

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDING HOGS FOR MARKET

C. B. Adams, Grandview, Mo.

Every systematic breeder and up-to-date farmer realizes that the ultimate end of hog-raising is the pork barrel, and the quicker the growth to market maturity the more profit there is for the husbandman. There are two very important factors for the swine grower to consider: First, the breeding of a type that has the power of applying food to the laying on of muscle and fat and will provide a maximum amount of choice pork at a minimum cost. Second, the feeding of the proper kinds and amount of food to get the desired results, one is as essential as the other. The details of breeding hogs and caring for hogs are so intricately interwoven that one may select an excellent foundation for his herd, but, if he does not feed and care for them properly the work is usually ineffectual. On the other hand it would be equally as disastrous to feed and care properly for a herd that had been poorly selected. I shall deal directly with the breeding of the type most profitable to the farmer.

A subdivision of a family in the animal kingdom may be recognized as a distinct or separate breed when with very slight variations it will reproduce under the same conditions until it has acquired a distinctive character common to all the members. In every family of domesticated animals there are numerous variations continually cropping out. Through man's interference and control of these variations there are in all hogdom several recognized breeds of hogs, but all may be satisfactorily placed in one or the other of the two great classes: viz., the bacon hog and the lard hog. Each has a distinct purpose to perform, brought about by breeding and artificial conditions, together with the natural cause, the different kinds of food found in different sections of the county. England may admonish us upon the quality of our bacon, Denmark may beat us to the market, but at present and for years to come in the seven corn-producing states the prevailing type is and will be the large, early-maturing lard hog. THE IDEAL HOG FOR A SWINE GROWER.

As to the breed you advocate, that is your pleasure, for there are more differences in the individuals of any one breed than there are in the characteristics of the different breeds.

I am persuaded to look upon this as a convention of progressive, up-to-date farmers and stock-growers. There is a kind of dignity about this that elevates one to a plane above the common farmer citizen. It requires a great deal of enterprise to understand and realize that pure bred animals have a decided advantage over common grades or scrubs, and that money expended in purchasing a few high class animals will ultimately bring reward. You are after the profit, are you not? Then the type that feeds well and makes the maximum of pounds, that will sell at a good or top price, is a pretty good ideal for every swine grower. The old-fashioned, coarse, slow-maturing hog is a thing of the past. They were prolific and hardy, but would not fatten readily until well on to maturity, thus making the process of producing pork cost more per pound than is the case with the improved type.

The fancy, fine-boned, dumpy type is not proving entirely satisfactory. It is claimed that they are not prolific

and not good enough mothers. My experience has led me to believe that this is generally true. There is some demand for nice, well-finished pigs of 90 to 100 pounds weight at about 5 months of age, but it is very evident that the demand and price is not so great as to entice many of our swine growers.

The best type of general purpose or market hog is the one that is being evolved by the swine growers of the corn belt, and by some is designated the medium type, and by others as the large, smooth type, which means practically the same. These hogs will mature at from 600 to 700 pounds and with proper care will weigh 250 pounds at 7 months and about 300 pounds at the age of 9 months.

The pure bred breeder caters to the farmer, the farmer depends upon the packer and the packer pays the best averaged prices for young hogs finished in prime condition weighing about 250 to 300 pounds.

### QUALITY DEMANDED.

The packer is demanding quality, the farmer is seeking prolificacy and

size combined with easy-feeding qualities; and if you will study the characteristics of all the lard hog breeds, it is evident that the pure bred breeder is striving to supply these demands.

In selecting the foundation for the breeding stock, I would choose the sow that conforms as nearly as possible to the ideal type. The face should be slightly dished and clean-cut, nose of medium length and not too wide, forehead broad between eyes, jowl plump and smooth but not flabby, neck short, deep and of medium thickness, shoulders smooth and deep and should be of the same thickness as the back and ham. The back should be broad and slightly arched to give strength, but of medium rather than great length, chest broad and deep, flank full and let well down. The ham, for which this type is noted, should be full, symmetrical, long and rounding down to the hock, legs of medium length with plenty and quality of bone, standing well on the feet.

The sow must be decidedly feminine in appearance, possessing neat-

ness, symmetry and style. She should be of a kind and quiet disposition, an easy feeder, and prove to be prolific and prepotent.

The boar should be of the same type as the sow. We should never expect a satisfactory result by crossing two extremes. He should be large, strong, massive and possessed with stamina and constitutional vigor. With his size must be combined smoothness, symmetry and finish; his expression must be one of intelligence and kind disposition. The ideal boar is decidedly masculine in appearance, stately in carriage, and stylish in action.

The description I have given is my ideal type of the money-making porker; while very seldom will you find an individual that embodies all these qualities; yet in all breeds you will find many that come closely to the standard. Pick out your breeding stock, the best you can afford, and always strive to improve and perpetuate with a little better individuals of the same type and of the same breed.

It is a rule among the best pure bred breeders to select the best of the male progeny to develop and perpetuate type, but my advice to you is that you retain the female progeny that conforms the closest to the ideal type; as they are then certain about the qualities and prepotencies of more individuals, and chance purchasing a male of the desired type and breeding. Theoretically, the prepotency in both sexes is uniform.

It is unsafe to try innovations by cross-breeding owing to the persistent tendency of ancestral types cropping out.

Perpetuate your type. It is the similarity of the herd that stamps the skillful, progressive, swine-growers and brings the largest returns.

### Live Stock Portraits.

One of the greatest aids to selling pure bred live stock is by means of the picture of the animal. This picture, however, must be a portrait, or it either has no value for its purpose or it becomes actually detrimental. There are but two ways in common use of securing such portraits and both have their merits as well as their grave defects. If photography is employed the results may be good or otherwise according to the quality of the camera used and the skill of the operator.

It is said that photographs do not lie. They will. If the camera is held too low, the animal appears leggy and with prominent hips. If a short focus lens is used the picture is distorted. If the operator is inexperienced the picture may be anything or nothing.

On the other hand, if an artist is employed in making portraits it is found that, in too many cases, he has no acquaintance with anatomy, or else he makes a picture of an ideal animal which he later marks with any spots that may belong to that subject. All of his pictures of hogs look like all of his other pictures of hogs but they do not look like the hog himself.

If an animal is worth the long price you have paid for him, and if your future business as a breeder is to depend upon the reputation he makes through the quality of his get he is surely worth too much to be misrepresented by a poor photograph or a worse drawing.

### The Scare Crow.



This ought to be about all for the "Crop-killers."



# FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY  
Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck

J. R. Berry Differs.

I have noticed from time to time in answering letters through KANSAS FARMER, that you advise farmers in this Western Kansas to break sod early for cane, corn, etc.

This is not our method and after four years' experience here I am firmly convinced that ground should not be broken for corn much before May 1 and better ten days later. For milo, cane, and early Kafir (we have a variety of our own which matures in 60 to 70 days) we prefer to break in June, float or roll down and plant at once, using sod planter or King drill. The thistle will take any crop planted on early breaking unless it is disked at least twice, listed and cultivated which is a job much pleasanter to write about than to do. A large part of the West is a seed-bed of thistles now, caused by their blowing across the prairies and seeding as they go.—J. R. Berry, Sexton, Kan.

I thank you for your letter of information regarding the date to break sod. I will have to admit that I had not considered the thistle problem. Of course my plan included some cultivation after breaking previous to planting, probably disking and harrowing once or twice and from experiments carried on at the Branch Station at Hays, Ellis county, Kansas, and from other observations, I am still of the opinion that, if it is possible to break early and do the extra cultivation, this would be the better plan. However, if the extra cultivation cannot be given and the thistles start as you have stated, the crop would doubtless succeed better on the later breaking just previous to planting. Many of our western farmers handle so much land that it can be handled only by the cheapest method with the least amount of work, even although the la-

bor of extra cultivation might give increased yields of crops, the value of which would amount to more than the extra labor. I believe the time is fast approaching when many farmers in Western Kansas may well afford to till and cultivate the land well in order to produce maximum yields on the smaller acreage. In fact some are now doing this. Good tillage and thorough cultivation of the land will pay in Western Kansas just the same as it will pay on the higher priced lands of Eastern Kansas and the states further east.

I am glad, however, that you have stated a side of the problem that I had neglected and I shall be pleased if you will allow me to publish the letter for the general instruction of others who are in need of just such information.

## Crops for Hog Feed.

My hogs have increased faster than my alfalfa sowing. Adjoining my alfalfa field is a strip of fall-plowed land and beyond that is a native prairie meadow. I thought I would fence it all in one field, burn and disk the prairie land and sow some clover in it. I would like to know what to sow in the strip to get most hog feed. The strip was in corn last year and was too wet to clean out weeds, so would not be in condition for alfalfa.

Would rape do well where it is tramped much? And how early could I pasture? And when could it be sown? And can you tell me if it would pay to plant clover in a prairie meadow? Is prairie pasture of much value for hog pasture?

I am bothered with blue grass in my alfalfa.—M. L. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

I would not advise to plant rape in the weedy land which you describe unless you plant it in rows and cultivate the crop, thus keeping down the weeds. It will not be advisable to

keep the hogs in the rape field all of the time. When the crop gets well started, has made a growth of five or six weeks, the hogs may then be turned in. But it is not advisable to leave the hogs on the rape continuously, but only at intervals, between which periods the rape may renew its growth. The best way to pasture rape is to have separate fields or lots of it. The hogs may be turned from one lot to another when the rape reaches the proper state for being pastured.

Perhaps the better plan for you will be to seed this strip of cultivated ground with early grain, such as oats, barley or emmer. These crops make a quick, early growth and will furnish early pasture and may be pastured continuously until about the time the grain is mature, when the field may be disked and reseeded with cane, Kafir corn or millet. Or, rape may then be sown on this land. For further information on this subject I am mailing circular letter on annual pasture crops for hogs.

It is not always easy to start clover in prairie. Your method of burning, disking and sowing the clover and covering it with the harrow is perhaps as good a plan as any, and the earlier in the spring the work is done, the better. I would not advise to pasture this prairie closely during the present season after the clover is sown. It would perhaps do no harm to pasture in the spring before the young clover starts much, and again in the fall after the clover has made some growth. Meanwhile, it may be advisable, if the grass makes considerable growth, to mow it, taking care to raise the sickle bar a little so as not to cut off the young clover plants.

Prairie grass is relished by hogs as pasture only when it is young and tender, hence the necessity for mowing a prairie pasture which is not kept closely cropped. Although the prairie has some value as pasture for hogs, yet its value is not nearly equal to that of alfalfa and if this is good alfalfa land, I would advise that you get it seeded down to alfalfa as quickly as possible. The cultivated strip of land which you mention may be prepared and seeded this fall, provided you do not plant a second crop after the small grain crop is harvested.

If your plan is to seed this land to alfalfa this fall, I would advise to disk and harrow the ground during the latter part of the summer and seed to alfalfa about the last of August or first of September.

## Crops With Which to Exterminate Morning Glories.

I have a piece of heavy bottom land that overflows some times once a year, and the flood leaves  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or more of silt, thus adding to the fertility. It is thick with morning glories. I wish to exterminate them.

Could I plant a crop of soy-beans on said land? If you can, please tell me the best time to plant the same. Will I have to harvest them or can I fence it and turn my hogs in and let them gather them? I thought maybe the hogs might help to exterminate the morning glories.—J. L. Hulse, Manhattan, Kan.

The heavy bottom land will not be very well adapted for growing soy-beans and they are not a very good crop with which to clean land, since the plants do not cover or shade the ground sufficiently to keep down the weeds. A better crop for you to plant is cow-peas. However, cow-peas are adapted to a lighter, warmer soil, but may do fairly well on the land described. I take it, however, that the land in question is not in need of fertilization, and the soy-beans and cow-peas are not particularly valuable for subduing weeds.

If you can use the land in question for pasture, I would advise to seed it to alfalfa or a combination of grasses and alfalfa. If you succeed in establishing a good stand of grass and alfalfa, the morning glories will soon be held in check.

If you intend to continue to plant annual crops on this land, you may clear it of the morning glories to a large extent, by the use of smothering crops such as sowed sorghum, sowed Kafir corn, etc. Plow early and cultivate during the early part of the season with the disk harrow in order to keep the weeds down, and then sow the Kafir or sorghum about the last of May or the first of June. It is also possible to destroy morning glories by thorough cultivation and hoeing. Allowing no weeds to seed for a season or two will practically exterminate them from the land. Any cultivated crop may be used for this purpose. Possibly Kafir corn or cane may be preferred.

Regarding planting of soy-beans; this is a warm weather crop and should not be planted until about the first of June. Either the cow-peas or the soy-beans could be used for pasturing hogs, as you have suggested, but I doubt whether you will be able to exterminate the morning glories by using either of these crops in this way.

# WHEELER'S ANSWERS

## Rations for Young Pigs.

For feeding young pigs just learning to eat, when skim-milk in sufficient quantity is not available, would it be advisable to feed blood-meal in connection with wheat shorts? If so, what proportions?

In the college "Swine" bulletin it is intimated that one may not expect quite as good results from the use of self-feeders in feeding fattening hogs as where the ration is supplied at regular intervals. It seems to me that where many hogs are being fed, it would be a saving of labor and would give equally good results if one could use self-feeders with plenty of room, allowing the hogs access to the corn at certain times only. What is your idea concerning this?

For feeding pigs weighing about 50 pounds is there any objection to a ration composed of 1 part tankage, 6 parts cornmeal,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  parts wheat shorts, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  parts alfalfa meal?—B. C. Russell, Winfield, Kan.

In feeding your pigs just learning to eat, considerable protein and mineral matter is desirable in the ration. Blood meal will add a large quantity of digestible protein to the ration. I would not advise feeding it, however, to exceed 5 per cent of the total ration. I would just about as soon feed the tankage or meat-meal. These packing-house products are somewhat cheaper and contain very nearly as much nutrient material as the dried blood. If the meat-meal or tankage is used a little larger proportion should be fed, not to exceed 10 per cent of the total ration, however.

Self-feeders are simply labor saving devices. The same quantity of feed administered at regular periods by careful, observant feeders will almost

## Live Stock Inquiries Submitted to Him and His Replies.

Invariably give a little better results, as far as quantity of feed required to produce given gains is concerned. The suggestion you make would probably result in some saving of labor and in a way combine the advantages of the self-feeder with the method of feeding at regular intervals.

The combination which you suggest for your fifty pound pigs is a good one and at present prices of feeds I do not see how it could be very much improved. When pasture is available you can greatly reduce the cost of feeding pigs, especially if it be clover or alfalfa.

## Ground or Soaked Corn for Cattle.

Will you kindly give me a little advice as to feeding cattle ground corn and soaked corn? Please send me your bulletin on this subject.—D. H. F., Beverly, Kan.

The question of the relative profitability of feeding cattle ground corn or soaked corn is a most difficult one to discuss. There are many conditions both as to animal and as to grain which must necessarily be taken into consideration. Undoubtedly the steer can be pushed more rapidly upon corn chop or meal than on whole or shelled corn. There is more risk connected with its use in this way, it being much easier to get animals off feed or to induce digestive disorders than where the corn is fed without such preparation.

From the results of many of the

tests made at experiment stations it would seem that for the average beef animal there is usually little profit coming from the grinding of the corn, or in other words, the animal seems to be able to grind its own feed more cheaply than we can grind it for him. Results of tests at the Nebraska Station have shown great profit coming from the feeding of the larger part of the corn, at least in the whole condition. Some of the most profitable tests conducted have made large use of shocked corn in connection with some additional corn late in the feeding period when the fodder in connection with some alfalfa supplied more roughage than was really needed.

The Missouri Experiment Station put a question to some 3,000 of the practical feeders as to whether they crushed, shelled or ground their corn for feeding out beef cattle. Of the replies received over 50 per cent reported using either ear corn or snapped corn. The results of these investigations among such a large number of our most successful cattle feeders would seem to indicate that there is little profit to be derived from putting much expense in the preparation of corn for cattle feeding.

The Illinois Experiment Station a few years ago conducted some very interesting experiments to determine the best method of preparing corn for fattening steers. In summarizing these various tests, the statement is made that ear corn is much more efficient for beef production than is shelled corn and it was likewise found

that cornmeal was no more efficient than ear corn. In commenting upon this, test Professor Mumford states that the results of this experiment are so striking that it appears that the grinding of corn for feeding choice two-year-old steers during the winter season is not warranted and that the profits of feeding ear corn were fully twice as great as those secured in feeding cornmeal or corn-and-cob-meal. The result of this series of tests in Illinois showed that even after eliminating the hog from the operation, the feeding of the broken ear corn still resulted more profitably than where the grain consisted of cornmeal.

It sometimes happens that steers will get sore mouths from eating large ear corn and where this occurs it would be necessary to prepare the corn by crushing or grinding. For summer feeding on pasture some preparation may be necessary for the same reason. Animals are more apt to have sore mouths under these circumstances than with winter feeding. For summer feeding the cheapest preparation possible would be the soaking of the corn. When grains are very high in price there would be more likelihood of some preparation being profitable than with lower priced feeds. A small per cent saved on 60 cent corn will amount to a greater cash saving than on 40 cent corn.

The grape is such a good fruit, comes into bearing so soon, and will grow wherever there is enough soil to place the roots in, that everybody should plant them. Any owner of land, be the same a farm or only a city lot, who fails to plant grape vines, is not living up to his privileges or doing his duty to his family.



# The Meaning of Conservation

By Gifford Pinchot, Chairman National Conservation Commission.

The conservation of natural resources has often been taken to mean simply the prevention of waste. It does mean the saving of those resources which we are now engaged in using, but this definition is too narrow. The conservation of natural resources includes both the prevention of destruction and the prevention of waste from nonuse. Conservation means development not less than saving.

There are two forms of waste: One is such as takes place in the destruction of our forests or the waste of our soil from washing. There is no better example of this form of waste than the frightful and wholly unnecessary forest fires, which recently caused the loss of tens of millions of dollars in property and many human lives. Another illustration is found in the enormous loss of fertility which the farmer suffers by the washing of soil from his best fields into the watercourses to pollute their currents, clog their channels and entail large expense for its removal.

The other form of waste is far less spectacular, but no less real. When we allow the tens of millions of potential horsepower in our streams to go to waste for lack of use we are breaking the law of conservation almost as fully as if the streams themselves were destroyed. When we allow the water power to flow unused we draw unnecessarily and wastefully upon our stores of coal and fuel oils to replace the power we waste by nonuse. When we fail to use the rivers for navigation we make huge and unnecessary drafts on our supply of iron and coal. It is estimated that to transport freight by water requires less than one-half as much coal and iron as to transport it by rail. Unnecessary use is waste. When our coal and iron are gone they will be gone forever. Water power will last as long as the sun gives us rain.

Let us fix firmly in our minds that conservation means development as much as it means prevention of waste. Conservation is the commonsense use

of all the resources of this great country of ours for the best good of all the people for the longest time, and it demands development just as insistently as it demands the preservation of our resources and their efficient and economical use.

We thought it unimportant until lately that we have been destroying by fire as much timber as we have used. We have now reached the point where the growth of our forests is but one-third of the annual cut, while we have in store timber enough for only twenty or thirty years at our present rate of use. We have placed ourselves, not deliberately, but thoughtlessly, in a position where a timber famine is one of the inevitable events of our near future. It is impossible to repair the damage in time to escape much suffering, although not too late to work hard to reduce it as much as we can.

But forests only begin the story of our impaired capital. Our anthracite coals are said to be in danger of exhaustion in fifty years and our bituminous coals in the beginning of the next century; some of our older oil fields are already exhausted; the natural gas has been wasted, burning night and day in many towns until the supply has failed. Our iron deposits grow less each year. Our ranges in the West, from which we first drove the buffalo to cover them again with cattle and sheep, are capable of supporting but about one-half what they could under intelligent management, and the price of beef is raised accordingly. Nearly every one of our wonderful resources we have used without reasonable foresight or reasonable care, and as each become exhausted a heavier burden of hardship will be laid upon us as a people.

The soil which is washed from the

surface of our farms every year to the amount of a billion tons, making, with the further loss of fertilizing elements carried away in solution, the heaviest tax the farmer has to pay, may in the course of centuries be replaced by the chemical disintegration of the rock, but it is decidedly wiser to keep what we have by careful methods of cultivation. We may very profitably stop putting our farms into our streams to be dug out at great expense through river and harbor appropriations.

If the public does not see to it that the control of water power is kept in the hands of the public, we are certain in the near future to find ourselves in the grip of those who will be able to control, with a monopoly absolutely without parallel in the past, the daily life of our people. Let us suppose a man in a western town, in a region without coal, rising on a cold morning a few years hence when invention and enterprise have brought to pass the things which we can already foresee as coming in the application of electricity. He turns on the electric light made from water power, his breakfast is cooked on an electric stove heated by the power of the streams, his morning newspaper is printed on a press moved by electricity from the streams, he goes to his office in a trolley car moved by electricity from the same source. The desk upon which he writes his letters, the merchandise which he sells, the crops which he raises will have been brought to him or will be taken to market from him in a freight car moved by electricity. His wife will run her sewing machine or her churn and factories will turn their shafts and wheels by the same power. In every activity of his life that man and his family and his neighbors will have to pay toll to those who have been able to monopolize the great mo-

tive power of electricity made from water power if that monopoly is allowed to become established. Never before in the history of this or any other free country has there existed the possibility of such intimate daily friction between a monopoly and the life of the average citizen.

The single object of the public land system of the United States, as President Roosevelt has repeatedly declared, is the making and maintenance of prosperous homes. That object cannot be achieved unless such of the public lands as are suitable for settlement are conserved for the actual home-maker. Such lands should pass from the possession of the government directly, and only into the hands of the settler who lives on the land. Of all forms of conservation there is none more important than that of holding the public lands for the actual home-maker.

This nation has, on the continent of North America, three and a half million square miles. What shall we do with it? How can we make ourselves and our children happiest, most vigorous and efficient and our civilization the highest and most influential as we use that splendid heritage? Ought not the nation to undertake to answer that question in the spirit of wisdom, prudence and foresight? On the way in which we decide to handle this great possession which has been given us, on the turning which we take now hangs the welfare of those who are to come after us. Whatever success we may have in any other line of national endeavor, whether we regulate trusts properly, whether we control our great public service corporations as we should, whether capital and labor adjust their relations in the best manner or not, whatever we may do with all these and other such questions, behind and below them all is this fundamental problem, are we going to protect our springs of prosperity, our sources of well-being, our raw material of industry and commerce, and employer of capital and labor combined, or are we going to dissipate them?

## Condition of Kansas Wheat Crop

Based on a canvass of the situation as it existed April 17, the Kansas Board of Agriculture issued a report of the state's growing winter wheat. It says:

Indications last fall pointed to a smaller wheat-sowing than in the year before, and reports now show that the area sown approximated for the state 6,424,000 acres, a decrease of nearly 6 per cent, or 408,236 acres. Of the total area it is reported that about 5 per cent will probably be plowed up, leaving 6,092,000 acres standing, on which the condition averages 88.05 per cent, 100 representing a good average stand and satisfactory development.

On account of dry weather last fall sowing was delayed in many localities, and considerable of the wheat now abandoned was that planted unusually late. Damage in the western two-thirds of the state, covering the more important wheat counties, was mostly from winds. In some of this territory lack of moisture later was also a factor, as it was in a portion of the eastern counties. In the eastern part of the state the greatest depreciation is found, owing to winds, alternate freezing and thawing, and a soil continuously too wet in several of the southeastern counties, and it is in the eastern three tiers, and a half dozen or more of the southwestern counties, that the larger percentages of areas will probably be plowed up. The smaller percentages reported as likely to be abandoned are, as a rule, in the foremost wheat-producing counties. In fact, thirty counties each with 85,000 acres or over of growing wheat, and aggregating 3,943,379 acres, or nearly 65 per cent of the state's winter wheat area, have an average condition of 89.7, more than a point and half above the average for the whole. Excepting the three northwestern counties of Decatur, Rawlins and Thomas, these thirty counties comprise a block of those more centrally located. It is in these, too, where the plant is quite uniformly reported thriftest, although the outlook in a number of other counties of less

Coburn Says it is Good. There's Money in it.

er prominence as to acreage is equally as good and in some possibly better. Replying to the query, "Are present soil conditions favorable for vigorous growth?" sixty-eight counties, mostly in the eastern and western portions of the state report "yes, thirty-two principally in the central third average "fair," and five say "no," including the important wheat counties of Sumner, Harper and Lincoln. The more or less recent general rains, however, will doubtless materially improve conditions throughout. Hence, it appears that Kansas has a vast area of prospering wheat safely past the perils of winter, and while its growth is probably not so far advanced as usual at the time of year, owing to late sowing and the protracted cool weather, it is, nevertheless, at the threshold of the growing season under encouraging circumstances.

A week earlier than now, last year, the average condition for the state was 91.4, and the crop was 76,408,000 bushels. Three years ago it was 89.5, and the yield aggregated more than 91,000,000 bushels. The highest condition reported now, 99, is in Edwards county, Clark and Shawnee coming next with 98, followed by Rooks with 96, and Comanche, Pratt, Sherman, Mitchell, Saline, Ottawa, and Butler with 95 each, while the lowest is 56 in Lyon. The counties with the least promising prospects are among those of the eastern third of the state south of the Kansas river.

Perhaps at no similar time in any former season have the fields been so generally free from insects, and these pests are referred to only by an occasional correspondent in six or seven counties. In no case, however, are these mentioned by more than one out of several reporters in each of those counties, except three in Harper and four in Sumner who "noticed" the Hessian fly and one or two the "green bug," and but for the vigilance of one Sumner reporter the presence of the chinch bug in the 6,000,000 acres of

Kansas wheat would have escaped detection.

The table below shows by counties the probable area of winter wheat sown in each last fall, the per cent estimated plowed up, and the per cent of present condition (based on 100) for the remainder:

Counties	Probable acreage.	Plowed up, per cent.	Condition of remainder, per cent.
Allen	21,989	17	68
Anderson	14,611	50	60
Atchison	28,705	14	79
Barber	41,751	0	92
Barton	260,388	4	90
Bourbon	8,733	18	65
Brown	86,634	2	94
Butler	7,805	0	95
Chase	5,365	3	87
Chautauqua	3,797	0	83
Cherokee	20,329	30	88
Cheyenne	31,217	6	93
Clark	28,854	0	98
Clay	74,927	2	92
Cloud	85,203	0	73
Coffey	31,225	25	95
Comanche	25,118	2	91
Cowley	39,553	25	60
Crawford	21,334	12	88
Decatur	100,137	4	79
Dickinson	99,201	92	92
Doniphan	25,129	15	58
Douglas	24,069	2	99
Edwards	120,318	5	78
Elk	3,449	9	89
Ellis	187,358	0	88
Ellsworth	139,014	18	80
Finney	26,573	4	90
Ford	147,701	45	60
Franklin	15,459	17	88
Geary	17,145	8	82
Gove	80,259	4	80
Graham	79,384	20	75
Grant	1,804	7	94
Gray	49,133	15	90
Greenlee	2,698	8	86
Greenwood	3,402	20	85
Hamilton	1,719	5	84
Harper	115,010	5	88
Harvey	76,702	20	80
Haskell	17,099	15	72
Hodgeman	55,227	9	93
Jackson	19,833	0	75
Jefferson	25,475	1	90
Jewell	46,961	0	80
Johnson	43,888	33	78
Kearny	8,992	3	90
Kingman	90,220	4	89
Kiowa	91,021	0	92
Labette	19,463	22	79
Lane	75,672	9	65
Leavenworth	38,421	2	87
Lincoln	99,265	23	72
Linn	12,685		
Logan	30,052	5	85
Lyon	21,025	15	56
Marion	82,351	3	82
Marshall	58,751	1	89
McPherson	153,047	2	90
Meade	62,399	2	93
Miami	33,300	10	84
Mitchell	97,049	0	95
Montgomery	23,800	0	73
Morris	8,211	0	90
Morton	506	55	75
Nemaha	19,457	0	89
Neosho	17,637	10	78
Ness	113,426	7	92
Norton	79,365	3	85
Osage	20,908	14	82
Osborne	105,605	0	94
Ottawa	100,040	0	95
Pawnee	195,200	3	93
Phillips	86,921	3	88
Pottawatomie	12,492	2	90
Pratt	157,762	12	85
Rawlins	127,480	15	85
Reno	179,070	3	90
Republic	36,032	0	89
Rice	138,821	4	89
Riley	18,088	2	96
Rooks	138,582	2	93
Rush	179,736	5	93
Russell	147,131	3	87
Saline	107,171	0	95
Scott	48,811	10	82
Sedgwick	119,987	2	93
Seward	17,473	17	87
Shawnee	15,810	5	98
Sheridan	93,303	12	85
Sherman	17,402	2	95
Smith	76,544	2	92
Stafford	163,594	4	87
Stanton	1,771	35	80
Stevens	6,418	16	83
Sumner	183,846	3	80
Thomas	161,877	9	83
Trego	86,341	4	90
Wabunsee	21,182	9	87
Wallace	3,843	10	85
Washington	60,441	0	93
Wichita	25,135	10	85
Wilson	12,178	5	85
Woodson	4,652	2	87
Wyandotte	9,125	5	70

Hon. W. A. Harris of Kansas has declined the proffered position of president of the Colorado Agricultural College. Mr. Harris, it will be remembered, was for many years the leading breeder of Shorthorn cattle in Kansas. He served in the state senate; and in the United States Senate. In 1906 he was the Democratic candidate for governor. He is a man of great ability, who will do good service as a regent of the Kansas Agricultural College, to which position he was appointed by the present governor. Colonel Harris is a member of the committee recently appointed to find a successor to President Nichols.





# KANSAS FARMER

## EDITORIAL



### THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

THOUGH the farmer may be unable to obtain needed help to plant, cultivate and harvest his crops, and though he may be under the necessity of working long hours to care for his animals because reliable hands can not be had at any price that he can afford to pay, and though the housewife is overburdened with labors for the discharge of which assistance is not obtainable, still there goes up from the big cities the cry of distress from the unemployed.

Mankind likes to go in droves even as the buffaloes that inhabited the western prairies went in droves too great to be counted. And, as the buffaloes grazed the pastures down so close that the soil was bare and often refused to seek new pastures until the water supply was exhausted, so the human herds remain in the cities to subsist on the scant dole of charity rather than to leave the crowds with their excitements and their common opinion that the prosperous are oppressing them.

The situation is rather scathingly set forth in a letter from a Maryland truck farmer, Mrs. Lavinia Hawke Engle of Washington, D. C., to the Woman's National Daily.

Mrs. Engle says:

"If the present price of labor further increases, as it bids fair to do, the price of bread, meat, milk and vegetables must increase also.

"If the farmer's wife cannot secure help with her housework she will have neither chickens nor eggs to sell.

"We country people can manage to raise enough 'garden sass' for our own use. We can grow enough to fatten a few hogs and head of cattle for our own tables, but we cannot raise enough to sell, except at a figure that enables us to pay a fancy price for very inferior labor.

"I wish I could make you charitable people who are weeping for the 'starving unemployed' realize how very real is the need for their hordes to be turned back to the country from which so many of them came.

"Does it not seem that instead of making city life more attractive to the laboring classes it would be wise to discourage them by every possible means from swarming to the already over-crowded cities?

"Why do the poor ever drift cityward?

"It certainly is not to find work.

"It really seems as if the mass go there for the pleasure of 'warming themselves over a sidewalk grating' while they watch the motors of the rich roll by.

"Suppose I went to one of these much-pitied men 'on the grating' and offered him \$20 a month and board to come 10 miles into the country and work in my five-acre truck garden, and to bring his wife along and I would give her \$12 or \$15 a month to do my housework?

"Would he accept the invitation?

"Not he. He would thrust his unwashed hands down into his empty pockets and emphatically inform me that he 'Haint lookin' for no farm job.'

"If by some good chance this couple do manage to find work at the meager price and by the slavish toil so feelingly referred to by our philanthropists, out of it they must pay for room, board and fire.

"Crowded into some cheap, noisy tenement, sweltering in summer and badly heated in winter, they still reject with scorn wholesome food, healthful surroundings, with equal pay—on a farm.

"Is it a park he is wanting?

"Here is one waiting for him to take possession. Woodland, stream and meadow. And never a bluecoat to cry 'Off the grass.'

"Is meat a luxury? Here he can grow tired of chicken.

"There is not a laboring man out of work today who deserves the sympathy so lavishly bestowed upon him. He would rather starve on his sidewalk grating than earn a decent living out of the sight and smell of the rich man's motor. He is enjoying himself. Let him alone.

"And yet, if the present conditions continue there will certainly result a still further increase, not only in the cost of living for the workers in the cities, but in the expense of feeding

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**ADVERTISING RATES.**—25 cents per square line, 14 lines to the inch. Announcements of reputable advertisers respectfully solicited. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday.

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

the 'unemployed' who loaf on the sidewalks.

"If you don't look out, the cost of charity will become so high that the 'father of that hungry family' will be compelled to get off that 'warm grating' and hunt for a job."

The farmers who have made the food producing West great are, in general, the quarter-section farmers. They have worked hard, have applied thought to their industry, have hired a "hand" who became a member of the family, and have trained the boys to industry. They may have bought another farm or two, but now they want to send the children to college and are anxious to get reliable and sensible assistants to take the "heavy end" of the work. They do not need many hands, and they have rather grown away from enjoyment of the society of the hired man who seems not to be the equal of the hired man of earlier days in either intelligence or character.

This average case is somewhat in contrast to that the farmer who "works" a section or two of land. The latter provides either a boarding house for the men or tenement houses for the workmen and their families who thus become a small community of persons more or less congenial with each other as against the more or less lonely situation of the one hired man on the quarter section farm. The manager of the very large farm has far less trouble in obtaining and keeping necessary help than has the more modest farmer.

The case of Mrs. Engle seems a contradiction to what has been urged as the ideal agricultural condition in which the small area intensely farmed should bring people so close together that, as in the city, every disposition and taste could easily find congenial associates, meeting the demands of that gregarious animal called man for company of his own kind. If this be doomed to failure, there will be added another to the tendencies which seem irresistible in driving property to the protection of large and powerful ownerships and placing employment under capable managements thus relieving those who do not like to think from the necessity of strenuous mental effort.

The number of people who want to be taken care of seems to increase with each new development, while the demand for capable persons, possessed of the power of initiative and willing to lead in consideration of large compensation, is not over supplied. It were well if, through a modification of education or through some other means, a generation could be produced without herds of persons such as those included in Mrs. Engle's indictment. But while, if ever, the social forces are bringing about such modification, the forces that are concentrating property in the hands of the strong are extending to lands, and while, under coming conditions, life in

the country may become more tolerable to the better of the city dwellers who now find employment hard to obtain, decentralization of the ownership of land will probably become more difficult, and the problem of employment will assume greater dimensions than now.

### TARIFF REVISION.

Tariff revision, to which all parties are committed, is progressing slowly. The final revision will be made by conference committees of the two houses. Until these committees have agreed, any schedule may be changed.

The Payne bill reported to the House of Representatives by the committee on ways and means, is being subjected to much adverse criticism, because it increases taxation instead of reducing it. That taxes must be increased, or expenses reduced, is self evident. The expenses of the national government are now much greater than its revenue. There seems to be no considerable public sentiment in favor of a reduction of expenses. It, therefore, only remains to pile higher the burden of taxation. That will be done.

As might be expected, every interest affected by the tariff is striving to derive as much benefit, and to incur as little burden, as possible from its adjustment. It is more or less of a grab game. Whatever adjustments may finally be made, many will be dissatisfied. It is expecting too much to hope that the adjustments will in all cases be fair and equitable.

In the non-lumber producing states there is a demand for free lumber, while the lumber producing states insist on a protective tariff; some of the states want free hides, while others want a protective duty on them. The most that either side can hope is a fairly reasonable compromise. It is not probable that the final result will be of so great importance as the contestants now think. There seems to be no good reason for continuing the tariff on lumber, except for purely revenue considerations. The price of lumber is high and will be higher, tariff or no tariff. It is quite unlikely that the removal of the present tariff on lumber would materially affect the price to the western farmer; the reduction would be absorbed by the manufacturer and the middle-men before the lumber reaches the consumer.

It is urged that the placing of lumber on the free list would protect and preserve American forests, but the protection would be very slight, if any, in view of the fact that the exportations of lumber from the United States are greater than from any other country. In this respect we are far ahead of Canada. The annual production of lumber in this country exceeds forty billion feet. It is a great industry, too great for the good of the industry itself. The goose which lays the golden egg will soon be killed and cooked. The supply of desirable lumber in Can-

ada is not great. There is considerable white pine timber in the region of Georgian Bay, but little of it finds its way West; the price is too high, and the demand nearer home too great. Logs now come in free.

The farmers of the West are more interested in the general prosperity of the country than in any one of the tariff schedules. They would like to see lumber on the free list, and hides protected, hoping for some slight benefit from such an adjustment, but they are more deeply interested in having the tariff question settled for a time, in order that business may adjust itself to the new conditions as soon as possible. In the business world, anything is better than uncertainty. The man who expects the revised tariff to revolutionize, or even greatly affect prices, is doomed to disappointment.

### LEASE OF FARM WITH PURE BRED STOCK.

A situation that is becoming increasingly frequent is that of a farmer who has done well in the stock business and now desires to retire from the strenuous activities of farming. He has a well improved farm with, say, twenty pure bred cows, and a bull worthy to head the herd. He has alfalfa and tame grass hay land and prairie pasture. A thrifty young man who has teams and farm machinery is willing to take the place on shares, contributing all the work.

What will be a fair division?

Inquiries involving situations similar to this have on several occasions been propounded to KANSAS FARMER. The matter has been talked over with ex-Governor Glick, who at one time let his property on a similar proposition, and with other well informed and fair minded men. Only the general terms of an equitable agreement can be here stated. The contract, which is presumed to be for three to five years, should, by all means, be reduced to writing. For this purpose it may be desirable to obtain the services of an attorney or other person accustomed to drawing contracts.

The blooded animals must be well cared for and well fed even if the entire produce of the farm be required for this purpose.

Under the ordinary conditions prevailing in the eastern half of Kansas, a rental of half the increase in the herd furnished by the landlord and one-third of the crops not consumed by the animals will probably be about right. The produce of the pastures is supposed to go into the animals of which the landlord will get a share.

The male animals produced should be kept until ready to go into service when they may be sold and the proceeds divided equally between landlord and tenant.

The females produced may be retained in the herd to the end of the contract in which case it will be fair to divide the increase equally after making good the original herd of the landlord. Since some of the original twenty cows will have grown old and of less value than at the time of entering into the contract while some of them may have died, it will be fair to select the original number out of the herd in the following manner: Out of the entire herd let the landlord select one cow for his own and the tenant select one cow for the partnership to be divided after the original herd shall have been made good. Continue this alternate selection until the landlord's original number shall be complete. The animals selected for the partnership and those not yet considered may be placed in one herd and divided by alternate selection as above described.

If at any time during the term of the contract it shall seem desirable to both parties to sell any of the increase whether male or female or any of the original herd this can be done provided the parties can agree on the price and the disposition of the proceeds.

### THE FUTURE OF WHEAT.

The extraordinary price now being paid for wheat by Kansas millers, invites consideration of the question whether such abnormal prices are likely to become normal. The American people are great wheat-bread eaters. They consume annually per capita more than six bushels of wheat, and there are more than eighty millions of them. In a few years they will number a hundred million.



The present consumption of wheat in the United States is about five hundred million bushels a year. In the absence of adverse industrial conditions, the annual consumption will be six hundred million bushels, or about the average yearly production for the last ten years. This will mean that in average years there will be a little, if any, to export, and that in years of poor crops there may be a deficiency, requiring the importation of wheat to supply our demands. Under these circumstances, countries looking to the United States for a part of their wheat supply, must look elsewhere, and prices will inevitably be higher.

Even under normal conditions, the exportation of wheat from this country will, in a few years, be a thing of the past, unless by greatly improved methods of cultivation, the average yield per acre can be much increased. The production of wheat has been gradually moving west. The yield in the older states is constantly declining. Substantially all the available wheat lands have been brought under the plow, and as the capacity of these lands to produce wheat is impaired, production must decline.

It is undoubtedly true that by using fertilizers, rotating crops, and by improved methods of cultivation, the yield can be increased from ten to twenty per cent, but this involves increased cost and labor, which can only be justified by increased price. It, therefore, necessarily follows that the general level of wheat prices must in the future be higher than in the past, and that the farmer who, by intelligent effort increases his yield per acre, will not be without his reward.

#### LIVE STOCK ON HIGH-PRICED FEEDS.

Predictions as to the quantities of the products of the soil and of the relations of demand to supply at any specific date in the near or remote future are liable to be absurdly erroneous. But the course of the markets for the present season is suggestive of considerations that may assume importance to both producers and consumers.

The high prices for corn were and are results of the great demand for which there is but a moderate supply. One can say that this condition will be repeated as to the crop of 1909. It is quite likely that the high prices will stimulate large planting and such thorough cultivation as will produce an unusually large crop. But the increase in acreage can not go on indefinitely.

While the limit to the increase of yield on account of better farming can not be forecasted, there is doubtless such a limit, so that at some time in the not very distant future the margin between production and consumption is likely to be very small, or the relation of supply to demand will be such as to cause a level of prices fluctuating above and below a plain to which the present generation is a stranger.

That there will then be need to use all the advantages that science can suggest in the way of improved agriculture, intensive agriculture, can not be doubted. That land values will be greatly advanced is certain.

If the effect upon the live stock industry were to be predicated upon the course of this industry during the last year and a half the outlook would be discouraging for the breeder as well as for the producer for the block. It should be remembered, however, that a great financial depression has contributed to the stagnation in the stock business.

It is true, nevertheless, that the high prices of corn and other feeds so affected prospective margins on feeding that much young stuff was rushed to market, slaughtered and held in storage, thus depressing prices. The expense of holding breeding stock was and is so great on account of high priced feeds that those who would have bought breeding animals put off their purchases to an undetermined date in the future. The consequent stagnation in breeding stock was as discouraging to the breeder as was the inability to figure profitable returns to the feeder.

But if prices of feeds are to remain at high levels it is inevitable that to yield any profit animals fed must be of the best. When cattle could roam the prairies of Texas and subsist without cost the owner could afford to raise such as consisted largely of horns, hide and bones. Any farmer on high priced lands who must feed his cattle would grow poor if he kept such as yielded a small profit per animal to the ranger of Texas a third of a century ago. When hogs could forage on acorns and roots in the wild woods, the owner could provide his family with meat at the cost of killing even though is hogs were "razor backs." Any farmer who would try to produce hogs for the market by feeding 60 cent corn to razor backs would find his returns grossly inadequate to pay for the feed.

It is also true that profits in the stock business of the future will be made, not on producing ordinary cattle, hogs or horses, but the best that the breeder's skill and generous feed can turn out. When the time comes in which, to supply human needs, the fullness of the earth shall be required the premium on the best animals obtainable is likely to be greater than now.

The production of animals is not likely soon to become obsolete. According to the best light we have now, the farm on which a judicious installment of live stock is kept may in a period of years be made to produce more grain to sell than can be sold from a similar farm devoted entirely to the production of grain during the same period.

It is thus apparent that until there shall have been developed now unknown methods of maintaining fertility the production of live stock must continue to be an essential part of husbandry. But, as above shown, the live stock must be of the highest types only.

In this view of the present and prospective situation, the producer of animals of outstanding merit should take courage, feeling assured that the world needs and will pay for his successes.

President L. W. Hill of the Great Northern railway company will try to demonstrate that corn will grow in Montana as well as in the corn belt, since the movement to breed corn for particular soils and climates has been successful in producing a type of corn which will ripen in northern Wisconsin. From the National Corn Exposition Mr. Hill has secured prize ears of corn from the various zones which have conditions similar to those in Montana, and will have this high grade seed planted in that state. "I will bring Montana corn to the next exposition," said Mr. Hill. "I am going to have an exhibit in Omaha if I have to grow corn under glass."

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Please let me send this new book, together with our catalog and other literature today.

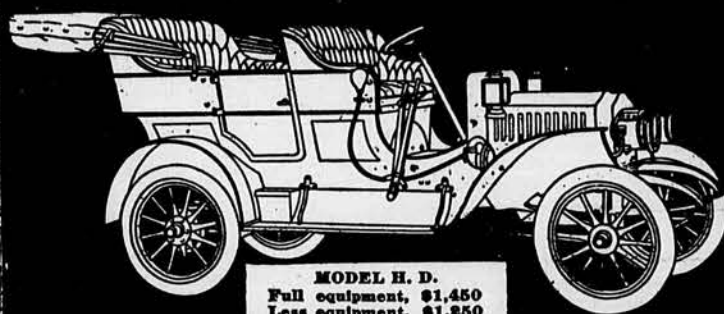
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COME AND GET ACQUAINTED.

The Kansas State Sunday School Association will hold its next annual session at Topeka May 5, 6 and 7, 1909. Twenty-five hundred delegates are to be in attendance. There will be many eminent speakers among whom Marion Lawrence, general secretary of the National Association, will have a prominent place delivering several addresses.

Population statistics of the United States show that from 1790 to 1900 the increase of colored people amounted to 1,067.3 per cent, while the increase of whites increased 2,011.6 per cent. Persons having negro blood are classed as colored, while to be classed as white it is necessary to be of pure Caucasian lineage.

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## HORSES AND MULES.

**FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED BLACK** 3 year old Percheron stallion, one imported French coach stallion, one black Shetland stallion and 5 Shetland mares. All good ones. Do not write, but come and see them soon and you will buy them cheap. W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE BLACK PEDIGREED** standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41336, weight 1,250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. I will trade for Percheron stallion, jack or real estate. Address S. A. Baughman, Marysville, Kan.

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## LAWYERS.

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

**Light Horse Sale at Enid, Okla.**  
General Manager Kirk cannot be made to believe that the "benzene buggy" has driven the horse out of business since the sale of trotting bred horses held at Enid, Okla., at the recent live stock show and sale. During this sale 25 head were disposed of at auction and a number at private treaty. The total amount paid for the 25 head was \$10,480, or an average of \$419. The top of the sale was \$1,000 paid for the bay mare Lazette who remained in Oklahoma. The sale in detail was as follows:  
Princess Bird, G. M. Anderson, Fred-  
erick, Okla. 255  
Joe Taylor, Pete Sider, Enid, Okla. 255  
Rustic Bee, J. P. Whistler, Pratt, Kan. 205  
Bonnie Daise, R. Griffin, Frederick, Okla. 155  
Dan K., J. S. Bowman, Sharon, Kan. 200  
Westerleer, Maxwell Audur, Buffalo, N. Y. 225  
Montlunier, Wyatt Stanley, Anthony, Kan. 475  
Hattie B., 2:17½, J. M. Bohart, Apache, Okla. 300  
Kinney, B., by Kinney Gossip, G. L.

## Classified Advertising 3 cents a word

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

## POULTRY.

**PURE S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS \$2.75** per 100. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING GOLDEN** Wyandottes. A. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$0 FOR** \$1, 100 for \$3. J. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$1 FOR 15, \$4** for 100. Mrs. Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

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

**PURE BRED NONRELATED BUFF OR-** pington eggs \$4 per 100. W. W. Patterson, Preston, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—** Fine quality, 15 eggs \$1. W. A. Lamb, Manhattan, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$1.50 AND \$2** per 15, from State Show winners. R. Harmon, R. 6, Newton, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Fine stock. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

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

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

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

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

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE** winning stock, \$150 per 15; \$5 per 100. Express prepaid. L. D. Peak, Logan, Kan.

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

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—FROM** my noted prize winning strain, 100 eggs \$4. Orders promptly filled. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EX-** clusively. Eggs, fine quality. Circular "Practically no Dead Chicks." 25c. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

**CORNISH FOWL, THE BEST TABLE** and all purpose bird. Eggs \$1 per 15. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

**EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON, BLACK** Langshan, R. I. Reds, White, Barred Rocks, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Polish. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

**ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—EGGS FOR** hatching at \$1 per 15, or \$5 hundred. Mrs. F. A. Eldsman, Springfield, Ark.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—EGGS** from prize winners \$1.50 per 15. Run of farm, \$1 per 15. Address S. S. Jackson, Scranton, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR** sale. Good layers. Farm range stock, \$1 per 15; or \$1.50 for \$0. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

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

**BUFF COCHIN EGGS—\$1.50. THESE** are the best money will buy; no better. H. T. Housel, Jewell, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—PURE WHITE** and good layers. Eggs \$15, 75c; 100, \$3. Mrs. J. E. Lynch, Gallatin, Mo.

**UTILITY BARRED ROCKS—TWENTY** years' exclusive breeding. Pens contain best birds procurable, high scoring and ribbon winners. Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Range flock, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jas. M. Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

## POULTRY.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—** M. E. Hoskins, R. 1, Fowler, Kan.

**B. P. ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING.** W. H. Molyneux, R. 1, Palmer, Kan.

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

**FINE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1** per 15. Mrs. Frank Henning, Box 236, Garnett, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS** \$0 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. F. E. Town, R. 3, Haven, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** eggs, \$3 for 100. Mrs. G. Montague, Wakefield, Kan.

**15 EGGS \$3, 30 EGGS \$5—FROM THE** best matings in the state. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

**BUCKEYE REDS—THE 300 EGG HEN,** \$1.50 per 15. Rouen duck eggs \$1 per 13. Stella Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SUPER-** for winter laying strain; \$1 per sitting, \$1.75 per two sittings. E. J. Evans, Route 4, Fort Scott, Kan.

**ROUEN AND PEKIN DUCK EGGS—13** for \$1, 28 for \$2. Muscovy duck eggs, 11 for \$1.50. Toulouse geese eggs, 7 for \$2. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM LARGE** egg producing strain, 12 years exclusively; farm range \$1 15, \$5 100. C. E. Romary, Glendale Farm, Olivet, Kan.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED ROSE COMB** Golden Wyandotte eggs from prize winning hens at county fair. Eggs 50 cents for 13. Mrs. W. J. Bilson, Box 247, Eureka, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EX-** clusively 7 years. Range eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Pen eggs, De Graff strain, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, R. 1, Winfield, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** hens and pullets \$1 each. Most noted laying strains in this country Eggs, 26 for \$1, \$3.50 per hundred. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa, Farm, Winfield, Kan.

**EGGS—WYCOFF'S CELEBRATED S. C.** White Leghorns. Ring and Empire strains White Rocks. Each first pen \$2 per 15; second \$1.50; range lot, \$1. Incubator, \$5 per 100. Western Poultry Farm, Alma, Kan.

## REAL ESTATE.

**FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION** opening. Write Tollefson Inf. Agency, Kallispell, Mont.

**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.

**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 Solomon Valley. J. S. Boyle, Bennington, 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—it is free. Address, The Allen County Investment Co., Longton, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—THREE STOCK FARMS** from \$20 to \$30 per acre. Will consider some trade. Lars Bartelson, Badger, Neb.

## REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES UPLAND,** 100 acres under cultivation, nice level wheat land, price \$15 per acre, half cash, balance 3 years time 6 per cent interest. I am a farmer real estate dealer. Have several improved stock farms for sale. Terms and price apply, P. G. Roth, Riverside, Kan.

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

**NEFF REALTY COMPANY, THE SWAP-** pers. Trades a specialty. Trade anything anywhere, at any time and any price. Clinton, Kan.

**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.

**POSSESSION—160 ACRES, 110 CULTI-** vated, 35 wheat, 50 pasture and mow land, 10-room house, large barn, orchard, a home place, for \$7,000. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, 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 \$4,000. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kan.

## DOGS.

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

**FOR SALE—3 ENGLISH FOX TERRIER** pups. Fine specimens. Silver Laced Wyandotte chicken eggs \$5 a 100. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

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

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CONKEY'S ROUP CURE—POULTRY SUP-** plies of all kinds for sale. G. H. Harris, 210 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—A GOOD** machine shop doing nice business, in a good town. Reese and Co., 218 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

**GOOD NEW 14-ROOM HOTEL, FUR-** nished, in Phillips county, Kan., \$5,000. Want small tract of land. H. W. White Land Co., Phillipsburg, Kan.

**SPITZ PUPS FROM BLUE RIBBON WIN-** ners at Topeka bench show, 3 months old, males \$10, females \$5. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—BROWN WATER SPANIEL** puppies from registered stock at \$5 and \$10 each. Also Fox Terriers at \$3 and \$5 each. Thorndale Kennels, Wayne, Kan.

**MACK BROS. & CO.'S REMEDIES—** Mack's Lump Jaw Cure, Mack's Colic Cure, Mack's Wire Lintment, Mack's Sweeney Lintment. Send for circulars. Mack Bros & Co., Spencer, Iowa.

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

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—MY FINELY** located hardware store in Chicago, doing good business. Stock and furniture \$10,000. Must get sale or trade at once as I must get outside employment. Want improved alfalfa farm of about same valuation as store. Address F. F. Care Kansas Farmer.

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

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

**A success of the breeding business no one** will doubt that has visited him and seen what he has already accomplished. The sows in herd are daughters of such sires as Price We Know, winner of first in class at Nebraska State fair; Chief Goldust, a boar with a reputation for breeding size with quality, and Champion Chief, grandson of Expansion. The pigs, of which there is a fine lot, were sired by O. K. Price the greatest son of Price We Know, and Hadley, a worthy descendant of the \$500 Big Hadley. In order to have something of a variety of breeding Mr. Halderman has recently purchased from Mr. Perrin of Missouri several head of good ones bred along the most fashionable lines. Among them the great Mollie sired by H's Keep On. She is a pig to the noted Meddler 2d. Another one is a granddaughter of old Meddler and is sired to Missouri's Mischief. Another is by Gauge Chief, he by Lail's Grand Chief. Halderman has found a pleasure to visit his our readers do so when convenient. Write mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Vandeventer, Mountain View, Okla. 155  
Kinney Gossip, H. H. Cooper, Frederick, Okla. 330  
Bill Trotter, J. N. Midgley, Pond Creek, Okla. 300  
Patsy Bolivar, H. L. Burgess, Nashville, Okla. 260  
Jack Creeper, W. A. Carlisle, Cherokee, Okla. 245  
Brown mare bred to Symboler, H. Christian, Kildare, Okla. 210  
Baillina, W. A. Maurer, El Reno, Okla. 135  
Kentucky Peacock, W. A. Carlisle, Cherokee, Okla. 350  
Alice G. C. E. Carner, Thomas, Okla. 235  
Clay's Fashion, Madam Summerville, Enid, Okla. 290  
J. A. Crocker, F. M. Marlow, Blackwell, Okla. 200  
Sam Thomas, H. E. Roy, Ferguson, Kan. 950  
Prince Hal, C. D. Hart, Hennessey, Okla. 745  
Charles E., A. D. Outher, Homestead, Okla. 810  
Grigsley, A. Ward, Okarche, Okla. 675  
Duke, Henry Shuman, Homestead

Okla. 900  
Lazette, Ed Richards, Oklahoma City, Okla. 1,000  
Gray Dick, Geo. H. Bowman, Hennessey, Okla. 675  
Hydros, John Blue, Medicine Lodge, Kan. 415

## Halderman's Poland Chinas.

A new advertiser in our columns this week is Mr. John C. Halderman of Burchard, Neb. It was the writer's good fortune to visit Mr. Halderman and inspect his good herd recently. The herd and elegant home is located adjoining the little town of Burchard, the farm is being improved with a view to making it the ideal hog farm. In buying foundation stock Mr. Halderman used good judgment, buying such strains as have helped to make several breeders of Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas famous. Not alone did he demonstrate good judgment as to blood lines but selected good brood sow prospects with the intelligence of a veteran breeder. He has named the farm upon which he lives and raises the hogs Melbourne Farm and that he will make

a success of the breeding business no one will doubt that has visited him and seen what he has already accomplished. The sows in herd are daughters of such sires as Price We Know, winner of first in class at Nebraska State fair; Chief Goldust, a boar with a reputation for breeding size with quality, and Champion Chief, grandson of Expansion. The pigs, of which there is a fine lot, were sired by O. K. Price the greatest son of Price We Know, and Hadley, a worthy descendant of the \$500 Big Hadley. In order to have something of a variety of breeding Mr. Halderman has recently purchased from Mr. Perrin of Missouri several head of good ones bred along the most fashionable lines. Among them the great Mollie sired by H's Keep On. She is a pig to the noted Meddler 2d. Another one is a granddaughter of old Meddler and is sired to Missouri's Mischief. Another is by Gauge Chief, he by Lail's Grand Chief. Halderman has found a pleasure to visit his our readers do so when convenient. Write mentioning Kansas Farmer.







# LIVE STOCK



When it comes to turning cheap feed into good, hard dollars the old sow has no competitors.

Among the very important spring jobs that should be delayed no longer is that of giving the barn a thorough cleaning and disinfection. This ought not to be a spring job but a monthly one. The disinfection is very important in the spring, however, as it will destroy an innumerable number of flies and germs and its benefits will be felt through the season if thoroughly done.

What's the matter with investing a little money in a concrete feeding floor? While you are at it would not a concrete platform around the water tank be worth a lot more than it would cost. Sand and gravel or broken stone may generally be found on the farm and a few sacks of cement don't cost much. The rest of it is just work. Wonder if there is any job about the farm that will pay as well for the doing?

Spend a day or a week, if necessary, in draining the hog lot. A hog lot that is leg deep in mud every time it rains and that has puddles standing about in it when it don't is one of the worst propositions to "meet up with" in the spring. It is bad enough at any time of year but it is at its worst in the spring when the season is uncertain. Drain your present hog lot now and next year build a new one in another place and plow up the old one. You cannot afford to warm your cold, wet hogs with corn at present prices. Give the hogs plenty of fresh, clean water but keep their lot dry in the spring.

One of the strongest possible arguments in favor of disposing of pure bred live stock by public sale lies in the competition that is always developed on such occasions. This not only gives the seller a higher price for his animal but it serves to fix the market

for the seller a sufficient increase in returns to pay for all of the expenses of the sale over and above what he would have received at private treaty. Moreover, the public sale enables the breeder to dispose of his surplus stock promptly and all at once and this at a minimum of cost. The money spent for advertising is the most profitable investment because the increase in values accruing through the work and influence of live stock journals is of the very highest value not only in making the sales but in making them at a much higher figure.

Every noteworthy race horse has had a good trainer and care taker of more than ordinary ability. The trainer did not make of the horse a champion but he made it possible for him to do his best and so become one. In another field of usefulness and with another type of horse the same quantity of care and training will enable the farm horse to do his best. When this care is given and the horse has done his best he has enriched his owner by his aid in the production of crops; he has increased in value over what he could have been worth otherwise and he has made a better man of his owner. Now, at the opening of the work season, special care should be given the farm horse though he should have plenty of it the year through. In these days of riding plows the farmer and his men ought never to become too tired to care for the teams. It pays.

## Scours in Young Pigs.

One of the complaints that is most frequently heard among pig raisers, especially when the weather is cold and wet, is the scours, and there is nothing more detrimental to the growth and lives of the pigs than these attacks of scours. They should be taken in hand at once and the cause removed and the pigs given relief, if possible.

A frequent cause is damp bedding and catching colds. It is not an easy matter at the season of the year when these weather conditions prevail, to keep the beds dry and clean, and this is one of the necessities to prevent scours. We have to be on guard and vigilant at all times in order to prevent these conditions. If the mother of the pigs takes a cold, either by exposure or lying in a draft, she will give it to the pigs through her milk, and the pigs will have to be treated through the sow for quick relief.

While there are other causes of scours in young pigs, these are the prevailing causes, yet overfeeding the sow or a sudden change in the feed sometimes results in scours, while spoiled fruits or acids thrown in the slop and fed to the animals will result in serious scours.

Scours is the worst enemy we have to contend with in raising pigs, and the best plan is to use all preventives possible. I am very careful in watching the feeding, letting it be regular, moderate in proportion, and make no violent changes. I watch the pens and bedding, catch what little sunshine there is for them and keep things moving along smoothly and properly.

However, should any of my pigs get the scours, even after these precautions, I clean out the pen thoroughly and sprinkle air slaked lime over the floors. I keep it cleaned up every day, supplying fresh bedding. I take one tablespoonful of copperas, dissolve it, and put it in a gallon of slop or milk and give it to a sow with eight pigs. If the sow has a greater or less number than eight pigs, I give in proportion. For years this has proven a valuable remedy with me.

Some people check the scours by feeding charcoal made from corn cobs, while others in obstinate cases give three drops of laudanum in a little milk to effect a cure.—Wm. H. Underwood, Ozark, Ill., in Farmer and Stock Grower.

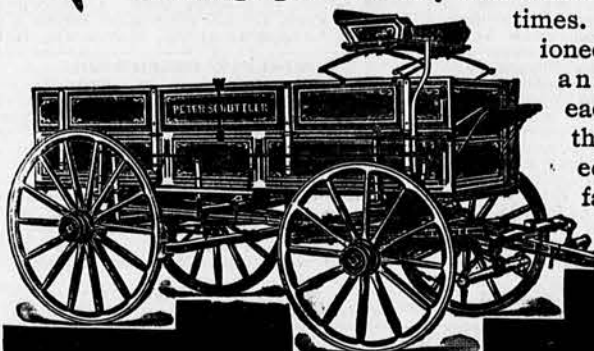
## Uncle Sam's Idea of a Horse.

As buyers are always keen to secure the type of horse required by the Government for its cavalry ser-

## AS GOOD TODAY AS IN 1843

The original Peter Schuttler Wagons were built for the rough roads and heavy loads and long hauls of pioneer days. They were used for logging and freighting. They carried "forty-niners" to the California gold-fields, over the 2,000-mile Overland Trail. They were used in the Mormon migration across the alkali plains. From then to now they have played an important part in the development of the mighty West.

The Peter Schuttler Wagon of TODAY is made of the same high-grade hickory and white oak as in the olden times. The same old-fashioned kind of wheelwrights and blacksmiths build each wagon complete, in the largest and best equipped farm wagon factory in the world.



## The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Farm Wagon

After the wheelwrights have made and fitted the wood parts of a Schuttler Wagon together until everything is absolutely true and perfect, the blacksmiths put the ironing over the wood while still red hot and pliable. As it cools and contracts it grips the wood with the strength of the strongest vise. The tires of Schuttler wheels are set hot—SHRUNK ON TO STAY ON. This time-tried method means wheel insurance. It saves the trouble and expense of re-setting tires. It adds to the resiliency and life of the wheels—and the life of a wagon is measured by the life of its wheels. It takes four years time to make The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Farm Wagon. No "rush orders" ever disturb the slow, sure Schuttler system of construction. Three years elapse between the turning of the hub and the final re-turning and re-mortising. Three years are required to get an axle in the right condition for a Schuttler Wagon. The same slow-going, result-getting system pervades the entire plant.

Do you wonder that The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Wagon is supreme in 1909? Ask for name of nearest Schuttler dealer, or write for the Schuttler literature.

Manufactured by Peter Schuttler Co., 1288 W. 22nd St., Chicago

ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

## Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis

are hard to cure, yet

## ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, \$1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocitis. Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 211 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



Kills Prairie Dogs, and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1,000 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warrented: Bactoid Tablets 25 cents. Ask druggist or send direct. Bookings free. F. D. Chemical Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.

## FOR ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK OFFICIAL FOR SHEEP



ERADICATES MANGE ON ALL ANIMALS. HEALS LEG AND LIP ULCERATION. KILLS DISEASE GERMS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS.

## PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Department of Animal Industry,

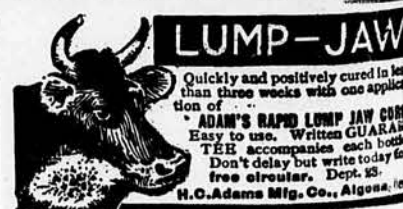
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

vice and as the specifications are those of a good, all-round useful horse they are here given as a guide to those farmers who like to turn off a few horses at good prices each year.

The cavalry horse must be sound, well bred, of a superior class, and have quality; gentle and of a kind disposition; well broken to saddle, with light and elastic mouth, easy gaits, and free and prompt action at the walk, trot, and gallop; free from vicious habits; without material blemish or defect; and otherwise to conform to the following description:

A gelding of specified color, in good condition; from 4 to 8 years old, weighing from 950 to 1100 pounds, depending on height, which should be 15 to 15½ hands.

Head.—Head small and well set on neck; with ears small, thin, neat, and erect; forehead broad and full; eyes large, prominent, and mild, with well developed brow and fine eyelid; vision perfect in every respect; muzzle small and fine; mouth deep; lips thin and firmly compressed; nostrils large and fine; and branches of under-jaw (adjoining neck) wide apart.



## LUMP-JAW

Quickly and positively cured in less than three weeks with one application of ADAM'S RAPID LUMP-JAW CURE. Easy to use. Written GUARANTEE accompanies each bottle. Don't delay but write today for free circular. Dept. 33. H. O. Adams Mfg. Co., Algona, Ia.



## SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

CHICKEN LICE AND MITES destroy the laying value of hens. ONE APPLICATION OF AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM will drive away lice and mites FOR A WHOLE YEAR. Stop the loss—get more eggs. Freight prepaid. Circular free. Beware of imitations. Carbolinum Wood Preserving Co., Dept. 33. Milwaukee, Wis.



## ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting from 1 to 6 mares in foal from one service stallion, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit for barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. Serving Hobble, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, etc. prepaid and guaranteed. Stallion Goods Catalog FREE. CRITTENDEN & CO. Dept. 32 Cleveland, Ohio.



Neck.—Light, moderately long, and tapering toward the head, with crest firm and longer than underside; mane fine and intact.

Withers.—Elevated, not unduly fine, well developed and muscled.

Shoulders.—Long, oblique, and well muscled.

Chest.—Full, very deep, moderately broad, and plump in front.

Fore Legs.—Vertical and properly placed; with elbow large, long, prominent, and clear of chest; forearm large at the elbow, long and heavily muscled.

Knees.—Neatly outlined, large prominent, wide in front, well situated, and well directed.

Back.—Short, straight, and well muscled.

Loins.—Broad, straight, very short, and muscular.

Barrel.—Large, increasing in size toward flanks, with ribs well arched and definitely separated.

Hind Quarters.—Wide, thick, very long, full, heavily muscled, rounded externally and well directed.

Tail.—Fine and intact; well carried and firm.

Hocks.—Neatly outlined, lean, large, wide, from front to rear, well situated and well directed.

Limbs.—From knees and hocks downward vertical, short, wide laterally, with tendons and ligaments standing well out from bone and distinctly defined.

Pasterns.—Strong, medium length, not too oblique and well directed.

Feet.—Medium size, circular in shape, sound, and with horn dark, smooth and of fine texture; sole moderately concave, and frog well developed, sound, firm, large, elastic and healthy.

Each horse will be subjected to a rigid inspection and any animal that does not meet with the above requirements will be rejected. No white or gray horses to be accepted.

#### Infectious Anemia of the Horse.

BY JAMES HAYS QUARLES, LIBRARIAN A. AND M. COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

Designating it as "Infectious Anemia of the Horse," and asserting that the mortality is high, that it is impossible to determine a cure for it, and that both ante and post mortem examinations fail to determine the cause of death, Dr. M. Francis, for twenty-one years professor of veterinary science and surgery at the A. and M. College of Texas, and his assistant, Dr. R. P. Marsteller, have issued a bulletin in which they endeavor to give all the results of investigations covering many months.

It is an obscure, wasting disease, without apparent cause. It manifests itself by a gradual wasting away, with great loss of strength and spirit, which sooner or later results in death. While the text books on veterinary science do not mention this disease, a similar disease has been reported by Peters in Nebraska, by Cotten in Minnesota, by Van Es from North Dakota, by Torrence from Manitoba and by Mohler in various other localities. It is called "Malarial Fever of the Horse," "Swamp Fever," "River Bottom Disease" and "Loim Distemper."

#### SYMPTOMS.

The bulletin says: "The most conspicuous symptoms are those of progressive emaciation without apparent cause. Horses whose digestive organs are apparently normal, whose teeth are sound, whose appetite is good, and who have access to abundance of nourishing feed gradually become thinner in flesh until the emaciation is extreme. There is difficulty in managing the hind quarters, with dragging of the toes and swaying from side to side. The animal finally gets down, cannot get up without assistance and dies. If we observe them from day to day we detect periodical attacks of fever lasting several days to a week or more, in which the temperature will range from 105 degrees to 107 degrees. Then follows an interval in which the temperature may be subnormal, ranging from 95 degrees to 98 degrees. Then there is apparent recovery with some improvement in condition, but it is only temporary, as sooner or later another attack occurs, which leaves the animal weaker and more emaciated than before. The pulse is usually rapid and weak with regurgitation in the jugular vein."

#### OBSERVATIONS OF VETERINARIANS.

Discussing observations the veterinarians say: "Out of hundreds of examinations of the blood in all stages of the fever, and during intervals, we were unable to find trypansema, piroplasma, bacteria, or anything else to

account for the fatal result. We made a large number of attempts to cultivate a germ from the blood, on horse serum, bouillon, gelatin, agar, etc., but all of these failed. Yet a virulent principle exists in the blood. If we inject a small quantity of it, say 1 to 2 c. c. under the skin of another horse or mule, we reproduce the disease in from ten to twenty days. If we filter the blood through a porcelain filter which seems to be perfect, we have a similar result. If we inject this virulent blood into cattle, sheep, goats, pigs or dogs, no sickness results to these animals. This would seem to show that the germ is exceed-

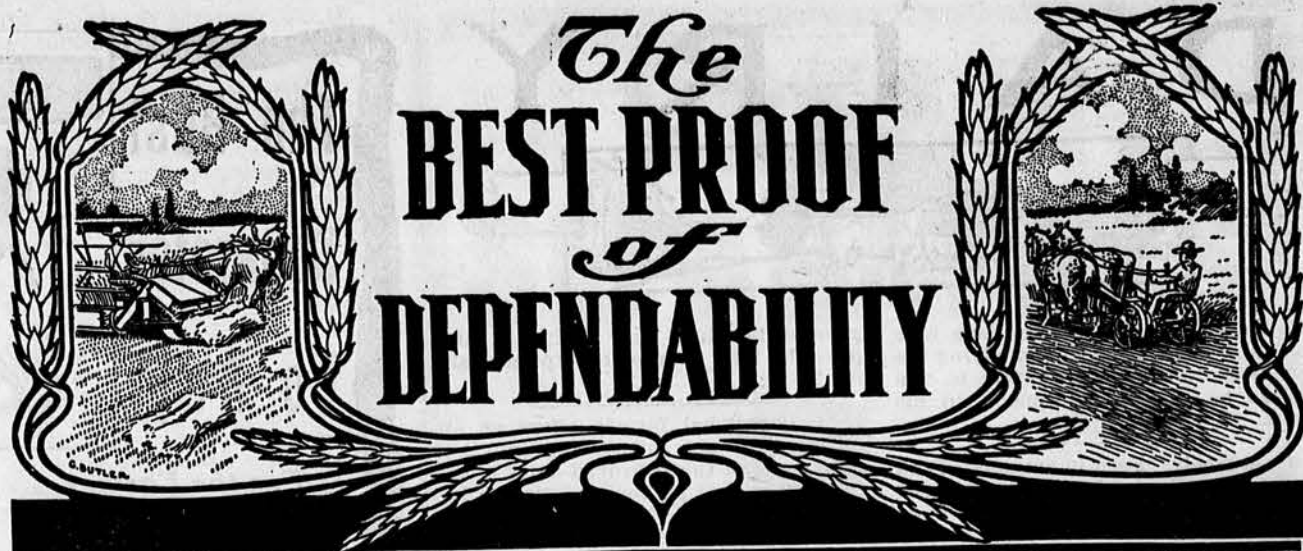
ingly small and that it belongs to the group of ultra-microscopic organisms. How the infection spreads from one animal to another is unknown. We have kept healthy horses with diseased ones all summer and fall, allowed them to eat and drink together, and run together in the same pasture where there were the same flies, ticks and mosquitoes, yet no sickness has occurred among the healthy ones. The blood of those which survive the first attack, and that regain much of their lost flesh and spirit, is as capable of producing the disease one year after primary infection as it was during the first sickness. It would seem improbable that the blood remains

virulent through life. The mortality is very high. Surely eighty per cent die within a few weeks."

#### POST MORTEM RESULTS.

As a result of post mortem, the bulletin says: "In the abdominal cavity we find marked spleen enlargement. The normal spleen weighs about two pounds. In the disease in question we find it weighing four to eight pounds. Aside from the blood, heart and spleen lesions, we are at a loss to account for the death of the animals."

Eleven cases are reported in the bulletin and there are illustrations of each case.



NO statement which might be made in type could be more convincing proof of the superiority of the harvesting machines comprising the International line than is the world-wide popularity of these machines.

You know the real test of a harvesting machine—the only test that tells—is actual work in the field.

In the last half century more than two hundred different makes of harvesters have been put to this test.

You know the machines that have stood the test and proven dependable, year in and year out—the machines that today are known the world over.

**Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano**

The popularity of these machines is not due to chance or luck.

It is due to one thing only—that the men who originally built these machines, and the men who took up their work when they were through, have made machines that were right—machines that have always brought in the full harvest under all conditions in the quickest time—with least labor on the part of man and horse, and with the least trouble and delay from accidents.

Today—1909—McCormick, Deering, Champion, Osborne, Milwaukee and Plano harvesting machines are more popular than ever before, because they are better than ever before.

They are better because they have been improved from time to time in every detail of construction, whenever it has been found that any improvement could be made. These machines are built to work successfully under the varying conditions found in the harvest field. If the grain is down and tangled the reel and platform can be so adjusted that all of the grain will be cut and bound much the same as when it is standing straight.

In the manufacture of these well known lines of machines great care is exercised both in the selection of materials and in construction. All the bearings are easily accessible so that you will have no difficulty in oiling the working parts and giving the machine the attention which it should have in order that the full measure of success may attend its work throughout the harvest season. Every precaution is taken to furnish you with a machine that you can depend upon during the busy harvest time when delays cost money.

It may be that you do not need a binder—but in all probability you need a harvesting machine of some kind—mower, hay rake, or hay tedder. If so, you should choose from one of the six leading lines of harvesting machines. The mowers and rakes are just as standard as the binders.

If you buy your machine from one of the six leading lines there will be no necessity for you to stay awake at night worrying about how you are going to get through your harvest.

When you buy a machine you would like to be sure that the principle of construction is correct, that the materials are high grade and that the workmanship is skilled—for these are the things that determine the quality of the machine.

The harvesting machine question is not a small matter. If you make a mistake in the harvest field it is going to be costly. The ripening grain will not wait while you are skirmishing over the country to find some extra part that is needed to repair a broken down machine. If you buy one of these harvesting machines you will evade such troubles. In case of an accident you can get all the repairs you want from a nearby International dealer, who always carries a full supply in stock.

If you are in need of a harvesting machine, it will pay you to look into the merits of these well known lines.

For a full-value harvest you must have a dependable machine in dependable condition. Get ready now while there is time. When the grain is ripe will be too late.

We urge upon you the importance of deciding this matter now, because if you put it off until a more convenient time, the chances are that you will never give the subject proper attention. You no doubt think there is plenty of time,—but the harvest season will be upon you the first thing you know. Therefore consider this harvesting machine question now while you have the time to give it proper study. Write for any information that you may need to help you make a wise decision.

Ask the dealer for the catalogue of the machine you want. If you do not know the dealer nearest to you, ask us.

From the International dealer you can get repairs that fit, if repairs are needed. Also the best binder twine—McCormick, Deering, Plano, Champion, Milwaukee, Osborne or International.

Get your catalogue now and place your order early.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**  
(Incorporated)





All the success that men have with the dairy cow comes from studying the business. No one need expect to win unless he puts some thought in his work.

Feed freely. Feed in summer. Feed in winter. Feed when heifers. Feed when cows. Feed when dry. Feed when giving milk. Feed! Feed!! Feed!!!

Not until dairying becomes a business as attractive as wheat growing will there be any danger of an overproduction of dairy products. No reader of these lines will see the great markets flooded with good butter beyond the possibilities of consumption or profitable production.

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

Do not think that because the milk business is a good thing it will pay you to divide your attention between twenty cows and give each only three-fourths of the feed or attention she should have. Ten cows with all the good care they need will be more profitable than the twenty handled in a slipshod manner.

It is not wise to mix breeds in the dairy herd. That is, we do not deem it wisdom to have the herd composed of Jersey and Holsteins or of Jerseys and Shorthorns for the reason that no two breeds require the same treatment to get the most satisfactory results at the milk pail. Select your breed and stick to it. You can't make a mistake in selecting either Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys or Ayrshires.

The first man in the community to get out of humor with the dairy business is the fellow who pinned his faith to the beef cow. At the end of a few years he figured up his milk checks and found that he had to throw in his fine steer calf and a few dollars besides to make his cost and income accounts balance. It does take the starch out of a farmer to find that he has milked a lot of unprofitable cows for a half dozen years or so, and that the game has been losing him money. This steer dairying will not go.

Do not understand that the dairy farm should have on it only dairy cows. We would not convert every farm into an exclusive dairy farm even if we could. Let the dairy be one of the leading industries of the farm. Give it the time necessary to make it such. Then go on raising pigs, chickens, calves, wheat and corn, and all kinds of feed crops, just as you would if you didn't have a milch cow on the place. The beauty of the dairy business is that it does not hinder

general farming, only helps it, and pays the bills if other enterprises fail. See?

An occasional farmer offers as an excuse for not introducing into his herd some of the improved dairy blood the reason that he does not want a lot of thin-skinned, weak animals that cannot endure the cold and vigorous climate. What folly. This lack of so-called hardiness in the case of dairy stock is a matter of individuality rather than breed. A fine milch cow is not a Rocky Mountain goat. The great Lambert family of Jerseys was developed in the far north and is as hardy as any dairy bred animal need be. The dairy breeds are inclined to hardiness rather than weakness, anyway.

A ton of good cow manure contains the following fertility, to say nothing of the vegetable matter: 12 pounds of nitrogen, 15 cents per pound, \$1.80; 5 pounds of phosphoric acid, 7 cents per pound, 35 cents; 11 pounds of potash, value 49 cents, making the total value of a ton of manure \$2.64. If the cow produces three tons of manure a year, its value, based on these figures, is within a few cents of \$8. If you were compelled to go into the market and buy commercial fertilizers you could get no more fertilizing value for \$8 than the dairy cow will produce each year. Besides in manure there is vegetable matter which adds humus to the soil and in this respect manure provides something which commercial fertilizers do not.

Those who make the highest success in dairying turn to either direct or indirect money account, butter-fat, skim-milk, calves and manure, writes a farmer to Nebraska Dairyman. All of these are valuable, and the manure is of more real value than most dairymen make out of it. By some, calves are considered of no value. This is a great mistake. Where pure bred stock is used, nearly all of the calves can either be used or sold for breeding purposes. The demand for promising heifers of even grade stock is very great. In all cases, a good profit can be made from calves by feeding them skim-milk and selling them for veal. The extra weight put on them in finishing them for veal represents as much or more gain as can be secured by feeding the skim-milk to pigs.

#### Manure and Skim-Milk Equals Cost Feed.

A well fed cow producing 6,000 pounds of milk per year will make three tons of manure per year. The value of this for fertilizing based on the cost of commercial fertilizers is \$8. Add this to the value of the skim-milk at 20 cents per 100 pounds, which is \$12, and we have the value of the skim-milk and the manure produced by the cow to be practically \$20. This taken from the cost of feeding, milking and caring for a year, which is not far from \$22.50, leaves a very small



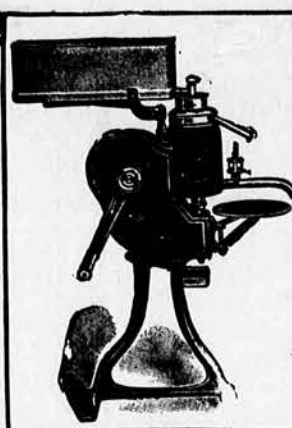
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DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high; we guarantee it. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. Our offer enables you to do this at our expense. Write us a postal card or a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal LONG TIME TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is defied by the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue house profits and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our New Low Down AMERICAN Waist High Separator is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator. Address

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#### For the Farmer.

A machine that's ready to run every time he wants to use it.

That will get all of the cream, all of the time, under all conditions.

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A machine that stays sold and gives lasting satisfaction.

That does all the user expects of it, all the time.

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That is built right and stays right without constant attention.

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FULFILLS EVERY REQUIREMENT.

It is backed by years of experience in building hand separators and is made today of the same high grade materials and with the extreme care that has made the United States Cream Separator celebrated for durability and reliability.

Go the dealer who appreciates the benefits of selling the BEST CREAM SEPARATOR MADE, we have an attractive proposition.

Write today for our beautiful, concise, illustrated Catalogue No. 91 VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

difference, so when we say that the skim-milk and the manure left on the farm just about pays for the care and milking of the cow, we are not very far out of the way.

#### The Farm Cream Separator.

Buttermaking in the home dairy and creamery has been almost revolutionized by the introduction of the farm separator, which separates cream from milk by a centrifugal process. The shallow pan or crock system and the deep setting system have been largely eliminated, and with their exit a considerable part of the drudgery of the household disappeared. The farmer is now no longer required to make the daily trip to the creamery; he can retain the skim-milk to feed his calves and pigs and deliver the cream, sweet, every other day, when properly cared for, and this substitution of cream delivery for milk delivery by creamery patrons saves them labor and millions of dollars yearly in expense.—Report Secretary United States Department of Agriculture.

#### Holsteins Make Good Bodily Gains.

A thing which causes many farmers to hesitate in introducing dairy blood into their farm herds is the claim that dairy bred steers make small gains, are worthless as beef and consequently a steer or calf of dairy blood is practically a loss. It is generally conceded that of the dairy breeds the Holstein is the largest, the most vigorous and provides, along with economy in milk and better for production more beef than any other breed. Prof. A. L. Haecker, of Minnesota, writes as follows regarding gains of Holstein calves and rations for the skim-milk calf.

"One of the good qualities of Holstein cattle is their vigorous and rapid development from the time of birth to maturity. I have for a number of years kept a record of the weight of the calf at birth and find the Holstein averages about 95 pounds. We have records of calves that have weighed as high as 125 pounds at birth. Their rapid growth is another feature of marked interest. Chief Karen, a pure bred Holstein bull calf I fed, weighed 960 pounds on delicately balanced scales. The mother of this bull has a record of 20 pounds in one year. His half brother is now in the herd and today when five months and nineteen days old he weighed 520 pounds. In comparing this with many of the beef breeds we find it hard for them to equal. Another interesting feature of

this growth is the fact that it was made with great economy.

"Both of the above named calves received whole milk only a little over two weeks and were fed skim-milk after that date. They were, of course, given liberal rations mixed in the following manner: Four parts ground corn, two parts wheat and one part oil-meal. I believe breeders make a serious mistake when they neglect feeding their young stock liberal rations, for a growing animal requires plenty of nutriment in order to reach its full development. Holstein cattle, especially, should be liberally fed for the very reason pointed out in this letter, which is they are naturally rapid growers and the required nourish-

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Only **\$33<sup>50</sup> UP**  
"BATH IN OIL"  
High Grade Separator—Direct  
Save \$25 to \$50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil," like a \$5,000 automobile. This alone is worth \$50 extra, but costs you nothing extra.  
**90 Days'**  
Farm Test—Freight Prepaid  
Why pay \$35 to \$110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—easiest run—easiest cleaned—best guarantee. Send for BOOK FREE  
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and is the most easily and quickly cleaned Cream Separator on the market. No other manufacturer can offer such a simple, sanitary and satisfactory cream separator—a machine with a genuine aluminum skimming device that opens in every part just like the leaves of a book, and admits of thorough cleaning instantly—because  
**The NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR**  
is patented in all the leading Dairy Countries of the world, and has 8 times the skimming efficiency of other separators that sell at double the very reasonable price we ask.  
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No money in advance. Fully guaranteed. Freight prepaid. Ask us for our Cream Separator Book; it is FREE, and contains valuable information that you ought to know before buying any machine. Write for it today. Address  
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**SCOTCH COLLIES**  
of the best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars, address  
**DEER LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KAN.**



at calls for larger rations than are generally supplied by the feeder. We never hope to reach the desired point if we do not feed liberally. Young stock, in order to perform their function, must receive full rations and these full rations are in simple words "nourishment" which the body requires for its full development.

#### Twenty Acres of Dairying.

The twenty-acre farm would not appeal to the average western farmer, for dairying or any other purpose. For the Kansan a twenty-acre tract would hardly be worth while considering as a chicken farm. But, last winter in an address at Manhattan Prof. W. J. Cramer, of University of Illinois, reported the first year's results on a twenty-acre dairy farm under his supervision and established to demonstrate how much can be produced per acre by good cows on feed raised wholly on that farm. Grade cows were bought and an average of twelve kept on the place; there was no change of cows or selecting from pure bred herds to artificially increase the production. The year's results were: Pounds of milk per acre, 5,952; pounds butter-fat per acre, 192. Value of product per acre on different markets: Condensing factories, at \$1.39 per 100 pounds, \$82.73; shipped to Chicago, at (average) \$1.57 1/2, \$93.64; shipped to special agent, at \$1.64, \$97.61; local whole milk creameries, at 27 cents per pound, \$51.84; and 960 pounds skim-milk at 15 cents

per 100 pounds, \$7.44; total, \$59.28.

The returns per acre are about three times as much as those of our best farm dairies, and they show the possibilities. The prices named are not fictitious. The 7 cents extra was secured from a Chicago dealer by an Illinois farmer, solely because better care makes this milk superior and a large uniform supply is assured, and this extra 7 cents means more than \$800 per year to that dairyman.

There is no pasturing; soiling crops are fed; no feed is bought. The biggest problem was to buy cows good enough, they cost about \$90 and some produced over 10,000 pounds of milk.

The yields per acre were: Corn, 76.46 bushels; silage, 24,000 pounds; alfalfa, 7,679 pounds. Every farmer can raise his own feed. Certain incidents of the first year prevent an absolute statement of the cost of labor, but counting a hand at \$25 a month, extra work at 12 1/2 cents an hour, the cost of a horse, 6 1/4 cents per hour, the labor is not far from \$25 per acre for the year. The only thing purchased was straw for bedding, \$5 per acre. Taking \$30 from each of the stated returns per acre, the minimum profit is seen to be close to \$30 per acre, while the maximum is much more.

There are wonderful opportunities in dairying if it is done right. With these cows there will be ten or twelve tons of manure per acre; this is permanent farming; it is not robbing the soil.

### One or 104—Which?

It would be difficult to find a more convincing object lesson than that offered by the two pictures given below. The cuts and accompanying article are from Kimball's Dairy Farmer. The cuts furnish material for two or three good lessons. The accompanying article is the first lesson. KANSAS FARMER editor will write the succeeding stories. The cuts may not appear again. Keep them in mind.

The first represents the famous Holstein Friesian bull Colantha Johanna and now owned by Mr. Field of Massachusetts. This bull was raised by W. J. Gillett, the owner of the world champion cow Colantha 4th's Johanna.

tention, superintending the feeding yourself, carrying the feed out in a pail at each meal, or 104 steers that would have to be finished at considerable expense in the feed lot? There is a decided difference between a pail of milk and several wagonloads of corn two or three times a day.

Which would you rather ship, one calf by express with no charges to pay and no care after he is delivered at the express office, or approximately seven carloads of beef cattle with the freight charges and the expense of yarding and handling at the market?

Which would you rather do, clean out one calf pen and keep it well bed-



The bull was sold two years ago for \$8,000.

The second picture shows a group of 104 high-grade, white-faced steers raised upon an Oklahoma range by J. W. Corbett selling in the Chicago market for \$8,000. It was not stated at

ded or clean a whole feed lot? It looks as though a single calf were the more profitable venture.

It is not the intention to hold up to the prospective dairyman the idea that every calf he raises can be sold for \$8,000; neither does every beef man



What age these steers were marketed, but it is safe to guess that they were fed for at least six months and possibly longer after they had reached their full development.

Here is the proposition: Which would you rather do, raise one calf, caring for him carefully and systematically, or raise 104 head of steers?

Which would you rather feed, one calf, giving it your most solicitous at-

realize \$8,000 on his consignment. Both are rather exceptional cases, but if there is as great a discrepancy in exceptional cases, it stands to reason that there will be an equal discrepancy in ordinary cases. Therefore, in this particular instance, I believe that dairying proves itself the most successful, the most profitable and the most desirable for the practical farmer.

# CREAM SEPARATORS



Don't buy a cream separator without being sure you KNOW what you are doing.

Making a mistake in buying a cream separator means a great deal—it means waste of time and butter-fat twice a day, every day in the year, if you get the wrong machine—until you "scrap" the machine itself.

More than 15,000 users who had made such a mistake replaced their "mistaken" machines with DE LAVAL separators during the year 1908.

They had probably wasted Five Million Dollars worth of investment, labor and butter meanwhile.

If you feel inclined to buy some other make of separator by all means do so, if you can find any apparently good reason for it.

BUT why not TRY a DE LAVAL machine beside the other machine for ONE WEEK before you actually contract to buy it? Simply SEE the comparative operation and comparative results and examine the comparative construction.

That's a proposition open to every intending separator buyer. Any DE LAVAL agent will carry it out. WHY not avail of it and KNOW what you are doing before making this very important investment?

Don't let any alluring "catalogue house" literature or clever talking agent wheedle you into buying any other separator without FIRST actually TRYING it alongside a DE LAVAL.

In other words, buy your separator intelligently and knowingly and not on blind faith in anybody's representations.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

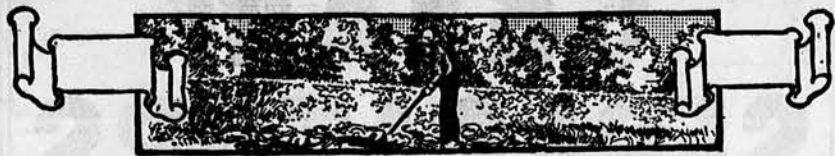
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# HORTICULTURE



The Government is in the midst of the harvest of a most unique crop at its experimental farm near Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington, where a corps of laborers in charge of trained foresters are preparing for the annual free distribution of 100,000 basket willow cuttings.

## Shading the Soil.

After showing the importance of shading the soil in the orchard to protect it from the too vigorous action of the sun and thus reducing the quantity of decaying organic matter in the climate of Colorado, Prof. W. Paddock of the Colorado Agricultural College suggests a plan of management which may be found applicable in Kansas, especially where irrigation is practiced:

"Plant the seed in the spring of the year and plow the crop under the following fall, or, in some instances, allow it to remain two years before plowing, depending upon the condition of the land and of the trees. Fruit growers have now generally come to the conclusion that orchard land should be frequently plowed and preferably in the fall of the year, for the reason that if plowed in the spring, particularly if a large amount of green manure or stable manure is to be turned under, difficulty will be experienced in irrigating. This mass of material turned under in the spring prevents the spread of water to such an extent that the trees nearest the main ditch are often injured before the water can be forced to the lower ends of the rows.

The kinds of crops to grow will depend upon the condition of the orchard. Usually a leguminous plant such as red clover may be used to start with, for the reason that it is able to take nitrogen from the air. If, after plowing under one or two years, it is found that the trees are making a too vigorous growth, some other plant may be used, such as rye, oats, or buckwheat."



## SORE FEET

For tender, aching, sweating, tired and swollen feet

## Collins Foot Powder

Prevents odor, perspiring, makes tight shoes comfortable and walking a pleasure. By mail, 25c. The Collins Foot Powder Co., Phila., Pa.

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New, Beautiful Subjects. All different. Same cards sold by dealers at 5c each. Broadway, N. Y.  
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**SELF SETTING PLANE**  
A child can set it. 222 in use at the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Sent on 30 days trial as per circular. A carpenter's pencil free if names of ten farmers are sent us. **GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.**



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

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## Cheapening Distribution.

BY EDWIN SNYDER, VICE PRESIDENT KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

My horticultural experience and observation for the year 1908 leads me to conclude that the most urgent need of our calling is cheaper distribution; the getting of the proceeds of our labor to the consumer at a less expense. This applies equally to the distribution of the produce of farm and orchard.

Within the last fifty years there has been a wonderful cheapening of production, whether of manufactured goods or agricultural products, through the invention and use of improved machinery and appliances. An intelligent boy of fifteen years can hitch his team to a check rower planter and do the work, that fifty years ago would have required fifteen or twenty men to do with hoes, and do the work far better. At the proper time he will take a two row cultivator and do the work that it would require four men to do working with a single shovel or a diamond plow, as they used to do when I was a boy, and will do the work incomparably better. And when it comes to harvesting, the same boy with mower or binder will do the work that a half century ago required the strenuous exertion of the strong men with scythe and cradle and will do it without the attendant enormous waste of these old implements.

## DISTRIBUTION NOT CHEAPENED.

Now with all this immense saving in the cost of production there has been no corresponding decrease in the cost of distribution, in fact there has been no decrease at all. In fact, there never were so many go betweens, wholesalers, jobbers, commercial travelers, commission men, retail dealers, and sundry traffickers as at present; all the result of the destructive competitive system of business which now prevails. Of course we know that a certain number of merchants and dealers are necessary as each one can not produce all he needs to satisfy his wants, but we employ an army to do this business when a regiment could do the work cheaper and better. Now I have no quarrel with this army of dealers and traffickers any more than I have with the old scythe and cradle, which the mower and binder have superseded. I simply say that the intelligence of this advanced age ought to be equal to solving the problem of cheaper distribution as it has already solved that of cheaper production. We have too many non-producing consumers of wealth. If I had my way, I would see that about four-fifths of these were dismissed from commerce or distribution and employed in some productive industry; thereby relieving society of the cost of support of these needless members of the great commercial class, of whose services we have no need.

## CONCENTRATE YOUR SALES.

In districts of the country where fruit growing is a specialty, cooperative marketing is practised with much success, but it would seem to be impossible in Kansas, as fruit growing is only a side line in a general diversified system of farming. It seems to me that the best we can do under the circumstances is to sell direct to the consumer where we can. Of course much can not be done in this direction, but what little can be accomplished will be clear gain. Business of much magnitude we must do through wholesale fruit dealers and commission men. The wisest course seems to be to select some reliable firm and give them your business as long as they do the right thing by you. Another way in which distribution

may be cheapened is by securing a lower freight rate through a more equitable classification. There is no business sense or justice in paying a higher rate on a car of apples, worth perhaps four or five hundred dollars, than on a car of live stock worth twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

You will observe that I have treated of but one topic, that of cheaper distribution, which I consider of more importance than anything else to the fruit grower. Volumes have been written upon cheaper production and improving varieties of fruit, so there is little to be learned along these lines. But to cheapen distribution by eliminating useless go betweens and middlemen, thereby lessening the gap between producer and consumer is to my mind the timely function of horticultural societies and associations.

## How to Plant Catalpas.

I have a field of 22 acres which I should like to put in catalpa trees. I thought of listing the ground just as you would for corn 3 feet or 3 feet 8 inches and putting the trees the same distance apart in the row. Then all the ground can be cultivated. That will take about 3,000 trees per acre. Some of the ground is deep and black, other parts are red land and some is stony and gravelly. Should I plant yearling trees and cultivate them one year, then let them go? Some take a mower the next spring and cut them off close to the ground, but I don't see how one can cultivate them without raking the ground and hauling off the trash. Would you cultivate them the second year? Should they be fire guarded? When is the best time to plant them, and what is the best variety to plant?—R. H. Detheridge, Eureka, Kan.

The Catalpa speciosa, or hardy catalpa, is the only species of catalpa which we recommend for post and pole planting in Kansas. The Catalpa catalpa, or southern catalpa, is of slower growth, the trunk is shorter, and the tree has a tendency to grow more branching and shrublike than the Catalpa speciosa. It is almost impossible to distinguish between the seedlings of these two varieties, and their hybrids, and the lack of knowledge on the part of many of our nurserymen, a few years past, caused much dissatisfaction and disappointment to catalpa growers. However, during recent years, most nurserymen have taken great pains to select the pure speciosa seed, and the probabilities are that stock obtained from a reliable nursery will be pure.

One year old stock has been found to be the best, and it is now difficult to obtain any but the yearling seedlings.

Catalpa seed should be sown in the spring after all danger of frost is past, or about the time the ground is warm enough for corn planting. The seed bed should be of finely pulverized soil, prepared as for garden purposes, and the seed should be covered lightly, about one-half to one inch deep. The young shoots are very tender, and will not push through a heavy covering. Seed should be sown in shallow drills, about three feet apart, which will permit of cultivation with horse tools, and at the rate of about twenty-five seeds to the foot. All grass and weeds should be kept down with a hoe until the fourth or fifth leaf appears, when the cultivator may be used for the remainder of the season. "After the leaves have dropped in the fall, the trees, which should have reached a minimum height of from eighteen to twenty-four inches, should be dug, tied in bunches of about 100 trees each, an "heeled in" for the winter in dry, fine earth, closely packed, so as entirely to cover the bundles. Care must be taken that the location be such as not to permit the accumulation of standing water about the roots."

The seedlings may be transplanted to the permanent plantation at the end of one year, and spring is the best season for setting them. "The land for the permanent forest should have been under cultivation for at least a year. Prairie sod turned under early in the season, and allowed to remain until the following spring, will answer the purpose if put into a good state of cultivation. If land previously in cultivation be used, it should be thoroughly and deeply plowed the preceding fall, and well harrowed just before time for planting. The trees are planted in the furrows, at a depth somewhat exceeding that at which they stood in the nursery rows. In the catalpa plantation at Hays Branch Station, the trees are set 5 ft. by 6 ft. apart, which is a good distance. If it is desired to

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use two horse tools in cultivation, 4 ft. by 7 ft. is a more convenient distance.

One of the requisites of success in catalpa growing is thorough cultivation. In its early stages, a forest plantation requires the care and cultivation as a corn crop, and in the case of catalpa this care should extend over the first three or four years. During the first season cultivation should continue until about the last of August, to retain soil moisture and keep down weeds. For the first few years, some intermediate crop, as corn, cow-peas, soy-beans, etc. may be grown between the rows, thus paying for the cost of cultivation.

At the end of two years, it is a general practise to cut the trees back to the ground, and from the sprouts that spring up from the stump, select the best and straightest one for the future post or pole, removing the rest.

Catalpa require good, rich, moist soil. Good corn land is considered best for catalpas. On high dry soil, they do not succeed well, and for such land it is best to select a species adapted to those conditions.

If the ground is kept clean, there is little danger of fire, but in sections where the high winds are liable to injure the soil, it is best to allow a late growth of weeds to protect the soil, and prevent fire by the use of fire guards. Only a small amount of labor is required to remove the wood after cutting back, and the removal will save many times the amount of labor in cultivation.—Albert Dickens.

#### The Apple Tree Borer.

Probably the worst foe in the orchard of the average farmer is the round headed apple tree borer which the man who has been to college delights to call *Saperda candida*. Many skilled horticulturists attribute the ravages of this pest to want of care on the part of the farmer in managing his young trees, for the professional orchardists loses but few trees from this source. Yet the farmer orchardist is not to be hastily condemned, for, in nine cases out of ten, his losses result from a lack of definite knowledge regarding the habits of the insects and of the methods of combating it.

This borer is the larva, or grub, of a beautiful, slender, brown and white beetle. The adult beetle is about an inch in length, pale brown in color, with two broad white stripes running the whole length of its back. It has long antennae, or horns, as long or longer than its body.

The adults lay their eggs on the

bark at the base of the tree late in June or in July. The eggs hatch within a couple of weeks and the minute grub burrows into the bark, eating a disk shaped mine and growing as he eats. From the bark he goes to the sap wood, just underneath it, first pushing the excreted wood and bark knawings out at the entrance to the burrow but later packing them in the burrow behind him.

For practically three years this larva burrows in the sap wood and in May of the third year comes to the surface often several inches above the

point of entrance, and cuts almost through the bark, leaving a thin paper like lid to close his burrow. Then Mr. Borer backs off into his chamber an inch or two and pupates, or changes clothes so to speak, and he is no longer a grub, but a beautiful beetle. This accomplished, he comes back, cuts out the bark door of his house, and flies away to mate with some female of his kind. The female then deposits her eggs on the base of some convenient tree, and another cycle of borer life is begun.

#### NOT CONFINED TO THE APPLE TREE.

The injury done by this insect is not confined to the apple tree nor to the orchard, but it attacks many other trees of the forest. It is called the apple-tree borer because its harmful effects are most apparent in the orchard on young apple trees having a diameter of less than three inches. In such instances, the specimen is frequently completely girdled at the crown, having all the sap wood and bark removed except a thin outer shell. Such trees die of starvation, or are readily broken off by the wind.

No method of attack that does not take into account its life history will avail against this insect. Owing to its long life, cycle, it is a comparatively easy pest to handle if a small amount of care and attention is exercised. Scraping the bases of the trees, applying caustic washes, and protecting with veneer or straw board wrappers controls it very thoroughly.

#### HOW TO FIGHT THE BORER.

The scraping should be done with a dull tool and not be severe enough to rupture the bark. A garden trowel with dull edges is a very convenient instrument to use for this purpose. It may be quite sharp at the end thus serving well in removing the earth for two or three inches about the crown, allowing ample opportunity for examination for infestation. Then turn the tool to a horizontal position and scrape lightly, every portion of the trunk to a height of some eighteen inches. This will remove any exfoliating bark and many eggs that may be clinging to the base of the tree. After thoroughly scraping the trunk, every portion of the surface should be carefully examined for small blackened portions of bark where, in the process of scraping, small masses of brownish, sawdust-like excreta may have been noted. With a strong jack-knife with a sharp pointed blade, remove all blackened or gnawed bark leaving a smooth, clean-cut surface. Very likely the operation will reveal a small, pinkish, round-headed grub with a brown snout just underneath the bark. This is the foe and he

should be quickly killed in the way that seems most practicable. If the deadened spot of bark opens into a deep burrow, all excretory material should be removed and a small No. 14 wire forced to the end of the burrow and churned up and down a few times. In this way one will often be able to dispose of Mr. Borer even though he has gotten far into the tree.

When sure that the examination is complete and every larva removed, some caustic, deterrent wash should be used. If it be noxious and foul smelling it will be all the better. There are many patented washes on the market, and all of them have more or less merit. However, just as cheap and efficient preparations can be made at home. One of the largest and most successful apple growers in Iowa uses the following in his orchards and recommends it as very efficient.

#### THE DETERRENT WASH.

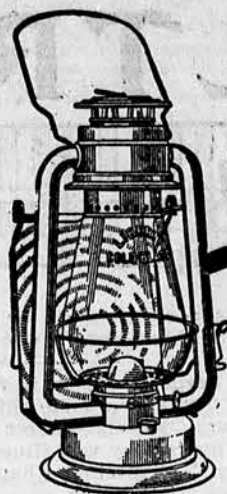
Two pounds of stone lime; one pint of crude carbolic acid; and one pint of soft soap. Pour the acid and the soap over the lime, which has been placed in a large pail, and add just enough cold water to start the lime to slaking. As slaking progresses, add cold water in small amounts sufficient to keep the mass from boiling up out of the pail. When slaking has finished, water should be added to make the mass of the consistency of thick paint. The slow slaking, with its attendant heat, produces a chemical combination of the lime and acid that is very foul smelling and caustic; but not injurious to the bark, and very adhesive when applied to the tree trunks. A cheap paint brush should be used to make the application.

After the wash is applied and dry, veneer or straw board wrappers should be placed about the trunks and the dirt, removed preparatory to scraping, replaced. These protectors should be left on the tree until the next summer when they should be removed and the same operations repeated. A few days spent each year in going over the orchard—days that some shiftless fellows spend loafing around waiting for the sun to come out, means dollars in the owner's pockets in the end.—K. A. Kirkpatrick, in Iowa Agricultureist.

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S. C. Buff Orpingtons, extra fine in shape and color, standard weight, Cook strain. 1st, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, \$9 per 100; 2nd pen, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100.

S. C. White Orpingtons, the big white beauties. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. All second pen eggs sold.  
White Rocks, Fishel strain, and Rose Comb Reds, extra fine. Eggs same price as Buff Orpingtons. Baby chicks 20c and 30c each from any of above.

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, a few sittings at \$5 per 15, in sitting lots only. These Diamond Jubilee were the S. E. Wisconsin winners including 1st and 2nd hen. Baby chicks 50c each.  
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**EGGS FROM STATE WINNERS.**  
S. S. Hamburgs, White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. \$1.50 per sitting. W. S. BINKLEY, Clay Center, Kan.

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from Toulouse and Emden geese, Rowen and Pekin duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Colored Muscovy eggs, 12 for \$1. Bronze turkeys, Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb and Single Comb White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Cornish Indian Games, Partridge Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Buff White, and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Pearl and White guineas, Seabrights, Buff Cochins and Black Breasted Game Bantams, rabbits, dogs of all kinds, and all kinds of fancy pigeons. Poultry eggs, 15 for \$1, and eggs by the hundred. Write for free circular.  
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**BEST BUFF COCHINS IN KANSAS.**  
This variety exclusively. Can furnish eggs from prize winning stock at \$1.50 and \$2 per sitting. J. C. BAUGHMAN, Topeka, Kan.



While the weather has not been warm enough to cause much trouble from lice and mites, still it is not too early to use preventives for their extermination. You can control the situation much easier now, than after the mites have taken possession of your poultry house. Keep the roosts and the nest boxes well sprinkled with liquid lice killer and it will keep the lice and mites in subjection. It is also a good plan to dust the hens with insect powder. Always have a dusting place for the hens and to a great extent they will keep themselves free from lice.

We met a man the other day who told us he had quit the poultry business on account of the high price of poultry feed. While the price of feed is abnormally high and the profits of poultry raising are reduced very considerably; still these are not sufficient reasons for giving up the business. This man that we speak of, had a large flock of fowls, running into the hundreds, and kept them for commercial purposes only. We think that he erred in keeping too many unprofitable fowls in his flock, too many idlers, too many hens that were not laying. If he had kept watch of his flock and had discarded the drones he would have found that even at the present high price of feed, eggs at fifteen cents a dozen are profitable.

In duck raising three things are essential to success, frequent feeding, plenty of good drinking water and abundance of sand or other grit. If incubators are not used, hens are better than ducks to incubate the eggs and the best practise is to take the ducklings away from the hen as soon as hatched, keeping them in a covered box in a warm room or in a regular brooder until feathered. During the day they should be kept in a movable pen on fresh grass. Don't let the ducklings puddle in the water or they are liable to get wet, and dampness is more fatal to young ducks than to young chickens. The drinking water should be given them in a patent drinking fountain, where they can get enough water to drink but not any to play with.

An inquiry comes in asking if the sex of the future chicks can be determined by the shape of the eggs. Nothing definite can be told from the shape of the egg. Round eggs, pointed eggs and other so-called indications have been tested hundreds of times, not only by experimenters but also by poultrymen and farmers with the result that nothing is known in advance of hatching so far as the sex is concerned. Mating birds of different ages has also been a subject of experiment in controlling the sex, but no satisfactory results have been obtained. Eggs for hatching should be kept on racks in a cool place and turned half round each day until ready for incubation. They should hatch even if kept a month, but the fresher they are the better will be the hatch.

A correspondent of a poultry journal asked the editor which was the better and cheaper for laying hens, beef scraps at \$3.00 per hundred pounds or beef heads at 10 cents each. The editor told him he thought beef scraps was preferable. We beg to differ from him and assert that beef heads at ten cents each are cheaper and much better than beef scraps at three cents per pound. The general run of beef scraps is fit only for fertilizing purposes, having the rankest kind of a smell, and all the goodness crushed out of it. Hens do not relish it and will not eat it unless it is mixed with other food. A fresh beef head on the other hand, is a dainty dish for any flock of fowls. It can be boiled, the meat fed to the hens, and the soup mixed with cornmeal and bran can also be fed to them. Then the bones can be crushed and fed to them for shell-forming material. At some towns beef heads may be obtained from the butcher's merely for the asking, but wherever they can be bought for ten cents or less it is a

very cheap food for poultry and the healthiest that can be fed them.

**Forgot the Hen in Making an Egg.**  
There are some things that science even yet is unable to accomplish. This is very well illustrated by a story by Joe Mitchell Chapple, in May National Magazine.

A certain New Jersey man felt that he had at last invented a process for manufacturing eggs. He experimented until he discovered the component parts of a natural egg—the milk, fibrin, phosphorus and all the rest—and hastened to secure them. Then he announced to the druggist whom he patronized for his chemicals that all he needed now to insure success was cold weather, when eggs would sell for fifty and sixty cents a dozen. December saw the looked-for period arrive and the inventor's new copper kettle as set over the flame of the kitchen gas range; the mixture was placed in it and the scientist proceeded to operate with a blow-pipe. The fibrin, the phosphorus and the rest of the chemicals stood it as long as they could and then expressed their feelings in a mighty explosion—the neighbors sought their cellars, while the glass in windows and doors fell in splinters.

Discussing his failure with the druggist and other friends, among them Congressman Gardner of New Jersey, the puzzled alchemist said for the tenth time:

"Perhaps I forgot to include some essential in my formula."

"Yes," said Mr. Gardner, dryly, "you did forget something."

"And do you know what it was?" eagerly queried the experimenter.

"I certainly do," said the Congressman.

"Tell me, tell me what it is and fortune will be assured to us both."

"A hen, just a common, ordinary hen," replied the Congressman from Egg Harbor, unfeelingly.

## POULTRY SUPERSTITIONS.

**Some of the Whims of Poultry Keepers in the Old Country.**

Scotch fishers, who may be reckoned among the most superstitious of folks, believe that contrary winds and much vexation of spirit will result of having eggs on board with them, while in the west of England it is considered very unlucky to bring birds' eggs into the house, although they may be hung up with impunity outside. Mr. Gregor, in his "Folk-lore of the North-east of Scotland," gives us some curious particulars concerning chickens and the best methods of securing a satisfactory brood. The hen, it appears, should be set on an odd number of eggs, or the chances are that most, if not all, will be added, a mournful prospect for the hen wife; also, they must be placed under the mother bird after sunset or the chickens will be blind. If the woman who performs this office carries the eggs wrapped up in her chemise the result will be hen birds; if she wears a man's hat, cocks. Furthermore, it is well for her to repeat a sort of charm. "A' in the geethir. A' oot the geethir." There are many farmers' wives, even in the present day, who would never dream of allowing eggs to be brought into the house or taken out after dark, this being deemed extremely unlucky. Cuthbert Bede mentions the case of a farmer's wife in Rutland who received a sitting of ducks' eggs from a neighbor at nine o'clock at night. "I can not imagine how she could have been so foolish," said the good woman, much distressed; and her visitor, upon inquiry, was immediately told that the eggs of ducks, brought into a house after sunset would never be hatched. A Lincolnshire superstition declares that if eggs are carried over running water they will be useless for setting purposes; while in Aberdeen there is an idea prevalent among the country folks that should it thunder a short time before the chickens are hatched they will die in the shell. The same wiseacres may be credited with the notion that the year the farmer's good wife presents him with an addition to his family is a bad season for the

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**PURE BRED BUFF ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs 45 per 100; \$2.50 per 50; \$1 for 15. Mrs. W. Lovelace, Muscotah, Kan.

**PURE-BRED Barred Plymouth Rock** eggs 75 cents per 15, \$4 per 100. A. C. MERRITT, Hill Crest Poultry Farm, North Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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**AT KANSAS STATE POULTRY SHOW.**  
Ten premiums with eleven birds entered. Eggs 15, \$3, 30, \$5 from best pens. Circular free, giving full information of stock and other winnings. Lock Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

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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.

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

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

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

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** and Black Langshan eggs from all my exhibition pens balance of season \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. F. L. DUNABLE, Clay Center, 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 10. Mike Klein, Clay Center, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS** exclusively. Farm raised. Eggs per sitting of 15, \$1; per 50, \$2; per 100, \$3.50. P. H. MAHON, R. R. 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kan.

**EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.** R. C. B. Leghorns headed by cockerel scoring 94%, \$1 per 15, \$3.50 per 100. None but fresh eggs shipped. H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

**R. C. B. LEGHORNS** and M. P. Duck eggs \$1.00 per 15. M. B. turkey eggs \$1.50 per 15. Also baby chicks 15c each. Hen eggs in incubator lots. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kansas.

**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.

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

## LIGHT BRAHMAS.

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

**LIGHT BRAHMA** eggs from high scoring birds, \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30, \$5 per 100. N. VAN BUSKIRK, Blue Mound, Kan.

Richland, Kan., Apr. 20, 1909.  
Kansas Farmer,  
Topeka, Kan.  
Dear Sirs: I have just sold to F. L. Murdock at Ness City, Kan., through my ad in Kansas Farmer, one valuable Durham bull for \$150 and one valuable cow for \$200. I have yet for sale four young bulls. My sales through ad in Kansas Farmer have been good. It is the only paper for my business.  
D. C. VAN NICE,  
Breeder of Double Standard Polled Durham Cattle, Richland, Kan.



poultry yard. "Bairns and chickens," they say, "dinna thrive in ae year;" the probable explanation being that the gude wife, taken up with the care of her bairn, has less time to attend to the rearing of the chickens. Besides the divination practised with the white of an egg, which appears of a vague and unsatisfactory character, another species of fortune-telling with eggs is in vogue in Northumberland in the eve of St. Agnes. A maiden desirous of knowing what her future husband is like is enjoined to boil an egg, after having spent the whole day fasting and in silence, then to extract the yolk, fill the cavity with salt and eat the whole, including the shell. This highly unpalatable supper finished, the heroic maid must walk backward, uttering the invocation to the saint:

Sweet St. Agnes, work thy fast,  
If ever I be to marry man  
Or man to marry me,  
I hope this night to see.  
If all necessary rites and ceremonies have been duly performed, the girl may confidently count upon seeing her future husband in her dreams, dreams which we would presume, as our Yankee friends say, would bear a strong resemblance to nightmare.—English Paper.

**The Shawnee Alfalfa Club.**  
The regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club was called to order by Pres. Bradford Miller in the old Commercial Club room on Saturday afternoon last. Prof. S. Hunter of the State University was the speaker of the day by invitation and gave an interesting and valuable lecture on alfalfa and some of its insect enemies. There was an excellent attendance at the meeting and the professor gave some new light on alfalfa culture. He divided his lecture into two general topics for discussion. These were alfalfa and grasshoppers for the

first and alfalfa and bees for the second. Investigations begun some 12 years ago in Western Kansas with a view to destroying the grasshoppers which were ravaging the alfalfa fields resulted very satisfactorily in every way. It was found that the best way to destroy the grasshoppers, which are not migratory in any way, was to disk and drag the alfalfa fields. The purpose of this operation was to expose and destroy the eggs of the grasshoppers and this operation was found to be just what was needed for the cultivation of the alfalfa plant and the destruction of the wild grasses. The alfalfa plant is not capable of propagation in any locality where the honey bee does not exist. This insect is absolutely necessary for the cross fertilization of the plant, without which it will not produce seed. The blossom of the alfalfa plant is so shaped that it cannot fertilize itself and the aid of the honey bee is necessary. Of course it is true that other insects can and do cross fertilize the alfalfa plant to some extent but the experiments of Prof. Hunter show that in localities where bees are present at least 65-75 per cent greater seed crop is harvested than in sections where they are not present. The subject for discussion at the next regular meeting is "cutting and curing" alfalfa. The next meeting also will be the time for the annual election of officers and it is hoped that there may be a full attendance of candidates and their friends.

**The Auburn Auto.**  
"The most for the money." This is the motto of the makers of the Auburn auto advertised on page 17. It's a great car for all kinds of roads. It is therefore particularly adapted to farm use. Mechanically it is in the front rank. Read carefully the specifications given in the ad. The Billings and Barnes Auto Company are agents at Topeka. Mr. Billings is one of the best posted auto men in Kansas and has had large experience in handling and selling autos. What he says about the Auburn can be depended upon. Write this company or call upon them in Topeka. They will send you the new illustrated Auburn catalog free. Address Billings and Barnes Auto Company, 611 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**Model Factory Conditions.**  
Take an interest in your help and they will take an interest in your business. This is the creed and the 85 years' experience of the Plymouth Cordage Company, of Plymouth, Mass. Probably no manufacturing establishment in America has so many employees of such long service, or so many who are the sons and grandsons or former employees. Not only are all hands accorded fair business treatment, but clean, cheerful surroundings, and incentive to advance. For the business is large enough to have plenty of room at the top for capable men. On a hillside, overlooking beautiful Plymouth harbor, is a large athletic field with baseball diamond, tennis courts and ample space for all kinds of sport. Once a year the mills shut down, and everybody, from the president down, indulges in a day's festival, with games, luncheon, and a good time generally. On this occasion thousands of people from the surrounding town and country come as invited guests to witness and share the feast and the fun. For the office employees a former president donated a very ample casino, with a reading room and a restaurant, where first-rate home-cooked meals are served at about the cost of raw materials. With such ideal surroundings they ought to make good cordage at Plymouth. And the farmers who use their binder twine say they do.

**The New Hopper Cooling Plan for Cooling Gasoline Engines.**  
The well known principle of maintaining a moderate temperature on gasoline engines has heretofore been through the use of a large water tank, or water pump, which has the disadvantage of increasing the weight, of being cumbersome, and of requiring a great deal of water for cooling. It is necessary in a gasoline engine to have a circulation of water around the cylinder to prevent over heating and to maintain a moderate temperature to avoid ignition of the fuel before the proper time; this is why the water is used for cooling. The new hopper principle consists of making a box form hopper of cast iron, placing it over the cylinder, holding the water directly over the cylinder for cooling purposes. The principle of the tea kettle again comes into effect. The open



top of the cylinder and the open hopper permits evaporation; the steam condenses quickly and comes in contact with the open air immediately, consequently water exposed to open air cools 20 to 30 times faster than water enclosed in a jacket, for that reason a hopper cooled engine can be cooled with from 20 to 30 times less water than is used with the average engine using a water tank. It reduces the weight of the equipment, saves the water, avoids draining or handling a large amount of water in cold weather, and consequently avoids the usual danger of freezing. We show herewith a Witte hopper cooled gasoline engine made by the Witte Iron Works Co., 527 W. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo., which illustrates the simplicity of the hopper cooling plan. In this case the hopper is built separate from the cylinder, so that it can be removed. The company will furnish a plate in exchange for the hopper any time the purchaser may desire to use the water tank principle in the place of the hopper. The side of the hopper is also arranged for pipe connections. The hopper cooled engine has become very popular, and we are sure that article is of interest to all of those who contemplate the purchase of a gasoline or kerosene engine. Whether the engine is used in a shop or for outdoor work the principle and the convenience has the same advantages. Anyone expecting to buy a gasoline engine will do well to investigate all improvements and in particular to write to the above company for description of their hopper cooled engines.

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

## This STACKER Builds Bigger Ricks and Saves One Man's Wages every 40 Acres

The picture above shows the Jayhawk Stacker with rake lowered, ready to pick up load—where sweep rake dumped. Horses elevate fork while moving toward stack. Free folder shows many illustrations of the Jayhawk in actual use. Read here

**WHAT ONE MAN SAYS**  
Princeton, Kans.  
F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.,  
Salina, Kans.  
I think the Jayhawk Stacker is O. K. We didn't have a bit of trouble operating it, and as a labor saver it takes the place of four men. I pitched hay with the least labor and expense it ever cost me to do the work for before. Two of my neighbors saw my Stacker and ordered one. They like them fine.

Very truly,  
J. S. HOWARD.

We have hundreds just like this on file in our office. Some are in the folder that we want to send you. Better see your dealer—if he handles the Jayhawk—and let him explain.

Go to the place where the Jayhawk is sold. It is the only stacker on wheels. It is the only stacker that can be moved about as easily as a sweep rake. It is the only stacker that works well on windy days. The Jayhawk has saved entire crops in many cases. Yet with all its many advantages it costs no more than other stackers. Better see your dealer at once. If he does not sell the Jayhawk—write us his name—and we will send you one of our large folders. "How to Stack Hay, Better, Faster, Cheaper, with Less Help." You will then learn how much you can save with the Jayhawk Hay Stacker. Most progressive dealers sell the Jayhawk—but the folder is free for your name on a postal card. Be sure to see your dealer the next time you are in town. It will pay you to make a special trip because the Jayhawk will surprise you by its big money saving features. But write anyway for our free folder. A postal will do.

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When they arrive, wear them, invite your friends to look at them, and if pleased, pay us \$3.50. If not pleased, return them at our expense. Unless these goods were far superior to anything ever worn, we would not dare make this offer. Write today for free samples and fashion plate.

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61 Main St. Kansas City, Mo.

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# HOME CIRCLE



## A Household Pest.

S. ARTHUR JOHNSON, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It would not be considered polite to mention the name of a certain oval, flattened, brown, wingless insect which is parasitic on man. Suffice it to say that it is active entirely at night and hides by day in cracks and crevices where the housewife finds great difficulty in reaching it.

The insect has long been a pest of mankind. It was known to the Romans, who gave it the name of cimex, which has now become its scientific name. Doubtless it also associated with other ancient peoples, for it is distributed over the greater part of the world and has great powers of maintaining its hold wherever it is introduced. It will withstand great extremes of temperature and live many months and perhaps years without access to its natural food.

Careful housewives consider it a disgrace for this insect to be found in the house, but this is not necessarily so. Our modern passion for travel furnishes the best possible means for the distribution of the parasite. It finds its way into traveling cases, trunks, and clothing, and is in this way transferred to new fields. It is thus likely to be found at some time in almost any locality. Houses which are connected by water pipes, fences, or gutters are likely to be infested by the insects traveling over these lines of communication, especially if the source of the pest happens to be uninhabited.

The bite of the insect is accomplished by inserting four bristle-like mouth parts into the skin and sucking the blood which flows through a tube-like proboscis. So far as is known, no poison is inserted into the wound by the insect, though the bite is quite poisonous to many persons, causing red blotches which are quite irritating. The insect has never been convicted of carrying disease from one person to another, though this is quite possible. In a respectable household, of course, danger from this source is comparatively small, but where the insects have taken up the cosmopolitan life in a hotel or other public abiding place, the case is different. They are not always discriminating in their associates.

For mild infestations, a number of common remedies are quite effective. One of the best is a liberal use of gasoline. Pour it over the cracks in the mattress and about all the cracks and crevices of the bedstead. Do the work thoroughly and pour in sufficient to fill every crack. Wherever this fluid comes in contact with eggs or insects they will be killed. The gas is explosive, however, and must be used during the day when there is no danger from fire in stoves, lamps, or cigar. Benzine will serve the same purpose as gasoline. Kerosene will do equally well, but leaves an oily condition which is quite undesirable.

Where the insects infest cracks of the floor and walls of the room it may be necessary to resort to methods of fumigation. Brimstone burned at the rate of a pound to a thousand feet of space has been used with success. The vessel containing the burning brimstone should be placed in a tub of water or pail of sand to prevent the escape of fire, and the room kept closed for twenty-four hours.

Sometimes buildings are so badly infested that it is necessary to resort to fumigation by hydro-cyanic acid gas, but this should only be undertaken by experienced persons on account of the deadly nature of the substances used.

## Child Problems—From the Cradle to the School Room.

MRS. M. T. W.

I approach my subject with the most helpless feeling of humility and of utter inability to handle it. It is a subject in which glittering generalities do not count and one into which any individual who is unfortunate enough to be obliged to tackle it, must put her own experience and observation which are more than likely different from the experience and observations of every other person who must read the re-

sults of her deductions. I know that before I am done every one who reads this will be "sitting on pins and needles," so much will she wish to tell me how mistaken I am in some of my notions.

Unfortunately these child problems are not like those found in mathematics, else what a grand rush there would be to the book stores for keys and answer books. In these important problems of life two and two very often do not make four, as in arithmetic, nor is the square of the sum of two quantities always equal to the "square of the first plus twice the product of the first by the second plus the square of the second" as in algebra. We have many of the same problems to solve, but in how few cases are the solutions exactly the same and how often they are not even at all similar!

## THE CRADLE.

We are to start with the cradle! Well, I suppose most of us were rocked in cradles, but how many of us rocked our own babies in one? Imagine, being comfortably curled up for a nice cosy nap and having some kind but thoughtless being come along and set you in motion moving you from side to side, thus producing a state of unstable equilibrium entirely out of harmony with the idea of rest. Could anything be more unreasonable? Good habits are as easily acquired as bad ones in babyhood, so why not begin right, make the little being comfortable and go away and let him learn to go to sleep restfully, sanely and sensibly? I know some people hold up their hands in horror even in this day and age of the world at the idea of the cruelty and neglect of such a course and one lady told me flatly and frankly that she knew I did not have the genuine article of mother love if I could so treat my poor, helpless little children which God had given me as a priceless treasure to be guarded and cherished for Him! Do you know I've always had a propensity to car- and sickness and I lay it to nothing else in the world than to my having been rocked, rocked, rocked during my infancy by an old, colored auntie who would as soon have thought of cutting my head off as of neglecting to rock me to sleep!

## THE COLICKY BABY.

The colicky baby we have always with us and I sometimes think no class of babies is more misunderstood or maltreated than this poor child. Have any of you ever had the colic? If you have you know how excruciating and unendurable the pain and how the bare thought of being touched or even gently moved makes the cold perspiration break out all over you. And yet, can you not call up visions of hot summer evenings when you longed to be out on the porch inhaling the cool even breezes and you had to stay inside the stifling house and trot, trot, trot your colicky baby on your knee? When I recall my own experiences along this line, I am genuinely and heartily ashamed of myself! Imagine being trotted and jiggled and pounded on the back and shifted from one position to another, right side up and upside down and hind-side before, over knees, shoulders, and laps by any and everybody who comes in to relieve the poor mother when she wears out at it! It is simply barbarous and if the poor little victims could only defend themselves imagine how they would heap curses on our heads for our inexcusable thoughtlessness. They scream all the time anyway, which shows that all this does no good until the attack naturally abates and so I believe that we should treat the colicky baby as we would wish to be treated under the same circumstances. Let him lie quietly, use hot applications constantly and give him a little peppermint or hot water until the paroxysms cease. Nothing else seems to do much good anyway, so for humanity's sake let us put an end to rough handling and jolting. I believe little babies are handled too much anyway and those are the most fortunate ones whose busy mothers have plenty to time to let them alone.

## ON TEACHING OBEDIENCE.

After little babyhood many of our child problems can be comprehended under one head, that of teaching implicit, immediate and unquestioning obedience. Now this sounds simple enough; but, as we all know, it is decidedly the opposite and it seems that each child must be taught it in a different manner and the great problem is to find the way in which it may best be brought home to each one. When should we begin? Long before the child can understand the reasons for what we say to it. I don't believe there can be any great difference of opinion on that subject. How shall we go about it? Well, as I have said, we must study our children and as good and true mothers do whatever seems for their best good, no matter how hard and even impossible it may seem to us. I often think of the Lord's dealings with the children of Israel when my mind turns to this topic. We are told that they were infants in experience and God had to deal with them, not as mature people who had developed reasoning faculties and understood the philosophy of life, but as those who needed to be trained for future usefulness. So what did He do? He had to resort to punishments of various kinds—many seemed cruel and harsh, corporal punishment was not omitted when necessary, but He did not love to do it and was not a cruel God but a just as well as a loving father to His children. He saw into the future with His great wisdom and shirked not His duty and responsibility to His chosen people.

Now we stand in the same relation to our babies as God did to His primitive people. Shall we not learn our lesson and if need be punish in various ways, even corporeally when the child and the occasion seem to demand it? This would probably be but rarely and must not be done in anger and resentment, but with loving wisdom, firm in our belief that we are thereby best helping to lay foundations for a solid structure which is to stand the storm and stress of future years and not go down, like the house built upon the sand when the rains descend and the floods come. There is one theory with regard to enforcing obedience against which I wish to enter my energetic protest and that is the idea that you must never say "don't" or "no" to a child, but must quickly divert his attention to something else so that he may become interested in the new idea and forget what he first wanted to do. It doesn't seem as if any reasonable being could advocate such a doctrine but there are many good, conscientious and otherwise sensible women who believe in it. I once had occasion to watch its workings in the Transfer Station in Topeka. A refined and cultured woman (one of the firm believers in the theory of diversion) was waiting for a car and with her was a small boy of three or four years. Now this infant prodigy didn't wish to stay quietly at his mother's side and not have any fun, but rather preferred to make bold dashes into the street where he could get closer views of all the excitements going on on the pavement and street car tracks. His mother was having an earnest and confidential talk with a kindred spirit who was interested in her theories concerning the up-to-date training of children, I know because I heard them talking. Well, there was a most opportune occasion to give a practical demonstration of her theories so she called to the little boy to come quickly and see what mother had for him in her bag. Wagons, cars and automobiles were tearing by and he preferred to enjoy the pleasures of which he was sure rather than fly to doubtful ones that he knew not of, so he didn't start. She tried two or three other attractive suggestions and still he seemed to think that "A bird in the hand was worth two in the bush," and she finally had to go after him. As she firmly grasped his hand, his legs suddenly became limp and she had to drag him back bodily to the sidewalk, where he sat howling in a heap until their car came and he decided in view of the prospect of a ride to get up and walk over to the car.

It is perfectly obvious to all that there are times when in case of sickness or danger, it is of the greatest importance that there be a habit of unquestioning obedience, when there is no time to explain the reasons nor argue the whys and wherefores but the child knows he must obey because a parent says so. How can this ever be if it has not been taught persistently and uninterruptedly from the very first. The children themselves will

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Because the patented double opposed disc bowl is twice as effective as any single series disc bowl.

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Because the bearings are phosphor bronze and double length—that means double wear—finest cut gearing—every part twice as strong as necessary.

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Because it gets the most cream in the best condition and does it easier.

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Because it gets a little more cream each day, runs a little easier and lasts a little longer than any other separator that money can buy.

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**ONE THOUSAND HOGS**  
It's easy with ONLY Hogwaller. Write today for free book.

ONLY MFG. CO., Dr. D., Hawarden, Kan.



## Steel Fountain Tanks

For watering all stock and poultry. Clean water for all. Keep stock healthy. No iron hoops to cause rust. Butler Rust Proof Steel Stock Tanks are guaranteed not to rust through 50 years. Used by U. S. Government. Others "just as good." Also make M. C. Grain Bins and Culverts. If dealer does not handle, write us for circular.

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1429 West 10th St. Kansas City, Mo.

## FOR OUT DOOR WORK IN THE WETTEST WEATHER NOTHING EQUALS

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS**  
THEY LOOK WELL—WEAR WELL AND WILL NOT LEAK  
LONG COATS—\$3.00—\$3.50  
SUITS—\$3.00  
SOLD EVERYWHERE CATALOG FREE

**A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.**  
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED—TORONTO, CAN.



Thank us for it and perhaps sooner than we think. I once knew quite a small boy whose mother had taught him to mind without explanation or question who lived next door to a taller boy who had an indulgent mother and who had not been taught obedience because the fond mother thought it cruel and inhuman to punish the poor little fellow and he would not mind without. He was such a disagreeable and spoiled youngster that everybody despised him and hated to see him come near. One day the first little boy came to his mother and he kissed her said: "Mama, I'm glad you always made me mind, for my mama lets him have his own way and he is such a mean kid and everybody hates him so that I don't want to be like him." Now, I will leave it to you if that one speech to her little boy was not sufficient pay for all the trouble and pains that mother had had in training up her child as best she could to obey even though it had taken punishments and many hours of anxious and perplexed thought to bring it about.

One day this same little boy went down town with his mother and as they were walking down the street he asked if they could cross over and walk down the other side. On being questioned as to his reason, he said: "Well, you know you've told me that I must not tease for things when I'm down town with you and there are al-

ways such pretty things in —'s window that I want so much, that I'm afraid if we go by there I can't help teasing for some of them and so don't let's go by." This little boy was a normal, active, healthy little fellow, often naughty and rebellious but these little circumstances showed that in his thoughtful moments he was working out in his small mind a large philosophy of life. My conclusion of this whole matter is then that our "Yea should be yea, and our nay, nay," and that we should teach the obedience which God taught the children of Israel founded on the simple principle, "Thus saith the Lord."

#### CHILDREN MUST BE TAUGHT TO REGARD THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

Another very important item in the list of things we must require of our children is the proper regard for the rights of others, beginning at home and including their mothers. We all wish our children to look back to their childhood hours and homes with pleasurable recollections, but I differ very fundamentally with some mothers as to the details of this question. How shall we give the children liberty without having it become license? I know some mothers who think children should be allowed to work out their individuality at the expense of the well regulated order of the household. They should slide down banisters, sling nicely laundered sofa pillows at each other, play tag and other rough games through the rooms, ride a velocipede round and round wherever there is sufficient space, tear their beds to pieces nights when getting ready to get into them and do all sorts of disorderly things which will make their mothers many hours of hard work to rearrange, just because if they are checked, they may in future years look back upon their homes as places of prohibition instead of happy havens where they had the privilege of doing as they pleased regardless of father's or mother's rights or comfort. Now does that seem reasonable? Not to me. Why not teach them that home is the place where all have rights and that it takes time, work and money to maintain and that in order to have it ideal, all must work to-

gether to that end and no one tear down while the others are struggling to build up.

Out-of-doors is large and there is plenty of room outside for tussles, tag and all other rough sports and frolics which all healthy, hearty children must have for their mental, moral and physical welfare. Thus will they learn respect for the interior of the home and its care and will learn to love its order and restfulness as well as that other and more important lesson of proper regard for the rights of each member of the household. Did you ever go to the cookie jar, the cake box or the fruit basket expecting to find some toothsome dainty to finish out your meal and find only a staring vacancy? I never did but I can imagine how disappointing and disheartening it would be and I've understood that it is a common experience in many households. Now we all know that it takes work to prepare table delicacies and I for one have found it to pay to let the children understand this and that they must not go to these things and help themselves because I, as the cook, own them and they belong to me. If they want anything they are not afraid to ask and I give them gladly and freely unless there is just enough left for a meal when I say so and there is no trouble.

#### THE UNSELFISHNESS OF MOTHERS.

I think there is a great deal of foolish sentiment practised by us mothers. We think we must put ourselves in the background and allow ourselves to be imposed upon in such little ways as these and a thousand others in order that our children should have a good time and it seems neither wise nor fair to me. As a general principle, unselfish mothers make selfish children so let us as mothers be a little more selfish and in a quiet and reasonable but determined manner take our rights and teach our children to respect them as we will respect theirs.

There are many other problems which might be profitably discussed but I must hasten to a close. I once heard a lady say that she was so sorry for her husband because he could never be a mother! Well I thought if the

gentleman in question never had any more troubles than that, he could manage to worry through this life very comfortably! But it is a great privilege to be a mother and one which we would not give up for all the riches of Croesus. But let us be sensible, prayerful and self-sacrificing—not in a foolish way to make our children selfish, but in that higher, better sense of shouldering our duties and responsibilities in a sensible manner and doing our very best judiciously and unflinchingly.

"At a recent gathering of representative women the question was asked: Who may rightly be said to be the greatest woman in history? The answer that was awarded the prize was this: The wife of a man of moderate means, who does her own cooking, washing and ironing, brings up a family of girls and boys to be useful members of society, and finds time for her own intellectual and moral improvement, is the greatest woman in all history."

When the ice gives out unexpectedly, the butter may be kept hard by putting it in a deep covered bowl inside a pan of cold water. Over the cover spread a towel so that the corners will hang down into the water, and if the room is reasonably cool the butter will be firm when taken out.

#### BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS.

A set of 12 beautiful imported post cards will be mailed absolutely free to any child of sixteen or under who will send us one new subscriber and 25 cents for 3 months' subscription to KANSAS FARMER. These cards were made in Germany and are truly wonderful works of art. It will require but a few minutes' work to get these cards. Do it now. Address communications to circulation department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

#### A GIFT FOR THE CHILDREN.

To every child under sixteen years of age who will within the next ten days send us one new subscriber and 25 cents for three months' subscription to KANSAS FARMER we will give a set of 12 beautiful post cards. These cards were made in Germany by the natural photo color process and are truly wonderful works of art. Address communications to circulation department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.



Double Standard Polled Durham cattle for sale.

**WHITE BROTHERS,**  
**Buffalo. Kansas.**

**USEFUL KIND POLAND CHINAS**—Headed by Expansion type sows such as Flashy Lady 2d by Gold Metal that topped A. B. Garrison's last sale at \$83. Pigs for sale later. **J. K. BRADLEY**, Blue Springs, Neb.

**MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.**  
Good individuals carrying the blood of  
Prince We Know 32958, Chief Goldust  
3244, Champion Chief 32297 and other good  
sires. Will price pigs later.  
**JOHN C. HALDERMAN,**  
Burchard, Nebraska.

Eight last fall and summer Poland China  
boars that we must sell in next two weeks  
at above prices.  
Sired by the Kansas City Royal champion,  
Peerless Per. 2d, and Perfection E. L. Their  
dams equally well bred. Write quick. "We  
will treat you right."

**DIETRICH & SPAULDING,**  
Ottawa. Kansas.

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

Chiles, C. J. WOODS, Kansas.

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

**H. W. McAFEE,**  
Bell Phone 59-2. Topeka, Kansas.

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

**W. T. LOWE.**

<b>Jewell,</b>		<b>Kansas.</b>
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G. C. Cochran, who owns one of the biggest herds of Shorthorn cattle in Kansas on his Spring Hill breeding farm at Plainville, has had no new honors thrust upon him. He has been organized at new state bank has been organized at Zurich, Kan., and Mr. Cochran has been made its president. As he is already president of the First National Bank of Plainville he may be said to have the bank president habit as well as the Shorthorn habit.

cumseh, and other Indians by Columbus by Columbian Chief. Advertising concerning this herd will appear in Kansas Farmer later.

A. L. Drummond, Norton, Kan., is proprietor of the most up-to-date poultry breeding plant in Northern Kansas and possibly in the state. He breeds White Wyandottes and is advertising them in Kansas Farmer and told the writer a few days ago that Kansas Farmer brought so many inquiries that he was continually behind with his orders and had them booked ahead and would not get them as they were received. He has been interested in poultry culture 16 years. He has a number of incubators going and the thing that gives Mr. Drummond the most satisfaction is the fact that the eggs produced by hens in his plant are proving 90 per cent fertile. If you are a "chicken crank" you want to know Mr. Drummond either by meeting him or by correspondence. He has a new cup of soup that he would like to sell you about and if you are a "chicken crank" you think he would like to send you a free trial to "show you." Get in touch with him.

Rigmore Steek Farm, Woodruff, Kan., owned by E. R. Wileman & Son is the home of a great herd of Red Polled cattle. The writer visited there recently and found things moving like clock work on this model cattle farm. The ranch has been known for years as the Green ranch, largely because of its valuable natural resources as a cattle farm and because of its up-to-date improvements and fine modern residence. The Wilemans bought it because of these advantages and it is fast becoming more noted than ever because of the high class Red Polled cattle that are raised there. At present they are sold closer than ever and everything has gone at good prices. Nothing but high class animals are ever offered for breeding purposes and are sold for honest value, but they are not catering to the cheap trade any more for their strongest demand is for the best. Our visits to the Wileman home are always looked forward to with pleasure.

N. S. Leuzler, Almena, Kan., is a well known Shorthorn breeder of Norton county. Mr. Leuzler formerly lived in Washington county, this state, where he engaged in farming and raised Shorthorn cattle. As an indication of the way Mr. Leuzler keeps tab on his business and also on the amount of business he has been doing we cite the fact that he has a record of 127 bulls sold since 1907 which we think is a pretty good record. We drove out to Mr. Leuzler's farm last Wednesday and enjoyed a nice visit with him and looked over his herd. He is one of the well posted Shorthorn men that it is pleasant and profitable to meet. He has found a very ready sale for everything he has had to offer since living in Norton county and has, in fact, sold down closer than he now thinks he should and expects this fall to buy a number of cows and is making a study of the families and different herds with a view to buying intelligently when he does. Almena, Kan., is on the Prairie Dog creek and noted for alfalfa and is certainly a fine country and the pure bred stock interests are not suffering any at the hands of Norton county farmers and breeders.

While in Smith Center, Kan., last week we enjoyed a nice visit with Mr. Rinehard, of the firm of Pinehard & Slagle who have a nice herd of Duroc Jerseys at that place.

and profitable to those who heed it. Rinehard & Slagle will hold a fall sale some time in October and likely a bred sow sale in February.

Brookwood Farm, Selden, Kan., Hoadley & Sigmund, proprietors, is the home of a herd of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns that are a credit to north central Kansas and in fact to the whole state. Last fall they sold a draft from their herd at Man-kato, Kan., and Jewell county farmers and breeders were surprised that there was such a herd of Shorthorns as far west in Kansas as Selden. The fact is this is one of Iowa's old and famous herds transferred to Kansas and to their splendid ranch near Selden because of the advantages afforded there. Their ranch consists of 600 acres and has over 100 acres in alfalfa. It is certainly a model ranch and these Iowa trained farmers and breeders know how to make it better and more profitable. Mr. Hoadley is a well known authority on Shorthorn breeding. Mr. Sigmund went to Iowa this past winter looking for a bull and wanted a good one. Just what he was looking for was finally located in the herd of Professor Curtis, dean of Agriculture at the agricultural college at Ames, Iowa. The price was stiff but the calf was just what was needed and he came to Brookwood farm and Mr. Hoadley has pronounced him the most likely bull calf ever owned by the firm. He is recorded as British Bond 308623 and was got by British Glory 180304 now at the head of Professor Curtis' famous herd.

**High Class Shorthorns Sell May 14.**  
Don't fail to send for a catalog of the J. L. Stratton & Son Shorthorn sale. They will sell their entire herd. Get a catalog and arrange to attend. There will be some bargains for you.

**Duroc Gilts for Sale.**  
Don't fail to write White Bros. at Buffalo, Kan., for prices on the four fall Duroc gilts sired by Buffalo Chief. They will please you. They are bred right. They have size, color and quality that will suit any breeder.

**Red Polled Bulls for Sale**  
Geo. Groenmiller & Son of Pomona, Kan., have six young bulls for sale that are from six to 10 months old. These are large, well grown out young bulls and priced right. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Duroc Glts.**  
Don't fail to look up ad of H. C. Stanfield, Buffalo, Kan. He is offering some choice Duroc glts for sale. They are large and will grow out and will please any one desiring some first class foundation herd sows. Write today. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**A Few Choice Jacks for Sale.**  
J. F. Cook & Company, Lexington, Ky., with branch barns at Wichita, Kan., write that they have a few choice jacks for sale. They wish to close them out quick. Please write Mr. J. C. Kerr, manager, at Wichita, Kan. You will find them a reliable firm to deal with. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**The Dog and the Sheep.**  
We are hearing a great deal about the dog and the sheep. We wish to say as a friend to both that one of the best herds of sheep in Kansas is owned by Col. Ed Green of Florence, Kan., and consists of over 150



wire. Easy to stretch on hills and hollows. **FREE** Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to Box 8.

**MARON FENCE CO., LEESEBEE, &**

For a 25-inch Hog Fence; 15¢ for 30-inch; 19¢ for 35-inch; 23 1-2¢ for 40-inch; 27¢ for 45-inch Farm Fence. 60-inch Poultry Fence 37¢. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

**KITSELMAN BROS.**  
Box 61. MUNCIE, IND.

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

MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY  
IN EVERY WAY  
**ADAMS GATE CO.**  
1000 N. KAN. AVE. TOPEKA, KAN.

without a cent deposit, prepare to receive  
and allow 10 DAYS TO TEST TRIAL  
IT ONLY COSTS YOU ONE CENT TO SEE  
hundreds of prices and marvels  
on highest grade 1909 model bicycles.  
**FACTORY PRICES** by mail  
a pair of tires from anyone at any  
until you write for our large Art Catalog  
and learn our wonderful proposition  
sample bicycle going to your home  
**WIDER AGENTS** everywhere  
money exhibiting and selling our bicycles  
We sell cheaper than any other  
Tires, *Goodrich* *Goodyear*, *Slingshot* *Wheeler*  
parts, repairs and specialties at half price  
Do Not Wait write today for our circular  
**MEAD CYCLE CO.** Dept. B 254 CHICAGO

The low wheels make it easy for you to load; the wide tires make it easy for your horses to draw. They make Steel Wheels to fit any axle. Tires are width, plain or grooved. They make old wagons new. Send postal card for FREE Wheel and Wagon Book—“Wood-Bonds' Steel Wheels Make All Roads Good.” Empire Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

Box 220

**MACHINERY** in America have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalog No. Send for it now. It is FREE.

**Austin Manufacturing Co.,** - Chicago



head of registered Shropshires. This valuable herd is carefully guarded by two Russian stag hounds and three trail hounds. Green says it would be impossible to Col. and maintain this herd without the assistance of these valuable dogs. Write Col. Green at Florence if you are interested in raising sheep. He can give you some valuable information. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

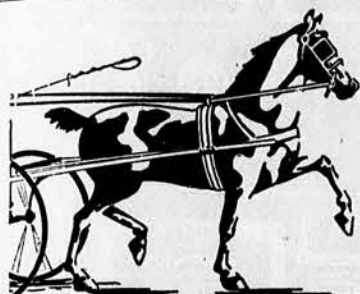
A Bank for Farmers.  
On page — of this week's issue will be

## Kansas State Fair

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

\$35,000 in purses and premiums. Seven-teen grand divisions. Unrivalled attractions. The fair for the people, by the people. For catalog or detail information address

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



### Sure to Die— Maybe Tomorrow

Your investment in live stock may be entirely wiped out at any time, through accident or disease. It's plain business to protect it with

### Live Stock Insurance

This company, the pioneer in its line, (23 years old) insures horses, mules and cattle against death from any cause. Real insurance, prompt payment, low rates and no assessments. Policyholders protected by \$100,000.00 deposit with Indiana Auditor of State. Find out what your needs will cost.

Handy  
Book  
FREE

Handsome, leather-bound book, with maps, calendars, tables, etc., sent free, if you write us about this insurance, and tell us how many horses, cows and mules you own. Mention pedigrees, if any. Write today.

Indiana & Ohio Live Stock Insurance Co.  
DEPT. G CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

**\$90,000.00 Losses  
Paid In 1908**

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

## We Now Have \$500,000

Gilt edge Denver city improved real estate mortgages for sale in sums of \$1,000 to \$25,000, bearing 6 per cent interest and due in three years. Denver is forging ahead faster than any other city of its size in the United States and needs more building money. We can place \$1,000,000 in above sums at 50 per cent of the valuation. No money loaned on vacant property. Write for sale list, issued monthly, giving full description of our mortgages.

Reference: Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo.; Exchange National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Mesa County National Bank, Grand Junction, Colo.

**The J. C. Vining  
Investment Company,**  
DENVER, COLO.

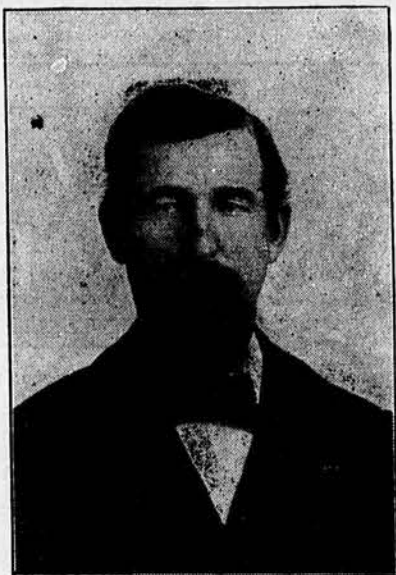
found the new ad of the German-American State Bank of Topeka, Kan. It solicits the business of readers of Kansas Farmer who do business in Topeka, and solicits also deposits of farmers located in any part of the state. This bank is recognized as one of the strong, conservative banks of the capital city. It wants more than anything else the accounts of farmers, and will give them every accommodation possible. In order to serve its farmer patrons this bank is open on Saturdays until 6 p. m. It is located at Third and Kansas avenues. Kansas Farmer recommends this bank without hesitation as a good bank for farmers to do business with. Four of its seven directors are farmers. It will pay to make the acquaintance of the president, Mr. F. P. Metzger and the officers of the German-American Bank. Interest is paid on time deposits and on savings accounts.

### Bradley's Poland Chinas.

This week we are starting the advertisement of Mr. J. K. Bradley, Poland China breeder of Blue Springs, Neb. Mr. Bradley is located about four miles east of Blue Springs and is engaged in the business of raising good Poland Chinas in a very earnest and intelligent manner. He has been in the business for several years but has been rather quiet about it and has done but little advertising, selling most of his surplus stock to his neighbors. He has always bought good stuff. For instance he attended A. B. Garrison's last winter sale and instead of buying a cheap sow he did some pretty high bidding, buying the top sow at \$83. This sow was the excellent brood sow, Flashy Lady 2d, sired by the great Expansion bred Gold Metal. She was in pig to Garrison's good herd boar, Kiever Boy and at this time has a fine litter of seven very growthy pigs. Mr. Bradley's herd boar is a big, well finished fellow and a good breeder. He calls him Expansion Type. He is the sire of all the pigs except the litter we have mentioned. Mr. Bradley will quote prices on a good pig to be delivered later. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.

### C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, Kan.

The above likeness is that of Mr. C. R. Cantrall, one of the old reliable and enterprising real estate agents in Kansas, who has done business at the same old stand for 21 years. Mr. Cantrall has old in the last 11 years 114 farms and about 75 town properties. He also did an exceptionally good loan business. Mr. Cantrall has been adver-



tising in Kansas Farmer for more than 10 years and says it brings good results. The writer has been calling on Mr. Cantrall for more than six years and he has always found him a pleasant man to do business with. He knows that Wilson county is one of the good counties in Kansas and Fredonia is one of the best little towns in the state. If you are thinking of changing your location just write to C. R. Cantrall at Fredonia for prices on property and you will make no mistake when you do business with him. Kindly look up advertisement on another page and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

### White Bros.' Big Boned Durocs.

We wish to call special attention to the new card advertisement of White Bros., Buffalo, Kan. When you are looking for big, well grown out Durocs just tell the conductor to "put you off at Buffalo." White Bros. have at the head of their herd Buffalo Chief, sired by a son of the champion, he by old Tip Top Notcher. The son of the champion was out of that great old Duroc sow Doty that is still doing business in McFarland Bros.' herd at Sedalia, Mo. Buffalo Chief is a boar with many good points in his favor and the best proof of his strong breeding qualities is the fine litters of pigs you can see on White Bros.' farm. One of the attractive sows in the herd is Buffalo Girl. This is a deep bodied sow with lots of quality and has a litter by Kansas Kant Be Beat. Cherry Girl it a litter sister to Buffalo Girl, one of those with plenty of length and size, the big roomy kind. Sweet Marie is one of the good kind, coming from J. W. Reed's herd at Portia, Kan. One of the showy sows we noticed in this herd was Red Beauty, sired by Kansas Boy, coming from that well known breeder R. D. Martin at Eureka, Kan. Mr. Martin has built up a reputation for selling only good ones for breeding purposes and putting the poor ones, if he raises any, on the market. Red Beauty is one that is up in the 600 class. We also noticed a litter sister to Red Beauty that had a fine litter of 10 pigs sired by Buffalo Chief. Lady May, sired by Kansas Boy, and Bessie, a litter sister to Lady May, both are good, roomy sows of the big type and were bred by R. D. Martin at Eureka, Kan. White Bros. are offering for sale four fall gilts that are fine, sired by Buffalo Chief. These will please any good breeder and are bred to suit the most critical. White Bros. have in their herd a young herd boar, Billie Kant Be Beat, sired by old Ohio Kant Be Beat, dam Lant's Choice, bred by Lant Bros., Parsons, Kan. This young boar looks very promising, having a fancy head and ear, length and size in proportion. Please look up the card advertisement of White Bros. on another page and write them about their Polled Durham cattle and Durocs. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.



When you Build or Repair remember that the most durable and economical material is concrete, also that

## ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

Makes The Best Concrete

OUR FREE BOOK "Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm." Contains over 100 drawings and illustrations of concrete houses and suggestions to the prospective builder.

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ATLAS, the cement bought by the U.S. Government for the Panama Canal.

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## PUBLISHERS' NEWS

The Century Mfg. Co., whose ad appears on page 15 sells good buggies, surreys and farm wagons, and sells them on terms, direct to users. A good proposition is made to agents. Write for free catalog to Century Mfg. Co., Dept. 428, East St. Louis, Ill.

## The Maxwell Car.

The Maxwell is a reliable car with a great record, and sold at a moderate price. It is not the "cheapest" car you can buy, but it is not an expensive car. Read about it on page 5. Be sure to send for the literature offered to Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co., River St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

## Arcadian Ranges Save Fuel.

It is claimed for the Arcadian malleable non-breakable ranges that they save one-third of the fuel bills. The ad on page 20 tells on what this claim is based. Read it carefully. The free booklet offered gives "inside" facts about range construction. Write for it to the Arcadian Range Company, Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Which Cream Separator to Buy

is a subject that doubtless presents itself to many of our readers. To aid in solving this problem we would advise you to obtain a copy of the 1909 cream separator catalog issued by the American Separator Co., Bainbridge, N. Y. It is one of the finest books of its kind that we have ever had the pleasure of inspecting. It is printed on heavy glazed paper and the illustrations are superb. It shows sectional and full views of the working parts, and also of the entire separator. These illustrations, together with the plainly written description, clearly convey to the mind the many great advantages of the low down American cream separator, and the many excellent features that must commend themselves to any prospective purchaser, contained in the liberal and attractive proposition which the American Separator Company submits. Every machine is fully guaranteed, and being the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in the United States, coupled with an excellent reputation alike for financial responsibility and square dealing, our readers are amply assured they will receive good value, with prompt and courteous attention. The low down American cream separator is sold direct from the works to the user, and not a single profit is paid between the factory and the purchaser, which accounts for the wonderfully low prices they make. The entire business is superintended by those financial-

ly interested, hence the reason for the high quality of the goods, the motto of the management being: "Not how cheap can it be made, but how well can it be made, and how cheaply sold." Secure a copy of this catalog by addressing the American Separator Company, Box 1119, Bainbridge, New York. See ad on page 10.

## Look to Your Harvesting Machine.

The annual advertising of the International Harvester Company of America, warning farmers to look to their harvesting machines and be fully ready for the harvest, should not go unheeded by our readers. Harvest time is fast approaching. You plowed in season. You fertilized your fields. You made the best seed bed possible. You leveled and rolled the ground and you drilled in the grain, and then you looked confidently to Mother Nature to do her part. It has cost you not a little labor and money and you are looking forward with considerable anxiety to the time when you will reap your harvest. But you have another duty to perform. Nature is doing her part well. She is growing the crop rapidly, more rapidly, perhaps, than you think. Soon the crops will be grown and ripened and then—then you must be ready to harvest it quickly. There must be no delay. It may be necessary to cut and shock it all in a very few days in order that you may save it all. It is not a matter of willingness to work. It is a matter of readiness with proper machines to harvest your grains quickly and economically, a matter of saving it all so you will reap the whole reward to which you are entitled. You are not concerned as to what name is painted on your harvester or mower. But you are greatly concerned about the efficiency. You want your machine to be right working. You want it to be sure. You will have no time to stop and make repairs when the harvest is on. You will not tolerate waste. What harvesting machine shall you buy? You should decide that matter without bias or prejudice. Decide it simply and solely on your own interest. What binder or mowing machine will be sure to serve your own interests best?

## A New World's Auto Record by the Maxwell.

The world's non-stop automobile record has experienced a most substantial boost by the performance of the 30-horse power four-cylinder Maxwell touring car which completed the schedule 10,000 miles at 4:21 p. m. on April 12, at Boston. The run was begun on March 18, under the auspices of the Bay State Automobile Association, whose official observers accompanied the car at all times and who rendered a full report of the performance of the car at the end of each trip. The Maxwell car, when it was stopped by President Spaulding of the A. A. A. had covered 10,074 4-10 miles, the tenth thousand mile being completed with Mr. Charles J. Glidden, the father of the Glidden tour, in the car as one of the official observers of the club. During the entire run, which extended between Boston and Worcester, Providence, Newburyport, Nashua, Falmouth and South Framingham, the motor was never stopped and it is regarded as an important feature in favor of the Maxwell thermo-siphon cooling system that only four quarts of water had to be added to the radiator, the first addition becoming necessary only after the car had traveled over 5,000 miles. The gasoline consumption for the 10,074 miles was 679 gallons, giving an approximate mileage of 14.8 per gallon of fuel, this in spite of the numerous stops of the car itself, for replenishment of fuel and oil, changes of drivers, and observers, etc. In more than doubling the world's highest mark for non-stop running the Maxwell puts the new record at a figure that is not only remarkable as illustrating the reliability of the modern motor car must incidentally throw an interesting light upon the possibilities of individual transportation. To appreciate the immensity of the Maxwell non-stop performance it is only necessary to consider the distances traveled by the best known of our limited express trains. For example, the Twentieth Century Limited, in its 500-mile run from New York to Buffalo changes engines no fewer than three times and it goes without saying that railroad engineers would consider it a most difficult thing to have a standard railroad locomotive travel 10,000 miles without a single stop for adjustments or repairs. After the conclusion of the run the Maxwell car was given into the custody of the Massachusetts Technological Institute, whose head, Professor Park, has charge of a committee of four technical men who will disassemble the car and render an exhaustive report on the wear which has become evident in the various parts of the car's mechanism. That the car has suffered no considerable deterioration is shown in the final test to which the car was submitted under the direction of the committee. The committee in taking charge of the car made it ascend Boston's steepest incline, Corey Hill, which is a 23 per cent grade. The car was stopped midway on the hill, started again and climbed to the top after changing from the low to the intermediate speed. After that the record holder was sent back down the hill and stopped again, showing the perfect working condition of its brakes; and as a final test of reliability the car was backed up the entire hill, with five passengers, which demonstrated that motor and transmission were in perfect working order after the most gruelling non-stop test to which any car has ever been submitted. After the termination of the run the drivers, officials, newspaper men and representatives from all branches of the automobile industry gathered at the banquet in the club rooms of the Bay State Automobile Association, which brought this truly remarkable feat of the Maxwell to a fitting conclusion.

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# RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week)

The private office looked out on an alley but in a perpetual twilight by the towering walls of surrounding buildings. The long windows that ran from the floor to the ceiling could not let in enough light ever to make it a bright room, and the something of a dimness seemed appropriate to the few massive pieces of furniture and the great safe in the corner, with its lock glimmering in the dusk of continual shadow. Men from the windows across the alley could look into the office and see to whom Bill Cannon was talking, and it was known that, for this reason, he had another suite of rooms on one of the upper floors. But that that man's widow, should come to his lair to talk with him was natural enough, and if early with him across the alley saw her it was a renewal of the conversation of the previous Sunday. Cannon sat in his swivel chair, looking meditatively at her. He had expected her, but not so soon, and as he watched her his face showed a mild friendly surprise breaking through its observant attention. It would have been difficult for any one, even so astute a woman as Mrs. Ryan, to guess that her request for his assistance in severing Dominick's marriage bonds was affording the old man the keenest gratification.

Their talk lasted nearly an hour. Before the interview ended they had thrashed out every aspect of the matter under discussion. There would be no loose ends or slighted details in any piece of work which engaged the attention of this bold and energetic pair of conspirators. The men on the other side of the alley looked down on them, wondering what business was afoot between Mrs. Cannon and Bill Cannon, that they talked so long in the big dim office with its gloomy mahogany furniture and the great black safe looming up in the corner.

## CHAPTER XIV. The God Descends.

Two days after this momentous combination of her enemies, Berny was sitting in the parlor of her flat, writing a letter. It was three o'clock in the afternoon and she had just dressed herself for her daily jaunt down town, where she spent an hour or two looking into the shop windows, prying articles of apparel, taking a glass of soda water, and stopping for chats with acquaintances under awnings and in open doorways. Her life was exceedingly barren of occupation and companionship. When she had married, she had dropped all work save such as seemed to her fitting for the wife of a rich man. Outside her sisters she had no friends. She dined and to them, as representative in the social scale, she clung hopefully. The letter she was now writing was to one of them who had taken a sick child to the country.

She had finished it, and was inscribing her signature, when a ring at the bell caught her ear. She raised her head listening, and then bent it again over the letter. Visitors were too rare at the Sacramento street flat for her to cherish any delusive hopes. Writing the address in her best hand, she did not hear a foot ascending the stairs, nor know that it actually was a visitor, till a tap on the door-post of the room made her turn and ejaculate a startled "Come in!" The door that led from the parlor to the hall had been removed, and a bamboo portiere hung in the opening. A large masculine hand thrust apart the hanging strands, and Bill Cannon, hat in hand, confident and yet apologetic, entered the room.

He had been surprised when he had seen how small and unpretentious was the home of Con Ryans only son. He was more than ever surprised when the Chinaman, with the unvelled impudence of those domestics when the employer of masters they do not like, had waved his proffered card aside, and with a jerk of his head motioned him forward to a doorway at the end of the passage. Now, on entering, he took in, in an impressionistic sweep, the overcrowded, vulgar garishness of the little room, saturated with the perfume of scents and sachets, and seeming to be the fitting frame for the woman who rose from a seat by the desk.

She looked at him inquiringly with something of wariness and distrust in her face. She was the last of the ascending scale of surprises he had encountered, for she was altogether better-looking, more a person to be reckoned with, than he had expected. His quick eye, trained to read human nature, recognized the steely determination of this woman before she spoke, saw it in the level scrutiny of her eyes, in the decision of her close mouth. He felt a sensation, of experienced and keenly pleasurable, of gathering himself together for effort. It was the instinct of an old warrior who loves the fray.

Berny, on her side, knew him at the first glance, and her sensations were those of disturbance and uneasiness. She remembered him to be a friend of the Ryans', and she had arrived at the stage when any friend of the Ryans' was an enemy of hers. She was instantly in arms and on the defensive. Rose had not yet taken shape in her mind as a menacing force conspiring against her. Besides, she had no idea that Rose reciprocated the sentiment that Dominick cherished for her. Her discovery had only made her certain that Dominick loved another woman. But this had shaken her confidence in everything, and she looked at the old man guardedly, ready for an attack and bracing herself to meet it.

"You'll pardon this intrusion, won't you?" he said in a deep, friendly voice, and with a manner of cordial urbanity. "I tried to do it correctly, but the Chinaman had other designs. It was he who frustrated me. Here's the card I wanted him to take to you."

He approached her, holding out a card which she took, still unsmiling, and glanced at. Her instinct of dissimulation was strong, and, uneasy as she was, she pretended to read the name, not wanting him to see that she already knew him.

"Mr. William G. Cannon," she read, and then looked up at him and made a slight inclination of her head as she had seen actresses do on the stage. "Won't you sit down, Mr. Cannon?" she added, and completed the impressiveness of her greeting by a gesture, which also suggested a histrionic origin, toward an adjacent chair.

He backed toward the chair, pulling it out into the unencumbered space in the middle of the floor, his movements deliberate and full of design, as if he felt comfortably at home. Subsidizing into the seat, which had arms and was rather cramped for his large

bulk, he laid his hat among the knick-knacks of a near-by table and said smilingly:

"Now, let me make my apologies for coming. In the first place, I'm an old man. We've got a few privileges to compensate us for the loss of so much that's good. Don't you think that's fair, Mrs. Ryan?"

Berny liked him. There was something so easy and affable in his manner, something that made her feel he would never censure her for her past, or, in fact, think about it at all. But she was still on her guard, though the embarrassment she had felt on his entrance disappeared.

"I don't know," she said vaguely. "I don't know why an old man should have more privileges than a young one."

"But you do know," he said quickly, and giving a short, jolly laugh, "that an old man who's known your husband all his life can have the privilege of calling on you without an introduction. You'll admit that, won't you?"

He leaned out of the narrow chair, his broad face creased with a good-natured smile, and his eyes, keen and light-colored, sharp on hers. Berny felt doubtful as to whether she liked him so much. She, too, had a large experience of men, and the hard intelligence of the eyes in the laughing face made her more than ever on the defensive.

"I'm sure I'm very glad you came," she said politely; "any friend of Dominick's is welcome here."

"I've been that for a good many years. My friendship with the Ryans goes back to the days before Dominick was born. I knew Con and Della well in the old times in Virginia when we were all young there together, all young, and strong, and poor. I've known Dominick since he was a baby, though I've not seen much of him of late years."

"Nor of his wife either," Berny was going to say, but she checked herself and substituted, "Is that so?" a comment which seemed to her to have the advantages of being at once dignified and elegantly non-committal.

"Yes, I knew Con when he was working on a prospect of his own called the Mamie R at Gold Hill. I was a miner on the Royal Charles close by on steady wages. Con was in for himself. He was playing it in pretty hard luck. If it hadn't been for his wife he couldn't have hung on as long as he did. She was a fine, husky, Irish girl, strong as a man; and the washing she used to do on the back porch of the shanty kept them."

"Yes, I've heard that," said Berny, much interested, and hoping that her visitor would continue to indulge in further reminiscences of Mrs. Ryan's lowly beginnings.

"That was forty-five years ago," he went on, "and the fellows that were on top then are underneath now, and vice versa. But Della Ryan's just about the same. There's no shifting, or changing, or not knowing her own mind about her. She's one of the strongest women in California; one of the biggest women anywhere."

This was not what Berny had expected, and was more than she could subscribe to. The distinguished position of her guest made her want to be polite, but there was a limit to her powers of diplomatic agreement. A silver blotter stood on the desk, and she took it up and began absently rolling it back and forth over her letter.

"She seems to be a great friend of yours?" she said, watching the blotter with lowered eyes.

"She's all that," he answered heartily. "One of the greatest. She is to any one who knows her well. She's a big nature; nothing playcaney or small about her. A true friend and a fair enemy. She's the most generous woman I ever knew."

"We haven't seen much of her generosity," said Berny. Her words did not come with suddenness, but slowly, with a measured and biting deliberation.

"You've got your chance to see it now," answered the old man.

Berny looked at him, a side glance from the corner of one long, dark eye. Her face was perfectly grave and the eyes fixed on him were imbued with a considering, apprehensive expectancy. He looked very large, squeezed into the small chair, but he seemed oblivious to the fact that there was anything ridiculous in his appearance, as well as to his own discomfort. The easy good-humor had gone from his face. It was alert, shrewd, and eagerly interested. Berny knew now that he had not come to pay his respects to Dominick's wife. A sensation of internal trembling began to possess her and the color deepened in her face.

"How have I got a chance?" she said. "I guess if you know the Ryans so well you must know that they won't have anything to do with me."

"They'll have a good deal to do with you if you'll let them," he answered.

There was a momentary pause, during which—now conscious of battle and menace—Berny strove to control her rising excitement and keep her head cool. He watched her with a glance which had the boring penetration of a gimlet.

"That's funny," she said, "not wanting to speak to me for two years and then all of a sudden wanting to have a good deal to do with me. It's a sort of lightning-change act, like you see at the Orpheum. I guess I'd understand it better if I knew more about it."

"Then I'll tell you. Will you let me speak frankly, Mrs. Ryan? Have I got your permission to go right ahead and talk the plain talk that's the only way a plain man knows?"

"Yes," said Berny. "Go right ahead."

He looked at the carpet for a considering moment, then raised his eyes and, gazing into hers with steady directness, said:

"It wouldn't be fair if I pretended not to know that you and your husband's family are unfriendly. I know it, and that they have, as you say, refused to know you. They've not liked the marriage; that's the long and short of it."

"And what right have they got—" began Berny, raising her head with a movement of war, and staring belligerently at him. He silenced her with a lifted hand:

"Don't let's go into that. Don't let's bother ourselves with the rights and wrongs of the matter. We could talk all afternoon and be just where we were at the beginning. Let's have it understood that our attitude in this is businesslike and impersonal. They don't like the marriage—that's admitted. They've refused to know you—that's admitted. And let us admit, for the sake of the argument, that they've put you in a damned disagreeable position."

Berny, sitting stiffly erect, all in a quiver of nerves, anger, and uncertainty, had her eyes fixed on him in a glare of questioning. "That's all true," she said grimly. "That's a statement I'll not challenge."

"Then we'll agree that your position is

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disagreeable, and that it's been made so by the antagonism of your husband's family. Now, Mrs. Ryan, let me tell you something that maybe you don't understand. You're never going to conquer or soften your mother-in-law. I don't know anything about it, but perhaps I can make a guess. You've thought you'd win over her, that you'd married her son and made him a good wife and that some day she'd acknowledge that and open her doors and invite you in. My dear young lady, just give up building those castles in the air. There's nothing in them. You don't know Della Ryan. She'll never bend and the one thing that'll break her is death. She's got no hard feelings against you except as her son's wife. That's the thing she'll never forgive you for. I'm not saying that it's not pretty tough on you. I'm just stating a fact. What I do say is that she's never going to be any different about it. She's started on her course, and she's going to go straight along on the same route till she comes to the place where we've all got to jump off."

At the commencement of this speech, a surge of words had boiled up within Berny. Now as he stopped she leaned toward him and the words burst out of her lips.

"And what right has she got to act that way. I'd like to know? What's she got against me? What's wrong with me? Dominick Ryan married me of his own free will. He chose me and he was of age. I'd been a typewriter in the Merchants and Mechanics Trust Company, honestly earning my living. Is that what she don't like about me? I might have got my living another way, a good sight easier and pleasanter, but I wasn't that kind. Maybe she didn't like a decent working girl for her son's wife? And what was she to kick? Didn't you just say now she washed for the miners in Virginia? Didn't she used to keep a two-room grocery at Shasta? I don't see that there's anything so darned aristocratic about that. There were no more diamond tiaras and crests on the harness in her early days than there are in mine. She's forgetting old times. You can just tell her I'm not."

She came to a breathless close, her body bent forward, her dark eyes burning with rage and excitement. This suddenly sank down, chilled, and, as it were, abashed by the aspect of her listener, who was sitting motionless in his chair, his hands clasped over the curving front of his torso, his chin sunk on his collar, and his eyes fixed upon her with a look of calm, ruminating attention. Her words had not only failed to heat him to controversy, but he had the air of patiently waiting for them to cease, when he could resume the matter under discussion.

"It's natural enough that you should feel that way about it," he said, "but let's put out of the argument these purely personal questions. You think one way and Mrs. Ryan thinks another. We recognize that and assume that it is so. We're not passing judgment. I'd be the last one to do that between two ladies. What I came to talk of today was not the past but the present; not the wrongs you've suffered from the Ryans, but the way they can be righted."

"There's only one way they can be righted," she said.

"Well now, let's see," persuasively. "We're both agreed that your position in San Francisco is hard. Here you are in the town where you were born and raised, leading a lonely life in what, considering your marriage, we might call reduced circumstances. You have—you'll excuse my plain talking—little or no social position. Your life is monotonous and dull, when, at your age, it should be all brightness and pleasure. In the height of a small flat, deprived of the amusements of your age, ostracized from society, and pinched by lack of money. That seems to me a pretty mean position for a woman of your years and appearance."

Berny made no answer. She was confused by his thus espousing her cause, using almost the words she herself would have used in

describing her unmerited trials. She was one of those women who, with an almost unbreakable nerve, when attacked or enraged, tremble. She was seized now with this trembling and to control it clasped her hands tight in her lap and tried to hold body stiff by will power.

"It is from this situation," he went on, his voice slightly lowered, "that Mrs. Ryan offers to release you."

A gleam of light zigzagged through the woman's incomprehension, and the trembling seemed to concentrate in her knees and stomach.

"To release me?" she repeated with a rising inflection.

"Yes. She'll make it possible for you to escape from all this, to live in the way you ought to live, and to have the position and amusements you are entitled to. As I said to you before, she's got no ill feeling toward you except as her son's wife. She wishes you well, and to prove it she is ready to make you the most generous offer."

Berny's rigidity relaxed and she leaned against the chair-back. She said nothing, yet her eyes remained fixed on his face.

"I hold you she was generous and see if I am not right," he continued. "She will make you a rich woman, independent of any one, the money yours to do with as you like, if you'll consent to the few conditions she exacts."

"What are they?"

"That you will leave your husband for a year and at the end of that time ask him to give you your liberty, he suing you for divorce on the ground of desertion."

There was a pause. Berny had moved her eyes from the old man's face, and was looking at the blotter upon which her hand had again closed. The cheek turned to a deep rose pink. He looked at her unembarrassed and inquiring, as though he had made an ordinary business proposition.

"It's a bribe," she said slowly, "a bribe to leave my husband."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," he answered with a deprecating shrug. "Call it a deal, a settlement. The terms are easy and favorable. You'll not find one of them unjust or unfair. You're to leave the city, going preferably to Chicago or New York and staying there for the period of desertion. Seven thousand dollars will be set aside for your expenses. At the end of the year you are to write to Dominick telling him you no longer want to live with him and asking him to give you your freedom. After the divorce is granted the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be handed over to you, the one condition being that you will leave the country and go to Europe. It is also understood, of course, that the matter's to be kept a secret from Dominick. He must think that you are acting entirely from your own free will. He mustn't guess his mother's had an part in it."

"She's not ashamed to try to buy me-off, but she's ashamed to have her precious boy know it!"

The old man looked at her with a slight, indulgent smile, inwardly wondering how Dominick Ryan had endured life with this woman.

"Oh, it's best not to have Dominick know," he said easily; "not because there's anything to be ashamed of, but on general principles it's best to have as few complications as possible in the way of other people's butting in. What good would there be in Dominick's knowing?"

She rolled the blotter back and forth for a moment without answering, then said, "So Mrs. Ryan offers me fifty thousand dollars to desert my husband?"

(to be continued)

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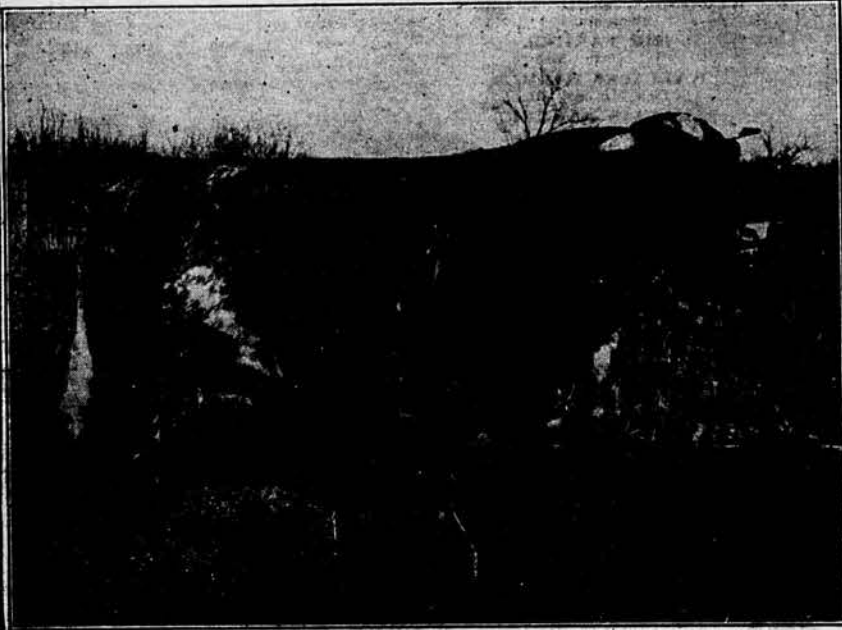


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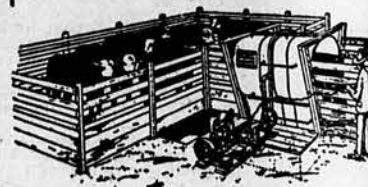
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