be found that they will soon dry out and may be sown the same day. If more oats are treated than are needed for seed, they may be fed after they have been left exposed to the air for 24 to 48 hours, during which time the formaldehyde will have evaporated. The formalin treatment is the simplest and most effective treatment for smut in oats. In purchasing the formaldehyde great care must be taken that it is of the proper strength as above stated. Should it be weak, the treatment will be of no avail.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground it is a good plan to spade up your chicken yards. Take some oats along and scatter and cover with earth. The chickens may find lots of these oats before they sprout but what they don't find will grow into fine green feed for them. The hens in digging the oats out, will find both feed and exercise, which will keep them healthy and in good condition to lay eggs.

It pays to advertise even if you are only a beginner in the poultry business. It takes time to get your name noticed by the public. Your only road to success lays in advertising judiciously and constantly. KANSAS FARMER goes to a class of readers that the poultryman wants to reach; the buying kind, those that want a new kind of poultry or those who wish to improve the kind that they have. There is no better advertising medium for the poultry fancier than KANSAS FARMER.

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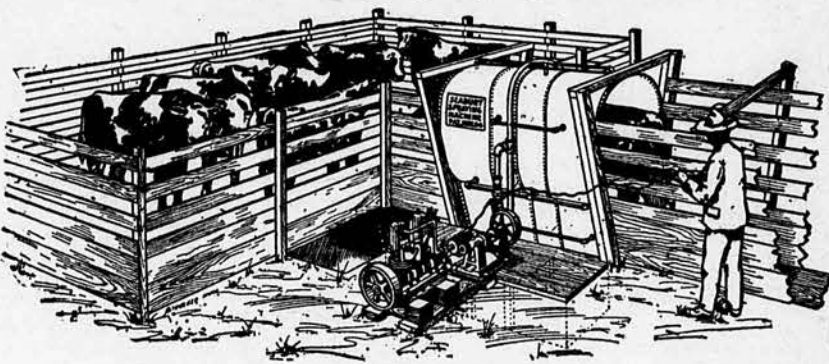
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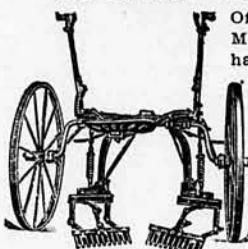
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FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY
Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck

Corn for Kingman County.

What kind of corn could you recommend to plant in our locality for a big yield? Would it be advisable to mix two standard yellow varieties and improve the one by the other? If Hildreth and Sunflower varieties, where could they be had and what would the price be per bushel?

Where can nitro culture for alfalfa be found, or does the college furnish it and how much of the nitro per acre?

JAMES MURRAY.

Kingman, Kan.

In your section of the State perhaps some medium early-maturing variety of corn may give the largest yields, as an average, season after season. The Hildreth is a late-maturing variety and produces large yields on fertile soil and under favorable conditions. The Kansas Sunflower is rather late, but matures in medium season. It produces a smaller ear than the Hildreth and is a hardy variety and more generally adapted for growing than the Hildreth and may give very good results in your part of the State. Perhaps the Boone County White, Silvermine, or Reid's Yellow Dent may be preferable to the varieties named. Or, you may have growing in your section of the State native varieties of corn which are hardy and well adapted to your conditions, which may be improved by breeding and selection.

In general I would not recommend the mixing of varieties of corn. Possibly an improved variety may be produced by growing two varieties, each of which may have some faults, by the growing. This work, however, really belongs to specialists or plant breeders and would hardly be profitably undertaken by the farmers. Many good varieties of corn are now being bred and grown in this State and I will probably be advisable for you to secure seed of some bred variety rather than to produce a new variety by cross breeding. However, as suggested, you may improve some good native variety by selection according to methods which are described in bulletins Nos. 139 and 147, published by this department, copies of which I have mailed you. Have also mailed you our circular giving information regarding seed corn which we have for sale. You will observe that we can supply limited quantities of seed corn of the varieties named in this letter. We are selling our seed corn at \$4 per bushel for first choice in the ear, and \$3 per bushel for second choice, shelled and graded, tips and butts discarded. All well bred, good, strong seed corn.

We do not prepare the nitro-culture preparations. I can give you the address of the National Nitro-Culture Company, Westchester, Pa. Also refer you to the Western Nitro-Culture Company of Topeka, Kan. In general I think it better to introduce the bacteria for alfalfa by securing soil from some old field of alfalfa where the bacteria are present and distributing this on the new land in a very thin dressing, 300 or 400 pounds of fine, sifted soil per acre, careful distribution being sufficient. On this subject I am mailing you circular giving further information.

I hope the winds have not materially damaged your wheat crop. I have mailed you copy of bulletin No. 155 on "Alfalfa" and suggest that you have your name placed on our mailing list when you may secure all bulletins of the Station as they are published. For this purpose write to Professor E. H. Webster, Director of the Experiment Station.

[Note.—By watching the advertisements in KANSAS FARMER farmers will doubtless be informed of the best places to buy seed corn.]

Sub-Soiling; Clover; Fruit Trees.

I am now on a farm which I bought two years ago namely, how to me in character of soil, and I would like to feel that the Station would give some

exact information on these lines. First, The utility of a sub-soil plow; second, The adaptability of my soil to clover, mammoth and red; third, Is my hill land suited to growth of fruit trees and vines? I enclose a sample of soil from the hill where I set out last year a small orchard. Not much of a hill, maybe a rise of 20 feet above the lowest ground, in which is located a well, 10 feet deep, always full, a sort of spring.

Yesterday I dug on this hill a hole 2 1/2 feet wide and four feet deep, putting in a few big stones. Would have preferred limestone, but used sandstone. On these placed the unbroken bones of a horse, then filled in with good top soil, and planted a yearling grapevine.

The top soil is somewhat darker in color and mixed with small stones. The soil under this is about a foot thick and is the red type. The deeper sub-soil is underlaid with a kind of shale. Please name according to common phraseology, if possible, and its crop or fruit value.

My trouble began as soon as I put a mold board plow of 12-inch cut into a portion where these stones from one-half to 2 1/2, in diameter lay, maybe six inches in depth. A 16-inch plow would hold to the ground fairly well if point was good and not worn on underside. A disk plow with four horses did better yet, but this year I have no disk and but three horses. Can I pull a sub-soil plow with three horses, 10 inches deep, on a field plowed with stirring plow to the depth of six inches this winter, crossing it with sub-soiler furrows three to 3 1/2 feet apart?

If I plow now, this spring with stirring plow six to eight inches deep will be able to plow every third or fourth furrow six or eight inches deep with sub-soiler? If I can, will I not increase the capilarity of the soil and afford better aeration and drainage?

Are your investigations such that you can tell me if I can have my blacksmith attach a sub-soil contrivance to the end of a big 16-inch steel beam plow with the mold board detached?

If all our tilled land were plowed to a depth of 15 inches, would not the danger from overflows in our streams be appreciably less?

Is this soil fitted for clover growth? Alfalfa would not succeed well you will probably say. In many portions of farm sandstone comes near surface. Please state candidly the value of my sub-soiling plan.

H. K. BAKER.

Independence, Kan.

I can hardly answer your questions in detail in a letter.

1. Briefly, except for peculiar conditions and for growing certain crops a sub-soil plow cannot be recommended. It is possible that for certain crops, like sugar beets, the deep loosening of the sub-soil, especially if the sub-soil is firm or hard, is beneficial in growing such a crop. Usually, however, for the growing of ordinary crops cheaper methods of loosening the sub-soil may be applied than by using the sub-soil plow. For instance, the rotation of crops, using grasses, clover, and alfalfa will have a similar effect upon the soil and the result is more permanent. I am mailing you circular giving more detailed information regarding sub-soiling.

2. Clover, either common or red, mammoth, or alsike, should succeed well on your soil. I would advise, however, to sow a combination of grasses and clover as a rule rather than to sow clover alone. The grass and clover is more permanent and often more productive and the combination may have a more or less beneficial effect on the soil. It is likely also that you may grow alfalfa successfully on your soil and this is a much more valuable crop than clover, both as a forage and as a soil improver. I have mailed you bulletin No. 155 giving further information on this crop.

3. Your third question really belongs to the horticultural department of the Station and I have referred this of your letter to Prof. Albert Dick-

chief of the department. If you get the trees to start in this hard stony soil, perhaps by some such plan as you described in your letter, the soil and location may prove to be well adapted for growing orchard fruit. Regarding plowing this land, doubtless the disk plow will do the best work.

Referring to the subject of subsoiling again, I doubt whether you can run a sub-soller with six or eight horses to the depth of six or eight inches in such a hard sub-soil as you describe. If the area is limited you desire to loosen the earth to extent of several feet, it may be desirable for you to dynamite the land. A practice now coming into use, your section of the State on such land as you describe. Ex-Governor Crawford has had some experience in using dynamite in this way and has written several articles on the subject.

Doubtless the plan which you suggest, if it were possible to loosen sub-soil with a sub-soil plow every fourth furrow, might have the effect to give better drainage. In fact, I would expect this result. It would not be practicable to attempt to make a sub-soil plow out of your ordinary subsoil beam plow. Sub-soil plows are made especially for the purpose. Better one of these rather than to attempt to remodel the stirring plow.

I do not catch your point as to the deep loosening of the soil to prevent overflows other than that the soil so loosened would perhaps take in more of the rain water, thus increasing the run-off. The fact, however, that the flood would largely come from up stream would not prevent the overflow of sub-soiled fields further down stream. "Candidly" I have very little faith that your sub-soiling plan will give profitable returns. In fact, I doubt whether you can successfully loosen the soil in question with an ordinary sub-soiling implement. Perhaps dynamiting is your only recourse unless you take the suggestion which I offered in the beginning of this letter to seed such land for a time to grass, clover, or alfalfa, and perhaps the roots of these plants will loosen and make more porous the hard sub-soil thus putting it in better condition for the growing of trees or cultivated crops.

In mating up the pens do not put too many hens with the male bird. Eight hens of the larger breeds and not over twelve of the smaller varieties, is about right when penned in

The EXTRA CHICKS will Pay for the Machine

Yes, sir; that's just what we mean. You who have used incubators know that the most discouraging feature about this work is the large number of "dead in the shell" or the 21st day.

The trouble is with the incubator. Proper hatching conditions have not been maintained at the eggs during the period of incubation, either through negligence on your part or because your machine wasn't "built the way."

Heat, Ventilation and Moisture proper proportion during each of the 21 days of incubation, are absolutely necessary in successful incubation. We guess at nothing. We make favorable hatching conditions at the eggs regardless of conditions outside the machine. In the Mandy Lee you have these 3 essentials in perfect harmony. That's why we guarantee more, stronger and better chicks with our machine.

Mandy Lee

Incubators and Brooders

are best from every standpoint. They develop more of the weaker germs—those that in other incubators would die from the 10th to the 19th day; they hatch larger percentages of strong, healthy, chicks, during the entire season. The brooders—both fireless and lamp-heated—raise practically every chick entrusted to their care.

Send for catalog, and booklet "Incubator Hygrometry," describing the Mandy Lee Hygrometer, the only reliable hygrometer (or moisture gauge) adapted for use in all incubators. FREE.

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Portland Seed Co.



If the fowls have free range a third more hens may be safely allowed.

A good laying hen will lay eggs enough in from thirty to forty days to equal her own weight. How essential it is that good substantial feed should be provided for her to manufacture such large quantities of eggs.

How to Set Hens.

One must not set hens in the hen house where other hens have access to the nest. If we do, those that want to lay will crowd into the nest and either break the eggs or keep the other hen from returning until the eggs have been chilled. A separate room for sitting hens must be provided. A place where they may quietly sit and not be disturbed by others. Any outhouse room in the barn or lot will serve the purpose. As many as twenty hens may be sitting at one time in a single loft room of the barn, and not a single one fail to hatch a fair per cent of the eggs.

An ordinary soap box makes a good nest for a sitting hen. All you need to do is to cut out a small opening in the side so the hen can step into the nest without breaking the eggs. It will

This Picture is from a Real Photograph—Not an "Artist's Dream"—Over 35,000 Sq. Ft. and 400 Workers here

Johnson Has Come Here To Tell You This Month

I'VE COME here this month to say just a word to you about **Chicken Raising**, so you'll hurry up about investigating Old Trusty by sending me your name now for my new book. I believe you'll like to read the Poultry Sermons on every page. The book says just exactly what I'd say to you if I could come down where you are and talk to you, or if you could step in here and visit me at my home—and in my big factory next door where I've got over 400 friends of mine here in Clay Center helping me make Old Trusties. So I've written this book and called it again my "big letter" for 1909. And I want you to be sure, this year of all years, to get it. All the type matter is real chicken-raising experience. All the pictures are actual photographs. Just photos taken by me and my camera. (I use a Kodak all the year 'round to get snap shots of the real things that happen in chicken raising to show my friends and help prove to them what they also can do.)

Also hundreds of mostly new photographs, big and little, sent me by my friends from all over the United States and many parts of the world. These pictures bear witness in interest half the time because they show better than anything I can say to you, or show you, just how the actual users of Old Trusties are doing and the letters show how they feel and the successes they are making—just as you can. And I want to tell you that when you open up this book of mine this year, in a few days from now when you get it, you'll sit up all evening and just say it's the best reading you've found for a long time—on Chicken Raising.

Old Trusty is built by a man who knows how to raise chickens, from 14 years' experience.

My new "Old Trusty" is simple and sure California Redwood—Metal Encased.

Proved the best incubator for either old timers, experienced poultry raisers or beginners.

Old Trusty "stands without hitching," hatches without watching.

Every part made for use—nothing superfluous.

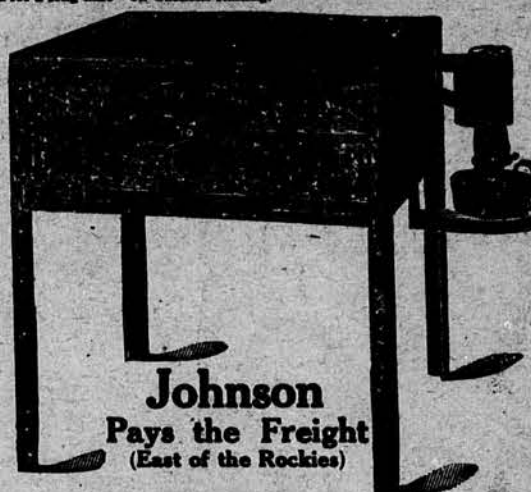
Don't pay two prices. Buy direct from me no matter where you live.

75 per cent better hatches guaranteed.

"Old Trusty" runs itself and pays for itself most quickly of all.

Get my New Book sure this month—now—or you'll miss many good chicken hatching days.

I make quick shipments and pay all the freight cost of the Rockies.



"OLD TRUSTY"

Incubators and Brooders

Guaranteed 10 Years. 40, 60 or 90 Days Trial

75% Better Hatches Guaranteed

Now about price. Don't pay two prices. Don't fuss with experiments or new fangled improvements made to charge extra for. Look up the facts about Old Trusty which is way past the "experimental" stage these last six years and you can read why and all about me and my 100,000 customers and friends in my Free Poultry Book—before you order. My price is lower to you this year—something below \$10 complete—freight paid to anywhere east of the Rockies and no worry about it. Let me write you personally and tell you my price to you and send you my Big New 1909 Poultry Book Free. Will you? Write me—

M. M. Johnson
(Incubator Man)
Clay Center, Nebraska

Big New 1909 Book Free Coupon

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Send me Your New 1909 Old Trusty Incubator Book Free and Price—Freight Prepaid to my Station.

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State.....

also be necessary to provide a temporary top and front so that when the hen is first taken to the nest she may be kept there for at least one day. These boxes may be arranged around the wall and the food and water can be placed in the center of the room. Arrange a few nests in advance, and after the hen has begun to set remove her after dark to the room. Carry her gently with head tucked under your arm, set your lantern in front of nest and let her slip gently on the nest eggs which have already been placed there. Cover the top and front of box and do not disturb the hen for one day. Place a pan of water, box of grit, and some corn in front of nest, and on the second day remove the front and give the hen a chance to come out and eat and drink. If after an hour or two she does not come out lift her off the nest and set her down by the food, with head toward the nest. After she has eaten and drunk she will, if she really wants to sit, return to the nest. If she refuses to return, there is no use wasting time with her. After she has settled on the nest, remove the nest eggs and place the other eggs under her. She will come off each day and get her food and dust herself and in no other way disturb the other hens

in the room. After the second day dust her with insect powder and repeat again on the fifteenth day.

The same covering for top and bottom may be used for other boxes as other hens are set. In this way almost any number of hens may be set in the same room and they will give but little trouble.

\$7.55 Buys the Best

140-Egg Incubator

Ever Made

\$4.50 Buys the Best Brooder Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, cost but \$11.50. Freight Prepaid. The Belle City Incubator has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot-water heat, self-regulator, thermometer, egg tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs, double door.

The Belle City Brooder is the only double-walled brooder made, hot-water heat, platform, metallamp. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today, or send the price now under our guarantee and save waiting.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Buffalo, N.Y.

HOME CIRCLE



A Fortnight in the Country.

RUTH COWGILL.

I have been spending a few days in the country with some good friends of mine, and the weather seems to have undertaken to show what it can do in a limited number of days. I came out in a blizzard. Everything froze solid, and we hovered around the stove, even the men going out only for necessary work. We kept a fire all night, and piled covering on our beds till they looked like mountains. The plants froze in the windows, and a stray chicken or two froze to death in the trees. But it grew warm rapidly in a day or two. The deep snow melted and the little creek broke loose under its icy fetters. The scarlet Red-birds flitted about in the sombre trees and filled the air with their cheery song. On the evening of that first warm day a lovely snow storm came as a farewell from old Winter. It fell so softly and silently in great white flakes, covering the ugly mud and the bare trees and softly-rolling prairies till the world looked like fairyland. It faded away as quickly as it came, and now we wade when we leave the house, wade in mud ankle-deep; we dwell under leaden skies which brighten now and then to remind us how blue the sky can be, how brightly and serene the stars can shine between the clouds.

But weather is not the only thing in the world, and happiness is not dependent upon sunshine and good roads. So we take the wind philosophically and enjoy each other and all the incidents of life in the country. I tell my friends there is no place in the world where it is so easy to be good as here. I can even love my dearest enemy at this distance. For the atmosphere of this countryside is kindly and Christian. Even the neighbor who goes on fortnightly sprees is viewed with tolerant pity, the man who beats his horses is respected for what good qualities he does possess, and every struggling young man who pays his debts and is trying to make himself an honorable place in the community is encouraged by friendship and good counsel. Every morning my host reads from the good Book, and we all kneel down while he thanks the Holy Father for all good things, and prays to be kept from evil deeds and evil speaking, not forgetting to ask for blessing upon his neighbors and all the world. Then the day's work begins. It is hard work, both indoors and out, but lightened by cheerful spirits and kindly thoughts of one toward another. The little mistress of the house has a heart full of lightness and mirth and gentleness, and every now and then stops her work to look out of the window with the children and remind them how sweetly the Redbird sings. Or she tells a rollicking story while she irons the baby's dresses, or sings some gay song as she steps about at her cooking. She is sad only at some other one's trouble, and at some friend's misfortune. She is sure her husband is the best man in the world, and does not hesitate to tell him so. Meanwhile he loves her happy ways, and tells her she grows prettier every day, and boasts openly of her cooking. The children are happy-hearted loving little things with enough life in them to lead them into mischief and the necessary punishment that follows, but they are so cunning about it all that I have to go aside to smile sometimes.

I have been getting quite intimate-

BEAUTIFUL SEA SHELLS

Agents wanted to sell them. I have a large variety of sea shells of many curious shapes and beautiful natural colors. For 30 cents I will send, prepaid, to any address a sample box containing 12 different choice shells together with instructions and details regarding fancy premiums offered for selling these shells. Any child of school age can sell them. All necessary is to show them and they sell themselves. Here is a chance to decorate your home with rare curios at almost no cost.

IDA E. COCHRAN,

547 B. St. San Bernardino, Calif.

ly acquainted with pigs since I have been here. Pigs (so the small girl would write) pigs are a very ugly animal. They are mean and selfish to a degree never dreamed of by man. The motto of each pig seems to be, "Number one first, last, and all the time." A hog has no kindness nor wisdom about it, but only a low cunning that makes him worse than the mere clods they would otherwise be. They are cannibals by nature and have often been known to eat their own young. In short, there is nothing good about them but the money they put in the farmer's purse. "I can get along with a hog when he is doing well," says my host. "But a lean one I just naturally despise."

They talk about "pretty pigs." If a pig is ever at a pretty age, I have never seen it. And if I ever again call a boy a pig when he eats too much, I hope I may be forgiven, for I do not know what worse thing I could say of him.

But enough of pigs. Thank heaven, there are horses in the world! A horse, I think, is at the other end of the scale of animal life. Wise, faithful, spirited, he deserves all the friendship a man can devote to a beast. There is a homely little grey pony here who carries me about the country on his back, and every day my respect and affection for him increase. Together we splash along through mud and water almost every day, and always he is cheerful and willing, even though my wishes seem to him altogether unreasonable. We had what might be called an argument one day. He wanted to go home through the pasture, and I had been advised to go around by the road. However I did not want to be unreasonable for I have great confidence in Pinto's sagacity. So I consented to go down that way and see what was the outlook. We found the gate fastened and I tied him while I tried it. But the fastening was too intricate for me. He watched me with great interest and at last turned his head away, signifying that he was convinced. I unfastened his rope and together we started to tramp back home. I supposed I could not mount from the ground, for he had a wicked habit of starting off on a gallop as soon as one's foot is in the stirrup, and my dress always catches on the saddle so that I can not seat myself in an instant. After we had walked for a little distance, I told him I believed I would try to mount. So he obediently stood still and after I had, with infinite labor, got my foot into the high stirrup, he still stood quietly and at last we rode off together at peace with each other and all the world. There are some people toward whom old Pinto does not display so accommodating a spirit. In fact, some people "just naturally hate" the old fellow, and that, I suppose, is one reason why I respect him so much. For I have always held that it is only the undiscerning who love all alike, and a horse that can discriminate deserves a place along with the wise ones of the earth.

I often wonder how country life can be called dull. In a place where all the beasts are known so intimately, and each one has its own individuality, where the wind and the rain and the clouds bear so close a relationship to the industries of man, where all the processes of nature, which are so very interesting, are a real and important part of the daily life, the days pass swiftly and happily. What is more wonderful than the processes by which nature herself gets the ground ready for man's cultivation, the freezing and thawing, the moisture and the drying? What is more wonderful than the storm which sweeps over the hills and cuts off all work in the open? Or the instinct of the migratory birds, the ducks and geese, which leads them to our ponds and creeks at this season of the year? The world is beautiful and marvelous, and those who dwell in cities know only a part of it.

crumbs to oysters with their liquor to make a stiff paste. Beat up 1 egg and stir into it. Season and make into balls and fry in butter until a rich brown color.

Their Candy Pull.

(A story for Little People.)

"The last dress mother?"

"The very last, my dear."

"But, mother, supposing the dress does get soiled?"

"That's just it, little girl; you mustn't let it."

The last sentence was all Grace chose to remember, and with a bound she rejoined her companions, Roger and Baby Marion.

Grace lived in the South, and her visit with her cousins was to end on the following day.

The trunks had been sent the day before. Now what could the children do on this their last day together? Roger spoke of candy. Candy—the word dropped clearly on the air and seemed to echo. It seemed an inspiration, and for the smallest part of a second neither was able to speak. Roger turned and glanced wistfully down the long, dusty road, a whole half hour's trudge to the nearest candy-shop—and then there was the necessary penny to be thought of.

"Let's make some!" cried Grace. "Some of the kind that is brown and sticky at first; then you pull it like this, and this, and it gets white and good to eat." And she moved her arms in rapid motions.

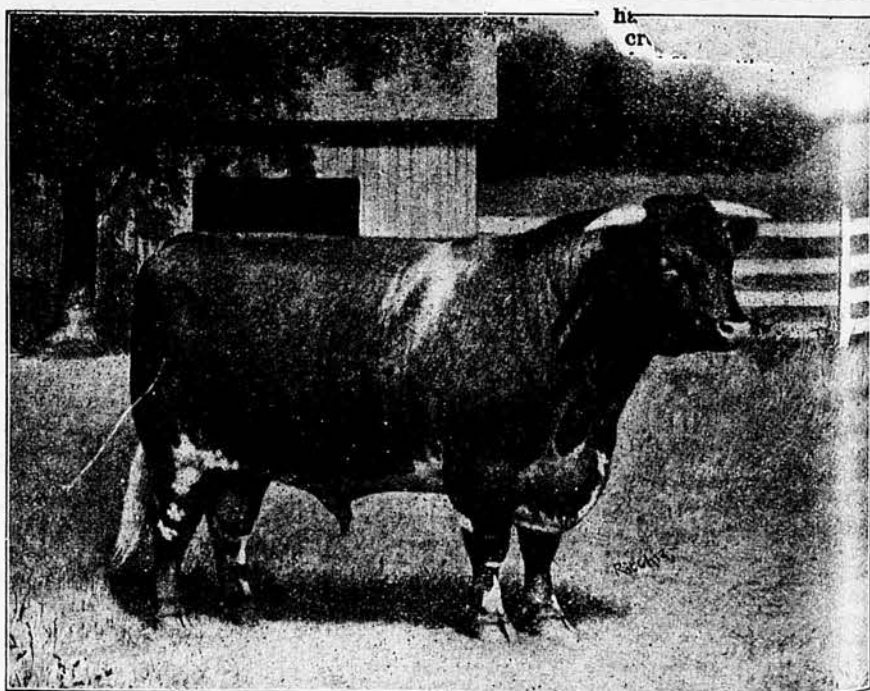
This seemed a good plan, and they ran at once and begged Nora to help them make some "real molasses candy." To get the candy boiling was the work of only a few moments, and what fun they had watching it boil and splutter, and stirring it by turns! Soon it was done, and in a large platter to cool. Then began the interesting work of pulling the great candy rope back and forth. Nora had just succeeded in getting one plateful cut when she was called away a few moments.

The children were very careful at first, but soon the longing came to taste the candy, and very quietly Grace moved a stool near the shelf, climbed up to where the still warm kettle sat, and quickly plied the spoon, while strings and drops of the sticky substance fell upon her "last dress." Once she thought she heard a noise, and in her haste to replace the spoon, overturned the molasses can, and the dark brown substance oozed over the shelf, slowly found its way to the edge, then dropped straight down on little Marion's head, and spread out over the clean floor. Marion laughed and daubed her chubby hand first in the sticky molasses, then against her face. Roger seized the unfinished candy that Nora had left, and pulled it with all his small strength.

As Nora hurried back, she paused at the open window. You may imagine her surprise at what was taking place inside. But Nora did not scold—Nora never scolded. She changed Roger's much soiled suit and little Marion's dress, but Grace, she said, must lie on the bed and wait for her dress to be cleansed.

Of course she was sorry the dress was soiled, after what mama had said, but then it was not so hard to lie on

Oyster Patties.—Add cracker



Victor Archer 264156 by Archer 205740, dam Elder Lawn Victoria by Gallan Knight. Owned by Dr. R. A. Stewart, Hutchinson, Kan., who has some of this kind for sale.

6, 1909

ed and look all you wished at a picture-book. The sound of carriage-wheels under window caused Grace to drop her head and listen. She heard aunty's calling the children, and then remembered that they were to go drive that day. She thought of soiled dress. How she wished had been careful! She heard as he climbed into the carriage, little Marion as she called, "d'ap, horsy!" and big tears in her eyes. Just then her mother in the door, looking a little sorrowful.

guess grown-ups know best, after said Grace, sorrowfully.

usually," said mother, smiling.—Lawrence in Youth's Companion.

Jane Brownley Writes to Her Nephew About His Ambitions and His Faults.

Bob: Your father will tell you that I am fond of boys, and always have. That is why I was so good to though he often tried my soul. But though he teased me unkindly from the days of dolls and books to the days of beaux and work, still I always loved him and considered him the best friend I had. No doubt all his teasing was for me, for there is no telling vain and foolish I might have if he had not laughed me out of think you know that I am fond of too. When I remember what you and I were last fall when I at your home, I have the courage to ask you about yourself, and to as plainly as one boy does to

thing about which I have a good deal, is your treatment of me. I can not help wishing that I could enjoy her brother as much as I do mine. Why is it, my dear fellow, that you and your sister are not friends? Forgive me for saying that truly you quarrel worse than dogs, and make all the rest of family, as well as yourselves, sorry. I am sure the fault is more half yours, Bob, for Mabel is the sweetest, sunniest girl in the world, and I have seen her crying there were no more sunshine in the world, after one of your quarrels. Truth is, you "think you are too good" as the school-children say. Because you are two years older, and you think you know it all. You think things in that big voice of and they sound far more unkind than to your own ears. You see Mabel's manners and appearance, her friends and her clothes, until you are growing self-conscious and awkward. If you are not careful, you will give up trying to please you, and it will be that you could not do with her if you wished it. The boy who has not a sister for a friend, for who then sews on his buttons and hunts up his cap when it is lost? Who advises him about his clothes and his manners? Who helps him and encourages him in everything he does? I think the root of all your trouble between you two, is often thought about it. It is your voice, your great, loud voice. That same voice is pleasant when you are happy and in humor. It then has the quality that draws us around you, as we when you tell us a story, or when you talk with those whom you respect. But just let some displeasure you, and bough-wough—old Newfoundland!—you roar out your blunt opinion, or deliver some sarcasm, that makes the poor of it all fairly shrivel up. Some one does not shrivel; but rather is up in self-defending anger. That

is Mabel. I tell you, dear boy, it is not so much what you say as how you say it. It is that harsh voice of yours. Why don't you drop it? I'm not asking you to change your words or your disposition (though there is room for improvement there, I assure you) but simply I beg you to change your voice. For instance, when Mabel burns the steak, say (if you wish to) "Mabel, this steak is tough as leather," but bring out the voice you use in speaking to me, that pleasant, jovial voice, and it will be a very interesting study to observe how it will affect her. At first she will be astonished, I'll warrant you, but she will not be angry. She could not. I should like to make a proverb to supplement that old one about the tongue. I should say something like this: "Silence is golden, yet behold how precious above rubies is a pleasant voice."

Well! Well! Enough of that. You will think I am a preaching woman. Maybe I am, but at any rate, I preach only once in a while.

I wonder if you and Mabel and all the young people in the neighborhood are enjoying this beautiful snow. You ought to have sleighing parties, and taffy-pullings and skating parties. It seems to me you young people do not have as many friends as you should. You do not mix enough. I wonder what is the reason. While I was visiting you, the only social gatherings I heard of were those rough dances over west of you. Are there no respectable young people in the neighborhood but yourselves? I am sure there are others. Why do you not invite some of them to your home sometimes of an evening of real fun? Get the reputation for having good times at your house, and you can soon gather about you a growing crowd of friends who will make your lives much more worth while. And, my dear boy, there is no telling what amount of good you may do, what influence you may have. Have you ever thought what is the most powerful thing in the world? It is personal influence. Think of all the men whom you have ever heard of whom you have admired, Washington, Napoleon, Lincoln—and you will remember that the reason you admire them is because they had power; they influenced other men. You have the same power of personal influence, in fact every one has it in greater or less degree. Other boys do what you do, like what you approve, avoid what you despise. You appreciate your power. You know you will be willing to lose almost anything sooner than your powerful personality. I am proud of you, your father is proud of you, because of the amount of influence you are able to wield and because you usually use it the right way. My great desire is that you do not let your influence wane. You must mix with other people and try to do them good.

I shall hope, some day, to hear of Bob Brownley not as my nephew, not as his father's son, but as an influential man in his own right, a man who has many friends, whose word has weight, whose opinion is often asked. I want you to be ambitious. I want you to desire great things and to work hard for them. You do work hard, and I am proud that you do. And with all this, I want you not to forget to have plenty of pleasure and wholesome good times with many friends. And sometime, maybe, I shall speak of you as "my nephew, Governor Brownley," or "Reverend Robert Brownley," or just as plain "Bob Brownley," whom everybody in the county knows and calls his friend. But whatever people may call you, I trust it may always be with respect and affection that they will speak of you, and you may be sure your old aunt will always be proud of her nephew. Lovingly,

YOUR AUNT JANE.

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If your dealer will not supply you, write to us. Look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole.

FREE—Send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes and we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of George Washington, size 15x20.

We also make Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.

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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 temperature, that will tell how well they stand climatic changes.

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

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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 received. 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.

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10 Cents A Pound For Hogs

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USE WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE

A liquid made from hickory wood. Put on meat with a brush. A 75 cent bottle smokes a barrel. At Drug Stores. Send 10c and names of five who smoke meat and we will send you sample. Write for

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WYANDOTTES

EGGS from pure bred S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. H. turkeys \$1.50 per 9. Baby chicks 10c each. A. F. Hutley, Maple Hill, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From high scoring Silver Laced Wyandottes, 1st pen \$1.50 per 15; 2d pen \$1 per 15. Also choice Poland China hogs, either sex. J. H. Becker, R. D. 7, Newton, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs \$1.00. Incubator chicks \$12.50 per 100, week old. A. L. DRUMMOND, Norton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs from birds scoring 93% to 98%, correct shapes, fine mahogany color. \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50. Birds have farm range. MRS. MINNIE K. CLARK, Box 4, R. 9, Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS—\$5.00 for 100

Buff, White, and Partridge Wyandottes, rose and single comb; R. I. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; rose and single comb Brown Leghorns; single comb Black Minorcas. Pekin duck eggs \$1.00 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

WALTER HOGUE, Fairfield, Neb.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Geo. T. Nelson, Ft. Scott, Kan.

15 S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED eggs \$1.00 and up. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

PURE BRED, undefeated single comb Rods 15—\$2.00, 100—\$6.00. Belle Tyler, Haven, Kan.

R. C. R. I. Reds exclusively, fine layers; eggs from selected pens \$1.50 for 16 eggs; from utility flock \$4.50 per hundred. J. H. Cannon, Preston, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

I have bred R. I. Reds for 6 years. Have more and better stock this year to furnish eggs for hatching than ever. Six pens R. C. & S. C. mated to males scoring 90 to 94, by Rhodes. Some high scoring females. Prices within the reach of all wanting good stock. A request after February 15 will bring you a circular describing stock, prices of eggs, etc. A few cockerels for sale.

H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

15 BUFF OR WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$1.00. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—No stock. Eggs from prize winners. Pen No. 1, \$2.00 per 15; No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. Incubator lots, \$5.00 per 100. Mike Klein, Clay Center, Kan.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS and M. P. Duck eggs \$1.00 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, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Prize winning, egg laying, money making kind. Pure standard bred. Eggs for hatching only 01 per 15 or 01.50 per 30. L. T. HASTINGS, Quincy, Kan.

S. C. W. Leghorns and R. C. Reds

Bred from heaviest laying and winning strains. Eggs for hatching; baby chicks a specialty. Write for circular to Prosperity Poultry Farm, R. No. 1, Barnes, Kan.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

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

SUNNY CREST.

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

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM.

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

POULTRY



Have you bought that incubator? Well you had better be sending for some catalogs, so as to pick out the one you want.

Sitting hens are not to be depended upon during such cold spells as we have been having recently; they will leave the nest and the eggs are bound to be chilled. Better buy an incubator.

Although the weather has been any, thing but spring-like, the industrious hen has been gradually lowering the status of the egg market, until eggs are now at the reasonable price of twenty cents per dozen.

On the New York market last week eggs dropped in price from thirty-four cents per dozen to twenty-five cents within two days. The slump was the result of the receipt there of 16,651 cases of eggs, totalling nearly six million eggs.

If your fowls have gotten their combs frosted during the recent cold weather, the best thing to do is to rub them well with glycerine. It is the best possible remedy; much bet-

ter than any kind of salve that you can put on. Keep putting it on for several days.

It would be a good idea to set out plum trees in the poultry yards, and the hens will destroy the grubs and insects and enrich the soil, so that with a little trouble and expense, you can raise some of the most delicious fruit. With certain poultrymen this plan worked well and paid handsomely. Try the plan and see if you are not satisfied.

Houses and runs should be in proportion. It is seldom that the yards are large enough to keep the fowls active and healthy. In cities and villages it is no unusual sight to see a good-sized house and a run no larger than the house in the area covered. The result is a perfectly bare and often filthy ground plot. The area of the yard should be at least ten times that of the house in which the birds are kept, and if the yard is larger, it will not be of excessive size. In fact, you cannot give the hens too much range and if you cannot give them free range, the area of the run should be so large that part of it will remain green through the entire growing season.

We are often asked as to which is the best breed of fowls to keep and we generally answer that the question of the breed is not as important a matter as the care and attention that you give to any breed. Pick out the breed of fowls that suits your fancy and if you take good care of them the chances are that you will make a success of it. But of one thing we are very sure and that is that it is not a good plan to change breeds very often. Of course, it is often done when poultry is bred for pleasure, not much attention being paid to the profit part. When one breed is not found to be what the person needs, or is not considered of much value to him, it may be a good plan to change. But to keep continually going from one breed to another will cut off a larger share of the profits. If a careful study of the breeds had been made before purchasing, there would have been less reason for a change later. Keep one breed and stick to it.

Different Breeds.

We may traverse the country over and look where we will but we rarely find a poultry yard which is systematically kept. Every year we are trying harder to reach the standard of perfection with our birds. There are a few in our county, I might well say quite a number, who keep pure-bred poultry and who try each year to do better.

There are enough, however, to make an interesting display at the county fair or at the annual poultry show, but I am sure I am justified in saying that there is not one-tenth part of the farmers in our county who keep pure-bred poultry. It is very rare to find any of the ornamental varieties on the farm, furthermore, the new breeds are found first in the yards of the fancier. These fanciers are usually city people who can only have a few birds. If the farmer's wife only knew the value of pure-bred poultry and the source of great pleasure as well as larger profit by four or five times, she would lose no time in borrowing the wagon of the husband and hauling off every mongrel on the place, she would then invest a part or all of the proceeds therefrom in pure-breds.

After a careful study of the kind wanted, or if she does not care to discard the mongrels to start with, sell a few of them and invest in 200 or 300 eggs, or better yet get the baby chicks of a reliable breeder. This I consider a surer way as this does away with danger of getting infertile eggs. You can send orders three to four weeks ahead and have the sender inform you when they are to arrive and you can have a hen ready to take them. Some say this is not a safe plan but I have tried it and know whereof I speak.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

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

At Kansas State Show, 1903, with 18 entries won 9 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth and 11 specials.

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

Over 100 first prizes in 1903.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY FARM

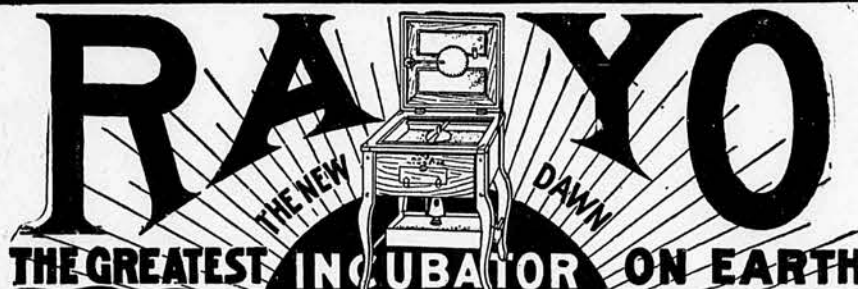
Box A., Chelsea, Okla.

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

A balanced Ration for Baby Chicks; it has been on the market over 5 years, therefore, not an experiment. It's cheap because it saves the Chicks. We have the best and largest Alfalfa Stock and Poultry Food Plant in the World; Wholesale, Poultry supplies, cottonseed and linseed oil meal. Send for Circular and Prices.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.

WICHITA, - KANSAS



More Modern Improvements Than Any Incubator Under The Sun We Can Prove It To You If You Write For Our Free Book.

Think of It—One Filling of Lamp—One Gallon Oil—Makes Entire Hatch

Automatic Regulator—that raises and lowers lamp blaze as needed. Thermometer and eggs always in plain sight. Eggs turned and cooled without removing egg tray. These are only a few improvements. We have many more. Write today to Rayo Incubator Co., Dept. O, Blair, Neb.

White Faced Black Spanish

Exclusively for 13 years, winning at Kansas and Neb. state fairs, Kansas City and World's fair. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. H. W. CHESTNUT, Centralia, Kan.

Buck Bros.

Guthrie, Okla.,

have prize winners for sale in Rocks, Red Wyandottes, Cochins, Leghorns, and Minorcas. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EGGS! EGGS!

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

15 WHITE OR BARRED ROCK eggs \$1.00 and up. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—Vigorous farm raised prize winners. Eggs by the sitting or 100. Circular free. W. T. & C. V. Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

FOR SALE—40 White Plymouth Rock pullets at \$1.50 each. No cockerels. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS—Rocks hold \$1 premiums, turkeys 1 Cockerel, all sold, can spare few females. Turkeys, toms and hens. Egg orders booked. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.

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

RIVERDALE POULTRY YARDS—Barred Rocks exclusively. Eggs from high scoring stock, both cockerel and pullet mating, 10 per 15. Range flock \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. MRS. D. L. DAWDY, Arrington, Kan.

Atchison Co.

BARRED ROCKS—Raise your own cockerels! Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Duroc Jersey bred sow sale, March 13. R. W. GOODMAN, St. John, Kansas. EGGS \$5.00 FOR 100.

WHITE P. ROCKS

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

WINNERS AND LAYERS.

Send for 1903 mating and price list for our superb strains of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks.

SMITH & KNOPF,

R. D. 2,

Mayetta, Kas.

EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM.

E. Leighton, Prop.

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

Lindenwood Barred Rocks

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners of all firsts and all seconds but one at the Eureka show. Cockerels both scored and unscored for sale. Eggs in season.

MRS. CHAS. OSBORNE.

Eureka,

Kansas

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

15 S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.00 and \$2.00. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pullets, young mated breeding pens. Every prize State Wide Fair. Every first but one State Fair. Eggs Laying Record and catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1906 McVicar Road, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

Single comb Buff Orpington eggs for sitting, \$5.00 per 100, \$3.00 per 50, \$1.25 per 15.

GEO. W. SELFBRIDGE,

Box 383, Sterling, Rice Co., Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

Eggs for Hatching

FROM VERY FINE STOCK.

NONE BETTER.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Extra fine in shape and color. Good weight.

S. C. White Orpingtons. Cook & Keller strains. The big white beauties.

White Plymouth Rocks. Fishel stock, no brassy birds; as white as snow.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. The kind that are red. All mature stock. Let me book your orders. Eggs from first pens \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, \$9 per 100. Second pens, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks \$1.00 any of above at 20c and 30c each.

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH,

R. F. D. No. 3,

Emporia, Kansas

Last season in April I sent to north-eastern Indiana and purchased 15 baby chicks of S. C. Buff Orpingtons. They were two days on the road and almost another day before I got them. When they reached me one was dead but the others did well, but from various causes three more died leaving eleven, six of these were cockerels and five pullets. I sold one of the cockerels for \$3.00, two at \$2.00 each, and one at \$1.50, thus making me \$8.50 and having five pullets worth \$1.00 each and two cockerels worth \$3.00 each. to ship baby chicks safely, also, how in another article I will tell you how to pack eggs to guarantee safe arrival.

I often hear the remark, "Should I get pure-bred poultry, I don't know what breed I would select." "Now let me help you. I don't know about all breeds of poultry but I am pretty well acquainted with a number of them. If you are on a farm and are wanting chickens for egg production exclusively I would advise the Leghorns of which there are the R. C. Brown, S. C. Brown, S. C. White, R. C. White, Buff and Black, of which one is about equal to the other in egg production. If you want them for broilers, the Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, and Orpingtons. The Orpingtons I consider one of the best of all purpose fowls, as they are almost equal to the Leghorns in egg production and are one of the very best for broilers and roasters. The meat is very fine and juicy and extra tender. In egg contests they have been known to exceed the Leghorns, some laying 240 and even 250 eggs per year.

Let's have more pure-bred poultry farms. Mrs. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH, Emporia, Kan.

HAMBURGS AND WYANDOTTES.

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

Ertel's POULTRY DIARY

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

STOP YOUR FUSSIN'

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

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

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

The New Method Incubator

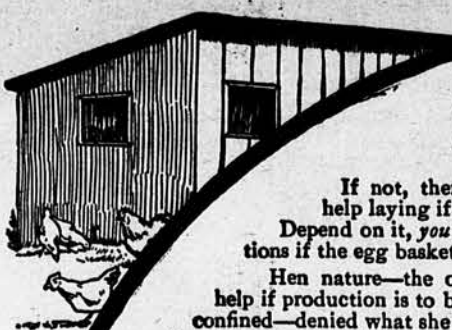
—the New Automatic, Fire Proof, Steel Lined, Open Nest, Incubator, that cannot be over-heated—that is as automatic in moisture and pure air as a live hen. Such is the New Method—the incubator that is "different."
Why continue to hatch incubator chicks that are weakly, and that cannot be raised without such great loss in the brooders? Investigate our OPEN NEST SYSTEM. You owe this much to yourself. I have a special proposition to make every reader of the Kansas Farmer that will enable you to own a New Method Incubator. I want to send you this Proposition in facts that are of vital interest to you. This Book is free if you mention the Kansas Farmer when writing.
Drop me a postal today for the book, and let's get acquainted. It might do us both good. Address

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

SAFETY HATCH INCUBATORS

Are iron clad and asbestos protected with perfect lamp stove, strongest and most simple regulator, ventilation automatic, hot water tank of finest copper, inner and outer cases of 1-in. lumber and packed, finished and suitable for parlor.

Pre-paid to your R. R. Station. Catalog Free. CLAY CENTER INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Kansas.



Do You Get Eggs

If not, there's a pin loose in your system. Hens can't help laying if they're given half a chance, it's their nature. Depend on it, you are not living up to your partnership obligations if the egg basket isn't full.

Hen nature—the organs of digestion and assimilation—need help if production is to be kept at high-water mark. A hen can't be confined—denied what she would get by free foraging—and still retain health. Your part is to supply what she lacks by *aiding digestion*. Do that and your ration will yield the greatest possible amount of nutrition, every element needed will be supplied and your hens will lay.

This is "The Dr. Hess Idea." Long experience as a poultry man led him to believe that the unnatural condition of the domestic fowl could be changed so far as results are concerned—by a suitable tonic, and

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

was formulated for the purpose. Thousands of poultry keepers are doubling their egg production by the use of this tonic. It is composed of most helpful ingredients—bitter tonic principles, iron for the blood and the necessary nitrates to keep the system free of harmful, poisonous matter. Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) guarantees this prescription. If you use it as directed and do not get more eggs, your money will be refunded. It fatts a market bird in the shortest time; carries fowls safely through moulting, helps chicks to early maturity and cures gapes, cholera, roup, etc. All poultry men endorse Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. A penny's worth a day is enough for 30 fowls.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c;
5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pall \$2.50. Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book free.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

It is "The Dr. Hess Idea" that digestion in animals can be improved. That is, the greater part of food can be made to assimilate and so form good flesh on the fattening steer or rich milk in the cow. Dr. Hess Stock Food, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), acts so positively upon the digestion that this end is brought about. It lessens the time required to fit a steer for market or to fatten a hog, and it positively increases milk production, besides relieving minor stock ailments. It is endorsed by such leading medical men as Professors Quilman, Winslow and Finlay Dun. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lb. pall \$1.60. Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

A farmer's bulletin gives this important information regarding the dressing of poultry for market: The birds should not have food for twenty-four hours before killing. Killing is best done by running a sharp knife through the roof of the mouth, making a sufficient wound to bring the blood freely. Hang by the feet and allow all the blood to escape. Do not remove the head, feet, crop, or intestines. Pick the legs dry, and holding by the legs and head dip three times in water just below the boiling point. Keep the head out of the hot water. If the head is dipped it discolors the comb and shrinks the eyes, giving buyers the impression that the bird has been sick. Remove all the feathers, including pin-feathers, at once, taking care not to break the skin, and then "plump" by dipping for an instant into water almost boiling and then into cold water. Hang up the fowl and allow it to get perfectly cold before packing.

For some time my chickens have been making a noise as if sneezing, later it has developed into a rattle in the throat. One side of the face is swollen some and a scum comes over the eyes. None have died yet and the hens worse afflicted are laying and seem all right, only for that choking and rattling. Is there a remedy for them?—Mrs. John Lounberg, Topeka, Kan.

Ans.—Your fowls have caught cold, which is developing into roup. In late copies of KANSAS FARMER you will find several good remedies for this disease. The sick fowls should be isolated at once and kept away from the healthy ones. Bathe their heads and nostrils with warm water and anoint with carbolated salve.

During these sudden changes of temperature, when it is summer one day and winter the next, fowls are very apt to catch cold and become sick. It is necessary that you should give them a little extra care and attention during these sudden spells. If the thermometer takes a sudden drop during the night, it is not well to let the chickens out into the piercing cold air. Keep them shut up for the day or at least until the sun has warmed up the air sufficiently to be comfortable. If your fowls do get sick, find out what causes the trouble and apply the proper remedy. Don't fuss with sick chickens when they become decidedly bad. The better way is to kill the sick ones and get them out of the way of the healthy ones.

Infertility of the first eggs that are laid is often heard of. This is probably because the hens are fat and sluggish. This will soon wear off however, and the eggs will be all right after a dozen or two have been laid.

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, Kan.

I WANT EVERY POULTRY RAISER TO WRITE FOR MY SPECIAL PROPOSITION

Get my offer on a Fairfield incubator or brooder before you buy any other make of machine. I will help you get an incubator or brooder free. Doesn't that sound interesting? I am making absolutely the fairest and most liberal offer ever made by any incubator manufacturer, to help introduce the Fairfield in every section of the United States. Just write me for my new illustrated catalog and I will mail you my special proposition at the same time. I want every poultry raiser to write me for this offer, because I can save you money on my incubator or brooder, and at the same time will give you the chance of getting your machine partly or entirely free. This is no soliciting, canvassing or agency offer, but a straight business proposition requiring about ten minutes of your time. I wouldn't make the offer under any conditions unless I knew I had an exceptional machine to back it up. Remember, I will leave it to you to say whether or not the Fairfield is the machine you want to buy. Write me today for my catalog and special offer.

FAIRFIELD INCUBATORS AND BROODERS ARE SOLD DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOU AT A SAVING OF 30% TO 50%.

I don't doubt but what you have been thinking of buying an incubator or brooder, perhaps both, for a long time. Probably you are hesitating simply to be sure you get the best machine for the money. Now, if that's the case, I say just try a Fairfield first. You can't make a mistake, for if the machine, under my liberal, iron-clad guarantee don't suit you, it won't cost you one cent. I ship my incubators and brooders out on the plan that if you don't find them all that I claim for them or perfectly satisfactory, return them and I will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. This is the only fair way. But my machines are bound to please you. The steam and water forced circulation heating system, the most important part of an incubator is perfect in the Fairfield. I guarantee it. Remember, an incubator without a good heating system regardless of other fine points is absolutely worthless. It simply can't hatch.

The Fairfield will hatch every hatchable egg. It is better made than any other incubator on the market. Try one and prove this for yourself. Our regulator could not be improved—works automatically and keeps the temperature always at hatching point. Box is made of California redwood throughout, beautiful in finish, makes a fine parlor table. Another important feature is our non-explosive lamp. We have never had nor heard of an accident with a Fairfield Lamp, with thousands in use everywhere.

Our brooders will make good hen mothers for the chicks which a Fairfield will hatch. They are well built, simple, cheap, and can be set out in the open air. We guarantee our brooders and ship them out on the same liberal offer made on our incubators. You need both machines and, remember, my new plan will help you get them very easily and very cheaply. Write for my catalog and special offer today sure.

S. C. Thompson, Manager, Nebraska Incubator Company,
177 MAIN STREET, FAIRFIELD, NEBRASKA.

Send Us a Postal for a Price

Just your name and address on a postal brings prices on all sizes of celebrated

Racine Incubators and Brooders—guaranteed to hatch highest percentage of eggs. Liberal Free Trial Plan. Best Incubator Proposition on the market. Postal brings all printed matter and prices at once. Address

Racine Hatcher Company, Box 88, Racine, Wis.

World's Record

for hatching, and 648 first prizes won by the

Reliable Incubator
Perfect ventilating, double heating system, inside heater, and automatic regulator—a great fuel saver.

Send today for FREE Poultry Book—valuable information on poultry raising and incubators. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box D 19, Quincy, Ill.

RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week.)

It was nearly seven o'clock when the bell rang. With a last hasty look in the glass, she ran down the passageway to the stairs. It was necessary to descend a few steps to a turn on the stairs from whence the lever that opened the door could be worked. As she stood on the small landing, thrown out in bright relief by a mass of dark leafage that stood in the angle of the wall, the door opened and Dominick entered. He looked up and saw her standing there, gaily dressed, a brilliant, animated figure, smiling down at him.

"Ah, Berny," he said, in a quiet, unemotional voice, "is that you?" It was certainly not an enthusiastic greeting. A sensitive woman would have been shriveled by it, but Berny was not sensitive. She had realized from the start that she would probably have to combat the lingering surliness left by the quarrel. As Dominick ascended, her air of smiling welcome was marked by a bland, cheery unconsciousness of any past unpleasantness. She was not, however, unconscious as she looked. She noted the heaviness of demeanor, the tired expression of his lifted face. He came up the stairs slowly, not yet being completely recovered, and it added to the suggestion of reluctance, of difficulty and spiritless approach, that seemed to encompass him in an unseen yet distinctly-felt aura.

As he rose on a level with her, she stretched out her hands and, laying them on his shoulders, drew him toward her and kissed him. The coldness of his cheek, damp with the foggy night air, chilled the caress and she drew back from him, not so securely confident in her debonair, smiling assurance. He patted her lightly on the shoulder by way of greeting and said, "How are you? All right?"

"Oh, I'm all right," she answered with brisk, determined sprightliness. "You're the one to ask about. You walk stiff, still. How are your feet?" She was glad to turn her eyes away from his face. It looked very tired, and the slight smile with which he had greeted her stayed only on his lips and did not extend to his fatigued eyes. He was evidently angry still, angry and unforgiving, and that he should be so, when she was so anxious to forget the ugly episode of the quarrel and be gay and friendly again, dashed her spirits and made her feel unsure of herself and upset. She was determined, however, to show him that she had forgotten all about it, and as he turned the angle of the stairway she thrust her hand inside his arm and walked up beside him. They might have been a happy married couple, reunited after an absence, slowly coming up the stairs together arm in arm.

A few minutes later they were seated opposite each other at dinner. The little table glowed and gleamed, all Berny's bravery of silver and glass mustered for its adornment. The choice and delicate dinner began with a soup that Dominick especially liked, a fact which Berny hoped he would notice and mention. She was one of those women who have an unfailing memory for what people like to eat; a single expression of preference would remain in her mind for years. Dominick and she had not lived together for a month before she knew everything in the way of food he liked or disliked. When she was annoyed with him, or especially bitter against his mother, she would order nothing but dishes that he did not care for, and when she was in a more friendly mood, as to-night, she would take pains and time to arrange a menu composed of those he preferred. He usually did not notice these rewards and punishments, but Berny always thought he did and was "too stubborn," as she expressed it to herself, to show that he was affected by them.

She observed tonight that he neither remarked, nor seemed to relish his food, but she made no comment, talking on in a breathless, lively way, asking questions of his trip, his accident, and the condition of his feet, as though there were no mortifying recollections connected with the cause of his sudden departure. Her only indication of embarrassment was a tendency to avoid anything like a moment of silence and to fly from one subject to another. Dominick answered her questions and told her of his wanderings with a slow, careful exactness. Save in the freezing of his feet, which matter he treated more lightly than it deserved, he was open with her in recounting the small happenings of what he called "his holiday," from the time of his walk from Rocky Bar to the day of his departure from Antelope.

They had progressed through the fish to the entree when her questions passed from his personal wanderings and adventures to his associates. She had been very anxious to get to this point, as she wanted to know what degree of intimacy he had reached with the Bonanza King. Several times already she had tried to divert the conversation toward that subject, but it had been deflected by the young man, who seemed to find less personal topics more to his taste. Now she was advancing openly upon it, inquiring about the snow-bound group at Perley's, and awarding to any but the august name for which her ears were pricked a perfunctory attention. It was part of the natural perversity of man that Dominick should shy from it and expend valuable time on descriptions of the other prisoners.

"There was an actor there," he said, "snowed in on his way to Sacramento, a queer-looking chap, but not bad." "An actor?" said Berny, trying to look interested. "What did he act?" "Melodrama, I think. He told me he played all through the northwest and east as far as Denver. The poor chap was caught up there and was afraid he was going to lose a Sacramento engagement that I guess meant a good deal to him. He was quite interesting, been in the Klondike in the first rush and had some queer stories about the early days up there."

Berny's indifferent glance became bright and fixed under the steady effect of sudden interest. "Been in the Klondike?" she repeated. "What was his name?" "Buford, James Defay Buford. He'd been an actor at the opera house at Dawson."

"Buford," said Berny, turning to place a helping of pease on the plate the Chinaman held toward her. "I never heard of him. I thought perhaps it might have been some actor I'd seen play. I'd like to know an actor in private life. They must be so different."

She ladled a second spoonful of pease on to her own plate, and as she began to eat them, said,

"It must have been interesting having the Cannons up there. When I read in the paper that they were up at Antelope too, I

was awfully glad because I thought it would be such a good thing for you to get to know the old man well, as you would, snowed in that way together."

"I knew him before. My father and mother has been friends of his for years."

"I know that. You've often told me. But that's a different thing. I thought if he got to know you intimately and liked you, as he probably would,"—she glanced at him with a coquettish smile, but his face was bent over his plate—"why, then, something might come of it, something in a business way." She again looked at him, quickly, with sidelong investigation, to see how he took the remark. She did not want to irritate him by alluding to his small means, anyway on this night of reconciliation.

"It would be so useful for you to get solid with a man like Bill Cannon," she concluded with something of timidity in her manner.

Despite her caution, Dominick seemed annoyed. He frowned and gave his head an impatient jerk.

"Oh, there was nothing of that kind," he said hurriedly. "We were just snowed in at the same hotel. There was no question of intimacy or friendship about it, any more than there was between Judge Washburne and me, or even the actor."

Berny was exceedingly disappointed. Had the occasion been a less momentous one she would have expressed herself freely. In her mind she thought it was "just like Dominick" to have such an opportunity and let it go. A slight color deepened the artificial rose of her cheeks and for a moment she had to exert some control to maintain the silence that was wisdom. She picked daintily at her food while she wrestled with her irritation. Dominick showed no desire to resume the conversation, and a silence of some minutes' duration rested over them, until she broke it by saying with a resolute cheerfulness of tone,

"Rose Canon was there too, the paper said. I suppose you got to know her quite well?"

"I don't know. I saw a good deal of her. There was only one sitting-room and we all sat there. She was there with the others."

"What's she like?" said Berny, her curiosity on the subject of this spoiled child of fortune overcoming her recent annoyance.

"You've seen her," he answered, "you know what she looks like."

"I've never seen her to know who she was. I suppose I've passed her on the streets and at the theaters. Is she cordial and pleasant, or does she give herself airs because she's Bill Cannon's daughter?"

Dominick moved his feet under the table. It was difficult for him to answer Berny's questions politely.

"She doesn't give herself the least airs. She's perfectly simple and natural and kind."

"That's just what I've heard," his wife said, giving her head an agreeing wag. "They say she's just as easy and unassuming as can be. Did you think she was pretty when you saw her close to?"

"Really, Berny, I don't know," answered the victim in a tone of goaded patience. "She looks just the same close to as she does at a distance. I don't notice people's looks much. Yes, I suppose she's pretty."

"She has blonde hair," said Berny, leaning forward over her plate in the eagerness of her interest. "Did it look to you as if it was bleached?"

He raised his eyes, and his wife encountered an unexpected look of anger in them. She shrank a little, being totally unprepared for it.

"How should I know whether her hair was bleached or not?" he said, sharply. "That's a very silly question."

Berny was quite taken aback.

"I don't see that it is," she said with unusual and somewhat stammering mildness. "Most blonde-haired women, even if they haven't bleached their hair, have had it 'restored.'"

Dominick did not answer her. The servant presented a dish at his elbow and he motioned it away with an impatient gesture. Berny, who was not looking at him, went on.

"What kind of clothes did she wear? They say she's an elegant dresser, gets almost everything from Paris, even her underwear. I suppose she didn't have her best things up there. But she must have had something, because the papers said they'd gone prepared for a two weeks' trip."

"I never noticed anything she wore."

"Well, isn't that just like you, Dominick Ryan!" exclaimed his wife, unable, at this unmerited disappointment, to refrain from some expression of her feelings. "And you might know I'd be anxious to hear what she had on."

"I'm very sorry, but I haven't an idea about any of her clothes. I think they were always dark, mostly black or brown."

"Did you notice," almost pleadingly, "what she wore when she went out? Mrs. Whiting, the forelady at Hazels millinery, says she imported a set of sables, muff, wrap, and hat, for her this autumn. Hazel says it was just the finest thing of its kind you ever laid your eyes on. Did she have them up there?"

"I couldn't possibly tell you. I don't know what sables are. I saw her once with a fur cap on, but I think it belonged to Willoughby, an Englishman who was staying there, and used to have his cap hanging on the pegs in the hall. It's quite useless asking me these questions. I don't know anything about the subject. Did you wind the clock while I was away?"

He looked at the clock, a possession of his own, given him in the days when his mother and sister delighted to ornament his rooms with costly gifts and in which he had never before evinced the slightest interest.

"Of course, I wound it," Berny said with an air of hurt protest. "Haven't I wound it regularly for nearly three years?"

This brought the subject of Rose Cannon to an end and she was not alluded to again during the dinner. The conversation reverted to such happenings in the city as Berny thought might interest her husband, and it seemed to her that he was more pleased to sit and listen to her chatter of her sisters the bank, the theaters, and the shops, than to dilate any further on his adventures in the snow-bound Sierra.

(To be continued.)

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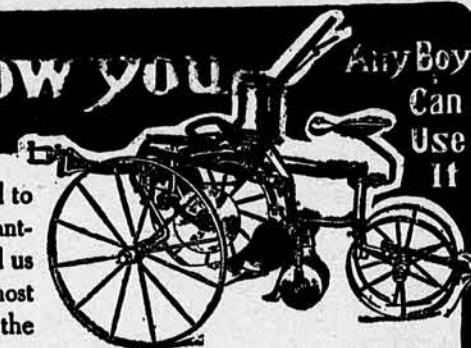
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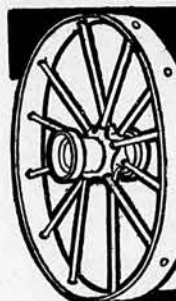
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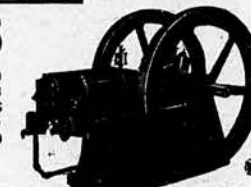
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You are cordially invited to attend the Grand Opening of the new Live Stock Pavilion at Enid, Oklahoma, on March the 25th. This pavilion has been constructed by the citizens of Oklahoma, and is the longest building of like character in the world. It is constructed of concrete; has stalls for one thousand head of stock; seats for five thousand people and an arena large enough to exhibit three hundred head of stock at one time, all under one roof.

The Frisco railroad has a side-track adjoining the building, and stock can be unloaded direct from the car into the building. Fine Stock Shows and Sales can be held here regardless of the weather.

On March 25 to April 3, inclusive, will be the Big Annual Event of Oklahoma. We will have the Grandest Exhibit of Fine Stock ever held in this section of the country; \$5,000 in cash premiums; entries free; stalls free. Many of the best Horses, Cattle and Hogs on earth will be here. We now have entries from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, including many champions. The Fine Stock Sale will be the largest combination sale of Registered Stock ever held in Oklahoma. Some of the best known breeders in America will sell their choice stock in this sale. We will sell six hundred head, including all breeds of Horses, Cattle and Hogs. The catalogs alone can tell the story. They will be published March 1st, and mailed free to everybody on request.

Seven Live Stock Associations hold their Annual Meetings during this sale, including the Cattlemen and the Oklahoma Improved Live Stock Breeders. If you have stock to sell write me at once. Premium List and Sale Catalog mailed free.

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The offering numbers 35 head and consists of 8 spring gilts, 13 fall yearlings and 14 tried sows. Also 5 choice spring boars will be offered.

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Conqueror Perfection by Conqueror by Glasco Chief.
These are some of the attractions among the tried sows and all will be safe to the service to either Glasco Chief, Conqueror, Winning Grantier, Impudence, El. L. Hurry On and others.
Among the fall yearlings and spring gilts are many attractions that can't help but please you.

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Glasco Chief by High Roller has done more for my herd than any herd boar I ever owned or expect to own. Many of the best things in this sale are bred to him.

Conqueror by Glasco Chief and the sweepstakes boar at the Cloud county fair two years ago sired by the old hero himself is a splendid breeder. A number are bred to him. Winning Grantier is another big smooth fellow and has a host of friends. A number are safe to his service. I invite everyone, especially breeders of Poland Chinas and farmers, to spend the day with us. Catalogs are ready.

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THE FARM



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It is by some considered that fifteen inches of water is sufficient to mature crops. This is probably true if the water can all be made available for beneficial use. But in sections which receive annually twice fifteen inches crops are sometimes cut short for lack of moisture. Cultivation that prevents needless evaporation of the moisture is the best insurance that can be taken on crops in almost any agricultural region.

E. F. Stephens, the orchardist, Crete, Neb., has a high appreciation of manure. During the season of 1886, he cleaned out the stock yards about the town of Crete, hauling three thousand loads of manure from these fields. This manure was applied on fields devoted to farm crops and orchard and eight years later, it was still easily noted where the manure had been applied. The application of farmyard manure assists in maintaining a supply of humus, which enables the soil to retain a larger percentage of moisture as well as increasing the fertility of the soil. During the winter of 1907-8, Mr. Stephens hauled two and a quarter-million pounds of manure to his orchards and vineyards. This manure was hauled an average of four miles at a cost of sixty-five to seventy cents a ton.

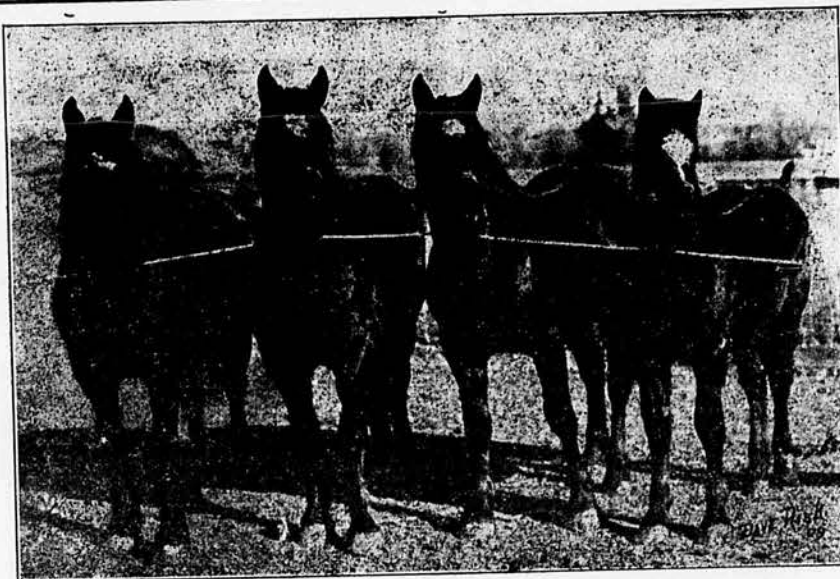
Last season was not ideal for the production of corn, but J. E. Hinshaw

our farming operations the question of the conservation of what water we do receive, either in the form of rain and snow or in the streams, becomes of first importance. Well directed culture conserves moisture and constitutes one of the chief differences between profitable and unprofitable farming.

At one of the recent meetings at the Nebraska State Farm, W. G. Whitmore, president and manager of the Valley Stock Yards, at Valley, Neb., addressed the assembled farmers on the subject of the value of farm manures in maintaining soil fertility. In the course of his remarks he mentioned that annually over a million head of livestock passed through their yards and were fed in transit. Mr. Whitmore runs three large manure spreaders and in five years has doubled the yield of hay on his meadow lands. He stated that he had repeatedly urged upon the surrounding farmers that they were welcome to draw manure from his yards, telling them that they would find that it was worth far more than the labor cost in improving the yield of their crops and maintaining soil fertility. Only two men availed themselves of this offer. Is it not strange that one man should so recognize the value of manure, while his neighbors absolutely refuse to take advantage of it? Which is wrong?

Farming in Northeastern Colorado.

I have taken a homestead in Northeastern Colorado where farmers are dry farming. The soil is a dark sandy loam, sparsely covered with buffalo grass and has been pastured heavily with sheep. Would it be practicable



The great Percheron mare Valtine, and her family. To be sold in the Hiawatha, Kan., sale of D. E. Reber & Sons, of Morrill, Kan., on March 12.

of Lyon county was able to produce 80 bushels of corn to the acre on upland, without manure, while other corn a few rods away yielded only eight bushels to the acre. Replying to KANSAS FARMER inquiry how it was done Mr. Hinshaw replied: "We do not sufficiently prepare the seed-bed, nor cultivate as often as would be best. Last year I used the cultivator but twice, but used the one horse "scratcher" (14 tooth diamond cultivator) many times—three times after silks were out. To be able to produce 80 bushels of corn per acre in an unfavorable season like the past, on land that formerly produced less than 10 bushels per acre, to my mind emphasizes the fact that tillage is manure."

Both plants and animals need water to supply the large amount of water necessary to be kept always in their tissues, but the plant needs it for another reason than the animal. Plants cannot absorb food except in a liquid condition, and in this way a great surplus of water is taken in by the plant over what it retains in its tissues. This surplus is evaporated through pores in the leaves and is what the botanist calls transpiration. In view of this preeminent need of water in

to disk and harrow and sow onion seed in drill or broadcast? Would white navy beans planted the same way be practicable? How many pounds of onion seed should be planted to the acre to raise large onions and what variety is best? How many pounds of beans to the acre? What other crop would you suggest for a sod crop?

What timbers will be the best to plant for post wood and windbreaks and what kind of nut trees would you recommend for that country?—Geo. S. Bruce, Webb City, Mo.

1. Onions will be a very uncertain crop by the very best culture they can be given in the region where you are intending to settle. The preparation proposed will not make a good seed-bed for onions, anywhere.

2. The navy bean has not been very productive here with the best of culture. If one must try beans, and is not able to do the farming for a pastime, we advise the planting of Mexican beans which are quite drought-resistant. They should be planted in rows three feet apart. Twenty to thirty pounds per acre will be enough beans to plant. We use a corn planter for planting the beans.

Plant sorghum as a sod crop. This is not a tree-growing country,

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Send me 25c and I will mail you 200 bulbules of the finest varieties (1,000 for \$1.00) postpaid, with full cultural instructions. Some will bloom this year, all will make large bulbs which will bloom and multiply next year. Early bulbs ready to bloom, per dozen. Rare varieties more.

Field's Seed Book Free. I wrote it myself—20 years experience in it—just what you want to know about flowers, farm garden seeds. Tells how to grow and guarantee them to make you write today before the bulbs and books are gone.

Henry Field Seed Co., Box 55, Shenandoah, Iowa.



THE WONDERBERRY

A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months

Luther Burbank's Greatest Creation. Fruit blue-black like a plum, rich in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. The greatest garden fruit ever introduced, valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Plant in the world to grow successfully all summer, fall and all winter in pots (As a pot plant yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and all winter in pots). The greatest family garden ever known. Every gardener will grow it. We are the sole introducers of the world and offer thousands of dollars prizes for which see Catalogue.

Seed 20c. per packet. 5 packets for \$1.00. Also our Great Catalogue of Seeds, Bulbs and New Fruits for 1909, free.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N.Y.

SEED COR

Prosperity

The latest novelty in seed corn. Perfect shape. Notice in above illustration the same size at both ends, see how nicely it tapers over at both tip and butt, and how closely it wedges in; grain is deep and cob small.

FOR \$1.00 We will deliver anywhere in the country enough Prosperity Seed Corn to plant one bushel not prepaid for \$2.50; to the small sample will be mailed free if you write for it. Also a copy of our large, illustrated catalogue of the above and all the best varieties of Seed Corn and Garden Seeds.

IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines

SALZER'S OATS

GERMANY, a country smaller than Texas, grows more oats than nearly the whole of Europe put together. Why? She has no better soil than anybody else but she sows only pedigree, big yielding varieties.

EMPEROR WILLIAM OATS.

Some years ago when in Germany, we picked up this remarkable oat in a rich side valley of the Rhine. Thousands of American farmers tried it last year and are loud and earnest in its praise. Trial package 5c.

REJUVENATED WHITE BONANZA OATS.

Salzer's White Bonanza Oats, 31 years ago, took the world's prize of \$500.00 in gold for the heaviest yielding oat variety. (Our catalog tells the interesting story.) We have rejuvenated this oat and offer it again as something quite above the ordinary.

HEADQUARTERS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SEED

such as Minnesota No. 6 and No. 25 Oats, Wisconsin Swedish Oats, Oderbrucker (Wis. No. 55), Minnesota No. 6 and No. 105 Barley, Minnesota No. 25 and North Dakota No. 155 Flax, Corn, Wheat, etc., etc.

We have by all odds the largest SEED POTATO trade in the world; one of our cellars alone holds 60,000 bushels!

BIG SEED, PLANT AND TOOL BOOK FREE.

We publish the most original seed catalog in America. It bristles with seed thoughts. Or if you remit 10c in postage we will send you a remarkable lot of farm seed samples, including Billion Dollar Grass, the 12 ton Hay Wonder, Spelts, the 80 bu. cereal and hay prodigy, Silver King barley, yielding 175 bu. per acre, together with clover timothy, grasses, etc., etc., worth \$10.00 of any man's money to get a start there with. Or remit 14c and we will add a package of a New Farm Seed Novelty never before seen by you.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

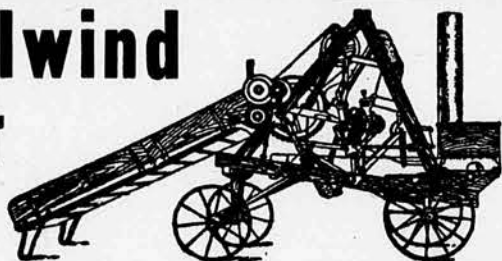
ALFALFA SEED

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

Write Us. **GEO. T. FIELDING & SONS, Manhattan, Kans.**

The Whirlwind Baler

THE LUEBBEN



THE ONLY Baler which will bale ALFALFA taken direct from the windrow and keep the ALFALFA in perfect condition, free from mold. A HOLE runs through the center of the bale permitting air to circulate and thereby curing the alfalfa.

If you have Two Hundred Tons of Alfalfa this year, by baling it with the Luebben you will save the price of the Baler. Write us and we will show you.

Beatrice Rotary Baler Co., Beatrice, Neb.

Our Book and We'll Make Right Prices Interest You To Trade

Get our interesting "Black Motor Buggy" Book Free and find out about the only motor buggies and surreys that are good country road "mudders" and "hill climbers" and built for practical use. No jarring—No blowups on tires—Speed 2 to 25 miles an hour—Run 25 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline—Safe—Reliable. Women can easily run.

BLACK MOTOR BUGGIES AND SURREYS

Buggy is 10 horse power—Surrey, 15 horse power. Both "get there" and "back again" every trip, and save time, worry and expense. Investigate and we will make you right prices. Write for Catalog No. A-152.

BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

Gopher Poison

used and recommended by thousands of farmers. It kills all kinds of gophers and prairie dogs. Easily used; powder form to be mixed with moist grain; odor attracts; taste pleasing; smallest particle kills. 75 cent and \$1.25 packages, full directions. Kills rats, mice, pocket gophers, squirrels, field mice, groundhogs and bird pests. Powder to mix with any food; odor attracts and outwits them all—Death certain. 15c and 25c, full directions on packages. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt receipt of price.

NELSON CHEMICAL CO., 1420 Washington Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.

CLUB SHOT SHELLS FOR FUR AND FEATHERS

New Club shells are good. Nitro Clubs are better. The first are loaded with black powder and do the work but the second have smokeless powder, are steel lined and give much less recoil, noise and smoke. Both are "game getters" and their boxes bear the red ball U. M. C. trade mark. Look for it.

Game Laws of U. S. and Canada Free.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Agency, 315 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NEW CLUB BLACK POWDER

but ash, honey locust, black locust, Russian mulberry, Russian wild olive, and hackberry trees may be profitably grown on a small scale for shade and windbreaks.

During twelve years of travel in Eastern Colorado, we have seen no nut trees which paid for the effort of planting. If you must raise nuts, plant chufas and peanuts. They sometimes do well.—J. E. Payne, Supt. U. S. Dryland Farming Experiments, Akron, Col.

Corn for the Silo.

The best corn for the silo, in any locality, is that variety which will be reasonably sure to mature before frost, and which produces a large amount of foliage and ears.

In the early stages of siloing corn the effort was to obtain an immense yield of fodder per acre, no matter whether the corn ripened or not. Large yields were doubtless often obtained with these big varieties, although it is uncertain that the actual yields ever came up to the claims made. We now know that the immense varieties of corn, when grown to an immature stage, as must necessarily be the case in Northern States may contain less than ten per cent of dry matter, the rest, more than nine-tenths of the total weight being water. This is certainly a remarkable fact, when it is remembered that skim-milk will contain nearly ten per cent of solid matter.

In speaking of corn intended to be cut for forage at an immature stage, Prof. Robertson, of Canada, said at a Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, "Fodder corn sowed broadcast does not meet the needs of milking cows. Such a fodder is mainly a device of a thoughtless farmer to fool his cows into believing that they have been fed, when they have only been filled up." The same applies with equal strength to the use of large, immature varieties of fodder, or for the silo, in Northern States.

The foregoing article appears on pages 113 and 114 of "Modern Silage Methods," a 224 page book published by the Silver Mfg. Company, Salem, Ohio. Every reader of this paper should read their ad on another page.

Prepare Against Overflows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last year the farmers of Kansas along the rivers lost millions of dollars from the overflows of the rivers. I believe that the most of it could be saved hereafter, if the farmers along the rivers would organize under the levee law, which they will find in the Laws of 1893, chapter 104 and amendments thereto. They want to remember that plenty of room should be given the water, and I would suggest that they keep as near as convenient to the crest of the first bottom and seed the first bottom down to alfalfa, brome grass, or blue-grass.—E. W. Brown, Vining, Kan.

It is a mistake to sow oats on newly plowed ground, especially where a deficiency of moisture may be expected. Oats like a solid subsurface. Ground to be put in: oats may be plowed in the fall, if weedy, but ordinarily clean ground which has been in corn, needs only a thorough disking and harrowing in the spring. If the ground must be plowed in the spring, it should be thoroughly packed soon after plowing, and the sooner the better. It is better to drill in the oats than to sow them broadcast. If a large crop is expected, do not be too saving with the seed; heavy seeding is indispensable for a heavy yield, but no amount of seed will produce a good crop on a poor seed-bed.

Why She Paid Promptly.

Few of us are anxious to pay out money before it is due, but sometimes enthusiasm or gratitude make it easy to spend hard earned money. Such was evidently the case with Mrs. S. C. Bonnette of Waitsfield, Vt., who in a letter of June 25, 1908, wrote to Dodge & Zuill, 242 Dillaye Bld., Syracuse, N. Y., as follows: "Enclosed find money order for washer. I tried it last Tuesday and am more than pleased with it. After I got my washing done I was not tired, and before I could hardly sit up in the afternoon. I would not let it go if I could not get another. If every one was as well pleased as I am you would not have to wait 30 days for pay." To understand her action in the matter you must know that the Syracuse "EASY" Washer is sold on 30-days free trial, freight prepaid, without a cent of deposit. Mrs. Bonnette's prompt payment was undoubtedly due to entire satisfaction.

6 TREES FREE

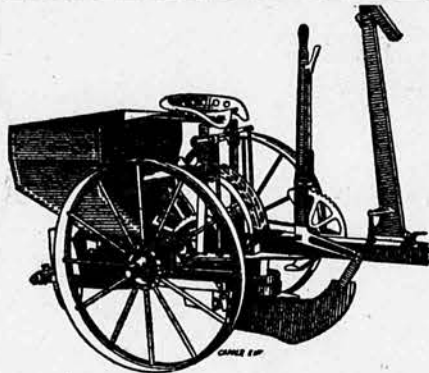
To prove that our "Billiard Belt" evergreens will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 fine Spruces 4 to 5 ft. tall, free to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense over 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or not as you please. A postal will bring the trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Billiard Belt Fruits, Ornamentals, etc. We want to get acquainted with you and it will pay you to get in touch with our Hardy Billiard Belt trees. 39 years' experience in growing hardy trees here in what was once called the Great American Desert. Write today.

THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 22, Osage, Iowa

Prolific Seed

Our Ballou Yellow seed corn yielded 90 bushels per acre and our Clay County White 88 bushels even during this last unfavorable year. We can supply you with Alfalfa, Clover, and other seeds adapted to your soil. Write for large Free Catalog No. 1.

MISSOURI SEED CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.



NON PUNCTURING POTATO PLANTER.
Accurate, draft light, disc covers. Most up-to-date planter made. Send for Catalogue. Cutters, Diggers, Sorters and Planters. None better. **B. H. PUGH MFG. CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

320 Acres of Wheat Land In WESTERN CANADA Will Make You Rich

Fifty Bushels per Acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free and an additional 160 acres at \$5.00 per acre.

"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.

A Good Farm Under Price.

320 acres, 24 acres in alfalfa, 26 acres in meadow, 210 acres in corn and wheat in high state of cultivation, it is under fence has good new 6 room house and barn and other out buildings, buildings are all new, this is all good corn and alfalfa land, has well and wind mill. Located 2 miles from good railroad town in Sedgwick county, on R. F. D. and telephone. Price \$14,500 with terms.

The Nelson Real Estate & Img. Co.
137 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

Save Your Meat

Skippers, Bugs and Blowflies never touch it if it is sprinkled with

LOAR'S MEAT PRESERVER

the enemy to all insects that meats are heir to. It has never failed in its mission. It will save its cost many times over; it will keep meat fresh and sweet in any climate. No sacking or trouble where this is used. A 70c can will preserve 2 barrels of meat. Price by mail 20c, 35c and 70c a can with sprinkle tops. If your druggists don't have it order at once from us, asking for free booklet and information.

RED CROSS DRUG CO.
Dept. K. F., Lewistown, Ill.

MAKE YOUR HUSBAND'S SHIRTS

I will send you a shirt pattern drafted to personal measurements on heavy manilla paper and instructions so that you can make equal to the best "custom made" for simply the price of the goods and a little time. Price of pattern 50 cents. Send for measurement blank.

OMAS. B. HOWE,
Shirt Maker,
Topeka, Kansas.

Reber's Big Two Days Percheron & Shorthorn Sales

HIAWATHA, KAN., MARCH 12-13.

A Great Lot of Richly Bred Individuals

PERCHERON DAY, Friday, March 12



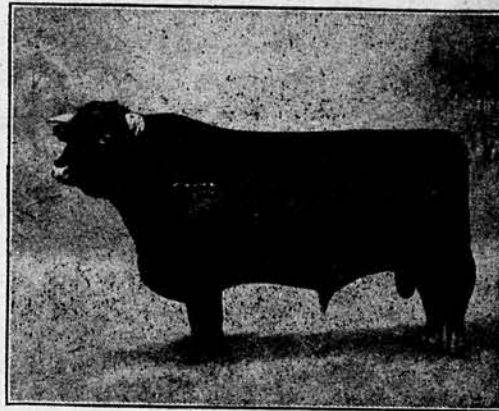
10 stallions and 20 mares. Imported and home grown. The business kind most of them broke to work. The mares are nearly all young, most of them that are of breeding age are in foal. They are daughters of such sires as Imp. Botin, Imp. Casino, Imp. Sully and other famous horses. The offering includes the two great mares Val-tine and Maud, each of which will have three colts in the sale and both are again in foal to our great herd horse Imp. Botin (42940) grandsire of Casino and Calypso. He is a great sire, a regular and sure breeder, and we sell him only because we retain so many of his fillies. Every mare that we offer has already proven her worth or is a splendid prospect. The stallions are of good ages and all choice individuals. We believe the breed affords no better blood lines than will be found in this offering.

Your presence will be appreciated at either or both sales and we will treat you as we would like to be treated. Write for catalog of either sale and mention Kansas Farmer.

Auctioneers—Bellows, Marlon, Moore, Kistner. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

SHORTHORN DAY, Saturday, March 13.

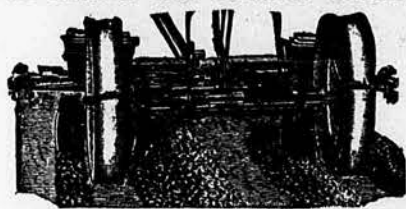
56 head of richly bred cattle, including cows with calves at foot, heifers and young bulls. In the offering will be a number of cows that have cost us as high as \$1,000. They have proven their worth in our herd and will make money in new homes. We put them in as attractions. Imp. Ballechin Charming Maid sells with calf at foot by our herd bull Scotchman. She is a great cow. Good Lassie by Choice Goods is a cow of great merit she also sells with a fine calf at foot. The three-year-old bull out of her that goes in the sale is a living example of what she is as a producer. He is by Prince of Tebo Lawn. She also has a fine yearling heifer to her credit in the sale. She is by Lord Banff. Imp. Verbena 2d and Imp. Susan 3d are also attractions. Imp. Susan 3d has twin calves at foot by Scotchman. Of the 28 females in the sale 20 already have calves and the others are well along in calf. Scotchman 245103, the herd bull, will also be sold for no fault, but we are keeping so many of his heifers. We use no nurse cows and feed only such feeds as grow on the farm.



D. E. REBER & SONS,

MORRILL, KAN.

THE KEMPER DISC FURROW OPENER



Only adjustable opener fitting almost all planters—cultivates while planting—set for deep or shallow—every seed covered the same depth—guaranteed to increase yield 10 bushels per acre. If your dealer does not carry it write us, the general agents, for descriptive circular and prices.

D. E. E. ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT CO. Kansas City, Mo.

FOUR BURR MOGUL MILLS



Double the capacity of geared mills. Four Burrs grinding at once. Positively no friction, lightest draft known. Four horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour. Two horse mill grinds 30 to 50 bushels per hour.

Also our famous Iowa Mill, No. 2, \$12.50. Send for free catalog. BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 24—8th Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

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

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

FOR DRY FARMING USE THE TOPEKA PACKER



Make Three Sizes. Sell direct to the farmer. Ask us about it. Topeka Foundry Co. Topeka, Kan.

BOWSER SWEEP MILLS



Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks or without. Kaffir in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 8 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 sizes belt mills.) C. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

Hedge Trimming Laws.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As an old subscriber to KANSAS FARMER, I propound the following questions to you, to settle a little controversy:

First. Does the Constitution of the United States override all State laws?

Second. Does the United States right of domain on his own property? If so, by what authority can the road overseer come on to my property and cut my fence to comply with the "Kansas hedge law?" Would he not be trespassing?

Third. Can the overseer compel you to cut your hedge if it is planted (through mistake) 5 feet over on the landowner's property?

Wakefield, Kan. JOSEPH SEAL.

1. In case State statutes or even State constitutions conflict with the Constitution of the United States the ultimate authority is the Federal Constitution.

2. The Constitution of the United States defines the powers and limitations of powers of the United States. That these powers are limited is expressly stated in the tenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which reads:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the State respectively, or to the people."

In the American system established and defined by the Federal Constitution with the amendments thereto most matters of personal rights and of personal relations of the inhabitants and of rights with respect to property are left to the authority of the States. There are some exceptions to the general rule, as for instance, the provision of the Federal Constitution which assures to every person the right to the writ of habeas corpus except when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require its suspension. So, too, there is a Federal prohibition which forbids the passage of an ex post facto law. Again, the Constitution assures to every accused the right to trial by jury; and to every person that his property shall not be taken for public purposes without just compensation, etc.

But such matters as regulations affecting local convenience or health as

the trimming of hedges, are left to be regulated by the laws of the several States. In general each State makes its own laws respecting property subject to general principles of equity, the heritage of civilized mankind from the experiences of the past and discussed and defined in the decisions of courts of this and other countries.

3. If the hedge is substantially at the roadside, slight variation from the true line would probably not place it beyond the authority of the statute. But the hedge law does not authorize any officer to enter upon the premises of any land owner for the purpose of trimming any hedge except along the highway.

Many failures are due to carelessness in taking care of the many little things. A recent report from Germany is that American shippers are annually losing thousands of dollars on careless packing of apples shipped to that and other countries. The fruit is not only poorly packed but in each package there are oftentimes several varieties of fruit. Also fine specimens of fruit are packed on the top and bottom of the barrel or box and inferior, wormy, and otherwise defective fruit placed between. Failure to properly select American products for export may be attributed to ignorance or carelessness and, therefore, excused, but an attempt to defraud and deceive it cannot be excused. The effect of such deceptive practices upon our foreign trade is self-evident. It seems that our National pride would deter us from parading our dishonest practices throughout the world. Why can't we be content with defrauding and deceiving each other at home, and so confine knowledge of our common National vice to our own land, while abroad we assume a virtue if we have it not?

A laying hen is a paying investment, even at market prices, and happy is the man who has several hundred of them. Most hens ought to lay two dozen eggs a month which at twenty-five cents a dozen is fifty cents per month, while the feed should not cost over ten cents per month per hen.

MODERN SILAGE METHODS

Send for this new 224-page book on Silos and Silage. 1908 edition—size 5 1/2 x 7 1/4 in.—indexed—over 40 illus. Used as a text book in many Agricultural Colleges. Contents by chapters follow: "Advantages of Silo," 25 pages; "Silos: How to Build," 76 pp.; "Concrete or Cement Silos," 10 pp.; "Silage Crops," 16 pp.; "How to Make Silage," 19 pp.; "How to Feed Silage," 23 pp.; "Feeder's Guide," etc., 56 pp. A vast amount of knowledge boiled down—nothing so complete ever published—answers every silage question. Mailed for 10c coin or stamp, if you mention this paper. SILVER MFG. CO., Salem, Ohio

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinders | \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mills

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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

GET IT GALLOWAY

My Great Buggy Proposition—IT'S NEW. Positively best ever made by any factory. I Save You \$28.75 on this Job. Free Trial. Saves You 25% to 50% lowest prices, best proposition ever made in buggy history. Get it before buying a buggy of any kind. It helps you pay for buggy. Also harness, wagon, implements, etc. WM. GALLOWAY CO., 346 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.

PAINTS

HIGH GRADE READY MIXED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. We sell guaranteed Mixed Paints direct to user at one-third less than retail prices.

We Guarantee Every Gallon to cover as much surface, to last as long and to wear as well as any high priced paint offered for sale.

95c PER GALLON

Five dollars will paint the average house, two coats, and improve the appearance 100 per cent. You cannot afford to do without paint when you can buy the right quality at such low prices. We have all kinds of ready mixed, house, barn, fence and roof paints, shingle and varnish stains, white leads, oils and supplies.

FREE CATALOG and Color Card with full information—how to do the work yourself and save money. Color card shows all the newest shades and tints. Write today. JONES BROS. MERC. CO. 807 Liberty Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Mar. 8—F. M. Gifford, Wakefield, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.
Mar. 11—John McCoy, Sabetha, Kan.
Mar. 12—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.
Apr. 24—Brown County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Everett Hayes, Mgr., Hiawatha, Kan.

June 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Mar. 9-11—R. T. Thorston, Mgr., Kansas City, Mo.
Apr. 27—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Mar. 9—C. A. Cowan, Athol, Kan.
Mar. 10—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.
Mar. 11—Chas. H. Pletcher, Glasco, Kan.
Mar. 12—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Mar. 13—Bred sows at Hutchinson, Kan. W. D. McFarland, Chas. Kan.
Mar. 14—Chris Wilson and W. S. Young of Glasco and Thos. Collins of Lincoln, Kan. Sale at Glasco, Kan.

Mar. 15—Geo. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kan. Sale at Glasgow, Kan.
Apr. 16—N. N. Stacy, Iuka, Kan.
Sept. 10—Mrs. Wm. Britte, Pierce City, Mo.

Mar. 9—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Mar. 17—T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.
Mar. 18—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Mar. 12—Masterpiece and Premier Longfellow Berkshires, David G. Page, North Topeka, Kan.
Mar. 13—Combination Sales.
Mar. 14—Stock show and combination sale, F. S. Kirk, Mar. Enid, Okla.

Mar. 12—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.
Mar. 24—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Mar. 23—Combination sale at State Fair grounds, Lincoln, Neb. T. A. Glens, Manager.

Anyone wanting well bred Duroc sows or gilts bred for spring farrow should write C. F. Whitney, Agra, Kan., as he has them at bargain counter prices.

Geo. T. Fielding & Sons of Manhattan, Kan., start an advertisement with us this week. The Fieldings are among the most reliable seed men in the West. They have a big line of all kinds of seed and their prices will be found very low. Write them and mention Kansas Farmer.

Those of our readers who are interested in Pekin ducks that are as good as the best and are willing to pay a fair price for eggs from undefeated birds should write W. S. Binkley, Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Binkley can also supply fanciers and farmers with eggs from prize winning S. S. Hamburgs and White Wyandottes. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Farmer has a letter from a Nebraska breeder and exhibitor of pure-bred live stock who anxiously inquires about a prospective State fair for Kansas. He wants to show his famous herd here but does not want to come unless Kansas has a real State fair backed by properly appointed State officials and State funds. This man breeds a class of stock that is very scarce and very much in demand in Kansas and his letter is mentioned only because it is one of the many that have been received of late which show the widespread interest that is being taken all over the West in the question of whether Kansas will still remain a back number.

Benton Gabbert & Son, Dearborn, Mo., write: "The 13 head consigned by B. Gabbert in the Funkhouser-Gabbert sale are a good useful lot, comprising four bulls and six females; the best he has ever offered. S. J. Gabbert is making a special effort in his 10 head, taking only his best that are old enough. Come and see them at Kansas City, Mo., March 10 and 11. Also attend the banquet, same week, given in honor of this annual event, at Coates House, Wednesday evening, March 10. A good fellowship meeting, lots to eat and good speakers are expected."

We call your attention to the last call for A. P. Wright's sale March 10. We wish to call particular attention to the sows bred to Sir Bredwell. He is, as his name implies, a well bred son of Corrector 2d and his dam, Hattie, a \$600 daughter of Impudence. His dam is a litter mate to Re Quick. We think there is no disputing the fact that Sir Bredwell is the best living son of Corrector 2d and there are certainly none with better pedigrees behind them. Mr. Wright is breeding some of his best herd sows to Sir Bredwell and there will be some stir when pigs by Sir Bredwell are sold next fall. The consignment of G. M. Hebbard is well worthy of note. There will be six in the consignment bred to Meddler and two to Tornado. These are first class sows and we need only call

The Stray List

February 20.

STEER—Taken up January 22, 1909, by A. W. White, Sherman township, P. O. Stockdale, one roan steer, two years old, branded "O" on left hip, dehorned, valued at \$25. Geo. H. Hungerford, county clerk, Riley county, Kan.

STEER—Taken up Jan. 2, 1909, by C. F. Webb, in Sherman township, P. O. Blaine, one black steer, 1-yr.-old, slit in both ears. H. G. Huckstadt, Co. Clk., Pottawatomie Co., Kan.

SOW—Taken up January 11, 1909, by A. Shehl, in Spring Creek township, P. O. Westmoreland, one black sow, weight 200 lbs., no brands or marks. H. G. Huckstadt, Co. Clk., Pottawatomie Co.

February 27.

McPherson county, G. Nyquist, Co. Clerk. MARE—Taken up on the 25th day of January, 1909, by Arthur F. Welch, 2 1/4 miles N. and 2 1/4 miles E. of Inman, Groveland Tp., 1 pony mare, bay, white face, black mane and tail, cross bar on right thigh. Valued at \$25.00.

attention to the sows to which they are bred. Every good breeder in the land knows of the achievements of Meddler and no pigs are better sellers than Meddler pigs and especially out of well bred dams like those consigned to this sale. You certainly will have to take a back seat if you do not get one or more sows bred to the great boars represented in this sale. Come to the sale and see the offering for yourself or if this is impossible send bids to O. W. Devine who will represent Kansas Farmer.

Sows Bred Early in Good Demand.
The Duroc Jersey bred sow sale held by R. B. Marshall at Willard, Kan., Feb. 24 was better than Mr. Marshall expected. The bred sows were in good demand and sold for fair prices, averaging nearly \$40. A large part of the offering was late summer and fall pigs and sold for about an average of \$20. Mr. Marshall was well pleased and promises to have a better lot to sell next year.

Some Standard Bred Bargains.
O. L. Thiesler, Chapman, Kan., has three Standard-bred stallions that he has decided to sell in the general closing out of his entire holding of registered live stock. One of these is a 2-year-old son of Symboleer 2:09 1/4 who weighs 1220 lbs. and is a beautiful black in color. A second is a 4-year-old son of Pactolus 2:12 and weighs 1220 lbs. and the third is a 4-year-old son of Antevio 2:12 weighing 1260 lbs. Blackie, the son of Symboleer, has made 2:30 on a trial and has a full brother who has a good mark on the Kansas circuit. All of these stallions are good bargains at the prices asked. Look at the advertisement and write Mr. Thiesler for particulars.

O. L. Thiesler Sells His Percherons.
O. L. Thiesler, owner of Riverside Stock Farm, at Chapman, Kan., has decided to sell all of his Percherons at private sale. He now has 14 stallions from 1 to 6 years old and all are registered. Twelve mares from 3 to 6 years, registered and bred. Those that have been purchased were well selected and, like those that have been bred on the place, are of the true Percheron type. A number of these animals are imported and most of the mares are bred to imported stallions. Chapman is on the main line of the Union Pacific, a few miles west of Junction City, and visitors will be met at the train if notice is given. Telephones on the farm. Read Mr. Thiesler's advertisement.

The Reber Shorthorn Sale.
D. E. Reber & Sons of Morrill, Kan., will sell 56 head of their richly bred Shorthorns at Hiawatha, Kan., on Saturday, March 13. The herd includes sons or daughters of such great bulls as Choice Goods, Prince of Tebo, Lawry, Lord Banff, Scotchman and others. Twenty of the 28 females in the sale already have calves at foot and all the others are well along. The herd bull Scotchman will also be sold as Mr. Reber desires to keep a large number of his heifers. Scotchman has made a fine record in two herds and he is worth going after. Be at this sale sure even if you cannot attend the Percheron sale of the day before. If you cannot possibly attend send your bids to Jesse R. Johnson who will take care of you.

Rebers Percheron Sale.
Twenty Percheron mares and 10 stallions will make up the sale offering to be made by D. E. Reber & Sons of Morrill, Kan., at their Hiawatha, Kan., sale to be held on Friday, March 12. Most of the mares are in foal to Mr. Reber's great stallion Imp. Botin (42940) who is the grand sire of Casino the first prize and reserve champion at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In the sale are daughters of Casino, Imp. Botin, Imp. Sully and others. They are young, broken to work and ought to be bargains. A big feature of this sale will be the offer of the herd stallion Imp. Botin who will be sold because the stud now contains so many of his daughters. Get a sale catalog and remember the date. You can hardly afford to miss this kind of a sale. Jesse Johnson or Kansas Farmer will help you, if you need him or he will handle your bids if you cannot attend.

Percheron and Shorthorn Sales.
Farmers and breeders of Kansas and adjoining States that are in the market for the best in Percherons or Shorthorns should let nothing interfere with their attending Mr. D. E. Reber & Son's big two days sale to be held at Hiawatha, Kan., March 12 and 13. A more useful and richly bred lot of stock has never gone into a sale in the West. Of the 28 cows 20 have fine calves at foot. A number of them are imported and have cost Mr. Reber up to the hundreds, but the man making these sales has confidence that Western breeders will appreciate this chance to buy the best. As has already been stated the horses are an exceptional lot carrying the blood of the greatest sires and dams of the breed and they have been bred to make themselves useful both as workers and breeders. Don't miss this sale. When writing for catalog mention Kansas Farmer.

The J. M. Williams Sales.
The Duroc Jersey and Hereford sales made by Mr. J. M. Williams at his farm near Home, Kan., Feb. 24 resulted in rather low averages. The storm of the day before made the roads bad and kept buyers at home. The bred sows and gilts averaged \$23.75 and the cattle a little less than \$55 per head. Among the best buyers of hogs were John O. Hunt, Marysville, Samuelson Bros., Cleburne; Joe Thorn, Beattie; Roy King, Beattie; Robt. Giles, Beattie; Wes. Lucas, Beattie; Thos. Harry, Beattie; Thos. Walker, Home; Thos. Kelley, Frankfort, and And. McKillen, Home. The cattle were bought by Chas. Harry, Beattie; Chris. Benglin, Oketo; Jacob Tangeman, Frankfort; Dave Wakar, Frankfort, and Dave Conge, Beattie. Col. Trosper was the auctioneer and was at his best, using every argument possible and trying by every honorable means to sell the stock for near their value.

The Man Who Keeps Cows
cannot fail to be interested in the handsome catalog issued by the American Separator Company, Bainbridge, N. Y. It is the finest work of its kind that we have seen put out by a separator company, containing over 75 excellent illustrations, which are both interesting and instructive. The working parts of the separator are shown in detail and convey clearly to the mind the extreme simplicity of the low down American Cream Separator, and the reason for its ease of operation, quick cleaning and ability to separate either hot or cold milk; milk from fresh cows or "strippers." Their system of selling, wonderfully low prices, liberal term of trial and attractive purchasing terms, are all fully explained in this catalog, while the general information on the separator subject is such that, whether you have a separator or not, you should have a copy of this catalog. You can receive one postpaid by addressing American Separator Company, Box 1119, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Scott & Marsh Consignment.
The consignment by Scott & Marsh, Belton, Mo., to the biggest Hereford sale at

POTASH

Whether you are growing for the earliest markets, the winter demand or home supply, you ought to know about the effects of Potash on

POTATOES

Potash makes a healthy, deep-rooted vine, with a maximum yield of smooth, well-shaped tubers of fine texture and sound, solid flesh. Learn about it, for we can show you that

POTASH IS PROFIT

A Potato Fertilizer should contain 10 per cent. of Potash in the form of Sulfate.

Valuable Literature, Free, on Potatoes Growing and Fertilization and on All Other Crops.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Monadnock Block, Chicago
New York—93 Nassau St. Atlanta Ga—1224 Candler Bldg.

LUMBER

Send Us Your Lumber Bill
for Our Estimate!

We urge you to send us your building list for our estimate. Make up a list of every single item you will need and send it to us. We guarantee to go over it carefully and itemize it fully, and to send you a statement of just what we will furnish. You can include in your list of material everything needed; that means even plumbing and heating material, furniture, rugs, etc.

100,000,000 FEET OF NEW
LUMBER AT WRECKING PRICES

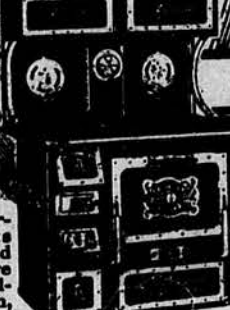
We purchased direct from the Mills, at various Forced Sales, thousands of carloads of high-grade, first-class, brand new Lumber. We bought it at sacrifice prices and we are offering it for sale at a reasonable margin of profit. This is an opportunity of a lifetime to buy the very best Lumber manufactured at prices less than the dealer or jobber can ordinarily buy it for. Write us today.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO

Send for Free Catalog No. 81
We publish a book of some 500 pages, containing a general record of our goods and showing millions of dollars worth of merchandise secured by us at Sheriff's Sales, Receivers' Sales and Man's Fire Sales. It lists Building Material and Supplies, Machinery, Roofing, etc.

LESS FUEL

Permanently, absolutely airtight—that is why it cuts down fuel bills one-third year after year. Just figure what a big total this fuel-saving will, in the long run, amount to.



LASTS LONGEST

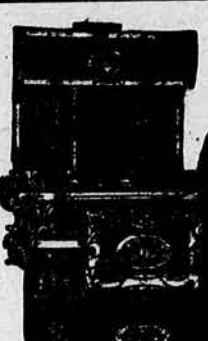
Lasts longest because made of malleable iron and charcoal iron plates, which construction does not go all to pieces from expansion and contraction caused by heat, as in cast-iron or steel ranges.

ARCADIAN MALLEABLE RANGES
NON-BREAKABLE RANGES

are fuel savers because they are riveted airtight in exactly the same way as a locomotive boiler. And to do this, a range must be made of malleable iron. Cast iron or so-called steel ranges cannot be made permanently airtight—they are only bolted, and the seams stuffed with stove putty. When this putty crumbles, in six months or a year, drafts enter everywhere, fanning or checking the fire, wasting fuel, and utterly ruining proper baking and cooking. Because the ARCADIAN is permanently airtight, from first to last it is such a fuel-saver, perfect baker and work-saver.

Unless you know inside facts about range construction, it is easier to buy a poor range than a good one. Our free booklet tells inside facts. It will save you a good sum of money. It will interest you from cover to cover—and it's free. Write for it today.

Arcadian Malleable Range Co., Dept. 12 Milwaukee, Wis.



A Kalamazoo Direct to You

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

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

300 DAYS APPROVAL

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

Send Postal For Catalog No. 189

and see list of towns where we have satisfied customers.

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.

W. C. CURPHEY,

Live Stock
Auctioneer

Abilene, : : : Kansas

Phone R4.

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISERS GET RESULTS

Please examine this

Cream Separator Frame

It is cast in one solid piece.
No bolts to shake loose.
Extreme simplicity of construction combined with great strength.
Smaller diameter of bowls.
These are some of the reasons that make the UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS run easier and wear longer than any other make of Separators.

The perfect mechanical construction of the frame and the scientific construction of the separating bowl, make UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS the **Cheapest Separators** on the market for any dairyman to purchase.

Other Separator frames are made of two or more pieces bolted together. The daily use soon makes the bolts become loose and the frame unsteady.

The United States holds the **World's Record** for most perfect skimming. This record was made in tests with the leading Cream Separators of this Country and Europe.

No other separator can compare favorably with the UNITED STATES.

Selling agents in nearly every dairy town in the Country, if none in your town, write us and we will be pleased to quote prices. Ask for our **Catalogue No. 91** and it will be mailed to you, together with a beautiful lithographed hanger in colors.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.



You Must Have Plenty of Water

There are several ways to get it Pumping by hand—But it is an inconvenient and expensive way.

It is cheaper to use a windmill—But that is very uncertain, and when not in use for pumping it is useless for anything else.

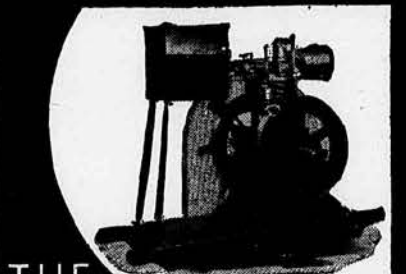
THE BEST WAY is to use a gasoline engine.

It costs little to buy and only a few cents a day to run. It is always ready to work, and when not used for pumping can be used for any of a dozen other things. Two men can carry it anywhere.

The BEST, SIMPLEST, MOST PRACTICAL engine is the WHITE LILY.

WRITE FOR CATALOG AND SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER TODAY.

WHITE LILY MFG. CO.
1567 Rockingham Road
Avenport, : : IOWA



THE WHITE LILY GASOLINE ENGINE
3 HORSE POWER
FOUR CYCLE
AIR COOLED
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
PRICE 97.50
READY TO RUN

Kansas City, Mo., which will be held March 9, 10, 11, consists of two bulls and four heifers, and we think are as good individuals and as well bred as anything we have in our herd. Chester No. 311645 sired by March On 37th, his dam Satan is by Gilt-edge by Dale 66481. The other bull Earl 311646 sired by Majestic 135155 by Hesiod 29th, the dam Maurice 257289 a granddaughter of Correction 48967. Virgil 257328 is by Gilt-edge by Dale sired by imported Rosaline 80155, one of the best bulls we have ever used in our herd. Lassie 257276 is a granddaughter of Dale by Rupert from Lassie Alamo her dam. Maggie 2d 257284 sired by Rupert, dam Kathleen or Anxiety 4th,

CONDENSED BUTTERMILK

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

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

LAWRENCE Business College
Lawrence, Kansas.

58th year; positions secured; expenses low. Catalog free. Address, 1409 Main St.

breeding. Tulip 257324 sired by March On 41st, dam Bonita who was sired by Julian whose sire was imported Royal Out 19504. These are all of the best breeding and are the choice of our young herd, the heifers have calves on foot and are in good thrifty breeding condition.

To Shawnee County Farmers.

An especially fine opportunity to buy pure-bred Berkshire swine of the highest quality will be afforded you in the Springbrook Farm sale of David G. Page, North Topeka, on March 12. This herd of Berkshires is composed of descendants of the champions and they will be sold at your prices. It costs no more to raise a pure-bred Berkshire than it does to raise a scrub and the profits are many times greater. Just notice the breeding of some of these sows. Silver Tips by Berryton Duke a full brother to Masterpiece, Sultana 2d a granddaughter of the reserve champion at the St. Louis World's Fair. Several sows and gilts by Speculation a son of Masterpiece some of whose dams were winners at the American Royal. Sows that are full sisters to Berryton Duke, Masterpiece and Forest King. This is a bred sow sale and nearly all of the gilts that were sired by Speculation are bred to Commander, a wonderful son of Premier Longfellow the world's champion. Remember the date is March 12 and that you fix the price on these hogs.

Strebel's Sale Very Good.
Mr. F. C. Strebel of Alton, Kan., held his regular annual bred sow sale at Kirwin, last Saturday. A big crowd of farmers and a few breeders were in attendance. Col John Brennan was in command and everything moved along smoothly. The entire lot averaged nearly \$25 per head. This price was very good considering the fact that many of the gilts were quite young and small and a big per cent of the offering was bred late. Following is a list of sales:
1—Tom Lambert, Kirwin\$30.00
2—Andy Rutherford, Kirwin 20.00
3—Henry Freeman, Kirwin 22.50
4—N. S. Crow, Kirwin 22.50

5—Jas. Ayers, Kirwin	26.50
6—E. L. Strathan, Gaylord	29.50
7—J. T. Paynter, Alton	28.00
11—Chas. Pilcher, Glasco	40.00
12—J. T. Paynter	37.00
13—W. H. Collins, Kirwin	27.00
15—J. W. Scott, Kirwin	31.00
18—W. H. Collins	28.00
19—B. A. Wilson, Kirwin	26.00
20—F. C. Herrick, Osborne	30.00
23—E. L. Strathan	36.00
29—Chas. Pilcher	27.00

A Great Duroc Sale from the Star Breeding Farm.

It is a matter of satisfaction to Samuel Drybread, owner of the Star Breeding Farm at Elk City, Kan., that the offering of Duroc Jersey bred sows which he will make in his sale of March 16 is the best he has ever made. Of the 55 head to be sold 10 are tried sows, 5 are fall yearling gilts, 35 are spring gilts and 5 are summer boars. These sows and gilts are bred in the purple and among them will be found a lot of attractions. A fine large Ohio Chief sow bred to Beat Me If U Can by Kant Re Beat; Proud Queen by B. F. Ohio Chief and out of Proud Lady; an April gilt by Watt & Faust's Col. and out of A Kant Re Beat sow and bred to Red Wonder. Others are by Hanley Lad out of Proud Lady. The sale will include daughters and granddaughters of the best and most fashionably bred boars and they are bred to Red Wonder, Belle's Chief, Beat Me If U Can, Col. Carter, S. D.'s Inventor and Billie's Best. This will surely be a great sale and one that you cannot afford to miss. Remember that T. J. Wooddall sells Durocs at his place near Fall River on the day following, March 17. Ask for catalogs and mention Kansas Farmer.

The Useful Standard-bred Horse.

When Standard-bred horses are spoken of the idea of race horses is too often suggested. It is true that the best race horses are Standard-bred animals but it is also true that the blood of the Standard-bred is at the foundation of all of our best breeds of lighter horses. Speed, endurance, stamina, style and intelligence are and have been for many generations, characteristics of the Standard-bred and the infusion of even a little of his blood into the common horse always produces marked improvement. The farmers of Kansas have been breeding the draft type for many years because they needed draft blood to give weight, size and strength to the pony-like horses of the earlier days. Of late, many of them have felt the need of other qualities and have turned to the coach horse. Now, quality, speed and style are at a premium and the demand for horses that will produce these is increasing and very rapidly. Horses of Standard breeding were never more generally valued than they are today and the opportunities for the purchase of this type which are offered our readers in our advertising columns ought to and we believe will be appreciated.

The Lakewood Percheron Sale.

Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa, which is owned by H. G. McMillan, held its annual sale at Sioux City Feb. 23, 24 and disposed of 121 head of stallions and mares. Most of the offering was yearlings and two-year-olds though there were a number of matured mares in the lot. Practically all of the females, however, were of breeding age and showed foal which undoubtedly helped to raise the average of the sale. The animals that were sired by Calypso, the herd leader, brought more money than those sired by any other horse. Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Canada were represented at the sale. The summary of the sale was as follows:

38 stallions brought \$23,170; average \$609.00
83 females brought \$40,120; average 483.40
121 head brought... \$63,290; average 523.05

The Kansas buyers who attended this sale were:
O. B. Price, Burr Oak, Black Beauty \$700.00
H. R. Damout, Beloit, Commander... 740.00
E. C. Fletcher, Burr Oak, Mundo... 635.00
J. A. Gifford, Beloit, Nora... 500.00
Silverline \$625.00, Louis \$450.00, Novette \$300.00 and Marian \$400.00.

The Greatest Horse Sale of the West.

What promises to be the greatest sale of trotting bred horses ever held in the Missouri Valley is announced for March 11 at St. Joseph, Mo., when M. A. Low will disperse his entire Walnut Grove stud and Col. John Donovan will consign a goodly number. Mr. Low has been breeding high class horses for a quarter of a century and the results of his labors will all go in this sale. Among the fast ones bred by Mr. Low in the past are McJoe (3) 2:11 1/4; Mennon 2:14 1/4; Torreon 2:16; Chars 2:19 and others, and the same blood lines which produced these will be on sale at St. Joseph. There are some great brood mares in Mr. Low's consignment among which are Leah the dam of Kirkwood Jr. 2:10 and others; Chona, dam of Thornfield 2:10 1/4; Topeka Maid 2:21 1/4; Starline, dam of the fast colt trotter Abbingen with a trial of 2:12 1/4 at 3 years; Belle Stranger by Stranger and a lot of others. He also offers two sensational colt trotters, Abbingen by Rinsen 2:06 1/4 and Constantine by Constantine 2:12 1/4, than which no better bred or more promising stallions were ever consigned to a western sale. Col. Donovan will consign, among others, Miss Orator, a granddaughter of Dictator; My Lady Oro by Oro Wilkes 2:11; Countess Lee by L'Empereur 2:23 a beautiful trotting mare who is thoroughly broken for city use and just right for a brood mare. Look up their advertisement and write for a catalog which will give the breeding in detail.

Dietrich & Spaulding's Poland China Bred Sow Sale—25 Bred Sows Average \$37.54.

The high class Poland China bred sow sale of Dietrich & Spaulding and H. Davidson was pulled off as advertised Friday, Feb. 26, and the prices received for the offering was a little below the actual value of this class of brood sows. The sows that were bred early brought fair prices as will be shown in report below. Following is a report of those selling for \$25:
1—A. L. Albright, Pomona, Kan.... 47.50
2—E. A. Vanscoy, Mount Ida, Kan... 50.00
3—J. W. Myers, Galva, Kan..... 45.00
5—J. C. Roth, Colony, Kan..... 39.00
6—G. W. Altman, Homewood, Kan... 29.00
7—S. P. Prince, Mound Ridge Kan... 50.00
8—C. A. Wolfsburger, Linsey, Kan... 49.00
10—A. L. Albright



At the Hutchinson, Kansas, State Fair. From the right—President H. S. Thompson, a hill of Kansas corn, Secretary F. D. Coburn and Secretary A. L. Sponsler of the fair association.

J. H. Harter's Good Poland China Sale.

The sale of Poland China bred sows held by Mr. J. H. Harter of Westmoreland, Kan., on February 16, was further proof that the demand for good breeding hogs is rapidly increasing. The offering was of the large type Polands and was well grown out and presented in good condition for future usefulness. A good crowd of farmers and a few breeders were present and the entire offering was taken at good prices. The top of the sale was \$55 for No. 6, who went to J. T. Bartley of Fostoria, Kan. Cols. Mc-

Culloch and Trosper did the selling. Following is a list of sales amounting to \$20 and over:

1—A. Comer, Westmoreland, Kan....	50.00
2—B. A. Canaway, Blaine, Kan.....	38.00
3—R. A. Price, Westmoreland, Kan....	32.50
4—Elmer Jolly, Blaine, Kan.....	20.00
5—J. T. Bartley, Fostoria, Kan.....	41.00
6—J. T. Bartley.....	58.00
7—John Leer, Flush, Kan.....	44.50
8—J. E. Hamilton.....	25.00
9—J. T. Hamilton.....	40.00
10—Harry Watkinson, Blaine, Kan.....	23.50
11—W. L. Hayes, Westmoreland, Kan....	26.00
12—N. W. Stevens, Westmoreland.....	22.50
13—J. A. Droneberger, Olsburg, Kan....	36.00
14—N. W. Stevens, Westmoreland.....	22.50
15—N. W. Stevens.....	22.50
16—N. W. Stevens.....	22.50
17—J. E. Hamilton, Fostoria, Kan.....	51.00
18—J. T. Bartley, Fostoria.....	30.00
19—C. W. Hayes, Fostoria.....	22.50
20—E. C. Huff, Blaine, Kan.....	25.00
21—John Leer, Flush, Kan.....	44.50
22—A. Comer, Westmoreland.....	20.00
23—N. W. Stevens.....	22.00
24—F. A. Davis, Blaine.....	32.50

Kansas Farmer is proud of the fact that it has been carrying so large a volume of advertising, and is proud also of the fact that it does not accept knowingly any advertising in which it does not take price. This is an age of advertising, though in our judgment the real age of advertising is only getting a fair start. And in this age of advertising practically everyone reads advertisements. To some they are more interesting than the best reading matter. Some of the best talent in the whole country is devoted to the writing of advertisements. Whether the world is on the whole getting better may be a matter for discussion. We believe it is getting better. There can be no doubt, at any rate, that advertising is getting better. It is, in particular, getting more honest. There is not so much exaggeration in business as formerly. Misrepresentation in advertising is considered now not only to be bad morals, but advertising as well. More and more the tendency whether the article is sold over the counter or through a printed advertisement, is to tell the exact truth about it as clearly as possible, and also to have a fixed price on it. If you should go into one of the great department stores of our great cities and offer \$99.50 for an article priced at \$100.00 your offer would not receive a moment's consideration. And the practice also in such stores is to tell the merits, and the demerits also, of the article offered. If the piece of goods is not all wool you will be told so plainly. And in advertising the tendency is steadily in the same direction. The best advertising is that which tells the plain truth about the goods offered most effectively. Advertising is growing cleaner, for one reason, because there is an increasing number of papers which bar from their columns any advertiser who is not offering for sale something which is a benefit to the subscribers. Kansas Farmer rejoices that the best farm papers are moving steadily in this direction.

Garver's Good Shorthorn Sale.

C. M. Garver's dispersion sale of Shorthorns at Abilene last week was a good one. Forty head were sold at an average of \$112.66 though a number of the animals were very young. Col. Ed Green of Florence got the herd bull, Double Champion, around which interest had centered, for \$525 and topped the sale. There were many buyers from a distance who were after bulls while the females went to local farmers and breeders as a rule. O. L. Thisler of Riverside Stock Farm, Chapman, Kan., was one of the most liberal buyers. Col. Harry Little conducted the sale and he did it well. Cols. McCullough, Curphey and Burton cared for the ring.

BULLS.

28—Double Champion, Ed Green, Florence, Kan.....	\$525.00
29—Valley Chief, R. R. Clemons, Manhattan, Kan.....	155.00
30—Masticator, R. M. Colson, Manchester, Kan.....	155.00
31—Oom Paul, Chas. Diefenbaugh,	

Manchester, Kan.....	150.00
32—Royal Prince, B. O. Stone, Abilene, Kan.....	115.00
33—Maxie, J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.....	167.50
34—Model Prince, L. H. Bacon, Sylvan Grove, Kan.....	150.00
35—Prince Royal, Oscar Olson, Brookville, Kan.....	130.00
36—Calamity, A. F. Shirk, Abilene, Kan.....	55.00
37—Hustler, John Snyder, Talmage, Kan.....	87.50
38—Prairie Star, John Welshar, Abilene, Kan.....	67.50
39—Escobar, Wm. Page, Abilene, Kan.....	40.00
40—Niagara, John Garver, Abilene, Kan.....	40.00
FEMALES.	
1—Secret of Prairiedale, S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.....	207.50
2—Sweet Charity 8th, Albert Robinson, Abilene, Kan.....	85.00
3—Mermaid, O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kan.....	100.00
Mary's Beauty, O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kan.....	80.00
5—Princess Mary, L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kan.....	112.50

No way of judging the future but by the past—Henry

The ruler of the American household has proven worthy of her exalted sphere—her judgments are apt to be calm, fair and impartial.

Business ought to be mixed with sentiment. One of our greatest assets is the favorable judgment from millions who have worn our shoes.

For careful selection of leather, thread, lasts, etc., and skillful manufacture—we guarantee that you cannot surpass their quality.

You cannot possibly buy more shoe value for your money on any continent—than in a pair of

Judgment



SUNFLOWER SHOES

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM
NOYES-NORMAN SHOE CO.
Manufacturers Established 1861
DEPT E ST. JOSEPH, MO., U. S. A.

BEAUTIFUL Gold Burnished Sunflower SOUVENIR STICK PIN
for three 2-cent stamps to cover package and postage. Write today.



DE CLOWS ROYAL FIVE

Do not be satisfied with a mongrel jack. If you are going to raise mules, raise good ones. There was never a time in the world when mules were in so great demand and demanding such good prices as they now are, and the future bids fair for them to double in price in the next three years. The difference in one crop of mules, whether extra good or common, amounts to more than the price of the jack. I have the best bred jacks in the world. I gather the very best from all countries as well as America, and it costs you but little more to get a good bred one than a mongrel bred.

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

IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN
TOWERS' SICKER
you've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather
MADE FOR HARD SERVICE AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
\$3.00
AT ALL GOOD STORES CATALOG FREE
A. J. TOWERS CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWERS CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

38—Rex Northern, Ed L. Drury, New Boston, Ill.	90.00
40—President Taft, Carey & Bro.	165.00
66—Lincoln 56th, J. H. Link	90.00
70—Lincoln 78th, L. E. Tiddall, Lucas, Kan.	85.00
71—Lincoln 79th, Dave Haxton, Berwick, Kan.	105.00
72—Lincoln 80th, Chas. Wanstead, Eads, Col.	105.00
74—Lincoln 82d, Chas. Wanstead	90.00
80—Sir Grover, A. F. Burggren, Morganville, Kan.	80.00
97—Beau Prince, R. M. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb.	160.00
99—Briton, P. F. Peterson, Clay Center, Kan.	90.00
105—Admiral Lad, J. J. Smith, Golden City, Mo.	60.00
106—Bright L., J. H. Link	80.00
113—Onward A., 7th, J. P. Cudahy, Kansas City, Mo.	130.00
114—Viccar of Hazford, J. M. Carey & Bro.	425.00
115—Beau Andrew 3d, Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo.	500.00
FEMALES.	
13—Catalpa, O'Briant Bros., Lancaster, Mo.	90.00
14—Lilac, J. J. Smith, Golden City, Mo.	100.00
16—Arabella 5th, O'Briant Bros.	100.00
18—Debonair, Deming Ranch	95.00
41—Bellona 13th, Ed L. Drury	80.00
43—Capitola 32d, Hugh Whitford, Gullford, Mo.	75.00
44—Dainty 20th, J. A. Larson, Everest, Kan.	80.00
45—Dollie 9th, E. L. Drury	90.00
46—Donna Anna 28th, Wm. Hutchison, Bolckow, Mo.	100.00
47—Dorlone 22d, O'Briant Bros.	85.00
54—Manselette 19th, Henderson Bros.	85.00
55—Marletta 24th, J. A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kan.	100.00
56—Mystic 18th, Ed L. Drury	125.00
57—Bertinent 17th, J. A. Carpenter	100.00
58—Petunia 23d, J. A. Carpenter	100.00
59—Syph 10th, Wm. Hutchison	120.00
61—Gratification, O'Briant Bros.	90.00
87—Henrietta, J. A. Carpenter	85.00
88—Lizzie, J. P. Cudahy	95.00
103—Germania 2d, R. B. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb.	120.00
111—Lady Columbus 24th, J. P. Cudahy	110.00
112—Favorite, S. J. Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo.	330.00

MARKETS

Kansas City, March 1, 1909.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.—Native steers sold today at \$5.25 to \$6.50 and Colorado steers at \$4.75 to \$6.20. The \$6.20 "Collies" were from the same feed lot and not as good as those that sold Monday of last week at \$5.90. There was a fair shipping demand and good weight steers sold to outside buyers at \$5.75 to \$6.

Cows and heifers were rather scarce. Some cows at \$4 to \$4.50 were quoted weak, but the better kinds were nearly steady. Some heifers sold at \$4.75 to \$5.55. Veal calves sold readily at steady prices. Few were offered. Fat bulls and stags were quoted a shade lower at \$3 to \$5.50.

Yard traders were in the competition early for thin cattle and prices for the best were stronger, and medium to fair kinds were barely steady. There was a fair country demand. Several loads of Colorado steers sold at \$4.50 to \$5.10 and Oklahoma steers \$4.25 to \$5. A better demand is expected from Kansas in the next few days. Stock calves and heifers continued to bring steady prices.

HOGS.—Prices of hogs were as follows:

Choice heavy hogs, over 250 lbs.	\$6.20@6.35
Prime 200 to 250-lb. hogs	6.15@6.30
Choice light hogs, over 160 lbs.	5.50@6.20
Choice light pigs, 75 to 125 lbs.	4.35@5.35
Rough to common hogs	5.40@6.15
Bulk of sales	5.90@6.30

LAMBS AND SHEEP.—The nominal range of prices is here shown:

Lambs	\$6.65@7.40
Yearlings, good to choice	6.25@7.00
Yearlings, fair to good	5.75@6.25
Wethers, good to choice	5.40@5.80
Wethers, fair to good	4.75@5.20
Ewes, good to choice	5.00@5.25
Ewes, fair to good	4.00@4.95

KANSAS CITY CASH GRAIN.—Red wheat—A car of choice No. 2 red sold at \$1.31, or above last week's top price. The sales were:

Hard wheat—No. 2, 1 car \$1.15, 1 car \$1.13, 4 cars \$1.12, 5 cars \$1.11, 3 cars \$1.12½, 5 cars \$1.10, 5 cars \$1.09½, nominally \$1.09 to \$1.15; No. 3, 1 car \$1.12, 2 cars \$1.11, 1 car \$1.10, 1 car \$1.09½, 5 cars \$1.09, 10 cars \$1.10, 1 car \$1.09½, 5 cars \$1.09, 10 cars \$1.10.
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Hides and Furs

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
GIVE US A TEST

You cannot afford to ship to anyone but us. WHY? BECAUSE WE WILL MAKE YOUR SHIPMENTS NET YOU MORE THAN ANYONE. You will find our quotations in this paper. We give liberal selections, honest weights, and make returns for stock day it is received.

JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
TOPEKA, KAN.
WICHITA, KAN.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

HIDES For many years consignments have been the special feature of our business. We understand what the shipper wants, send him the very best results, quick returns, top prices. Shipments invited. Full classified price list mailed regularly free on request. Established 1870.

M. LYON & CO., FURS
238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 192

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

ter—Steady; creamery, 22@28c; dairy, 20@25c. Eggs—2c lower; firsts, 21c.

St. Louis, March 1.—Poultry—Steady; chickens, 13c; springs, 14c; turkeys, 16@20c; ducks, 13c; geese, 7c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 22@30c, Eggs—2½c lower; case count, 18½c.

Elgin, March 1.—Creamery butter, 29c.

Hides and Fur Market.
[Quotations furnished by James C. Smith & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., Topeka, Kan., Grand Island, Neb. Quotations are consignment prices corrected each week.]

HIDES

Green salt cured, short hair, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, 8½c flat; green salt cured bulls and stags, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; green salt cured glue, No. 1, 5c; green salt cured, side brands, under 40 pounds, No. 1, 6c; green salt cured deacons, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 25c; slunks, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; green uncured hides, 1c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¼ less than cured. Green salt sheep pelts, No. 1, 25@50c; No. 1, horse, \$2.50; No. 2, \$1.50; ponies and No. 3, 75c; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers' heavy, 14c; dry flint, fallen, heavy, 13c; dry flint, light, under 16 pounds, 13c; dry flint, culls, 9c; dry salt, heavy, 12c; dry salt, light, 9c; dry sheep pelts, 7@10c; No. 1 tallow, 5c; No. 2 tallow, 4c; beeswax, No. 1, 25c.

Prices, Wichita and Grand Island ¼c less.

FURS.

Mink—Prime, large and dark, \$4@5; No. 1, large, \$3.25; No. 1 medium, \$2.25; No. 1 small, \$1.50; No. 2 medium and small, \$1.00; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 25c.

Raccoon—Black and extra dark, \$1.50@3.00; No. 1 large, \$1.35; No. 1 medium, \$1.00; No. 1 small, 50c; No. 2 large, 60c; No. 2 medium and small, 25c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 10c.

Muskrat—No. 1 large, 30c; No. 1 medium, 20c; No. 1 small, 10c; kits, 8c.

Fox—No. 1 large, grey, 75c; red, \$2.50; No. 1 medium, grey, 50c; red, \$1.25; No. 1 small, grey, 25c; red, 75c; No. 2 large, grey, 25c; red, 1.00; No. 3, 25c.

Otter—According to size and color, \$1@15.

Wildcat—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 25c.

Housecat—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 5c.

Civet cat—No. 1 large, 40c; No. 2 medium, 30c; No. 1 small, 20c; No. 2 large, 20c; No. 2 medium and small, 10c; No. 3, 5c.

Opossum—No. 1 large, 40c; No. 1 medium, 25c; No. 1 small, 10c; No. 2, 5c; (trash, no value).

Badger—No. 1 large, 85c; No. 1 medium, 55c; No. 1 small, 25c; No. 2 large, 10c.

Skunk—Black prime, \$1.50@2; short, \$1.10@1.35; narrow, 50c@1.10; broad, 20c@50c.

Lynx—Owing to size, \$3@8.

Beaver—Owing to size, fur, etc. \$1@7.

Quotations are for Kansas and similar furs.

Be Sure You Are Right

Then go ahead.

You make no mistake when you go to the

WRIGHTWOOD SALE

MARCH 10, '09

40---HEAD GEMS OF THE BREED---40

Sows by all the great and noted sires of the day and bred to Meddler, On-The-Plumb and Sir Bredwell. G. M. Hebbard consigns eight head all bred sows. Send for handsome catalog. It tells the whole story as it really is.

BURGER & SNYDER, Auctioneers

Send bids to O. W. Devine in my care.

A. P. WRIGHT, Valley Center, Kan.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, March 1.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.23@1.25; No. 3 red, \$1.18@1.24; No. 2 hard, \$1.15½@1.18½; No. 3 hard, \$1.10@1.17½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.18@1.19; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14@1.18; No. 3 spring, \$1.12@1.17½. Corn—No. 3, 63½@64½c; No. 3 white, 65@65½c; No. 3 yellow, 64@64½c; No. 4, 62½@64½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3 white, 53@54c; No. 4 white, 52½@53½c.

Other Live Stock Markets.

Chicago, March 1.—Beef, \$4.40@7.00; Texas steers, \$4.25@5.40; Western steers, \$4.00@5.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@5.40; cows and heifers, \$1.90@5.65; calves, \$6.00@8.25.

Hogs—Light, \$5.90@6.35; heavy, \$6.10@6.50; pigs, \$5.15@6.00; bulk of sales, \$6.30@6.45.

Sheep—Sheep, \$3.25@5.55; yearlings, \$6.00@7.15; lambs, \$5.75@7.75.

St. Louis, March 1.—Native beef steers, \$3.50@7.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@5.40; cows and heifers, \$3.25@6.25; calves, \$3.50@9.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.50@6.40; cows and heifers, \$2.75@5.00.

Hogs—Pigs and lights, \$4.25@6.30; packers, \$5.90@6.35; butchers and best heavy, \$6.10@6.50.

Sheep—Muttons, \$3.75@5.50; lambs, \$5.00@7.75.

South Omaha, Neb., March 1.—Cattle—Native steers, \$4.25@6.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00@5.25; Western steers, \$3.50@5.60; Texas steers, \$3.00@5.00; range cows and heifers, \$2.75@4.75; canners, \$2.00@2.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@5.25; calves, \$3.25@7.00; bulls and stags, \$2.85@4.85.

Hogs—Market 5c lower. Heavy, \$6.15@6.30; light, \$5.75@6.20; pigs, \$4.75@5.75; bulk of sales, \$5.90@6.20.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$6.00@6.75; wethers, \$4.75@5.25; ewes, \$4.00@5.00; lambs, \$6.50@7.35.

South St. Joseph, March 1.—Cattle—Mostly 10 lower. Hogs, steady to 10c lower; top \$6.35, bulk \$5.95@6.25. Sheep, steady to 10c lower.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

New York, March 1.—Butter—Lower; creamery, extras, 28½@29c; process butter, common to special, 18@24½c. Eggs—Lower; Western firsts, 22½c; seconds, 22c. Poultry—Alive, steady; Western chickens, 13c; fowls, 20c; turkeys, 12@18c. Dressed—Firm; Western spring chickens, 12@16c; fowls, 15@16c; spring turkeys, 16@22c.

Chicago, March 1.—Poultry—Steady; turkeys, 17c; chickens, 14c; springs, 15½c. But-

PUBLISHER'S NEWS

Jones Bros. sell paints, only 95 cents. See ad on page 23. Get the color card. Address Jones Bros. Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Belle City Incubator Company, Box 18, Racine, Wis., is selling a 140 egg incubator for \$7.55. It is sold under a guarantee. See offer on page 13.

Galloway sells buggies, as well as manure spreaders. One is illustrated on page 23. The price is down, the quality up. Address Wm. Galloway Company, 386 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

We have received the splendid seed (in catalog) of W. V. Vansant and Sons, Box K-29, Farragut, Iowa, and we haven't seen a better catalog of its kind. Write for it and samples. See ad on another page.

There is plenty of time yet to send for seeds and nursery catalogs from the reliable firms who are advertising in Kansas Farmer. Tell them when you write that you saw their ads in this paper.

The Topeka Foundry Company makes the Topeka Packer. It is made in three sizes. It helps to solve the "dry farming" problem. Sold direct to the farmer. See ad on page 23. Write and mention Kansas Farmer.

This is a good time to get acquainted with the merits of the great Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader. Get Mr. Galloway's free book. It's interesting reading. Address Wm. Galloway Company, 389 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

Nearly 90,000 Queen Incubators are now in use in all parts of the country. They hatch strong chicks from fertile eggs. No incubator company has grown faster than the company that makes the Queen. If you want to make money out of your poultry,

LAST CALL FOR THE BIG ONE

MARCH 9, 10 and 11

AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

150 Hereford cattle by the Big Breeders, Funkhouser, Armour, Hazlett, Gabbert, Thornton and others. A Breeders' Sale of Breeding Cattle. There never was a better time or opportunity to get good Herefords at the prices you fix on them. If you do not have a catalogue write

R. T. THORNTON, Mgr. 1312 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Great Sale

OF

Star Durocs

ELK CITY, KAN.

MARCH 16, '09

55 head consisting of 10 tried sows, 5 fall yearling gilts, 35 spring gilts, 5 summer boars. Daughters of Ohio Chief, Watt & Faust's Col., W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, Missouri Wonder, Paul Wonder, and granddaughters of Ohio Chief, Hadley and Kant Be Beat, bred to such noted boars as Belle's Chief, Red Wonder, Beat Me If U Can, Col. Carter, S. D.'s Inventor, Billie's Best and others.

Attractions are numerous as this is the best offering I have ever made. Extra quality and uniformity. All in the pink of condition having been fed on balanced rations. These are choice. Send for catalogue and mention Kansas Farmer.

SAM'L DRYBREAD,

ELK CITY, - - - KANSAS

Auctioneers: Cols. Ruppert, Zaun, Snyder, Sheets, James, and Addy.

T. I. Wooddall of Fall River, Kan., will sell Durocs on March 17, 1909.

and if you want to make it easier, investigate the merits of the Queen incubator. Note sizes and prices in the ad on page 12. Write for free catalog to Wickstrum, Box 28, Queen Incubator Company, Lincoln, Neb.

The Century Mfg. Co. makes wagons and buggies and sells them at surprisingly low prices, which are quoted on page 22. They are sold for cash or on credit. Get the free catalog. Address Century Mfg. Co., Dept. 332, East St. Louis, Ill.

Mr. Zimmerman of Topeka is building up a splendid seed business, and has one of the leading seed stores in the West. Have you got a copy of his catalog? See ad on page 7. You need the catalog. Address Zimmerman Seed Company, 623 Quincy St., Topeka, Kan.

A good wagon, none better, is the Empire Farmers' Handy Wagon. It has wide tires. It is close to the ground, made right and sold right. It helps to solve the good roads problem. Send for the free book offered on page 18 to Empire Mfg. Co., Dept. 720, Quincy, Ill.

You can harrow and plow at the same time with a Kramer Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment. It's a great implement. The more you learn about it the better you will like it. It is illustrated on page 22. Write for circular No. 33, to the E. M. Kramer Company, Paxton, Ill.

If you can get a Cornish piano or organ on a year's free trial and on two years' credit if you want to buy it that way. Read about it on page 15. You buy direct from the manufacturer. Send for the Cornish book to Cornish Company, Washington, N. J.

Kansas Farmer has been getting inquiries from its readers about Disk Furrow Openers. We are glad to refer all who are interested to the ad of the Kemper Disk Furrow Opener on page 23. Address Rock Island Implement

Company, Dept. E, Kansas City, Mo., for circulars, etc.

S. C. Thompson of Fairfield, Neb., is making a hit with his Fairfield incubators, which are being advertised in our columns weekly. See Mr. Thompson's illustrated ad on page 17 of this issue. Get his free catalog by addressing S. C. Thompson, 177 Main St., Fairfield, Neb.

Kansas farmers, and farmers everywhere, are coming to the silo. If you want to learn about "Modern Silage Methods" turn to the ad of Salem Mfg. Co., Salem, Ohio, on page 23. Write for the 224 page book for only 10 cents. Stamps will do. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Do you know about the Rock Island Tongueless Tricycle Lister? If not you ought to learn about it. It is illustrated and described on page 18. Drop a postal today to Rock Island Implement Company, Dept. B, Kansas City, Mo., and get the free booklet which tells all about it.

M. M. Johnson, "Incubator man Johnson," who makes the "Old Trusty" incubators, has a big ad on page 13. Won't you turn to it, and accept Mr. Johnson's offer to send you his catalog, not like any other catalog you ever saw? Fill out the coupon and mail it. Mr. Johnson will do the rest.

Cultivation of corn is a subject we are all interested in this season. The Tower Surface cultivators and the Tower System are favorites with many good farmers. Read about it on page 11. Get the free book on "Corn Cultivation" by addressing J. D. Tower and Sons Company, Mendota, Ill.

Ross Bros. Seed House of Wichita, Kan., has put out a mighty nice catalog for 1909. It is profusely illustrated. Ross Bros. are building up a fine business at Wichita and their success is deserved. They will send you a free copy of their catalog if you will drop

them a postal card. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write them.

Every reader of this paper knows something probably about the John Deere Plows. These light draft plows have been used successfully for two generations. If you want to know more about them turn to the illustrated ad on page 18. The booklet offered is a splendid one, and will surely interest you. Ask for booklet No. 18, addressing Deere & Company, Moline, Ill.

If you think of clipping your horses this spring, don't fail to look into the merits of the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine. It is advertised and illustrated on page 15. You can make money by clipping horses for others as well as for yourself. It is guaranteed for 25 years. The price is given in the ad. Address Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 206 Ontario St., Chicago.

The L. H. Smith Nursery Company has two ads in this issue, one on page 3 and the other on page 20. They make very attractive offers, one is an offer of 12 hardy ornamental shrubs for \$1.10, the other of 10 grape vines and 2 honeysuckles for the same price. Look up the ads and order direct from them. Address L. H. Smith Nursery Company, Dept. A, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The Parlin & Orendorff Plow Co. has an illustrated ad on another page in which it offers for sale the Litchfield wagon box manure spreader. The writer has been in the factory where the Litchfield manure spreader is made and it was one of the finest factories in the United States for the manufacturing of agricultural implements. It is sold through dealers. A dealer in your town most likely has it for sale. If not, we can get it for you. In the meantime, it would pay you to write for descriptive circular and prices to Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dept. 1, Kansas City, Mo.

Stark's Delicious is the name of an apple originated by the Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Company, Louisiana, Mo. It is a remarkable production. The writer of this has eaten a few of these apples and will say that he never ate a better apple. And think of this, that the great Luther Burbank has said of Stark's Delicious over his own signature: "The 'Delicious' is correctly named. It is the best in quality of any apple which I have so far tested." Stark Bros. are now able to offer this great apple to our readers. Write about this apple to Stark Bros. Nursery & Orchard Co., Box 26, Louisiana, Mo. This firm has been 24 years in the business. See ad on another page.

An old subscriber writes: "Your Readers' Market Place, or Classified Advertising Page is admirable. Let it grow." We believe in this page, too, and are perfectly willing to let it grow. This page is popular, not only with this reader, but with others also. We have the best of reasons for believing that most of the advertisers are getting very satisfactory results for the money expended. This is the best kind of evidence that this department is popular with our readers. The classified department is always a popular department. This is true of the daily papers, and is true surely of the farm papers in which a classified advertising department is a comparatively new department. We respectfully suggest to the not reading Readers' Market Place, advertising page, they are missing some interesting reading. And we venture also to suggest that not only those who are regular advertisers in one or more papers can use space on this page profitably, but that this is true also of many farmers readers who are not now advertisers at all. This page, in fact, is primarily for our readers. You will find this page valuable for reaching buyers for almost anything you have for sale. The terms will be found at the top of the Readers Market Place, or on page 6 of this issue.

Last week Kansas Farmer received a letter from the noted seedsman, Henry Field of Shenandoah, Iowa, giving the results of his advertising during the preceding week, judged by the number of inquiries resulting from the following papers: Wallace's Farmer, 20th Century Farmer, Nebraska Farmer, Farmers Mail and Breeze and Kansas Farmer. Kansas Farmer and 20th Century were tied for first place, each producing 73 inquiries. We refer to this especially in order to suggest that many good farmers can profitably go into the seed business, or at least into the seed corn business, in a small way. We know of a considerable number of farmers who have done this during the past two or three years. If you are raising high grade pure bred seed corn you can sell it through Kansas Farmer and other farm papers. Others are doing it, and are finding themselves in the seed corn business almost before they know it. We have in mind one such farmer in Kansas. He was raising good corn and knew it. He began advertising in a small way two years ago, expecting to sell only a small amount of corn. He sold all he had and had to return money to other would be purchasers. Fortunes have been made, and are being made, out of the seed corn business. The man who can raise better seed corn than anyone else in Kansas, and will let the farmers of Kansas and surrounding States know it, can make enough money to satisfy anyone. Here is another reason why a bright farm boy should be encouraged to enter corn contests.

The Sure Hatch Incubator.
The Sure Hatch Incubator Company has a new ad on page 3 of this issue. This is one of the big incubator companies of the country. You can buy a Sure Hatch incubator at a right price, with the freight prepaid. It will make money for you after you get it. Don't miss getting the Sure Hatch book. Write for it to Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Box 442, Fremont, Neb.

Morecorn Sorter and Grader.
Anything that means more corn to the acre is of interest to the progressive farmer. One of the best ways of increasing the yield is by using such a sorter and grader as is



made by Monarch Self Feeder Company, 110 Bridge St., Cedar Falls, Iowa. Read the illustrated announcement on another page. The sorter is sold on a free trial, and there are no strings to the offer. Read the ad carefully and write to above address for the free booklet, "More Corn and How to Get It."

CYCLONE FARM GATES

Why do you build wooden gates? Why do you keep on mending them when they have gone to rack and ruin? You are only wasting your time and money. You can buy cheaper gates, stronger, longer-lived gates, gates easy to hang and easy to swing, yet strong enough to turn the brachiest bull you ever had on your place.

Cyclone Farm Gates actually cost less than wooden gates and are good for a lifetime without one bit of repairs. They are made of high carbon structural steel tubing and heavily galvanized wire fabric. Gate may be raised to pass the smaller animals. Write today for catalog showing styles of Cyclone Farm Gates and Ornamental Fences.

CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY
Dept. 131
Waukegan, Ill.

Tubular Fence Posts

Our Fence Posts are made from iron pipe, and fitted with malleable iron clamps that will not break, will hold any kind of wire. They will last several times longer than wood posts, and we sell them just as cheap. Write for our Fence Post circular.

THE M. K. FENCE CO.
816 N. 3rd St.
St. Joseph, Mo.

Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.

Union Fence Co.
De Kalb, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.

BALL BEARING AUTOMATIC GATE

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

IF NOT THE BEST AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET SEND IT BACK

Don't Look Near

MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY

ADAMS GATE CO.
1003 N. KAN AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

BROWN FENCE

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 3 Coiled Spring Wire thickly galvanized. 150 styles at 15 to 35c per rod—We pay F.R.L. Free sample and catalog.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Dept. 30 Cleveland, Ohio.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 24-inch Hog Fence; 15c for 24-inch; 15c for 24-inch; 25c for 24-inch; 35c for 24-inch; 45c for 24-inch; 55c for 24-inch; 65c for 24-inch; 75c for 24-inch; 85c for 24-inch; 95c for 24-inch; 105c for 24-inch; 115c for 24-inch; 125c for 24-inch; 135c for 24-inch; 145c for 24-inch; 155c for 24-inch; 165c for 24-inch; 175c for 24-inch; 185c for 24-inch; 195c for 24-inch; 205c for 24-inch; 215c for 24-inch; 225c for 24-inch; 235c for 24-inch; 245c for 24-inch; 255c for 24-inch; 265c for 24-inch; 275c for 24-inch; 285c for 24-inch; 295c for 24-inch; 305c for 24-inch; 315c for 24-inch; 325c for 24-inch; 335c for 24-inch; 345c for 24-inch; 355c for 24-inch; 365c for 24-inch; 375c for 24-inch; 385c for 24-inch; 395c for 24-inch; 405c for 24-inch; 415c for 24-inch; 425c for 24-inch; 435c for 24-inch; 445c for 24-inch; 455c for 24-inch; 465c for 24-inch; 475c for 24-inch; 485c for 24-inch; 495c for 24-inch; 505c for 24-inch; 515c for 24-inch; 525c for 24-inch; 535c for 24-inch; 545c for 24-inch; 555c for 24-inch; 565c for 24-inch; 575c for 24-inch; 585c for 24-inch; 595c for 24-inch; 605c for 24-inch; 615c for 24-inch; 625c for 24-inch; 635c for 24-inch; 645c for 24-inch; 655c for 24-inch; 665c for 24-inch; 675c for 24-inch; 685c for 24-inch; 695c for 24-inch; 705c for 24-inch; 715c for 24-inch; 725c for 24-inch; 735c for 24-inch; 745c for 24-inch; 755c for 24-inch; 765c for 24-inch; 775c for 24-inch; 785c for 24-inch; 795c for 24-inch; 805c for 24-inch; 815c for 24-inch; 825c for 24-inch; 835c for 24-inch; 845c for 24-inch; 855c for 24-inch; 865c for 24-inch; 875c for 24-inch; 885c for 24-inch; 895c for 24-inch; 905c for 24-inch; 915c for 24-inch; 925c for 24-inch; 935c for 24-inch; 945c for 24-inch; 955c for 24-inch; 965c for 24-inch; 975c for 24-inch; 985c for 24-inch; 995c for 24-inch; 1005c for 24-inch; 1015c for 24-inch; 1025c for 24-inch; 1035c for 24-inch; 1045c for 24-inch; 1055c for 24-inch; 1065c for 24-inch; 1075c for 24-inch; 1085c for 24-inch; 1095c for 24-inch; 1105c for 24-inch; 1115c for 24-inch; 1125c for 24-inch; 1135c for 24-inch; 1145c for 24-inch; 1155c for 24-inch; 1165c for 24-inch; 1175c for 24-inch; 1185c for 24-inch; 1195c for 24-inch; 1205c for 24-inch; 1215c for 24-inch; 1225c for 24-inch; 1235c for 24-inch; 1245c for 24-inch; 1255c for 24-inch; 1265c for 24-inch; 1275c for 24-inch; 1285c for 24-inch; 1295c for 24-inch; 1305c for 24-inch; 1315c for 24-inch; 1325c for 24-inch; 1335c for 24-inch; 1345c for 24-inch; 1355c for 24-inch; 1365c for 24-inch; 1375c for 24-inch; 1385c for 24-inch; 1395c for 24-inch; 1405c for 24-inch; 1415c for 24-inch; 1425c for 24-inch; 1435c for 24-inch; 1445c for 24-inch; 1455c for 24-inch; 1465c for 24-inch; 1475c for 24-inch; 1485c for 24-inch; 1495c for 24-inch; 1505c for 24-inch; 1515c for 24-inch; 1525c for 24-inch; 1535c for 24-inch; 1545c for 24-inch; 1555c for 24-inch; 1565c for 24-inch; 1575c for 24-inch; 1585c for 24-inch; 1595c for 24-inch; 1605c for 24-inch; 1615c for 24-inch; 1625c for 24-inch; 1635c for 24-inch; 1645c for 24-inch; 1655c for 24-inch; 1665c for 24-inch; 1675c for 24-inch; 1685c for 24-inch; 1695c for 24-inch; 1705c for 24-inch; 1715c for 24-inch; 1725c for 24-inch; 1735c for 24-inch; 1745c for 24-inch; 1755c for 24-inch; 1765c for 24-inch; 1775c for 24-inch; 1785c for 24-inch; 1795c for 24-inch; 1805c for 24-inch; 1815c for 24-inch; 1825c for 24-inch; 1835c for 24-inch; 1845c for 24-inch; 1855c for 24-inch; 1865c for 24-inch; 1875c for 24-inch; 1885c for 24-inch; 1895c for 24-inch; 1905c for 24-inch; 1915c for 24-inch; 1925c for 24-inch; 1935c for 24-inch; 1945c for 24-inch; 1955c for 24-inch; 1965c for 24-inch; 1975c for 24-inch; 1985c for 24-inch; 1995c for 24-inch; 2005c for 24-inch; 2015c for 24-inch; 2025c for 24-inch; 2035c for 24-inch; 2045c for 24-inch; 2055c for 24-inch; 2065c for 24-inch; 2075c for 24-inch; 2085c for 24-inch; 2095c for 24-inch; 2105c for 24-inch; 2115c for 24-inch; 2125c for 24-inch; 2135c for 24-inch; 2145c for 24-inch; 2155c for 24-inch; 2165c for 24-inch; 2175c for 24-inch; 2185c for 24-inch; 2195c for 24-inch; 2205c for 24-inch; 2215c for 24-inch; 2225c for 24-inch; 2235c for 24-inch; 2245c for 24-inch; 2255c for 24-inch; 2265c for 24-inch; 2275c for 24-inch; 2285c for 24-inch; 2295c for 24-inch; 2305c for 24-inch; 2315c for 24-inch; 2325c for 24-inch; 2335c for 24-inch; 2345c for 24-inch; 2355c for 24-inch; 2365c for 24-inch; 2375c for 24-inch; 2385c for 24-inch; 2395c for 24-inch; 2405c for 24-inch; 2415c for 24-inch; 2425c for 24-inch; 2435c for 24-inch; 2445c for 24-inch; 2455c for 24-inch; 2465c for 24-inch; 2475c for 24-inch; 2485c for 24-inch; 2495c for 24-inch; 2505c for 24-inch; 2515c for 24-inch; 2525c for 24-inch; 2535c for 24-inch; 2545c for 24-inch; 2555c for 24-inch; 2565c for 24-inch; 2575c for 24-inch; 2585c for 24-inch; 2595c for 24-inch; 2605c for 24-inch; 2615c for 24-inch; 2625c for 24-inch; 2635c for 24-inch; 2645c for 24-inch; 2655c for 24-inch; 2665c for 24-inch; 2675c for 24-inch; 2685c for 24-inch; 2695c for 24-inch; 2705c for 24-inch; 2715c for 24-inch; 2725c for 24-inch; 2735c for 24-inch; 2745c for 24-inch; 2755c for 24-inch; 2765c for 24-inch; 2775c for 24-inch; 2785c for 24-inch; 2795c for 24-inch; 2805c for 24-inch; 2815c for 24-inch; 2825c for 24-inch; 2835c for 24-inch; 2845c for 24-inch; 2855c for 24-inch; 2865c for 24-inch; 2875c for 24-inch; 2885c for 24-inch; 2895c for 24-inch; 2905c for 24-inch; 2915c for 24-inch; 2925c for 24-inch; 2935c for 24-inch; 2945c for 24-inch; 2955c for 24-inch; 2965c for 24-inch; 2975c for 24-inch; 2985c for 24-inch; 2995c for 24-inch; 3005c for 24-inch; 3015c for 24-inch; 3025c for 24-inch; 3035c for 24-inch; 3045c for 24-inch; 3055c for 24-inch; 3065c for 24-inch; 3075c for 24-inch; 3085c for 24-inch; 3095c for 24-inch; 3105c for 24-inch; 3115c for 24-inch; 3125c for 24-inch; 3135c for 24-inch; 3145c for 24-inch; 3155c for 24-inch; 3165c for 24-inch; 3175c for 24-inch; 3185c for 24-inch; 3195c for 24-inch; 3205c for 24-inch; 3215c for 24-inch; 3225c for 24-inch; 3235c for 24-inch; 3245c for 24-inch; 3255c for 24-inch; 3265c for 24-inch; 3275c for 24-inch; 3285c for 24-inch; 3295c for 24-inch; 3305c for 24-inch; 3315c for 24-inch; 3325c for 24-inch; 3335c for 24-inch; 3345c for 24-inch; 3355c for 24-inch; 3365c for 24-inch; 3375c for 24-inch; 3385c for 24-inch; 3395c for 24-inch; 3405c for 24-inch; 3415c for 24-inch; 3425c for 24-inch; 3435c for 24-inch; 3445c for 24-inch; 3455c for 24-inch; 3465c for 24-inch; 3475c for 24-inch; 3485c for 24-inch; 3495c for 24-inch; 3505c for 24-inch; 3515c for 24-inch; 3525c for 24-inch; 3535c for 24-inch; 3545c for 24-inch; 3555c for 24-inch; 3565c for 24-inch; 3575c for 24-inch; 3585c for 24-inch; 3595c for 24-inch; 3605c for 24-inch; 3615c for 24-inch; 3625c for 24-inch; 3635c for 24-inch; 3645c for 24-inch; 3655c for 24-inch; 3665c for 24-inch; 3675c for 24-inch; 3685c for 24-inch; 3695c for 24-inch; 3705c for 24-inch; 3715c for 24-inch; 3725c for 24-inch; 3735c for 24-inch; 3745c for 24-inch; 3755c for 24-inch; 3765c for 24-inch; 3775c for 24-inch; 3785c for 24-inch; 3795c for 24-inch; 3805c for 24-inch; 3815c for 24-inch; 3825c for 24-inch; 3835c for 24-inch; 3845c for 24-inch; 3855c for 24-inch; 3865c for 24-inch; 3875c for 24-inch; 3885c for 24-inch; 3895c for 24-inch; 3905c for 24-inch; 3915c for 24-inch; 3925c for 24-inch; 3935c for 24-inch; 3945c for 24-inch; 3955c for 24-inch; 3965c for 24-inch; 3975c for 24-inch; 3985c for 24-inch; 3995c for 24-inch; 4005c for 24-inch; 4015c for 24-inch; 4025c for 24-inch; 4035c for 24-inch; 4045c for 24-inch; 4055c for 24-inch; 4065c for 24-inch; 4075c for 24-inch; 4085c for 24-inch; 4095c for 24-inch; 4105c for 24-inch; 4115c for 24-inch; 4125c for 24-inch; 4135c for 24-inch; 4145c for 24-inch; 4155c for 24-inch; 4165c for 24-inch; 4175c for 24-inch; 4185c for 24-inch; 4195c for 24-inch; 4205c for 24-inch; 4215c for 24-inch; 4225c for 24-inch; 4235c for 24-inch; 4245c for 24-inch; 4255c for 24-inch; 4265c for 24-inch; 4275c for 24-inch; 4285c for 24-inch; 4295c for 24-inch; 4305c for 24-inch; 4315c for 24-inch; 4325c for 24-inch; 4335c for 24-inch; 4345c for 24-inch; 4355c for 24-inch; 4365c for 24-inch; 4375c for 24-inch; 4385c for 24-inch; 4395c for 24-inch; 4405c for 24-inch; 4415c for 24-inch; 4425c for 24-inch; 4435c for 24-inch; 4445c for 24-inch; 4455c for 24-inch; 4465c for 24-inch; 4475c for 24-inch; 4485c for 24-inch; 4495c for 24-inch; 4505c for 24-inch; 4515c for 24-inch; 4525c for 24-inch; 4535c for 24-inch; 4545c for 24-inch; 4555c for 24-inch; 4565c for 24-inch; 4575c for 24-inch; 4585c for 24-inch; 4595c for 24-inch; 4605c for 24-inch; 4615c for 24-inch; 4625c for 24-inch; 4635c for 24-inch; 4645c for 24-inch; 4655c for 24-inch; 4665c for 24-inch; 4675c for 24-inch; 4685c for 24-inch; 4695c for 24-inch; 4705c for 24-inch; 4715c for 24-inch; 4725c for 24-inch; 4735c for 24-inch; 4745c for 24-inch; 4755c for 24-inch; 4765c for 24-inch; 4775c for 24-inch; 4785c for 24-inch; 4795c for 24-inch; 4805c for 24-inch; 4815c for 24-inch; 4825c for 24-inch; 4835c for 24-inch; 4845c for 24-inch; 4855c for 24-inch; 4865c for 24-inch; 4875c for 24-inch; 4885c for 24-inch; 4895c for 24-inch; 4905c for 24-inch; 4915c for 24-inch; 4925c for 24-inch; 4935c for 24-inch; 4945c for 24-inch; 4955c for 24-inch; 4965c for 24-inch; 4975c for 24-inch; 4985c for 24-inch; 4995c for 24-inch; 5005c for 24-inch; 5015c for 24-inch; 5025c for 24-inch; 5035c for 24-inch; 5045c for 24-inch; 5055c for 24-inch; 5065c for 24-inch; 5075c for 24-inch; 5085c for 24-inch; 5095c for 24-inch; 5105c for 24-inch; 5115c for 24-inch; 5125c for 24-inch; 5135c for 24-inch; 5145c for 24-inch; 5155c for 24-inch; 5165c for 24-inch; 5175c for 24-inch; 5185c for 24-inch; 5195c for 24-inch; 5205c for 24-inch; 5215c for 24-inch; 5225c for 24-inch; 5235c for 24-inch; 5245c for 24-inch; 5255c for 24-inch; 5265c for 24-inch; 5275c for 24-inch; 5285c for 24-inch; 5295c for 24-inch; 5305c for 24-inch; 5315c for 24-inch; 5325c for 24-inch; 5335c for 24-inch; 5345c for 24-inch; 5355c for 24-inch; 5365c for 24-inch; 5375c for 24-inch; 5385c for 24-inch; 5395c for 24-inch; 5405c for 24-inch; 5415c for 24-inch; 5425c for 24-inch; 5435c for 24-inch; 5445c for 24-inch; 5455c for 24-inch; 5465c for 24-inch; 5475c for 24-inch; 5485c for 24-inch; 5495c for 24-inch; 5505c for 24-inch; 5515c for 24-inch; 5525c for 24-inch; 5535c for 24-inch; 5545c for 24-inch; 5555c for 24-inch; 5565c for 24-inch; 5575c for 24-inch; 5585c for 24-inch; 5595c for 24-inch; 5605c for 24-inch; 5615c for 24-inch; 5625c for 24-inch; 5635c for 24-inch; 5645c for 24-inch; 5655c for 24-inch; 5665c for 24-inch; 5675c for 24-inch; 5685c for 24-inch; 5695c for 24-inch; 5705c for 24-inch; 5715c for 24-inch; 5725c for 24-inch; 5735c for 24-inch; 5745c for 24-inch; 5755c for 24-inch; 5765c for 24-inch; 5775c for 24-inch; 5785c for 24-inch; 5795c for 24-inch; 5805c for 24-inch; 5815c for 24-inch; 5825c for 24-inch; 5835c for 24-inch; 5845c for 24-inch; 5855c for 24-inch; 5865c for 24-inch; 5875c for 24-inch; 5885c for 24-inch; 5895c for 24-inch; 5905c for 24-inch; 5915c for 24-inch; 5925c for 24-inch; 5935c for 24-inch; 5945c for 24-inch; 5955c for 24-inch; 5965c for 24-inch; 5975c for 24-inch; 5985c for 24-inch; 5995c for 24-inch; 6005c for 24-inch; 6015c for 24-inch; 6025c for 24-inch; 6035c for 24-inch; 6045c for 24-inch; 6055c for 24-inch; 6065c for 24-inch; 6075c for 24-inch; 6085c for 24-inch; 6095c for 24-inch; 6105c for 24-inch; 6115c for 24-inch; 6125c for 24-inch; 6135c for 24-inch; 6145c for 24-inch; 6155c for 24-inch; 6165c for 24-inch; 6175c for 24-inch; 6185c for 24-inch; 6195c for 24-inch; 6205c for 24-inch; 6215c for 24-inch; 6225c for 24-inch; 6235c for 24-inch; 6245c for 24-inch; 6255c for 24-inch; 6265c for 24-inch; 6275c for 24-inch; 6285c for 24-inch; 6295c for 24-inch; 6305c for 24-inch; 6315c for 24-inch; 6325c for 24-inch; 6335c for 24-inch; 6345c for 24-inch; 6355c for 24-inch; 6365c for 24-inch; 6375c for 24-inch; 6385c for 24-inch; 6395c for 24-inch; 6405c for 24-inch; 641