KANSAS FARMER

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Volume XLVI. Number 9 TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 27, 1908 Established 1863. $1 a Year

The season approaches when the turkey must begin preparations to supply the demands of the market on November 26, December 25, and January 1.

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All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
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Address all communications to

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TESTING SEED CORN.

The Purdue, Indiana, Experiment Station places emphasis on the importance of testing seed corn and offers a clear explanation of a method and of the ease with which it can be applied. It says:

"Take a box made of inch lumber and of any convenient size, say about two by three feet and three inches deep. Through the ends and sides, about two and one-half inches from the bottom, bore small holes two inches apart. Through these holes, string a light galvanized wire, which will divide the box into squares two inches to the side. Then fill the box with garden soil or sand and it is ready for use. The ears should be laid on the floor or racks in a row so they can be numbered. From ear No. 1 remove five kernels, each from a different part of the ear, and place these in square No. 1; remove five kernels from ear No. 2 and place in square No. 2, and so on until all the ears have been tested. After placing the kernels, moisten the material in the box thoroughly and cover with a glass or a rug, to keep the surface from drying. Place the tester in a room of ordinary living room temperature, or about 70° F. After five days examine the corn, and any ears that fail to show a strong germination of the kernels should be removed and discarded.

"This method of testing corn is simple, convenient, and rapid, and means much in securing strong, germinable seed. Only fourteen ears are required to plant an acre of ground. With an average yield each ear means five bushels in the fall. When a man can test five to eight bushels in a day and locate definitely all weak or bad ears, can he afford to neglect this important step in the preparation of his seed corn?"

POISON FOR PRAIRIE-DOGS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know through the columns of your paper if the poisoned sirup that the Experiment Station has at Manhattan for the extermination of the gopher will do to kill prairie dogs. If so, how should it be used? I have lots of the prairie dogs on my farm and I wish to kill them as they are very destructive to my crops. J. R. LAW.

Amarillo, Texas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a quarter of land which is covered with prairie dogs. Will you please tell me the best thing with which to destroy them? Where could I get it and how?

Stevens County. A. L. WELCH.

The method and material for poisoning gophers were developed as an incident of the work of determining means for the destruction of prairie dogs under an act of the Kansas Legislature making an appropriation for the latter purpose. The Kansas Experiment Station furnishes prairie-dog poison with full directions for using it. This poison is entirely effective, and is conveniently administered.

Address, Director Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

DESCENT OF PROPERTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As I am an old-time reader of THE KANSAS FARMER I take the liberty to ask a few questions concerning a matter of inheritance.

A has a farm with the stock, grain, implements, etc.; also a wife and grown-up, married children, and minor children. If A should die what share would the wife inherit as the Kansas law at present dictates?

Could A make a will affecting in any way the property which would be the wife's inheritance, or must the will pertain only to the children's share?

If A should will all he has to his wife during her life time could he at the same time direct what should be done with it at her death, her share as well as that of the other heirs?

The point is this: Is a wife's share of inherited property beyond the reach of a husband's will, both during her lifetime and after her death?

Brown County. A READER.

Formerly the question of inheritance was less important than now to farmers of Kansas. The accumulation of property and its increased value render necessary considerable care in the disposition of estates. To meet the needs of others as well as A Reader, the editor has prepared the following brief, plain statement of features of the law needful for a correct understanding of the more common cases that arise:

There are two statutes concerning inheritances in Kansas. These are the law of "descents and distributions," and the law of "wills."

Under the law of descents and distributions, which controls in case there is no will, if a person die leaving a widow, or widower, and child or children the widow or widower inherits half of the estate and the child or children the other half.

If there be left a widow or widower and no child of the deceased, the widow or the widower, as the case may be, inherits the entire estate.

If a widow, or widower, die the children of deceased inherit the entire estate.

If there be left neither widow nor widower nor child of the deceased, the parents, or either of them if only one is living, inherit the entire estate.

If there be left neither widow, widower, child nor parent, the estate descends to those who would have inherited from the parents, had they outlived the intestate, and so on through ascending ancestors and their issue.

If the deceased made a will in accordance with the law of wills, the disposition of his or her property is controlled by the terms of the will.

But neither husband nor wife can, under the Kansas law of wills, so dispose of his estate as to deprive the survivor of his or her right to inherit half of the estate. But either husband or wife may consent in writing, executed in the presence of two witnesses, that the other may bequeath more than half of his or her property from the one so consenting.

If any provision be made for a widow in the will of her husband, and she shall not have consented thereto in writing, it is her right, and it is the duty of the probate court to expain and extend to her such right, to choose whether she will take under the will or under the law of descents and distributions. After choosing she is bound by her choice. She can not take under the provisions of both the will and the law of descents and distributions. While the two sections of the statute defining the proceedings to be observed in protecting the widow's right to half of her deceased husband's estate do not specifically extend the same provisions to the case of the widower, he would doubtless have the right to reject the provisions of a will as affecting his inheritance and to take under the law of descents and distributions instead of under the will.

When a will conveys a life interest to the widow and after her death to the heirs of the testator, the widow may reject such will as affecting her right to full inheritance of half of the estate. But if she accept the life tenure in the entire estate or any part of it as provided in the will, at her death the distribution of the estate follows the intent of the testator as stated in the will.

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PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c

THE SHAWNEE ALFALFA CLUB

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Commercial Club rooms, 625 Kansas Avenue, on Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M. Prof. R. J. Kinzer who is at the head of the animal husbandry department of the State Agricultural College, is expected to be present and deliver a lecture upon the feeding value of alfalfa meal. Everybody is invited.

In December, 1907, exports from the United States were valued at 207 million dollars, against 190 millions in the corresponding month of the preceeding year, and in January, 1908, 206 millions, against 189 millions in January of last year—an increase of 17 million in each of the two months when compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year. Imports, however, were in December last but 92 millions, against 134 millions of December of the previous year, and in January, 1908, 86 millions, against 127 millions in the same month of the preceding year—a decrease of 42 millions in December, and 41 millions in January, when compared in each case with the corresponding month of the preceding year. While a considerable part of this increase in exports and decrease in imports is due to advance or decline in the quantity of merchandise passing out of or brought into the country, a part of this remarkable change is due to higher prices in exports and lower prices in imports.

A press bulletin of the Oklahoma Experiment Station admits that the Oklahoma oat crop was almost a total failure last season on account of the "spring grain aphis" which is almost everywhere known as the green bug. The bulletin fails to suggest any effort to prevent like ravages this season. It has long seemed to THE KANSAS FARMER that the entomologists of our State institutions ought to contend strenuously and intelligently against all such destructive enemies as the spring grain aphis, which if one does not like to call by the familiar name, "green bug," may be given its scientific name, "Toxoptera graminum."

A subscriber asks how he can obtain a copy of the Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A limited number of persons may obtain these books by applying to the Congressman from their district or one of the Senators from their State. These gentlemen are now all at Washington, D. C.

The sponsors for the farmers' congress which is called to meet at Salina, Kans., March 5, are expecting important action on several movements each of which is important to farmers. Telephones, creameries, grain shipments, etc., will come before the congress.

You can not buy experience at a bargain, but you may be able to work it off on somebody else for more than it cost you.

Miscellany

A Solution of the Money Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see you are inclined to encourage your readers to take an interest in political matters, with a view of bettering their condition. I think it is very important for them to do this. The prosperity of farmers depends, in a great measure, on what kind of laws are passed in relation to money and tariff and other economic questions. The money and the tariff are the two main pillars on which the prosperity of the farmers and working class depends.

During the last two months of 1907 there has been a great disturbance in our money affairs, and we came near having one of the worst panics that was ever known. Had not the Government sent a large sum of money to New York and turned it over to the banks, the panic would not have been arrested. The arrest has been temporarily successful, but how long it will last, remains to be seen. It looks as though the stock gamblers in Wall Street had captured the President, Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency, and are using the money of the Government for the purpose of carrying on stock-gambling in Wall Street.

You will notice that President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou, Comptroller Ridgley, Ex-Secretary Shaw and Ex-Comptroller Hepburn and the bank presidents of New York City are all advocating a more "elastic currency." It seems to me that if these gentlemen were familiar with the finances of the country from the organization of the Government to the present time, they would know that an elastic currency is one of the most swindling forms of currency we can have.

An elastic currency is one that can be expanded or contracted at the option of the party issuing it. It is a law well recognized by financiers, that if you inflate the currency, you send prices up; if you contract it, you send prices down; and the result is, the party issuing such currency will inflate and get prices of stocks and bonds up as high as they can, and then sell their securities, then contract the currency and send prices down, and then buy when they are down, and continue these operations, regardless of the ruin they are bringing upon their victims.

Hugh McCulloch, in his reports of the Secretary of the Treasury from 1864 to 1866, takes the ground that the panic which took place in 1837, and another in 1857, were due to inflation and contraction of the currency when the business of the country was on a specie basis and when we had an elastic currency. If such is the fact, it is evident that we do not want an "elastic currency," but we want one with a fixed amount per capita, that can be increased only as population increases and that will not contract at all, then we will have uniform prices and uniform prosperity.

During the time that the first United States Bank was in operation for twenty years, and also during the time of the second United States Bank, for the same length of time, there was less than $7 per capita of money, and during that period there was uniform business prosperity, and industries were actively carried on and when the tariff was protective the public debt was rapidly paid off.

The Government should issue all of our paper currency and make it a legal tender for all debts, except duties on imports. It should be redeemable in gold and silver coin or bullion at their commercial value. If short of coin at any time, redeem it in a 2½ or 3 per cent interest bearing bond payable on call; that can be called in and paid off as soon as there is coin in the Treasury. A fixed per capita of money that will not inflate and contract, will make business most prosperous. Change our present bank notes that are not money, for legal tender notes that are money,

and it will give us uniform prosperity and end all panics.

We are organizing here "National Legal Tender Leagues;" which are to be established all over the United States. Let all who believe in Government legal tender money, assist in organizing a league in every election district. A pamphlet just published, entitled "True Solution of the Money Question" shows the superiority of United States legal tender notes over bank notes, how the inflation of bank notes has led to all our panics, and numerous other facts pertaining to the needs of the country in order to secure its prosperity. We shall be glad to have all the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER cooperate in getting these leagues organized among the voters of Kansas. We will mail you a copy of the pamphlet in a day or two, and would like you to read it carefully and publish your opinion concerning it.

DR. E. P. MILLER,
41 West 26th St., New York.

Stock Interests

Meat-Meal.

Do you advise the feeding of meat-meal to sows safe in pig? Please give your opinion in general of meat-meal.
Shawnee County. ALEX GARDNER.

We have practically no data as to the results of feeding meat-meal and tankage to brood sows. Practically all the experimental work that has been carried out has been to test the value of these by-products for balancing the corn ration for market hogs. There have been some rather unfavorable reports from those who have used meat-meal for feeding brood sows. The complaint has been that the pigs seem to be very large at birth, consequently giving some trouble at that time. I think the difficulty has been that those using it have not realized that meat-meal or tankage contains over 60 per cent protein, so that a very small amount, say not to exceed 5 per cent of the total grain ration, would be all that would be required to balance the corn ration. I would rather advise a less quantity even, using bulky feeds, especially alfalfa hay or alfalfa-meal, as a portion of the brood sow's ration. As a source of protein for balancing hog rations, I do not think there is any commercial feed in the market which will return as great value for the money invested as meat-meal or tankage for market hogs. The most profitable amount to feed, however, would be in the neighborhood of 5 per cent of the total ration and not to exceed 8 per cent or 10 per cent in any case. G. C. WHEELER.

Angora Goats.

It is a well-known fact that the goat will do well where there is plenty of brush, no matter how dry and poor the country may be, and how rocky and weedy and mountainous, writes H. T. Fuchs, of Tiger Mills, Texas. The Angora goat comes nearer living on nothing than any other animal and remaining rolling fat all the year. Where there is no water on the range they may be watered at home from a well, and where they are kept in a wolf-proof pasture they need not be herded, as they love their home better than any other quadruped. If there is any grass-eater that pays for its food it is the Angora goat, and it lives without eating grass. In the first place its mohair will bring from $1 to $2 a year, and the kid that is raised is worth from $10 to $25, and when you want extra fine meat you can butcher an Angora mutton weighing from forty to one hundred pounds. This meat tastes more like fat venison than it does like mutton, and is about the most wholesome meat in the world. If you kill the mutton in the fall, when its hair is from six to twelve inches long, the hide will bring from $2 to $5 undressed. The meat I have generally sold from 5 to 6 cents a pound. In case that wild cats or wolves caught some young kids we generally have to milk their mothers at least once a day, as their udders are so full that they can hardly walk. Since we are using steel traps for catching wolves and wild cats we are having better success in killing these pests than we ever have had with strychnin or anybody in this neighborhood ever had in hunting with hounds. Wolves and wild cats have not bothered our goats much in the last few years. In the Oregon Agriculturist and Rural Northwest of July 15, 1900, I see that the editor of that paper does not quite agree with Mr. Hoerle (who is generally considered to be about the best authority on the Angora goat industry), but I think Mr. Hoerle is right. It is a well-known fact that grades and high grades will grow different kinds of hair at different portions of the year, when they grow pure mohair from July till February. The shorter and coarser hair begins to grow in the springtime, but full-blooded Angoras grow only one kind of hair on their bodies, and they have shorter and coarser hair only on their legs, tails and jaws and face and ears and head. (The latter is much smaller than on common goats). Their horns are also much smaller and lighter than on the common and on the other grade goats. An Angora goat is a beautiful animal; it bears its head high and has a graceful bearing, as if it knew that it is far superior to the common goat in every respect. We all know that the deer and the horse are about the prettiest animals in creation, but when I see a full-blooded Angora goat, with its long, silky, wavy, snow-white fleeces, I doubt if there is a prettier animal in creation. Six or seven barbed wires will keep Angoras in a pasture, but I use ten barbed wires to make the fence wolf-proof. Where the ground is soft wolves are apt to scratch through under the lowest wire, but at such a place we put steel traps on both sides of the fence. We generally fasten three traps together, but we do fasten the traps so the wolf can drag the traps away. If the traps are fastened the wolf is apt to break loose during the first few seconds, even if several of his toes remain in the trap. If you let the wolf drag the trap he will hardly ever go more than three hundred yards before he lies down in a thicket, where your dogs will find him without any trouble, and you can have the sport of shooting down the wolf while your dogs bark at him. If every stockman would buy about one or two dozen of good No. 4 steel traps and use them instead of waiting for the State or his neighbor to kill out the wolves and wild cats for him, we would soon be undisturbed by these pests. Although it will pay the State well to help kill these pig, kid, lamb, calf and colt killers, we should not wait for the State to do it all. If everybody had to pay one dollar per year to the State on every dog he owns the State would have a nice sum to pay for wolf scalps.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A BULL can't break it.
Nor CHICKS get through it.

PITTSBURGH PERFECT POULTRY FENCE

Acknowledged King of All Poultry Fences.

At every contact point the wires are WELDED. This makes the smoothest, most handsome construction ever put into a fence. The WELD is as strong as the wire and does away with all wraps, twists, clamps and ties, leaving the galvanizing perfect and intact. A special grade of steel heavily galvanized used in "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences, thus guaranteeing the longest-lived fence on the market. Lasts a life-time. Adapts itself to uneven ground and all temperature changes. Will not loosen or sag.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences made in 73 different styles for all purposes—for any use.
The only welded wire fence in the world.

No fence compares with the electric-welded "Pittsburgh Perfect." Try it for any possible fence use and convince yourself. Your dealer sells it, or send for free catalogue.

Made by Pittsburgh Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hints to Young Flockmasters.

A great deal has been written upon the subject of sheep raising and there is scarcely anything connected with the ranch or farm more worthy of careful thought and study, especially among those who are interested in this line. Hundreds of farmers engage in the industry every year whose knowledge of the proper course to pursue is so limited that the time spent is nearly or absolutely thrown away, and not infrequently small or heavy losses occur. Now, inasmuch as the larger portion of those following this branch of live stock trade are making fair profits, is it not plain to be seen that those who are not successful are working along wrong methods? No man should embark in any line without first carefully gathering all the knowledge he can from his successful neighbor, and this rule seems to be especially adapted to the beginner in sheep raising or feeding.

To those contemplating the starting of a flock I would say, select such a number of good healthy ewes as you can give ample shed room in winter and good care throughout the year. Do not aim to keep them too fat, and under no consideration let them run down and get poor, as the medium fleshed ewe makes far the best and most sucessful mother. In selecting your rams, unless you intend raising lambs to sell for breeding purposes, it is well to cross the open-wooled ewes with a fine or medium-wooled ram, or the fine wooled ewes with a ram of the open-wooled variety. These crosses nearly always bring a healthy, hardy lamb of both good wool and mutton quality. Arrange to have your lambs come at such a time as you can and will give them proper care, and in no wise neglecting castrating all ram lambs that are not to be kept for breeding purposes. A small ration of oats daily is good for the growing lamb, both before and after your flock is turned to grass. A yard can be arranged with an opening at the bottom of the fence which will admit the lambs and keep out the older sheep. If you have never tried this idea you will be agreeably surprised to learn how readily the lambs will find the feed and the benefit they derive therefrom.

One of the most necessary adjuncts to any well-regulated farm where sheep are kept is a dipping vat of some kind. There is positively nothing that brings the wool and mutton grower better results than giving all sheep and lambs on the farm a thorough dipping each year at shearing time. Ticks and lice are the cause of poor sheep and lambs (especially lambs) in numerous cases when the owner can not understand why they do not fatten. These obstacles are thoroughly overcome by yearly dipping, which can be more easily done than one thinks if set about in the right manner.

Rape is coming to be one of the necessities to the flockmaster for late summer and fall feed, and certainly no better crop can be raised for sheep or lambs at those seasons. It requires from 80 to 100 days to finish either a sheep or lamb that is in fair to poor condition when put on dry feed, provided they do well. There are few feeders who feed longer than 100 days, although we occasionally run across a 120 to 140-day feeder of export sheep who is a winner. Sheep or lambs that are to be fed for spring market should, if convenient to get them under shelter, be shorn no later than April 1. Thirty days' feed after clipping will bring better returns in gain than forty days with the wool on. When you get them ready to ship to market do not spoil a good thing by stuffing them with grain, especially corn, before you load them in the cars. This nearly always works to the disadvantage of the owner, as the buyers they must be sold to on our markets are skilled mechanics in their line and will not pay as high a price for a stuffed sheep or lamb as for the empty ones, or those that are moderately well filled.—E. R. J., in Chicago Drovers' Journal.

The Government's Hog Cholera Work.

A report of the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in the investigation of hog cholera during four years has recently been published and forms an important contribution to the knowledge concerning that disease. The study of hog cholera has engaged the attention of scientists not only in this country but in various parts of the world for many years. The chief difficulty was to ascertain the true cause of the disease, and this continued to be a stumbling block until the work of the Bureau threw new light upon this point.

For many years it was suppose, with

(Continued on page 262.)

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

J. W. Johnson.....Kansas and Nebraska
L. K. Lewis.....Kansas and Oklahoma
Geo. E. Cole.....Missouri and Iowa

John W. Jones & Son, the well known breeders of Duroc-Jerseys at Concordia, Kans., will sell a draft of bred sows at Emporia, Kans., March 10. Their catalogue is out and free for the asking.

March 3 is the date of Geo. E. Smith's sale of Poland-China bred sows at Clyde, Kans. Mr. Smith has the breeding and the desired quality and finish coupled with the size. Address him at Agenda, Kans., for a catalogue which is ready to mail.

The breeders' fifth annual sale of two hundred draft stallions and mares to be held at Bloomington, Ill., March 4-6, 1908, is probably the best opportunity in America to buy high-class draft horses bred by the leading breeders of America at a reasonable figure. Bloomington has become the headquarters in America for the selling of draft horses to the farmers of this country. For further details regarding this unusually large offering write to C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

The Agricultural Remedy Company, of Topeka, is meeting with wonderful success, especially with the Anti-Scour remedy for pigs and its Hercules stock powder and dip. It is quite gratifying that Kansas has a good, reliable concern so convenient to the stockmen of the State, who need a constant supply of valuable remedies to prevent the loss of live stock. The announcement of the company appears regularly in THE KANSAS FARMER and mail orders will receive most careful and prompt attention. Address, The Agricultural Remedy Company, Topeka, Kans.

W. S. Godlove, owner of the Andrew Carnegie herd of O. I. C. swine at Onaga, Kansas, makes an important announcement in his advertising card this week. He says his hogs have wintered well and are now in fine condition. He just shipped a pair of fine gilts to Beloit and has some more as good. He always prices his hogs right and when he gets an inquiry it always means a sale. He says his advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER brings good results. Our subscribers don't write letters of idle inquiry and when they do write they mean business and—they have the money.

America's leading horse importers, McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul, are now advertising the best lot of stallions they ever imported from France, which they say is proven by the fact that for many years they have won every championship competed for at the leading shows of France and America, including such shows as the American Royal at Kansas City and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Owing to the fact that they import such large numbers of high-class stallions, they can sell for less money than others might ask for an inferior animal. Notice the advertisement in this issue and write for detailed information to McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Mo.

March 2 is the date of Lemon Ford's Poland-China bred-sow sale at Minneapolis, Kans. The sale will be held at the farm which is only one mile from town. The offering is as well bred as has been driven through any sale ring this season. Mr. Ford is a fine man and those who have had business dealings with him are glad to recommend him and his great herd of Polands. You can come to Beloit the night before and go down to Minneapolis the morning of the sale and returning can get back to Beloit the evening of the sale. J. W. Johnson of THE KANSAS FARMER will be in attendance and will gladly handle any bids intrusted to his care in a careful manner.

For some years past Mr. E. J. Guilbert, owner of the Smoky Hill Ranch at Gill, Kans., has been breeding Galloway cattle in a small way, but since his purchase of the Geo. M. Kellam herd he has one of the largest herds of this breed of cattle in the State. When we say that he formerly bred these cattle in a small way, we mean that he owned, at that time, but a limited number of registered cattle. He had plenty of full-bloods and grades on his big ranch and their behavior was such that he disposed of all of his unregistered animals and bought the Kellam herd. The Smoky Hill herd now numbers about 150 registered Galloways and is really a continuation of the oldest and one of the best herds in Kansas. The calves now offered for sale were sired by that good herd bull Starlight 2d of Tarbroech 244773 and this alone insures their quality. The cows are of the best families and their present environment seems to insure their usefulness in any part of America to which they may be sold.

J. T. Bayer who owns the New York Valley herds of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine at Yates Center, Kans., makes a very important change in his advertising card this week. In addition to the nice bunch of Shorthorn bulls and heifers which he has been advertising he now has for sale a choice lot of young boars of from 6 to 7 months of age. Mr. Bayer thinks he has the best bunch of Shorthorn cows that were ever in Woodson County and we guess he is right about this, anyhow he has a mighty fine lot and with Baron Rupert 248267 as the herd-header he is able to offer a splendid lot of youngsters of the real Shorthorn type to his patrons. Our representative believes there is some mighty good show material among these youngsters and all they need is to go to homes where they will receive proper care and they will be money-makers, every one of them. Write your wants to Mr. Bayer. If possible, go and see his Shorthorns and Berkshires and make your own selection.

Chas. C. Glenn, secretary of the Percheron Registry Company, Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows: "We would call attention to the fact that the Percheron Registry Company is the only Percheron pedigree company in the country that confines its registrations to strictly pure-bred animals. An inspection of our company by the Government representatives failed to disclose one single error in our records. We do not believe there is another like association in the country that can give as clear an account of its affairs.

"We now have in preparation the fourth volume of the Percheron Register which will be the most complete stud book ever published. The arrangement of this volume is such that it does away with the necessity of having to refer to any other books, American or foreign, in order to complete the pedigree of any animal appearing in it.

This most satisfactory feature is due to the fact that all pedigrees are shown in the extended farm (not abreviated) just as they are on the certificates issued by this company. This company has given breeders the lowest registration fees they have ever enjoyed. Members are charged only $2.00 for registering American-bred animals and but $5.00 for those imported. Write to the Secretary for further information."

Last Call for Steinmeyer's Sale.

This is the last call for H. W. Steinmeyer's Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale which he is advertising in this issue and which will be held at his farm near Volland, Tuesday, March 3.

This offering will be one of the good ones of the season and will consist of eight proven sows, thirty-six choice, well-grown gilts (all but four of these will be winter yearlings) and seven toppy fall boars. The young things in the sale will be by Egypt Lad, a good breeding grandson of Ohio Chief, one of the greatest sows of the breed living or dead; and Jumbo Kant Be Beat a grandson of the prize-winner and champion Kant Be Beat.

The gilts will be mated to a very fancy grandson of Golden Rule who heads Watt & Fousts great herd of Duroes at Xenia, Ohio. The tried sows are well bred and will be safe in service to Egypt Lad and Jumbo Kant Be Beat.

This offering has quality, size, bone, and finish and has been developed in a manner to insure their future usefulness. There will be bargains here for the breeder as well as the farmer. This will be a good opportunity to secure foundation stock or new blood for herds already established. Buyers from a distance should go to Alta Vista where they will find free conveyance to the farm. Write for catalogue and come to this sale.

Providence Farm Shorthorns.

J. L. Stratton & Son, of Ottawa, Kans., are starting a card in this issue to which we invite the special attention of our readers. In order to make room they are offering at special prices for thirty days, a few choice young bulls and some good cows with calves at foot; some extra cows and bred heifers and a few fine young heifers that will be sold open. Their herd is headed by the straight Scotch bull, Blythe Conqueror 224431. He is by Imported Conqueror and out of the imported cow Blythesome, and is one of the best herd bulls that we have seen in the State. He is an outstanding individual with plenty of scale and is full of quality. He has a broad back, a long level, almost perfect lines, beautiful head and horns, and carries naturally a wealth of flesh very evenly distributed, Blythe Conqueror is proving himself a strong breeding sire and his get, which we saw showed up, are remarkably strong for good backs, fine lines, and natural fleshing qualities. Blythe Conqueror has been a consistent winner at fairs every fall where he has been shown since he was a yearling. The first premium was given also on herd in Franklin and Leavenworth Counties last fall, also first on cow and first on bull under one year and in the latter county sweepstakes on bull and sweetpstakes on cow, Colonel Harris being the judge.

Rose Sterne by Gallant Knight, has won in a number of the larger fairs including Pueblo, Hutchinson, and the American Royal, and her young bull by Mr. Nevius's great Scotch bull, Prince Pavonia, never failed to pull the blue ribbons out of the show ring. The matrons of this herd are from such sires as Gallant Knight, Imported Conqueror, Scotland's Charm, and other good ones. We were shown some yearling heifers by Blythe Conqueror and out of these dams that were show prospects. The young prize winning bull by Prince Pavonia is worthy of particular mention. He is a show bull, and should go to head a good herd.

Stratton & Son make a specialty of foundation stock, and their herd is strong in breeding quality. All of this young stock that we have described is for sale at moderate prices, considering their quality. Write Stratton & Son about these and kindly mention this paper.

A Big Kansas Dairy owned by F. F. Fairchild, Tonganoxie, whose herd produced 71,000 gallons of milk in 1906; 83,000 in 1907, or 15,430 ten-gallon cans in two years besides fifty heifer calves.

Sam'l Drybread Sells Durocs March 13.

On another page of this issue Sam'l Drybread of Elk City, Kans., is advertising his third annual Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale, which will be held at the Star Breeding Farm, six miles northeast of Elk City, Friday, March 13. His consignment, which Mr. Drybread announces as the best one that he has ever offered to the public, will consist of eight proven sows, four fall yearlings, twenty-eight spring gilts, eight summer gilts that will be sold open, and eight extra fancy summer and fall boars. two of the tried sows are splendid two-year-old daughters of Ohio Chief, one of the greatest sires of the breed living or dead. These are decided attractions, for it will only be a short time that daughters of Ohio Chief can be bought at any price, and sows bred to this great sire recently sold for upwards of $475 per head.

These two sows are bred to Hanley Lad, a good breeding son of the prize-winning Hanley for early farrow. The rest of the tried sows are good ones in the prime of their usefulness and are by such sires as Mc's Pride, Royal II, Star Wonder, and Denver II. They are mated for last of March or April farrow to Hanley Lad and Jumbo Hustler by Kant Be Beat.

The four fall yearlings, which are extra good are by Star Wonder, he by Mc's Pride and are bred to Star Chief, a grandson of Ohio Chief.

The twenty-eight spring gilts which he will offer are good ones, with strong, thick-fleshed backs, fancy heads and ears, plenty of bone, and with the best of feet; they are a uniform lot with plenty of finish and showing extra feeding and fleshing qualities. These gilts are out of good dams and are by such sires as Vernon Lad, by Kant Be Beat, Top Notcher Prince, a grandson of Tip Top Notcher, the World's Fair champion, and Star Wonder, a good breeding son of Mc's Pride. Among these are four very fancy granddaughters of Ohio Chief, bred to Hanley Lad. The rest of the spring gilts are safe in service to Hanley Lad, and Star Chief.

The males that will be sold are of summer and fall farrow and are very fancy both in breeding and individuality, one of these is by Chief Surprise out of an Ohio Chief dam; there are two extra good ones out of the sweepstakes sow Cinderella and sired by Paul Wonder II, Cinderella is by Nelson's Model. There will also be in this lot two very choice grandsons of Ohio Chief.

The offering will be well fitted and in the best possible condition, to insure their future usefulness.

Mr. Drybread's offering has been carefully inspected by the writer, and as has been stated we found them an exceptionally good lot and would recommend them to all prospective buyers as one of the choice Duroc offerings of the season. If you want good ones write Mr. Drybread for a catalogue and don't fail to attend his sale. There will be free conveyance from Elk City to the farm and buyers from a distance will be entertained free.

A Special Request.

THE KANSAS FARMER would specially request all its many readers to look up the advertisement of John W. Jones and Son of Concordia, Kans.; in which they call your attention to their coming Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale which they will hold at Emporia, Kans., Tuesday, March 10, 1908.

They have selected a draft of forty fine sows and spring gilts for this offering and ask you to come to their sale that day and you will find in this offering a splendid lot of choicely bred sows, bred to their great prize-winning boars. This firm does not need any special introduction to you at this time for they are well known everywhere that the famous Duroc-Jersey hog is raised. They have one of the best herds of hogs in the West and will sell forty head of richly-bred sows at this sale. Here will be a good place to find some new blood for your own good herd, if you are already a breeder. If you are going to start a herd; here is the place to get the top blood and the sows that have the size, style, and finish combined. They are not loaded down with fat, but are in fine breeding condition. They are the prolific kind as twenty-one sows farrowed two hundred and thirty-six pigs for them last spring and here is a chance to buy some of these large litters. If you can not go to the sale, send bids to either J. W. Johnson or L. K. Lewis of THE KANSAS FARMER and they will treat you fair. Direct any letters for information about the sale or offering or for a catalogue of the sale to John W. Jones and Son at Concordia, Kans., until the 27th of this month, and after address them in their care at the Clinton Hotel at Emporia, Kans. Write for catalogue today.

T. J. Woodall Sells Durocs March 14.

We wish to call the especial attention of our readers to T. J. Woodall's Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale which he is advertising on another page of this paper. This sale will be held at his farm, three miles south of Fall River, Kans., on Saturday, March 14.

His offering will consist of forty head: seven tried sows of good ages, twenty-three choice spring and summer gilts, and ten good males including the three herd boars, Kant Beat Lad by the champion and prize-winning boar Kant Be Beat, Fancy Jumbo II a grandson of Jumbo Red, and Mc's Wonder by Mc's Pride out of a Missouri Wonder dam, and a grandson of the champions Goldfinch and Doty. These last two are being sold through no fault of their own, but because they can not longer be used in the herd.

Mr. Woodall very much regrets to part with Kant Beat Lad, but he has decided to include him in his offering as an attraction, and he certainly is one, he is not yet twelve months old, but gives promise of great scale, and has lots of quality, with very heavy bone, fancy head and ears, and the best of feet. He is a strong, vigorous fellow and has done his share of the work in the herd the past season and a large part of the spring gilts are bred to him. With this individuality and breeding he should go at a top price to head some good herd.

The tried sows included in the sale represent some of the good families of the breed, they are all of the smooth, easy-feeding type and of known producing qualities. They will be bred to Mc's Wonder, Fancy Jumbo II, and Kant Beat Lad for early farrow.

The gilts are of different ages and sizes, but they are an extra smooth bunch with thick-fleshed backs, good heads and ears, and plenty of bone and not a poor foot in the lot. They are well developed according to age. They are nearly all by Mc's Wonder and Fancy Jumbo II and are safe in service to Kant Beat Lad.

Everything will be well fitted and in the best possible condition to insure their future usefulness. This is Mr. Woodalls first sale and he wants you to be his guest Saturday, March 14, even if you do not expect to buy. He will appreciate the cooperation of his brother breeders and fellow farmers at this his first sale and stands ready to do as much for any of them in return.

This is a good useful lot of Durocs and everything offered will be worth the money and will do their purchasers good. There will be free conveyance from Fall River to the farm and buyers from a distance are invited to stop at the Commercial Hotel at Mr. Woodall's expense.

Write for catalogue and come to this sale.

Teagarden Sale Postponed.

Owing to the fact that the roads were so blockaded that the farmers could not get there the T. P. Teagarden sale of Duroc-Jersey bred sows, which was to have been held at Wayne, Wednesday, February 19, was postponed until some time in March. The date will be announced in the next issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. The attendance of breeders was very good considering the conditions of the roads but as there was but a very few farmers able to reach there and as there was not the attendance of breeders that Mr. Teagarden had a right to expect wanted to be there he thought it best to postpone the sale. Most of the offering is bred to farrow late in March or the fore part of April.

Mr. Teagarden had everything in good shape and the day was a nice one but the roads were simply impossible. The offering was inspected by the breeders present and every one was enthusiastic about the high quality of it. Be sure to preserve the catalogue which you have already received and look up the advertisement which appeared in THE KANSAS FARMER February 6 and 13. Watch for his new date in the next issue of this paper.

The Big Berkshire Sales.

No family of Berkshire swine has made a greater reputation than that of Black Robin Hood 66086. He was the sire of more high class animals than any boar of the breed in the last quarter of a century. The name of Masterpiece 77000 is alone sufficient to give him an undying fame as a sire, and if, to the glory he won as the sire of Masterpiece, we add that which has been won by his other two sons, Berryton Duke 72946 and Forest King 72668, we place him on a pinacle higher than was ever reached in Berkshire history in recent years. Kansas bred these great hogs and now owns more of the members of the Black Robin Hood family than any other State. The largest numbers of the members of this family on earth are owned by the Guthrie Ranch at Strong City, whose herd is headed by Berryton Duke, and Sutton Farm, Lawrence, with Forest King at the head. These two great Berkshire breeding farms will hold their annual sales early in March. The Guthrie Ranch will sell in Strong City on Tuesday, March 3, and the Sutton Farm will sell at Lawrence on Wednesday, March 4. The Guthrie Ranch will sell fifty head of Black Robin Hood sows and gilts who are daughters and grand-

daughters of Berryton Duke, Ivanhoe, Revelation, Lord Bacon, Premier Longfellow, and Masterpiece. Sutton Farm will sell forty bred sows and gilts and a few outstanding boars by Masterpiece, Star Masterpiece, Premier Longfellow, Beau Brummel, and Sunnyside Royal and bred to Berryton Duke Jr. and Beau Brummel. These are the big Berkshire events in Kansas history. Catalogues are now ready. Ask for one and be sure to attend both sales.

Your Pick of a Thousand Herds.

Any reader of THE KANSAS FARMER who desires to buy pure-bred stock of any kind this spring, horses, cattle, sheep, or swine, who will send their wants to H. A. Heath, Secretary of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kans., will have a chance to make their selection from a thousand herds without cost. Make your wants known at once.

Geo. H. Garrett's Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Among the poultry advertisements of this issue will be found that of Geo. H. Garrett, 1308 Logan St., Topeka, Kans. Although he has been in the poultry breeding business only a few years, he has made giant strides towards the perfection of his birds. At the Kansas State Poultry Show of 1908 he took away good premiums in one of the strongest classes in the show room, and with these prize-winners and their brothers and sisters he has mated up some very fine breeding pens for this season. One of these pens is headed by the first prize cock of the State Show, and it seems to us that he is offering a very good grade of stock at exceptionally low prices. Better look him up, you Buff Plymouth Rock men.

Prize-Winning Rhode Island Reds.

At the last State poultry show, the breed with largest number of birds on exhibition was the Rhode Island Red. From an obscure, non-standard breed a few years ago it has become one of the classes to be depended on in the show room for both quantity and quality. It has grown steadily and promises to become the coming breed of the country.

Mr. R. B. Steele, of Station B, Topeka, Kans., made a good exhibition at the last State show, winning two special prizes for shape and color in females, first on hen and first on pullet, besides nine other premiums. He has a good line of stock, and it will pay you to look him up if interested. His advertisement will be found in the Poultry Breeder's Directory.

The Robison's Seventh Annual Sale.

J. W. & J. C. Robison held their seventh annual sale at Wichita, Tuesday, February 18, as advertised.

This was not only their seventh annual event of this kind, but a dissolution as well. The senior member of the sale firm, Col. J. W. Robison retires, after successfully breeding Percheron horses for fifty-two years, the business to be conducted in the future by his son, J. C. Robison, junior member and manager of the firm for the past twelve years. Their offering which was made up of thirty-five mares and nineteen stallions was one of the best the Robison's have ever sold, for it included their reserve brood mares that they would never before offer to the public, as well as a large number of fine imported animals. These were presented in the very pink of condition, and it is a compliment to the Robisons as well as a tribute to their skill as breeders to note that the home-grown stuff brought the best prices and was most appreciated by the buyers. It is also a pleasure to note that the buyers who have been attending their sales in the past and buying their horses were present in larger numbers than ever, from all over the middle West, and showed their appreciation of the "square deal" methods of this firm, by buying more horses at better prices than ever before.

When the sale was opened there was fully a thousand people around the ringside and among them were buyers from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah, who were anxious to buy some of these fine horses and it is interesting to note that horses were bought to be shipped to every one of these States.

The bidding was spirited at all times and when the sale was concluded, Manager J. C. Robison announced that the general average beat the world's record by $16 and last years average by $10.

The top of the sale was the beautiful champion and prize-winning mare Marcellene 41394, she was bought by C. Holland of Springfield, Mo., for $1,500.

Cols. Harriman, Bellows, Brady, Arnold, and Fife did the selling in the most satisfactory manner.

Following is the averages and totals and a complete list of the sales:

35 mares brought $23,170.00; average $662.00.

19 stallions brought $12,530.50; average $659.50.

54 head brought $35,700.50; average $661.10.

STALLIONS.

Lot 1—Black, foaled May, 1904 by Joffard 27410, V. C. Stutz, Utica, Kans. $885.00
Lot 26—Black, Pelestro 1, May, 1905, by Montjarret 47526, A. L. Robison, Pekin, Ill. 1,100.00
Lot 24—Imp. Magenta, black, March, 1904, by Urville 34290, R. M. Dunham, Morris, Kans. 940.00
Lot 5—Voltaire, black, June, 1905, by Valient 26162, I. E. Martin, Wichita, Kans. 890.00
Lot 6—Noiraud, brown, June, 1905, by Facleur 26913, H. H. Schnoor, Wichita, Kans. 690.00
Lot 25—Imp. Filibustier, black, April, 1905, by Rivarol (52544), J. C. Leather, Ponca City, Okla. 755.00
Lot 32—Black Crescent, black, April, 1903, by Black Duke 26864, J. W. Brubaker, Hope, Kans. 725.00
Lot 22—Brilliant, black, April, 1902, by Titus 17122, W. H. O'Brien, Anness, Kans. 755.00
Lot 23—Imp. Admiral, black, May, 1904, by Trouville 34814, W. L. Woodrow, Green Valley, Ill. . 900.00
Lot 8—Dick, gray, July, 1905, by Romulus 14580, W. E. Roberts, Rockford, Iowa. 410.00
Lot 31—Sebage, black, June, 1905, by Bendago 26194, Climax Horse Co., Climax, Kans. 625.00
Lot 53—Milo, black, June, 1905, by Mirliflor 27827, J. S. Johnson, Marion, Kans. 500.00
Lot 29—Marcellus, brown, May, 1904, by Milford 25224, R. Williams, Marion, Kans. 400.00
Lot 55—Leon, black, August, 1905, by Paul 30136, L. W. Sloan, Moran, Kans. 480.00
Lot 30—Substitute, Kruger, gray, July, 1905, by Saphire 45353, R. Williams, Marion, Kans. 430.00
Lot 48—Leo, gray, May, 1905, by Leon 26721, R. T. Rhodes, Maize, Kans. 365.00
Lot 59—Thawville's Best, black, May, 1905, by Marin 13612, D. R. Weans, Glen Elder, Kans. . 380.00
Lot 2—Ruvier, black, April, 1905, by Vortex 28044, H. O. Shelden, Wichita, Kans. 380.00
Lot 54—Stockport, black, June, 1905, by Favori 6912, A. H. Aufelt, Beaver, Kans. 800.00

MARES.

Lot 27—Black, foaled April 26, 1905, by Brilliant 30855, J. E. McCarty, Fairmount, Okla. $800.00
Lot 28—Black, June, 1905, by Clay Center 44686, J. E. McCarty. 800.00
Lot 7—Black, June, 1905, by Casino 27830, J. H. Lee, Harveysville, Kans. 800.00
Lot 9—Marcellene, black, June, 1904, by Elegant, Chas. Holland, Springfield, Mo. 1,500.00
Lot 3—Debora, black, May, 1897, by King Noir, S. N. Mayberry, Enid, Okla. 850.00
Lot 4—Adelaide, black, May, 1898, by Dictator, Henry Wearin, Carlton, Neb. 775.00
Lot 4—Imp. Mgnonne, black, March, 1905, by Belleau 1141257, A. L. Robison, Pekin, Ill. 775.00
Lot 11—Imp. Grenade, black, Jan., 1905, by Bibi (52612), W. L. Woodrow, Greenville, Ill. 1,125.00
Lot 20—Julia, black, May, 1904, Chartroose 33721, C. M. Hare, Enid, Okla. 900.00
Lot 16—Imp. Nurse, black, April, 1901, by Pomard 24489, Chas. Holland. 1,200.00
Lot 37—Imp. Folichonne, black, May, 1900, by Besique (19602), Wayne Bearly, Paxico, Kans. 605.00
Lot 46—Louise, black, July, 1902, by Vermouth (5491), L. S. Deschense, Great Bend, Kans. . . 715.00
Lot 44—Fernette, black, June, 1904, by Reno 24821, C. N. Hare. 830.00
Lot 13—Marie, black, April, 1900, by Pantheon 21273, G. B. Allen, Meade, Kans. 810.00
Lot 15—Imp. Victoria, gray, April, 1900, by Besequee 19602, C. R. Warkentin, Newton, Kas. 575.00
Lot 50—Cascadense, gray, March, 1904, by Casino, C. B. Warkentin. 575.00
Lot 12—Imp. Brunette, black, May, 1902, by Sidi (43654), T. B. Carpenter, La Selle, Utah. 550.00
Lot 10—Murtil, black, April, 1903, by Chartroose, B. Carr, Pratt, Kans. 550.00
Lot 17—Imp. Stabella, gray, February, 1904, by Miribel 35463, A. L. Robison. 500.0
Lot 18—Imp. Lisette, gray, March, 1904, by Uhlan (47651), A. L. Robison. 1,140.00
Lot 8—Harriet, black, April, 1904, by Jumbo 28266, W. H. Fitch, Wichita, Kans. 425.00
Lot 19—Sarah, black, July, 1904, by Jumbo 28266, W. H. Fitch. 460.00
Lot 33—Ora, black, August, 1904, by Prince Dictator 23573, C. B. Warkentin. 500.00
Lot 49—Imp. Gentile, black, April, 1905, by Polidor 44230, L. S. Deschense, Great Bend, Kans. 500.00
Lot 42—Imp. Castille, black, May, 1904, by Polidor 44230, Chas. Holland. 595.00
Lot 35—Perfection, gray, May, 1902, by Lena 23155, C. B. Warkentin. 410.00
Lot 36—Pattie-Foi, gray, May, 1900, by Black Pat 51515, Wayne Bearley, Paxico, Kans. . . 305.00
Lot 57—Thelma, bay, May, 1901, by King Noir 17103, Wayne Bearley. 405.00
Lot 51—Imp. Victoire, black, April, 1900, by Victoria (42905), G. B. Allen. 390.00
Lot 38—Vainquer, black, May, 1905, by Casino, Harry Jackson, Enid, Okla. 355.00
Lot 52—Cosette, black, May, 1905, by Brilliant 30855, Hess Adamson, Pretty Prairie, Kans. 300.00
Lot 14—Estan, black, August, 1902, by Pride of Bourbon 25637, O. E. Martinson, Wichita, Kans. 550.00
Lot 45—Pearl, brown, June, 1905, by Leader 23699, J. B. Clark 300.00
Lot 39—Telva, black, June, 1901, by Tapin 22643, W. Earn, Troud, Okla. 300.00
Lot 47—Hertha, gray, April, 1892, by Brilliant 1899. . . . . 1,000.00

Logan's Duroc Sow Sale.

J. C. Logan's Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale at Havensville, Kans., February 7, was one of the best attended by farmers of any we have attended this winter. Mr. Logan's popularity, and the fact that the farmers were interested in the Durocs they had heard so much about brought out a nice attendance of representative farmers of the east half of Pottawatomie. There was also a good attendance of breeders. The day was an ideal one and when the breeders and farmers were assembled in Colonel Brady's big sale tent it was indeed an imposing sight. Thirty-nine head sold at an average of a little over $30. The top was No. 5, and went to N. E. Gideon, of Onaga, for $86. No. 29 was one of the good things in the sale and was a spring gilt which went to Ward Bros., of Republic, Kans., for $50. Nos. 18 and 19 were spring gilts by old Kant Be Beat, and sold for $71 and $75 respectively.

Mr. Logan who was putting up one of the best offerings made this season probably was looking for a little better average but if he was no one knew it and the smile that never wears off was as noticeable after the sale as before. It was his first sale and was a good beginning. Below is the list of sales:

1. J. D. Snodgrass, Havensville, Kans. $36.00
2. N. E. Gideon, Havensville, Kans. 34.00
4. Sam Fairbanks, Soldier, Kans. 47.50
5. N. E. Gideon. 86.00
6. G. M. Hammond, Manhattan, Kans. 37.50
7. S. A. D. Smith, Leavenworth, Kans. 44.00
8. E. S. Tunison, Wheaton, Kans. 26.00
10. W. G. Prints, Soldier, Kans. . . 26.00
11. W. M. Seifert, Onaga, Kans. . . 25.00
12. W. E. Force, Wheaton, Kans. . 22.00
13. Mel. Thompson, Havensville, Kans. 20.00
14. Walter Force. 29.00
15. Ed. Morgan, Havensville, Kas. 27.00
16. Emil Immenchu, Havensville, Kans. 19.00
18. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kans. 71.00
19. M. G. Ham, Holton, Kans. 75.00
20. H. Davis, Havensville, Kans. . . 19.00
21. O. F. Clark, Belleville, Kans. . 36.00
23. O. Fields, Onaga, Kans. 20.00
25. Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kans. 20.00
26. B. F. Thompson, Havensville, Kans. 30.00
27. Fred Ford, Blaine, Kans. 26.00
28. T. Meyers, Havensville, Kans. 24.00
29. Ward Bros., Republic, Kans. . 50.00
34. Abe Johnson, Soldier, Kans. . . 24.00
32. B. N. Welch, Waterville, Kas. 32.00
35. D. A. Witter, Havensville, Kans. 21.00
37. Mel Thompson. 25.00
38. M. G. Ham. 28.00
39. Samuelson Bros. 27.00

Ward Bros.' Duroc Sale.

Ward Bros.' Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale at their farm near Republic, Kans., February 10, was well attended by both breeders and farmers and was a big success. The average on the thirty sold, which were catalogued, was $56. The thirty-six sold made an average of $45. The top was $127 for No. 12, a sow which was a granddaughter of old Gold Finch which went to W. C. Whitney, of Agra, Kans. C. E. Luther, of Iowa, assisted by Jas. T. McCulloch, of Clay Center, Kans., did the selling.

Ward Bros. always draw a few of the good buyers from Nebraska and this was no exception. Below is a list of the buyers at $25 and over:

1. Gilt by Billie K.'s Model, A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb. $82.00
2. Pauline Wonder by Mo. Wonder, J. E. Joines, Clyde. 79.00
3. Gilt by Cherry Boy, R. L. Wilson, Chester, Neb. 90.00
36. Sow by Belle's Chief, R. L. Wilson. 69.00
37. Gilt by Kant Be Beat, W. C. Whitney, Agra. 95.00
4. Gilt by Cherry Boy, Dick Ward, Belleville. 31.00
5. Gilt by Cherry Boy, T. P. Teagarden, Wayne. 27.50
6. Sow by Model H., Aaron Boyes, Belleville. 31.00
8. Sow by Model H., Dugger Bros., Byron, Neb. 26.00
9. Sow by Parker Mc., Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit. 49.00
10. Sow by Parker Mc., Z. Ireland, Chester, Neb. 30.00
11. Superior Girl 3d by Crimson Jack, C. W. Buck, De Witt, Neb. 41.00
12. Lady Blossom by Mc's Pride, W. C. Whitney. 127.00
13. Belle of Kansas by Prince Wonder, T. P. Teagarden. 50.00
14. Lady Crimson by Mendenhall's Challenger, J. J. Ward, Belleville. 30.00
15. Countess 2d by Improver 2d, T. P. Teagarden. 43.00
16 Model Girl 2d by Higgins' Model, Bert Dugger, Byron, Neb. 58.00
17. Miss Idle 3d by King John, Bowman & Cronin, Lawrence, Neb. 40.00
18. Miss Aleodoes 4th by Correct, W. E. Monasmith, Formosa. 120.00

(Continued on page 264.)

AMERICAN FENCE

Our Special Hard--Stiff--Springy--LIVE Steel

The development of American Fence. The years of experimenting. The hundreds of thousands of dollars which we have invested in perfecting machinery and producing the grade of special steel to make American Fence what it is today.

That is a long story. What vitally interests you is the result of this great outlay of time and money. What you want to know is that:—We have succeeded in producing a special steel that is perfectly adaptable for fence making. By the use of this special steel, galvanized by our perfected process, the value of

AMERICAN FENCE

to the user is greatly increased. We firmly believe it to be as near absolute perfection as possible for the purpose. Wire drawn from the steel is hard but not brittle. It is stiff and springy but pliable enough to be properly spliced. It is live steel—not dead steel. So that every wire in American Fence as now made is a live wire, doing business all the time and—Always absolutely reliable against emergencies.

Dealers everywhere—one in your town. See him—examine the different styles—test—compare—and judge the merits of the fence.

American Steel & Wire Co.,

Chicago New York San Francisco Denver

SEED POTATOES

NEW MAJESTIC; Earliest, biggest and best in the world; Early Ohio, Early Rose, and Early Six Weeks, the standard of all varieties. Also Carmon No. 3 and Rural New Yorkers No. 2 and all other best sorts. All our seed grown in Red River Valley of North Dakota from strictly pure varieties. Write for big illustrated catalogue of Seed Potatoes, seed corn, farm and garden seeds. **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

The Government Hog Cholera Work.

(Continued from page 259.)

good reason, that a germ known as the hog cholera bacillus was the sole causative agent. However, the experimental work with this bacillus was in many respects baffling and unsatisfactory, and efforts to produce a protective serum or vaccine were unsuccessful so long as the work was confined to this germ. About four years ago Doctors de Schweinitz and Dorset, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, made the important discovery that hog cholera could be produced by the injection of blood of sick hogs even after the so-called hog cholera bacillus had been removed from it by filtering. Later work demonstrated that this germ is not the primary cause of hog cholera, that it appears probably as a secondary invader, and that the real cause of the disease is a filterable virus which is present in the blood of hogs sick of the disease. In other words, the causative agent can pass through the finest filter, and it can not be detected with the microscope.

With this better knowledge of the cause of the disease as a basis, the bureau renewed its efforts to obtain a preventive and curative serum or vaccine, with the result that a comparatively certain method of protecting hogs from cholera has been worked out in an experimental way. This method consists in the use of a blood serum obtained from hogs which have survived an attack of the disease or failed to contract it when exposed, and whose immunity has been raised to a high degree by the injection of large doses of blood from diseased hogs. A dose of this serum and a dose of blood from a hog sick with cholera are simultaneously injected into the animal to be proected.

The effectiveness of the method is shown by the following summary of experiments: Of one hundred and sixty-eight hogs that were injected with the preventive serum and diseased blood simultaneously, only 15, or 9 per cent, died, while of 54 that were inoculated with the diseased blood, without the protective serum, 50, or 92.5 per cent, died. One hundred and thirty-six hogs after being treated with serum and diseased blood were exposed in a natural way to diseased hogs, and only four, or less than 3 per cent, died, and it is doubtful if even these deaths were due to cholera. On the other hand, of 68 unvaccinated hogs exposed under the same conditions, 56, or 82 per cent, died. More than 2,500 hogs have since been used in the practical application of the method on farms, and the average losses among the vaccinated hogs have been even less than in the experimental work.

The immunity conferred by the treatment lasts for at least three and a half months and probably longer. The serum has been used successfully as a curative agent in herds where the disease had just started. It is probable that very sick hogs can not be treated successfully.

While it is strongly believed that the treatment should be of great service in combating hog cholera, the experiments have not as yet been extensive enough, nor has the treatment been applied under the varying conditions of practise to a sufficient extent to warrant claims concerning the practical value of the method. At present the efforts of the bureau are being directed, in cooperation with some of the State agricultural experiment stations, to adapting the method to practical conditions with a view to making the treatment available for general use. The bureau does not, however, undertake to supply serum to the public, but hopes that the State agricultural experiment stations may in time be able to supply the farmers.

The method of treatment described has been worked out under the direction of Dr. M. Dorset, who, as chief of the Biochamic Division of the Bureau, has had charge of the hog cholera investigations for the past four years. Doctor Dorset has had the process patented in such a manner to insure to all the people in the United States the right to its use free of any royalty.

The report above mentioned, written by Doctors Dorset, McBryde, and Niles, has been issued as Bulletin 102 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and while it is not available for free distribution, it may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the nominal price of 15 cents.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE

From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of Headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box, 25.

Removal of Quarantine for Cattle Mange From Four Counties in Kansas.

The Secretary of Agriculture has removed the quarantine for mange or scabies of cattle from the counties of Norton, Graham, Phillips, and Rooks, in Kansas, to take effect March 1, the disease having been practically eradicated from these counties. This action has been taken by Amendment 1 to Bureau of Animal Industry Order 145, copies of which may be obtained by interested persons on application to the Bureau at Washington, D. C.

There still remains in quarantine the western portion of Kansas, bounded on the east by, and including, the counties of Decatur, Sheridan, Trego, Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa, and Comanche. Other territory in quarantine for the same disease is the entire State of Nebraska and parts of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. The Bureau is working in cooperation with State authorities, for the eradication of cattle mange from the country, and the policy is to remove the quarantine restriction from any considerable area as soon as it has been freed from infection.

King Edward as a Farmer.

The rich crop of prizes which the king's cattle and sheep won at the Bingley Hall show, Birmingham, is the latest demonstration of his majesty's success as a farmer, of which he is so deservedly proud. When the king began breeding nearly forty years ago the Sandringham farm lands were in an almost hopeless condition, barren and barely capable of cultivation. Today, according to Rider Haggard, "it is a wonderful farm, for nowhere is so much high-bred stocks to be seen on the same area." But probably nowhere will you find such an array of plates and cups won at shows as that which Sandringham boasts. At a single exhibition his majesty once won no fewer than fourteen first prizes. In 1903 he captured five first prizes and cups, in addition to numerous seconds and thirds; in 1904 his prizes numbered twenty, in 1905 he won a champion plate, a challenge cup and eighteen other prizes, including four firsts, while last year he took at the Smithfield show ten firsts, nine "breed" cups and plates, six other prizes and several "highly commendeds," and every prize winner he has bred himself.—Westminster Gazette.

Contagious Abortion in Cows.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS, WISCONSIN STATE VETERINARIAN.

Abortion in cows is either contagious or noncontagious. The noncontagious form is a very mild one and does very little harm excepting that it often develops into the contagious form. The germ of abortion varies in potency at different times, and the animal's system also varies in susceptibility to attack. The germ may, therefore, be present in a herd without causing any manifest injury, its disease-producing power having for the time abated considerably, or the whole herd being in a condition of comparative insusceptibility. At other times the same germ may have become so virulent that almost all pregnant cows succumb to its force, or the herd may have been subjected to other causes of abortion, which though of themselves powerless to actually cause abortion, may yet so predispose the animals that even the weaker germ will operate with destructive effect.

In dealing with abortion, therefore, it is the part of wisdom not to rest satisfied with the discovery and removal of one specific cause, such as destroying the germ in the mother's blood, but rather to exert one's self to find every existent cause, such as germs lodged in the genital organs and in the stables where affected animals are housed and to secure a treatment that will correct all diseased conditions of these organs and that will destroy the germs in the stables, in this manner meeting the disease at every turn. As abortion most frequently occurs at those three-week intervals at which time the cow would have been in heat if non-pregnant, we may assume a predisposition at such times, due to a periodicity in the nervous system and functions. Poor condition, weakness, and a too watery condition of the blood are often predisposing causes. This in its turn may result from poor or insufficient feed, from the excessive drain upon the udder while bearing the calf, from the use of food deficient in certain essential elements.

MR. BRYAN'S OPINIONS

The plan of guaranteed bank deposits has probably found favor, among all classes of people and irrespective of political affiliation, more rapidly than any other public question.

The new State of Oklahoma has already enacted a law taxing State banks, the fund thus accumulated to be used in paying the depositors of any State bank that from any cause becomes unable to meet its obligations. A special session of the Kansas Legislature has been called for the purpose of enacting legislation similar to the Oklahoma plan. The governor of Nebraska is considering the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature on account of the growing belief among the people that protection to bank depositors in the form of State or federal guarantees of their deposits will stop the hoarding of money, bring into circulation sufficient currency to conduct the business of the country, and prevent a recurrence of such disastrous panics as the one through which we are now passing.

Mr. Bryan has been an advocate of a law guaranteeing deposits in State and National banks since 1893. The Legislature of Ohio has adopted a joint resolution inviting Mr. Bryan to address its members in joint session February 18, 1908, on the subject of Guaranteed Bank Deposits.

Mr. Bryan, in discussing the tariff question, insists that residents of the United States should be permitted to buy home-made goods at home at as low a price as the foreigner can buy American-made goods abroad. He also insists that our government should be by and for the people as a whole, rather than by and for the trusts, and administered in the interest of a few beneficiaries of the trust system. He believes that National legislation for the purpose of better regulation and control of interstate commerce and common carriers should supplement State legislation, and not be a substitute for State legislation.

Mr. Bryan's paper, The Commoner, reflects his opinions each week on questions of public importance and in its columns may also be found his magazine articles, public speeches, addresses and lectures, which are referred to in the daily press from day to day.

If you are interested in political questions, if you desire to keep in touch with the progress of the campaign and to read Mr. Bryan's campaign speeches send fifty cents to be sent to you each week until the close of the next presidential campaign.

Postoffice money order, currency, or stamps will be accepted. Only sixty cents. Address **The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.**

A Side-Step.

"Sir," began the thin man, "I have seen better days—"

"So have I," interrupted the fat man. "But we have to take the weather as it comes, do we not?"

The Veterinarian

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when they desire information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this Department one of the most interesting features of The Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this Department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Trouble in Horses Throat.—I have a dark brown 3-year-old stallion which had an extremely hard case of distemper last spring which left him a little stringhalt and also an enlargement under his throat and jaws. The horses' breath smells badly. Can you tell me what to do for him? This trouble was caused from the neglect of a careless hired man who left the horse out in a storm.

Is there any remedy for stock that have eaten loco? E. L. J.

Miles, Kans.

Ans.—Call in a qualified veterinarian to operate on your horses' throat, which treatment is quite necessary.

Give one pint of castor oil and 1 ounce of Barbadoes aloes at one drench, then follow with 1 dram each of sulfate of iron, nux vomica and gentian in feed twice a day with stabling and good care.

Enlargement on Withers.—I have a 3-year-old roan horse, unbroken, that has an enlargement on his withers, on the right side, about 3 inches from the top, as large as a man's fist. About a week ago I lanced it and it discharged quite freely. The discharge was bloody and still runs. The lump is quite hard and the horse is very sensitive if touched, and is restless. What can I do for the horse?

Tecumseh, Kans. N. E.

Ans.—If possible, call a qualified veterinarian to treat the case. If not, make a good free opening and drain at the bottom of cavity and see if there are any of the bones diseased. If not, wash out well with warm water and then inject the cavity full of peroxide of hydrogen, hold a minute and wash out, then inject 1 ounce of chloride of zinc in a pint of water every other day for a week. Be sure and inject the cavity full of each medicine every time and hold there a while and then wash out with the hydrogen twice a week and inject the cavity full of white lotion, 1 ounce each of sugar of lead and sulfate of zinc to a quart of water.

Horse Has Discharge from Nostril.—I have a black gelding, 7 years old, that has had a discharge from his left nostril for about six months. At times the discharge has a very disagreeable odor.

I bought a pint of Fowler's Solution and started giving a teaspoonful twice a day and increased the dose to a tablespoonful and used the last of it about three weeks ago. The horse is some better, but not entirely well. I gave it in a little water as a drench. Can you suggest any further treatment? H. M.

Tonganoxie, Kans.

Ans.—Your treatment is proper if there are no diseased teeth causing the discharge. If the trouble is not caused from poor teeth, give the same medicine again in his feed and will probably cure him.

Sutton Farm Sale.

"Welcome Berkshire breeders" will be the pass word in the beautiful city of Lawrence as well as at Sutton Farm on March 4, 1908. I want you to see Sutton Farm, its equipment for handling, feeding, and breeding—but best of all its Berkshires. I am indeed proud of the offering selected for your inspection and appraisement, and I fully realize that you can not afford to leave home and lose valuable time unless you are sure of an opportunity to appraise an offering of extraordinary individual merit, outstanding Berkshire character, and approved blood lines—such as you will find at Sutton Farm.

"Sunny Kansas" is proud of her Black Robin Hood Berkshires. They have made famous many a herd and many a breeder. Again you are confronted with the opportunity to add more of this blood to your herd. Can you afford to turn it down?

Kansas has furnished many a Berkshire history maker, and you won't have to look hard to find more of them in this sale.

Individual merit is my motto. Come and be shown.

Royal pedigrees, wind-jamming adjectives, and hot blood "Feetnotes," when combined with narrow faces, sharp noses, narrowness between the eyes and ears, cut up in the flank, cat hams, and long pasterns, won't win, and invariably tabulate back to that unpopular sire, "Financial Ruin," and dam, "Discouraging."

Just one word about Berkshire sales. We don't have half enough of them, for they are the very best advertising the breed gets. Sales are expensive, and "to win" demands that you expose the very best and "toppiest" animals you own, assuring every buyer a "square deal" and this you get in Kansas.

Your presence and your bids, Mr. Breeder, will make successful sales. In helping these sales you help yourself, as they alone establish Berkshire values.—Chas. E. Sutton.

The Grange

Why Farmers Should Join the Grange.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To one who has been a member of this organization for more than a quarter of a century it does seem strange that there are so few of the farmers of this State that are members of this order. I have been reading the proceedings of the National Grange and find it quite interesting. The secretary's report shows a gain of 252 new granges organized the past year in 24 States and a very large gain in membership in the older Granges. This causes me to think and wonder why it is that the farmers of Kansas are not joining this organization and becoming more familiar with the great benefits to be derived in and through it, individually and collectively.

Where such large gains have been made shows unmistakably that there has been a general awakening among the farmers of those States to a realization of the fact that the Grange is the best, the oldest and most substancial farmers' organization there is, of which there is no doubt in the minds of thousands and tens of thousands of its members.

In connection with the above statements, I desire to place before the readers of your paper a few plain common sense reasons why farmers should join the Grange.

First.—Because the Grange is the oldest, best, and most substantial farmers' organization, and the association of the members helps them to become better farmers and better neighbors.

Second.—Because its social features in a great measure tend upward in the elevation of the farmer and farm life and places the wife as an equal in the rank and file of the order.

Third.—Because it is a school of thought where men and women have an opportunity to develop good will and a fraternal feeling among farmers, giving them greater confidence in themselves and others and develops a higher manhood and womanhood among its members.

Fourth.—Because it is a non-partisan and nonsectarian, yet in its educational and literary work it has a great tendency to broaden the farmer's mind and lead him to study and investigate questions which relate not only to the farm and farm life, but to affairs of State and Nation as well.

Fifth.—Because it gives the farmers the best of opportunities to unite their efforts to secure the enactment of such non-partisan legislation as will protect their interest and that which will be of a general benefit to all farmers whether they be members or not.

Sixth.—Because it has a cooperative system of insurance that enables the members to guard against total losses by fire and lightning and tornado, at a minimum cost to them; and would add that the membership in this State have been availing themselves of these pecuniary benefits for the past eighteen years and now have over six millions of property insured in this Grange insurance.

Seventh.—Because it is the most substantial, most prosperous, fraternal organization of farmers that has a useful and practical National head that is founded on the principles of right and justice to all mankind and is free from all political entanglements.

These few reasons might be multiplied and enlarged upon, but I think these few ought to convince any thoughtful farmer and his wife (for the woman has the same privileges as the man in this organization) after a careful consideration will see that enough has been said to convince any doubting "Thomas" that the Grange is the best organization for them and they should not hesitate to put in practise what may seem to them to be their duty to themselves and their neighbors.

No one is asked to join the Grange who can not see that it will be not only a benefit to themselves but to their neighbors and the entire community in which they live, for this is one of the fundamental principles upon which the Grange stands. R. W. A.

Hackney, Kans.

National Highways.

Following is H. R. 15837, introduced in the National House of Representatives, January 30, 1908, by Hon. Frank D. Currier.

This bill has the approval of the National Grange. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this act shall include within its provisions any and all public highways within the territory of the United States which, in the judgment of the commission hereinafter created and constituted, might be constructed, improved, or maintained to promote interstate commerce and trade and the postal service of the United States.

Sec. 2. That a commission is hereby created to be called the "National Highways Commission," to consist of three commissioners. The President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint three commissioners, who shall have a practical knowledge of road building and construction. Any vacancy which may occur in the commission shall in like manner be filled by the President; and he shall designate one of the commissioners to be president of the commission. Each of the commissioners appointed shall receive as pay and conpensation for his services five thousand dollars per annum. The commissioners shall remain in office subject to removal by the President for inefficiency, neglect or duty, or malfeasance in office.

Sec. 3 That it shall be the duty of said commission to take into consideration, formulate, and adopt such plan or plans for the improvement, construction, and maintenance of such public highways, the improvement, construction, and maintenance of which shall, in the judgment of the commission, acting in cooperation and consultation as far as possible with the duly constituted authorities having charge of the construction and improvement of the public highways of the several States, promote and facilitate interstate commerce and trade and the postal service. The said commission may, prior to the completion of all plans and surveys contemplated by this act, proceed to such immediate work as in the judgment of said commission may constitute a part of the general system of works herein contemplated.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of said commission to superintend and direct such works as are herein contemplated, and to carry into full execution such plan or plans for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of public highways as may be devised and adopted by the commission as herein contemplated, and to make such additional surveys and investigations and mature such additional plan or plans and to carry the same into full execution as may be deemed necessary to contruct, improve, and maintain a system of public highways, advantageous for the purposes of interstate commerce and trade and the postal service, and to accomplish the object of this act.

Sec. 5. That the commission herein constituted and appointed may cause proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction of such proceedings for the acquirement by condemnation of any land, right of way, or material needed to enable it to maintain, operate, and prosecute works for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of public highways, for which provision has been made herein, and to construct, improve, and maintain such public highways. Such proceedings to be prosecuted in accordance with the laws relating to suits for the condemnation of property for a public purpose of the States wherein the proceedings may be instituted. Provided, however, that when the owner of such land, right of way, or material shall fix a price for the same, which in the opinion of the commission shall be reasonable, and said commission may purchase the same without further delay: and provided further, That the said commission is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, rights of way, or material required for the maintenance and prosecution of such work.

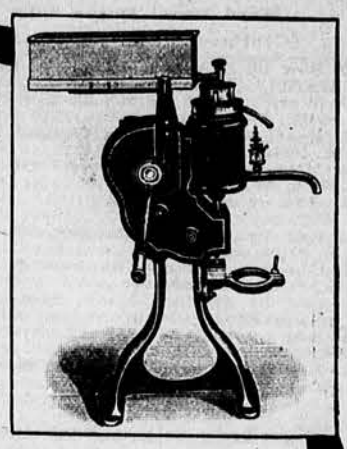
Sec. 6. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions and objects to this act the sum of fifty million dollars. The sum of not less than five hundred thousand dollars out of such appropriation shall be expended in each State of the United States, said sum of five hundred thousand dollars to be expended in each State at the rate of not less than one hundred thousand dollars a year. The said appropriation of fifty million dollars to be available at the rate of ten million dollars a year during the years nineteen hundred and eight, nineteen hundred and nine, nineteen hundred and ten, ninteen hundred and eleven, and nineteen hundred and twelve. If any of the appropriation herein made is not expended in the year named that portion not expended shall become available in the succeeding year or until expended.

Sec. 7. That the commission herein created and constituted shall superintend, control, and expend for the purpose of this act all appropriations herein made, or which hereafter may be made for said purposes, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, and shall prepare and submit through the president of the commission, to be by him transmitted to Congress at the beginning of the regular session in December of each year, a full and detailed report of all its proceedings and actions and of all such plans and systems of work as may be devised, in progress, or carried out by it, and of all such additional plans and systems of work as may be devised,, matured, and adopted by it, with full detailed estimates of the cost thereof, and a statement of all expenditures made by it; and the Secretary of War may detail from the Corps of Engineers, or other corps of the army, an officer or officers to aid them in their work, who shall serve without additional compensation to that now allowed by law; and all moneys hereby or hereafter appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the commission in accordance with the plans, specifications, and recommendations formulated, matured, and adopted in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. That this act shall be known as the "National Highways Act" and shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

U S U S

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS FOR 1908



Have **all** the qualities that have made the U. S. the **standard** for many years past, for efficiency, durability and reliability, and have in addition

New and Important Improvements

both in construction and efficiency—increasing their already unequaled ability to handle milk **most** easily, quickly, profitably. Remember: you are buying a cream separator first of all to get **all** the cream—all the money—out of your milk and the U. S. Cream Separator continues to

Hold World's Record for Clean Skimming

for fifty consecutive runs, in competition with the leading makes of separators of the world. This record has **never** been equaled.

Furthermore: the past sixteen years have conclusively demonstrated the durability and the **unequaled** reliability of the U. S. Dairymen to-day buy the U. S. because they **know** it will do for them the **best** work for the **longest** time. Competing separators "claim" anything and everything, truthful and **otherwise,** but the **real superiority** of the United States Cream Separator has been so thoroughly established in **every** way, that no one can successfully dispute it. This is so widely known and **acknowledged** nowadays that dairymen in all parts of the country are rapidly exchanging their old style, unsatisfactory, "cheap" and unreliable separators for the clean-skimming, **STANDARD** and **reliable U. S.**

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

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing warehouses at: Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Portland, Ore., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta.

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SORE NECKS OR SHOULDERS

Are impossible if you use the "Whipple' Humane Horse Collar. Insist on having your new harness equipped with them. Five thousand farmers bought them last season and not one will again purchase an old-style collar. Dealers not selling them may try to talk you out of purchasing Humane Collars; they want to sell their old-style collars and can never sell you sweat pads nor gall cures if you use the Humane Collar—a good reason why you should have them. We ship on fifteen days' trial. One collar fits every horse or mule. Before you buy another collar write for price and testimonials. Recommended by all Veterinary Surgeons and State Experimental Farms. We can also sell you an Emergency Harness, Double set for $31.50. Let us hear from you.

HUMANE HORSE COLLAR CO., 1921 So. 13th St. OMAHA, NEB.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**

The Blossom House

Kansas City, Mo.

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

Ward Bros.' Duroc Sale.

(Continued from page 261.)

19. Sow by Shakespeare 3d, Dick Ward. 35.00
20. Ward's Aleodoes 5th by Model H., Dick Ward. 35.00
21. Pearl Marti by Orion Wonder, Z. Ireland. 45.00
23. Miss Souvenir by Marti 2d, W. C. Whitney. 60.00
24. Gilt by Model H., W. C. Whitney. 25.00
26. Gilt by Advance Banker, W. E. Monasmith. 50.00
27. Gilt by Advance Banker, O. G. Warren, Formosa. 31.00
32. Gilt by Wonder Mack, Samuelson Bros., Cleburne. 25.00
33. Sow by Model H., W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb. 50.00
35. Republic Lass by O. K. St. Paul, Aaron Boyes. 31.00

Hammond's Sale at Manhattan.

The W. T. Hammond sale at Manhattan of Poland-China bred sows was very well attended but not by buyers or at least by a class of buyers who were looking for bred sows. Mr. Hammond, whose herd is located on his farm near Portis, Kans., is one of the best known breeders of the medium type of Poland-Chinas that is to be found in Central Kansas, and his offering of fifty bred sows on the 8th at Manhattan was as good as usual. The tried sows were the ones that have produced the nice things that won and made high averages for Mr. Hammond in the past and sold in this sale at ridiculously low prices.

The average on fifty head was a little under $25 and the top was $70, that being the price paid by Mr. B. F. Cronic of Greensburg, Kans., for No. 1 in the catalogue. The following are some of the sales:

1. B. F. Cronic, Greensburg, Kans. . $70
2. Ed. Berry, Manhattan, Kans. . . . 30
3. H. B. Holmes, Manhattan. 25
5. W. H. Johnson, Frankfort, Kans. 23
6. J. Leer, Flush, Kans 25
7. J. G. Matter, Manhattan. 27
8. Ed. M. Regnier, Westmoreland. . 33
9. J. C. Johnson, St. Marys. 38
10. J. E. Kinzer, St. Marys. 31
11. B. F. Cronic. 39
12. John Blevens, Manhattan. 35
13. E. H. Taylor, Keats. 25
14. J. G. Matter. 26
20. J. C. Johnson. 25
24. Wm. Cramer, Alton. 25
26. J. F. Folley, Oronoque. 27
44. L. D. Arnold, Enterprise. 26
45. Lemon Ford. 27
47. J. C. Johnson. 16
49. Kansas State Agr. College. 32

L. D. Pagett & Segrist Sale.

February 11 was the second day of the Pagett's sales at Beloit, Kans., and L. D. Pagett & Segrist sold thirty head at an average of $48.50. The top was $125, paid by R. G. Sollenburger, of Woodston, Kans., for one of the Kant Be Beat gilts bred to Chief Wonder. The other two of this Kant Be Beat litter sold for $100 and $110. No. 6, a very fine gilts sired by Red Raven, went to J. E. Joines, of Clyde, for $106. Every one present was loud in their praise of this offering as they had been the day before, and while the offering was not fat it was in the best possible breeding condition and the breeders and farmers appreciated this fact. The day was not as favorable as the day before and it started to raining before the sale was half over. This was also this firm's first attempt at the public sale business and that it was a big success was owing largely to the fact that the sows and gilts on offer were well bred and bred to one or the other of the splendid boars at the head of this good herd.

The Pagetts will hold two bred-sow sales again next season and are arranging to hold them about the same dates as this season. Both firms have been heavy buyers this winter of the best in individuals and breeding.

Below is a list of sales:

2. J. E. Joines. $30.00
3. C. L. Brown, Beloit. 22.00
5. Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia. 42.50
6. J. E. Joines. 106.00
8. Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit. 30.00
13. Grant Chapin, Green. 74.00
14. Pearl H. Pagett. 50.00
15. C. L. Brown. 40.00
16. Al Hicks, Beloit. 31.00
18. Sollenburger. 125.00
19. J. L. Williams. 100.00
20. Hopkins Bros. 110.00
23. Will Linville, Beloit. 27.50
24. W. C. Whitney, Agra. 42.50
25. Smith Porter, Beloit. 29.00
26. Arthur Vail, Hume, Mo. 30.00
27. Joines, Chapin & Jones. 85.00
30. C. L. Roads, Asherville. 29.00
33. Mike Walters, Beloit. 21.00
36. Grant Chapin. 55.00
39. Smith Porter. 30.00

Pearl H. Pagett's Sale.

The Pagett sales of Duroc-Jersey bred sows at Beloit, Kans., February 10 and 11, were well attended by representative breeders from all over Central Kansas. Pearl H. Pagett's sale was pulled off according to schedule on Monday, the 10th, and the average for thirty-nine head, which was the entire offering, was $47.50. The fifteen head bred to Pearl's Golden Rule sold for an average of a little over $77. The top price paid was $225 for No. 4, which was a fine spring gilt sired by old Kant Be Beat and out of Crimson Belle. She went to J. E. Joines, of Clyde, Grant Chapin, of Green, and John W. Jones, of Concordia. She was safe to the service of Pearl's Golden Rule and truly a splendid gilt.

J. E. Joines also bought the sow, No. 1, sired by Ohio Chief, for $170. W. T. Fitch secured the litter sister to the top gilt for $102.50. Mr. Pearl Pagett was well pleased with the results of his first efforts in the public sale business and with the recognition he received from some of the best breeders in the West. Many of them were there and many were represented by mail bids in the hands of newspaper men and the auctioneers.

Below we give a list of the most representative sales:

1. Chief's Pride, by Ohio Chief, J. E. Joines, Clyde. $170.00
2. By Kant Be Beat, Solon Steeve, Asheville. 102.00
3. By Kant Be Beat, W. C. Whitney, Agra. 86.00
4. By Kant Be Beat, Joines, Chapin, and Jones. 225.00
5. By Kant Be Beat, W. F. Fitch, Minneapolis. 102.50
6. By Crimson Model, John W. Jones & Son, Concordia. 32.50
7. By Crimson Model, Grover Grady, Alden. 30.00
8. By Crimson Model, Grant Chapin, Green. 40.00
9. By Crimson Model, J. C. Logan, Onaga. 52.50
11. Carter's Model, by Hunt's Model, Ward Bros., Republic. 55.00
12. By Carter's Echo, Ernest Gifford, Beloit. 21.00
13. By Carter's Echo, Lou Thomas, Beloit, Kans. 30.00
14. By Dandy Orion, Grant Chapin. 50.00
15. By Dandy Orion, A. J. Paul, Randall. 40.00
16. Woodlawn Lady, by Fancy Chief, Fitch & Wilcox, Minneapolis. 52.50
17. By Colonel, R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston. 50.00
18. By Colonel, Lou Thomas. 27.00
20. By Colonel, T. P. Teagarden, Wayne. 30.00
23. By Colonel, William Linville, Beloit. 28.00
27. By Colonel, E. M. Myers, Burr Oak. 49.00
29. By Colonel, William Hodler, Beloit. 29.00
32. By Colonel, Grant Gifford. . . 25.00
34. By Colonel, W. J. Douglass, Beloit. 23.50
27. Maybe, by Gerry, Walter Ingram, Asheville. 28.00
39. Belle 1, by Gerry, Samuelson Bros., Cleburne. 35.00
40. Lone Queen, by Prince Jack, Tom Tipton, Jamestown. 37.50
Extra. Ola Nortstrom, Clay Center. 33.00

Axline's Poland-China Sale.

E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., held a successful sale of Poland-Chinas at Independence, Mo., on Thursday, February 20. The writer hereof has attended very few sales but at this sale took the place of Geo. E. Cole, who was at the bedside of his sick father. It was a pleasure to observe the unbounded confidence in every representation as to the animals offered. Mr. Axline's thirty-four successive sales and his extended transactions with hog-raisers have together given him a standing not less valuable than the good money he has accumulated. The bred sows made the very nice average of $52.50.

Following is the detail of the sale:

Fashion Keep, Leon Calhoun, Potter. $157.50
Lady Meddler, J. M. Pollom, Topeka. 104.00
Mary Perfection, E. M. Smith, Union, Neb. 130.00
May Perfection, A. L. Perrin, Buckner, Mo. 108.00
Ideal Lady, Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kans. 62.50
Hello Girl, D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo. 51.00
Cashmere, A. M. Frazier, Adrian, Mo. 126.00
Mohair 111650, Jno. Bollen, Leavenworth. 90.00
Lady Success 98932, A. L. Perrin, Bukner, Mo. 105.00
Levina 321588, Lentz Bros., Atherton, Mo. 87.00
On's Favorite 2d (114770), J. M. Belcher, Raymore, Mo. 43.00
Onella, J. M. Pollom, Topeka. . . . 55.00
E. L. Choice 2d (110953), Dr. H. A. Preer, Mexico, Mo. 50.00
Keep On Girl 2d, A. L. Perrin. . . . 64.00
Lady Troublesome, E. M. Smith. . 43.00
Troublesome Girl, S. A. Buggs, Hamilton, Mo. 64.00
Troublesome Lass, S. R. Rice, Independence, Mo. 35.00
Miss U. S. Meddler, A. J. Pettie, Blue Springs, Mo. 50.00
Sub. for Lady Irene (115062), Goode Bros., Lenexa. 32.00
Loretta May, Geo. Null, Odessa, Mo. 74.00
Edith U. S. 3d (111961), Alex Kellar, Stradsburg, Mo. 72.00
Stylish Bessie, Chas. Van Horn, Orrick, Mo. 42.00
Belton Belle, Goode Bros. 27.00
Second Leaf (110955), Chas. Van Horn. 27.00
Perfect Lady, Thos. Hoover, Atherton, Mo. 25.00
Black Rosa 95131, D. C. Staten, Blue Springs, Mo. 38.00
Little Imp., Frank Zimmerman, Centerville. 60.00
Chief's Beauty 2d, Chas. Van Horn. 33.00
Rosa Keep On, Goode Bros. 39.00
Miss Keep On, Geo. W. Null. 51.00
Radium Girl, S. A. Bugg. 61.00
Double Keep On, H. Perrin. 50.00
All Keep On, A. M. Frazier. 34.00
Chief's Sunshine, Jno. Speer, Adrian, Mo. 24.00
Keep On's Jewell, Jno. Patterson, Marshall, Mo. 45.00
Keep On's Jewell 2d, Jno. Bollen. 51.00
Keep On's Dream, G. A. Buck. . . . 40.00
Lady Imperial, Jack Cogswell, Independence, Mo. 31.00
Lady Sunshine, A. B. Remick, Oak Grove, Mo. 30.00
Stylish Sunshine, Jno. Speer. . . . 35.00
Imperial Sunshine, S. A. Bugg. . . 27.00
Blanch's Beauty, Duard Closby, Independence, Mo. 27.00
Black Georgia 8th, G. M. Gardner, Puscott, Ark. 26.00
Ideal's Fancy, F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo. 19.00
Lady Darkness, Ed. McDaniels, Laneville. 27.00
Gilt, Geo. W. Lorrance, Elk City. 40.00
Gilt, Frank Winn, Randolph, oM. 48.00
Extra, Geo. W. Lorrance. 36.00
Missouri's Mischief A. L. Perrin. 100.00
Keep On Boy 70777N., Duard Closby. 10.00
Boar, E. S. Davidson, St. John. . . 31.00
Boar, Jno. Evans, Independence, Mo. 10.00

Sale of Ishmaelites.

As a substitute for the regular fieldman the editor of THE KANSAS FARMER journeyed to Laredo, Mo., last Friday to witness the sale of some of B. F. Ishmael's finely bred Poland-Chinas. It may be noted that in view of possible effects of the late financial disturbance Mr. Ishmael indulged in a little pessimistic reflection on the evening before the sale and expressed the belief that his bred sows might make an average of $50. It will be readily believed that the pall of pessimism was considerably lifted when in casting up averages it was seen that the bred sows averaged $103.54.

Following are details of the sale:

Cassie, William Wingate, Trenton, Mo. $250.00
Diamond E. L., G. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo. 230.00
Humming Bird, Goodrich Stock Farm, Eldon, Mo. 380.00
Miss Classical, G. W. McKay. . . . 385.00
Media Keep On, Ted Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo. 60.00
Geralding (169006), Kent & Carlin, Bowen, Ill. 45.00
Corrector Topsy, Geo. Kitchen, Jr., Gower, Mo. 29.00
Silver Tip (111514), R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo. 60.00
Topsy Grand, C. E. Bailey, Dunlap, Mo. 30.00
Meddler's Beauty, S. P. Childs, Fairfield, Iowa. 55.00
Perfection Style, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. 65.00
S. P. Girl, R. E. Maupin. 190.00
Winter Green, S. P. Childs. 77.50
Fire Queen 35, Frank Winn. 85.00
Regulator Girl, S. P. Childs. 54.00
Miss Meddlesome, J. S. Rathbun, Braymer, Mo. 55.00
Miss Meddlesome 2d, P. M. Culver, Culverton, Mo. 38.00
Leona 2d, A. W. Cady, Green City, Mo. 30.00
Frisky Lady, Geo. Leslie, Memphis, Mo. 35.00
Miss Edith, Belshaw Bros., Colchester, Ill. 60.00
Handsome 4th, J. W. Cady. 37.00
Handsome 5th, J. W. Cady. 30.00
Special Rate, C. E. Bailey. 35.00
Next, J. W. Garvey, Auburn, Ill. . 41.00
Line Lady, Mathews Bros., Elliottville, Ind. 38.00
Sow, Jno. Hinkley, Trenton, Mo. 32.00
Carrie, Geo. W. McKay. 155.00
Imp.'s Sister, Wm. Wingate. 80.00
Lady Spell, Snyder Bros., Winfield. 70.00

Litter farrowed September 13, 1907, sold as follows:

Boar, R. E. Maupin. 34.00
Boar, C. Belshaw. 11.00
Boar, J. S. Rathbun. 14.00
Boar, N. Serey, Laredo, Mo. 10.50
Boar, J. W. Cady. 22.00
Sow, John Hinkley. 17.00
Sow, J. W. Fuller, Browning, Mo. 13.00

Spangler Sells Poland-Chinas.

On Wednesday, February 19, Mr. J. D. Spangler, of Sharon, Kans., held a successful sale of Poland-China bred sows and gilts. There were forty-five head catalogued and these had been bred to those good boars, Progression 44866 by the great Expansion and Mogul Ex 134821 by Mogul. Mr. Spangler makes a specialty of breeding the big-boned, smooth finished, rapid growing kind. This is the only kind that just suits the farmers and breeders in this section of the corn belt. He made a long start in the right direction when he got a son of Expansion as a herd header. Expansion was a prize winner right along and at the same time he was one of the biggest and smoothest hogs the writer ever saw. He won prizes when he weighed 1,000 pounds and his sons are giving a good account of themselves.

The sales were as follows:

2. M. N. Crawford, Sharon. $30
2. Jno. D. Snyder, Winfield. 30
3. E. A. Miller, Medicine Lodge. . . 27
4. Jno. Ditzen, Medicine Lodge. . . . 35
5. Jno. D. Snyder. 40

(Continued on page 281.)

One day's mail received by the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa, which consists of 7,163 letters and postal cards. Their mail has been averaging about 4,000 pieces a day. They advertise in THE KANSAS FARMER and have this to say about it: "Yes, THE KANSAS FARMER is bringing results this year and we hear from it by every mail. Evidently Kansas people have waked up. Advertising will bring the business if properly written and inserted in a good, live paper like THE KANSAS FARMER."

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Vincent's Kansas Kolera Kure

will cure ailing hogs. Write for free booklet.

McCurdy Bldg. Hutchinson, Kansas

BEE SUPPLIES

We can furnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get elsewhere, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with discount sheet for early orders.

TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE

7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kans.

Fourth Annual Jack Sale

Savannah, Mo., March 5, 1908

24 large black Jacks from 3 to 7 years old, 23 eligible to register. I make a specialty of the large, well bred, big boned, good footed, good head and ears kind; also two good 3-year-old registered Percheron stallions. If you want to buy a Jack that is as represented come to this sale. Write for illustrated catalogue.

G. M. Scott.

The Percheron Registry Company

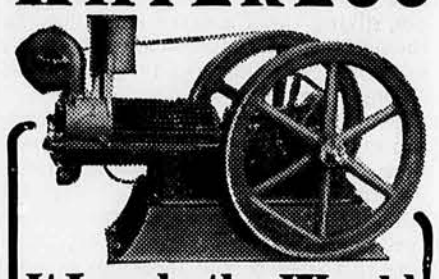
WILLIAM BELL, Pres. J. B. McLAUGHLIN, Vice-Pres.

The ONLY stud book in America that records only pure bred Percherons. Certified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Government Inspectors have never found and pointed out a single error in our records. Our certificates are of the greatest value because they are absolutely correct. Our fees the lowest. All correspondence promptly answered.

Chas. C. Glenn, Sec'y,

Columbus, -:- Ohio

WATERLOO



It Leads the World

in Simplicity, Reliability and Durability. The all-service gasoline engine that is perfectly cooled by vapor. Takes only gallons of water where others require barrels. Doubles working capacity and gives no trouble. 5-year guarantee.

Write for FREE ENGINE BOOK

Three colors, handsomest and best ever published. Your credit is good with us. Write today.

Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.
187 3rd Ave. West, Waterloo, Iowa

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

March 17—T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., at Kansas City, Mo.
April 13—Howard M. Hill and others, Fredonia, Kans.

Herefords.

March 26, 27, 28—Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo. R. T. Thornton, Manager.

Poland-Chinas.

February 29—A. K. Sells, Fredonia, Kans.
March 3—Bred sows at Clyde, Kansas. Geo. E. Smith, Agenda, Kans.
March 6—Hales & Hughes, Severy, Kans.
Mar 12—W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kans.
February 4, 1909—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kas.

Duroc-Jerseys.

February 28—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.
March 4—Burt Finch, Prairie View, Kans., at Norton, Kans.
March 5—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
March 10—John W. Jones & Son Concordia, Kan at Emporia.
March 13—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
March 14—T. J. Wooddall, Fall River, Kans.
March 17—John W. Jones & Son Concordia, Kans

Berkshires.

March 3—T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, Kans.
March 3-4—G. W. Berry & T. F. Guthrie.
March 4—Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.
February 28—T. J. Congdon, Pawnee City, Neb.

Percherons.

March 12—R. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 2—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.
March 3—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets L. M. Monsees & Sons Smithton, Mo.

Combination Sales.

Mar. 4-5-6—Breeders' Sale of horses, C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.
March 10-12—Wichita, Kans., D. R. Mills, Mgr.
March 19—O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb., Percheron brood mares, Kentucky Jacks and Shorthorn cattle.
Apr. 2-4—Kansas City, Mo., D. R. Mills, Mgr.

Agriculture

Kafir-Corn.

I would like a little information on Kafir-corn. It is raised quite extensively in this section but in the last two year's time of maturing a crop has lengthened from two to three weeks so that a field that has to be replanted in the spring stands a good chance of getting caught by the frost when only one-half or two-thirds ripe and of course when thrashed in that condition heats in 36 hours, and in the past two years so much of it has gone to market in that condition that it is going to hurt the market in the future. Would seed brought from the South mature sooner or would northern-grown seed be better?

Butler County. A. S. FENTON.

Northern- or Western-grown Kafir-corn seed would doubtless mature earlier when planted in your section of the State than the home-grown seed or seed brought from the south. We have been breeding Kafir-corn at this station for several years and now have improved strains of both Red and Black Hulled White Kafir-corn. Our plan of breeding has been to plant the seed of selected heads on separate rows and in this way we have been able to produce a purer and better producing type of each of these varieties. I believe we have the purest seed of the Black Hulled White and Red Kafir-corn to be found in the State. We have some seed for distribution which we are selling at $1.25 for the select-head seed and 75 cents per bushel for the general field seed.

We have also been breeding several varieties of sorghum in the same manner as described for Kafir-corn and have improved seed for sale of the Kansas Orange, Black Dwarf, and White Sorghum at prices given for Kafir-corn. However, the supply of select-head seed of Kansas Orange sorghum is exhausted. Have some general field seed of Early Amber sorghum which is not very pure.

We are also breeding several varieties of broom-corn and are offering seed of the Genuine Dwarf and Oklahoma Dwarf at $1.75 and $1.25 per bushel, and the general field seed at 75 cents per bushel. The broom-corn has been bred with the purpose of eliminating the center stem, thus making it better for broom-making.

We are offering for sale seed of Dwarf milo maize at prices given for broom-corn. May add that the general field 75 cents seed of all kinds of grain stated above is not absolutely pure, but is good seed for general planting.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Cow-Peas and Emmer.

I would like some information as to growing cow-peas and emmer in this section.

Will stock eat the pea hay readily, or will they have to learn to eat it?

I would like to know the best method of seeding for hay, also for seed.

Will emmer ripen as early as fall wheat, or will the chinch bugs get it? Does it go down as easy as oats in rain storms, namely, lodge. Do you think it would be a surer crop than oats?

What variety of corn would probably prove the surest cropper here on upland? Would you deem it wise to move corn (for seed) more than fifty miles in one season? Will list thirty acres in wheat stubble, after double disking it. Would you advise planting more than one variety?

Jewell County. O. W. PRATHER.

I have mailed you copy of circular No. 8 giving information regarding the culture and use of cow-peas and also circular letter on emmer. Have also mailed you copy of bulletin 144 on "Small Grains" in which you will find a report of our experiments with emmer, oats, and other small grains.

Cow-pea hay, saved in good condition, has a high feeding value, practically equal to alfalfa although it is usually not so well relished by stock. Apparently animals must become accustomed to it before they will eat it readily. For the production of hay we usually sow broadcast or in close drills when the crop may be readily cut with the mower. For seed production it is better to plant in rows and cultivate the crop. These points are more fully discussed in circular No. 8 referred to.

Emmer matures about two weeks later than ordinary Turkey winter wheat. I have not observed that chinch bugs have injured it more than wheat or other grains. Emmer does not make so rank a growth of straw and is not so apt to lodge as oats. At this station it has not proven a better cropper than the best producing varieties of oats, and barley is perhaps more hardy and drought resistant than emmer. For a detailed report I refer you to bulletin 144 referred to above.

You are growing some good corn in Jewell County. Such varieties as Boone County White, Reid Yellow Dent, Legal Tender, Hammett White Dent, Hogue Yellow Dent, and Chase White Dent are well adapted for growing in your section of the State. I have mailed you circular No. 12 giving information regarding the varieties of seed-corn which we had for sale. However, our supply of first and second grade seed is practically exhausted.

Have mailed you copy of bulletin 147 in which you will find the report of our experiments with corn, including a test of a large number of varieties.

The planting of good, well-bred, home-grown seed-corn of a variety adapted for growing in your soil and climate would doubtless give better results than seed of the same variety grown in a different soil and climate. However, fifty miles would not be a long distance to move corn in one year. Fairly good results are often secured by planting seed brought hundreds of miles. The breed or variety and the soil and climatic conditions under which the corn was grown have much to do with its success when grown in any other State or county.

It may be advisable to test more than one variety of corn in a small way in separate fields, but I would not advise to plant more than one pure-bred variety of corn on the thirty-acre field.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Kansas Sunflower and Golden Beauty Corn.

I wish to secure some pure Kansas Sunflower corn. Have you any for sale or where can I get some? I also wish to get some Golden Beauty corn. Wish you would tell me where I can get it and how much it is per bushel.

Dickinson County. C. F. AEBI.

We have as pure seed of Kansas Sunflower corn as may be purchased anywhere in the State. Our pedigreed strain of this variety has been largely produced from two original mother ears which proved to be the highest-producing ones in the 1903 ear-test. See bulletin 147, page 283, a copy of which has been mailed you.

I wish to say, however, that even the pedigreed corn is not absolutely pure, as you may understand the word. In fact there is no pure-bred corn. The corn which has been bred for twenty-five years will still produce many ears not true to type and even throw ears of different color. For instance our Reid Yellow Dent corn which was secured from the original breeder five years ago and which has been carefully bred by the ear-row method for the last five years, produced some red ears this year.

Again the floating pollen tends to cause some mixture every year. In order to keep corn relatively pure we are obliged to pick out all cross-bred kernels each year. The Kansas Sunflower corn has only been bred carefully for the last five years and should not be quite so pure in type as some of the varieties which have been longer bred. However, the type of Kansas Sunflower is quite uniform, but it still continues to throw a number of ears with white cobs, and a few white kernels or lightish colored ears still appear. It does not tend to run to red as much as other yellow varieties, but the natural color of the corn is a rich, golden yellow.

Shall be pleased to supply you with seed, but I advise you to order at once as our supply is limited. We have no seed of Golden Beauty for sale. A good strain of this variety is grown by T. B. Hubbard, Kimball, Kansas, and is known as Hubbard's Golden Beauty. I believe Mr. Hubbard has seed-corn for sale, but can not quote price.

I have mailed copy of circular No. 12 giving information regarding seed corn which we have for sale at this station.

A. M. TENEYCK.

English Blue-Grass, Bromus Inermis, and Alfalfa.

I want to sow twenty-five acres of alfalfa, orchard grass, and Bromus inermis on oat stubble next fall. Would like to know how much of each I should sow, and how would be the best way to sow it, with the drill or broad-cast? The field is second bottom land. I want to use it for pasture, for fattening cattle. MARTIN BAUERS.

Clay County.

I would advise seeding a combination of English blue-grass, Bromus inermis and alfalfa or clover, sowing ten or twelve pounds of each of the grasses with four or five pounds of clover or six or eight pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. The alfalfa grass combination is being used for pasture quite extensively now in this State, and with uniformly good success, especially the combination of alfalfa with Bromus inermis. Mr. C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kansas has a pasture of Bromus inermis and alfalfa which he has used now for four or five years and has not lost an animal by bloat.

The combination with alfalfa will cause increased production and a more permanent pasture. Clover is good as long as it lasts but it is not so permanent as alfalfa nor so productive. It is advisable and even necessary to

Learn To Say "No"

A wise man once said that "more than one-half the bad business deals are made, not for lack of good judgment, but because the man could not say 'No.'"

More than one-half of the poor implements are bought because the buyer cannot say "No."

In times of peace prepare for war.

The time for you to fortify yourself and know when to say no is *now*.

If a dealer or a "slick" smooth manufacturer's agent or canvasser comes to you and offers you a manure spreader, listen to his well prepared story carefully.

It is not time to say no yet, but it is time for you to do a little talking.

Ask Him These Questions:

What is the tongue in your spreader made of?

What are the sills made of?

What kind of wood do you use in the front axle?

What kind of wood do you use in the bolsters?

Ask him whether he has one or two bolsters.

If he tells you that his machine has a pine pole, ask him why the machine is not made with an oak pole. He will likely tell you that pine is as good as oak. If he does, say to him that you know different.

Say to him that you have never seen a farm wagon made with a pine pole.

Say to him, "No, Sir, I will not buy a machine with a pine pole."

If he says that his machine is made with pine sills, ask him the same questions. He will probably tell you that pine is used in many of the large buildings for sills, rafters, etc., or he will give you some other excuse. It does not make any difference what the excuse is. While you are alone, and while you are not under the influence of any slick salesman, make up your mind now that if the machine has pine sills you will say **"No."**

He may say to you that they cannot get oak. If he does, say **"No,"** just the same, and tell him that there are more GREAT WESTERN manure spreaders manufactured and sold than any other spreader, that they are all made with oak pole, oak sills, oak stakes for the sides, oak axles, oak beater rails, oak hood rails, oak rake heads, oak apron supports, and double oak bolsters.

Then you will see him commence to hem and haw. Don't let him dodge you off to some other subject. Make him admit that he knows oak is better than pine. Lick him on this one subject. He will have more respect for you when he finds out that you know something about manure spreaders.

Ask him what the fifth wheel is made of. If he says cast iron, say **"No, Sir,** I want a malleable fifth wheel."

If you can see the GREAT WESTERN machine and his machine side by side, just show him the difference between the great big sixteen-inch malleable fifth wheel on the GREAT WESTERN, and his little affair. Make him admit before you go any further that the GREAT WESTERN fifth wheel is the biggest, the strongest, and the best.

Then ask him where the front axle of his machine is placed, whether back under the load

so it carries as much as the rear axle, or whether it sticks out ahead of the load so it does not carry much of the load.

If it sticks out in front, say **"No,"** that you want a machine that is equally balanced on the front and rear wheels.

Ask him if the front axle is wide so the front and rear wheels track. If he says no, it is your turn to say "*No*" also.

Ask him if he ever saw a wagon made that way. Tell him his machine will pull harder because it makes four tracks instead of two.

Tell him it will cut up your fields more.

The wheels are an important part of a spreader. They must carry the load as well as drive the apron and cylinder, which takes lots of traction power.

Ask him the size of the spokes in the wheels. They should be 2¼ inch in front wheels and 2½ inch in rear. If he says 1¾ or 2 inch in front, 2 or 2¼ inches in rear, say **"No."**

Ask him the weight of a set of his wheels. If he says 400 or 450 pounds, say **"No,"** because you know a big strong set of wheels weighing 500 pounds, like we use, is stronger, more substantial, will last longer and is better in every way than a light set. We use nothing but oak in our rims and spokes.

If He can't answer these questions tell him to find out, because you are going to know before you buy.

Ask him if his machine has an endless or a half apron; if half apron say to him, "when your load is off, you must run the apron back into place, making it travel just twice as far for each load as the endless apron. Therefore, it will wear just half as long. He will probably say that does not amount to much, but tell him that it amounts to just one-half the life of the machine.

Ask him how many springs, gears, catches and other contraptions it takes to return the half apron to place. Tell him that every one of these makes an extra wearing point causing breakage and trouble. Tell him you prefer an endless apron because it is more simple, travels only half as far as the half apron.

It is always ready to load, has no extra springs, gears or other superfluous parts to get out of order.

If you have a long haul to make, the front end can be loaded as high as you wish, and when the rear part is spread there is a vacant space in the front end to shove that part into that is loaded high. This increases the capacity of the machine at least one-third.

The endless apron costs more. It is worth twice as much.

About the weight: The GREAT WESTERN 70-bushel machine weighs 2,250 pounds. The less a machine weighs the less it costs to make

Ask him what his 70-bushel machine weighs. There are 70-bushel machines made that weigh only 1,800 or 1,900 pounds. We will suppose he says 1,900 pounds, and that his price is $115.00. That is just a little more than six cents a pound.

The Great western weighs 350 pounds more, and at the same price per pound should sell for $21.00 more, and it is really worth this much more to you but we don't ask that much more for it.

Before you buy, get the weight and price of the different machines and figure the cost of each by the pound. This will give you a key as to how to figure.

Don't pay as much money for a light machine as you would for a heavy one.

A strong, heavy machine will pull lighter with a big load than a light machine will.

Cut this ad out or keep this paper so that when the spreader man comes around you can take him right down through question by question. Make him answer every question so that you will know, when you are through analyzing him and his machine, just what he has got.

Don't let him get you confused. Don't let him fool you. You are going to pay your good money for the machine. You ought to know just what you are buying. You are entitled to this.

After you have gone over point by point with him, and you have licked him, he will probably offer to put a machine on your farm on a few days' trial, and tell you that if you don't like it you need not keep it. This is his last card.

Don't let him get you to say "yes," because you know that pine is not as good as oak.

You know that a little, light cast iron fifth wheel is not as good as a heavy malleable fifth wheel.

You know that a narrow axle is not as good as a wide axle.

You know that good wood wheels are better than steel wheels.

You know that the endless apron costs more and is better than a half apron.

You know that a heavy, strong, substantial machine is better than a light, frail one.

The GREAT WESTERN sells for a little more than any other; yet there are more made and sold every day than any other.

For every dollar extra that it costs, you will get $5.00 more in value.

We want you to know more about it.

It is Made for the Man Who Wants the Best

There is no other "just as good" or nearly as good. Ask your dealer about the

Great Western

Don't let him sell you a substitute, that he says "*is just as good.*"

We issue a book that will tell you when, how and where to spread manure; how to make from $4.00 to $8.00 more per acre from your farm than ever before. Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter. "Send me your book, Practical Experience with Barnyard Manures, and catalog No. 225." They will be mailed to you **Free.** Do it now before you haul your manure or prepare for another crop.

SMITH MANUFACTURING CO., 158 Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

sow legume with grasses for pasture, since the grasses sown alone will soon run out and become unproductive unless the pasture is well manured and fertilized. The legume acts as a fertilizer to the grass, causing a greater growth of the grass and at the same time furnishing a large amount of valuable pasturage. I am mailing you circular No. 10 on seeding alfalfa and circular letter on seeding Bromus inermis. Methods of seeding, etc., are discussed in this circular.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Seed Corn Question.

In THE KANSAS FARMER of January 2, 1908, I saw an answer to a question in regard to seed corn. Please send me circular No. 12 and state whether corn is sold in the ear or shelled.

I would highly appreciate receiving any bulletins or circulars that you publish at different times and circulate among the farmers of the State.

ANDREW PEDERSON.

Washington County.

I have mailed a copy of circular No. 12, giving information regarding the varieties of seed-corn which we are offering for sale and have requested Dr. C. W. Burkett to mail you bulletins 133, 134, 139, 144, and 147 and place your name upon our regular bulletin mailing list. You will find prices of seed-corn given on page 7 of circular No. 12 referred to above. Our first and second grade corn is sold in the ear unless ordered shelled while the third grade is shelled and not sold in the ear. The third grade seed, however, is excellent seed-corn as you will see from reading circular No. 12. I have published a number of circulars in answer to inquiries which are not sent out except upon special application, as follows:

1. Seed Grain. (1906)
2. Farm Manure.
3. Chemical Fertilizers.
4. Farm Buildings.
5. Rotation of Crops.
6. Farm Management Problems.
7. Smut in Grains.
8. Cowpeas.
9. Wheat Culture.
10. Alfalfa Seeding.
11. Seed-Wheat. (1907)
12. Seed-Corn. (1908)

If you care for any of these I shall be pleased to send the circulars if you will so inform me. A. M. TENEYCK.

Corn Questions—Soil Preparation.

I am plowing a piece of sod, clover and timothy, for corn. Do you think it would be advisable to disk it four times in the spring? I am thinking of disking it early in the spring, then just before planting cross disking it, laping disk one-half each time, then harrowing. The land is black limestone soil.

I got a fine stand of clover last spring by following your directions.

Would you recommend the sowing of crimson clover in corn at last cultivation for pasture in the stalks? The corn will be followed with oats. I am thinking of using the one-horse, 14-tooth cultivator in the corn after it gets too large for the two-horse cultivator. Would do this cultivating after rains, do you think it would pay?

Please send me your seed corn circular, and can you furnish pure seed of the following varieties: Hildreth Yellow Dent, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Leaming, Golden Beauty, and Kansas Sunflower? If so at what prices?

Bourbon County. J. W. JORDAN.

The cultivation which you propose for the timothy and clover sod land ought to put the soil in excellent condition for planting corn. It is usually advisable, as you suggest, to lap-disk in order to keep the ground level.

You were rather fortunate to get a good stand of clover by sowing in wheat last spring considering the fact that the season was rather unfavorable for starting grass or clover.

I have never practised sowing crimson clover in corn. This practise however, is followed some in the eastern States. The crimson clover should evidently be seeded early in the fall or late in summer in order to get the best use of the crop. It is usually best, however, to let the clover grow the succeeding year since it should live during the winter and really make its greatest growth the next summer. If you intend following corn with oats it would be well to use cow-peas as a catch crop in preference to crimson clover, sowing the peas in the corn about the last of July. Your plan of using a one-horse cultivator in the corn in order to continue cultivation late in the season would usually give good results and it will be especially desirable to cultivate this way, if you intend to sow a catch crop, up to the date of sowing. We often cultivate corn after it is laid by if heavy rains pack the soil and destroy the soil mulch, however we have no good comparative experiments to prove the value of this later cultivation.

I have mailed you a copy of circular No. 12, giving information regarding the varieties of seed corn which we have for sale. We have Hildreth and Kansas Sunflower corn. Good seed of the Hiawatha Yellow Dent may be secured from J. T. Martin, Hanover, Marshall County, Kansas. T. B. Hubbard, Kimball, Neosho County, Kansas, has a good strain of Golden Beauty corn. I can not refer you to breeders of the Leaming corn, but you may secure seed of this variety from Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans. You may also secure seed of Southern grown Hildreth corn from C. E. and W. R. Hildreth, Altamont, Labette County, Kansas.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Oats, Alfalfa, Cow-Peas.

I have thirty acres of almost level upland, in corn last year, hardly a weed in it, nice land, fairly rich. I would like to put this land to alfalfa this spring. How should I prepare it and when should the seed be sown? How deep should it be drilled in?

I have forty acres of ground which has been in corn a long time, manured some, and want to rest it. I would like to put in oats, but they do not seem very sure here. I see no good reason for it. What do you think of oats, or what would you plant instead for a good profitable yield?

I have 800 acres and 250 in cultivation and have in hand next fall probably 150 cattle that I will want to winter and my crop interest centers in what will be the most productive forage for them outside of corn. I will have to rest some of the land; it has been in corn too long and I have not enough manure for it all. I came here only this year and Kansas farming is new to me. W. L. RULKER.

Woodson County.

Prepare the seed-bed just as soon as the land is in fit condition to cultivate, sowing the alfalfa at once, as soon as spring opens. It may be advisable to disk this month, provided the frost goes out of the ground, although I would not advise to sow the alfalfa seed before sometime in March, when you are quite sure that spring has opened. I prefer early seeding, however.

We have had better results at this station from early spring seeding than from medium or late spring seeding, and in your section of the State early seeding would be especially necessary in order that the alfalfa get a start so as to keep ahead of the crab grass and fox-tail, two of the worst obstacles to spring seeding in your section of the State. Usually we have recommended fall seeding for your section of the State.

If you sow the alfalfa seed with the drill take care to plant it very shallow, barely covering it in the furrows. I usually prefer to sow broadcast after the seed-bed is fully prepared and then cover the seed with one light harrowing.

Possibly fall wheat will be a more profitable crop for you to grow than oats. However, either crop would be a good change for the land to prepare it for seeding down to grass or alfalfa, which is really what the land needs after being cropped to corn for so long a period.

Doubtless you have a large amount of pasture and only need ruffage for winter feeding. Cane sown broadcast or in close drills is very productive and makes good dry feed for winter use when fed in connection with alfalfa hay or nitrogeneous concentrates. Since you do not grow alfalfa you might grow cow-peas to feed with the sorghum in order to balance the ration. A good combination forage crop is corn and cow-peas sown or planted together. For further information on the subject I have mailed you circular No. 8 on cow-peas and a circular letter giving information on sorghum and other forage crops. Have also mailed you circulars 2, 3, and 5 on the use of manures and fertilizers and the rotation of crops as related to maintaining soil fertility.

A combination of grass and clover should grow successfully in your section of the State and I believe that you will be able to grow alfalfa successfully. Your lands which have been cultivated for a long period should be seeded down to grasses and alfalfa as rapidly as possible, using these crops not only for the production of forage, but also as crops in rotation with corn and other grains. A. M. TENEYCK.

English Blue-Grass with Clover or Alfalfa.

I wish to know if blue-grass sown this spring would afford any pasture the first year? If not, would red clover or alfalfa sown with the blue-grass be a help the first year? This is stump land that has been in corn three years. When is the proper time to sow English blue-grass, and should the ground have any special preparation? If so, what kind of cultivation or seed-bed should it have?

H. J. NEWHOUSE.

Leavenworth County.

Spring-seeded grass or clover may furnish some pasture in the latter part of the summer or in the early fall provided the season is favorable for growth. It is, however, advisable not to pasture the new seeding too closely. Would advise you to sow the English blue-grass with the clover or alfalfa just as early in the spring as the soil may be put into good seed-bed condition.

For information regarding preparation of seed-bed, etc., have mailed you copy of circular No. 10, on "Alfalfa Seed and Seeding" and press bulletin 125 on English Blue-Grass.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Better than Cane for Hogs?

Will cane, by mowing, make a good nourishment for hogs? Will more than one mowing hurt them, the same as it will cattle?

I also wish to know if I could head Kafir corn and put the heads in a bin, and whether it will spoil or heat? How long can it be kept in dry bins?

Chase County. PETER LALOGE.

So far as tests go, well-cured sorghum hay does not seem to contain the poisonous substances which occasionally makes the green sorghum so deadly in its effect when eaten by cattle or other stock. Alfalfa would be a much better ruffage for hogs than sorghum hay. However, sorghum cut rather immature and nicely cured and saved would doubtless be eaten by hogs with good results. Have mailed you circular letter giving information regarding sorghum poisoning.

It is a common practise in some parts of the West to head Kafir-corn with the ordinary wheat header placing in stacks or open sheds. It would hardly be advisable to place the heads, which are taken directly from the field, in a close bin. Since, even when the heads are stored in a shed or in a stack out-of doors it is best to stack on a raised bottom, allowing free circulation of air beneath the stack or mow. Usually also the stack should be narrow or if the Kafir-corn heads are stored in a shed, the depth of the

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Galloway says he's too busy shipping Manure Spreaders to write an "ad" this week. But he wants you to write him, anyway, and save yourself $50 just by doing it. Send him a postal today. Then he'll show you right on the jump how to clean up $50 and make $200 to $300 extra on your crop. He'll fix it so you can put his Spreader on your place Free, and work it 30 days, just to prove his claims, before you let loose of a cent. Galloway has the only successful Wagon Box Spreader. Seven Original Patents. His factory turns out 70 a day. Galloway makes you a price that is right. When you get his Red Hot Proposition you'll be in for a Free Trial right away. Write Galloway this very day. Simply say, "Send Me Your Spreader Proposition and big Free Catalog," and address him personally.

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Spend 1 Cent Make $50

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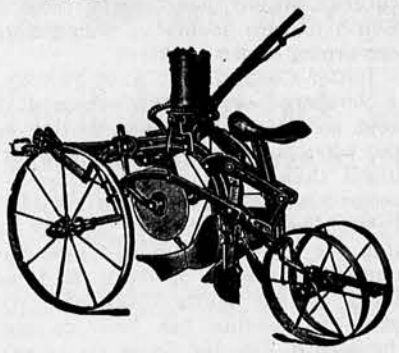

THE ONLY RIDING LISTER that can be used without a pole. The bottom hangs directly between the wheels and the lister follows the team perfectly. It goes closer to fences than others and can be turned square around with bottom in the ground.

It Is Frameless and, therefore, lighter than others. Its actual weight is only 350 pounds and draft in proportion.

Seat is just back of the seed can and the operator can see every kernel of corn as it leaves seed box.

No Chance for a Poor Stand.

Built in different styles for corn or corn and cotton and with shovel or disc coverers.

Write at once for circular telling more about the Tricycle.

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mow should not be too great; say only a few feet in depth until the heads are well cured.

Of course it will depend upon the maturity and dryness of the Kafir-corn as to whether there will be a tendency to heat spoil in the stack or mow.

When the crop is handled in the manner described above, it is usual to leave the Kafir-corn in the field until it is fully mature or until after frost when the leaves have become dry and the stems partially cured. If the heads are well-cured by storing under a shed for a time after harvesting, then they may be placed in a bin with less danger of heating or spoiling. However, when the thrashed seed is stored in a tight bin in this way, heating often results and it has been found advisable to store thrashed Kafir-corn seed in small bins or spread it over large floor space, shoveling it over occasionally for some time after thrashing and storing in order to prevent it from heating.

We have had very good success in storing thrashed Kafir-corn seed in sacks. Our plan is to cut and shock the Kafir-corn in the field and thrash only when the heads and seed are fully cured and dry. For further information upon the subject, I have mailed you circular letters on harvesting and thrashing Kafir-corn.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa.

What has been your experience, gathered from such sources as you may have, relative to the proposition of allowing alfalfa to go to seed year after year? Does it cause the stand to become thinner, or injure the alfalfa in any other way?

Jefferson County. E. A. WAGNER.

I have no experimental data upon the subject which you name. There is little question but that the production of alfalfa seed is a greater drain upon the vitality of the plant than the ordinary practise of cutting the crop for hay. I have observed in some patches of alfalfa that were not regularly cut but allowed to seed from year to year that the alfalfa has gradually "run out." Cutting alfalfa at proper times seems to be a stimulant to renewed growth and I have no doubt but that if we could get the experience of farmers who have practised maturing alfalfa for seed from year to year that we would find that this practise has injured the stand and growth of the crop. Perhaps some of the readers of this article will give their experience. A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Seeding.

Please quote prices on Boone County White and McAuley White Dent corn in bushel or half bushel lots.

I would like to ask if you have or know of any early corn that is very successful in production. If so, please quote me prices on same.

Have you had any experience in sowing timothy and clover with oats?

HAYES M. COE.

Woodson County.

Our supply of seed-corn is entirely exhausted. I enclose circular No. 12 giving information regarding the varieties of corn which we had for sale. Also sent list of growers from whom you may secure good seed. The Pride of the North and Earliest Ripe Yellow Dent are two early-maturing varieties which have given good results at this station. The Hogue Yellow Dent is also a good early yellow corn. Refer you to growers named in the list referred to above.

Our usual plan for seeding all grasses, clover, and alfalfa is to sow without a nurse crop. On the whole I think this is the safest plan. In a favorably wet season timothy and clover sown with a light seeding of oats for a nurse crop may succeed fairly well. If the season is dry, however, or hot, dry weather prevails after harvest, the clover and grass is very apt to be destroyed.

If you decide to use a nurse crop of oats, use only a bushel or so per acre. In case your land is foul and weedy it may be better to sow with oats rather than to sow alone. In order to insure a good stand of grass or alfalfa it is advisable to have a clean, well-prepared seed-bed. I am mailing you circular No. 10 on alfalfa seeding, which gives some general information regarding the preparation of the seed bed for alfalfa, which are applicable also to timothy and clover.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa and Combination of Grasses.

If you can, will you let me know the best grass to patch up an alfalfa hog pasture? I have an alfalfa pasture that has been partially destroyed by gophers and hogs, and yet there are many patches of good alfalfa left, that I would like to save, if I can find something good with which to fill in.

Lyon County. G. W. DECAMP.

You might sow a combination of grasses, including Bromus inermis, English blue-grass, and orchard grass, sowing about ten pounds of each per acre. I doubt, however, whether you can make a success of reseeding this old field unless the season happens to be very favorable. Also it will not be advisable to pasture the alfalfa much during the first part of the season if you should reseed early in the spring. Perhaps the better time would be to reseed this field early in the fall, sowing about the last of August or first of September, when the hogs could be kept off the field after seeding. By disking and harrowing a good seed-bed may be prepared.

On the whole I would advise to reseed another field to alfalfa and grass, sowing about six or eight pounds of alfalfa with eight or ten pounds of each of the grasses named above. You will be much more apt to get a good stand from the new seeding; meanwhile the old field may be broken up and planted to corn or other crops for a few years before reseeding. In this way you may secure much larger returns from the land both in corn and pasture. Of course, if this field is so located that it is the only one desirable for hog pasture, then you would be justified in reseeding as you have planned. I have mailed you copy of circular letter on seeding Bromus inermis and circular No. 10 on seeding alfalfa. Have mailed you circulars 2, 3, and 5, on manures, fertilizers, and rotation of crops with reference to improving and maintaining soil fertility.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alsike Clover for Pasture.

I would like to hear from some one who has had experience in raising Alsike clover. What kind of stock does best on it, and is it good for hog pasture? I have some cold wet land I would like to sow for hog pasture.

Dist County, Okla. WM. QUEEN.

We grow Alsike clover only in a small way and have made no experiments in feeding it to stock in comparison with other feeds. However, Alsike clover is very highly recommended in the Middle States both for pasture and for hay. It makes a finer quality of hay than the Common Red or Mammoth clover, and is more permanent for pasture, succeeding well on wet land. In fact, Alsike clover is known as the "wet land" clover. I believe it will do well on the cold, wet land which you describe, and would advise you to sow it in combination with certain grasses, preferably English blue-grass and Red Top, sowing about eight or ten pounds of each of the grasses with four or five pounds of clover seed per acre. Perhaps other readers of THE KANSAS FARMER may give further information on this subject. A. M. TENEYCK.

He Gets Sarcastic.

"Gentlemen," said the old farmer who was acting as foreman of the jury, "yesterday we let a rogue go because he was a young man."

There was no response.

"To-day we let a rascal off because he was an old man."

"Well, what of it?"

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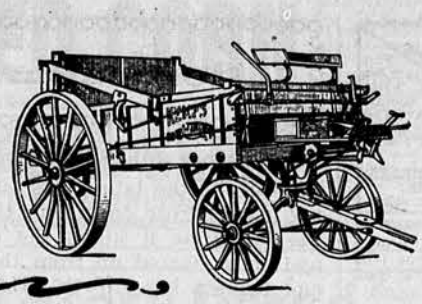

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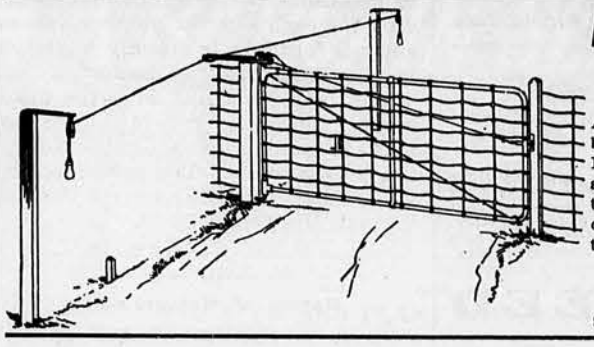
The only Plow Factory in the United States selling direct to the consumer at wholesale prices.



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Always swings from the team. Can be operated by a child 3 years old Hinges malleable. Cheap, durable and sightly. Guaranteed satisfactory. All kinds of farm and self-closing yard gates. Ask for advertising matler. Agents wanted.

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A FLAG FOR EVERY SCHOOL HOUSE

The last Kansas legislature enacted a law, Chapter 319, Laws 1907, requiring school officers to provide an American flag for each school building.

The publishers of The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, have procured a stock of American flags sufficient to supply every school district in the State, which they are prepared to furnish without cost to the school district. They have already supplied many districts with a flag that was wholly satisfactory, and are prepared to ship a flag on short notice in accordance with a special agreement for a limited service which can be given later. Simply send all your subscriptions together in a club and your district gets a flag.

Every school teacher should urge his patrons to have the flag sent at once. Write,

THE KANSAS FARMER CO., .. Topeka, Kans.

For particulars about this offer.

SEEDS THAT GROW

Best quality Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds, Alfalfa, Clover, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes. We send free with catalog a pkt of "New Globe" Tomato, biggest yielder, finest flavored of all, if you ask for it. Write us to-day. Also have full line of Nursery Stock, Roses, Plants and Bulbs.

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE
CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.
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40 VARIETIES of Berry Fruits that it pays to plant. My 26th annual Catalogue tells the truth about them. B. F. SMITH, Box 7, Lawrence, Kans.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
The best varieties. Write for catalog.
W. W. Thomas, Anna, Ill.
THE STRAWBERRY PLANT MAN.
Rhubarb and Asparagus roots.

TREES AT LOW PRICES
True to name. Free from disease. 20 Grafted Apple-trees for $1.00. 25 Budded Peach-trees for $1.00. 40 Concord Grape-vines for $1.00. 25c due bill and catalog free.
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Texas Red Oats.
Pure seed, thoroughly recleaned. Will feed through any standard make of drill. Send for sample and prices.
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Route 1. - - Clay Center, Kans.

SILVER MINE SEED CORN
Pure-bred. Recommended by Kansas State Agril College, and grown from their high yielding ear row test breeding stock. The kind that fills the wagon box. Write for prices. Maple Hill Farms, R. R. 6, Lawrence, Kans.

Reid's Yellow Dent
(MARTIN'S TYPE)
Winner of 1st prize at Precinct, County, State Fair and State Corn Show; also gold medal winner at St. Louis and Portland, and winner of 1st prize at the National Corn Show at Chicago, 1907, in class E, Nebraska, and 2d prize and sweepstakes at the Kansas Corn Show, 1908. Write for prices.
Ed Flaherty, R. 2, Seneca, Kans

SEED CORN
Pure-bred Hildreth Yellow Dent, the kind that wins premiums for yield and quality. Ask for prices and get Haney's "How to Grow 100 Bushels Per Acre." Address
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TREES of all kinds AT WHOLESALE PRICE. Save agents commission of 40 per cent by ordering direct from us. Premium with each order free of from 1 to 4 trees; roses, shrubs or other stock. Stock Guaranteed first class. Certificate of Inspection furnished. Don't delay, send for price list now. Address
WICHITA NURSERY, Key G, Wichita, Kans.

The Great World's Fair Prize-Winning Corn
Send to the old reliable seed-corn breeder for your seed corn and other field seeds. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans. Also breeder of Poland-China hogs and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Send for catalog.

GOOD SEED
BRINGS
GOOD CROPS
ESTABLISHED 1870.
Our Specialties: Alfalfa, Clover and Timothy Seed, Blue Grass. Our Seeds are not only Tested so that we know they will grow, but they are True to Name. Northern grown and big yielders. Everything for field and garden. A big 74-page catalog No. 10 tells all about our
TESTED SEEDS
how to spray fruit trees; also our line of Spray Pumps, Poultry Supplies, Special Bordeaux Mixtures, Disparene, Arsenate of Lead, etc. It is sent free. Write for it to-day.
MISSOURI VALLEY SEED CO.,
110 South Fourth St. St. Joseph, Mo.

SEED CORN
Boone Co. White and Hildreth Yellow Dent.
IMMENSE YIELD, HIGH QUALITY.
Our corn took 1st in County; 1st and 2d in Boys' County Contest; 4th and 6th in Boys' State Contest; 2d in Capper Contest; 2d at State Corn Show; 2d, 3d and 6th at National Corn Exposition; 1st and 2d in Yield-per-acre Contest, 1907. Best acre, 114 bushels, 49 lbs. corrected weight, which constitutes the record for Kansas. Best 10 acres, about 1100 bushels, field weight. All corn carefully tested for germination.
Carefully selected ears in crates, $2.50 per bushel; 2d grade shelled, $1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. at Leavenworth.
J. M. GILMAN & SONS,
ROUTE 1. - LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Horticulture

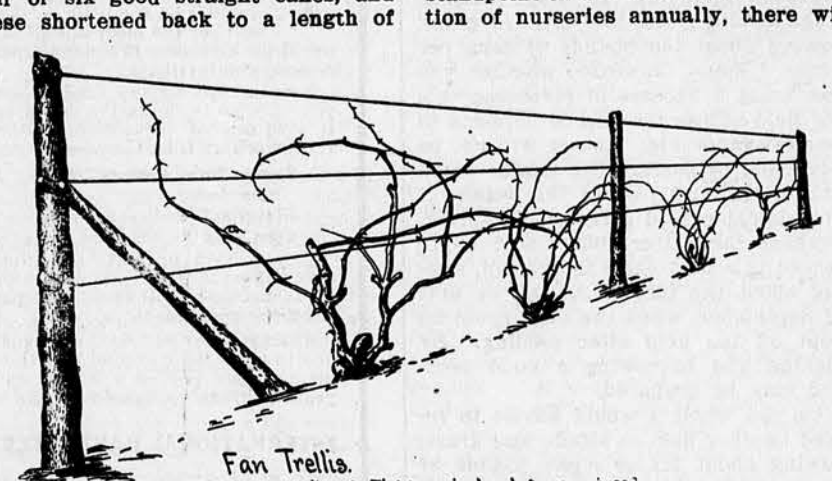
Grapes Injured by Frost.

Owing to the late frosts last spring, my grapes froze down four times, and the last time it killed the old vines and they started up from the ground and made a big growth. How should they be trimmed to get the best results this year? A. W. KLINE.

Kiowa County.

If the old wood was not removed last year as soon as you noticed that it was dead, it should be cut away, and the new growth may be reduced to four or six good straight canes, and these shortened back to a length of four or five feet. If your vines are set about eight feet apart, this amount of wood should produce a very heavy crop. If an occasional vine has not made a strong growth, you should leave less wood. Your problem is comparatively simple this season, and the pruning the following season should follow the same lines, that is, leave the canes of 1908 for the crop of 1909, and leave all of 1909 wood for you to prune next year. The wood of last year is the bearing wood of this year. The new shoots which start from the buds on the canes which you leave may each bear two or possibly more bunches of grapes. If the canes are well grown, five foot canes may start from six to eight of these shoots, and each would make a dozen bunches for each cane left. If you leave four or five canes, these will make a heavy crop for each vine to produce. Some summer pruning is usually advisable to prevent growth becoming too strong, and spreading over too much space. However, growth should not be so reduced as to expose the fruit to the hot sunshine. The accompanying illustration shows this system of pruning and the trellis for it.

ALBERT DICKENS.



Fan Trellis.
Fig. VI. Five foot post. Eighteen inches between wires. Vine pruned.

Report of Entomologist.

PROF. S. J. HUNTER, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the meager fruit crop this year we will have, I believe, an illustration of the old adage that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." It will be most interesting, at any rate, to note the relative numbers of fruit inhabiting insects next season as compared with years in which the fruit crop is normal. And so instead of talking to you upon the insects of the year, it seems to me the brief time I am to take can be more profitably spent in discussing the entomological commission and its relation to our work in horticulture in this State.

This commission was created by the last session of the Legislature in a bill framed by Senator Stannard and passed under his direction, with the cordial cooperation of Secretary Wellhouse and many of the horticulturists of our society. The commission is made up of five officers, the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is chairman, the Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture is secretary, the professor of entomology at the university, and the professor of entomology at the Agricultural College are ex-officio members of the commission, the fifth member is a nurseryman appointed by the Governor. The present personnel of this commission is F. D. Coburn, chairman; T. J. Headlee, Manhattan; S. J. Hunter, Lawrence; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa; and Walter Wellhouse, secretary, Topeka.

PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION.

The purpose of this commission is both agricultural and horticulaural, and in the rules laid down it covers three lines: insects beneficial to agriculture and horticulture, insects harmful to agriculture and horticulture, and the inspection of nurseries annually, and orchards by systematic survey. The purpose of the whole is to systematize the entomological work of the State both agricultural and horticultural. From the horticultural standpoint in addition to the examination of nurseries annually, there will also be systematic survey from year to year of the orchards of the State.

I had hoped that it would be possible for Professor Headlee, my colleague in this work, to be present and occupy a part of the time assigned to this report. In talking the matter over together, however, we thought that, probably, the interests of the commission, as well as the Horticultural Society, could be better conserved, if he would represent us at a meeting of the National horticultural inspectors and also of the economic entomologists at Chicago. He is there now and that accounts for his absence here.

THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF NURSERY STOCK.

The promiscuous sale and distribution of nursery stock of unknown condition of health is a menace to the horticultural interests of any State. The average fruit-grower is not expected to be able to detect those unmistakable evidences of plant disease or injurious insects upon trees which he has just purchased, consequently he is likely to set out trees, to learn some two or three years later that he has been fostering some plant diseases or insects, which are likely not only to curtail or destroy the usefulness of the trees, but also disseminate diseases and insects to other orchards. There have been several public sales of nursery stock in this country, in which the bill of sale states that the trees to be sold were infested by pernicious insects. It is to protect the horticultural interests then that practically every State in the Union has a law similar in purpose to the one now in force in Kansas.

It is not necessary to take up your time in a discussion of the details and workings of this law, since the secretary has here on the desk a large number of copies of the law, and each one of you should take a copy of this, become familiar with its requirements in order that you may take advantage of its provisions.

COOPERATION IN WORK OF COMMISSION.

I prefer to speak more in detail concerning your cooperation in the work of this commission. We are now preparing a circular which will be sent out widely throughout the State. This letter will, among other things, ask tree-owners to examine their orchards and grounds and send to the entomologists of this commission any insect or anything which bears the appearance of an insect, apparently injurious in its character. This request has special reference to certain insects which adhere to the bark of the tree throughout their whole life. To equalize and facilitate this work the State will very

HEALTHY TREES Honest in Quality. We pay Freight. Apple 5c, peach 5c, cherry 15c; budded and grafted. Concord grapes $2.00 per 100. Forest seedlings $1.00 per 1000. Nursery and seed catalog free.
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SEED CORN Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, strictly select, pure-bred seed. Bred for purety and high yield. Send at once for catalog giving methods of breeding, etc. Pure re-cleaned Texas seed oats.
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Member of Kansas Corn Breeders' Association.

FREE TWO PACKETS FLOWER SEED
With every order of our dependable Garden Seeds also our 1908 Catalog Absolutely Free. We ar determined to increase our customers and for this reason we make this generous offer. Use our seeds this year, and we are confident you will be our customer in the future. Write for catalog today. The old reliable seed house.
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FIFTY MILLIONS OF
Hardy Evergreens $4.00 and up per 1,000. 50 wonderful bargain lots for 1908, quality the highest, prices the lowest of all, $1.00 to $10.00 per 100 prepaid. Pedigreed trees, not wild, but NURSERY GROWN AND GUARANTEED. Also full line Fruit, Forest, Shade, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Get my Free Catalog and Bargain Sheet. Don't buy till you've seen it. A beautiful Red Cedar Tree free with every order.
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We grow them by the million. To prove they are healthy and vigorous we offer 6 fine Spruces 2 yr. old Free to property owners. Mailing expense 5 ct., which send or not. A postal will bring them. Catalogue free.
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Merchants and planters write for special wholesale price list.
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GOOD SEEDS
THE BEST EVER GROWN
Prices lowest of all. Postage paid.
A lot of extra packages given free with every order of seeds I fill. Send name and address for my big catalog. Over 700 engravings of vegetables and flowers. FREE
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

Gregory's SEEDS
Make your planting a success by sowing good seed. Our flower and vegetable seeds are guaranteed fresh and pure, and are sold at reasonable prices. We supply farmers who plant by the hundred acres, down to collections for the kitchen garden.
We have a number of new varieties that every farmer needs. Our new potato, "Big Crop," produced this season on our own farms at the rate of 836 bushels per acre.
Our new catalogue is an invaluable guide for all growers. It's free.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1908

The Sower Has No Second Chance
Good sense says make the most of the first.
FERRY'S SEEDS
have made and kept Ferry's Seed Business the largest in the world—merit tells.
Ferry's Seed Annual for 1908
tells the whole Seed Story—sent FREE for the asking. Don't sow seeds till you get it.
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ONE MAN
Can sow more grain with a Cahoon hand broadcast seed sower than six men can sow by hand. 5 acres per hour is a fair average for the Cahoon, and the seed is distributed evenly, with a great saving of time.
The Cahoon Hand Seed Sower
is a practical machine for any size farm. It increases the farmers profit both ways: in better crops raised, and time and seed saved. Write for new book "Sowing for Results" and 50th anniversary Souvenir.
Goodell Co. 89 Main St., Antrim, N.H.

probably be divided so that one entomologist will look after the work in one part of the State and the other in the other part of the State.

DIVIDED TERRITORIES.

The territory tributary to Manhattan from which all inquiries should be sent to Professor Headlee contains: All counties north of the Kansas and Smoky Hill Rivers and all counties through which these rivers flow, except Douglas County and that part of Shawnee County south of the Kansas River, and it also includes Wabaunsee County.

The territory tributary to Lawrence, from which all inquiries should be sent to Professor Hunter, contains: All counties south of the Kansas and Smoky Hill Rivers not penetrated by these streams, except Wabaunsee, and it also includes Douglas County and that part of Shawnee County south of the Kansas River.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In the first place with the meager appropriation of $500, it is obvious that we could not go very far in the matter of personal survey of the orchards of the State, and so this is the means we are taking to reach you at this time. If you will respond readily the benefits accruing will be very much in excess of what you might expect. A good illustration of this is the following: In 1898 the department of entomology of the University of Kansas sent out 13,000 circular letters, asking that trees, plants, and shrubs be examined and that anything of a suspicious nature found thereon be promptly sent to the university. And, as you may suppose, this resulted in many samples of bark and twigs from these trees being sent. The outcome of this was the discovery on one place in the State of the presence of an insect which has caused the horticulturists of the United States a good deal of concern during the last fifteen or twenty years. The discovery, however, was most timely, since the infested tree—a pear tree—had been but recently brought from New Jersey. There were but a few colonies of the injurious insect inhabiting the tree. The tree was taken up and burned and that orchard was examined for a number of years successively thereafter, but that species of insect was not discovered elsewhere. Now from the nature of the insect and its ability to spread, it seems entirely reasonable that if its discovery had not been made, by this time there would have been a serious case of infestation in that vicinity. I may add that for a number of years afterward no one knew, other than the owner and the speaker, that there was any trouble in the orchard where this injurious insect was found. In like manner it is now entirely possible for you to avail yourselves of this opportunity to check any incipient diseases or injurious insects about to become prevalent.

In talking with horticulturists we have found them a little backward about making examinations in quest of these highly contagious diseases and noxious insects. They seem to fear that publicity will be given to such if found and that their farm and their locality will receive unfavorable mention. Such matters, allow me to assure you, are considered entirely confidential, and an illustration of this fact, I have just cited.

I have brought with me some twigs covered by one of the insects highly inimical to horticultural interests, to enable you to gain the more readily some idea of the general appearance of the infested bark of trees. Already some of you are beginning to question whether these are still alive. These pieces of wood were cut from a tree nearly two years old, so that it would be entirely impossible for these insects to have existed that long without nourishment. In your examination of these branches I wish that you would note how completely the bark is covered, plastered you might say, with the bodies of these insects, overlapping one another in some places several deep. The injury to the tree is not alone from the loss of sap drawn by the insect, but inability of the bark to perform its usual physiological functions.

Both Professor Headlee and myself will be glad to hear from you from time to time, and will endeavor to cooperate with you in every way possible, looking to the advancement of horticulture in this State. Matters of general policy are determined by the commission in session. It is now your privilege to avail yourselves of the cooperation of this commission.

High Class Trees and Shrubs.

PROF. ALBERT DICKENS, MANHATTAN, BEFORE THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In discussing the matter of quality in trees, we may suggest that as used by planters, the term high class and high quality trees have two distinct uses. Both are probably entitled to their use of the term, and we have at present no term to substitute, and are willing to use the term in its double meaning.

A great majority of Kansans are inclined to paraphase the Kentuckian's classic remark, and insist that all trees are good, some may be better than others, but all are good; and having "done Time" on the prairie farms that were miles from any wood growth of even switch size, I am not inclined to quarrel with the statement, but rather to enlarge and emphasize the clause that "some are better than others."

A HIGH CLASS TREE.

A high class tree, to some of us, means a tree that has received such opportunity as enables it to make the very best of its possibilities. It has been pruned a little here and checked a little there, until it approached our ideal of the species form and makes an outdoor picture that challenges admiration in spite of the fact that lumberman, forestry, and landscape artist insist that its connections are not a matter of pride; that it is just "common folks" and not of the charmed numbers that have so long furnished poets and orators with material for song and simile.

The intrinsic value of a tree has ever been one of its charms. The Englishman, who in estacy exclaimed, "Grand oaks that have for centuries been the landscape's greatest charm—and worth a thousand pounds per acre"—had an eye not single to beauty for beauty's sake, but double for the landscape and the main chance. And the spice of commercial instinct that recognizes the wisdom of growing species that shall, at some distant day when their time as tree is ended, for other generations give pleasure to the beauty-loving eye as wainscoting or furniture, is not to be deplored.

Four principal points are considered in discussing the value of trees: the adaptability to climate, soil, and location; the rate of growth; the appearance while growing, and their value when grown. The first is a necessity, as no planter wants a tree that may be injured by drouth or cold. Trees that kill back seriously are not wanted.

The rate of growth has been given precedence over all other points by many Kansas planters. We wanted trees and we wanted them in a hurry. And we were right, too, but the pioneer planting has been done in a great part of the State, and the next point, the appearanec while growing, is of increasing importance. This is the all important matter in trees planted for the artistic value. This tree, to fulfill its mission, must be a picture. A picture that will give to every observer some good thoughts. Not merely a chance to calculate how many board feet or cord feet, or posts or poles, but an impression of grace and symmetry, strength and vigor, form and color, that is restful and lingers in the mind, an impression of the union of beauty and grace, and the desire to look again.

HIGH CLASS ATTAINMENT.

This quality, or high class attainment, is possible in some degree in a well grown individual of any species. We even forget the bad habits as we forget them in our other friends when they measure so nearly our ides of

SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 146 bu. per acre. It costs but 25c per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper.
RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Ia.
(Largest seed corn growers in the world.)

ALFALFA SEED

Highest award St. Louis Exposition, Kansas-grown. Crop of 1907. Also Cane and Millet; Macaroni Wheat and other Field Seeds in carload lots or less. Write for prices.
McBETH & KINNISON - - - GARDEN CITY, KANS.

QUALITY DID IT ROSS BROTHERS SEED HOUSE WICHITA

Acorn Brand Stands for the seed quality that is a "little better than seems necessary." This quality will be maintained, and any seeds contained in Acorn Brand packages will prove satisfactory to the buyer. Catalog for the asking. Ross Bros' Seed House, 311 E. Douglas, Wichita, Ks.

Our ALFALFA seed is Kansas grown, non-irrigated, has not been adulterated, and is of the best quality obtainable. Ask for samples and prices.

All kinds of Pure and Reliable **SEEDS** Seed Potates

Ask For Prices.
Geo. T. Fielding & Sons,
Manhattan, Kans.

THE STRAWBERRY ALWAYS PAYS.

The past season when almost all other fruit was practically a failure, the Strawberry made us a big profit. We have 45 acres in new fields and have the best lot of plants we ever grew. All our fields are now under mulch and are sure to come out in the spring in first-class condition. We also grow large quantities of all other small fruit plants. Our new catalog will be ready to mail early in January. It will give you all the information you need. Write for free copy. Address

F. W. DIXON, - - - Holton, Kansas

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KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA—Plant the seeds best adapted to your soil. The Missouri Seed Co. have made a study of the kinds of seeds best adapted to the West and Southwest. Strongest vitality. They produce largest crops. Write for FREE Catalogue, Field, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Garden Tools and Poultry Supplies. Deal with a house of established reliability. **SEEDS**
MISSOURI SEED COMPANY. 434 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

THE MAN WHO WINS

is the man who thinks. Thinking planters realize that the first cost of the seeds is a small item as compared with the final results. Think about the **difference in yields** when sowing good or poor seeds.

THE SEEDS WE SELL

are good seeds only. Fresh, clean, pure and of highest vitality. Will you be classed with the thinking planters, or with those who don't care? Better write for our catalog **to-day.** It will make you think, and will help you procure valuable new varieties of Vegetables gratis as Premiums with early orders.
THE BARTELDES SEED CO. BOX 5, LAWRENCE, KANSAS
Branches at Denver, Colorado, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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In order to add 250,000 new customers to our list we offer the following Bargain Seed for 12 cents postpaid:

1 Pkg. "Quick Quick" Carrot	10c.
1 Pkg. Earliest Ripe Cabbage	10c.
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1 Pkg. La Crosse Market Lettuce	15c.
1 Pkg. Early Dinner Onion	10c.
1 Pkg. Strawberry Muskmelon	15c.
1 Pkg. Thirteen Day Radish	10c.
1000 Kernels Gloriously Beautiful Flower Seed	15c.
Total,	$1.00

This is sufficient seed to grow 35 bushels of the rarest vegetables and thousands of brilliant flowers, and all is mailed to you **postpaid for 12 cents**; or if you send 16 cents, we will add a package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower.

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Our seed book bristles with original seed truths. Nothing like it in America, and is gladly mailed to intending purchasers free. Write to-day or send **10 cts.** in postage and receive a remarkable lot of farm seed samples, including:

(1) **Billion Dollar Grass,** the 12-ton hay wonder; (2) **Esparsette,** the dry soil luxuriator; (3) **Speltz,** the 80-bus. cereal prodigy; (4) **Macaroni Wheat,** the sly miller mixer; (5) **Silver King Barley,** yielding 173 bushels per acre; (6) **Victoria Rape,** produces green food at 20 cts. per ton; (7) **Bromus Inermis,** the desert grassifier; etc., etc.; and if you add 4 cts., making your remittance 14 cts., we will add a package of new farm seeds, never before seen by you.

John A. Salzer Seed Company
LA CROSSE, WIS.

Better Roads for Less Money

With the aid of our modern road culvert, made of annealed, corrugated iron, heavily galvanized, roads can be properly and cheaply drained; and consequently, made better. With lumber high in price and getting higher; tile so very unsatisfactory, and stone costing too much for labor in building, the corrugated, galvanized culvert is the best and cheapest to use. It costs no more than tile, stone or wood and is rustless. Guaranteed to stand up under any and all loads. For further information, address

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perfection in some particular. Even the plebians among trees, the box elders and willows, when well grown and symmetrical have their good points, and grown by a master hand, or better say a master mind, that has taken proper measure in thinning and pruning, they betray none of the gross defects that are theirs when, neglected and unloved, they have been hacked and hewed in some well intended but poorly directed efforts at reformation. Reformation with trees as men is rarely satisfactory. The scars show the effort to do, too late in life, what should have been done with the sapling. It takes some work to grow a good tree, some work and more thought. Nothing like the amount of time and nerve force, though, that it must take to paint a picture. And you look at the picture and say "How natural," and wonder, perhaps, what kind of a tree it is supposed to be, and forget to look out at the real tree whose life has been a continuous blessing, and the study of whose structure will disclose no make-believe, but an infinity of detail and perfection that makes the artist's painstaking touch seem awkward and poor indeed. You may hear much praise for the wall paper or table linen whose pattern may be identified as white oak or black oak leaf, from those who hardly notice the great original design as they pass it by.

The men I'd like to talk to are not here. Members of the Horticultural Societies know these things, and it is as discussing books with many who have read more than I, that I am to show you a few views of some of the trees I believe entitled to be placed in the high class group.

THE COTTONWOOD.

The funny man of the papers and the occasional fussy councilman who worries over the cotton nuisance, can not materially change the standing of our pioneer tree, the cottonwood. This well developed, symmetrical monarch is only a youngster of forty years. Its rate of growth more than compensates for the cotton nuisance, and our cottonwoods for ornamental planting from now on will be grown from cuttings from staminate individuals, and the cotton nuisance forgotten. The one who wants to grow a big tree in his landscape during a single generation will still plant a cottonwood.

SOFT MAPLE FOR GROWTH.

The rate of growth favors the soft maple, and it is one of the good shade trees for sheltered locations, but the brittleness of the old wood is its undoing, and fewer soft maples are being planted each year. The maple of Norway makes as good a tree as the man from Norway makes a citizen. I need say no more. The symmetry of this specimen is typical of the species. Its harder wood compares well with that of the sugar maple for strength, and it is a better species for western planting than the sugar tree.

OSAGE FOR A HEDGE.

One of the surprises in store for the planter who thinks of Osage as a hedge plant is the fact that with careful attention during its early life and some occasional pruning thereafter, an Osage orange tree may be made a thing of considerable beauty. It takes work, but for high, dry, and unfavorable locations it is well worth while, and the rich, glassy green of the foliage and sturdy strength of a well grown tree will go far toward compensating for the care necessary to avoid its thorns.

THE HONEY LOCUST—THORNLESS.

Speaking of thorns, brings the honey locust to mind, and the two pictures are suggestive of the adaptability of this species. This tall, straight one grows in a group, and is so strong and straight that you wonder it is the same species as this one, which in its forty-five years of growth has made a spread of sixty feet and a height of but forty. But it has fought its battle alone, a hundred feet from any neighbor, it has made for itself the condition it needs, and in so doing a shelter for countless birds and shade for more. This species has many thornless individuals, and it is well worth the while to take the pains to select these for street or park planting. The honey locust is so common and grows so well that it is often classed as a cheap tree, but its foliage, its strong form, and, for a change, its unique appearance when the whitish green of the long flat seed pods contrast with the brightest green of the leaves makes a most pleasing picture. These seed pods may be a nuisance as they fall and litter your yard, but they suggest the ability of this species in the matter of forest extension.

THE COFFEE BEAN.

The coffee bean, with its thick, fat pods clinging to the bare branches until spring, is one of the picturesque trees native to Kansas. Its long, graceful leaves produce in summer an effect you would hardly expect from a species whose poverty of small twigs and branches suggested its genus name, Gymnocladus (naked-branch). This species, native of the rich bottom-land of Eastern Kansas, is proving well adapted to upland soils even as far west as Hays.

THE FRAGRANT BLACK LOCUST.

Of the trees whose blossoms add a charm during the season of bloom, the black locust has been often praised in song and story. J. Whitcomb Riley has his

"mem'ry focussed on the past so mighty plain
I can even smell the locust blossoms, bloomin' in the lane."

and no one can soon forget the sight and smell of a row, group or even a single good tree well filled out with flowers. But the poor texture and the frequent attacks of borers incline us to condemn this otherwise useful species.

THE BLOOMING CATALPA.

For a week or ten days, a well grown catalpa in full bloom rivals all others in splendor, and you forgive it for its tardy foliage, its early leaf-fall, and the litter of seed pods. You really can not expect such glory to last longer, nor to appear without some few faults.

"YELLO POPLAR."

The tulip tree, the "yello poplar" of Indiana and Kentucky whose yellow, cup-like blossoms appear in early summer and lasts for two weeks or more, is good in every way, foliage, form, and in every way worth the effort to establish it. This species has succeeded very well in the eastern half of the State, but is rated as somewhat difficult to transplat.

THE OAK, A THING OF BEAUTY.

Whoever has grown an oak has something of which he may be proud. In the matter of quality they have no superiors. Of all the tests applied to trees, they are criticised in but one particular, the rate of growth, and yet any oak, even a baby oak, makes a picture. Well grown nursery trees, five to ten feet high, may be obtained readily, and are not so difficult to transplant as to discourage the tree lover. A thrifty oak, six feet high, well branched and in full leaf is a thing of beauty. In full foliage with every leaf worthy the attention of the designer looking for patterns, you will be glad you own it. As its color changes in the fall and you see the varying shades of red and brown challenge comparison with the work of any Old Master, you will be proud of it, small though it may be. And as it stands through the winter months, erect of stem and symmetrical in branching, it adds no small amount to your winter landscape. The species which retain the foliage throughout the winter are rather more conspicuous than the others. I find the artists differ in their judgment of these trees, some insisting that they have a "died before their time" appearance, and present for too long a time the "Sere and yellow leaf," but most tree lovers are fond of the pin oak and the shingle or peach-leaved oak, and worthy they are. They rank among the most rapid growing of the oaks, and their symmetrical, regular form, fine color, both summer and fall, lasting well into the winter, make them specially desirable for avenue and park plantings. The fall color of our red oak entitles it to a place in every planting made for appearance, and it is a very good tree all the time in every particular. The black is less gaudy, but a worthy companion.

In the white oak group, the species which gives its name, the real white oak, Quercus alba, furnishes plentiful variety. As its leaves open they are the most beautiful, delicate, rosy pink; then for months they offer a pleasing contrast whenever the wind stirs them so as to show the lighter under surface; and the fall color, while less brilliant than the red, is not less pleasing.

THE BURR OAK THE "OAKIEST OAK."

The good burr oak is always worth planting. It is the one oak that everybody recognizes, the very "oakiest oak" of them all. The first year from the acorn it shows you the rough bark and the strong stem that makes you glad another oak tree is born, and it is, throughout its long life, a tree to furnish inspiration to poets and texts for preachers. I can not show all the oaks, but all are good. The chestnut oak and the willow oak, the swamp white oak all are trees worth having and worth knowing.

THE RED CEDAR.

No planting, however small, but must have some of the evergreens. No locality in Kansas but may grow some of them. Only one, the red cedar, is widely distributed, but you may find it growing sturdily in every county in Kansas. There are more beautiful trees in the evergreen list. It sometimes krows open and a bit ragged in old age, sometimes the rust makes it less vigorous, sometimes in a long, dry witner it is a rusty brown color rather than a good green, but like the sturdy Jawhawker, it always outlives its troubles, and it always adds something to the picture of which it is apart. Once established, no tree is hardier, and every Kansas planter who has room for two trees should have one red cedar.

THE PINES ARE GOOD TO PLANT.

The Austrian pine is unexcelled for symmetry and deep, dark green. It is always good, and particularly so when the new growth starting gives the appearance of white candles all ready for lighting on every terminal.

The Scotch pine is less reliable as to form, frequently grows irregularly and gives greater variety of foliage, varying from bright green to light glaucous blue.

Of all pines, the white is the monarch when well grown. Its soft, silky foliage, dark green and abundant, its strong, supple trunk and evenly distributed branches make it a model in tree perfection. It deserves more attention from planters in the eastern half of the State.

THE SPRUCES THE ARISTOCRATS.

The spruces have long been the aristocrats among trees. While young their close, compact forms, their regular, good color, and their usefulness wherever a formal tree is wanted, entitle them to special mention.

Good as are the white and the Norway, the real, royal tree is the Colorado Blue spruce. The best individuals are really better than any combinations of Delft blue seen anywhere; real studies in blue, shading from the dark shade that meets green on the older leaves to the delicate baby blue on the young growing shoots. The nurseries are the only ones that ever sell good blues. You could not any more buy a good blue from a man that has grown it a few years than you could buy his baby.

Just one more that I must mention, the Douglas—spruce, the nurseryman says—fir, Pseudotsuga, Douglassii, the botanist says we should say. But while it has not been so successful as the spruces, it has been sufficiently so to warrant it being recommended to all who love trees enough to make them grow. Its color varies, sometimes almost as good as the Colorado Blue, to a deep, good green, and it is always symmetrical, a very model of form.

PLANT A SHRUB IF NOT A TREE.

If you have not room for a tree, plant a shrub. If you have, plant both, for a combination of trees and shrubs

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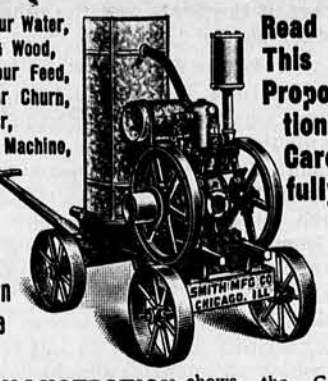

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is one of Nature's favorite compositions. Some shrubs are magnificent for a brief time others fairly good most of the time, and some satisfactory always. Of the latter class, the Van Houttin spirea is well up in the list. It is a mass of white when in bloom, graceful in foliage and form while in leaf, and fairly good form in its winter condition.

Billard's spirea and Anthony Waterer are desirable. If you have room for these species, you ought to have them.

VARIOUS SHRUBS.

Honeysuckles, of course. The sweet scented one is nearly evergreen, usually holds its leaves well into February. Then early in April the sweet scented flowers are soon followed by the new crop of fine green foliage. The Latarian honeysuckle is a good bush, with foliage enough to hide the stiff stem, good in flowers that are followed by the bright, yellow-red fruits.

The lilac you must have for old acquaintance sake, and a few of the newer varieties will tell you of the progress the plant breeder has made.

The mock orange or Philadelphus, the syringa bush of your grandmother's memory, is worth a place in every large yard. So is the snowball, with its early spring glory and its late fall brilliance of foliage, and its near relation, the high bush cranberry, with its load of crimson fruit in the fall. So are the barberries, purple leaved, big fruited, and the Thunberg, dense of form, nearly evergreen of leaf and bright of berry. So is the hardy hydrangea, that comes along with its masses of white during the heat of August and furnishes decoration for the early September weddings, then turns pink and later greenish before it withers.

You really ought to have a tamarix or two, particularly if you find it hard to grow shrubs, and a fringe tree and a spice bush, if you can grow them easily, and a Wahoo for the bright fruits of the fall days. And if you are not afraid to use the grub hoe and axe occasionally, and have a stony, poor corner that needs something a few sumac, either the new cut-leaved one or the good old one which is graceful and green all summer and then furnishes the first good red of fall. And in a low spot, maybe where a drain pipe empties, a mass of elderberry will give right good results. Cut back each spring, the strong growth and the late bloom will surprise you, and I believe that you will agree to include even these outlaws in your list of good shrubs.

Shawnee Horticulturists.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society was held Thursday afternoon in the rooms of the State Society at the State House. The program as prepared was an excellent one. The fact that no fruit was raised in the county or State last year should not discourage horticulturists from getting together and learning the most effective and economical methods of combating insect enemies and destructive fungi. A complete program for the coming year was prepared by the committee and accepted by the society. This provides for a meeting in some part of the county on the first Thursday of each month, and for about three short papers or lectures at each meeting on some subject of interest to the horticulturist, and by experienced horticulturists, learned men and women, and specialists. The meeting last Thursday is an earnest of what is before the society for the year, and shows that the members are wide awake and ready to work with energy for a crop of fruit this year.

First on the program was Judge F. Wellhouse, the veteran horticulturist and former "apple king" of Leavenworth County, who made an entertaining talk on "Spraying," a subject in which he is as well qualified to speak as any man in the State. His remarks were reinforced by some words from his son Walter, at present Secretary of the State Horticultural Society. He stated that the occasional scorching of the leaves of peach trees by spraying was caused by free arsenic and could be largely counteracted by the use of lime in the London purple used in spraying. The judge found beneficial and recommended the use of a small quantity of molasses in the water containing the London purple in order to make the spray stick to the foliage and make it more to the taste of canker worms and other leaf-eating insects.

A paper on "Diseases of Trees" was read by B. B. Smyth, secretary of the county horticultural society. He stated that overstimulation of the growth of trees made them subject to blight and other bacterial and fungoid diseases and prevents them from bearing fruit. He showed also that mutilation of trees, by pruning and other causes, without closing the wounds with clay, paint, or other artificial means, furnished the means by which the spores of destructive fungi find entrance to the cells of the wood and end in the destruction of the trees.

Clarence D. Skinner read a paper on "Good Roads." He showed that in northern Shawnee County, where the roads have been regularly dragged during the past two years, the roads are kept in a serviceable and a delightful condition, far surpassing any of the macadam roads of the county or even most of the paved streets of the city, and at an expense of about one-fiftieth that of keeping up the macadam roads. He strongly recommended systematic action by the suburban and country dwellers in order to keep their roads in the best of condition.

The next meeting of the society will be in the same place on Thursday, March 5, with the following program: "Gardening," F. P. Rude; "Strawberries," N. H. Brosius; "Horticulture and the Canning Factory," J. N. Graft.

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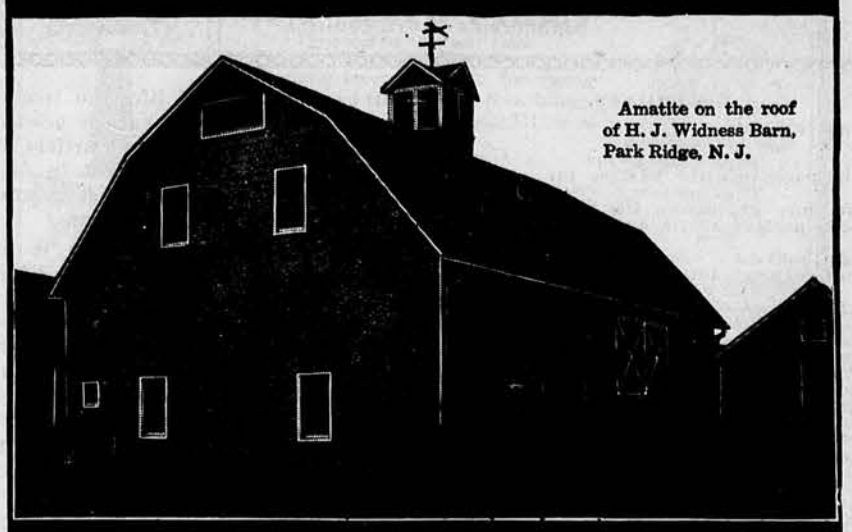

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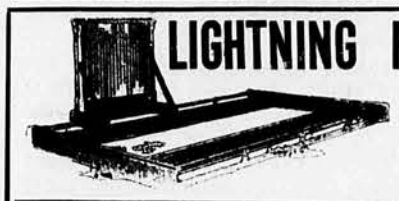

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BIRTHDAYS.

I am content
To let the added years
That come to me
Roll back into the past so far
That memory
Can only find along the shore
Some perfect shells and nothing more.

I am content
That seaweed, bits of wreck
And pebbles gray
Drift out of sight into the sea;
For them to stay
Would be to cherish grief and pain
I would not, must not, feel again.

I am content
That none of life
Can ever be
Lived o'er with selfsame throb or thrill.
No more to me
Will former song or book or toy
Fill the new measure of my joy.

I am content
To live all of today
And when I dream
Let fancy revel in the light
That hope hath seen
Beyond the present and afar
A steadfast, sweetly beck'ning star.

I am content,
For age upon the heart
Can never creep,
And when at last in stilled night
I seem to sleep
A birthday comes to me in truth.
The gift it brings—immortal youth.

—Exchange.

War on the Germ.

The warfare against germs, and the fight for clean, pure food is being carried on all over the country. Inspectors are bringing to light much that was hidden and laying bare conditions that shock the trusting citizen. These investigations, that are being made, are bringing about a reform that will count for a great deal in the matter of health and comfort for mankind. Everything will not be acocmplished all at once and probably there will be some humbugging connected with it, but in the end the desired results will be obtained. Grocers will "clean house," will see to it that their goods are kept covered and protected from the intrusion of rats and mice and cats. They will buy their goods from the best, most reliable manufaturers, and make it their rule to buy the best and cleanest, which is the cheapest in the end. Already one can see results. Vegetables and fruits are not seen on the pavements for advertising purposes, but are in glass cases or in windows and protected from the dust and flies. Barrels of pickles and things in bulk are not convenient for those who pass to handle. The best stores are finding that it pays to get as many things as possible in packages from the best manufacturers.

Every purchaser of goods can help along with this reform by demanding clean, pure food and refusing to accept inferior articles. The grocer will find that it does not pay and will take care to have what his customers want. It is safer to buy package goods than things in bulk. The feeling generally is that it is better to buy from the bulk where one can see and examine for oneself, but if you reflect that others too have handled and perhaps not with clean hands, and also that the food can not be kept so clean and pure as in a germ proof box, you will conclude it is better to "buy sight unseen." And then the reliable manufacturer has a reputation to sustain and puts up his goods in packages that are labled with his name. The man whose name is on the package is responsible for its purity and quality and he can not afford to fall below the standard he boasts or advertises. Investigations are made in these large manufactories, when there are scores of small retail stores that can not be inspected. Investigations have proven that for the most part these factories are very clean and sanitary. It pays them to be so. Housekeepers know very well that the dirty housekeeper, the careless one, is wasteful and the systematic, tidy woman is the one who saves.

The problem of having pure milk is a vital one and one that concerns us all. When we consider that it is the principal food of mankind for the first four or five years of life, the tender years when the best of care is needed and that it is an important article of diet for all people, we ought to feel grateful that a crusade against impure and unhealthful milk has begun.

The investigation of cattle is of great consequence since it has been demonstrated that much of the tuberculosis that is so prevalent, is transmitted to the human family through the milk and that there is hardly a herd of cattle that has not at least one infected animal. This materially affects the farmer. The city is looking more and more to the farmer for aid and is becoming more and more dependent upon him. The milk supply will eventually have to come from the country. It is easy to have pure milk and healthy cows. Cleanliness is the greatest safeguard against infection. The elmination of diseased animals from the herd is the first thing to be done, however. Cattle that are kept in low, wet, impure places are in danger of infection and clean, sanitary sheds are necessary in order to have pure milk. Milk absorbs or takes up odors and impurities from the atmosphere very readily and scarlet fever, typhoid, and other infectious diseases have been traced to the use of infected milk. So that it is important that the place of keeping the milk is free from all impurities.

There are some who seem to think that any old place is good enough to milk the cows in, and that it would be out of place to wear clean clothes to perform such a dirty task, and it never enters their heads that the dust and dirt from the animal might contaminate the milk, and they would smile at the suggestions to curry or sweep off the cow before mliking, but a reform is coming, a warfare against germs and dirt, and the sooner it comes the better.

The Nature Study Idea.

ANNA S. WILKIE, READ BEFORE THE HIGHLAND PARK CHALITSO CLUB.

"To him who in the love of Nature, holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language: for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings with a will
And gentle sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware."

Is there any way to awaken and cultivate an appreciation and love of the visible forms of Nature?

I believe there is. When children first start to school they instinctively, we might almost say, gather flowers for the teacher, see all the birds and little animals, and pick up pretty stones along the route. In fact, this ever-open book of nature, always presenting some interesting picture is the only book they are ready for. Why not help them to continue their interest in the wonders and beauties their young eyes have found? Knowledge of natural law makes reverence for natural law; and minds so ready to receive and retain impressions should be encouraged to "consider the lilies" as we were admonished to do so long ago. This admonition is being more nearly followed now than ever before; but here we do not make effort enough to induce young children to study the wonders and the works of God, and keep them ready for any chanec of higher nature study that they may have; and still able to enjoy the ever open book.

In the schools of many States the nature study idea has started; in a few, much progress has been made. Here, in places where this forward step has been taken, preparation must be made for it, beneficiaries must want it, teachers must learn to teach it.

Liberty H. Bailey, professor of horticulture at Cornell, in his charming little book, "The Nature Study Idea," gives a very interesting account of the now widely spread movement. "It is a product of the elementary schools," he says, "and not of the universities, Cornell being the first to adopt it in 1895." It began during the years between 1844 and 1890 and the term, nature study, appears to take the place of object lesson, plant work, elementary science, and the like. In some sections the study mostly pursued is agriculture, some horticulture, some botany, some minerology; influenced by the needs of the community, the tastes of individuals who help start it, the ability of teachers who can be secured to teach it, and, whether it be mostly one or the other, it comprises something about all; and is not alone to help us get more out of the soil but to teach us how to get more out of life; yes, and how to put more into life.

"THINGS NEAR AT HAND WORTH WHILE."

The idea is growing among educators, that things near at hand are worth while. President Elliott of Harvard is convinced that, "a sympathetic acquaintance with natural objects adds largely to the happiness of life." And he might well add, to the usefulness of life, for the happier and more cheerful the individual, the more helpful and truly useful is he in the every-day problems of life.

Towards settling one of Topeka's problems, I believe a wholesome desire to preserve her naturally beautiful surroundings would greatly assist.

One can not go for a walk or a drive, however short, in any direction, but the eye, and often the nose, is offended by the accumulation of refuse with which no good citizen should deface the roadside, nor insult the passerby. The fortunate women who live in the country say that the principal topic of conversation with those who live in town is natural gas, so that I am almost afraid to mention it. But as you doubtless know, the use of it greatly agrivates this trash-along-the-roadside question.

Wagon loads are sent every month to make disgusting the most romantic spots. I asked the man who hauls from our neighborhood, "Where do you put it?" and, as I feared he might, he answered, "O just any place the ordinance will let me, and you don't know how hard it is to find a place." Think of it! Men making a living hauling manure, tin cans, old papers, table scraps, enough to run the largest chicken ranch in Shawnee County, and dumping it along the roadside within a mile or a mile and a half of a city of 40,000 inhabitants; the beautiful capital of Kansas. Kansas is not old enough yet to talk of a law to stop the pollution of her rivers, like the Pasaic-Valley-River bill passed last year. No, we have just begun the pollution of our shallow rivers. But surely we can do something to stop the disfiguration of our highways.

Why are so many fields near town overrun by the dandelion that a few years ago was unknown in this locality? I claim to be able to see the beauty of the dandelion; but that is no reason why I should cultivate it and give it unsought to my neighbors. Nor if I am so unfortunate as to get it in my lawn or park should I dig it up and throw it into the street to ripen its seeds to bloom on other parks; nor put it into the waste pile to be dumped along the road to blow to adjoining fields.

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

The city every once in a while agitates the question of the disposal of its garbage, but why can not the country settle it? If there is no law to prevent the city from dumping her garbage on the country, lets get one and enforce it.

Let us begin to teach future farmers and possessers of "Three Acres and Liberty," that one Bolton Hall talks of, how the roadside should look.

Those who keep hedges trimmed, fences in repair, and run the mowing machine along occasionally give ample object lessons as to what kind of roadside is most sightly. Some questions which arise are, is it necessary wherever there is a natural spring to cut off all the willows, cottonwoods,

Making Good.

There is no way of making *lasting* friends like "Making Good;" and Doctor Pierce's medicines well exemplify this, and their friends, after more than two decades of popularity, are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. They have "made good" and they have *not* made drunkards.

A good, honest, square-deal medicine of known composition is **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.** It still enjoys an immense sale, while most of the preparations that have come into prominence in the earlier period of its popularity have "gone by the board" and are never more heard of. There must be some reason for this long-time popularity and that is to be found in its superior merits. When once given a fair trial for weak stomach, or for liver and blood affections, its superior curative qualities are soon manifest; hence it has survived and grown in popular favor, while scores of less meritorious articles have suddenly flashed into favor for a brief period and then been as soon forgotten.

For a torpid liver with its attendant indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, perhaps dizziness, foul breath, nasty coated tongue, with bitter taste, loss of appetite, with distress after eating, nervousness and debility, nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's an honest, square-deal medicine with all its ingredients printed on bottle-wrapper—no secret, no hocus-pocus humbug, therefore *don't accept a substitute* that the dealer may possibly make a little bigger profit. *Insist* on your right to have what you call for.

Don't buy **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** expecting it to prove a "cure-all." It is only advised for woman's *special* ailments. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Less advertised than some preparations sold for like purposes, its sterling curative virtues still maintain its position in the front ranks, where it stood over two decades ago. As an invigorating tonic and strengthening nervine it is unequaled. It won't satisfy those who want "booze," for there is not a drop of alcohol in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the *original* Little Liver Pills, although the first pill of their kind in the market, still lead, and when once tried are ever afterwards in favor. Easy to take as candy—one to three a dose. Much *imitated* but *never equaled.*

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wild cherries, or elms that the spring attracts and try to dry the spring, or is it best to bring the road bed a little higher as is being done this year in some places where the young trees were ruthlessly chopped off, two or three feet above the ground, previous years? The passing of the mowing machine at the proper season to catch many undesirable weeds does not interfere with the violets, verbenas, or primroses of spring and early summer nor the goldenrod or asters of later bloom; and if the Great Giver of all beauty thinks these are better for some places than just the plain, restful grass border why should we not learn to admire and enjoy them in their place, and why isn't it a very proper place between the road and the fence? Would it be any harder to guide the mowing machine around a few more trees than it is around so many telegraph and telephone poles? And while there is so much good roads agitation, is it not safe to make the highway more sightly and not lessen our prosperity?

AGRICULTURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Prof. M. W. Parks, of the Georgia Normal School, in advocating the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, says: "Agriculture, if properly and adequately studied as a science, can be the means of culture as well as Latin or higher mathematics; that our schools tend to dissatisfy country children with country life; that many a poor boy is endeavoring to translate Latin who ought to be learning to transplant trees; many a nervous girl pouring over the abstractions of trigonometry who ought to be cultivating roses." Professor Bailey says, "The study of Greek is no more a proper means of education than the study of Indian corn."

The superintendent of vacation schools in Chicago says, "Considering character as the product, my garden experience is the greatest I have ever known."

We all know children who are trying to solve mathematical problems when they should be in bed asleep, or out in the sunshine. Let us inform them of the sweet recreation of nature study; introduce them to the good companions they can always find in the woods, on the prairie, under the blue sky.

"THE GOSPEL OF NATURE LOVE."

With the testimony of eminent educators to help us we should be more in earnest about teaching our great grandchildren the "gospel of nature love." At a very tender age we give the child a sand pile to play in; at how early an age too, could it be taught that after the oxygen which it breathes the silicon in the sand is the most abundant of all simple elements; how it enters into the formation of the smooth, shiny corn and cane stalks and its numerous other uses. All school training is necessarily only supplimentary to home training, and the two should help each other. School gardens and home gardens are very possible in the country.

Educators most prominent in the nature study movement admit that they "would not want all teachers to attempt to teach it, because they do not know how." But if we begin now to encourage children to keep up their interest in all nature, their great grandchildren will have the advantage of teachers who can teach and interest them in the near at hand, teachers

"Who have learned to know
This wisdom sweet,
That choicest blossoms grow
Close to our feet."

Do not let us go back to the old-fashioned spelling down contests; but, rather, see who can find the most kind of pretty flowers on the way to school; who the most kinds of stones; who the greatest variety of wild grasses; who the greatest variety of leaves; who the most weeds; who can find out how many kinds of native trees grow in their county, and how many more or less in the counties east or west of them, and why. Who can raise the best flowers, vegetables, or corn.

David Fleming, president Illinois State Normal School, thinks: "The experimental station will never accomplish its purpose among farmers unless there is diffused among farmers an elemental knowledge relating to agriculture; and that the rural high school attended by the farmers' sons must provide this instruction." John J. McMahan, State Superintendent of education in South Carolina, says: "The present high school prepares for the exceptional life." Professor Bailey further says, "Every farm boy" (and I would say every boy and every girl) "should be, to some extent, a naturalist; it helps them in their work and fills the empty places in life." Sad to say, there are empty places. A city woman recently told me she "liked an evening church service, it helped to kill time."

Down in Southern Missouri where there is many a hill without a schoolhouse on it, a boy was asked what they did for entertainment. "O, just set and think, and sometimes just set." And this within the borders of the great central forest of the Mississippi basin, teaming with interesting plant and animal life. Let us have no time to kill, lest we "just set."

The nature study idea hopes to awaken in those who never have felt, and cultivate in those who have felt, a realization of, and love for all of these old, yet ever new helps, joys, and beauties with which we have been so lovingly surrounded; and Kansas will be wise if she tries to have it obtained in her graded and high schools.

Fresh Air the Best Cure for Pneumonia, and Likewise the Best Preventive.

We treat pneumonia differently now than they did as little as ten years ago. Now, very largely, we let the patient fight his own battle; and the most effective weapon we give him is fresh air, real fresh air, and lots of it.

The fact that pneumonia might be called simply a shutting-off of oxygen shows how important this is to give the patient plenty of air. In one large New York hospital, says the February Delineator, sufferers from the disease are carried to the roof and kept there day and night. When your child grows ill move it to the largest and sunniest room in the house, and open the windows. If it is too cold for that, have another room near by into which the patient may be moved at least three times a day, to permit a thorough ventilation of the sick-room. All unnecessary furniture and all pictures, hangings and other impedimenta should be taken out of both rooms.

An attack of pneumonia begins in a manner which suggests a very bad cold. The patient has a chill and a fever and suffers from pains in the side. A cough soon appears, and the breath becomes short and quick. The valiant battle of the overworked heart is indicated by a quick pulse and flushed cheeks. Soon there are signs of great exhaustion, with headache, sleeplessness, and (sometimes) delirium.

During all of this period the blood is waging a tremendous war upon the invading germs. If it is destined to lose, the exhaustion will grow more and more marked and the patient will die. But if it is destined to win there will come a time—it will be between the fifth and the tenth day—when the patient will suddenly seem brighter. The temperature will fall, the breathing will be more regular, and the violent jumping of the pulse will cease. When this happens it is a sign that the battle is won.

Promotion in a Rubbish Heap.

Some people are always going about whining over not having any chances. Genius makes its own chances. A clerk in a big railway-supply house longed to get on the "road" as salesman, believing that he knew the business well enough and had selling ability. The sales-manager however, thought him too young, and would not give him any opportunity to prove himself. Then the young man began looking around to find his own chance of promotion, and found it in a rubbish-heap. He tells the story very interestingly in the Circle, as follows:

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The merchant and the middle man cares only for his profit; the larger his profit, the poorer oils he forces UPON YOU. DIRECT from the REFINER to the CONSUMER should be your motto. To the people of Kansas, see what we can save you. If your kerosene costs you now at your store 10c per gallon, we can save you from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. If it costs you 12c, we can save you 40 per cent to 45 per cent. If it costs you 15c, we can save you 70 per cent to 75 per cent. If it costs you 20c, we can save you 120 per cent to 125 per cent.

DO THESE FIGURES INTEREST YOU? Is not money saved as good as money earned? Do you wonder the merchant or middle man FIGHTS YOUR BETTERING YOUR CONDITION BY BUYING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER. NOT only do you save from 20 per cent to 125 per cent, but you get BETTER OIL than you ever used before. WE GUARANTEE IT TO GIVE SATISFACTION IN LAMPS OR INCUBATORS OR MONEY REFUNDED. REMEMBER we make axle grease, cup grease, harness oil, harvester oil, castor machine oil, cylinder oil, dynamo oil, red engine oil, cream separator oil, black oil, metal roof paint for bridges, or iron works, poultry disinfectant. WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 50 per cent TO 200 per cent ON ALL THESE GOODS. You use them all. Do you want to save this profit for yourself, or do you want the middle man to have it. To those living in adjoining States, on account of high interstate freight rates, WE can't SAVE SO MUCH; but can SAVE SOME and give you the best goods YOU EVER USED.

We can furnish 30 gallon or 60 gallon galvanized iron tanks, with brass faucet, at manufacturer's cost. They will last a lifetime. IF NECESSARY, CLUB TOGETHER, buy direct from Refinery, get good goods, honest goods, and SAVE MIDDLE MAN'S PROFITS. Our Refinery is located on the Santa Fe Railroad. WE MAKE PROMPT SHIPMENT. Send for prices and further information. SAMPLE sent those who WANT to SAVE the Middle MAN'S PROFIT. YOURS FOR A SQUARE DEAL. HONEST GOODS AT HONEST PRICES. Address,

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house was a great pile of red glass globes for brakemen's signal-lanterns. They had been in stock for five or six years—two hundred dozen of them.

Styles in lanterns for railroad-men had changed; our new models were all too small and light to make use of them. They were simply rubbish—two or three times the head of the department had all but decided to break them up to save storage room.

Going home one night, I noticed the red lights guarding a gas-main excavation—cheap lanterns with red cloth sewed round the globes, signals you wouldn't see one hundred yards away. Thought of our stock of old red globes came to me, and next morning I took one down to the lantern department. I explained my idea to the foreman, and asked him if he couldn't make up a cheap lantern for contractor's use.

He interested himself, stamped out the shapes for two dozen with our old tools, and gave me the cost figures. I added the original price of the globes, plus interest, and had no trouble selling the whole lot to one contractor.

Canvassing the town, I sold twenty dozen to the gas and water companies and individual contractors.

Then I asked the sales-manager to let me sell the rest of the globes. He was amused, but put me on his payroll and gave me a mileage-book, and I started out to prove myself a salesman.

Three weeks it took me to sell all my lanterns—to contractors, to railroads, and to gas and water companies. The profits were so good that we added a contractors' red lantern to our regular line—and no one ever questioned my title to a salesman's territory.

The Young Folks

"JUST MY LUCK."

"That's just my luck," said pessimist Bill,
When his wagon stuck on the side of the hill.
He was half asleep and he did not see
The rut in the road by the old oak tree.
Had Bill been alert with his load of truck
He never would have said, "That's just my luck."

When his cow was killed by an old freight train,
"That's just my luck," said poor Bill again.
Now the fact is this: there's a broken gate
That Bill failed to fix till it was too late,
And so the old cow with an old cow's pluck
Strayed off to the track just to bring Bill luck.

One wild windy night Bill's big barn was burned—
"That's just my luck, well I'll be durned."
Yes, Bill would swear, but here is the joke,
That Bill's cob pipe was the cause of the smoke.
Whatever we sow we are bound to pluck,
Then like Bill we cry: "That's just my luck."

—American Farmer.

Josephine's Father.

The old man frowned.

"Pooh, pooh. The passing preference of the girl of to-day isn't worthy of any consideration whatever. Yesterday it was dolls; to-day it is Teddy bears. Sometimes it is lap dogs. Sometimes it's beaux. I suppose my daughter thinks she is fond of you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Just what I expected. You train a girl up in the way she should go and when she's old enough she'll run away with the first smug-faced, rattle-brain that happens along."

The young man involuntarily ran his hand over his chin.

"Do—you you object to my face, sir?"

The old man faintly chuckled.

"I wasn't referring to you personally," he explained. "I'm merely describing the type. Come, let's hear what you have to say. I make it a point never to condemn a man until he's had the chance to defend himself. Go ahead.

"Thank you, sir. I am 26 years old, physically sound and of good habits. I enjoy an excellent income and my father has promised me a house and lot when I marry."

The old man nodded.

"That sounds good," he said. "But what about your family "

"Oh, you mean during war time. I think we did our share. We had two uncles and three cousins in the civil war and father would have gone to the front in the war with Spain, but mother wouldn't let him."

"When I spoke, I didn't allude to the civil war, sir. The country was rich and powerful then. I refer to the time when it was poor and weak. There was no particular credit in going to the front in the war with the South. So many people went that no one had a chance to feel lonesome. No, sir, I refer to the ever-glorious war with Great Britain, sir, in 1776 and 1812. Do you know what happened on the 10th day of September?"

The young man felt uncomfortable.

"My birthday! Certainly not!"

"I refer to the battle of Lake Erie, sir."

"Oh, yes, the we-have-met-the-enemy battle?"

"Yes. And who do you suppose was there, sir?"

The young man drew a long breath.

"It was Commodore Perry, wasn't it, sir?"

"Commodore Perry. It was my grandfather."

The young man nodded pleasantly.

"Was Commodore Perry your grandfather, sir?"

The old man was speechless for a moment.

"Commodore Perry was not my grandfather—nor my grandmother, either—nor even my uncle Benjamin. Listen to me, young man. My grandfather was at Put-in-Bay."

He uttered the last words impressively and glared at the young man as if to be sure that this momentous fact impressed him properly.

But the unhappy youth was much confused.

"They say it's a fine place for Sunday school picnics."

"Sunday school picnics!" cried the old man. "This was no Sunday school picnic. My grandfather, Horatio Gregg, was an active participant in the great sea fight. He told me he was there. He said: 'I was in the fight at Put-in-Bay.' He was old and feeble when he said it. He had lived for many years with my Uncle Hower in Australia. His memory was quite gone, but he hadn't forgotten Perry and Put-in-Bay." He paused and drew a long breath. "And now, sir," he said, "you will understand why we Greggs are a proud race. We stood by our native land in her time of direst need. Can your family match this record?"

The young man shook his head.

"I'm afraid not, sir. One of my grandfathers was a clergyman, sir, and the other was a physician."

The old man waved his hand as if dismissing an audience.

"Then, sir," he solemnly remarked, "you must give up all thoughts of marrying Josephine. The Greggs have too much pride to ally themselves with a family whose patriotic sacrifices date back only to the civil war. Look up your forefathers, sir, and if you find anything report to me promptly. Good afternoon."

"Good afternoon," said the younger man.

The young man went away feeling blue. He had dreaded this necessary interview, and now it had turned out much worse than he expected.

He found Josephine—waiting for him on the side porch.

She read his face as he came near.

"Well?" she said.

"Bad," he answered.

"Did you approach father as I told you?"

"There was very little approach about it. He met me more than half way and bowled me over."

"I'm afraid you blundered."

"No, I didn't. I didn't have time." He frowned at her. "Why didn't you tell me about the battle of Lake Erie?"

"Dear me, did he mention that?"

"Did he mention it! why, he pretty nearly fought it all over again. Because I didn't have a grandfather there I'm going to lose you. I know what I'll do—I'll consult a lawyer."

The old man looked up from his writing.

"How are you, Stewart?" he said, as he waived his hand towards a chair. "We don't see much of you of late? You musn't let that little disagreement stand in the way of our continued friendship, my boy."

"Thank you, Mr. Gregg." He hesitated. "I am here on a somewhat peculiar errand, sir. If you remember our talk last month, you will recall that you advised me to look up the records. I have done so, sir, and the result in one instance is somewhat surprising." He paused and drew the big envelope from his inner pocket. "May I read this communication, sir? It is quite brief."

"Does it concern me?"

"It—it may interest you, sir."

"Read it."

George slowly unfolded the parchment-like sheet.

"Office of the British Admiralty, Bureau of Naval Enrollments, No. 17 Curzon street, London—Sir: Your esteemed favor of the 27th ult, has been passed upon and duly certified to this department in answer to your request concerning the enrollment of one Horatio Gregg, possibly in the service of H. B. M. during the conflict between Great Britain and the United States, sometimes called the war of 1812, I have the honor to inform you that the records of this office disclose the fact that one H. Gregg was enrolled as a member of the crew of his British majesty's ship Detroit, Captain Barclay commanding. With every consideration of esteem I am yours to command , Ponsonby-Hawkins, Secretary."

The old man stared at George.

"Let me see that letter," he said.

George handed it to him.

"It would appear," he slowly said, "that my estimable grandfather was on the other side. I begin to believe he wasn't there at all." He spoke a little sharply. "Of course, this musn't go any farther," he said.

"No," said George.

The old man deliberately tore the letter into little bits and tossed them into the wastebasket.

"How about Josephine?" George promptly asked.

"I leave that to Josephine. If she wants you, I have no objection."

"Thank you," said George, and was off like a shot.

He found Josephine waiting for him on the side porch.

She looked up anxiously.

"Well?" she said.

"I have met the enemy," George softly chanted, "and you are mine."—W. R. Rose, in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The great Roman Emperor Augustus was able to reign many years and end his days in comparative quiet. Out of eight emperors following him five met with violent deaths. We are told that Augustus ate an apple every night.

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The Little Ones

WHAT I ASK OF MY MASTER.

Dear children, I'm a pony, my coat is bay,
I found a paper the other day,
And this is the meaning of what I read—
Though it may not be just what the paper said:
"Dear friends, tell us, we pray,
How man to the horse his debt can pay?"
Thought I, a little advice I'll send,
For am not I the children's friend?

Listen, and I will tell you the way
That man to the horse his debt can pay.
If your horse you would keep from pain,
Never use blinders or a check-rein;
If you would not have your horse paw and fret,
In the summer, buy it a good fly-net;
In the winter when you hitch your horse on the street,
Put on it a blanket to keep out storm and sleet.

If you would do all for the horse you are able,
You must have good feed and clean straw in the stable.
I think for this time I have done very well,
So I'll leave the rest for another horse to tell.
To write a wise letter I don't pretend,
But accept this from a pony friend,
Who gave it to her mistress and asked her to say
That this letter was written by

—Bonnie Bay.

A Society Event.

B. A. M'DUFF, R. 5, ATCHISON, KANS.

"Aunt Nelle, please tell us a story," asked Helen, as baby Grace lay with her curly head nestling in Aunt Nelle's arms, while her wondering blue eyes looked up in interested, inquisitive, baby fashion.

Sturdy George stood leaning on her chair, while Helen occupied a stool at her feet.

'Well! well! what shall it be this time?"

"Something true, very true," said Helen.

"Very well. There was a beautiful party last evening. A very old and substantial family, the Sunsets, gave a reception. It was a full dress affair, and costumes were very gorgeous and lovely."

"Who are the Sunsets?" inquired George.

"Listen, my dear.

"Mrs. Silver Cloud was admired as much as any one present. Her dress was gauzy and light, with elaborate ornaments of pearly dew-drops. Just as she was looking her loveliest, little Whirl Wind came along; he is a busy, bustling little fellow, but not very serious. He jostled Mrs. Silver Cloud about so, that it quite disturbed the set of her dress, and shook so many pearly dew drops off, I feared she would not look so pretty again; but in a short time she had gained her composure, as all well-bred people do, and was again arrayed in all her loveliness. Soon the tiny grass blades on Earth were throwing kisses to her for the pearly dew drops she sent them.

"The Sunsets themselves are of numerous families, and they were all there in dainty tints, with silver trimmings. I suppose I should say a lovely chiffon, over a dainty sunset silken slip, but the gauze was much more lovely than the chiffon I know about, and the sunset silken slip much more charming than the colored silken slips I have seen.

"Mrs. Sunset and all her near relations were gorgeous to behold. Can it be rose color she wore? Perhaps it was, but so mixed with a golden glow that man has never yet been able to paint a true picture of it, nor yet any one give a perfect description.

"Then, too bad, it seemed, but old Uncle Storm Cloud came along. Of course, he was in the conventional black. No one likes him, every one fears him a little, every one feels he is very powerful, and so they stand in awe of him. Sometimes he does have terrible sprees.

'He was not very severe last night, but all the clouds changed their beautiful toilets to something more sober. and all joined him in a sociable, informal dance.

"Everybody enjoyed it. The orchestra was composed of wind instruments, which are very popular at these entertainments.

"When the guests departed they hoped that Lady Sunset would repeat her delightful entertainments at short intervals throughout the summer."

"Aunt Nelle, can you see people in clouds?" inquired honest little George.

Baby Grace's little automobile went "chu-chu" as it was rapidly traveling into Dreamland, but Helen sat with wide open eyes, imagining.

"That is a true story," she said.

Club Department

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

President.....Mrs. Eustace H. Brown, Olathe
Vice-President.....Mrs. C. H. Trott, Junction City
Rec. Secretary..... Mrs. F. B. Wheeler, Pittsburg
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. Charles C. Shoales, Olathe
Treasurer.....Mrs. C. W. Landis, Osborne
Auditor.....Mrs. M. S. Munson, Eldorado
General Secretary..Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth
General Director.....Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Topeka

Our Club Roll

Excelsior Club (1902).....Potwin, Butler Co.
Women's Literary Club (1902) Osborne, Osborne Co.
Women's Club (1902).....Logan, Phillips Co.
Domestic Science Club (1888).....Osage, Osage Co.
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, (1888) Minneapolis, Ottawa Co.
Chalitso Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
Cultus Club (1902) .....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
Literateur Club (1903) .....Ford, Ford Co.
Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Iola, Allen Co.
West Side Forestry Club (1903) Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 8.
Fortnight Club (1903).....Grant Township, Reno Co.
Progressive Society (1903).....Rosalia, Butler Co.
Pleasant Hour Club (1899) Wakarusa Township, Douglas Co.
The Lady Farmer's Institute (1902) Marysville, Marshall Co.
Women's Country Club.....Anthony, Harper Co.
Richardson Embroidery Club (1902) Madison, Greenwood Co.
Prentis Reading Club (1903) Cawker City, Mitchell Co.
Cosmos Club.....Russell, Kans.
The Sunflower Club (1905).....Perry, Jefferson Co.
Chaldean Club (1904)..... .....Sterling, Rice Co.
Jewell Reading Club.....Osage Co.
The Mutual Helpers (1906).....Madison, Kans.
West Side Study Club (1906).....Delphos, Ottawa Co.
Domestic Science Club (1906) Berryton, Shawnee Co.
Mutual Improvement Club (1903) Vermillion, Marshall Co.
Clio Club (1897).....Columbus, Kans.
Centralia Reading Circle.....Nemaha Co.
White Rose Branch (1907).....Syracuse, Kans.
Cedar Branch (1907).....Lookeba, Okla.
Y. W. C.,.....Princeton, Franklin Co.
Silver Prairie Club (1907).....Wauneta, Kans.

(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.)

A Pioneer Farmers' Club.

The Hampden harvest club is one of the pioneer clubs of Massachusetts. It was organized in December, 1857, and celebrated its semicentennial last month. The club was organized by some of the leading farmers of the Ct River valley long before the advent of experiment stations and agricultural colleges. It was designed to form a means of spreading the best knowledge of agricultural methods as well as to promote social intercourse among its members.

The constitution is short, containing only three articles, which give the name of the club, the officers and the number of members, with the manner in which they shall be chosen.

The membership is limited to twenty-two men and their wives and a unanimous vote of those present and voting is required for an election. The ladies were admitted as members about thirty-five years ago. For many years the club met at the residences of the members, met at about 3 in the afternoon, inspected the barns and stock and were served with supper. Essays and addresses were given, frequently by lecturers from outside the club, and a general discussion participated in. The meetings usually held until between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Of late years the club meets at 11 a. m., either at some hotel or at the residence of the host of the day. The program is varied and is participated in during the year by nearly all of the members. The club adjourns at 4. There are eight bi-weekly meetings held during the four winter months and frequently a summer meeting is arranged for.

The officers consist of a president, who is elected at each meeting to preside at the following meeting, and out of courtesy the host of the day is made the president. There is also a secretary and treasurer, who keeps the records and notify the members of the meetings. A committee of three on subjects is appointed annually in March to make up the program for the next year. The first meeting in the winter is the annual meeting, at which time a membership committee of three is appointed.

During the fifty years of its existence the club has had eighty-six male

SPECIAL OFFERS

Special Offer No. 1.

The Great Magazine Bargain of the year. A saving of 40 per cent on the publishers' prices.

Review of Reviews.....$3.00
Woman's Home Companion..... 1.00
Success Magazine..... 1.00
The Kansas Farmer..... 1.00
Regular price.....$6.00
Our Price $3.75

Special Offer No. 2

Another great offer which includes Country Life in America, the most beautiful magazine published.

Country Life in America.....$4.00
The Garden Magazine..... 1.00
McClure's Magazine. 1.00
The Kansas Farmer..... 1.00
Regular price.....$7.00
Our Price $4.75

Special Offer No. 3.

Weekly Inter-Ocean.....$1.00
National Home Journal.....$1.00
Dressmaking at Home..... 50
Kansas Farmer. $1.00
Regular price. $3.50
Our Price $1.75

Special Offer No. 4.

Campbell's Manual Soil Culture...$2.50
Kansas Farmer. 1.00
Regular price. $3.50
Our Price $2.50

Special Offer No. 5.

Metropolitan Magazine.....$1.50
Reliable Poultry Journal..... .50
Weekly Capital. . . .. .25
Kansas Farmer. 1.00
Regular price.....$3.25
Our Price $2.00

Special Offer No. 6.

Review of Reviews.....$3.00
Success Magazine. 1.00
Kansas Farmer. 1.00
Regular price. $5.00
Our Price $3.00

Special Offer No. 7.

Vick's Magazine. . . ..$ .50
Green's Fruit Grower..... .50
Kansas Farmer. 1.00
Regular price. $2.00
Our Price $1.40

Special Offer No. 8

The American Magazine.....$1.00
Review of Reviews..... 3.00
Woman's Home Companion..... 1.00
Kansas Farmer 1.00
Regular price..... .....$6.00
Our Price $3.75

Special Offer No. 9.

To any old subscriber, who renews his subscription before January 1, 1908, and sends one new subscriber and $2.00 to pay for same, we will send free, the following:

Farm News Magazine.....1 year
National Home Journal.....1 year
Comopolitan Magazine.....3 months

Special Offer on Dailies.

The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following dailies for the price of the daily alone:

Topeka Daily Capital.....$4.50
Topeka Daily State Journal.... 4.60
Kansas City Daily Star and Times. $5.50

Special Offer on Weeklies.

The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following weeklies for the price named below:

Breeders Gazette. $2.00
Scientific American. 4.00
The Commoner. 1.60
Hoard's Dairyman. 1.60
Inter-Ocean. 1.25
Western Swine Breeder..... 1.00
American Swine Herd..... 1.00

A Big Offer for Only $1.50.

For only $1.50 we will send the Kansas Farmer, National Home Journal, and Farm News, each one year, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine 3 months. All to go to one name and address, except Kansas Farmer, it may be sent to another address; or we will send the whole list free, excepting Kansas Farmer to any old subscriber sending us one new subscriber and $1.00.

A Book for Everybody.

The Kansas Farmer has just bought a number of the Busy Man's Friend for its subscribers. This is a book of 250 pages of things that every one should know. It is a compendium of Legal and Business Forms. A Fund of Practical Information for Every-day Life. It contains the Busy Man's Code; The Hows of Business; Points of Law and Legal Forms; Digest of Laws; Practical Information for Busy Men; The Busy Man's Digest of Facts; Computations at Sight. The book is illustrated and bound in cloth. Any old subscriber who will send us $2 for two new subscriptions will receive this book, postpaid, as a present. This offer is good as long as the books last. Order early and get "The Busy Man's Friend" absolutely free.

—ADDRESS—

The Kansas Farmer Co.,
TOPEKA, KANS.

members. Many of these men have been leaders in the various agricultural bodies and movements of the State and in public, church, and business affairs. The members entertain the club in a regular rotation; new members entertain within a year of their election.

Dairy Interests

Why Test Dairy Cows?

FROM CIRCULAR NO. 11, ILLINOIS EXPERIMENT STATION.

After ten years' observation of Illinois dairy herds, and the individual testing of more than 1,000 cows in over fifty herds, the writer is able to speak positively of the wide difference in production of milk on the dairy farms of Illinois. It has been conclusively proven that many a good cow is worth ten, twenty, or more poor cows of the same herd in actual profit to the farmer, and that Illinois dairymen are keeping thousands of cows that barely pay their board, or return so small a profit that it would require a herd of 250 to 400 of them to make $1,000 "clear money" per year. Such cows are common in every community. In fact, as a rule, there are some such in every herd. The dairy herd that contains none of these profitless creatures, or only one or two of them, is a notable exception.

FEW DAIRYMEN KEEP ANY RECORD.

The testing of many herds has shown an equally surprising fact—that these poor cows are not known to the owner or at least that the extent of their worthlessness, their demands on his charity, is not suspected. The dairyman who employs any means whatever of knowing the exact returns from each cow in his herd, is exceedingly hard to find. Most dairymen have no idea of how much milk, butter-fat, or butter each animal produces in a year, or how much it costs to feed her. And the natural result on the majority of our dairy farms is large investment of money and labor for too small returns.

CONSERVATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS.

These are no hasty conc'usions from meager data. The conditions are not overstated. They are absolute facts, as clearly, fully, and repeatedly demonstrated as any facts in agricultural science. Definite and abundant evidence of this is on record at the Agricultural Experiment Station, and liberal selections from it have been published by the department of dairy husbandry.

The purpose of this circular is to point the way to better cows and more money for the dairyman.

THE COMPLETE PRODUCTION OF EACH COW.

The yield of milk may vary greatly at different times in the milking period or under different feed and care. A cow that gives a large flow of milk for a short time may not yield as much for the year as a cow that gives a smaller amount for a longer time. It is the total of the year's production that counts, and it is vitally important to the dairyman to know the amount of both milk and butter-fat produced by each cow for the full year.

THE ONLY WAY.

There is no other or easier way to find out the accurate production of each cow than to weigh and test the milk of each separately. This method is found simple and practical by those who have tried it, and their common verdict is that they receive much better pay for this work than for any other labor done on the farm.

Some may think they can estimate what a cow gives by noting how high the milk comes in the pail, but this is nothing more than guessing, and the guess is far more liable to be wrong than even approximately right. The froth usually prevents seeing just where the milk comes to on the side of the pail, and as the froth varies in thickness at different times, it is very apt to deceive the guesser.

WHEN MILK IS SOLD BY WEIGHT ALONE.

A farmer, who is selling his milk by weight, alone, may think that he is not interested in the test of the milk, but such a conclusion would be a mistake. The law and common custom requires a certain standard of richness for the milk even in the absence of any such agreement with the buyer. To give satisfaction the milk must usually contain 3½ to 4 per cent of butter-fat.

The milk of some cows is richer than the ordinary requirement and that of other cows is poorer. If the combined milk of the whole herd falls below the standard the dealer who buys the milk will be sure to know it (whether the consumers do or not), and soon he will demand milk that is up to grade or refuse to take it. In such a case it would be necessary to either sell a few cows that give milk low in butter-fat or to add to the herd some cows whose milk is very rich. But the dairymán would not know which cows to reject unless he had tested each one separately. Neither would he be able to select cows, which give milk high in butter-fat, to add to his herd, without the use of the Babcock test. In any case he would want to verify the milk buyer's test for himself.

COSTS MORE TO PRODUCE RICH MILK.

On the other hand if there are several cows in the herd testing 5 per cent, their milk is worth more, pound for pound, than milk testing 3 per cent and it costs more to produce the richer milk. Such milk may be offset by a sufficient amount of low testing milk. If this is not already the case, the farmer better sell the cows of the highest test and substitute larger producers of milk testing lower in fat.

The dairyman will never be notified that his milk is too high, but he can not afford to be in ignorance of that fact. If his milk is considerably above the required standard, and he does not want to change cows so as to produce the milk more economically, he can usually make money by finding a new market for his product—selling it by t:at and so getting pay for just what he produces.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

Experienced dairymen, who have begun weighing the milk, have told the writer without exception that a close guess at the amount of milk in the pail is practically impossible, and they have every one been surprised at the revelation of the scales.

It is still more difficult to estimate the per cent of butter-fat. All milk of the same richness does not show the same color, and even the amount of cream that rises on it is not a sure indication. A small quantity of high-testing milk may be worth more money than a larger quantity of low-testing milk.

GUESSING WILL NOT DO.

The people who know, who have practical experience on both sides of this question, have come to see that guessing will not do, and that weighing and testing the milk is absolutely the only way to know what a cow is worth to the owner.

One of the first great steps towards improvement of the herd to discover—by scales and test—the cows that are not worth keeping.

Miscellany

A Business Man on Farm Topics.

Charles Arthur Carlisle, of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Ind., made a vigorous appeal to the farmers of the St. Joseph Valley, in Northern Indiana, on Tuesday, February 4. Mr. Carlisle divided his address into several questions, embracing the following:

First. Does it pay the farmer to keep blooded stock? Under this head an effort was made to cover the entire field of cattle, including the beef and dairy type; also sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. The intrinsic as well as the artistic value of high-bred stock and the practical influence in developing the highest efficiency of the animal was clearly brought out in the effort to interest the farmer in systematically undertaking to bring up to the highest possible standard all that he undertakes to develop. Records of recent sales of cattle, sheep, and hogs, such as that at Disko, Ind., on last New Year's day, when 115 head of Poland-China pigs sold for $29,222.50, an average of $254.10; and recent sales of Berkshires, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys, and other pure breeds of pigs; the records of sales of fat stock at the recent live-stock show in Chicago, the fine sales of pure-bred Guernseys at Madison, N. J., and of registered Jerseys at Lowell, Mass., and elsewhere, all of equal interest, were presented in evidence of what others are doing and what others can do. Mr. Carlisle maintains that pure-bred stock has a wonderful stimulating influence in developing a keener interest for the boy and the man on the farm, and develops better care, more careful handling, judicious mating, and results in greater profits, pleasure, and pride.

Second. Does it pay the farmer to

MAKING CREAM SEPARATOR HISTORY

The year 1908 will mark an important period in the history of the centrifugal cream separator. Probably never again will such a large number of valuable separator improvements be brought forth at one time as are now shown in the new improved 1908 De Laval machines. After thirty years of ceaseless testing and experimenting and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, the really perfect cream separator has at last been produced in the new De Laval. Nothing anywhere near like it has ever been made before and all who have seen and examined it marvel at the great degree of perfection which has been attained in every feature of the machine from the supply can to the base. Although the improved De Laval has only recently been placed on the market it is already SWEEPING ALL COMPETITION ASIDE and experienced buyers everywhere are saying of it—"YOU DON'T CLAIM NEARLY ENOUGH." The many new De Laval improvements are of almost equal importance with the invention of the separator itself and must be seen to be fully appreciated. To this end you may have a free demonstration of the machine in your own home for the asking. Write us to-day for full particular and receive our handsome new catalogue illustrating and describing the machines and improvements in detail. You will thank us later that we induced you to do so.

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CREAM WANTED!

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Give us a trial shipment and be convinced.

THE LINCOLNVILLE CREAMERY CO., Lincolnville, Kans.

Better Cream = and more of it

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

Peerless Cream Separator

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

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

$26.30 SEPARATOR

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

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has all these improved features and many others equally important. Write to-day for free catalogue of special prices and terms.

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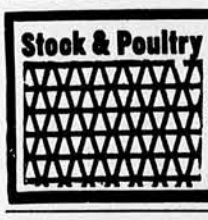

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Requires few Posts, no Rails; no sag or bag to it. Ask Dealers for it.
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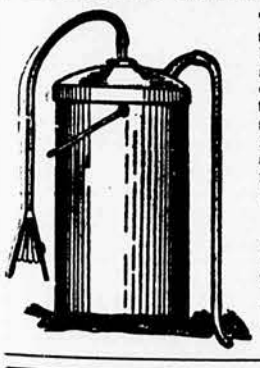

To kill prairie dogs squirrels, gophers, badgers, etc. The apparatus shown in cut forces air through carbon bisulphite direct to holes and runways and is the most effective remedy known.

Price, complete with full directions for using, $5.00.

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AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE
A five-passenger, side-entrance, 20 H. P. Touring Car, 1907 Model, slightly used but in good condition. This car is made by one of the best concerns in the country, and bears the manufacturers' guaranty. Speed 45 miles per hour and a good hill climber. Address,
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study modern farm science? Under this head, the selecting of seed, planting, cultivating, and harvesting of crops; the care of the soil and the feeding of stock on a balanced ration; care of buildings and sanitary methods, were part of the arguments covered in arriving at the conclusion that it "assuredly does pay the farmer to study and apply modern farm science." Mr. Carlisle placed before his large and interested audience the opinions of President Roosevelt, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, and the editorial and personal views of a majority of the most able and advanced writers of the day. In concluding the subject Mr. Carlisle made a strong appeal to each person to subscribe at once for one or more of the leading agricultural papers, first as an evidence of good will and a desire to cooperate in the excellent educational work that such publications are doing, and second with a keen desire to learn. Learn personally what others are doing, then upon the basis of practical knowledge and observation make individual improvements as they suggest themselves. The short course and the high-class work of the agricultural colleges, such as Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., and the State colleges of Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Illinois, Colorado, Michigan, and Ohio, were emphasized.

Third. Does it pay the farmer to unite the force of his influence with that of his neighbor in the country and in the town? This subject was divided into several parts. In the first the speaker developed the force of cooperation, social intercourse, improvement in community interest, and benefits of good literature. He then took up the question of modernizing the curriculum of the district, the ward, and the town school, so as to include all modern farm science, and made an urgent appeal for teachers who had a training in this direction. In concluding, Mr. Carlisle often quoted from the address of President Roosevelt, at Lansing, Mich., on May 31, 1907, bringing before his audience the President's thoughts upon these great questions and upon the greatest development of American manhood and American womanhood. Mr. Carlisle is an enthusiast in the development of country pure-bred stock, scientific as well as sanitary methods, and devotes his leisure time to this work upon his country place near the city, but above all he takes a keen delight and great interest in every effort to improve the opportunity of the American boy and girl both in country and town.

What's the Matter with the Grange?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some years ago when our State seemed threatened with calamity, William Allen White wrote that famous editorial entitled, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" Thinking that it would cause some of the farmers of this State to take notice of a few facts about the Grange, I have taken the liberty to borrow this question of Mr. White's and use it as a heading to this writing.

Having been a member of the Grange for more than a quarter of a century, it does seem strange to me that so few farmers, comparatively, have availed themselves of the benefits of this order. It would not only be to the best interest of the farmer, who becomes a member, but it would be of a general benefit to his neighborhood to have a live, working grange in his township.

The Grange is no new organization. It was born over forty years ago and the principles upon which it was founded originated in the minds of those who were born farmers, and had spent their lives on the farm and had the welfare and prosperity of their brother farmers of our Nation at heart. These originators had a longing desire to see the farmers of this Nation organized in a fraternal brotherhood that they might, by uniting their efforts, keep themselves abreast of the times. The principles and purposes of the Grange are identically the same as they were forty years ago. They embrace every thought that helps the farmer, his wife, sons, and daughters to educate and elevate themselves to that eminent position in life which is rightly theirs.

Slowly yet surely the Grange has moved onward through the years that have come and gone since it came upon the stage of action and has always held fast to the principles upon which it was founded, thereby avoiding political breakers that have wrecked so many other farmers' organizations. By keeping itself free from all political entanglements it has won the admiration and been highly spoken of by some of the best and most noted men of our Nation, and to verify this statement I will quote from Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, who in a late address said: "The Grange is the most sane and most rational farmers' organization this country has ever known. It has and is to-day exerting a salutary influence among the farmers as a fraternal and educational organization. It is time the farmers and their wives became cognizant of this fact."

President Roosevelt has said about the same in referring to the Grange. Secretary Wilson also remarked that "Should there be thousands, yes, I might say tens of thousands, of dollars spent in educating the farmers of this country to the benefits to be derived from this organization, it would be money well spent."

With such facts before us, and coming from the source that it does, why should the Grange of this State have to be constantly preaching and toiling to get the farmers to see that it is the organization they have need of? It has done more for them than any other farmers' organization and is well worthy of their approbation.

In the halls of our Nation's Congress and in the legislative halls of nearly every State in the Union the Grange has fought for and succeeded in having placed upon the statutes of States and Nation many of the best laws that not only benefit the farmers but the general public, and even now it is watching the drift and tendency of legislation to see that corporate greed and wealth do not get laws enacted that will be injurious to the public and oppressive to the farmers.

If the Grange has for these many years moved cautiously, avoiding every phase of political difficulties, and has stood firmly for every principle that would be helpful to the farmers, inviting them into its school of culture that would place them on the highest plane of social and moral thought, we repeat the question, "What's the matter with the Grange?" Why is it that you are not following the example of thousands of farmers in this and other States? Just to think the State of New York has 600 granges with 82,000 members; Pennsylvania 480 granges and 68,000 members; Maine 400 granges and 53,000 members; Ohio and Michigan 45,000 members each; and the little State of New Jersey has a membership of 12,000; while Kansas, boasting of her population and wealth, only has 88 granges with a membership of about 10,000, when she should have as many, or more, than any one of the above-named States.

So we think it is about time the farmers of Kansas were making up their minds that there is nothing the matter with the Grange, that justifies them in giving it the "go-by."

Hackney, Kans. R. W. A.

One of man's best friends, says Prometheus, will have a 250th birthday some time in 1908. The day can not be fixed when the lead pencil was first used, but all signs, all records show that it was just about 250 years ago that the useful article was invented. The "præductal" of ancient Rome, which was a leaden disk used to draw lines, was undoubtedly its progenitor. In the fourteenth century lead and silver points were used in Italy, but employed exclusively by artists. For the sake of cleanliness these were encased in wood and became the first lead pencils, but the pencil similar to those of the present day came after discovery of graphite, in 1665. The first German pencils were made in Nurnberg, where there are now thirty pencil factories, which turn out about 800,000,000 pencils every year.

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Short breath, fluttering, palpitation, sinking spells are symptoms of a weak heart, struggling to do its work. It must keep the blood in circulation to carry nourishment to make flesh, bone and muscle, and remove the worn-out particles. When it cannot do this, it must have help. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gives strength to the heart nerves and muscles, and increases the heart action.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

JAMES YOUNG, Manhattan, Kans., will close out 40 fancy bred Barred Rock pullets at 75c each. Write quick.

FOR SALE—Fine Buff P. Rock cockerels. Price $1.50 to $2.50. Eggs $1 per sitting. Mrs. C. J. Clinkenbeard, Wilmore, Kans.

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

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

TWENTY-FIVE BARRED ROCK cockerels bred from high scoring stock. Price $1.50 each; 3 for $4.00. Eggs, $1.50 for 15. Mrs. George Clark, Route 6, Topeka, Kans.

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK pullets; fine stock $1 each. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

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

CLOSING OUT SALE of Bearman's White Rocks at bargain prices. 35 Barred Rock cockerels, $2 to $5; America's best strains females, $1·50 to $2. Eggs, $2 per 15; $5 per 45. Write soon. ORDER QUICK. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—90¼ to 93¼ cockerels. Score cards; only a few left. Entered 9 at Eureka show and won special for most parti colored birds scoring 90 and over. Eggs $1.50 per 15. Mrs. Chas Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels from my prize winners, at reasonable prices. Eggs in season. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from high-scoring stock $1.50 each. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Prize winning cocks from the Kansas State Shows of 1907-8. Hens have good range and eggs hatch well. Eggs carefully packed for shipping. $1.50 per sitting.

R. W. Goodman, St. John, Kans.

Buff Plymouth Rock Eggs

I won 1st cock, 92¾; 2d hen, 92; 3d pen, 184; at the Kansas State Show, 1908. Eggs from these birds for sale at $3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. H. GARRETT, 1308 Logan St., Topeka, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY.

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

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EGGS from a high scoring laying strain of R. C. Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin ducks 15 for $1. Incubator lots aspecialty. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

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S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching from pure-bred, high-scoring birds, at 75c per sitting of 15 eggs. Special prices on incubator lots. A few cockerels left going at $1 each. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

Your pens should be mated by this time, for it will soon be the season for hatching chicks. It should be remembered that when the fowls are confined to a pen, less hens should be allowed to the male than when they have free range. In pens of the larger breeds eight to ten hens to the male is sufficient, whereas if they have free range fifteen hens to one male is not too many. Of the smaller and more active breeds twelve to fifteen hens or pullets to one male is about right when penned up, but when on free range twenty to twenty-five hens can be allowed with a surety of the eggs being fertile.

If you intend buying some eggs this season from pure-bred fowls, it is time you were finding out where to buy them. After deciding on the breed you want, send to the different breeders for their catalogues, or if they are well-known send for the eggs direct. Send in good time so as to give the breeder a chance to fill your order without interfering with previous orders. All things considered the earlier hatches of chicks are the strongest and most hardy.

While the buying of eggs from pure-bred stock is the cheapest way to get a start in the fancy poultry business, it is not the soonest way, for if you buy stock you will gain a year's time over buying eggs. But the first cost will be more, though in the end the buying of stock will be the cheapest. For from fifteen to twenty dollars you can buy half a dozen hens and a male from which you can raise two or three hundred chicks this year. From ten dollars worth of eggs you would probably not raise over thirty or forty chicks and no revenue could be secured from these till next year. Whereas from those raised by buying stock this year, several of the young could be sold in the fall as well as the original stock if desired. So, if you have the money to spare, the best way to start in the fancy is to buy the matured fowls, ready for business.

If your hens are not laying at this time of year, you had better change the variety of food that you have been feeding them and give them an extra allowance of animal food of some sort. Fresh ground bones from the butcher is the best kind of meat that can be fed to induce hens to lay. Lacking that liver and lungs of hogs or beeves are good. If these are not easily procured, then prepared beef scraps or dried blood is good. This is best when mixed with cornmeal and bran and thoroughly scalded. Some green food of some kind should also be given and when cabbage or beets or turnips are not easily procurable, then alfalfa leaves scalded thoroughly and mixed with cornmeal make a very good substitute and a very appetizing meal. A little salt in each mess makes it much more palatable to the fowls. If you burn wood let the chickens have access to the ashes for they can pick out of them many a bit of charcoal that will prove the best kind of blood purifier. It is well at times to place some corn in the oven and thoroughly char it. This will prove a good food as well as a stomach corrector.

As a preventive of lice it would be a good plan to whitewash the poultry house and nest boxes early in the season as it is much easier to prevent the lice from getting a foothold in the poultry house than it is to eradicate them after they once gain possession. A quantity of crude carbolic acid in the whitewash will aid materially in keeping the pests away.

Clean quarters for the hens, clean feed for them to eat and clean water for them to drink are three essentials of successful poultry-raising. Without these, healthy eggs will not be forthcoming nor healthy progeny. Cleanliness is quite as essential to success in the chicken business as it is to healthfulness in the human family.

With the high price of wheat it is a difficult matter to find a food to take its place but we find Kafir-corn to be a very good substitute. It is less fattening than corn, and has about the same nutritive value, but is a better egg producer and makes a variety in the feed. We prefer cutting the heads of grain off the stalks and feeding it that way to the chickens, rather than shelling it. It gives them the chance of a much-needed exercise to get the grain free from the head of the stalk.

Packing Eggs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In recent papers I have seen a great deal written in regard to packing eggs, by the shippers and also by the receiver of pure-bred poultry, and as a rule it seems quite strange that the difficulty can not be overcome. I think my way of packing may be of quite a little value to those interested in shipping eggs for hatching. I am sure that no one is careless enough not to pack fancy eggs for which they have received a fancy price in the very best manner possible. We should be just as particular in packing eggs to send to others as we should if we intended them for our own incubators after having traveled from 100 to 1,000 miles. If all were to bear this in mind I am sure there would be less nailed up boxes, frail baskets and the like sent out. I have received eggs in boxes that had been nailed up with large nails, the boxes being hard pine, and it is needless to say the chicks were scarce. I do not think it wise to pack 50 and 100 lots of eggs in bushel and half-bushel baskets as many do, as the weight of the top eggs in being handled (if they are in the least roughly handled) in transportation are sure to break more or less of the bottom ones. This is because the bottom of the basket gives and the force of the weight in setting it down.

For packing 50 and 100 eggs I find nothing better than common candy buckets which can be procured at small cost at any grocery store. I line the buckets thoroughly with excelsior, put a good layer in the bottom and all around the sides, then wrap each egg separately in soft paper, then in a little excelsior and pack closely yet gently in the bucket. The large buckets will hold 100 eggs if they have been neatly packed. After the eggs are in place a layer of excelsior is put over the top. Then take the lid, tack on label, also put in large letters, "Eggs for Hatching." Start six or eight shingle nails around the lid, then place in position and with the hammer placed on each one with your weight you can press the nails in without any hammering, and your eggs are ready for their journey and will go safely through.

One or two sitting lots may be packed in strong baskets if the baskets are thoroughly lined with excelsior, the eggs wrapped as above, then a shingle cut to fit basket laced over the top, after which sew strong muslin which has the name and address of both sender and receiver, also the words, "Eggs for Hatching," and thus packed they are most sure to reach their destination in safety and be in as good hatching condition as when they started.

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

Raising Ducks.

It may be truly said that chickens are the best paying poultry on the farm everything considered, but the yearly profits may be much increased if other fowls are kept.

Of all domestic birds none may be more cheaply fed than ducks. Our first trio of Pekin ducks were sheltered by a large dry goods box which was water tight. One end was left open facing the south, so it was easily cleaned, and being set on three inch blocks the floor was always dry. This is necessary or cramped feet and legs and rheumatism may result. Ducks are more dirty than chickens and as

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY—Absolutely pure. Eggs for sale, $2 per sitting of 15. Unfertile eggs replaced at half price. B. P. Speelman, Beloit, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS FOR SALE—Fine farm-raised stock. Also Tolouse geese. Write for prices. T. H. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

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BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS—$1.50 and $2.00. O. S. Allen, 729 Horn St., Topeka, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs $1 per sitting of 15, 30 for $1.50, 100 for $4. M. B. turkey eggs 30c each. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kans.

PURE-BRED WHITE LANGSHANS for sale. Hens $1.25, pullets $1 each; also a few Silver Spangled Hamburg cockerels. Mrs. John Cooke, Greeley, Kans.

Black and White Langshans.

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

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Tenneholm Black Langshans

of Superior quality. Some cockerels with scores of 93¾ to 94¾, cut from ½ to 1½ for weight. Write for prices on birds and eggs.

Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

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Winning 1st pen five times in five shows this season, including State Fair and State Show. Won 12 ribbons on sixteen birds at Topeka State. Eggs, $2 for fifteen. Eighteen years a breeder. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. R. I. REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Specials for shape and color. A first and nine other premiums at Kansas State Show. R. B. Steele, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EXCLUSIVELY—All firsts at State Fair. Eggs—prize pen, $2: flock, $6 per 100. Belle Tyler, Haven, Kans.

FOR SALE—Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels; pure-bred and fine birds. Also eggs in season. Mrs. G. M. Townsend, R. 3, Phillipsburg, Kans.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—I won 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th on cockerels, 1st hen, 1st pen and 4th pullet; also color special on cockerel at Kansas State Poultry show at Topeka, January, 1908. Stock $1 and up. Eggs, $1, $2, and $3 per 15. A. A. Miller, Route 4, Eagle Hill Ranch, Platte City, Mo

A FEW CHOICE R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, $1.00. Mrs. J. C. Baily, Spring Hill, Kans

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS $1 per 15, $5 per 100. Good stock at reasonable prices. Mrs. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS—Pen headed by 1st cock at Wichita; winner of silver medal at Chicago, 1907. $3 per sitting, two sittings $5. Pen headed by 1st cockerel at St. Joseph, $2 per sitting. I won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen at St. Joseph, 1908. R. E. Ruse, Sabetha, Kans.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—1st prize winners. Eggs from 1st pen $1.50 for 15, second pen $1. Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kans.

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

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Prize winners. For eggs write Geo. W. Shetley, 1620 Poyntz, Manhattan, Kans.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. W. Leghorns, W. H. turkeys; hens, cockerels and pullets from high-scoring stock at reasonable prices. Write A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS

From winners at Kansas State, Nebraska State, Missouri State, and St. Joeeph big Interstate Shows. Males score to 96, females to 96¼. Eggs $1.50 to $10 per sitting, Catalogue free.

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

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Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale.
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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large frame, fine color. Only few. Won't last long. Stamps for Blue Print of turkeys. M. S. Kohl, Benton, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Inquire of T. M. Fleming, Fontana, Kans.

M. B. TURKEYS AND ROUEN DUCKS—Have a choice lot for sale from prize-winning stock. Won 14 premiums in two shows; 11 firsts. Address Mrs. A. E. Harness, Speed, Mo.

FOR SALE—An extra fine bunch of young M. B. turkeys from stock scoring up to 96 points. I took 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st and 2d pen at Central Kansas Poultry show at Newton, Kans., this fall. Extra prices on young stock up to February 15. Eggs in season $4 per 11. G. W. Perkins, Route 4, Newton, Kans.

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CORNISH INDIANS—A few cockerels cheap Eggs. Write L. C. Horst, Newton, Kans.

BLACK SPANISH.

FOR SALE—Whitefaced Blank Spanish. Hens $2 each. Cockerels $2 each. pullets $1.50 each. Chas Hobbie, Tipton, Kans.

DUCKS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Mammoth Pekin ducks, White or Barred Plymouth Rocks, per sitting or 100. Farm raised. Guarantee satisfaction. Write us. R. W. Weaver Company, Route 9, Wichita, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEACOCKS FOR SALE—Single or pairs. Mrs. G. Thierer, Alma, Kans.

AGENTS—To sell and advertise our Poultry Compound; $35 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

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EGGS from Toulouse and Emden geese; Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks; peacocks; Bronze and White Holland turkeys, Buff, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks; White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Houdans; Buff Cochins; Cornish Indian games; Buff, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Black Langshans, White Brahmas, Buff Cochin Bantams, Seabright Bantams; Pearl and White Guineas; Dogs and fancy pigeons. I am going to make it a specialty in furnishing eggs this year by the setting; 50 and 100 geese eggs, $1 per setting. Duck eggs, 18 for $1. Poultry eggs, 15 for $1. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

Salmon Faverolles

are unexcelled as layers both winter and summer, as broilers on account of early maturity and quality of flesh. Weight, hens 6 to 7 lbs., cocks 7 to 8½ lbs. Eggs $2 for 15. A. R. Ainsworth, Newton, Kans.

IMPORTED HARTZ MOUNTAIN AND ST. ANDREASBERG **CANARIES** For particulars address DEER LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KANSAS.

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

Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

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Incubators and Brooders

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

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Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. Send for free Catalogue. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

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Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water Brooder, $4.35. Both ordered together, $11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save waiting.

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Profits from poultry—hints and helps that will mean dollars to you—all about Victor Incubators and Brooders—our guarantee—our payment of freight—why our machines produce 90 per cent hatches or better—all told in our new book "Incubator Whys." Write for free copy and let us know whether interested in large or small machines. Geo. Ertel Co. Quincy, Ill.

You'll Start Raising Chickens When You Get My Price

Let me quote you my 1908 low price for a Chatham which will start you making extra chicken profits when you read my valuable new free book.

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they rest at night on the ground or floor, their quarters must be cleaned every day, and in cold weather plenty of bedding or litter should be given them to lie on.

It is claimed that the first few eggs of the clutch are apt to be infertile and is no doubt the case very often, particularly if ducks have had mostly concentrated grain feed, and no meat or green stuff in their rations. If a natural pool of water is at hand or an artificial swimming hole can be made, there is less trouble with infertile eggs as the ducks seem to naturally mate in the water. However, to avoid wasting eggs save none for sitting until satisfied of fertility.

The eggs may be used for cooking, if the flavor is not objected to, until a fertile egg is laid, after that the whole clutch is likely to be all right.

The eggs may be hatched in incubators or be put under hens and a fair sized Plymouth Rock will cover ten early in the season and a dozen later on. When hatched the little fluffy youngsters may be removed from the nest and raised without a mother if a little trouble is taken to keep them warm at night.

The Brooder House.

The importance of a brooder house is shown when the farmer wishes to produce early chicks for the best paying markets. It enables you to tide over the earlier fall chicks for the spring roasters, the later, or winter-hatched chicks as it were, for the spring broilers, and the very earliest spring chicks for early broilers, also as well as the breeders and early laying pullets of next winter.

Now what sort of a brooder house should one build? That depends on the money you can spare for it. First, make it rat proof as to a foundation. Stone or cement, with cement floor, is best. The last is easily cleaned and made sanitary. Next, ventilation must be just right, and the house built so that while air comes in to the right amount, cold and damp is kept out at the same time. Provide plenty of windows to let in light and sunshine. Nothing grows fast or perfect in the dark. Build the brooder according to the number of chicks to be housed. The lower the ceiling, or the nearer you can bring the brooders to the ceiling, the less heat will be required to keep the chicks warm. A brooder can be made by any person handy with carpenter tools, and brooder lamps, well protected by asbestos, are now on the market.—Ida Shepler, Henry County, Ind.

Caring for Month-Old Chicks.

Chicks that are three or four weeks old, while past the critical stage of their existence, are not yet raised by any means. Many people look after their chicks pretty carefully until they are several weeks old, and then think that they can raise themselves after this time; but this is a mistake.

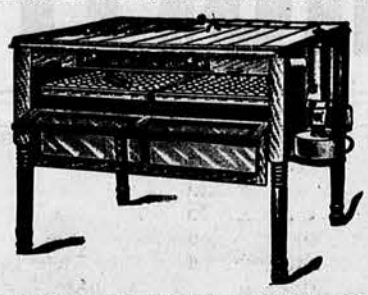
See that they get plenty to eat. Chicks that are three or four weeks old can scarcely eat too much. As a rule, the more they eat the faster and better they develop, provided, of course, the food they receive is correct. Variety is essential, and as many different kinds of grain as possible should be used.

Supply meat and green food frequently, or, better still, give them constant access to both. They will not eat too much, provided they are allowed to become accustomed to helping themselves gradually; otherwise, they will over-eat at first. Any sort of vegetables and grasses makes good green food. Green cut bone and ground beef scraps are the best animal food. One is about as good as the other. Which is used should depend largely upon their relative cost.

Of course, the coops and brooders should be kept scrupulously clean and free from filth. Chicks can not thrive in a filthy, ill-smelling atmosphere, to say nothing of the harbor such a place affords for disease germs, lice and mites, etc.

Watch closely for lice and mites. They usually cause more trouble among month-old chicks than all other troubles combined. Use insect powder on the bodies of the chicks in order to kill the body lice. Spray or paint the coops with common kerosene oil or with liquid lice killer to exterminate the red mites or lice which infest the coops.—R. B. Sando, Ohio.

Successful Incubators Mean Certainty.



Certainty of results is what everyone should have in mind when he buys an incubator. Don't be misled by either visions or promises of phenomenal hatches. A 100 per cent hatch is a rare thing. The incubator that you can depend upon to give you good hatches each time and every time without your looking after it every half hour is the one that is most profitable.

We are illustrating such a machine here. It is one of the old reliables, the famous Successful Incubator, manufactured by the Des Moines Incubator Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Successful Incubators and Brooders are, above everything else, practical and sure. There is no estimating the good they have done the poultry industry of this country. They have started thousands of beginners and developed many more thousands into large successful poultry-raisers. The certainty or dependability of the machines under all conditions have produced these great results.

We not only have a high opinion of Successful incubators and brooders but we like the way in which they are sold. There is no misrepresentation. Mr. J. S. Gilcrist, president and manager of the company believes the truth is good enough to tell. This over his signature in the beginning of the company's 128-page 1908 bood is interesting: "We believe in the goods we offer and we think the truth about them is strong enough to convince you of their merits. We don't promise impossible things and we want you to hold us strictly to our promises. We cannot afford to have any reasonable person dissatisfied."

The book from which the above is quoted is a great poultryman's book. There is a wonderful fund of information in those 128 pages. If you have never seen it send for a copy. It is the company's regular catalogue and is mailed free. In addition to the catalogue the company publishes an excellent booklet on the "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys." The title indicates its valueable character. This last will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

What are the hens doing for you this year—how's the egg yield? If you are not satisfied with the record up to date, put your business on a more profitable basis by giving daily in the morning's feed a little of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

That will mean at once a positive and paying increase. **Poultry Pan-a-ce-a** is a wonderful poultry tonic. It contains the bitter elements which aid digestion, iron for the blood and nitrates which expel from the system of the hen all poisonous and hurtful matter. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and is guaranteed to make hens lay eggs when other means fail. It is a remedy for roup and all poultry diseases. Fits fowls for market in less time than can be done without its use, and forces early maturity in young chickens. Endorsed by poultrymen in United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for 30 hens.

Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express, 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. $1.25; 25 lb. pail, $2.50 — Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

BIG POULTRY BOOK FREE

No matter how many poultry books you now have, send for ours too. Contains 128 pages of 15 years' rich experience in poultry raising—also tells all about the famous **Successful Incubators and Brooders** and shows you how to hatch and raise chicks for profit. CATALOG FREE. Book on "Proper Care of Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys & Geese"—10c. 50c Poultry paper, one year, 10 cents.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 156 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

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SEND NO MONEY, but simply say on a postal card, "Send me a **FREE copy** of the **Big New 100-Page Illustrated Sure Hatch Book,**" and give your name and address. By return mail we will send you the greatest book on Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Raising that you ever saw given away.

For the benefit of the poultry raisers of the world, we are putting out the finest, most complete, most practically helpful, interesting Incubator and Poultry Book ever printed, and **give the whole edition away.** We want to make **you** a present of one of these grand books and catalogs.

The Sure Hatch Book is not only a Complete Handbook of Poultry-Raising Information, but tells all about the

We Pay Freight

Sure Hatch Incubator

which has the **highest hatching record** and **lowest selling price** of any incubator on the market. Over 140,000 Sure Hatches are turning eggs into big round dollars for poultry raisers from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf, as well as other parts of the world. This is the incubator that **runs itself** and **pays for itself with one hatch.** A test will prove it. We guarantee the Sure Hatch for **5 years,** and make a wide-open proposition to take it back **at our expense** if it fails to make good on any claim we make for it. The same guarantee applies to our unequaled Brooders. **We pay freight.**

Send for free copy of the **Sure Hatch Book** and our liberal 1908 special offers. Write at once—postal cards are cheap, and the book alone is worth $1.00. **Tell your friends to write.**

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Right now and get a copy of his new, big, free Incubator Book, describing in detail Johnson's Famous

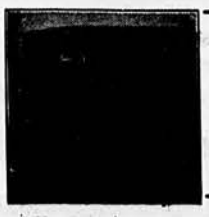
"Old Trusty" Incubators & Brooders

"Old Trusty" has been successful in the hands of more inexperienced beginners than any other incubator ever made. Absolutely automatic—takes less oil, and Johnson guarantees you will get 75 per cent hatches, or better.

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

Write today for his guaranty and low prices, and get his big book—a poultry book by a man who knows. 176 pages and every page a poultry sermon. More than 300 pictures and more good chicken sense than you ever saw before in any book. Send your name to

Johnson Pays the Freight — M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb.



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

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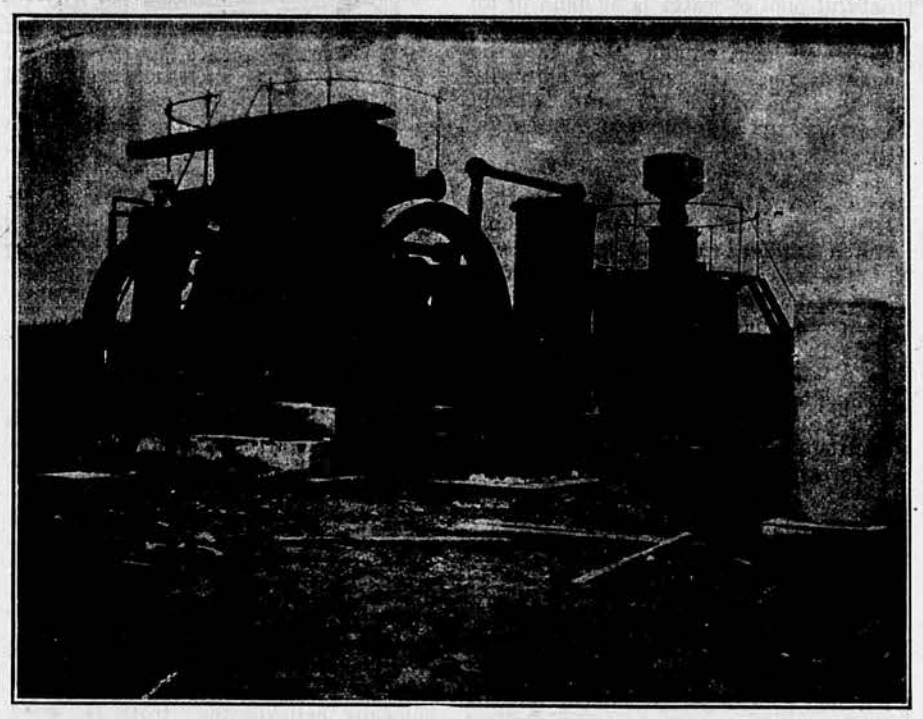
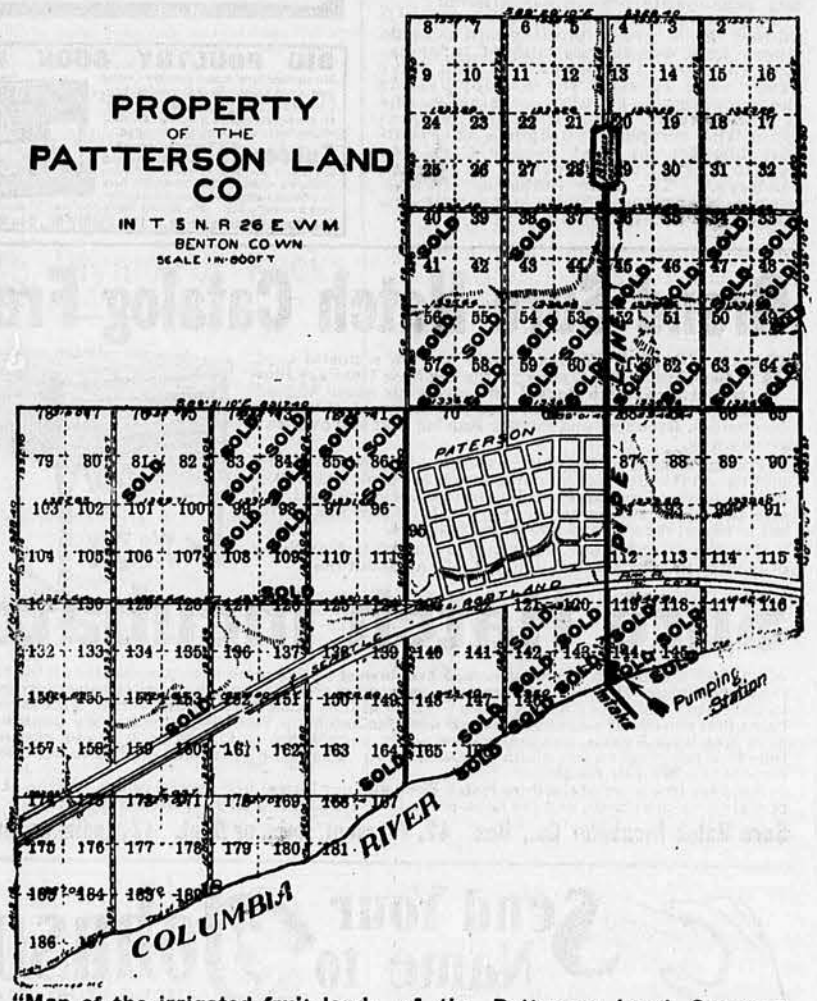
BIG PROFITS IN FRUITS



"Gas producer engine of 240 horse-power upon the banks of the Columbia River at Patterson, Washington, for the purpose of irrigating the 1800 acres of fruit, alfalfa and vegetable lands at Patterson."



"Map of the irrigated fruit lands of the Patterson Land Company, Benton County, Washington."

C. H. Furman has just turned down an offer of $5,000 for twenty acres of land. The twenty acres which he refused to sell was planted out two years ago to Elberta peaches. (Mr. Furman has his fruit ranch in a soil and climate similar to that in Patterson).

You will see by this map that a large part of these lands have already been sold, even though they have been but a few weeks on the market. The sales have principally been made to purchasers residing in the State of Washington, as they are acquainted with the very great advantage of irrigated lands, and Eastern homeseekers are just beginning to find out about them. While a large part of the lands are sold, it will be seen there is still an ample amount to supply you with your fruit farm when you come to Patterson. The town of Patterson itself just commencing to build up, offers you every opportunity for business. It is a natural trade center for a very large extent of fruit and wheat country.

Write us right away for our free printed matter and full information. You can come now to Patterson any time. The climate is so mild, you can begin your spring work right now.

MUTUAL REALTY COMPANY,

304 Pioneer Building, Seattle, Washington.

Spangler Sells Poland-Chinas.

(Continued from page 264.)

6.	N. S. Brown, Sharon	29
8.	A. Moses, Sharon	28
9.	A. Moses	35
10.	E. A. Miller	32
11.	M. A. Parks, Sharon	32
12.	Charles Aldrech, Sharon	28
13.	E. E. Blackmore, Sharon	39
14.	S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo	44
15.	S. T. Bowman, Sharon	37
16.	A. M. McFarlan, Freedom, Okla.	37
17.	Stanword Eagle, Rose	25
18.	A. M. McFarlin	48
20.	W. H. Haun, Medicine Lodge	102
21.	Henry Wisner, Sharon	23
22.	N. S. Brown, Sharon	26
23.	Charles Aldrech	16
24.	N. S. Brown	16
25.	James Neal, Sharon	20
26.	Jno. Ditzen	18
27.	Dan Circle, Hazleton	16
28.	Jno. Ditzen	19
29.	M. A. Parks	20
30.	Dan Circle	18
31.	Dan Circle	16
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33.	E. A. Miller	17
34.	Dan Circle	16
35.	Dan Circle	16
36.	Dan Circle	16
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39.	Dan Circle	16
41.	Dan Circle	18
42.	Jno. D. Snyder	17
43.	Dan Circle	12
44.	Dan Circle	12
45.	Dan Circle	12

Patterson Irrigated Lands.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In writing you another letter about the remarkable opportunities for raising large and small fruits, all kinds of vegetables, grasses, and grains in this irrigated country on the Columbia River, on the southern edge of Washington, I should have said more than I have heretofore said about the town of Patterson itself. This place, naturally, has just started for the reason that the low-grade railroad line built jointly by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways was only opened for business on the first day of January and, naturally, the town is a mere infant at the present time, just commencing its growth. It occupies what was once a very large and successful stock ranch, but which now, of course, is being turned into a densely settled community of fruit homes, ranging in size from five to forty acres, or more. The original owner of this land, a Mr. Patterson, at the time it was a stock ranch, had a finely improved farm on the banks of the Columbia and a large and comfortable farm home which is at present occupied by his widow, Mrs. Patterson, and which makes a very pleasant and agreeable stopping place for us homeseekers until we can get our homes made upon our own land. The railroad has put in a very long sidetrack and made arrangements to transact a large amount of business at this town by constructing a large and commodious passenger station and freight house. To show you how quickly in this country freight will come to a new point, I wish your readers could see a photograph of the enormous pile of wheat sacked and piled up on the platform waiting for shipment. I can not say how many thousands of bushels of wheat are here represented at the present time, but I would judge that the stack af grain sacks filled with wheat would be 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 feet high. Some of you people who read this and who are good figurers, can calculate how much wheat there is in this mountain of grain. Of course, since the railroad has been finished, this wheat will be rapidly shipped out to Seattle and Tacoma for use in the flour mills to be turned into flour and to be shipped to Japan and China, or to be shipped in bulk in sailing vessels around Cape Horn to Europe. This large amount of wheat has been hauled into Patterson since the harvest of last fall by the wheat farmers in the country surrounding Patterson on the northeast, north, and northwest, in what is known here in Washington as the "horse heaven" country. This horse-heaven country is so named for the reason that the climate is so mild in this part of the State of Washington, that snow does not lie on the ground any length of time when it falls, and, in fact, it generally melts as it falls, leaving the range open and making it a favorite winter pasture for the great bands of horses that at one time ranged over this country, furnishing them both shelter and winter feed.

Immediately at the station at Patterson have just been completed two large buildings. One of them is a two-story office of the people who are irrigating these lands and selling them to homeseekers, and the other for a large store. Of course there are abundant business opportunities in every line at the present time in the town, and it will prove a most pleasant place of residence on account of the mildness of the climate. The bulk of the town site is situated on a "bench" of smooth, nice-looking land situated at an elevation of probably fifty feet above the level of the depot and of the buildings at present constructed, or under construction. My idea is that the business houses will be on the level of the depot and the residences on this fine bench situated at an elevation of fifty feet above the level of the railroad and the railroad station. The site of the town is about a quarter of a mile from the Columbia River and the steamboat landing, but as a railroad is now built, the probability is that the bulk of the traffic will be handled by the railroad instead of from the river, although the Government is making great improvements at the present time on the Columbia River, which will open it up for continuous navigation from and above Patterson to Portland and the Pacific Ocean.

The people who are putting the land here under irrigation are installing at the present time what is known as a gas-producer engine of 250 horse-power for pumping the water for irrigating the 1,800 acres of land which they are offering for sale. This machinery is in place and they are planning to have water turned on the land for irrigation not later than the first of April next. In the meantime, many of those who have already bought land, and who are settling in Patterson and the surrounding country, will have their time abundantly occupied clearing off the sage brush, plowing their ground, putting up their houses, and getting out their trees ready for irrigation when it comes next April.

Of course it is a pretty difficult proposition to figure out what the exact return will be in raising any kind of fruit which thrives so well in this country. I am inclined to think that strawberries will prove a surprisingly sucan income while waiting for their largcessful crop for the owners who want er fruits to come into bearing. I am inclined to this opinion for the reason that undoubtedly strawberries will ripen earlier here at Patterson than anywhere in the State of Washington, thus giving them the advantage of the early, high-priced markets in Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, as well as Portland. The earlier strawberries to ripen in the State of Washington usually bring about $7 to $12 a crate, and as I estimate strawberries will ripen at Patterson from five days to a week earlier than anywhere else in the State, the fortunate grower of berries here has a possibility of realizing a price of not less than $7 a crate for every berry which he raises. Of course, this would mean an income per acre almost beyond reason. I think it, however, within entire possibility that a profit of from four to five hundred dollars per acre on strawberries at Patterson is all that the grower should expect, even when it is taken into consideration that he will get the earliest fruit and, therefore, the highest prices that there will be in the markets.

The cherries grown in this country are what is known as the "sweet cherry" class. The principal varieties of these are known as the Black Republican and the Royal Ann. Both of these are a tender variety of cherry which can not be raised with great success anywhere in the East but which succeed admirably in this country and in this climate. The Black Republican is a large black cherry, as its name indicates, while the Royal Ann is a light colored cherry with a pinkish tint on one side. Both are large, fancy-looking, attractive fruits and always bring good prices in the markets. However, there is of late a new cherry of the sweet cherry class that has come into the market here in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon called the Bing cherry. The Bing is a large, wine-colored cherry, in size almost as large as a medium size plum, with a firm meat and rich, juicy flavor, and they have brought phenomenal prices and profits to their owners in this country. It is a fact, I am reliably told, that profits as high as one thousand dollars an acre have been realized from the Bing, the Black Republican, and the Royal Ann cherry. The trees in this climate grow very fast and live to a great age. There are cherry trees here on the coast fifty and sixty years old still in heavy bearing and producing profitable crops. I would not be able to say just what age the cherry tree will reach here. Probably, with proper attention, they will remain vigorous and produce for from eighty to one hundred years. Trunks of cherry trees have been exhibited that were over two feet in diameter. Of course, these were very old trees, planted years ago by the early settlers. At any rate the cherry is perfectly hardy and healthy in this climate and is very long lived where it receives reasonable attention and care.

In these newly irrigated countries in the central part of the State of Washington, cherries have proved to be the greatest success of any place on the coast and there are some very large orchards already in bearing.

I am going to give your readers an estimate on what can be done with five acres of cherries of either of the varieties I have mentioned on these Patterson lands. It must be understood, however, that this is merely an estimate and should be so taken and considered by your readers, although I believe from my investigations that it is very conservative indeed and has been largely exceeded by actual experience of many cherry-growers. We will suppose that a person puts out five acres of cherries on these Patterson irrigated lands consisting of 562 trees, or 125 trees per acre, a space being left for house and yard. I am inclined to believe that this is rather thick for cherry trees, but as the trees become larger and each tree bears a larger crop of cherries each year, the trees can be thinned out to a final number of about 70 to 75 trees to the acre. At 25 feet apart, there would be about 69 trees to the acre, and as cherry trees, after some years' growth in this climate, become very large, the probability is that it might be necessary to even have a less number of trees to the acre, as they attain great age, than 70 to 75. However, it is good practise to put out 125 trees to start with and then, as the trees become larger, to thin. A cherry tree will have a few cherries even the second year and a profitable crop the third year, but we will figure that there is no return for the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth years, although as a matter of fact, the fourth year will bring a very substantial and profitable return. But leaving these out of consideration, we will say that on the sixth year there are 40 pounds to the tree which, at 5 cents per pound, on the tree, makes $2 per tree, or $1,124 for the sixth year. On the seventh year, we will figure 60 pounds to the tree, which, at 5 cents per pound on the trees, makes a return of $3 per tree, or $1,686 for the trees on the five acres. On the eighth year, 80 pounds per tree may be expected, which, at 5 cents per pound on the tree, would make $4 per tree, or $2,248. On the ninth year, the yield will be 120 pounds per tree, which, at 5 cents per pound on the tree, will make a return of $6 per tree, or $3,372. On the tenth year there will be 180 pounds to the tree, which, a 5 cents a pound on the tree, would make an income of $9 per tree, or $5,058 for that year. This would make a total return from the crop of five years of $13,488, or an average of $1,348.80 for the entire ten years from five acres, although nothing is figured before the sixth year in this estimate, whereas, as a matter of fact, there will be a profitable crop in both the fourth and fifth years. From the eleventh to the twentieth year, inclusive, the trees should yield an average of 200 pounds, or $10 a tree, or $5,620 each year, making a total for the ten years $56,200. Of course, the income now is just really commencing to be extremely heavy on account of the great age which cherry trees reach in this climate, and the crops they bear are bigger and bigger if proper care and attention is given them. From the twenty-first to the fiftieth year, it may be expected that at least 250 pounds to the tree each year will be the crop, amounting to $12.50 per tree each year, or $7,023 a year, making a total for those years of $210.750. We might figure up the returns as follows:

From 6th to 10th year, inclusive, an income of	$13,488
From 11th to 20th year, inclusive, an income of	56,200
From 21st to 50th year, inclusive, an income of	210,750
Or a total for the first fifty years of	$280,438

off of five acres of land; or a total average for the entire fifty years of $5,608.80 for each year for five acres during that time; or, a return of $1,121.76 per acre per year for fifty years for the five acres in this fruit.

Of course, in this estimate, the expenses have not been taken out. It may be reasonably estimated, however, that after the fruit is in full bearing that the expenses of cultivating, irrigating, trimming, spraying, picking, boxing, and selling the fruit, will amount to $100 per acre per year, thus leaving the net profit only $1,021.76 per acre per year. This, of course, means that the very best of care and attention is given to the crop at any and all times. On the other hand, the grower may reasonably expect that if he plants either one of the three varieties of cherries which we have named, that he may secure even a larger return than this estimate gives, particularly for the first ten years. The reason of this is that cherries have been bringing from ten to twenty cents a pound instead of my estimate of five cents a pound and hundreds of fruit-raisers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho have done as well, or better, than this every year. With the very best of attention, the cherry trees of this class may be expected to produce from 600 to 1,000 pounds, or more, of cherries from a single tree from one season's crop, and, as I said before, the price of either one of these choice varieties has often been as high as fifteen or twenty cents per pound, or even more than this. Of course these estimated profits of cherries are considerably less than are secured from the marketable varieties of apples, but, from the best I can learn, the cherry will be a special success here at Patterson for the same reason that the strawberry will prove such a success, because the climate is so early that cherries will have the early run of the high-priced early market before the cherries from the other crops in other sections of the Pacific Northwest will come into the market. In other words, they will ripen first, and, therefore, get the cream of the market.

I can not lay too much stress, however, on the fact that while natural conditions here are undoubtedly favorable in the highest degree for fruit-raising, that these immense profits are only realized by those who give proper attention to their orchards. To get these profits, it is not merely a question of planting out the trees and then setting down and waiting for the crop each year to ripen. I notice that the very successful fruit-raisers out here give unwearied attention to their fruit orchards at all seasons of the year. Of course it is a pleasant business, but it is a business where to obtain the greatest successes, it must not be neglected. Fruit-raisers here always cultivate their orchards at frequent intervals throughout the growing season—cultivating them as often as nine or ten times each season. In fact there is far more cultivation than irrigation done by the most successful fruit-raisers. Fruit trees do not require in this climate a great deal of irrigation, but to do their best, they must have very frequent cultivation. The ground must be thoroughly stirred; all weeds must be kept down and a good practise is to spray the trees for insects whether there are any insects on them or not on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth ten pounds of cure. From what I see of some of these beautiful, well-kept orchards here in the State of Washington, I can not imagine anything more pleasant than owning one of these orchards in bearing, and trees come into bearing so quickly in this country. I have seen prune trees that have grown twelve feet in one year. I have seen peach trees that the owner said were mere switchs or whips a year ago but which are now ten feet high and have a spread of forty or fifty limbs and are ready to bear a pretty fair crop of peaches next year—the second year they have been set out. Of course, it can not be expected that they will be in full bearing before they are three or four years old, but after they do come in bearing, they, like the cherry, remain in bearing a great many years in this climate if they are given the proper attention. In fact, in some of the older orchards in the irrigated parts of this country where it has been settled for a number of years, I have seen peach trees that were eight or ten inches in diameter already and only eight or ten years old. It is phenomenal, the rapid growth they make in this country, and I am told that diseases which have created such havoc in Eastern peach orchards, have not reached this country yet, if they ever do. I am inclined to believe that diseases of the peach tree will not thrive here for the reason that the air is so dry. The peach is a tree requiring a great deal of warmth and sunshine and, particularly, a dry climate, and these conditions will be met here in Central Washington. But, it is the apple that is the king in this country for producing enormous profits. I can not enter into the question of raising apples at the present time except to say this, that if those who come to settle at Patterson and raise fruit will put out an early apple that will be ready for the market the last of June, or early July, they are going to make some money. How much, I can not say, but it will certainly be a figure beyond any reasonable estimate which I could give at the present time.

What I want to handle at the present time, is the question of what I can plant here on these irrigated lands at Patterson to bring in the quickest returns. I do not count strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, or other small fruit or vegetables. What I do want to consider is the kind of large fruits to plant to get the earliest possible returns. I am considering for my land, putting out about five acres in fruit the present spring. As the peach in this climate will undoubtedly bear some the second year, and quite largely the third year, I have decided to put out two and one-half acres of peach trees. These peach trees I have decided to divide into the following varieties: the Early Crawford, the Elberta, and the Salway. The Early Crawford is a standard peach on the Pacific Coast, finding a market anywhere at all times, and at good prices. It is a magnificent large yellow peach, of firm flesh and good quality. The Crawford is a vigorous tree and it is also productive. It has such size, beauty, and productiveness that it is one of the popular sorts of peaches and always sells on the coast. The Elberta, of course, everybody knows about. It is an early-shipping peach and is a large, yellow, freestone with a red cheek. Its yellow, juicy, and high-flavored flesh has delighted us all whenever we could get them in the fruit season. The Salway is a late peach of a showy, marked character. It has a large round deep yellow flesh with a rich brownish red cheek. It is juicy, rich, and sugary and is a new variety just brought from Europe. These peach trees may be planted this spring and even one year from now there will be some fruit on them. I do not think I will get a bearing crop in 1909 but I surely will get a good one by 1910.

Grapes are coming to be peculiarly a great success in this part of Washington and the grape is a fruit which to do the best requires to be grown in a dry, warm air of long summers and abundant sunshine. They demand sun and air and will even do well on sandy, rocky, or clay soils. Of course on these mellow, basaltic gray and reddish-brown loams at Patterson, the crop will find its very best soil. I do not know as much about grapes as I would like but I think that in this, just like in everything else, good common horse-sense is all that is necessary to get the right results. The Concord grape on the coast does very well indeed. I do not know whether I will plant the Concords or not. I know they will pay well, but have been told by a party who knows, that while I can get probably 50 cents a basket for the Concords, I will be able to get fifteen or eighteen cents a pound if I put out some of those splendid varieties of European grapes which are too tender to be raised anywhere in the East but which succeed splendidly here on the Pacific Coast. Of these, the Black Hamburg is a fine, tender grape which produces large, magnificent, compact bunches. It is a black grape, large but oblong in shape. It is a great favorite everywhere and is very productive. The Flame Tokay is also a fancy European grape with bunches very large and fairly compact. These grapes have very large berries, pale red in color. The flesh is firm and sweet and it is an old standard European variety which always command a high price in the Eastern market. Generally here on the coast, the Flame Tokay is more extensively planted than any other variety. I think I will probably confine my plant of grapes to these two European varieties, and, possibly, with a few Concords, although I may leave the Concords out. I shall not plant strawberry plants between the rows,

Kokomo Woman Gives Fortune

To Help Women Who Suffer.

In the past few years Mrs. Cora B. Miller has spent $125,000 in giving medical treatment to afflicted women.

Some time ago we announced in the columns of this paper that she would send free treatment to every woman who suffered from female diseases or piles.

More than a million women have accepted this generous offer, and as Mrs. Miller is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used the remedy, she has decided to continue the offer for awhile longer, at least.

This is the simple, mild, and harmless preparation that has cured so many women in the privacy of their own homes after doctors and other remedies failed.

It is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of leucorrhea or whitish discharges ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors or growths; also pains in the head, back, and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause, or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by return mail free of charge, a 50-cent box of this simple home remedy, also a book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

Don't suffer another day, but write at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, 129 Miller Building, Kokomo, Ind.

although this is a perfectly possible thing to do, and I would recommend others to plant strawberries between their rows of fuit trees in order to obtain a steady income from the land for the first three or four years until the trees come into full bearing.

They raise a strawberry out here which is a marvelous market berry. It is called the Clark's Seedling and it originated here on the coast about 100 miles from Patterson. It is a large, regular shaped berry and is suited for long distance shipment, as it is very firm. Its color is a beautiful dark red and it is shipped from here on the coast to such Eastern markets as Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and, I am told, even to New York. These berries are such good shippers that they have even been shipped by steamer to China and Japan with success. The Magoon is also a good strawberry. It is a leader in hardiness in addition to its other good qualities. It always brings top prices, and is a remarkable yielder but can not stand long distance shipment as well as the Clerk Seedling. It might be better to plant the Magoon at Patterson for the reason that while not so good a shipper, it is really a more attractive and better eater than the Clark Seedling, and as it will ripen at Patterson probably before it will in any other part of Washington, it will have the full run of the markets in the large cities of Washington and Oregon.

I have given a good deal of thought to the question of experience required to be successful in fruit-raising here at Patterson, or any other fruit-raising district of the coast. As a matter of fact, fruit-raising, like everything else, requires just good common horse-sense and ordinary judgment to make a success. It is not a complicated business, although it is a busy business that will occupy one's time pleasantly and agreeably, and very profitably for a large part of the year. Irrigating the trees is a very small proposition; that is the least part of the work. The only question requiring considerable knowledge and judgment will be, not in the cultivation, for that is easily done, nor in the pruning, for that is quickly learned. The thinning of the fruit, which is nearly always required in this country is merely a question of keeping at it until it is finished. Fruit-growers here tell me that the rule in thinning fruit is to thin it more than you think you ought to and then take off some more. In other words, the owner is not liable to take off enough fruit when he thins, and thinning is required to obtain the largest class of high quality both for peaches, apples, apricots, pears, and, in fact, all of the large fruits except, possibly, the prunes and plums; but, in the question of spraying the fruit for insect pests, that requires different kinds of sprays for the different kinds of pests and, therefore, technical knowledge will be required for this. However, this information and also a full knowledge of how to prepare and apply these sprays can be easily gotten from the horticultural reports issued by the States of Oregon and Washington, which give full, complete, accurate, and practical information on these subjects.

In writing these letters, I want to make it very plain that this irrigated land they are selling here at Patterson is a new irrigated district. Therefore, orchards in it are just being planted, but I form my judgment of what Patterson will be by what I see in the surrounding already developed irrigated districts now bearing fruits. This Patterson irrigated section is just coming under irrigation and it is consequently in its raw, unimproved state, but my reason for becoming interested here was because it was new, thus giving me an opportunity to get my land at a low price and on good terms. If I went to the surrounding irrigated districts already bearing fruit, I would have to pay two and three times the price that I can get land for here at Patterson, and irrigated regions come so quickly into fruitfulness, that it will only be a question of a year or two before Patterson lands will burst into a bloom of fruit, flowers, grain, grasses, and vegetables. I do not believe there is any country in the world that can as quickly be brought into a condition of profit-producing as are these irrigated countries on these warm, mellow soils in such a mild climate as there is here. That is one of the greatest advantages. Of course, irrigated land, I notice, goes up in value forty or fifty times as rapidly as any Eastern land which depends on rainfall. In other words, so far as I can see, land will raise as much in value in one year here in Washington where it is under irrigation, as it will in fifty years in the best farming parts of the East. This is a very great advantage, particularly to middle-aged people who want to move with their families to a mild climate. The writer of this letter is a man nearly fifty-three years of age and he feels like it is a very great advantage to be in a climate where in three or four years he can have his new fruit farm in a condition of full productiveness, and in fact for such things as strawberries and small fruits, he can get a profitable income the very first year—even during the present year—by planting such things as potatoes, watermelons, muskmelons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, and that class of vegetables, all of which are very profitably produced in this country. I do say, however, that industry and intelligence can be coined into money in this country as they can not be in any other country I have ever seen. In such a climate as this at Patterson and the surrounding regions, sunshine and intelligence can be expressed in a shower of gold for they literally can be turned into money and that quickly. Of course, irrigation is the key that unlocks these great profits, for the soil in its original condition is just literally nothing more than a sage brush dust pile, arid, forbidding, and unattractive except for such crops as wheat and the other small grains; but, apply the life-giving waters of irrigation to the land, and lo and behold, it breaks forth into bloom and the very highest productiveness the world has ever seen. Of course, it is useless to take to raising wheat on land naturally so valuable as these irrigated lands. The wheat country lies back to the north of Patterson where the land can not be irrigated, and it is wonderful in its way, of course, but no matter if wheat crops in Washington are the biggest of any place in the United States, they are practically as nothing compared to the tremendous profits realized in raising fruits, vegetables, and grasses under irrigation. Of course, what many will do, will be to buy them a five, ten, twenty, or forty acre home from these irrigated lands at Patterson and, in addition, buy them a wheat farm back in the grain country north of the town. Then they will have both their big wheat farm in the "horse heaven" country and their fruit farm on the Patterson irrigated lands.

HOMESEEKER.

CANADIAN CROP REPORTS.

How One Farmer's Winter Wheat Crop Realized $38 Per Acre—His Oats $37 Per Acre in Southern Alberta.

Coaldale, Alta, Nov. 19, 1907.

Sir:—I beg to say that this year we had 349 acres of grain, consisting of 197 acres of spring wheat and 152 acres of oats. The average yield of wheat was 38 bushels per acre and oats 74 bushels. We were offered $1.00 per bushel for wheat and 50 cents for oats, making the acre values for the two crops $38.00 and $37.00, respectively.

We also had 50 tons of hay worth $13.00 per ton, and 500 bushels of potatoes, worth 60 cents per bushel, the latter off 2½ acres of ground.

Our best yields this year were 107 acres of wheat, making 41 bushels per

Special Want Column

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WANTED—Brown Dourrha and Jerusalem corn seed. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SEED CORN—Kansas Pearl, White Dent. "Queen of the corn belt." pure-bred housedried, guaranteed. A red hot catalogue just off the press sent free. B. G. Shelton, Hiawatha, Kans.

POP CORN—White pearl, yellow; white rice. Write for prices. H. G. Mosher, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Sixty day oats recleaned. 75 cents per bushel. C. E. Cheney, Manchester, Kans.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for red clover, timothy, alfalfa, millet, cane and other seeds. If any to offer please write us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, any quantity. Prices low, write us. R. W. Weaver Company, Route 9, Wichita, Kans.

SEED CORN—Hildreth and Kansas Sunflower Highest yielding varieties at Kansas Agricultural College. See circular 12, by Prof. Ten Eyck. Write me for prices. J. J. McCray, Treasurer Kansas Corn Breeders Association, Manhattan, Kans.

SEED CORN—C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans. Originator, breeder and grower of Hildreth Yellow Dent corn. First prize at fairs and corn shows. "1903 to 1906 the Hildreth has produced the largest average yields at Experiment Station.

WANTED—Seed sweet corn. Barteldes Seed Co. Lawrence, Kans.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—3 red Shorthorn bulls, ages 11 and 18 months; also 15 Shorthorn heifers, 1 and 2 years old. All eligible for record. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kas.

FOR SALE—4 Shorthorn bulls, all richly bred, One a pure Scotch. Registered and of serviceable age. Call or address C. W. Merriam, Topeka, Kas.

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

FOR SALE—Four registered Shorthorn bulls, 1 and 2 years. Address E. D. Haney, Courtland, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—28 head of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. These are the good kind, and are mostly cows and heifers. I am changing my business and these cattle will be sold at bargain prices. Call on or write Frank Wasson, Clearwater, Kans.

FOR Red Polled bulls or heifers, write to Otto Young, Utica, Ness County, Kansas.

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

SWINE.

12 LARGE DUROC-JERSAY growthy gilts, weighing 275 pounds, sired by Ohio Chief Jr. and bred to a good son of Kant Be Beat. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.

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

POULTRY.

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

S. C. W. LEGHORN—Cockerels, standard bred, farm raised, 50c each. W. W. Cook, Russell, Kas.

B. P. ROCK EGGS—$1 per 15. Large, thrifty stock and good layers; $5 per 100. Mrs. G. H. Hamm, Cairo, Kans.

Indian Runner Ducks.

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

White Wyandottes, white as snow. State show winners, Silver Cup winners. Score to 96. Eggs $2 per 16, $5 per 50. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write me for terms and dates.

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

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Funds to lend at current rates on productive farm lands in Oklahoma, Southeastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri.

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A SPECIAL BARGAIN

360 acres 5 miles from Ottawa, Kans, 300 acres second bottom, 60 acres upland, 150 acres tame grass, 5 acres alfalfa, 40 acres fine timber, 25 acres in wheat, balance under plow and pasture, fenced and cross-fenced. 3½ miles hog fence, 10-room house, well, cistern, large barn, cribs, scales, granary, implement house, hog houses, feed yards with living water and timber protection, ½ mile to school, 2 to church, fine neighborhood. Price for thirty days, $65 per acre. Terms to suit. M. E. Ford, Enterprise, Kans.

MR. STOCKMAN

Why stay on that high priced ranch, when you can get a big range for little money in the healthiest climate and best stock country on earth? Rich land, fine grass, abundant water. Join the American colony in the beautiful highlands of Mexico. Let us show you what Kansas ranchmen think about the country. Write for photos and description of ranches and farms. J. W. Magill & Co., Topeka, Ks.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Pacing stallion, very fast, fine driver. 1200 pounds. Favorable terms for quick sale. Address, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Jack, black with white points. Registered, 6 years old, 15¼ hands high. J. W. Stormont, Dighton, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A fine trotting bred stallion, 16 hands, 1,200 pounds, sorrel, fine style and action. Broken to harness and saddle. A bargain. Jas. Hildreth, Dighton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Five-year-old Jack, 16 hands high, weight 1,000 pounds. Good foal getter. U. J. Smith, Clyde, Kans.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and SHIRE Stallions imported by Burgess, Wenona Ill. For sale at Dawson, Neb. $700 to $1200 registered Draft stallions $400 each. LeRoy Judd, Dawson, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—13 jacks and jennets, 13. Unlucky number! First buyer gets a bargain to break the hoo-doo. Don't write, come quick. Also 2 draft stallions. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—My stallions, jacks, brood mares and colts. R. E. Cowdrey, 112 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2600 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WIDOWER who thoroughly understands fruit and vegetable growing for market, educated up to the business, wants position. Assistant or manager on fruit farm, or would take small fruit farm on shares, near a good market. Good home preferable to high wages. Good reference. Apply Fruit Grower, office of this paper.

WE TAN and make Robes and Coats from horse and cattle hides; also tan them into lace and harness leather. Samples and prices free. Black's Hide & Fur Co., Durand, Wis., Dept. 47.

ONE CARLOAD—of Osage Orange fence-posts, seven feet long; good ones. Wm. Roe, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kans.

WANTED—Every owner of stock, poultry, etc., to send 50 cents for particulars how to become their own veterinary, and other valuable information and formulas that will save and make money. Worth several times amount asked. This offer is made to introduce our famous Carbolized Salve. Two ounce box free with every order. Money back if not satisfied. Rural Supply Co., Linden, N. J.

WANTED—A lady housekeeper for three gentlemen. Will be furnished a good home and good wages. Must be single and agree to remain a year or more. German descent preferred. References required. None under 21 years need apply. Address O. W., Balleyville, Kans.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Small family. $4 per week. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kans.

FOR SALE—A Remington Typewriter. A machine now in use at The Kansas Farmer office. It is in good condition. Will sell for $30, as it is to be replaced with a new machine. Call, or write to The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Stray List

Week Ending February 13.

Chase County—W. B. Penny, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. P. Allen, in Diamond Creek tp. (P. O. Elmdale), one black 2-year-old heifer, also one red and white 2-year-old heifer; valued at $25.

McPherson County—J. O. Sturnquist, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M. A. Wain in Battle Hill tp., January 10, 1908, one 900 pound dapple gray horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, diamond on left shoulder, A T on left hip; valued at $50.

Week Ending February 20.

Greenwood County—W. H. Bonnett, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Edwards, in Janesville, tp., November 1, 1907, one 12-year-old bay mare, 3K on left shoulder; valued at $20.

Elk County—J. L. Logsdon, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. A. Jackson, in Oak Valley tp., January 20, 1908, one 3 year-old dark red steer, crop out of right ear; valued at $30.

Shawnee County—S. G. Zimmerman, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James Maskill, in Rossville, December 30, 1907, one 2-year-old red steer, both ears cropped, part of tail off, brand on left side that cannot be made out; valued at $25.

Week Ending February 27.

Marion County—H. E. Woolheater, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Gust Hedberg, in Clear Creek tp., February 20, 1908, one 3-year-old red steer, white face, X on left hip; valued at $40.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—for farm land in Eastern Kansas or Northwest Missouri. 1 tract of land—30 acres—with living stream running through it, adjoining Atchison on the East and Forest Park an amusement park, on the West. Very desirable for dairy or additional amusements to the Park. Street cars run through the grounds. Surveyed and platted to sell in lots. Loc c Box 384, Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Stock of hardware and implements, will invoice about $6,000. Good location, good trade. Will consider trade for small farm. E. A. Beckendorf, Winfield, Kans.

$200 TO $300 PER MONTH in the real estate business. $10 capital will start you. Experience unnecessary, as I prepare you and appoint you my special representative. Write for my free book. C. H. Gray, Pres., 1867 Century Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

"Do You Want to Own Your Own Home?"

If so we can sell you 103 acres 4 miles from station, 60 acres of timbered bottom land under cultivation, with good house and barn, large orchard of all kinds of fruit, two good wells, fine feed lots, also watered by creek and pond, for $32.50 per acre with $1200 cash, balance in 10 years with privilege of prior payment. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

BARGAIN—240 near Emporia, fine alfalfa bottom farm; $7,000 improvements. Priced low. $3,500 will handle. L. R. Krehbiel, Lorraine, Kans.

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

800 ACRE stock ranch for sale or trade. Has two sets of improvements and two orchards. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, R. 1, Box 6, Wauneta, Kans.

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

Eighty acres, Anderson County, three-fourths of a mile from Amiot. Four-room house, barn for ten head of stock, good soil, location and water. Price, $3,500. B. F. Fridley, Amiot, Kans.

Farm Bargains in East Kansas

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

MANSFIELD BROS., Garnett, Kans.

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE

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

John W. Everman, Gallatin, Mo.

Real Estate Wanted

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

Lock Drawer 984, Rochester, N. Y.

Good Farm Well Located

160 acres 6 miles from Wichita, 55 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture and meadow; nearly all can be cultivated if desired; all good land, no rock or gumbo on the place; 3-room cottage, barn, corn crib, granary and other outbuildings; fenced and cross-fenced; some orchard; farm in a good state of cultivation. Price, only $6,000.

THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO.,
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A Bargain.

320 acres good alfalfa and corn land, good orchard, good improvements; 240 acres in cultivation. Sumner County, Kans., 5½ miles from railroad station. A bargain if taken soon.

Neal A. Pickett, Arkansas City, Kans.

A Cheap Wheat Farm in Stanton Co., Kans.

160 acres level as a floor. Deep, black soil, ready for the plow. In German settlement south part of the county. Price only $800.

ALBERT E. KING,
McPherson, Kans.

R U LOOKING

For a bargain? I have these direct from the owners, and they will pay your expenses if not found as represented. In Kan., Mo., Okla., Nebr., Colo. and Tex., 397 farms, 78 ranches, 61 stocks of goods, also lumber yards, hotels, mills, elevators, 'phone plants, horses, cattle, etc. I have some splendid farms and ranches to exchange for rentals and merchandise. When you wish to buy sell or exchange, I would like to hear from or see you.

FRANK GEE, Lawrence, Kans.

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acre at $1.00 per bushel would be $41.00 per acre;47 acres of oats, yielding 95 bushels per acre were sold for 50 cents per bushel. Proceeds $47.00 per acre.

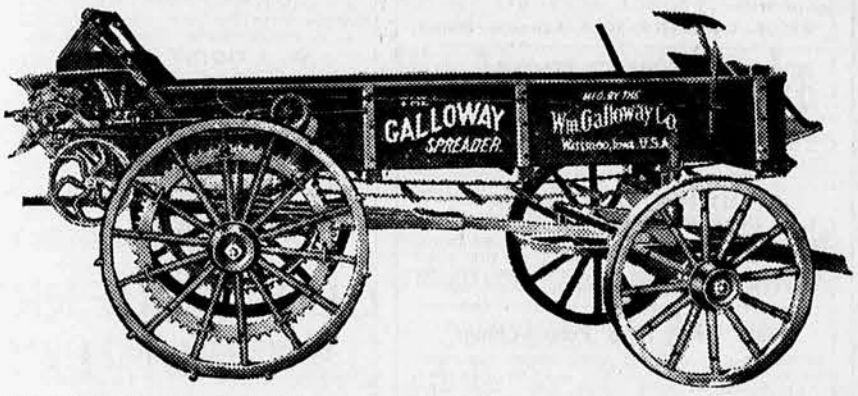
I might add that 50 acres of our oats were "Stubbled in."

During the spring of 1906, we hired about 300 acres broken by steam. We put in and harvested 55 acres of grain last year, did the remainder of our breaking, worked up the ground and seeded this year's entire crop, put in seven acres of alfalfa, and five acres of garden, potatoes, trees, etc., all with one four-horse team. During harvest we hired other teams; but, side from this, and part of the breaking, the one team did the work of raising practically 19,000 bushels of grain, worth $12,000.

Yours truly,
W. H. PAWSON, JR.

The Galloway Spreader.

We publish herewith a very good illustration of the Galloway Manure Spreader, which has very largely revolutionized the spreader business in the last two or three years. The maker is William Galloway, of Waterloo, Ia., a man who is, himself, a large land owner and farmer, who knows practically the benefit of spreading manure by machinery, knows what a manure spreader should be and knows what is a fair price to sell it at. When Mr. Galloway a few years ago perfected his spreader, and put it on the market at something like $55 there were numerous prophecies that his enterprise would be short lived. Even farmers had been led to believe that a high-class spreader could not be sold at such a price. The answer



to these prophecies is to be found in the monumental Galloway spreader business of this day. There is, perhaps, more activity in the manure spreader business at Waterloo, brought about by Mr. Galloway's new departure, more spreaders being manufactured, and more going out directly from the factory into the hands of farmers, than at any other manure spreader factory in the country. Mr. Galloway's spreader, as is well known to most of our readers, is of the wagon box type. That is, he manufacturers and furnishes the spreader box with all the operating machinery, and allows the farmers to use it on their own wagon running-gears. That may be called the "Galloway Idea." We believe it is original with him. It enabled him to put the price of a high-class spreader where every farmer could afford to own one. It was a happy thought. No better proof of the acceptability of the "Galloway Idea" could be had than the prosperous condition of Mr. Galloway's business for the last two or three years. The Galloway Spreader has borne the test. He knows he is justified in his fearless and broad offer of a free trial of thirty days to all responsible farmers. The machine is making good. The price is extremely low. The spreaders at work are helping Mr. Galloway to sell more spreaders. Another thing that has been a great help to Mr. Galloway in the revolution he is working in the manure spreader business is the liking farmers have for the direct from the factory to the farm plan. That is a cardinal Galloway principle. Being as much a farmer as a manufacturer, Mr. Galloway could not be induced to do business any other way.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

K. C. Stock Yards, Feb. 24, 1908.

Moderate receipts of cattle last week sold stronger till Thursday, but on Friday there was a slump in prices, especially on heavy steers. Considering the decline Friday, heavy steers closed barely steady for the week, light steers slightly higher, she stuff 10 to 15 higher. Supply today is 9,000 head, market strong on killing grades, about 10 higher on stockers and feeders, as usual on Monday, when there is a demand both from the country and from speculators. There was no apparent reason for the weakness shown late last week, other than that buyers were expecting heavy receipts this week. Supplies today are light at all the markets, and it looks like there might be some chance for advance later his week, no heavier run developes than that indicated today. Top beef steers last week sold at $5.75, which range is effective today. Some 1430 pound fed Colorados sold today at $5.25, the first shipment of the season from the celebrated feed lots of Col. Lockhart, Rocky Ford, Colorado. There is a wide demand for butcher grades of cattle, and they are selling at the highest prices of the season, cows at $3.25 to $5.00, heifers $3.75 to $5.25, bulls $3.00 to $4.25, veals $4.00 to $6.50. Receipts of country grades are small, purchases of this kind last week 220 car loads, stockers $3.25 to $4.50, feeders $4.00 to $4.90.

An unsatisfactory provision market lately has made hog buyers most bearish, and a very low point was touched Saturday. Supply today is 11,000 head, market 5 to 10 higher, and closing at the best point, top $4.35, bulk $4.05 to $4.30. There is a disposition in the country to refuse to turn loose when the price gets below $4.00, and receipts last week were slightly less than same week a year ago, although a normal movement would likely show an increase of 50 per dent over a year ago. Buyers seem more willing to take them today than any day in the last week.

Sheep and lambs ran along last week without much change till Friday when there was a decline of 15 cents. Run is 11,000 today, market 10 lower, top lambs $6.70, heavy lambs $6.60, fair to good lambs $6.40 to $6.60, yearlings $5.50 to $6.00, wethers $5.00 to $5.25, ewes $4.40 to $4.90. Fairly good receipts are in prospect and not much improvement in the situation is hoped for soon.

J. A. RICKART.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Kansas City, Mo., February 24, 1908.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 82 cars; Friday's inspections were 7 cars. Shipments, 30 cars; a year ago, 43 cars. Prices were 1c to 2c higher, with a fair general demand, especially from the mills. The sales were: Hard Wheat—No. 2, 1 cars 97½c, 2 cars 97c, 1 car 96½c, 3 cars 96c, 1 car 95½c, 4 cars 95c, 2 cars 94½c, 7 cars 94c, 3 cars 93½c; No. 3, 1 car 96c, 3 cars 95c, 3 cars 94½c, 11 cars 94c, 1 car 93½c, nominally 92½c to 96c; No. 4, 1 car 94c, 2 cars 95½c, 1 car 93c, 1 car 92c, 3 cars 91½c, 2 cars 90c, 1 car like sample 80c, nominally 88c to 94c; rejected, 1 car 90c, 3 cars 80c.

Soft Wheat—No. 2 red, 2 cars $1.00, 2 cars 98c; No. 3 red, 1 car 98c, 2 cars 97½c, 1 car 96c; No. 4 red, 1 car 96c, 1 car 94c.

Durum Wheat—No. 2, 1 car 84c.

Mixed Wheat—No. 4, 1 car durum, 85c.

Receipts of corn were 38 cars; Friday's inspections were 17 cars. Shipments, 7 cars; a year ago, 25 cars. Prices were unchanged to ½c higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, 10 cars 54½c, 5 cars 54c; No. 3 white, 5 cars 54¼c, 6 cars 54c; No. 2 mixed, 7 cars 54c; No. 3 mixed, 4 cars 54c; No. 2 yellow, 4 cars 54½c; No. 3 yellow, 5 cars 54½c.

Receipts of oats were 14 cars; Friday's inspections were 2 cars. Shipments, 6 cars; a year ago, 7 cars. Prices were unchanged to ½c higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, 4 cars 50½c, nominally 50c to 51½c; No. 3 white, 1 car clipped 51½c, 2 cars 50c, nominally 49c to 50c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 49c to 49½c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car red 50c, 1 car red 49c, 1 car 49c, nominally 48c to 49c.

Barley was quoted at 65c to 75c; rye, 74c to 78c; flaxseed, $1.03 to $1.05; Kafir-corn, 85c to 91c per cwt; bran, $1.02 to $1.04 per cwt; shorts, $1.03 to $1.07 per cwt; corn chop, $1.03 to $1.05 per cwt; millet seed, $1.40 to $1.50 per cwt; clover seed, $10.00 to $15.00 per cwt.

The range of prices for grain in Kansas City for future delivery and the close today, together with close Friday, were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed to-day.	Closed Fri.
WHEAT.					
May	91	91⅞	90⅞-1	91⅜	89⅞-9
July	83¼-⅛	83⅞	83	83¼-⅜	82⅝
Sept.	81⅛-⅜	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛-⅜	80¼
CORN.					
May	55-54⅞	55⅛	54⅛	54⅝	54⅛
July	54	54¼	53⅝-¾	53⅝-¾	53¾
Sept	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛

FEEDING FARM ANIMALS

THE MOST TEACHABLE BOOK BY FAR EVER WRITTEN ON THE SUBJECT OF FEEDING

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The author has succeeded in giving in regular and orderly sequence, and in language so simple that a child can understand it, the principles that govern the science and practice of feeding farm animals. This book is intended alike for the student of the Agricultural college and the farmer. It is the first attempt of the kind that has even been made, and even a hasty consideration of the plan and scope of the work will show its pre-eminently valuable character. The simple, rational, orderly and comprehensive character of the treatment of an involved and many-sided subject is evidenced even in the following condensed table of contents: In Part I, the principles that relate to successful feeding which have the strength of law are discussed. They must be observed if success is to follow. It is the first attempt that has ever been made to state these principles in a collective manner. In Part II, type is dwelt upon, not as is ordinarily done with reference to the finished animal, but to the animal to be finished or developed, and the principles that govern the feeding of foods is presented in a way that attracts to rather than repels from this difficult subject. The pre-eminently distinguishing feature of Part III, which treats of Foods and Fodders, consists in conciseness and comprehensiveness of statements, all that is said of any one food with reference to feeding different farm animals, is stated in continuity. The method of treatment in Part IV is unique. Its divisions are an aggregation of considerations that apply to the various phases of feeding, each of which is important, but which have not in most instances the strength of law. In all other books written on feeding, these can only be gathered inferentially and after long and varied study.

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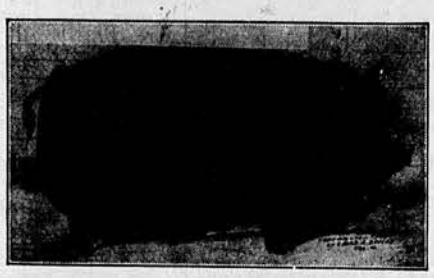

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Stock for sale at all times.
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Double Standard Polled Durhams. Choice young bulls sired by Kansas Boy X 2585, brother to first prize winners last two years. Write or come and see stock.
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Breeders of high-class, pure-bred Durocs. Leading strains of Duroc families represented in our herd. All correspondence given immediate attention; and young stock for sale at all times. See us at "American Royal."

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

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

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Choice boars ready for service. Bred gilts and fall pigs, both sexes. Mc's Pride III, Oom Paul V, and Crimson Knight 62579 in service. 6 good Anxiety bred Hereford bull calves. Prices to correspond with the times.

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

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Choice breeding stock; the best I ever raised. Fall and spring boars, fall and spring gilts, and tried sows, bred or open. Prices the lowest, quality and breeding the best. Herd headed by Eureka Tip Top 43641 sired by the great World's Fair grand champion Tip Top Notcher 20729 and Olathe Chief 61629 by Ohio Chief 8727, the world's champion. Write your wants or call and inspect my herd.

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One April 20, 1907, male at $15.50; 5 October 22d, cherry red, at $8.50 each. The blood of Hunt's Model 20177, Prover 63589, Improver 2d 13365, Sam Advance 63587, Proud Advance 23549 in herd.

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Kansas Advancer 67427 and Crimson Advancer 67425 at head. At the American Royal, 1907, with 3 entries, we took reserve grand champion sow; champion sow under 12 months; 1st and 2d sows under 12 months, and 2d in junior yearling sows. We look for excellent pigs by our new herd boars.

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

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

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10 extra spring boars, and 40 choice gilts open, or bred to a good son of Kant Be Beat at panic prices.

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

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Some good young boars by Crimson Challenger 43877 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now.

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70 early springs that are tops, by the great Kant Be Beat, Alex Heir, and Wilkes Echo, out of daughters of Ohio Chief and Village Pride, and other good ones. G. H. Ramaker, Prairie View, Kans.

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Herd boars, Red Perfection by Leona's Chief, Allean Gold Dust by Parker Mc., and Red Pathfinder by American Royal. Iowa Girl still farrowing good litters. The best blood lines of the breed with size and quality combined. Spring pigs for sale. J. W. Reid, Portis, Kas.

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

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

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I have several high-grade Lincoln rams for sale.

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Herd headed by Pilate Chief 43565 by Johnson's Chief 35774, and Major King 43564 by Major M. 31527, a 1000-pound hog.

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

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

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Offers bred Poland-China gilts by Faultless Jr. 2d and Happy Prince bred to Big Bone Chief. Also fall pigs of either sex by Big Bone Chief. Prices reasonable.

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Some fine gilts bred for April farrow that were sired by On The Line 113401s and Col. Mills 42911, and are bred to Mendlers Dream 43921. Also some choice young boars; one fine Shorthorn bull calf; B. P. R. eggs $1.50 per 15. Have 120 Poland Chinas and can fill any kind of order. C. P. Brown, Whiting, Kans.

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Headed by Sunshine Chief 2d by Chief Sunshine 2d, dam Queen Perfection, Margarette C. Mayflower, Ideal Sunshine 3d and other great sows in herd. Stock for sale.

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

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Of pure-bred POLAND-CHINA HOGS

We will have some bargains this season to offer the public. J. A. HEBREW, Stockton, Kans. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

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Headed by the $1,000 TOM LIPTON, Sows in herd—Springtide by Meddler 2d, a $710 gilt bred to Perfect Challenger; Cherry Blossom by Perfection E. L., a $310 gilt bred to S. P.'s Perfection; Eloquence by Corrector, a $180 sow bred to Meddler 2d; Maxie by Chief Perfection 2d, a $365 gilt bred to Meddler 2d. Stock for sale at all times. Write us or come and visit herd.

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JOHN BOLLIN,

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The State and World's Fair winning boars Nemo L.'s Dude and The Picquet in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

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Pigs by the world's record breaker, E. L.'s Keep On, Meddler 2d, Perfect Challenger, Masticator, On Time, Maximus, Highland Chief Jr., Pollman's Meddler, Skybo, Grand Perfection by Grand Chief; and out of sows by Meddler, Chief Perfection 2d, Perfect U. S. and Perfect I Know, Keep On Perfection by Keep On, Sir Darkness by Chief Perfection 2d, Cecil by Mischief Maker, Convincer by Chief Perfection 2d, Philanthropist by Expansion Lamplighter, Big Boy by Perfect U. S., Peace Maker by Mischief Maker, and Sunflower Perfection. Herd in care of H. J. Rickley. Address all communications to Dr. B. P. Smith, Longford, Kans.

In writing The Kansas Farmer please give your full name and post-office address.

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

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For Sale—August and September pigs, either sex. Their breeding is of the best. Also White Wyandottes. Write your wants. **S. W. ARTZ, Larned, Kans.**

O. I. C. The World's Best Swine

Chief Enterprise at head of herd.

Spring pigs for sale, singly, in pairs or trios; properly mated and sired by Norway Chief, our first and sweepstakes, and other good boars. Write for our free booklet. Some snaps for first orders. Address

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Of both sexes for sale. Herd headed by Imported Baron Compton 89195.

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—FOR SALE—

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

MANWARING BROS., Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.

GEO. W. BERRY, High-Class Berkshires

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

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

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

Knollwood Berkshires

Headed by Pacific Duke 56691, dam Marjorie 37491 by Baron Duke 23d 50000, a son of Baron Lee 4th, the sire of Lord Premier and Duchess 120th 28675, grand dam of Premier Longfellow. Stock of all ages for sale. All stock guaranteed as represented.

E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans.

BOX ELDER HERD BERKSHIRES

Special price on 150 to 200 pound boars for 15 days only. One-fifth off the regular price. These pigs are by Master's Longfellow 90354 and Legal 86271.

C. G. NASH. ESKRIDGE, KANS.

Guthrie Ranche Berkshires

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

T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kans.

King's Berkshires

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

E. D. KING, Burlington, Kans.

MOREAU VALLEY FARM BERKSHIRES

The Home of Moreau Duke 84409

A few choice gilts bred to Moreau Duke 84409, one of the greatest producing sons of premier Longfellow 68600, out of prize winning dams. Prices reasonable.

Jones & McGinnis, Enon, Mo.

Advertisers in the Kansas Farmer Get Results

Are You One of Them?

SHORTHORNS

ew York Valley Herds of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

SHORTHORNS and POLAND-CHINAS.

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

Scotch Topped Bull.

For Sale or Trade—My 4-year-old herd bull, Maud's Duke of Wildwood 218428; has scale nd quality, is a good individual and a sure reeder. Also choice Duroc spring gilts for ale.

T. J. DAVIS, Nickerson, Kans.

SELDEN STOCK FARM

Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns for sale. 8 oung bulls from 8 to 24 months old, all reds and ood quality, Sired by Baronet of Maine Valley 8876 and Secret Emporer 232647. Prices reasonable. nspection invited.

IOADLEY & SIGMUND, Selden, Kans.

WESTLAWN SHORTHORNS

A few extra choice bulls, 6 to 18 months old, y my straight Scotch bull, Lankland of range and out of heavy milking dams. rices reasonable.

E. B. GRANT, R. 9, Emporia, Kans.

rovidence Farm Shorthorns

Blythe Conqueror 224431, full Scotch show bull at ead of herd, sire and dam both imported. Scotch nd Scotch topped individuals, both sexes for sale. o make room will give special prices for next 30 ys. A few choice young bulls, cows with calves foot and cows and heifers bred and young heifers ot bred. Foundation stuff a specialty.

J. L. STRATTON & SON,
mile Southwest Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kas

horthorns AND Poland-Chinas

For Sale—7 bulls from 8 to 18 months old (6 these are straight Scotch), a few pure cotch and Scotch-topped heifers from 8 onths to 2 years old. These are by our pure cotch bull, Cruickshank Clipper, and out of r best cows. Also some toppy spring boars, nd a few choice gilts bred for spring farrow. rices reasonable. Farm adjoins depot. Call n or write

GEO. B. ROSS & SONS, Alden, Kans.

rospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. he largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. erd headed by Violet Prince 145647 and range Commander 220590. Young stock of oth sexes and some cows for sale. Quality nd prices right.

H. W. McAFEE,
ell Phone 59-2. Topeka, Kans.

HEREFORDS

Maplewood Herefords

he great 2,400 pound Dale Duplicate 2d, Chief rd bull, son of the great Columbus. High-ass stock for sale.

A. JOHNSON, Clearwater, Kans.

TAR BREEDING FARM

Herefords and Durocs.

Judge Spencer 97224, a prize-winner at the merican Royal in 1906, heads Hereford herd. anley Lad 4823 by Hanley 42345, heads Du-cs. For sale, choice stock of both breeds, y age or either sex, at rock bottom prices.

SAM'L DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kans.

IIGH-CLASS MODERN HEREFORDS.

The great Protocol 2d 91715, Printer 66684, eau Beauty 192235 and Beau Brummel 10th 7719, head of herd. Choice young stock of th sexes for sale.

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

RED POLLS

RED POLLED BULLS.

Sired by Nebraska's greatest show and eeding bull, Falstaff 5th, weight 2700 pounds. he young bulls are the kind that weigh om 900 to 1000 at 12 months. In shipping e can make good connections with all Kan-s railroads. Geo. P. Schwab & Son, Clay nter, Neb.

BURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE

erd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,
Route 1, Pomona, Kans.

Foster's Red Polls.

Some choice young bulls and heifers, also few good cows for sale. Prices reasonable.
Chas. Foster & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

ED POLLED CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Best of breeding. Write or come and see.
[illegible] & SON, Route 2, Phillipsburg, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES

OAKLAWN FARM

Largest and Choicest Collection

PERCHERONS FRENCH COACHERS

To be found on this continent

Included in our last importation, which arrived February 5th, 1908, are the tops of twenty of the greatest breeding establishments of France. Nearly every stallion has been approved and subsidized by the French government for the season of 1908.

Most reasonable prices and terms
Safest guarantee

DUNHAM & FLETCHER
Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois

Big Mammoth Jacks

This is the place, they are registered or can be. Will sell you jacks 15 to 15½ hands high standard, from $500 to $700, and they have plenty of bone and quality. All young and guaranteed. Also have trotting bred coach stallions for sale. Address

J. L. BAUGHMAN & CO.,
Nickerson, - - - Kansas

JACKS, STALLIONS

25 Imported and Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, 6 saddle and harness Stallions. We have opened a branch barn at Wichita, Kans., and are located at the fair grounds. They have bone and weight enough to please anyone.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.
Branch barn: Wichita. Kans.,
J. C. Kerr, Mgr.

For Sale.

5 big jacks from 3 to 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands, all good ones; also 4 Percheron stallions, two 2 years old, weighing over 1800 pounds each at 29 months old and will weigh a ton at 3 years old. Is that the kind you want?

JOE FOX, Greeley, Anderson Co., Kans.
(On Mo. Pas. Ry.)

Percheron Horses

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

F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, Kas.

Jacks, Jennets, Stallions

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

PHILLIP WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kans.

JACKS.

I have the largest line of big, first-class, imported and Home-bred Jacks in the world. Mules are getting HIGHER and in GREATER demand than ever. If horses get higher, mules will get HIGHER. If horses get cheaper, mules will get HIGHER still, just the same. RAISE MULES. If you do not like mules, remember I stand in the front rank with the finest line of extra big imported Percherons, Belgians and American-bred ton stallions, at lower prices than you can find them any where. All stock guaranteed 65 per cent breeders. **W. L. DeCLOW, Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.**

FOR SALE

12 jacks, all black and all my own raising and breaking. Also five stallions. Barns three blocks north of depot. For particulars, see, or write

F. W. POOS, - - Potter, Kans.

PIKE COUNTY JACK FARM.

Largest Importer and breeder of Mammoth jacks in the United States. Every stall in my barns has a big Mammoth jack, 15 to 17 hands high, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., that I will sell on one and two years time to responsible parties. If my jacks are not just as I represent them I will pay all railroad expenses.

LUKE M. EMERSON, Bowling Green, Mo.

THE BROWN FARM

Horses—Cattle—Swine—Poultry.

Silkwood 12826, in stud, race record 2:07; Guideless, record 2:07¼; sire of two in 2:10 and of eleven with records better than 2:25. Fee, $25 to insure. Pasture and feed reasonable. Registered Shorthorns and Jerseys. Large strains. Several Jersey bulls for sale. O. I. C. Swine. Choice boars and gilts for sale. R. I. Red chickens, both rose and single comb. Eggs $1 per 14, $5 per 100. Correspondence, inspection and patronage solicited.

T. O. BROWN, Prop., Reading, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES

HORSES AND MULES

FRANK IAMS'

"Peaches and Cream" stallions and mares are best investments for deposits you have in "banks" and can't draw out. Waltz me around again Willie," then buy a stallion and two mare of Iams. They will make us 40 per cent and we will know where our money is. Iams will accept our certificate of deposit drafts, certified checks or bankable notes. Iams and his winners and sons of winners "stirs up the animals." He hypnotises the buyers with a "horse show" of bargains. Owing to bad crops, Iams' cash, his 26 years experience, he is selling more and better horses than ever. "Willie," buy an "Iams stallion" this fall, save $800 and get choice of

160 Percherons, Belgians and Coachers 160

Two to six years old, wt. 1700 to 2560 lbs., 90 per cent black boys, 50 per cent ton stallions. All registered and approved. Mamma, Iams is a hot advertiser, but he has "the goods." He sells "toppers" at $1000 and $1,500, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. He has on his selling clothes," they fit all buyers. No men with money or bankable notes get away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the U. S., saves thousands of dollars to stallion buyers. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places 1,000 or $1,500 insurance.

$1,000——SAVED AT IAMS'——$1,000

Ikey, what a rich graft these "slick stallion salesman" are working on the honest farmer, selling fourth-rate stallions at $2,000 and $5,000! Iams sells "topnotchers" so good, big and cheap that they do not need to be peddled to be sold. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallion yourself. Take no "gold brick stallion salesmen's word." Iams has "the goods" you read about. His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams makes competitors "holler." He is knocking "high prices out Xmas tree. Iams saws wods, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He akes every statement good. Georgie, dear, buy a stallion of Iams. His $1,30 tallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men $4,000 fo Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from br ers, pays no buyers, salesmen or interpreters, has not two to ten men as partners to divide profits with. Iams guarantees to sell a better sallion at $1,000 to $1,500 than are sold to stock companies for $2,500 to $5,000 by slick salesmen, or pay you $500 for your trouble, you the judge. Iams pays horses freight and buyer's fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye-opener and greatest horse catalogue on earth.

References—St. Paul State bank and Citizen's National bank.

ST. PAUL, NEB.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.

(Successor to J. W. & J. C. Robison)

Breeder of Percheron Horses

FRANK WASSON,
Importer and Breeder of
Percheron and Shire Horses

Stallions of age and quality to suit any buyer that wants a good money maker. Prices right and terms easy. Write for particulars today or come and look them over.

FRANK WASSON, Clearwater, Kansas

America's Leading Horse Importers

The best Stallions from France are imported by us. This is proven by the fact that for many years they have WON EVERY CHAMPIONSHIP competed for at the leading shows of France and America, including such shows as the American Royal and International. On account of the fact that we import such large numbers we can sell you a high class stallion for less money than others ask for an inferior animal.

$1,500 will buy a good one. We have no salesmen in Kansas.

FRENCH COACHERS. PERCHERONS.

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

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Company,

Lincoln, Nebraska

PERCHERONS——SHIRES——BELGIANS

Low prices and good horses talk with more reason than big ads. We do business on our own money, pay no interest, no salaries. Our expense is so small compared with the number of horses we import that we are enabled to sell a better horse for $1,000 than other importers ask $1,200 to $1,400 for. We give a 60 per cent guarantee and furnish life insurance if desired.

FARMERS' CHECKS HONORED

If you want to put a little money where it is absolutely safe and will yield from 20 to 25 per cent per annum, write for full particulars to

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

FINDLEY'S

Jack and Stallion Sale

—AT—

Fair Grounds, Higginsville, Mo.,

Monday, March 2, 1908.

25 Big Black Mammoth Jacks 25

18 Stallions 18

There are included in the offering eighteen tried jacks 4 to 9 years of age, standing from 14½ to 16 hands high. Two coming 3 year old jacks, three coming 2 year olds and two coming yearlings.

Two Percheron stallions, 5 years old by imported sires, one grade Coach 4 years old.

If you are interested in really high class jacks or stallions do not fail to attend this sale for I can show you the goods and you buy them at your own price.

For further information address

W. J. FINLEY, Higginsville, Mo.

Auctioneers: Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Col. R. L. Harriman.

LEMON FORD

Minneapolis, ∴ ∴ ∴ Kansas

Selling a Select Draft of

Poland-China Queens

Minneapolis, Kans., Mon., March 2

20 Tried Sows that have proven themselves worthy. 20 Fall Yearlings and promising Spring Gilts.

A WORD ABOUT THE OFFERING.

This splendid offering should attract breeders and farmers from all parts of the Middle West. The sows and gilts in this sale are tops from my big herd and great care has been taken in their selection. There will be sows in this draft representing the leading blood strains and are excellent individuals sired by such famous males as Kansas Chief 28250; Highland Chief Jr. 23364; Keep Coming 2d 37115, a grandson of Keep On; Victor Perfect 39804; Wonder's Perfection 2d 36750, Bright Sunshine 39030, and others. They have been bred to Trouble Maker 41420, a brother to Meddler; Three Cheers 47492, a brother to Indiana 2d by Indiana; and Hurry On 42047, a son of On and On. These are the boars now in service in my herd. Of the offering 20 head are immune sows and gilts, and in the lot are some that will suit the big hog men of the North. In type the majority are quick maturing and are just the right size.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS: One Chief Perfection 2d sow; two by Highland Chief Jr.; two by Kansas Chief; one by Bright Sunshine; eight by Keep Coming 2d. Write for catalogue. Free entertainment for breeders from a distance.

Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kansas

Auctioneers: John Brennan, G. W. Barker. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

J. F. Chandler's Dispersion Sale of Duroc-Jerseys

The sale will be held at farm 4 miles south of

Frankfort, Kans., Thurs., March 5

Mr. Chandler's herd of Durocs is one of the oldest and best known in Northern Kansas and he has kept abreast of the times in the way of fashionable breeding and the best of individuals. In his dispersion sale on the above date will be found valuable tried sows bred for early farrow and gilts both spring and fall that are being reserved for the herd. Among the tried sows are three by **Kansas Wonder** and out of **Improver 2d dams**, 1 by Improver 2d, 1 full sister to old Bessie H. and whose dam was old Missouri Girl. Three by Dandy Orion, he by old Orion. All of the tried sows, excepting a few that are by him are safe to the service of Chandler's Wonder by Nebraska Wonder and a boar that has been talked about considerably by those who have known him best. Seven of the ten fall gilts that will be sold are by Chandler's Wonder and are safe to the service of Combination Jr., he by Combination and he by Bell's Chief. Six great reserved spring gilts, 3 by Chandler's Wonder, 1 by Dotty Boy and 2 by Headlight. Also one dandy by Improver 2d. The sale will be held under cover at the farm. You are Mr. Chandler's guests while at Frankfort. Catalogues ready to mail you as soon as you send us your address.

J. F. CHANDLER,

Frankfort, ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ Kansas

Auctioneers: Frank J. Zaun, Independence, Mo.; W. H. Trosper, Frankfort, Kans. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Steinmeyer's Duroc Bred Sow Sale

Volland, Kans., Tuesday, March 3

SALE AT FARM 6 MILES FROM ALTA VISTA.

51—Richly Bred Durocs—51

Consisting of 8 tried sows, 36 choice well grown winter yearling gilts and 7 extra good fall boars by such sires as Egypt Lad, a grandson of Ohio Chief, Jumbo Kant Be Beat, a grandson of Kant Be Beat and out of dams by Fancy Jumbo, he by Jumbo Red, Royal Top Notcher, Kansas Wonder, Royal Lad, Fancy Duroc by Ohio Chief 2d, Pathfinder, and other kings of the breed.

The females will be safe in service to a grandson of Golden Rule, out of a Kant Be Beat dam, and to Jumbo Kant Be Beat. Everything will be well grown, and nicely fitted.

Here is a chance for breeders to get something that will add quality and value to their herds, and there are bargains for farmers as well.

Write for catalogue and come to my sale.

H. W. Steinmeyer, ∴ Volland, Kans.

Auctioneers: Brady and Channal. L. K. Lewis, Fieldman.

KANSAS BERKSHIRES

90——HEAD, THE BEST OF THE BREED——90

STRONG CITY, Tuesday, March 3

Fifty head of BLACK ROBINHOOD sows and gilts will be sold—daughters and granddaughters of BERRYTON DUKE, the grand champion, IVANHOE, the great REVELATION, LORD BACON, PREMIER LONGFELLOW, and MASTERPIECE. These sows are grand individuals, especially selected for this sale. Bred to these ROBINHOOD KINGS: BERRYTON DUKE 72946, REVELATION 86906, SIR IVANHOE 103092, SIR MASTERPIECE 102594, and GENERAL PREMIER 93894. An offering worthy in every particular of the Guthrie Ranche Berkshires.

Col. I. W. Holman, Auctioneer. Send bids to L. K. Lewis, of The Kansas Farmer. Catalogues are ready and will be sent free.

T. F. Guthrie, Mgr.,
Strong City, - - - Kansas

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, March 4

Forty bred sows and gilts and a few boars of outstanding quality, type and finish, representing the most fashionable and greatest prize-winning blood lines of the breed. MASTERPIECE, STAR MASTERPIECE, PREMIER LONGFELLOW, BEAU BRUMMEL and SUNNYSIDE ROYAL are all represented with daughters of splendid individual merit, bred to such great sires as BERRYTON DUKE JR. and BEAU BRUMMEL. I feel confident they will make you money for the Berkshire future was never brighter.

Col. I. W. Holman, Auctioneer. Send bids to L. K. Lewis of The Kansas Farmer. Write for handsomely illustrated catalogue. Address

Charles E. Sutton,
Lawrence, - - - Kansas

TWO DAYS SALE OF DUROC BRED SOWS

AT

Elk City, Kans., Friday, March 13

(Sale at farm six miles northeast of Elk City.)

40 Bred Sows and Gilts, 8 Open Fall Gilts, 8 Summer and Fall Boars.

This is one of the best lots that I have ever offered and represents some of the most fashionable and up-to-date blood lines, tracing direct through sire or dam to such famous sires as Ohio Chief, Hanley, Kant Be Beat, Chief Surprise, Ed's Col., Mo. Woner Mc's Pride, King Wonder 5th, Star Wonder, Paul Wonder 2d, and the champions, Gold Finch and Doty. Females are safe in service to Hanley Lad, a son of the great Hanley, Star Chief, a grandson of Ohio Chief, and Jumbo Hustler, by Kant Be Beat.

Attractions: Two splendid daughters of Ohio Chief, 4 granddaughters of Ohio Chief, and 2 granddaughters of Kant Be Beat, all bred to a son of the great Hanley. Also 3 extra good fall males, grandsons of Kant Be Beat.

Address for catalogue,

Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kans.

Fall River, Kans., Sat., March 14

(Sale at farm three miles south of Fall River.)

7 Tried Sows, 23 Spring and Summer Gilts

and 10 good boars, including 2 that are grandsons of the champions, Gold Finch and Doty and Jumbo Red.

The females are a good lot, representing some of the choice blood lines of the breed, tracing through sire or dam to such noted hogs as Jumbo Red, Mc's Pride, Mc's Wonder, and the champions, Gold Finch and Doty. These are safe in service for spring farrow to Kant Beat Lad by Kant Be Beat and Mc's Wonder by Mc's Pride.

Attractions: Kant Beat Lad, a good breeding son of the champion and prize winning Kant Be Beat, will be included, also the first prize gilt who won in sharp competition with Ohio Chief, Tip Top Notcher, and Gold Finch daughters and granddaughters.

Write for catalogue.

T. I. Wooddall, Fall River, Kans.

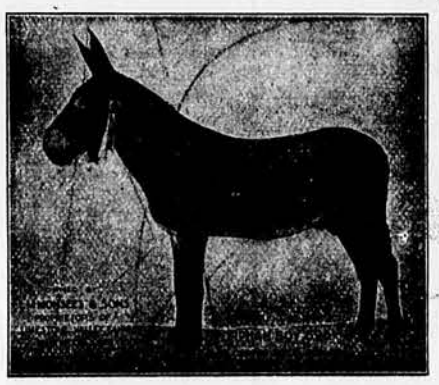
Auctioneers for both sales: Cols. Fred Reppert, J. T. McCulloch, W. E. Palmer, J. W. Sheets, and G. T. Metcalf. Bids may be sent to auctioneers or L. K. Lewis, of this paper, in our care and they will receive careful attention.

MONSEES' Jack and Jennet SALE

THE 31ST AUCTION SALE AT

Limestone Valley Farm,

Six miles east of Sedalia, main line M., K. & T. and Mo. Pacific R. R., and two miles north of Smithton, main line Mo. Pacific Railroad.



TUESDAY, MAR. 3, 1908

50 Head of High Class Registered Jacks and Jennets 50

Remember Limestone Valley Farm has produced the champions of the world for twenty years. Every animal guaranteed to be as represented. Nothing priced or sold privately after being catalogued. There will be a special train from Sedalia to Smithton on day of sale, leaving Sedalia at eight o'clock, a. m., and returning at six o'clock, p. m., making connections with all trains east and west on the Missouri Pacific, and north and south on the M., K. & T. Come to Sedalia and then to Smithton. Free conveyance from Smithton to farm. If interested, write for catalogue and come to the sale. You will not be disappointed but highly pleased. We shall be glad to meet you. Respectfully,

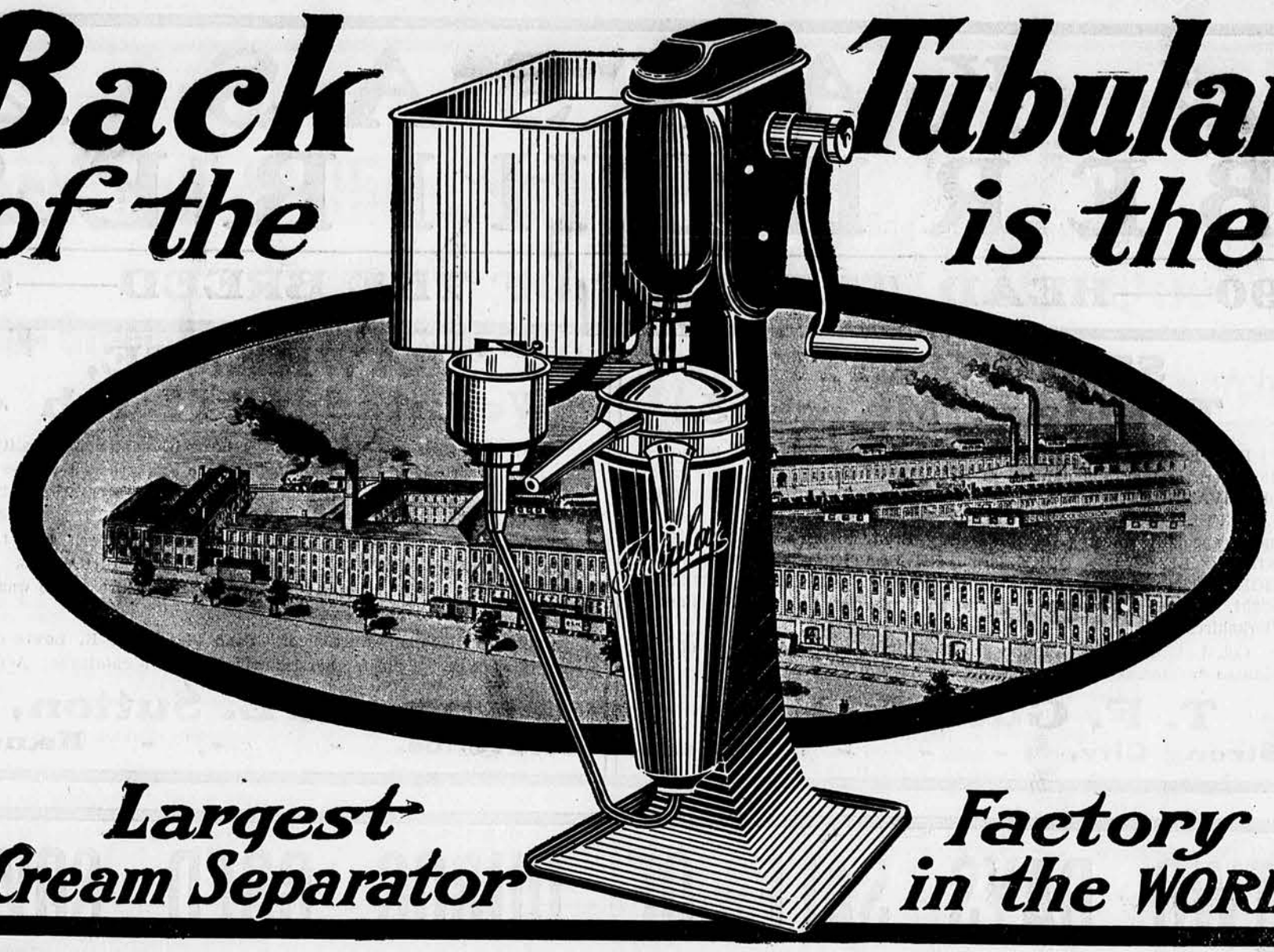
L. M. MONSEES & SONS, Smithton, Pettis Co., Mo.

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

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

THE LINCOLN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY,
A. L. SULLIVAN, Mgr. LINCOLN, NEB.

Back of the Tubular is the



Largest Cream Separator Factory in the WORLD

WHAT does that mean to you, Mr. Farmer, when you conclude to buy a cream separator?

It means that when you buy a Tubular back of your purchase stands the **safest, surest, strongest** guarantee you can possibly get—something that stands as a positive evidence its product must be the best—something that proves beyond question its product must be superior to all others, or the **largest factory in the World** would not have become necessary to fill the demand.

All the printed claims and guarantees of merit ever written can't compare to this concrete fact—this great monument of proof that Tubulars are the most popular separators on the market today.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the reason it has been possible to build up the largest separator factory in the world, is simply because Tubulars are an actual, practical success. Because they are the best in the world.

60,000 Tubulars were sold last year; and this year, so far, promises a big increase. Every one sold makes more sales, for their buyers can't help but tell their neighbors of their exceptional superiority.

It is no longer a question whether it pays to buy a Cream Separator. That has become a fact long ago, but it is a difficult question with many as to which Separator to buy, for the reason that so many cheap, impractical and unreliable machines have been flooded upon the unsuspecting buyer. They have been advertised in most glowing terms—offered on what seemed impossible-to-be-deceived grounds, that many purchasers have been caught to their sorrow later on.

For these and many other reasons we say that it means a great deal to the buyer today what is back of the Separator you buy.

When an article has sufficient merit to succeed; to grow to be the most extensively sold; requires the largest factory in the world to supply the demand; wins in every fair competition, is it not **wiser, safer, cheaper** in the end to put your money and trust into that article, knowing what is back of it, than to take chances on something that has none of these buying **safeguards** to protect you?

But that is not all. In buying a Tubular you get the product of the most skillful separator builders in the world; the most practical machine genius can devise; the highest type of perfection money and brains can build—the result of a life-time of concentration and determination to produce the best separator in the world.

And what's the result?

The illustration at the top of this page, the factory back of it, and a record of more satisfied purchasers than all others combined.

When you buy a Tubular you have the positive assurance that you have a separator that will get from 10 to 50 per cent more cream from your milk than any other; that it will turn much easier; that it is the simplest in construction; has fewest parts, consequently easiest to clean and less liable to breakage; has low supply can; is most durably built and is backed by the biggest and most experienced builders in the business.

Then why take chances on your separator purchase? You have everything to gain in buying a Tubular—nothing to risk. In buying a separator here are the vital points to consider:

Which Separator gets the most cream?
Which Separator is easiest to turn?
Which Separator is easiest to clean?
Which Separator has the fewest parts?
Which Separator has no back-breaking supply can?
Which Separator is most durable and costs least for repairs?

In short—get a Tubular and you'll never have cause to regret. Next to your own experience, that of others who have Tubulars, is as good a guide as you can get, especially when they tell by comparison with other makes why they prefer Tubulars. Send for our 1908 Catalog—it gives many letters on these points.

Just get a postcard and write for it today. It tells all sides of this story of separator buying; gives comparative tests of the Tubular and others; letters from dairy authorities, universities, and shows the Gold Medal awards—the highest honors ever awarded to a cream separator.

If you have an unsatisfactory separator now, write to our Exchange Department and see how easy we make it for you to exchange your old machine for the easy running, clean skimming Tubular. You'll find the Exchange the most profitable experience you ever had. Write for Free Catalog No. 165 today.

Don't You Know

that the growth, success, reputation and size of the business that stands back of your purchase is the best, SAFEST guarantee you can get?

It is the ABSOLUTE PROOF that the article you buy is of true merit and worth.

The bigger the business—the safer your purchase and the better the guarantee back of it.

Don't let low prices blind you. The best is the cheapest—that's a TUBULAR.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill. **WEST CHESTER, PA.** **Toronto, Canada**

Paid for Itself in a Year.

Near Leipsic, Del., March 20, 1907.

I can safely say that the Sharples Tubular Separator is the best machine on the market. I have had my separator one year, and it has paid for itself in the extra pounds of butter I have made. CHAS. SHACKELL.

Doubled Butter Product.

Santa Margarita, Cal., March 10, 1907.

One week before we got the Tubular Separator, by using pans the old way, we made two rolls of butter. This week with the Tubular we have made four rolls from the same two cows. F. M. STOVALL.

Tubular Gain Equals One Cow.

Cambridge Springs, Pa., July 30, 1907.

We make more butter from four cows, using the separator, than we did from five cows the old way setting crocks or pans. Also the butter is far superior to the old way of making. It keeps better and is much better flavored. MR. & MRS. A. WHITELEY.

Forty-Five Per Cent Gain.

Clarion, Iowa, July 23, 1907.

I have had a No. 4 Tubular Hand Separator one year. I milked the same cows for four years before, and the separator made 45 per cent gain. I would not sell for $100 unless I could buy another at once. JOHN B. CARPENTER.