

KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS, THE HOG'S HAPPY HABITAT

F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.

It was well said by a former cabinet minister that in the American hog we have an automatic, combined machine for reducing bulk in corn and enhancing its value. That he is a mint, and the corn of our common country the bullion he transmutes into golden coin.

In Kansas he finds the favored zone—his El Dorado—and here he always makes both ends meet: For Kansas is a corn orchard parked with grasses and fragrant with the bloom of alfalfa, the greatest forage plant vouchsafed by Providence to men; growing here in a profusion elsewhere unknown. Hence it is that Kansas possesses more of these latest model self-lubricating mortgage-removers than all New England and fifteen other States and Territories added.

Uncle Sam, our foremost connoisseur of pork, but with no especial partiality for Kansas, recorded in a report for January of the year 1907 that the Kansas hogs are worth "per capiter" 15 per cent more than the Missouri hog; 36 per cent more than the Kentucky hog; 56 per cent more than his Virginia compatriot; 97 per cent more than the Arkansas hog, and 148 per cent more than Florida's favorites.

There is probably no other territory of the same area as Kansas where the conditions of climate, soil, food, and care are more congenial to the hog's health and wholesome development, and he is nowhere found so developed except among and by a higher order of people. High-class swine are unknown and impossible among a low-class people.

Kansas swine, coinage of Kansas grass, grain and brain, in the world-arena at Chicago and then at St. Louis met the world-beaters and beat them. She has given Poland, China, Chester County, Berkshire, and New Jersey a thousand years the lead and easily distanced the namesakes of all.

The Kansas hog, in his sphere typifying the good, the true and the beautiful, is a joy even to the Hebrew, and like the State that lends him as a solace to humanity is in but the morning of his career. His one passport, everywhere demanded and always sufficient for entree to presidents, potentates or peasants is—

"KANSAS" ON THE RIND.

KANSAS SWINE INDUSTRY

Perhaps three-fourths of the people who had meat for breakfast this morning in the United States were indebted to the hog for an important part of the meal. It is probably true that three-fourths of all farm mortgages ever raised had a lift from the hog. If attention be directed to farm fences, to barns, or to houses, with a view of giving credit where credit is due, it will be confessed the hog deserves consideration as a benefactor without whose assistance these farm improvements must have been vastly inferior to those now enjoyed.

Possibly the hog may not be considered as much of a dresser and he is not always careful to have his clothes clean, but how would father ever have bought his Sunday suit, how would mother have gotten her pretty dress, how would John look when he goes courting, or how would Jane fix up to ride in Frank's new buggy without the assistance of the hog? The hog wears no feathers in his hat, and he is not particularly careful about the flowers if by accident he gets into the front yard, but who of the women folks could wear either feathers or flowers but for his willingly rendered assistance?

As a musician the hog is unpretentious, but even here he has his inferiors as for instance the mule and the cat, but how many organs and pianos, not to mention violins and other instruments, he has presented to the family may never be known.

The head of the hog has never been penetrated by any great amount of knowledge. Indeed every city man who ever tried to induce a hog to go somewhere on foot was soon convinced that by some mistake the head had been placed on the wrong end of his porkship. But the strongest men and women who are attending college to-day are indebted to the hog for the wherewith to bear the expense.

The honesty of some animals is proverbial. It is no solisism to speak of an "honest horse." The shepherd dog has a high sense of the rights of his master and is regardful of the interests of all other creatures save alone the cat, whom he considers as having no rights that any dog ought to respect. But while the hog generally goes on the theory of getting all he can without respect to other interests than his own, yet he pays more preachers and contributes more liberally to the Sunday school collection than does any other creature unless it be the "helpful hen."

Time and space would fail should an attempt be made to enumerate the good deeds of the renowned grunter who willingly concentrates corn and alfalfa into products which bless mankind and command cash for the farmer.

The Common-Sense Hog.

F. D. COBURN, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, TOPEKA, KANS.

Live stock husbandry represents a high type of constructive effort, and swine-breeding offers as much satisfaction and profit as any other branch. It may profitably engage the attention of the man who raises hogs merely from financial motives, but a breeder who attains a foremost place in his calling has an interest in his business not dictated solely by rewards in money. The compensations of swine-raising are ample for the man who desires to make his work a profession, as hundreds who have a just pride in their achievements can testify.

INTELLIGENCE NEEDED IN BREEDING.

Intelligence used in his breeding and care have raised the hog from the plane of the veriest savage, unsought except when hunted like any other wild beast, to that of a benefactor,

furnishing a wide variety of meat products among the most toothsome known to the epicure, and others essential to the best tables, to commerce and the trades. The hog's disposition has yielded to the influence of good breeding and changed from that of the outlaw, ready for conflict with man or beast, to the peaceable temperament belonging with propriety to the barnyard resident. His conformation has been moulded by skillful methods from bony, angular uncouthness into a structure of massive width, depth, and thickness, affording a marvelous yield of pork and lard.

Breeding is a business and should be conducted on that basis. Whether supplied with unlimited capital or restricted to a few hogs and meager facil-

ities the breeder has excellent opportunity to exercise his business sense, and swine-raising will pay him well therefore. The man who is careless or indolent may have as much or more ill "luck" in raising hogs as in any other similar undertaking. However, the author's observation has been that it has taken persistent and skillful mismanagement to loose money in hog-raising with prices as they have ranged for thirty years past, barring, of course, some such epidemic as the so called cholera. There is no branch of farming or stock husbandry which, conducted with a reasonable amount of fair horse sense and stayed with systematically, one year with another, will do better by its proprietor and more successfully keep the wolf and sheriff from his door than the rearing of well-

bred swine. This, if he is satisfied with reasonable gains and such substantial growth as pertains to the better class of farming and those who farm. If the experience of the best men is worth anything, if their observations and bookkeeping have any value as standpoints from which to judge, there is surely money in wisely-bred, wisely-fed hogs, and there has always been, at any price for which they have been sold two years in succession within the observation of men now in active life.

THE EFFORTS OF THE BREEDER.

No man in whom there was not born a pleasure in the handling and care of animals should have anything to do with live stock husbandry. His efforts

not likely to make any large gains. He must be their friend as well; one whose steps they learn to recognize and whom they will not object to as a visitor. He should be their family physician, alert to ward off any of the maladies that swine are heir to, and willing if needed, to get up in the middle of a winter's night to see that the new pigs are given the right warmth and care. He is their landlord, and they will not pay the rent if he fails to furnish proper foods, decent housing, and exercise grounds. It is in his hands in large measure to stunt their growth and make scrubs from pure-breds, or, to bring his hogs toward that perfection which shall give him an enviable reputation, alike at the market, in the show yard, on the farms, and with the agricultural press.

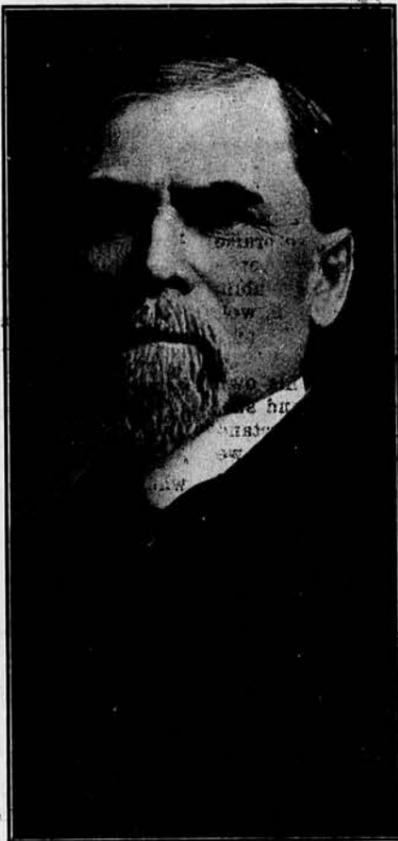
THE "BEST BREED."

It is frequently said there is no "best breed," but that is not quite true. There is a best breed for every man, but, inasmuch as there are many types and classes of men, it is but natural that there are various breeds and types of swine. Each possesses some characteristics marketable or ornamental, to recommend it, but one man's taste may be another's dislike. The beginner should choose a breed with characteristics appealing to his individual liking, but preferably after study of the arguments set forth by the champions of various breeds. Black, red, or white color, length of ear, dish of face, and other features depend in their rating upon the individual breeder's personal taste; and it is well for him to be sure his choice suits him. Having made his choice he should then so far as able procure the best of its kind, stick to the breed, and aim to make the stock he raises better than its ancestors.

KEEP IN MIND THE COMMON-SENSE HOG

After all, swine-breeders, with all their breeding and feeding, their study of types, families, and pedigrees, should keep in mind the common-sense hog, that the practical every-day farmer, who cares more about types than breeds, and more about form than pedigree, needs, must have, and in the end will have. Fundamentally, the farmer, as a rule, does not care whether the hog wears red, white, or black hair; whether its ears hang down, or stand up; whether it has swirls and cowlicks, or combs its hair straight. What he wants first is an animal with constitution; and any system of breeding, whether inbreeding or outbreeding, whether straight, crooked, or otherwise, that enfeebles the constitution is the kind of breeding the farmer does not want in his herd. To closely inbreed or line-breed merely for the development of some particular unimportant marking, curt in the tail, or droop of ear, at the same time weakening the constitution or dwarfing the size, is to tread on dangerous ground.

The farmer does not care, either, for hogs "bred in the purple." He is not particular whether the great grand-sire of his stock sold for one, three, or five thousand dollars. His chief interest is in this: What breed or type of hogs, for the care and feed it is practicable for me in my situation to give them, will yield the largest return in pork and money? He is furthermore interested in having hogs as nearly immune from disease as possible, and to this end he wants those with vigorous constitutions; pigs that will fight each other for the best teat before they are a day old, even if doing so leads to the vice of stealing later. He does not hold his pigs amenable to the code of morals enunciated in the sermon on the Mount. The common-sense hog must be a greedy fellow, and more or less of a rustler on occasion. He must not be an animated lard keg, a gob of fat,



F. D. COBURN,

Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and author of "The Book of Alfalfa" and "Coburn's Swine Husbandry," who now announces his new book, "Swine in America." Of course all swine-breeders are familiar with Mr. Coburn's work entitled "Swine Husbandry," which for nearly a third of a century has been the standard authority upon the subject of which it treats. Now, after all these years of experience and observation since, Mr. Coburn has made ready for the press a modern, up-to-date and much more exhaustive volume, entitled, "Swine in America," which will be published in the near future as a companion volume to "The Book of Alfalfa." Of the proposed new swine book Prof. W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin, writes in part as follows:

"Thirty-one years ago F. D. Coburn gave to the American farmer the best book we have had on swine husbandry. Since then the subject has grown and Mr. Coburn has grown, and all these intervening years, while growing, he has been connecting, sifting, and arranging matter for a larger and more complete work. A really good book is not the product of a month or a year, but rather the fruitage of a wholesome, industrious lifetime of observation, accumulation, and refined wisdom.

"Mr. Coburn occupies a large place in the hearts of American farmers—a place peculiarly his own, for there is none other just like him. He has given us other books, but this will, without doubt, be what those who are learned would call his 'Magnum opus,' which is simply Latin for 'greatest work.' Since Mr. Coburn writes in good, substantial English, that everybody can understand, this is probably the only Latin that will appear in his book."

will not advance the development of any breed, nor is he likely ever to prove the shipper of any market-toppers. The shiftless, careless man whose study is principally to discover a plan for avoiding work, to whom feeding is a drudgery and cleanliness and exercise are too unimportant for special attention, may make a reputation, but it will be one that is unenviable and unsalable. If he can not interest himself in his work and enjoy results attained by systematic and persistent effort he will more than likely find swine-raising too difficult for his capacity.

Perhaps the most important characteristic the breeder should possess is love for his work. The breeder who is not willing to be more than a mere owner and marketer of his swine is

nor a fastidious loafer, to be fed on dainties. He must not be delicate or a mincing eater, but growthy, vigorous, healthy, and as good a looker as possible consistent with the sterling swine virtues mentioned. Breeders of any breed can produce this type if they will.

The hog is the most plastic of all farm animals. In his wild state he is of unflinching gameness, a resolute fighter, fleet as a race-horse, and almost as cunning as a fox. Our ancestors transformed him into a domestic animal, and adapted him to their use, by breeding, selection, and feeding. The intelligent breeder can make from an animal so plastic about what he pleases, and the farmers have a right to demand that usefulness be the aim of every breeder and the reason for every purchase. All admire a good-looking hog, and there is no reason why good looks should not go with the highest usefulness, but neither good looks nor fancy breeding should stand for a moment in the way of the hog that combines vigor of constitution, growthiness, and reasonably early maturity with a form pleasing to the eye. When we come to the final test of beauty, "pretty is as pretty does." The prettiest hog, after all, is the one that is most profitable; the one that makes the most and best pounds of gain from a hundred pounds of the most inexpensive dry matter; the one that makes the largest contribution toward providing for the family necessities; toward meeting the interest on the mortgage, and to paying the mortgage itself; for the addition to the house, the new carpet, the piano or organ, the new dresses for the girls, or their education at school. If the breeders of any breed depart from this practical hog they make a mistake, for sooner or later the common-sense farmer will demand the common-sense hog, and will waive any preference he may have for particular color of hair, curl of tail, or droop of ear. If breeders of any breed depart from this for any considerable length of time farmers may say little about it, but they will buy some other breed, that more nearly meets their requirements.

The Hog for the Packer.

DR. FRANK L. DEWOLF, INSPECTOR UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

There is no typical packer's hog. Did you ever read of a packer raising any one breed of hogs, like the Armours have the Herefords and Nelson Morris have the Polled Angus cattle, for packers' utility and purposes? No.

Hence the hog for the packer can not be victimized by me in praising any one breed. It is a desire to impress certain facts is why we have it under discussion. I represent no packers interest, being a veterinary inspector in the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry by position, a farmer in Marion and Chase Counties by possession, and a raiser of hogs as a choice of business; while I consider each of you as a packer by your own home pork barrel and the barrel of money made during the first ten months of 1907 in raising and marketing hogs, and in the lowering of that barrel if you kept your hogs to be marketed during the last two months.

In institutions like these each of us farmers if to squeal, i. e., impart the knowledge our several opportunities and daily experiences have allowed us carefully to observe and thoroughly learn, that our squeals or reports may be recognized as warnings against losses, and advice to gains in our hog lots. This knowledge is to be ours as producers, and through our individual application and practise dedicated what we learn—what each can learn to the one end, namely; a profitable hog raised and turned at the least possible cost consistent with our breed, strain, feed, environments, desired weight when marketed, place and way of marketing, cost of labor, and the production of certain grade of cuts, such as bacon, hams, shoulders; and not least, the actual quality of these cuts, e. i. a two stripped bacon, a

shapely ham, or a hog for lard only. All of choicest flavor and grain; of prime finished condition in the live animal which we sell on foot, say 236 pounds as an average, which is near the average weight for the entire United States.

THE HOG FOR THE PACKER.

But the packer buys a composite, an anatomical, and chemical composition of lard and different cuts of various commercial values. We sold 1 pound of hair which the hog has as an average the year round; 7 pounds of blood; 6 pounds of pluck (heart, liver, lungs); 25 pounds of guts, more or less according to the fill, and we generally fill; 25 pounds of bones, feet, teeth, snout, and ears; and 173 pounds of lean flesh and fats. It is these: bones for frame, strength, and weight room, the lean and fat that concern us as producers and subsequently as consumers, as to their firmness, their relative proportions, their flavor, at what cost while the hog is growing in our hands and when we receive it back to be value received in quality for the price we pay the process packer.

THE LARD HOG.

It doesn't take many brains to raise a hog for lard only—merely keep him in good health, in a temperate place, with plenty of feed and water and he will be in a slaughtering condition at almost any period of his life.

We also know it requires but a few brains to find fault, and to give praise when praise is due is the providence of us all. It does take brains and ability to raise desired bacon; smooth, well cushioned and well proportioned hams and shoulders and backs.

Every raiser should follow his own animals through slaughtering and subsequent processing to best understand what we raise and how collectively we American pork-producers can cause to be exported fancy, standard cuts; lard, choicest in grain, body, color, and flavor, that will equal or excel any in the world's markets. For it is the world's markets that dominate the price we receive for our pork as well as for our wheat or corn.

"SOFT" OR "SPONGY" PORK.

By studying every piece of pork in pickle, in salt, in the butcher shop, in our own frying pan and mouth, it is surprising what is observed and we wonder what or who produced it. For instance, probably 2 per cent of the hogs shipped out of Manhattan last year killed into what is called "soft" or "spongy" pork. We all have seen such, for no matter how thoroughly chilled, it is soft and stays soft. It is the first to show change of temperature in the cooler; in salt, a little slimy on second or third day; life it and it seems as a dish rag, bends double on itself, has a heavy drag; the ham or bacon runs away in the smoke house by excessive dripping. The consumer's wife complains that it won't crisp and all is oil in the frying pan. The lean looks too lean, the fat looks yellow.

The fat of hog is composed of three elements, olein oil, stearine, and palmitine. The last two give firmness and solidity and body, while olein is an oil and too high a percentage of this is undesirable in your hog or my hog, and is produced to a great extent, not by breed, time of moon, or way of sticking, etc., but principally by four things. First, immaturity, i. e., slaughtering when really fat but still young. Second, unfinished condition at time of slaughtering, hence how great is the per cent of soft, poor quality of pork in years of drouth. Third, location in which animal is grown. There are more southern hogs soft than northern, even fed on same feed and under same conditions. Fourth, too much one feed or ration, as corn alone, wheat alone, nuts alone as beech, pecans, or peanuts. But skim-milk and corn; barley, corn, and oats; wheat, shorts, and corn; Kafir-corn, ground with succulent legumes and corn, all tend to make a hog of firm pork and of desired conditions for salt, pickle, smoke, and return a satisfactory flavor to the consumer.

Venison we know is flavored by the boughs of trees and varied forage. Meat of goats by all varieties of feed, including the same. Give a cow new grown wheat, or rye, or turnips and notice the milk; onions and sulphur to hens, and eat their eggs.

OLEO-STEARINE AND TALLOW.

Oleo-stearine and tallow from cattle are added to this lard as a bracer. We buy it with the true label and then complain that it is not pure lard, when without this addition of stearine and tallow we would worse complain to have the read lard-oil that our soft hog produced returned to us as lard.

When we sell to the packer the live animal, we can expect back his products in equal standard comparison with what we sold him. I daily see scores of farmers marketing their hogs from points even 70 miles distant, by wagons in Topeka. The man who receives the lowest price has no smile in comparing prices that day (compare prices you know we farmers will). While he may consider the expert buyer had poor opinion of his hogs and exercised a poor judgment, this expert is paid to buy what he knows is worth the money he pays and this same farmer will buy a hog from his neighbor to kill for himself and sell all his own. He is just the packer and at the same time the producer and subsequent consumer whom I represent at this minute.

IMPORTANCE OF HAVING HEALTHY ANIMALS.

The meat of a healthy finished animal takes a curing process and when fresh imparts a taste that we like, and want, and expect when we buy meat. It is needless to say that thrift during the growth of an animal has much to do with the prime condition of its carcass for channels of commerce, and when the first owner has been a loser, the second and third purchasers will be also.

DISCOURAGE SELLING UNFIT ANIMALS.

Fellow farmers, we must discourage ourself first and then our neighbors from selling any animal for slaughter whose flesh is ill proportioned as to fat, or is surcharged with its own flavor for liken unto a conceited, selfish person, as the old adage goes, "He that is full within himself is empty in the opinions of others." I mean an animal falling off in flesh, or weight, instead of gaining; one recovering from a sickness; one having discharging sores; one too old or too young; one raised in filth or unsanitary surroundings; for there is no telling but a piece of such a carcass will be the very one you'll buy to eat and you will find the meat filled with a peculiar, uninviting quality, scent, flavor, or stench, no matter to what process of cure it may have been submitted. Let us encourage the man to kill it for his own use.

THE LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHTS.

The hog for the packer of suitable condition for our own butchering is developed in all points likened unto a well dressed person. There is no part that is sufficiently conspicuous for us to first notice or describe. All are of equal attractiveness and we are admirers of its all-round perfection as an individual. But the larger packers for commercial purposes do desire at certain seasons of the year, certain weights and cuts. Light weight in June, July, August, and September. Why? The process of cure in light cuts is shorter; the money is more quickly returned and people do not have a desire to buy or relish heavy diet in warm weather, while in November, December, January, February, and March the heavy weights are desired.

These hams, bacons, and sides will demand three or four months in curing. Lard is more demanded and people have a desire for the pork of our fathers. Hence, we should endeavor to profit by this season's demands and obtain greatest realization from turning off the light weights in the warm six months and heavy in the cold six months.

Let us cut up a carcass of an aver-

age 240-pound hog in about the same cuts and ways that the larger packers do and observe our percentages. We will find the leaf lard to be about 3 per cent of its live weight and this leaf will render out about 94 per cent pure lard, while the caul will render out 98 per cent pure lard. Of course by means of closed steam jacket tanks the packers have much less cracklings than we do in our common open kettles. The hams are considered to be about 12 per cent of the live weight. Example: A car load of desirable ham hogs are on the market in Kansas City the same day as is a car load having no real hams. The rams constituting one-eighth of the live weight. can you figure the great difference in price an expert will make between the two loads?

The bellies or bacon pieces constitute about 15 per cent of the live weight, or one-seventh of the entire hog. Figure again as does the buyer for bacon purposes. The shoulders are 6½ per cent of the live weight. Back fat and pork loins, from which pork chops are cut, 8 per cent. The side meats or cuts vary from 25 to 33¼ per cent. The gut fat, caul, ruffia are about 2 per cent.

CURING MEATS PROPERLY.

To appreciate time in curing meats properly, we make the general statement that from 3½ to 4½ times in days the number of pounds a given weight, i. e., a 10-pound ham will be in cure from thirty-five to forty-five days before smoking.

A 20- to 30-pound ham laid away in July and August and September, when hogs are highest, can not be moved onto the market till November and December, when live hogs are lowest. Even shoulders will have to be salted thirty or more days before being sold; while the sides which constitute one-fourth to one-third of the hog, remains in dry salt forty to sixty days and bacon (15 per cent of the live hog) is in pickle thirty to sixty days. Then if each of us, were a packer, we would have to stand our proportionate share of the \$2,500,000 worth of meat destroyed by Federal Meat Inspectors during 1907.

ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

According to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture to us farmers the cost in actual labor in raising a hog is one-tenth of one cent a pound, and he has returned to us manure and concentrated expense in marketing our grain and other feeds, and caused us to realize 72 cents to 73 cents a bushel for 40 cent corn when we sell hogs at \$5 per 100 pounds.

A BACON HOG FOR THE PACKER.

A bacon hog for the packer should be light in weight, not to exceed 210 pounds, alive. Of no amount of fat anywhere, say 1 to 1½ inches, and the flesh of such is great in comparison to the fat. A bacon hog is a good sausage animal, giving flesh meat in trimmings.

Two strips of lean in the bacon is much desired as all army and choice export orders demand such; while heavy bacon or excess of fat, or one strip of lean are less salable.

Feeds; legumes, skim-milk, oats, growth forming feeds and range are to be given to develop length, depth, bone, muscle, and not fat. The experiment station of Ontario, Canada, places barley at the head of feeds for the production of bacon hogs. Then there are certain breeds that make special claim of merit for bacon, as Tamworth, Yorkshire, O. I. C.'s, and Chester Whites.

THE HAM HOG.

A ham hog, and of course concomitantly a shoulder hog, means that the animal has been confined, rations crowded regularly with variations of high nutritive value as corn, wheat, shorts, barley, milk taking the lead, and legumes and tankage, etc., as supplementaries. All soaked or steamed foods returning best results at least cost compared with the unsoaked and unsteamed.

If we feed for a certain purpose, (Continued on page 473.)

KANSAS FARMER.

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Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, 16 cents per agate line.

Special reading notices, 30 cents per line. Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock. Special Want Column advertisements, six words per line, 10 cents per week. Cash with the order.

Electros should have metal base. Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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

Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all communications to THE KANSAS FARMER CO., 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas



OUR FRONT PAGE ILLUSTRATION.

The very handsome picture with which the front page of THE KANSAS FARMER is adorned this week was made from a photograph taken by S. C. Orr, of Manhattan, Kans., especially for this issue. Dr. Orr is probably the best animal photographer in Kansas and is employed exclusively by the Kansas State Agricultural College for its very accurate and important work.

As THE KANSAS FARMER is the champion of all good breeds and as its work and influence during nearly a half century has served, in no small degree, to make possible the enormous breeding interests of this territory, Dr. Orr was requested to secure a photograph showing all breeds. We think he has done well and hope our readers and especially the breeders will like it.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

In this number of THE KANSAS FARMER an attempt was made to bring together the portraits of some of the most famous sires of the different breeds. The owners responded to our request with gratifying readiness but some of the cuts could not be found in time as the animals had passed to other owners or had died and, in one case, the cut was lost in transit.

No attempt is made to give the history, achievement, or breeding of all of these famous boars as each is known to every one acquainted with his breed. Our only desire was to give our readers an opportunity to see the portraits of these famous sires brought together in one issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

THE SWINE INDUSTRY.

The announcement that Kansas possesses 2,663,000 hogs always creates some feeling of State pride and the satisfaction which comes of accomplishment. These figures mean much. It was formerly believed that Kansas was beyond the corn belt and hence beyond the swine belt, because corn and hogs were always associated. It has been known for years that the corn belt includes the greater part of Kansas, but it has also been learned that the best of hogs can be raised without a purely corn ration. Alfalfa has helped solve the problem of raising hogs in Kansas as it has helped to solve many other problems.

Kansas now ranks among the swine-producing States but she is only seventh in the list. Iowa now has nearly four times as many hogs as Kansas; Illinois and Nebraska each twice as many and Missouri, Indiana, and Texas, one and one-half times as many each. There are nineteen States in the Union that have more than one million hogs each and Kansas ranks in the seventh place. This is a satisfactory advance which only indicates the possibilities of the future.

With the wonderful climate of Kansas and her more wonderful alfalfa considered along with the fine quality and high breeding of many of her hogs Kansas may yet attain the front ranks in the production of this best of money-making farm animals.

The illustrations shown in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER are portraits of famous sires of the different breeds, each one of which is either owned or has numerous descendants in Kansas. These pictures have never before been brought together in one paper and thanks are due to the owners for their ready courtesy in loaning the cuts and, at the same time, regrets are felt that some of the cuts have failed to arrive in time.

As showing the position now held by Kansas among the swine-producing States the following figures, taken from the last report of the United States Department of Agriculture, are given:

Table with 2 columns: State and No. Head. Lists various states and their hog populations, with Kansas at 2,663,000.

HOGS AND ALFALFA.

The recovery from the financial disturbance of last fall and winter was further marked last week by a nice rise in the market for hogs. The top went above \$6 at Kansas City.

The hog has long been the main stay of the farmer. But for occasional inroads of cholera either the profits would be great or mankind would enjoy cheaper meat. The steady progress of science in its search for cholera remedies, and better still, cholera preventives, has been gratifying. Not many years ago losses of 13 per cent were recorded from swine diseases. Such losses are now around 5 per cent for the entire country. In most cases the better record of the present is probably due to better sanitary conditions of the hog's quarters, his food, and his drink. Realization of the fact that in the production of profitable and healthy swine other ailments besides corn and water are necessary has had much to do with the more favorable record of the present.

The wide introduction of alfalfa and clover pastures into the swine industry has produced hogs of robust constitution, vigorous in their animal functions, and able to resist disease to an extent not possible to the exclusively corn-fed animal.

The earliest experiments in Kansas with pigs and alfalfa were made at the Agricultural College by Prof. E. M. Shelton, then at the head of the farm department. These demonstrated the rapid and profitable growth that can be given to young hogs on alfalfa pasture. Every farmer who has repeated the experiment has verified it, while the United States inspectors have added their testimony as to the healthfulness and general excellence of alfalfa-fed hogs that pass through the packing houses.

It will pay any farmer who has not tried the alfalfa proposition with hogs to investigate it. A six-dollar market at Kansas City means a big price for the alfalfa the hogs eat, and they harvest it all summer for themselves.

The loss of horses from disease during the year ending April 1, 1908, is given as 342,000, or 1.7 per cent. For

the same year the loss of cattle from exposure is given as 1.2 per cent; from disease 1.9 per cent; total in numbers, 2,203,000.

SOME SWINE STATISTICS.

The losses of swine from disease for the year ending April 1, 1908, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, amounted to 5.2 per cent, against 4.9 for the year ending April 1, 1907, and a ten-year average of 6.3 per cent. The total number of hogs lost during the last year is given at 2,940,000.

The following table shows the percentage of losses from disease of swine since 1884, years ending April 1:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Percentage. Shows loss percentages from 1884 to 1908, with 1908 at 5.2%.

The number of brood sows on April 1 is estimated to have been 3.2 per cent less than a year ago.

THE PARAMOUNT INTEREST AT MANHATTAN.

The report at first given stated that the regents of the Agricultural College had accepted President Nichols' resignation to take effect September 1, 1909. Later it was stated that this was an error and that the date of expiration of service was placed one year earlier. The official paper of the college, The Industrialist, gives the date as first stated.

THE KANSAS FARMER has no fight to make on anybody at the college. This paper stated its views plainly a few years ago and waited for developments that were sure to result from the situation as it existed. But about two thousand of the young men and women of Kansas annually depend upon the Agricultural College for those opportunities upon the value of which their future depends to a remarkable degree. The regents in taking action, the wisdom of which need not here be discussed, have so discredited the president as to make it impossible for him to administer the affairs of the college with the efficiency necessary to give these young men and women the opportunities for which the State pays and which are essential to the best use of the time of youth which comes but once to each individual.

THE KANSAS FARMER has no disposition to find fault with the evident purpose of the regents to avoid harshness in dealing with a painful situation. But the paramount duty of the State in the matter is to care for the interests of those who seek and have a right to expect the best possible opportunities at the college. Many of these are there by virtue of great sacrifices on the part of parents. If the retiring president must have the salary for a year after his usefulness has ended, a leave of absence with salary would be cheaper for the State than to impose upon the institution the incubus of the presence of a discredited executive.

TO THE MAN BEHIND THE COW.

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

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

In a most timely and excellent bulletin on "Saving Soil Moisture," Prof. G. E. Call, of the agronomy department of the Kansas Experiment Station, shows the importance of such cultural methods as will save the limited supply of moisture found in the soil this spring. The bulletin is not a long one, but it makes clear the



A Suffering Hen

Lice attack the vitality of an infested hen so persistently that there is no "let up," in her misery. There will be a "let up," however, in your profits, for no hen is sufficiently vigorous to support voracious myriads of hungry lice and also lay eggs. Whether you suspect the presence of lice or not, now is the time to begin to use

Instant Louse Killer

It will kill them if present and prevent their coming if you don't have them. Sprinkle it freely about nests and roosts, dust the hens with it and apply wherever there is the possibility of lice harboring. Instant Louse Killer is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and destroys lice on cattle, horses, ticks on sheep, rose slugs, cabbage worms and bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines. Comes in shaker-top cans and may be used winter and summer alike. Good also as a disinfectant.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE

See that the word "Instant" is on the can. 1 lb., 25 cents } Except in Canada and 3 lbs., 60 cents } extreme West and South.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send one pound by mail or express, prepaid, for 35 cents.

Manufactured by DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

points presented. It will appear in next week's KANSAS FARMER.

AN IMPORTANT LINE OF EXPERIMENTATION.

A most important series of experiments for determining psychological facts has been in progress for a few years under the direction of Prof. W. A. McKeever, at the Kansas Agricultural College. From the facts already determined, it is possible to proceed with certainty along some lines of procedure that otherwise must be subject to uncertainty. These investigations have for their subjects boys and girls. The published accounts of the work have most to do with boys, having special reference to undesirable developments, their causes and counteracting influences.

It will never be possible to make of the naturally inferior boy as great and as good a man as can develop from the naturally superior subject, but enough has been learned to make sure the possibility of greatly helping the inferior, the mediocre, and the superior in the threefold phases of their physical, mental, and moral personalities.

The Agricultural College and Exper-

Table of Contents

Table listing various articles and their page numbers, including Alfalfa, sowing and care of (479), Hog, the common-sense (466), and others.

ment Station does well to invest many thousands of dollars every year for the development of knowledge that has for its object the improvement of plants and animals by cultural and other methods. Professor McKeever's work for the development of knowledge that may be applied to the improvement of the human subject by other processes than those generally used, and not including heredity, rises to the first place in importance and is worthy of support to the full extent that financial and moral support can be efficiently used.

The State, and every parent in it, is interested in the financial success of every coming man. Still more is the State, and every parent, interested in methods of so directing the coming man as to reduce the tendencies to weakness and wrong and to augment the tendencies to strength and righteousness. Observations conducted by scientific methods are capable of developing facts most helpful for these purposes.

SCHOOL LAND QUESTIONS.

Has a land agent the right to lease school land in Western Kansas or any part of the State, and then sell such lease, or right, to some homeseeker for \$1,000 or more? What is school land valued at or sold for per acre by the State in Hamilton County, Kansas? May any person, or persons, go to the land office for the Western counties and take out a lease on school land, and not live on it nor put any improvements on it, but only hold it for speculation? Is a note given for such school land lease collectable even if a second party buys said note?

P. G. HEIDEBRECHT.

McPherson County.

I would say in answer to your first question, as to whether a land agent has the right to lease school land and then sell such lease or right to some homestead seeker, that he has not. The State only can grant homestead rights.

School lands are leased in the following manner and upon the following terms:

The leasing board, composed of county commissioners, county treasurer, and county superintendent, can at any regular meeting of the board lease school lands for grazing or agricultural purposes for a term of not less than three nor more than five years, at a minimum rental of \$25 per section per year, or a proportional amount for any subdivision thereof. Only lands in cultivation may be leased for agricultural purposes. All rents must be paid annually in advance on the first Monday in January of each year, provided the first payment shall be made at the time of entering into the contract for leasing said land.

It is not unlawful to assign school land leases, but the assignee of the lease acquires absolutely no rights over any other person in the matter of settlement or purchase of such land. Lands under lease can not be settled upon, but they can be brought on the market and sold subject to lease upon a petition of ten householders of the township in which the land is situated petitioning the county superintendent to expose to sale any portion or portions of said land, describing the same, who shall in turn notify the board of county commissioners of such petition having been received; and they shall cause notice of such petition to be published for three consecutive weeks, and after one year from the date of such first publication the land described in such petition shall be subject to appraisal and sale.

As stated, as long as land is under lease it is not subject to homestead settlement, and it will, therefore, be readily seen that the holder of the lease is practicing gross misrepresentation when he disposes of his lease as a homestead right.

Your second question as to what school land is valued at, or sold for per acre, by the State in Hamilton County, will say that the minimum price at which school land can be sold is \$1.25 per acre. Lands can be



WHEN you buy a harvesting machine, you naturally want to be sure that you are buying the right one.

You want a machine that will not make trouble and lose money for you at your busiest time.

You want a machine that will harvest all of your grain crops—and thus save all your profit for you with the least possible waste.

You want a machine that will be easy on your horses, and give you long service and good service in all conditions of grain—light—heavy—standing—down—tangled—in short, you want a machine that you can always depend upon.

The machine you buy cannot be all this—cannot be right—unless the workmanship in it is right.

Two things are the prime essentials to the best workmanship—they are the best tools and the best workmen—the best facilities and equipment and the most skillful mechanics.

The secret of success in the making of modern machines is in the machinery to make the machines.

Although the International Harvester Company organized with \$60,000,000 worth of equipment, the demand for International machines has compelled the expenditure of \$16,000,000 more on factories alone.

Tens of millions of dollars have been expended so that these factories shall have the best manufacturing facilities, and be as automatic as the inventive genius of man can make them.

In the productive activities of the Company, an army of 25,000 employes receive in their pay envelopes the immense wage of \$15,000,000 every year.

Two of the fourteen plants give direct support to 3 per cent of the population of Chicago.

Is it any wonder that the International Harvester Company attracts to its factories the most expert workmen, the most skillful mechanics?

It is the enormous demand for

Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano, Harvesting Machines

which enables this Company to maintain plants of the very highest efficiency and to employ workmen of the highest skill.

Such workmanship could not possibly be maintained upon the comparatively small demand that would come to one independent manufacturer.

In the manufacture of a harvesting machine, each one of the several thousand parts must be made exactly right or the machines will never give good service.

If you examine any part of an International machine, you will find each piece to be as carefully made as though an entire plant had devoted all its resources to making that one piece—every part of every machine being made with the utmost care and consideration for the work it must perform.

The wonderfully automatic machinery which ample capital has enabled this Company to gather together in its plants is the basic reason for this perfection of workmanship and economy of cost.

This Company has the most perfect equipment for making castings. At one plant 56,000,000 castings are made in a year.

Here tons upon tons of molten metal cool into sprocket wheels, bevel gears, frames and other familiar parts, and their quality cannot be excelled.

In the tempering and case-hardening rooms, the parts to be tempered are heated in molten lead and dipped in oil and brine—the fuel used for the furnace is hard coal, coke and fuel-oil—but the parts are drawn to temper in wood furnaces.

All sections, ledger plates, springs, etc., are hardened and drawn to proper temper.

By an unflinching system of double checking the vast product from the various plants is handled with comparatively few errors.

In large measure the efficiency and durability of a machine depends upon how carefully it has been tested. The purchaser of a machine should prefer the one which has been thoroughly tested before it is shipped from the works. The Company maintains laboratories at the steel mills and at each manufacturing plant. In these laboratories the raw materials are subjected to careful tests, the test at the works serving as a check on the steel mill test. The small manufacturer cannot afford to maintain such laboratories for the purpose of testing raw materials, and without such tests defective materials are certain to be found after the machine is put in the field. The rigid test given all material before it is allowed to enter into the construction of International machines is a guaranty as to their quality.

All finished machines must pass a critical inspection by competent men who devote their whole time to this work. Their trained eyes discover any imperfection; and by means of their check marks and numbers which are carefully registered, they are held responsible for the good work and material entering into the construction of the machines. By this arrangement it will be seen that no machines are allowed to leave the works that would reflect discredit on the inspector whose position depends solely on his watchfulness and care. This is a safeguard that saves the farmer much time and money in the midst of harvest when a serious breakdown would mean the loss of a whole year's profits.

The large space set aside for testing, elaborate equipment used, the efficient organization and the methods adopted make it practically impossible for a defective machine to be shipped out.

Not alone in workmanship, but in materials and principles of construction as well, International machines have the best of reasons for their undisputed superiority.

The manufacturers of these machines are able to own their own timber lands and saw mills, mines and steel mills, thus securing the best materials the world affords.

And for the same reason these manufacturers are able to maintain a \$350,000 a year staff of inventors and designers to improve their machines from year to year, thus holding the place they have established as the standard through fifty years of superiority.

This is the kind of a harvesting machine that you want—the only kind that you can be sure is right.

Call on your International dealer and get a catalog. If you do not know an International dealer, write us, and we will be glad to give you the address of the one nearest to you.

Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International Sisal, Standard, Manila and Pure Manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(INCORPORATED)

Chicago, U. S. A.

International Line—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders; Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Tillage Implements, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, International Auto Buggies and Binder Twine.



bought by a settler at the appraised value of the land exclusive of the improvements. Lands sold at public auction must bring the appraised value of the land and improvements, and in either case the land is appraised by three disinterested residents of the county.

In reply to your third question, as to whether the lessee of school land is obliged to live on or put improvements on the land, will say that he is not. He may, if he wishes, improve the land by the building of a fence and by such other improvements as

he may see fit, and such improvements can be removed upon the expiration of the lease term.

In reply to your fourth and last question, as to whether a note given for such school land lease can be collected, even if the note be found in the hands of a second party, would say I presume it could be. I am of the opinion that a note given for most any purpose, if bought by an innocent party, is collectable.

JAMES M. NATION,
Auditor of State,
Topeka, Kans., April 7, 1908.

In 1892 Kansas had 286,583 acres of clover and only 96,967 acres of alfalfa. In 1906 the total acreage of clover in this State was 257,312, while alfalfa had increased to 1,217,373 acres.

Alfalfa yields more of valuable food elements than any other crop. It is worth more than any and it always enriches the land upon which it grows.

A corn crop of forty bushels to the acre is worth about \$20. An alfalfa crop is worth about \$55 per acre and no plowing, planting, or husking.

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Since going to press with this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER word comes that "Swine in America," by Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, will be issued by the Orange Judd Company in time for the fall book trade. President Myrick of the Orange Judd Company says "it will make a noble book."

Mr. H. L. Corder, the Hereford cattle and Poland-China swine breeder at Asbury, Mo., has just bought the Elm Spring herd of Poland-Chinas from Ross Bros., Carthage, Mo. These good hogs added to his own herd, gives Mr. Corder quite a fine bunch from which he proposes to sell some. His announcement appears in his advertising card in another column. Any of our readers who may desire to secure one or more of these young J. Z. Perfection boars would do well to write Mr. Corder at once before they are culled over. Note what he says about prices.

The Timber City Duroc-Jerseys will have three homes hereafter. For the better handling of this great herd it will be divided between Cleburn, Manhattan, and Moodyville, Kans. Samuelson Bros., who own this great herd, or rather these three great herds, report that the spring farrow is fine and they have a lot of good ones that were farrowed in February. The business management and the farm equipment which enables a breeder to secure and care for a February farrow surely puts him in the lead and gives him an advantage in size and growth when it comes to selling pigs. If you will tell Samuelson Bros. what you need they can fit you out.



Geo. E. Cole, whose portrait is given herewith, is the live-stock representative of THE KANSAS FARMER for Western Missouri, Southern Iowa, and North-eastern Kansas. In addition to his business abilities he has won great popularity among the live-stock breeders of his territory because of his thorough familiarity with their interests and his knowledge of live stock. Breeders have confidence in his honesty of purpose as well as his good judgment. Mr. Cole devotes his entire time to live-stock interests and his services are at the disposal of KANSAS FARMER patrons.

LAMENESS AND ENLARGEMENTS ON HORSES.

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

The Big Nebraska Horse Sale.

Next Tuesday, April 21, will witness an event of more than average importance at Lincoln, Neb. This will be the great sale, at public auction, of the Percheron, Belgian, English Shire, and German Coach stallions imported and owned by the Lincoln Importing Horse Company. This offering is a grand lot of animals of the different breeds. They are thoroughly acclimated, and in excellent condition. They are guaranteed sound and healthy and they are just what will be wanted by many farmers and breeders. The sale will be under the management of A. L. Sullivan, who is secretary of the company, and will be conducted by Col. Z. S. Branson, the well known auctioneer of Lincoln. With excellent horses, good management, square dealing, and one of the ablest of auctioneers this will be one of the big horse sales of the year and of the West. Read their handsome advertisement on page 496, and ask Mr. Sullivan to send you a catalogue.

Pellet's Red Polls.

If you are wanting a Red Polled bull, write H. L. Pellet, of Eudora, Kans. He is offering thirteen extra good ones for sale through his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER. These are well grown, and are by good sires and out of heavy milking dams. Mr. Pellet's Red Polls are noted for both size and quality, and he has one of the largest herds in the State. The fieldman of THE KANSAS FARMER recently visited his herd and can recommend anything that Mr. Pellet may offer, as first-class and among the best.

Red Polled cattle are attracting more attention every day on account of their dual purpose character—being equally good for beef and milk—their beautiful uniform color, and total absence of horns. For these reasons they are an ideal farmers cattle, and no farmer can do better than to place one of these good young bulls in service in his herd. Among these bulls there are also a number fit for service in the best pure-bred herds.

Mr. Pellet is also offering for sale a few choice cows. His prices are reasonable, and his cattle will please you. Visit his herd or write him for prices and descriptions, and kindly mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Dr. Axtell's Sale of Standard-bred Horses.

Dr. J. T. Axtell, of Newton, Kans., the well known breeder of Standard-bred horses, has claimed Tuesday, May 5, as the date of his great sale of thoroughbreds which will be held at the fair grounds, Wichita, Kans. His offering will consist of sixty trotters and pacers of the richest breeding, and very best quality. Watch for display and descriptive advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER and get your name on the list for a catalogue.

The Care of Shoats Through July and August.

W. H. UNGLES, OF THE UNGLES HOGGETTE CO., 1016 P ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

The farrowing season is now at a close, "the pig is on the teat." In most cases the sow is doing fine and the litters are looking good. But the work has just begun, for now is the time to fit and protect the animals for the fall business. How can we do this the best? This is the question before every breeder, be he great or small, a breeder of the blooded herd headers, or the stock hog for the market.

We will call your attention to a few facts. You all know it is necessary to keep the mother in the pink of condition at this time of the year. Give her plenty of good milk-making foods, plenty of good fresh water out of the well, plenty of range and good pasture, and a good general tonic and conditioner to keep all her internal organs working properly, so that the pig will get the benefit of all the mother takes, thereby making better bone and body for the pig. And so you continue up to weaning time and along in July and August you have a fine bunch of shoats out on pasture. Again, your care and watchfulness is necessary for in July and August while the shoats are out on pasture is when they are more apt to contract the long white worm than any other season of the year. How often do we notice our shoat not doing just as well as we would like to see them do at this season. Their hair is not laying properly; they are not putting on the growth we would like to see. Sometimes they have a dry cough, often called a dust cough, and so on. The breeder often lets them go, thinking but little of these things, and often not paying attention to them, until you go to bring them to the pens in the fall to throw the heavy feed into them. Then what do you often find? "Worms, plenty of them; shoats out of condition; a cough you heard often through these months but gave it no attention. Now the condition is changed. When you should have them in the pink of condition, you have to stop and clean out the worms and commence to doctor. What is the result? The remedies given the shoat put him back so that it takes you two or three weeks to make up the ground lost. There is one solution to this question, one that has been tested out by many of the best breeders of the West, and that is by feeding Ungles Hoggette as described at this time. Why will it do this? Because we put the animal in first-class condition, its bowels working right also the kidneys, its digestive organs working properly, in fact all its internal organs performing their natural functions, placing them in a condition to throw off any disease that might start in the herd. What we state are facts. Give Hoggette a trial. You will find it all we claim for it. A great tonic, worm destroyer, conditioner, and a preventive of disease. Note advertising in this issue.

The Jayhawk Stacker.

F. Wyatt, inventor and manufacturer of the Jayhawk hay-stacker at Salina, Kans., says: "Necessity is the mother of invention. That's a fact nine times out of ten. It was certainly a case of necessity that brought the Jayhawk hay-stacker into existence. Several years ago I was farming near Holton, Kans. Hay was one of my main crops. I raised lots of it. One season I found myself blessed with a good big round 1,000 tons of the best hay I had ever grown. But help was so scarce I could not hire a hand for love or money. I was blue. There was that big crop of hay to harvest and a whole season's profits in danger of being lost for want of help. I tell you I did some hard thinking about then. One night, as I lay dreaming with my eyes wide open, a happy thought came to me, and before the clock struck one, I had a machine all built in my mind, that would save the big hay crop. Next morning it was all as clear as crystal and you can bet that I hustled to get started on the great idea. I was in a fever to get the thing into tangible shape before I should forget the details of the thing. Well, I got busy bright and early, and in a few days had a machine put together according to the plans of my waking dream. It worked. It saved that 1,000 tons of hay and did it easily and without extra help. I made a dandy profit on that crop. The neighbors thought they had the laugh on me when they found me behind the barn rigging up my 'hay derrick,' but when they saw how quickly and easily it did the work the laugh was on the other side. Then they all wanted to borrow this hay wonder-worker. It was a roaring success; worked every day, sometimes in a wind that would have blown a calamity howler into the

GET MY PRICE—THE LOWEST Ever Made on a First-Class MANURE SPREADER

Freight Prepaid

\$25,000 Guarantee



Yours To Try Free 30 Days

Direct From Factory to Farm

Your Money In Your Own Pocket

LET me tell you something. I'm making a quotation on the Galloway Wagon Box Spreader SO LOW that farmers all over the country are taking notice—and sending in their orders while they can get them at this figure.

Some spreader experts said it couldn't be done—that a first-class spreader couldn't be turned out for the figure I'm quoting this season.

BUT I'VE PROVED THAT IT COULD BE DONE—at least I'm going to keep on thinking I have, as long as farmers back me up in this way.

Here are four things to remember in connection with the genuine Galloway:

1. It's the only successful Wagon Box Spreader made in the United States today.

2. It has 7 distinct, separate, original patents. Nothing else like it or as good. They alone make it worth \$25 to \$30 more than any other.

3. My own Factory turns them out—Capacity, Seventy Complete Spreaders a day.

4. I make you a price that sells them. That price is the lowest price ever made on a first-class Manure Spreader. This is a rare and wonderful combination when you stop to think of it. Best Spreader. Lowest Price.

But before you risk one cent of your money on my spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free. Thirty days give you an opportunity to test the Galloway to your entire satisfaction. If it is not everything it is claimed to be—if it does not do

all that the best spreader ought to do—send it back, and I will return every cent of your money without question.

Remember you not only get the Galloway at my low quotation, but you save \$50 to \$75 which you don't tie up in a spreader truck, useless 11 months of the year.

My Wagon Box Spreader is made in three sizes—capacity 50 to 60 bushels. It is built to last a lifetime and it fits any truck or high wheeled wagon—narrow or wide tread. It's the lightest draft and simplest machine made.

For those who want a larger spreader, I have just perfected a 60 to 70-bushel pattern, complete with trucks. It's new. It's in a class by itself. It has all the merits of the famous Galloway Spreaders with some additional exclusive features that will interest you. It is 45 inches wide and has adjustable bolster stakes. Ask for full information about this new machine.

I have a special proposition to make you which is real co-operation between the Manufacturers and the Farmer. It gives you a chance to cut down the cost of your spreader and almost pay for it in one year. Some have already paid for theirs on this same proposition. It is a strictly business proposition. It means exactly what it says, and it is a clean cut proposition for you.

Write me at once, postal or letter. Just say: Send me your manure spreader proposition.

Address, William Galloway, President.



The William Galloway Co., 389 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.

next county. Well, these same neighbors who were so ready to laugh at first, now insisted that I put this new-fangled hay-stacker on the market, and they wouldn't let up. Finally I was persuaded, sold out, moved to Salina, and began to make them in dead earnest. Of course I made a lot of improvements in it before I offered one for sale, but the general principle of the machine is the same to-day as that first clumsy and crude affair which was slung together to meet an emergency. Now it is neater, lighter, and stronger, but the first old Jayhawk is still at it and doing good work and no amount of money would buy it. No wonder I get enthusiastic over the Jayhawk. It saved that 1,000 tons of hay for me and it solved the short help problem at the same time." It will do the same for you.

Good Crop to Raise.

Secretary Wilson's report shows that Uncle Sam's hay crop amounted to over \$60,000,000 last year. One of the biggest crops ever. But some bigger ones are coming. Hay is pretty good stuff to raise. It runs into money and is easily handled if you have up-to-date hay machinery. The way some of these new mowers, stackers, rakes and loaders do save time and labor is certainly a caution. Every farmer who raises ten acres of hay ought to keep in touch with the latest ideas in hay tools—some of them are eye-openers. After last year's experience with an unusually heavy crop we should think a good many must be about convinced that an investment in a good loader or stacker or press would be money well spent. In fact, a number of our friends who raise considerable hay tell us the improved hay tools they recently purchased are the best dividend payers of any machines they've got on the farm. It's easy to find out about the best machines, what they cost and everything they will do. Just write to Joe Dain, of the Dain Manufacturing Company, 836 Vine Street, Ottumwa, Iowa. Joe has been making, inventing, and patenting hay tools over a quarter of a century and what he knows about good hay tools would fill a book larger than the family Bible. You can write him personally and ask him anything you want to know about his specialty. He will tell you and won't charge you anything for the information.

A True Story.

It's a long recognized fact that hand cream separators are the best and quickest method to secure all the cream from the milk of three or more cows.

There are many different makes and styles in the United States and Canada which have their good and bad features. The first thing that a person thinks of in the purchase of any article is, "which is going to bring me the most returns?" In the dairy business, "most returns" means the greatest possible amount of butter-fat from a given quantity of milk, and this is what every owner of cows is looking for.

All makes of separators claim to be the best, natural enough, but it was proved at the Pan-American Exposition which was the last public, international test, which was really the best separator by actual tests.

In competition with all other makes of separators exhibited, the United States Cream Separator made the record breaking showing, of skimming the milk from about a dozen different

breeds of cows in fifty consecutive tests with an average of .0138 butter-fat left in the skim-milk.

This remarkable record has never been approached by any other make of cream separator.

Notwithstanding the splendid character of the work of earlier models of the United States Separator, the improvements made in the 1908 United States makes this separator even more attractive than ever to dairy farmers, who quickly recognize the sterling merits of this marvelous cream producer. For the Improved United States, as proved at the Pan-American Exposition, is the best Cream Separator on the market.

A beautiful catalogue No. 91 can be obtained by addressing The Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

The Call of the Soil.

A staff contributor of an Southern newspaper has taken up the question of the return to the farm of many who had forsaken it for the glitter of the city. He says: "It is a well known fact that the history of this Government shows that those men who have been most successful in life and who have left their impress upon its people and its institutions as statesmen, soldiers, financiers, have, as a rule, been those whose youth was spent on the farm, and it is to such as these that there comes with overmastering power the call of the soil. More especially does it come with redoubled persuasiveness, greater power and sweeter pleading to the man of affairs when the clouds of financial unrest begin to darken the sky; when the cry of panic causes people to lose their wits and act like stampeded cattle; when with reason or without reason, there arises before him the specter of ruin, grinning in his face and waving its gaunt arms in threatening gesticulation.

"The pitiable state into which some men were brought by the recent financial flurry, which happily is now passed, suggests these reflections. Some were ruined and a very few became insane because of their losses. Two or three took their own lives.

"It is when such times come that the statesman, the great financier, and the man of affairs becomes tired of the struggle. He lays down his pen, turns from his desk and listens to the call of the soil."

There are hundreds of cases throughout the United States of those who have money in the banks and are looking for investment in lands. No investment is better or safer. Taken, for instance, the lands in Western Canada that can be bought at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, which yield a revenue equal to and often greater than their original cost. These lands make a certain investment. During the past two months large investments in these lands have been made, some intending to use the lands for farming purposes of their own, others to re-sell to farmer friends. The

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches and is impossible to produce scab or blain. Ask for directions. Special advice free. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.



agents of the Government of Canada located at different points throughout the United States have in their possession particulars of districts in which there are free homestead grants of 160 acres each, accessible to railroads, markets, schools, churches, etc.

The Value of Alfalfa Meal in Full-Feeding.

Dr. Axtell, of Newton, Kans., reports an experiment in full-feeding twenty head of ordinary native steers, which shows the wonderful nutritive qualities of alfalfa-meal when fed as a balanced ration in conjunction with ground corn.

These steers were fed an average daily ration of thirty pounds, consisting of twenty pounds of ground corn and ten pounds of alfalfa-meal. They were fully finished in ninety days, but were held thirty days longer on account of unfavorable market conditions.

If they had been marketed at the end of ninety days, the average gain per head would have been much greater; for the last thirty days they were fed the gain was very light. As it was they made an average daily gain for the one hundred and twenty days of three pounds per head.

Look Up That Automatic Cultivator Advertisement in This Issue.

It's reasonable talk by Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. It always pays to look or listen when Deere & Co. are talking plows and cultivators. They have been talking plows, now it's cultivators.

Deere & Co. want to tell corn growers all about this great cultivator in a handsome little book they have gotten out. All you have to do is to send them your name and address and mention this paper.

If you haven't had a copy of their plow booklet, ask for that, too. The book is very interesting and instructive. It illustrates the plows of foreign lands and shows field scenes in all parts of the world.

The Separator Man.



The face shown in this column is doubtless familiar to many of our readers. It is that of a boy who grew up on the Kansas prairies and who says he spent most of the years of his early life milking and herding cows.

He was one of the first representatives on the road of the Continental Creamery Company, and while working for them he bought cream and operated branch creameries in many sections of the State of Kansas.

Speelman—for that is his name—says

that he sold some of the first cream separators that were ever introduced into the State of Kansas and that he knows more farmers in the five States mentioned above than any other man in the United States.

Mr. Speelman has spent a number of years in studying out a plan which would give the farmers their cream separators at less than usual cost and he says that the plan he has now is a logical outgrowth of modern conditions.

The Speelman Separator is a thoroughly high grade machine is made by one of the best factories in the West. It is standard in all particulars and it does excellent work.

Free Sample of Roofing You Don't Have to Pay for.

The makers of Amatite Roofing have advertised their goods very extensively, but the mineral surface proposition is unfamiliar to many people who do not see how it is possible to make a flexible, pliable roofing with a surface of real stone.

Any man will recognize that a mineral surface will wear longer, for instance, than a painted surface, but one has to see how Amatite is made to really appreciate its advantages.

The Rosebud Indian Reservation, Tripp County, South Dakota, comprising 5,000 homesteads, will be thrown open to settlement soon.

Farming on a Lake Bottom.

Standing on the summit of one of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains in Western Wyoming, one looks downward towards the west into the famous Yellowstone Park, which ought to be ranked as one of the seven wonders of the world.

The Big Horn Basin is surrounded by glorious mountains that once served as walls of a mighty lake. As the river, which drained it, cut its way inch by inch through the granite of the mountains, the water receded leaving a vast expanse of rich, mellow land.

Under the provisions of the Carey Act the South Fork of the Shoshone River has been turned from its bed into a canal 10 feet deep and 60 feet wide and let 28 miles away into the "Oregon Basin"—a natural, crater-like reservoir, 12 miles in circumference and 100 feet deep.

It is an established fact that irrigated land produces far more abundantly than the non-irrigated and crop failures are practically unknown. For these reasons irrigated lands in the West are rarely sold for less than \$150 per acre and frequently go to \$300.

Because of the vast acreage of rich soil, and because of the great storage

BIG OPENING of Government Irrigated Land

The Chance of a Lifetime

Here's the finest opportunity you ever had—the chance of a life-time, to get an irrigated farm for a very small cost.

Here's a chance to get wealthy in a few short years—a chance to get land that will produce three times what your farm is producing now and at one-half the cost of labor and money.

On May 12th next the Government will throw open for settlement under the Carey Act, 245,000 acres of land in Wyoming, directly east of Yellowstone Park, that is wonderful in its possibilities for profit and wealth.

In the upper end of this fertile tract is a natural reservoir with a storage capacity of 440,000 acre feet of water—enough to irrigate the whole reserve two years alone without any other inflow—which guarantees water 3 feet deep each year.

No more favorable opportunity to get an irrigated farm with unlimited water supply was ever offered. The rights of purchasers are safeguarded by the Government and the State of Wyoming, which has direct supervision of the Irrigation System and its management.

You will never have such a chance again. Don't hesitate. Now is your time to act. Send for Official report today. Get posted how to file your claim. Get full particulars about the Big Chicago Excursion which leaves May 5th. Go and see the land yourself.

Our representatives will go with you and help you make a wise selection. Only 30 day residence per year required. Nine years time to pay for land. It will earn its cost and a fortune for you in half that time.

Here you don't have to depend on rain. Here you control your own water supply. Here you can raise bumper crops every year.

easily handled. You can grow spring and winter wheat, alfalfa, kafir corn, barley, rye, oats, sugar-beets, melons, cantaloupe, and fruits such as you never grow before.

Why slave here and get meager returns. Sell off the old worn-out farm and take up two or three times as many acres of this virgin soil with unlimited wealth at your command.

Fill out the coupon and get a free book telling all about this wonderful country; how the State safeguards settlers' interests; about payments, water rights, excursion rates, how to file claim, everything you want to know.

Official Notice of Opening The State Board of Land Commissioners over the signature of Robert P. Fuller in a circular giving official notice of this opening say in part:

The opening of said lands for entry, settlement, occupation and purchase will take place on the 12th day of May, 1908, at Wiley, Big Horn county, Wyoming.

On the day of the opening the names so placed in said drawing box shall be by the commissioner of public lands or any other person duly authorized, drawn therefrom one by one; and as the name of any registered person is drawn from the said box, he shall have the right at once to select from unselected land a tract not exceeding in area the number of acres upon which he has made the first payment.

Now the "early bird gets the worm," so get the "Report" giving full particulars by sending in coupon today.

Big Horn Basin EXCURSION leaves Chicago May 5th

Cut Out --- Fill In --- Mail Today Messrs. Young & Hamilton, Dept. B 17, Marquette Bldg., Chicago. Please send me your free "Report" on irrigated farms. Name, Address, Town, State.

The Prairie Queen SEPARATOR THE HARD WHEAT SPECIAL Manufactured by the Prairie Queen Mfg. Co. NEWTON, KANS. General Agents for the A. D. Baker Engine. Write for Catalogue. We have a few second-hand engines of different makes on hand for sale at the right price or will trade for land.

capacity of the Oregon Basin, the Irrigation System of the Big Horn is probably the greatest in the country. Under the Carey Act any one except a married woman, whose husband supports the family, can take up 160 acres of land; but he must first purchase a perpetual water right.

Uncle Sam has done many fine things for the farmer, but none of them compares with what he offers under the Carey Act. The Big Horn lands are to be thrown open for entry on May 12. The Burlington Railroad starts an excursion from Chicago on May 5. A cheap rate is granted for that day.



An Irrigated Truck Garden Near Big Horn Basin, which will be opened by the Government, May 12, 1908.

- SWINE REGISTERS. American Berkshire Association—Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill., Secretary. American Chester White Record Association—Ernst Freigau, Dayton, O., Secretary. American Duroc-Jersey Swine-Breeders' Association—T. B. Pearson, Thornton, Ind., Secretary. American Essex Association—F. M. Srout, McLean, Ill., Secretary. American Poland-China Record Co.—W. M. McFadden, Pedigree Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Secretary. American Tamworth Swine Record Association—E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich., Secretary. American Hampshire (Thin-Rind) Swine Record Association—E. C. Stone, Armstrong, Ill., Secretary. American Yorkshire Club—H. G. Krum, White Bear Lake, Minn., Secretary. Chester Swine-Breeders' Association—E. S. Hill, Freeville, N. Y., Secretary. Improved Small Yorkshire Club of America—F. B. Stewart, Espeyville, Pa., Secretary. National Chester White Record Association—Thos. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., Secretary. National Duroc-Jersey Swine-Breeders' Association—H. C. Sheldon, Peoria, Ill., Secretary. National Poland-China Record Association—A. M. Brown, Winchester, Ind., Secretary. O. I. C. Swine-Breeders Association—J. C. Hiles, Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary. Southwestern Poland-China Record Association—H. P. Wilson, Gadsden, Tenn., Secretary. Standard Chester White Record Association—W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary. Standard Poland-China Record Co.—George F. Woodworth, Maryville, Mo., Secretary. United States Small Yorkshire Association—D. T. Bascom, California, Mich., Secretary. Victoria Swine-Breeders' Association—H. Davis, Dyer, Ind., Secretary.

THE OLD RELIABLE DIETZ LANTERNS THERE ARE NONE "JUST AS GOOD" WHEN YOU BUY A LANTERN INSIST ON A "DIETZ" MADE BY R. E. DIETZ COMPANY NEW YORK Largest Makers of Lanterns in the World. ESTABLISHED 1840 PIONEERS AND LEADERS

A Six-Thousand-Acre Corn Field

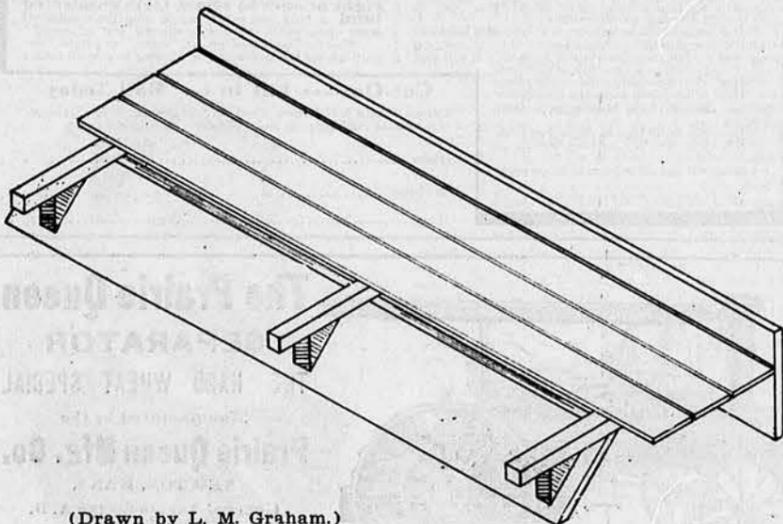
of David Rankin, Atchison County, Missouri, who uses 125 of our MIDLAND TWO-ROW CULTIVATORS. Hundreds of successful corn growers, and in every State, are using from 1 to 10 of them. Used and endorsed by U. S. Government and State Experimental Stations. No farmer growing 40 acres of corn or more can afford to do without it. Saves just one-half the cost of cultivation. Just drop your name—a post card will do—for our Free Descriptive Literature and Special Proposition. MIDLAND MFG. CO., Box K. 58, Tarkio, Mo., U. S. A.



A Kansas Road Drag.

To Missouri belongs the credit for the popularity which has been given to the split-log or King road drag and it has proved a wonderfully useful implement. To Kansas belongs the credit of improving this drag so that its usefulness and efficiency are greatly increased.

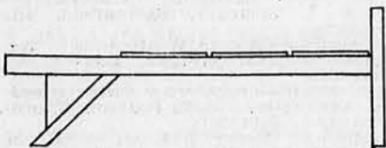
Herewith we give an illustration showing the construction of a form of road drag that was devised by Prof. J. L. Pelham, of the horticultural department of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station at Hays City, Kans. Professor Pelham is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College who has, since leaving the mother institution, been employed largely in experimental



(Drawn by L. M. Graham.)

work in horticulture at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. During his period of service there as well as during his service at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, where he spent a portion of his time, he did a great deal of experimenting on the construction and maintenance of earth roads. As the result of this work he has evolved the form of drag shown herewith.

It will be seen that the new form of drag differs from the old in no particular except that the rear scraping board is set at an angle of 45 degrees



instead of 90. He found that the front board was sufficient to do all of the cutting necessary and that the rear board, when set at an angle, served to smooth and finish the road much more satisfactorily than did the old form.

This new form of drag may have its standing board faced with iron for a part of the length to serve as a cutting edge, and also to facilitate the dropping of the accumulated earth into the rough places where it would be smoothed over by the slanting board.

This new form of drag is found to require very much less of team work to handle it and to give very much better service in every way. Both forms of drag are still in use at the college and experiment station, but the old or King drag is in use only occasionally when it is desired to cover a large surface in a short time and two drags are necessary.

Demonstrations witnessed by the writer show clearly that the Pelham drag is superior in every way to the King drag.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain and Produce Markets.

Kansas City, April 13, 1908. While there was fair professional trading in the grain pit to-day, the market lacked that life that it showed the closing days of last week. There was a general disposition to go slow. While there was no rain in Kansas over Sunday, it was raining south, and there is prospect of showers most any time. Liverpool came in 1/4d lower at the close, and Budapest was off 3/8c, while Berlin was 1/4c higher. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week over 1,000,000 bushels. Against this, reports of seeding in Northwest Canada came in saying that the spring wheat was being planted there under favorable conditions, the weather being fine. The Northwest markets in this country were dull and lower in the face of very light receipts, only a little more than a fourth as great as the same day last year. May wheat started here 1/4c higher, but soon worked lower under the influence of realizing, and closed only 1/8c higher than on Saturday. July fol-

lowed the earlier option, selling at the opening 1/4c higher, but later breaking and finishing the day 1/4c lower than on Saturday. Corn was even less active than wheat, and closed weaker under the influence of fine weather for putting in the new crop. May closed unchanged, while July finished 1/4c lower.

Kansas City futures to-day and Saturday:

WHEAT.	
	—Closed—
Opening.	Highest. Lowest. Today. Sat. day.
May 87 1/2	87 3/4 86 3/4 86 3/4 86 3/4
July 80	80 3/4 79 3/4 79 3/4 79 3/4
Sept. 78 1/2	78 3/4 77 3/4 77 3/4 77 3/4

CORN.	
	—Closed—
Opening.	Highest. Lowest. Today. Sat. day.
May 62 1/2	62 3/4 62 3/4 61 3/4 61 3/4
July 59 3/4	60 59 3/4 59 3/4 59 3/4
Sept. 58 3/4	58 3/4 58 3/4 58 3/4 58 3/4

In store: Wheat, 1,406,100 bushels; corn, 515,100 bushels; oats, 64,500 bushels; rye, 5,100 bushels.

Wheat.—Receipts past 48 hours, 65 cars; shipments, 59 cars. Receipts same time last year, 89 cars; shipments, 58 cars. Inspections Saturday, 35 cars. The cash market to-day was both good and bad. Receipts were light for two days and all good milling hard wheat was in very good demand and was called 1/4c to higher. But low grades and red wheat were very dull and prices were no more than steady. Indeed, the market at the close for them was weak. Speculation was also less active and futures finished the day weak. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 1,035,000 bushels. The market here was dominated by the very light arrivals. The primary receipts were 431,000 bushels, against 1,263,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments 199,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 412,000 bushels. In Chicago July closed 1/4c higher than on Saturday, while here the same option lost 1/4c. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard, choice Turkey, 2 cars 97c, 2 cars 96c; fair to good Turkey, 5 cars 94c; dark, 1 car 97c, 1 car 96c, 2 cars 95 1/2c, 1 car 93 1/2c; yellow and ordinary, 1 car 94c, 1 car 93 1/2c, 6 cars 93c, 3 cars like sample 92 1/2c. No. 2 hard, fair to good Turkey, 2 cars 95c; dark, 2 cars 95c, 2 cars 93c; yellow and ordinary, 7 cars 92 1/2c, 2 cars 92c, 4 cars 91 1/2c, 3 cars 91c. No. 4 hard, Turkey and dark, 1 car 93 1/2c, 1 car 92 1/2c, 1 car 90c, 1 car 87c; fair to good, 1 car 88c, 1 car 86c; ordinary, 1 car 87 1/2c, 1 car 87c, 1 car bin burnt like sample 75 1/2c, 1 car poor 77c. No. 2 red, choice, 1 car 97c; No. 3 red, nominally 93 1/2c; No. 4 red, nominally 89 1/2c; mixed wheat, No. 3, 1 car 92 1/2c; durum wheat, No. 2, 1 car 79c; No. 3 durum, nominally 77 1/2c; white spring wheat, No. 2, nominally 90 1/2c.

Corn.—Receipts past 48 hours, 25 cars; shipments, 22 cars. Receipts same time last year, 41 cars, shipments, 39 cars. Inspections Saturday, 10 cars. But little in to-day, and under the light offerings and a good demand both from home dealers and order men, the market was bid up 1/4c. And at this improvement the market was cleared early and without trouble. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 17,000 bushels. Liverpool came in 1/4d higher at the close. This also favored holders, but the dom-

The Biggest and Best Cream Separator Bargain Ever Offered the Farmer.

No difference what propositions have been made before or what prices have been quoted to you, I can prove that this is the best cream separator proposition you ever saw. The Monarch machine is one of the best machines on the market to-day, and in order to introduce it into every community I am going to make a proposition for the next ten days that will positively make any farmer that has as many as three cows more money than any other proposition he has ever had. I am making a special proposition and a special price, and it will pay you big to make a deal with me at once.

I am not going to tell you that every farmer writing me will receive this proposition, but I will make it to the first one writing me from each neighborhood. That is why I want you to tell me just how far you live from town, and in what direction, for I am going to give one man in your neighborhood a chance to own a Monarch Cream Separator in a very short time without having one cent invested in it.

There are thousands of Monarch Cream Separators in use to-day and every one of them stands as a witness to their superior quality. I sell them under a positive guarantee to be first class in every respect, extra high grade and standard machines. They have always before been sold through the dealer and I am making this extraordinary offer now simply to introduce them into new localities. Write me to-day for my catalogue and special introductory prices. If you don't want to pay cash I will sell you a Monarch Separator on easy monthly payments so it will pay for itself. If you want to be the only one in your neighborhood to receive this proposition do not lay this paper down until you have written me a card saying, "Send me your catalogue and tell me of your easy plan." Address

E. R. BAILEY, 351 New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

inating influence was the continued light arrivals in the face of the pleasant weather. The primary receipts were 36,900 bushels, against 612,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 278,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 35,000 bushels. In Chicago July closed 1/4c lower than on Saturday, and here the same option declined 1/4c. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars 63 1/2c, 5 cars 63 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 63 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 1 car 64c; No. 2 yellow, nominally 63 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, nominally 63 1/2c; No. 3 white, nominally 63 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 63 1/2c.

Oats.—Receipts past 48 hours, 22 cars; shipments, 18 cars. Receipts the same time last year, 41 cars; shipments, 16 cars. Inspections Saturday, 7 cars. A good market was had for this grain to-day. The arrivals were good, but so was the demand, and values were steady and firm all day, and most of the offerings were disposed of by the close. Corn was higher and in light supply, which helped the market for this grain. The quality of the offerings also showed some improvement. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 378,000 bushels. The primary receipts were 626,000 bushels, against 877,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 278,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 1,000 bushels. In Chicago July closed 1/4c lower, but here there was nothing doing in a speculative way. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, choice, nominally 50c; fair to good, 1 car 49c; No. 3 mixed, choice, 1 car 49c; red, 1 car 49c; No. 4 mixed, fair to good, 1 car 48 1/2c; No. 2 white, choice, 2 cars 53c, 2 cars 52 1/2c; fair to good, 4 cars 52c; color, nominally 51 1/2c; No. 3 white, fair to good, 1 car like sample 52c, 3 cars 51 1/2c, 1 car bulk-head 51 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 50 1/2c.

Barley.—No. 2, nominally 60 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 60 1/2c.

Bran.—Selling fairly. Mixed feed, \$1.12 per cwt., sacked; straight bran, \$1.10@1.11; shorts, \$1.14@1.17.

Flaxseed.—Steady at \$1.01 upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed-Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$27.40 per ton in car lots.

Ground Oil Cake.—Car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$16; 100-pound lots, \$17.

Seeds.—Timothy, \$3.80@4.25 per cwt.; red clover, \$4@17 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.08@1.12 per cwt.; cane, \$2.20@2.25 per cwt.; millet, \$1.75@1.80.

Alfalfa.—Per cwt., \$11@14.

Broomcorn.—Quotations: Choice green self-working, \$70@75; good self-working, \$60@70; slightly tipped self-working, \$50@60; red tipped self-working, \$40@50; common self-working, \$30@40.

Timothy.—Choice, \$11.50@12; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$8.50@10; No. 3, \$6@8. Clover, mixed—Choice, \$9.50@10.50; No. 1, \$8.50@9; No. 2, \$7@8.50; No. 3, \$6@7. Clover—Choice, \$9@9.50; No. 1, \$7.50@8.50; No. 2, \$6.50@7.50. Prairie—Choice, \$9.75@10.25; No. 1, \$8.50@9.75; No. 2, \$7.50@8.50; No. 3, \$5.25@6.25. Alfalfa—Choice, \$14@15.50; No. 1, \$11.50@13.50; No. 2, \$8.50@11.50; No. 3, \$6.50@8.50. Straw—Wheat straw, \$4@4.25; oats straw, \$4@4.25. Packing hay—\$3@4.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo. April 13, 1908.

Cattle receipts fell off a third last week, as compared with recent weeks, which proved fortunate for shippers, as the demand decreased in a corresponding degree or more. Heavy steers closed the week 10@20c lower, light

WORK WHEN YOU WORK and use

DOUBLE ACTION JOINTED POLE

CLARK'S CUTAWAY HARROW

No More Use For PLOW

Unexcelled for cutting stalks, chopping up alfalfa fields or for any and all intense cultivation. Equipped with Extension for Orchard work, when desired. For catalogue, prices, etc., address

J. C. Conley, Gen. Agt., Wichita, Kans.

2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Straps, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO.

DAGGETT CALF WEANER

guaranteed money back. CALF WEANER CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

steers steady to 10c lower, cows and heifers 10@15c lower. A good country demand held stockers and feeders steady to strong, as receipts of this class was small. Run to-day is 7,000 head, heavy steers barely steady, light steers strong, cows and heifers strong to the higher country grades strong. Packers find difficulty in moving the high-priced meats, as consumers resent the late advances in the price, and the call from retailers shows a big falling off from a short time ago. Continued small receipts, or a broadening of the outlet will be necessary if present prices are to be maintained, and a combination of both these conditions is about the only thing that to-day sold at \$6.80, bulk of steers \$6@6.90 will bring any rise at this time. Top steers to-day sold at \$6.80, bulk of steers \$6@6.90, heifers \$4@6, cows \$3.50@5.25, bulls \$3.75@6, veals a quarter higher than a week ago, best \$6, stockers \$3.75@5.50, feeders \$4.75@5.75.

Hog receipts last week were identical with those of the previous week, 60,000 head, a small increase over same week last year. Prices were higher first of the week, but finally closed in the same notch with close of the previous week, and with packers very bearish. Run to-day is 7,000 head, market 5@10c lower, lending some authority to the forecasts of the buying side. Top to-day is \$5.50, bulk of sales \$5.70@5.85. Pigs are little wanted and sell 75c@81c lower than a week ago, at \$4@4.75. The general quality is much mixed, receipts containing a fair proportion of good hogs, but also an abnormal share of inferior light weights, the latter mainly from the South.

Declines followed each other regularly last week in the sheep trade, and the close was 50@60c under the best time ten days ago. Run is liberal to-day, 11,000 head, and prices are steady, demand showing some improvement over last week. Lambs sold at \$7.20@7.50 to-day, spring lambs \$9, clipped wethers \$6, medium ewes \$5.75@5.90. Large numbers of sheep and lambs are held at railroad feeding stations near Chicago, and owners are being advised to ship sparingly till these are worked off.

J. A. RICKART.

The Hog for the Packer.

(Continued from page 467.)

then we must feed a balanced ration for this is what a balanced ration is. I do not deny that good hams and bacon can be had to a certain extent on all feeds, but that the highest average at least expense and most certain are best secured and maintained by two feeds. First dairy products and second, another feed which every farmer in Kansas can have, as we all do not have the dairy products.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ALFALFA HOGS.

Let me give a description of one hundred and seven alfalfa hogs, raised by Messrs. Albert Sage and R. Hodgins of Topeka. There were one hundred and twenty-five of all sizes and ages from 150 pounds up, running in as many acres of alfalfa last summer and given 1½ bushels of corn daily, merely to harden a little and to be inspected by count, till September 15, when put into feed lot and corn and tankage crowded. On November 15, 1907, they were sold to the Chas.

The leaf lard puller and ham facers complained about so much fat and weight in lifting the leaf out and it was more bound down to the inside of the abdominal walls. The splitter of back bones and sawyer of the shanks said, "It was like cutting iron or railroad rails." All bones were bones, large and strong. The carcasses were symmetrically filled out like barrels, having funnel legs and all front feet were stiff or rigid, straight out while in other hogs the front feet are generally limpid and dangling.

Their skins were well filled, shining and smooth as the human. When I read this sentence to Mr. Hodgins he laughed and said, "Don't credit it to alfalfa for we dip our hogs every two weeks in two to three inches of crude oil and never know what lice, mange, or scurf are, nor hog cholera so far, while our neighbors on all sides of us have had it and laid it to tankage. We fed the same tankage they did for we bought it from the same parties and at the same time." Their

fat in her carcass, it is stored more directly under the skin, in internal organs and in larger deposits and more easily broken up, for nature prepares her store house with intent of parturition, and when proper time arrives, through action of glandular secretions and blood alterations, she liquifies these clusters of fat cells and dedicates them to sustenance of mother and offspring. We are but members of this omniverous family. Brother, our muscles are clearly outlined while our sisters are all upholstered by a layer of fat directly under the skin, making them beautifully rounded.

Try the piece of meat out of a 2-year or 3-year-old heifer and another piece out of a 2-year or 3-year-old steer. We all prefer the heifer's. Why? But when the steer is 4 years old with a full set of teeth and developed growth, and then fat and this fat you will find well interspersed, we will prefer the steer's.

The hog for the packer in the estimation of the large packers is in the plural, means numbers or many and not a scarcity as a total year's crop, which to us producers recently has been a study. December was a month of service for our next spring's crop of pigs, just when the lowest encouragement was given us by the buyers. The far-seeing, successful farmer foresees that it is a business of his to raise just as many, if not more pigs, in such a time when his near-sighted neighbors are selling sows that should be bred.

Under this, again we come to acknowledge that the breed has an importance as we credit the Duroc-Jersey with an average litter of 9¼ pigs and the Poland-China with 7½ pigs, according to the American Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China Record Books as authority, and possibly the Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth breeds have equally as good records. To those I do not have access.

The United States Agricultural Department authorities in substance state as follows: The average family of 4½ persons consumes 1,014 pounds of meat annually and the hog contributes nearly one-half of this.

The value of meat as a nutritive element of our dietary constitutes ½ of the total nutrition we receive from our food, both in force and heat production, and every good packer, meat handler, and hog-raiser feels the effect of these demands. Meat at present prices is cheapest of anything else we buy. It will never grow any cheaper, but dearer from year to year as it has in the old countries. We are the greatest of meat-eating Nations. There will be no scarcity of home demands, but an increase, and even a part of our people will do without meat. Let us increase our herds for this demand proportionately with the increase of our population.

Tuberculosis.

DR. ED. C. CARLE, OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, BEFORE THE STANDARD POLAND-CHINA RECORD ASSOCIATION.

In my work with the United States Government at this station (St. Joseph, Mo.) I am assigned as veterinarian to inspect live stock for contagious and infectious diseases, and it is a regrettable and lamentable fact that tuberculosis in animals has increased enormously in the last few years. The means and modes of infecting swine has been, and probably will be, a very much disputed and mooted controversy.

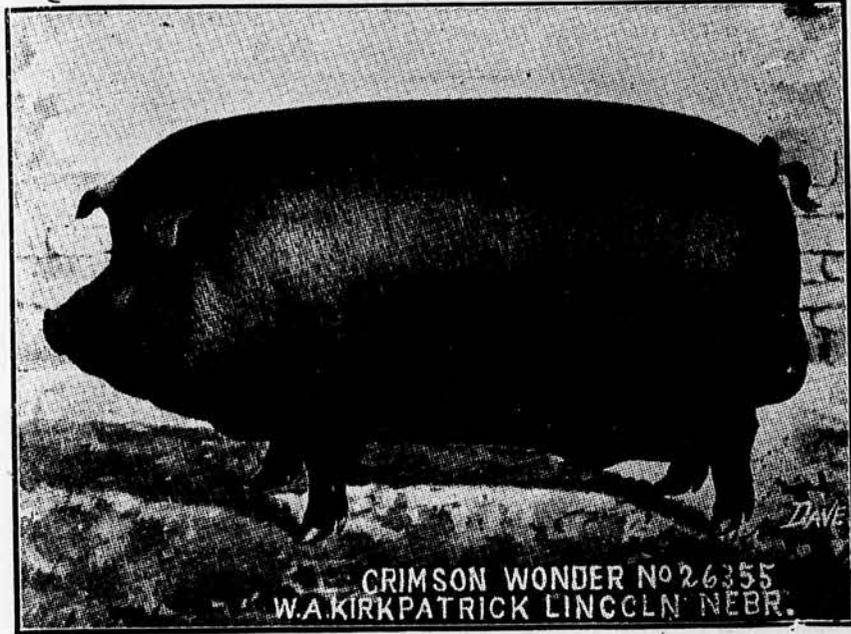
The Department of Agriculture is pursuing a course of exhaustive investigations throughout the United States and are using all the means at their command to more accurately ascertain the sources of infection as well as the best means to combat and prevent further and more general infection. The consensus of opinion expressed by those who are engaged in tuberculosis investigations is that the majority of cases of tuberculosis in swine can be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the cattle which are afflicted, and of the cattle the cow is the one most often tuberculous. In

bodies were solid and the meat was of that marble appearance of lean and fat, for the fat of an alfalfa hog is whiter, while the lean is a rosy pink color, and here is where we get the two strips of lean in the bacon—rustling for a living makes muscle.

As we stood and looked up the slaughtering rail, they looked like birds, each representing a \$20 eagle, and as large as rhinoceroses. Wonderful is an alfalfa field for this species of thick-skinned animals—the American rhinoceros bird. Each of us in Kansas can have an alfalfa pasture on our farm somewhere if we only will. It alone will sustain an 80 pound pig if in fair condition when turned on it, and at the end of four or more months he has cost little, grown in frame, has a good digestion, keen appetite, a healthy alimentary tract, of large calibre, a stretched out stomach and belly, large bones, good coat of hair, and is ready to enter as these one hundred and seven were upon a balanced ration for ham, bacon, or lard with great vitality. There are no objections to alfalfa as a ration to hogs, but one observation under my personal experience is well worthy of avoiding, that is, never feed or range frozen alfalfa. Mr. M. Fink, Burgess, Kans., poisoned his hogs in this way last spring.

THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE SIDE OF A HOG.

The domestic science side of a hog for the packer is interesting on account of the economical or expensive view of every piece of meat, best seen through the microscope, observed in the frying or cooking, and when tasted attentively a barrow's meat is much more desirable as a rule than a sow's, as the interspersed collection of fat cell deposits are more numerous, it cooks itself, is tender, more juicy, and is aromatic with meat flavors. While the sow has probably equally as much



CRIMSON WONDER No 26355
W.A. KIRKPATRICK LINCOLN NEBR.

Crimson Wonder was the sire of a very large number of prize-winning and high-class Duroc-Jersey swine. He was sired by Tolstoi 12533 and his dam was Ohio Anna VIII 24200. Since his death on July 16, 1905, his progeny have even a higher value and are much sought after.

Wolff Packing Company and averaged 325 pounds. Before loading into cars the previous day there were driven seven miles to Valencia and only two gave out on the drive. Could corn-raised or reared hogs have stood such a drive? These breeders believe in buying a registered boar every year. Last year a Poland-China, this year a Berkshire, next year a Duroc-Jersey, and then an O. I. C. So they had no one breed but most of these were black.

As these alfalfa hogs came down the alley to the scales, they were certainly hogs for the packer, raised at a profit—thrifty and ready to yield good grade pork for a good price was realized. You could notice that they were well up on their expanded feet; their height, length, and bones all rounded out with even fat, covered with a glossy, glistening, heavy coat of hair, and keen eyes alert. Their backs were straight, broad, and well curved into long, deep sides that had plump, pointed, even-shaped hams at one end and arched shoulders at the other.

On post mortem, we did not find a single parasite in livers, lungs, kidneys, or intestines as we do in hogs grown on corn and cereals. Their lungs remained expanded, that is, inflated when cast down in the gut chute; did not collapse and were of a perfect pink. Their stomachs were larger and did not recoil or contract readily and same was observed of the whole intestinal tube.

The men who pulled the intestines from the ruffle fat for casings, said, "They are as tough as clothes lines and as large as broom sticks." The bung gut dropper said, "That it seemed like taking out automobile tires and I have not cut or torn a single one, they are so tough." The caul fat and ruffle fat after guts were drawn off were much heavier than average in corresponding corn-fed hogs.

Thrifty Calves

A calf which won't eat means a steer which won't fat. Appetite and good digestion are essential at start and at finish. If a calf is dainty, or does not make satisfactory growth, give a very little of



DR HESS STOCK FOOD

in the mess twice a day. Dr. Hess Stock Food (the prescription of Dr. Hess M.D., D.V.S.) is a tonic preparation which corrects indigestion, makes good blood and cleanses the system of poisonous matter. The ingredients used in it are endorsed by leading medical authorities like Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun. Helps hogs and steers to fat quickly, gives appetite for roughage, and makes cows give an abundance of rich milk.

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tuberculosis of the human being, it is most generally of the pulmonary form; that is, it is of the lungs and air passage as the primary seat of infection, and then may be disseminated by means of the blood or lymphatic system to other parts and organs of the body, thus causing an extensive and generalized type of disease.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE BOVINE.

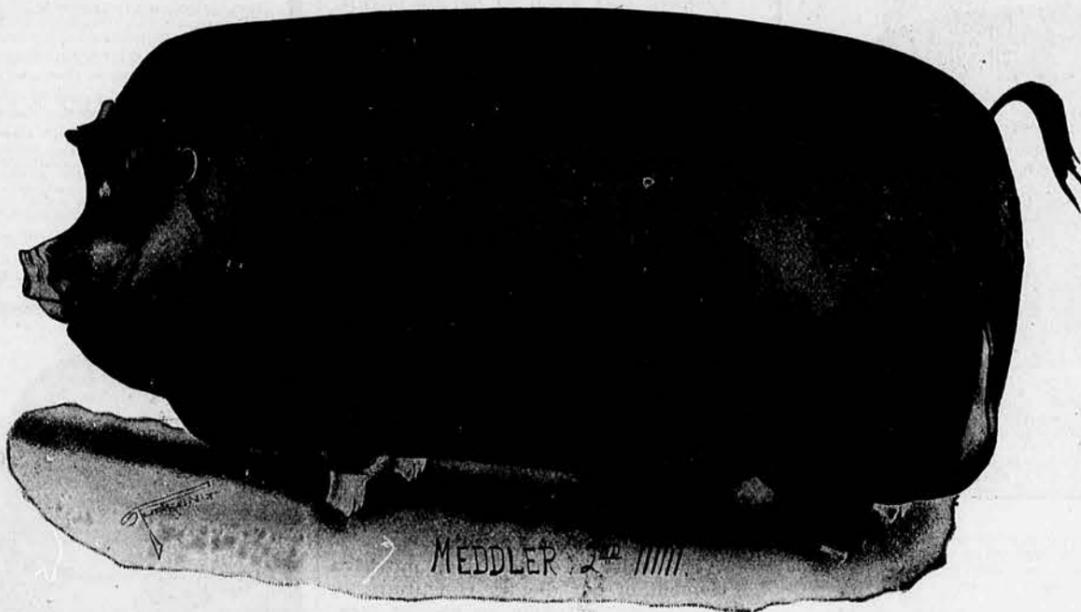
Tuberculosis of the bovine is most often of this pulmonary form, while in tuberculosis of the hog we more often find it of the intestinal type. The larger percentage of cases found upon post-mortem in the battairs are evidently caused by the causative agent being taken into the system by means of the alimentary canal, or, in other words, by the food. In this type of infection we most frequently find the mesenteric glands badly involved, that is, the glands situated in the tissue just above and following the course of the intestine. This is good evidence that the animal has become infected by the ingestion of food stuffs which are infected. If I were to ask you gentlemen to take bread that I would lay out on this table, saying that I would put seven loaves on the table, and make the statement to you that one of

to pus. This is known as a condition of liquefaction necrosis. In this we mean a death of the cells. In this pus there is a certain amount of lime salts, and as the process goes on we have this pus change into a cheese-like mass in the center of which we find more or less lime salts, which feel gritty. Further along in this progressive process we will find these tuberculous masses surrounded by and embedded in layers of fibrous tissue which at times becomes very dense and thick. The tuberculous mass is then encapsulated. By this time all liquid has been absorbed by the lymphatic or blood stream and the mass is now in calcareous condition due to the presence of excessive amounts of lime salts. When an animal is but very slightly infected and these tubercles are small, few in number, calcareous and encapsulate and localized to but one organ and set of glands, then it is passed. This, however, is the exception rather than the rule, as the vast percentage are condemned for offal for the simple reason it is of a more extensive and generalized character. In about 90 per cent of the tuberculous hogs we find the cervical glands involved. That is, the glands which lie in the head in

which could be seen readily; 8 of them contained a larger amount of dirt, and one contained a mouse. Under the microscope all this dirt consisted of fecal matter, hair, epithelium and other cells straw and all manner of extraneous substances, and in all of these cases fecal matter was found. By isolating the tubercular germs found in this matter and by inoculating guinea pigs and rabbits, the disease of tuberculosis was reproduced.

PRECAUTIONS THAT MAY BE EXERCISED.

My advice to you would be exceedingly cautious in regard to feeding your hogs whey and refuse from creameries and cheese factories, and be careful not to allow them to follow cattle that you have reason to believe are tuberculous, or it is better not to have them follow any cattle at all, and moreover, when you have a bullock or hog die, do not allow your hogs to eat the carcass. I think it is only a question of time when laws will be enacted throughout the United States by the various legislatures, and resolutions adopted by the various live stock bodies of these United States with the end in view that they work in cooperation to exterminate tuberculosis, the same as they are now working



Meddler 2d 111111, the sire of 30 prize winners this year including four champions at leading State Fairs. Owned by F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo., who joins with many other breeders in thinking Meddler 2d is a greater boar than his sire, the great Meddler.

these loaves contained strychnine which would kill you, how many would eat any of this bread? I don't believe there is one of you, yet out of every seven of you here, according to the statistics of mortality, there is one of you who is to die of tuberculosis. These are facts which can not be controverted. In a kept record of a series of autopsies in Europe last year of 2,052 cadavers, 91 per cent of these cadavers showed tubercular lesions. We have all become infected at some time in our lives, but our vitality was such that we overcame the virulent toxins which are produced by the bacilli. The same way in the lower animals—a large per cent of hogs have tuberculosis, and but a small percentage of them are passed. Tuberculosis, as you know, is caused by a specific micro-organism discovered in 1882 by Prof. Koch, of Germany.

BACILLUS TUBERCULOSIS.

This bacillus tuberculosis gains entrance into the body, lodges somewhere in the tissues, and at such point of lodgment begins to rapidly grow and multiply, and as the process takes place it produces and excretes substances which irritates and acts as a toxin or poison upon the cells of the tissue at this point of lodgment, causing a formation of a small nodule, and this is termed a tubercule. Several of these may coalesce, or several merge together, forming a much larger mass, at times attaining extremely large size. In the early stages of the formation of these nodules, which are about the size of a millet seed, the poisonous products excreted by the bacillus causes the cells of the tissue where it has lodged to undergo certain changes wherein they liquify and turn

the region of the base of the tongue. As a rule the cervical glands are the first ones to become involved. They may be hard to the touch in the live animal, and that is what we look for ante-mortem, and it is also what we look for post-mortem. Then again, if you have hogs that you see bunches appearing at the articulations at the hock, knee, shoulder, etc., that may be an indication of tuberculosis known as tubercular antritis. These are condemned.

SOME CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

It is a well known fact that cattle that are apparently in very good health and in the most finished condition may be tuberculous. Recent experiments have proven that animals that have not reacted to a perceptible degree to the tuberculin test are passing this tubercular bacilli in the fecal matter. Hogs following cattle are not very supercilious as to their diet. They eat this fecal matter, or the fecal matter being washed by the rains, the hog may become infected by drinking from ponds, pools, etc. One of the principal means of infecting hogs with tuberculosis is feeding the animals the residue or whey from creameries or cheese factories. Taking this refuse and examining it it is frequently found to be tuberculous. Taking this infected whey and inoculating guinea pigs and rabbits you reproduce the disease. It has been a much mooted question, but many scientists have come to the conclusion that the bovine tuberculosis is without doubt an agent of human tuberculosis. In the city of Washington a few months ago out of 172 samples of milk tested 15 contained a small amount of dirt, a microscopic amount; 98 contained considerable dirt

in unison to eradicate the ravages of the Texas tick. The different legislatures and others vitally interested will in all probability advocate the tagging of all animals on the farm so that in case of any infection being found upon slaughter of such animals the identity can be maintained and traced to the area of infection. The recent legislature of New York appropriated, I understand, \$6,000,000 for the purpose of exterminating tuberculosis among the live stock of the State. In summing up I would say that the principal means of preventing tuberculosis is to be careful about feeding your animal milk from creameries and whey from cheese factories, allowing them to follow and eat the fecal matter from animals that may be tuberculous, and not permitting them to eat any stock which may die. The source of infection is always due to some previous case of tuberculosis and can never arise spontaneously, and your herd may also become infected by the introduction of new animals which you may purchase, which are already infected.

Poland-China Type—What it Should be—The Medium Type.

G. H. WHITE, BEFORE THE STANDARD POLAND-CHINA RECORD ASSOCIATION.

The medium type has been my plan of breeding. While I have tried both the large and small types, I concluded the medium type the most profitable. The fine type does not grow large enough for profitable results, weighing from 350 to 450 pounds at maturity, and at from 200 to 250 pounds at a year old. I remember I sent back to one of the eastern breeders for a male sired by one of the fancy east-

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ern type males and was recommended by the seller to be one of the best pigs ever sired by this great hog. But when he came I was somewhat surprised to see so small a pig of his age. But I gained in one way. The express bill was not as high as it would have been on a good pig. I concluded he was not what I wanted so I decided to pork him, and fed him the best I knew how. Most of the time I kept him in a pen with a bunch of young sows I was fitting for the shows. I sold him at the age of eighteen months. He weighed just 265 pounds. Another objection I had to the fancy type is the trouble of getting so many small litters. Which reminds me of a young man who was raised in the city who went to a fine type Poland-China sale and bought a bred sow, and at farrowing time she farrowed him two pigs. But he was quite well pleased on the start to think he had a sow that had twins.

THE MEDIUM TYPE OF HOG.

Now what I mean by the medium type is the hog that will mature at from 500 to 700 pounds and will weigh from 275 to 325 pounds at the age of 9 months, with plenty of bone and good, flinty substance, as I do not like a hog, with what is called the mill post leg, which, when examined, is found to be more porous, carrying more meat around the bone and very seldom carries the weight of a hog as good as that of a hard, flinty bone. And I want them with a fine, smooth, glossy coat of hair, showing a short broad head with nicely tipped ear. They are the hogs that will bring the farmer quick returns on high-priced land and can be fed for market almost any time after weaning age.

It used to be, when our fathers first settled in this country, and land sold from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and hogs had to be driven from 25 to 50 miles to market, that they did not care for this pig, or at any rate, raise many of them. The hog in those days was let run from one and a half to two years old, being raised on roots and nuts before put in the fattening pen. But times have changed and land gained in value, until we can not afford to keep a hog only just long enough to get best results and make quick returns and have another one coming to take his place. Now some people may say that this type, does not farrow large enough litters. I have never had the least bit of trouble in this way, although I never had

many sows to farrow those big litters from fourteen to eighteen pigs; nor do I want any of that kind, as there are always more or less runts among them. They seldom live and if they do they are a disgrace to the herd, both in looks and profitableness. I would rather have a sow that will farrow from six to nine pigs, as they will raise more good strong pigs. They are more uniform in size at farrowing time, will get more of an even start through pignood and develop into a more uniform bunch.

THE LARGE TYPE OF HOG.

As for the large type—I mean a hog that will go to maturity at from 750 to 1,000 pounds—this type of a hog I do not think as profitable as the medium type, as it is much harder to get them finished for the early market, having to put too much high-priced feed, taking a longer risk on them in

only breed that will retain their flesh to destination.

Sixth, they are the only breed that can be grown successfully in the extreme North or South on account of their color and hardness.

In general, Poland-Chinas can stand more cold, more heat, thrive and fatten on less feed, grow faster, get bigger, develop younger, can be handled easier, sell higher on the market, breed more uniform, and are more popular for breeding purposes. They will cross better on grades or any other breed, as they can be crossed and recrossed successfully. They farrow as many and suckle as well as any other breed but sometimes do not raise as many, but often a litter of five or six Poland-Chinas will weigh as much at 6 months old as a litter of eight or ten of any other breed at the same age. The Polands are easier and quicker fitted for either public or



Kansas Advancer 67427. (Picture at 8 months of age). Sire, Advancer 28773, he by Advance 11309. Dam, Reed's Queen 43512, she by Duroc Challenger II 13169. Advancer is full brother to Proud Advance, and I Am Advance. Advance and his get have won hundreds of ribbons at the various State Fairs, and at the St. Louis World's Fair. The family is one of the greatest in the Duroc-Jersey breed. The sire of Kansas Advancer, Advancer, met and defeated his full brother, Proud Advance, in the show ring. He has won many ribbons at the Nebraska and the Iowa State Fairs. Kansas Advancer is an outstanding individual in every way, and has a remarkable head and eye. He is proving to be a splendid breeding boar as well.—Sketch by the owner.

regard to disease, and in case disease does strike you, you are compelled to put a bunch of long, lank, half-fatted, half-finished hogs on the market, that, when driven over the scales, will weigh but little, if any, more at this age than the more compact pig of a little smaller type. And I do not think they make quite as good mothers, being more clumsy in laying on the pigs, and as a rule, coarser and heavier in the ear; which affects both sight and hearing; and they are more apt to tramp on the litter when moving about the pen.

These figures are given from good farm care, which may be somewhat heavier when fed by an expert show man, which the farmer can not afford to do and get profitable results by feeding the high-priced feeds that are fed by the showman, and the pork barrel is the end we have got to breed, feed, and figure for.

I do not say that I am altogether right in my ideas, but am speaking of my experience as a Poland-China breeder for the last ten years and our conditions in Southwestern Iowa.

Why I Breed Poland-Chinas.

E. E. AXLINE, OAK GROVE, MO.

Because I think they are the best.

First, because they will grow faster, develop at an earlier age on less feed than any other breed.

Second, because they are more docile and easier handled, which is a great advantage, especially at farrowing time.

Third, they will produce a greater amount of pork and lard for any given amount of feed than any other breed.

Fourth, they are ready for market at an earlier age, and command a better price on account of being better fitted.

Fifth, they are the only breed that can be exported because they are the

private sale with less expense. They can be easily bred a uniform type if not allowed to go to extremes, neither too large nor too small and fine boned. I prefer a medium type for uniformity.

Because I consider the Poland-China the best all-purpose hog that grows, is why I breed them.

Pigs From Farrowing to Weaning Time—Their Diseases and Cures.

C. E. TENNANT, NEW HAMPTON, MO., BEFORE THE STANDARD POLAND-CHINA RECORD ASSOCIATION.

The subject assigned me is one of great interest to every breeder and hog-raiser, and on which depends the success of his year's business. To be successful you must have a love for the business and the welfare of the pig at heart. It is estimated from good authority that 25 per cent of the pigs born into the world perish before they are a week old. This is an enormous loss, and the fault must lie with the breeders and farmers through their neglect for the pigs at this critical period. At farrowing time I prefer the hog-house; one that is large enough to accommodate ten or twelve sows, with all the sunlight I can get to each pen, especially for early pigs. After their arrival I give the sow a dry bed and nothing but water for one, sometimes two days; after this I begin feeding whole oats, a little oil-meal and meat-meal added and fed dry. For early pigs this has been my most successful feed. After they are a week old, if the weather is favorable, I prefer the individual house where each sow can have a small lot so that the young pigs can get out and take exercise. This is one thing that is really neglected and causes the loss of a great number of our best pigs. Give them exercise and plenty of it; supply them with good sleeping quarters and a dry bed, and you won't be troubled much with thumps.

After they are a month or five

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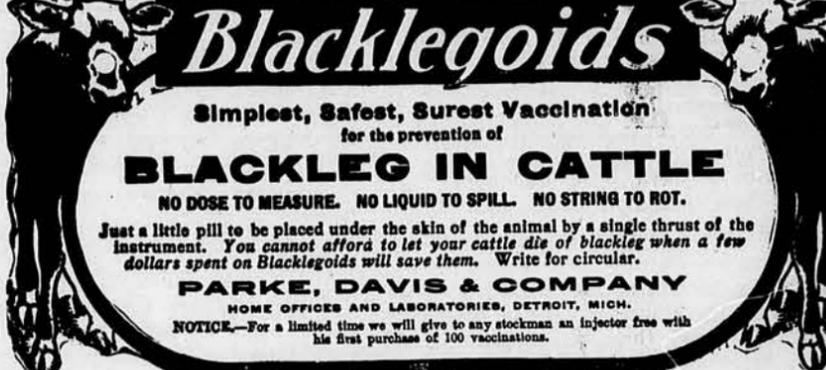
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NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

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

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

UNGLE'S HOGGETTE

The Great Preventive and
Cure for HOG CHOLERA.

Indorsed by more breeders. Has saved more hogs than any remedy on the market.
Ungle's Dip \$1 per gallon in 5 or 10 gallon cans.
Ungle's Flake for lice on hogs 4/10 per pound by the barrel.
Jelnes' Herd of Durocs.

CLYDE, KANS., July 30, 1907.

Last fall I had the misfortune to have the hog cholera in my herd. I wired Mr. Ungles to come and bring Hogette. I used it. My loss on 200 head was very light. I lost three old hogs and the rest were little pigs. I would not do without Hogette. I feed it twice a week as a preventive and never had pigs do better. I also use Ungles' Flakes for lice on hogs and find it very good.
J. E. JONES.

Address, **UNGLE'S HOGGETTE CO.,**
Box 749. Lincoln, Nebraska.
Write for printed matter.

The "Jayhawk"

STACKER SAVES HIRED HELP



The "Jayhawk" Stacker will do a given amount of work with less help than any other stacker—and it will do it with cheaper help. It handles alfalfa, clover, timothy, Kafir corn, sugar cane, fodder or prairie hay equally well. You don't have to use a different stacker for different crops. With the "Jayhawk" you can make ricks as long as you please, and you can place the hay on the rick right where you want it. There are 10 good reasons why you should buy the "Jayhawk" and you'll want to know every one of them before you buy. Our Big Booklet, "STACK HAY THE EASY WAY," gives all the reasons why. It's free. Write for it today.

THE F. WYATT MFG. CO., 13 Fifth St., Salina, Kansas

weeks old I put a small trough or pan in one corner of the lot where the pigs can have access to a small amount of sweet milk; this I gradually increase and soon begin adding a little shorts. In a few weeks I have them on feed and their mother will begin to dry; thus I start my pigs from farrowing to weaning time, although it is not always clear sailing.

SCOURS.

One of the first and worst things to contend with is scours. Feeding sows to heavily the first week or two causes a heavier flow of milk than the little fellows require; in consequence the udder is not emptied. The milk remaining soon becomes feverish and begins to cake, which the delicate stomach of the pigs can not digest, causing scours. It is also caused by a sudden change of feed, damp bedding, cold draught, and a constipated dam.

Scours are hard to prevent and still

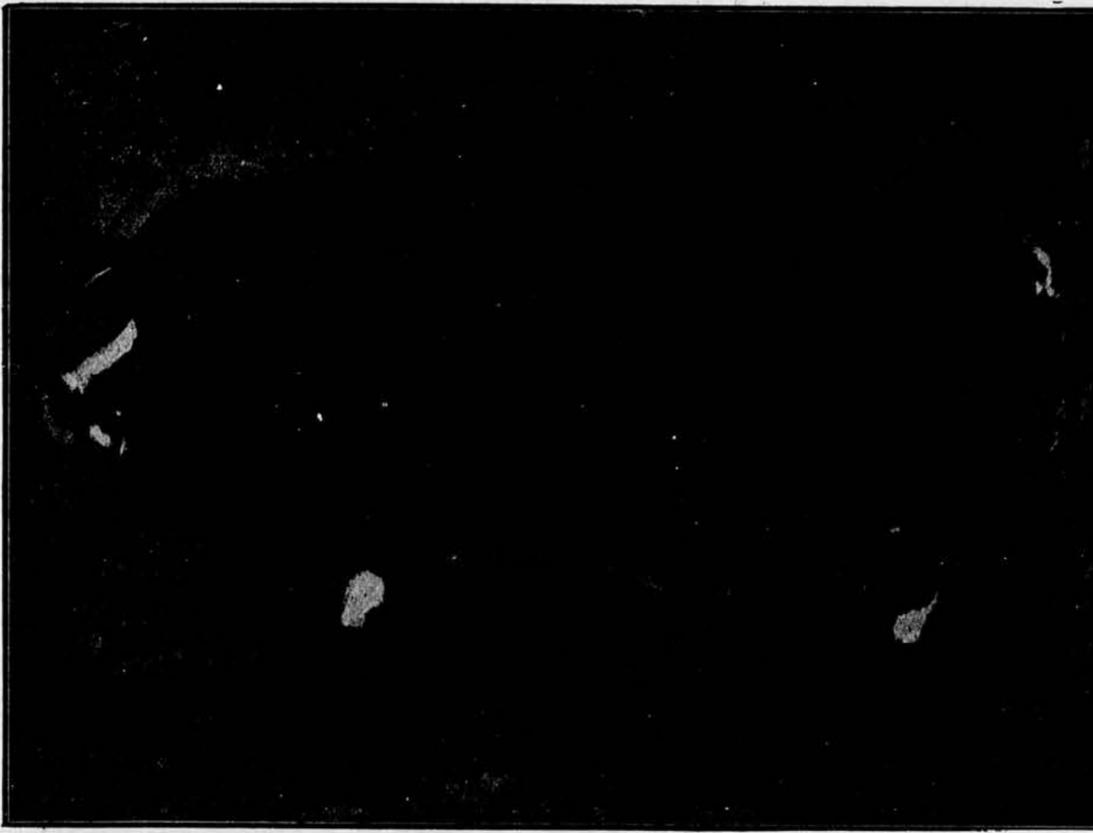
is like bells which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched accidentally even, resound with sweet music.—Phillips Brooks.

The New Type or General Utility Hog.

H. C. DAWSON, ENDICOTT, NEBR.

There seems to be, at the present time, considerable discussion regarding this type, and seemingly some variance in opinions as to what constitutes it. Those who have had practical experience with the big, mellow fellows need not be prompted, but the breeders of the East who have for years ridden in the rut of the smaller fancy kind, would learn what it is, and it came to be. Its originating is but the outcome of the evolution of type that has been in progress in Nebraska and Kansas for several years. These States peculiarly have demanded a different type of hog than there was in existence to grow and fatten upon

pers and the meats for the best brands ever invented by packers for bacons, hams, etc.; and, incidentally, the hog-raisers of the great West have made more and quicker money than anybody else on the globe, in the same business. The West was once known as the great American desert, but now as a garden of diversified food-stuffs; seemingly, everything grows that's edible for man or beast, and with scientific handling all live stock that is grown and fattened on these foods are the acme of production, nothing more tender, juicy, or palatable—the marbled beef and the choicest muttons—the sweetest hams and the finest of bacons, with corn in abundance and of the best quality, wheat everywhere, oats, rye, and barley in sufficiency, alfalfa to eat, to root, to lie on and to sleep in—summer time, winter time, always everywhere and in profusion. With the best of all these and an almost ideal climate for his hog-ship to



Hutch is one of the most famous of Kansas boars. He is owned by Thomas & Swank, Waterville, Kans., who have made such excellent breeding and sale records.

harder to cure. My remedy is a teaspoonful of copperas dissolved in water and given to dam—though in severe cases I have used laudanum—two to three drops in sweet milk to each pig.

THUMPS.

Now the second serious ailment of little pigs is thumps. This is more easily prevented than scours, and, I think, more dangerous to the future usefulness of the pig. If your pigs are getting fat and stick to the nest pretty close, only getting out to nurse and then lying down again to sleep, look out for thumps, for you have a good case started. All the preventative I ever give is exercise, and when once thumpy, I never waste much feed on them.

OTHER TROUBLES.

Another trouble is the canker mouth. My preventative remedy is to clip their tusks. This is very necessary, not only to prevent sore mouths, but to let the mother rest in peace while the pigs are nursing.

Another trouble I had last spring was the big nose. This trouble affected only one of the nasal passages, and which would in every case close and become sore, and a nose enlarges as the case advances. This was a new trouble to me and had only to experiment for a cure. I made a small hickory probe, diluted this with hog dip full strength, and inserted it up the nasal passage, and was successful in curing every case, though it sometimes left an enlarged nose.

A man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character

their diversified food-stuffs. Events in agricultural, live-stock and history transpire rapidly in the West.

THE WESTERN HOG-RAISERS.

It is not the habit of westerners to travel beaten paths. They are men of great and almost unlimited undertakings, oftentimes one man operating areas practically equal to that of a county in eastern States, as one farm, producing wheat, corn, cattle, horses, and hogs, and profit is the important issue, and if a certain thing doesn't pay they won't raise it; they soon grow to know the best seed wheat, the most productive corn, the most profitable type of horses, cattle, and hogs. It is their business to do so; success attends if they practise it and failure if they don't, so this question of type has become practically the most important of all. The great West is full of hogs, and has been for years—good ones, too, market toppers, anywhere. But we are progressive, we wanted better hogs and hogs adapted to our uses and environments. It was not for one man to say what the future type of hog should be, nor for a few men to make or create it but many men and many minds, with the pressure of nature, of food-stuffs and of markets behind them, worked away at the evolution of type. Farmers demanded of the breeders something different, something more profitable, something fitted especially to grow and fatten on western farms. How well they have succeeded is well known, Nebraska and Kansas stand close to the top in numbers of hogs, and produce more hogs for market in proportion to number of brood sows than other States. They furnish the market top-

live in, how could the western hog be different than he is? He wouldn't and couldn't have been different for the West has to have the best there is, and others need not apply. We will make him better if we can, and we surely will.

UNIFORMITY OF THE FUTURE HOG.

With a lifetime of experience we believe the future hog will be of more uniformity, and a much better and more rapid producer of better meats and dollars of value than the best of ours to-day. All along through our lifetime we have noted the many happenings that have transpired in the hog-making history—some things to the good, and some things to the bad; but in the end, mostly to the advancement of the breeds. We have found that no one man or set of men can establish or fasten a certain type or breed upon any section, the laws of fitness and profitableness eventually win and it seems that to-day we are but standing upon the edge of a new era in this hog business. The hog men of the near future will look back and wonder how we "old fossils" made money with the hogs we had, and the way we fed and marketed them. So out here in the land where farming pays the highest per cent on the investment, with land values going up almost to the blue sky, and labor scarce and high, we are and have been compelled by our experience of the past and the needs of the present and future to produce the most profitable type, and the many years of experimenting and breeding have filled our breeding pens with it, and we are not only filling the demands of our close neighbors, but even unto the "effete

Mayer

Martha Washington

COMFORT SHOES

Thousands of women thoroughly enjoy the genuine relief and comfort of Martha Washington Comfort Shoes. They fit like a glove and feel as easy as a stocking. No bother about buttons or laces; they just slip on and off at will. Elastic at the sides prevents pinching or squeezing, and "gives" with every movement of the foot. Absolute comfort guaranteed.

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FREE Send the name of a dealer who does not handle Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, and we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15x20.

We also make the stylish "Leading Lady Shoes."

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(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 B, Nebraska, and 2d prize and sweepstakes at the Kansas Corn Show, 1908. Write for prices.

Ed Flaharty, R. 2, Seneca, Kans

Bilbrook Farm
SEED CORN

Buy your seed corn from the man who grows it. We have a large quantity of well-matured, well-selected "Boone County White" corn, that we are selling at \$1.50 per bushel, shelled. Do not delay ordering until it is too late.

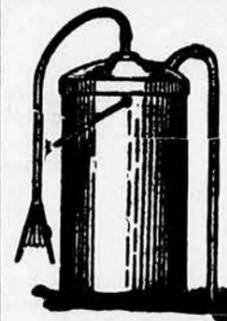
H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kansas.

Strawberry Plants for Sale

60 Acres, 60 Varieties.
Strong, prolific, hardy.

T. J. PUGH,.....FULLERTON, NEB

USE SAUNDERS' GOPHER EXTERMINATOR



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.

FLINT SAUNDERS
Lincoln, Kans.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, Lincoln, Neb.
Modern, fire proof, only American Plan Hotel in the city. Centrally located, 10th and O Sts.

east." It was not a single night's pipe dream and the awakening proclamation of the morning of the finding of a many thousand dollar king or queen or of a Moses in the bull-rushes. Our business has been more of manual nature and not from the "picturesque" or "literary" standpoint, and our appreciation goes further for a good individual right before our eyes, than for the mechanical illusions so profusely set to song and verse by tongue and ink, by those who are working the "hot air" methods overtime.

THE FARMERS OBJECT IN THE HOG BUSINESS.

We are supposed to be in the hog business for the money first; the secondary reasons are: Pleasure, adaptability, necessity, pride and manifold others. It would seem from appearances that some wish to utilize

schemes to enhance and boost the values of the certain individual hogs owned by them, and enter into all sorts of combinations to bring about sales and to secure results on sales that place a price on their stuff, mostly ninety per cent fictitious, and ten per cent real, and if they are successful, good talkers and advertising managers, they generally succeed in getting enough cash out of the chain of deals and transactions to repay them for the efforts expended. This class of breeders in the main are in the end, more detrimental to a breed than the cheap breeder who sells \$10 hogs, or the farmers who swap pigs annually. They, figuratively speaking are as flies, attracted by the smell of food-stuffs on the dinner table: "Here is something sweet, something nice, these men are eating. Let us get into it and have some



Masterpiece 77000—A Kansas Product.—The greatest boar of the breed; head of the Superb Masterpiece family of Berkshires. Sired by Black Robin Hood. Masterpiece, his sire, and grand sire Imperial Duke, were all bred by Geo. W. Berry.

it for self advertising purposes. Sometimes the self-conceit and pride of seeing their own names and faces appearing often in public print and places has more allurements to some people than does the business they are engaged in, and in this day everybody seems to be looking for the short way or cut to make money and the hog business has this affliction. The farmer, being the most conservative class, buying his breeding stock at but fair prices, he breeds, raises and fattens the offspring and sells them for pork prices, and generally receives a fair percentage of profit and slowly but surely, pieces together a tidy little fortune. The majority of breeders buy rather spasmodically, some low, some high; get soaked and soak some in return, and have a whole dictionary of experience; sell best they can and about as near right as they know how, and in the end have collectively advanced the betterment of the breed. They have probably learned after their many years' of experience that they thought they knew more at the beginning than at present, but they can't quit the business if they would try. There is some sort of a fascination they can't resist, and in spite of the fact the business has only paid just fairly well, and only a slow, but a very steady increase in personal worth, you will find these men's names on the record books so long as they can write a pedigree. Here is the back-bone of the hog breeding business. Take him out and you will have only a "burst bubble" left. Then comes the class of "enlightened breeders," the hurry up, get rich in the "high finance" way. They do not seem content to get money slowly, or to build up the reputations of their herd in common with other breeders, but put in working all plausible

too," and to the "old line" breeders they are just as welcome.

THE DEMAND IS FOR THE GENERAL UTILITY KIND.

Now, if we want to raise hogs for mere fancy and pleasure alone, and there was a greater demand for "parlor stand ornaments," and "pretty pictures," and sweet names, and if the business got so fashionable that society demanded it, of course we would have to adopt the score card, as recently revised by the Illinois State Swine Breeders, which raised the points of ears, eyes, neck, jowl, coat, and cut down the point of hams, sides, backs, loins, ribs, etc. Now, it seems it's the look of the hog that goes with them, not how he is built. So society back East must surely delight in pickled snouts, toasted ears, canned eyes, and mince meat, and have placed a ban on hams, bacon, tender-loins, etc. Now, rest assured, had we the demands for a type of a hog that produces such meats, we western fellows would have it abundantly in the highest state of perfection. But we have a demand directly to the contrary, and it's for the general utility kind—the hog of general usefulness and a cutter of lots of high priced meats. A hog, first, of large size, mellow, and roomy in architecture, of good, big, even, round bone, with a medium fine head and ears, carrying a medium jowl, and of good length, with an arched back, and an even and extended rib line, deep sided, and an even width of shoulder, side and ham, fairly deep hammed and of strong individuality, possessing the peculiar characteristics of growing in size as well as fattening, and being adaptable to grow to any size and then fatten into a cutter of high-priced meats, rapidly, at any



How Can I Know About Paint Before I Use It?

asks the cautious man or woman. After the paint is on the house it is too late. The money, not only for the paint, but for the painter's labor, has been spent. Why not do as the big paint users do—railroads, contracting painters, factory owners, etc.—they test White Lead, which is the solid ingredient of all good house paint, before it is applied.

The paint ingredients (White Lead, Linseed Oil and coloring matter) should always be bought separately and mixed by the painter fresh for each job. The test for quality is then made before the paint is mixed. It is not a bit complicated; all one needs is a flame (candle, gas or spirit lamp) and a blow-pipe to intensify the heat.

White Lead is corroded metallic lead, the same as shot, lead-pipe or home-made sinkers for fishing lines. Intense heat forces the pasty "White Lead" back into its original form of metallic lead. If, therefore, your experiment fails to wholly reduce the white lead to metallic lead, you may be sure that the supposed White Lead is either adulterated or totally bogus.



FULL WEIGHT KEGS
The Dutch Boy Painter on a keg guarantees not only purity, but full weight of White Lead. Our packages are not weighed with the contents; each keg contains the amount of White Lead designated on the outside.

Lead. Would we dare to do this, if there were any doubt as to the purity of our product? Ask for Test Equipment 23 Address

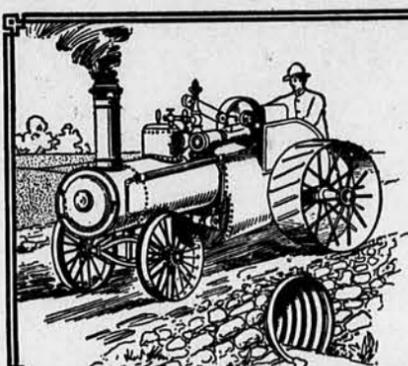
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

- New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland,
- Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis,
- Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

We will furnish the necessary Blowpipe Free upon request

if you wish to test paint. We are glad to have you test our White



CORRUGATED METAL ROAD CULVERTS

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

RANGER REVOLVING BARBED WIRE

The only Rotary barb made. The barbs revolve around the main wire; cannot bunch together, spaced only 3 inches apart, pointing in all directions produces absolutely the most effective, and the only Humane Barb Wire made. Ranger barbs scratch and slip from an animal, while the rigid, old style vicious barb sucks in under the skin and tears out, doing great damage to the animal. The Ranger being constructed from special high tension springy steel, concentrated into one wire enables us to produce a wire of great strength and elasticity, that will not sag, bag, stretch or slack like the common twisted wire. Easy to handle and easy to stretch; more durable than the common kind because the galvanizing is not cracked or the fibres of steel broken and weakened by twisting. The Ranger in addition to being the only Humane Barb Wire, most effective, durable and strong, costs you 25 to 50 per cent less than the common vicious, rigid barb wire. Why take chances on having a valuable animal ruined when you save 25 to 50 per cent in the cost of your fence by using Ranger Humane Wire. Write us at once, stating number of rods of barb wire fence you expect to build, and we will send sample of Ranger naming you price, freight paid to your railroad station, with our absolute, positive guarantee that goes with each spool of Ranger Wire. KLEFS MANUFACTURING CO. BLOCK 159 KANSAS CITY MO.

BOOK FREE Cemetery Fence and Gates

Substantial, Ornamental, Reasonable in Price. WRITE TODAY for Free Catalog of Cyclone Ornamental Fence and Gates for Cemeteries, Parks, Country Homes and Public Institutions. Magnificent Single Drive and Double Drive Gates, with Fence to correspond, at lowest prices. Get our attractive proposition on artistic goods of merit. Cyclone Fence Co., Dept. 33, Waukegan, Ill.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

THE OLD RELIABLE IN USE 25 YEARS HORSE POWER AND BELT POWER Our Various Styles Meet All Demands SELF FEED WOOD OR STEEL PITMAN Quality Gives Best Results Send for Catalog Kansas City Hay Press Co., 129 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo

time. Whether he is five months or two years, he can be marketed at top prices as we must soon know, the packer will soon be buying hogs by the percentage of his dress in meats, the hogs that cut the most will be market-toppers. Let it be no wonder the west "is here with the goods to get the coin." Personally speaking, the hog can not be too large for us, if they have the essential feature of the general utility type. We know there are extremes in size, both ways, and the big ones, without scale or quality, are as bad sometimes as the small, "pocket editions."

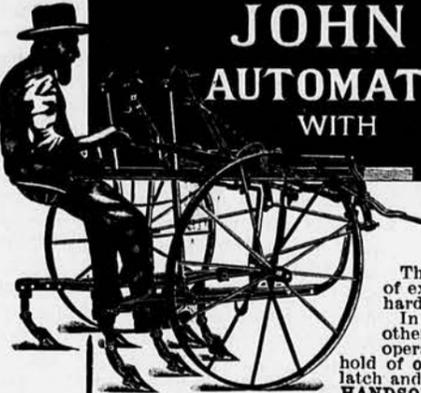
Now, fellow breeder, did you ever receive an order for the smallest, prettiest, sweetest little-boned pig you ever raised? No! Its generally for size, bone, gravity, etc. It's generally known, it's impossible to get bushels into peck measures, and you can not substitute an image for the real thing. And again, to change the type of a herd it takes time. 'Tis not "Presto-change," as many of our breeders would fain have us to believe. No, Mr. Eastern Breeder, just the changing of printers' type won't change the hogs in a day. You will have to breed it, get some blood and stay by it. We have heard that on account that most of the States used small type judges, that Nebraska should get in line, on account of "prevalence of type." But from latter return we find many 1907 small-type judges had some "bitter

Now, gentlemen, how does it sound to you? If Gentry is wrong, God pity the rest of us.

PEDIGREE AND NOT INDIVIDUALITY.

There is also too much stress placed on pedigree and not individuality. Let me say plainly, pedigree is secondary to individuality, and when it goes to extremes for pedigree it spells "ruination" to the breed. The best of sires and dams produce back numbers, and even if they are sired by Tom Corwin, Chief Tecumseh II, Chief Perfection, II, or any great sire, does not insure excellence or that they are worth hundreds or thousands of dollars. Lots of these are only fit for the market. As to the many thousand-dollared hogs, some have been worth it, and there is some to come that will be, but there is only a handful of hogs that are worth it in a man's life time. Would take a committee some time to fill out a list of a dozen in number, starting from the first recorded, that could safely belong to the \$5,000 class, while to read a few papers and catalogues it would seem that we had suddenly arrived at the "Zenith of perfection," and that it is impossible to produce a hog any more (if he has not a pedigree) worth less than a thousand or so. This is too happy to be true, and when you awaken from your dream you will find that the men who operate the business on these plans are generally wise enough to gather "hay

JOHN DEERE
AUTOMATIC CULTIVATOR
WITH
HORSE LIFT



YOU have horses to pull the cultivator, why not have those horses raise and lower the rigs and balance the cultivator?
The horses can do it all without a particle of extra effort and save you lots of time and hard work.
In place of raising one rig, then raising the other rig, then balancing the cultivator (three operations) at the end of every row, just take hold of one lever, press your thumb against the latch and let loose of lever—the horses do the rest.

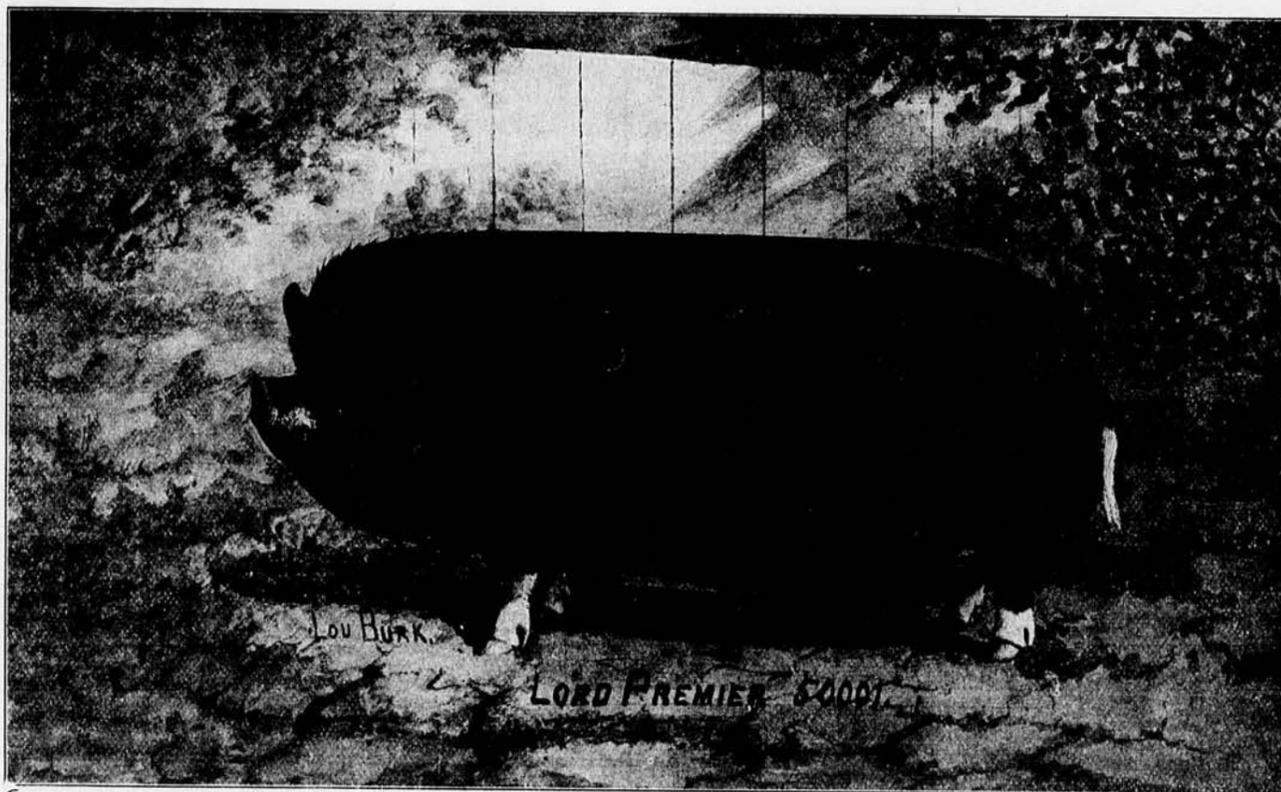
HANDSOME BOOKLET FREE—Find out all about this new cultivator that saves so much work. It is the finest cultivator ever made. Our illustrated booklet explains all about how it operates and why it will save you so much time and labor. Write for booklet 613

DEERE & CO., Moline, Illinois

plodded in the same old way—buying and selling for cash; so when the call is made for the dollar we know it doesn't mean us, and when it is begged that the purchasers should at least pay twenty-five per cent in cash, surely we don't want it that way out here. Please, Mr. Fancy Hogman, let us western fellows keep up old customs of paying around 100 per cent cash or its equivalent, we know sure we don't get \$5,000, \$6,000, \$7,000 or \$8,000 for single hogs that way, but what we

large herds) many hogs are affected with parasites resulting in pigs being stunted in growth and the older animals showing the general indications of unthriftiness.

Those who have never tried dipping will be surprised at the results, especially if the hogs are infested with lice (Haematopinus suis), or the mange mite (Sarcoptes scabiei var. suis). The former insect is found back of the ears, on shoulders, around the eyes, and when numerous on any part of



Lord Premier was the Grand Champion Berkshire boar at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, whence he was sold to G. G. Council, Vandalia, Ill., for \$5,000. He is one of the most famous boars in Berkshire history.

pills," and the echoes are still ringing into the effete East, and ere the year 1908 closes, who can tell what history shall have been written. There is one thing sure, its for the survival of the fittest, and that the farmer, the pork producer, the consumer, and the packer seem to be behind the general utility hog movement and its mostly the ones who would "help save our ship," that favors the "boom-fancy little type."

THE TYPE-QUESTION.

We Poland-China men are not alone in this type question and we are also criticised by others. Hear what Mr. N. H. Gentry, who is probably the greatest breeder of Berkshires in the world, says in regard to the Poland-Chinas. "Why, some of the Poland-China breeders are led away by the 'fads and fancies' is hard to understand. I refer to the pretty, little dimpling type, some of them having a middle, not longer than one's hand, after the ham and shoulders are cut off. In fact, I am a firm believer in the long, even hog. I believe that the middle of a hog from top to bottom is the most valuable part of the hog. I believe enough breeders and judges have yielded to this 'fad' idea as to lower the average quality of the breed."

while the sun shines," and are safely in the dry when the down-pour comes; if they don't they know the "boomerang" will get them, and how well they fear it. It is very noticeable now by the calls to "stand by the guns; pay at least one-fourth cash, hold this thing up, boys till I can cash in. Now I bought of you fellows, please come buy of me, etc." The breakers are just ahead.

TWO WAYS OF WATERING HOG STOCK.

There seems to be two ways of watering hog stock—one for the hog's wants; the other for the wants of the owner; either way will work all right, if it is 100 per cent pure, for a hog won't burst on good water, and the hog business won't burst on a cash basis.

THE FUTURE FOR THE HOGMEN.

So, generally speaking, the western hogmen do not view the future with fear and trembling, as have several of our "fancier breeders," many of whom have been seemingly created overnight and lauded by pages of pictures and masterpieces of literary efforts as peers and pastmasters in their line. There seems to be one thing that we Nebraska hogmen have not mastered, is the high financiering." We have

do get goes "quite a way" and keeps us well content. In this day and age there seemingly are lots of games and grafts, and sometimes men get the game and graft and sometimes it gets him, and as we note the recent panic on Wall Street, we should judge the latter happened, all because some fellows wanted to see the color of the real money for once, in their many million-dollared, water-stocked, catch-the-sucker transaction. We have heard it said that if all the notes were forced for collection in the hog business it would cause considerable flurry in the hog breeding business.

"So 'eres to the general utility 'og.
Be he of blacks, whites, or reds;
For of him 'tis often said,
'E rooted the mortgage off 'un our 'eads.
The best w'at is, and 'ard to beat,
'Es chuck full of dollars, and 'bloom-ing' good meat."

Dipping Hogs.

P. I. K., SHAWNEE COUNTY.

Dipping hogs is beneficial in a general way to promote healthy action of the skin and prevent parasitism. When dipped regularly the hair is smooth and glossy, the skin soft and free of scurf, the hogs showing every indication of thriftiness; where dipping is not practised (especially in

the body; its eggs are attached to the hair and hatch in about two weeks. Young pigs heavily infested will not thrive; even death may result due to anemia produced. Preventive measures consist in dipping and disinfecting old quarters or dip and remove hogs to new quarters for a period of three weeks.

The mange parasite usually appears first where the skin is tenderest around base of ears, eyelids, inner surface of thighs, and elbows. The infection is accompanied by violent itching. The continual rubbing produces loosening of the hair and thickened skin; in advanced cases the hog has few hairs on the upper parts of the body, the skin has become covered with thick scabs, and is often fissured. The disease progresses slowly but surely in spite of good care, but responds promptly to dipping three times at intervals of three to four days apart. Quarters should be changed or old ones thoroughly cleaned, then disinfected with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid and lime to color applied with a spray pump.

Frequently eczema (the pitchy or sooty mange of young pigs) is found in herds. This disease is due to filthy conditions. It usually extends over

the entire body, beginning with vesicles which in time form pustules and dry up, forming thick, black, pitchy crusts; a thorough dipping will help nature to restore the normal functions of the skin.

The practise of feeding hogs the carcasses of dead animals is an unsanitary, repulsive method of converting a dead horse, cow, or sheep into pork product. Through such means a dead steer affected with tuberculosis may become the source of infection for a number of hogs. Furthermore, the filthy pen is an attractive place for flies which can easily convey infection from the hog pen to the house or barn. Our other domestic animals respond promptly to improved conditions. Will the hog? Try it.

Sowing and Care of Alfalfa.

G. G. M'CONNELL, BEFORE THE CADMUS, KANSAS, FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

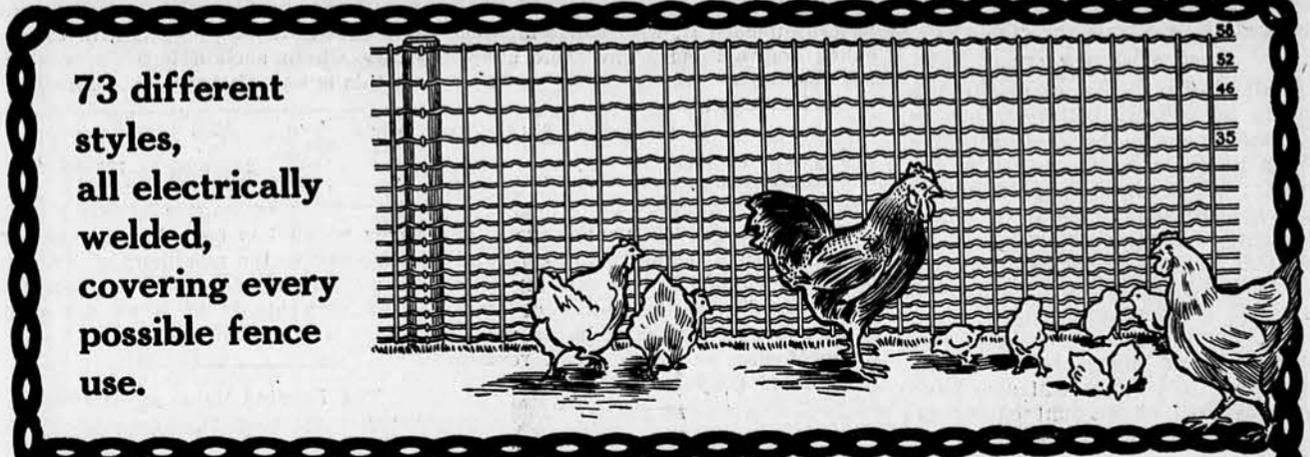
Seed and preparation of the soil before seeding are the two most essential elements to success in the growing of alfalfa.

THE SEED.

Be sure to obtain seed free from adulterants and noxious weeds and of strong and full germinating qualities. If seed can be obtained free from impurities and containing no dead or blighted seed we consider 12 pounds per acre sufficient. It is sometimes recommended by experiment station directors and other alfalfa-growers that 20 pounds and even 30 pounds is not too much, but experience has taught us that where the land is properly prepared and the weather reasonably seasonable, 12 pounds is sufficient.

DO NOT SOW SEED TOO THICK.

Alfalfa, like other crops, does not thrive best when sown too thick. It naturally grows in bunches or stools and if too thick will thin itself to the strongest plants, that it may have room to stool out or form crowns as is natural for the plant. All plants lost by this thinning process is wasted seed and a needless expense.



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under to a depth of say six inches, and then sow to winter wheat or some spring crop that will come off not later than the middle of July. Plow immediately after taking off this crop to a depth of about four inches and level down with a smoothing harrow. Then disk and harrow—disk and harrow sufficiently often to keep down all growth of weeds and grass and to settle the land thoroughly before seeding time, which should be any time between the middle of August and September 20.

Land handled in this way should be moist, well settled, and coated to a depth of one to one and one-half

and, and succeeding cuttings are very apt to be, in which case I would use the disk harrow. After the first year, cutting the soil lightly immediately after the hay crop is off and throwing it up sufficiently that a smoothing harrow run crosswise of the disk work will carry enough dirt to cover all grass not turned up by the disk.

Do not disk the first year, for the roots are yet too small and tender and many of them will be turned out and destroyed. Disking not only kills the grass and weeds but cultivates the growing plants.

It pays to cultivate alfalfa just the



King of Colonels 2d is by King of Colonels, and out of Ohio Chief's granddaughter who recently sold to J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Kans., for \$2,750. King of Colonels 2d is owned by Grant Chapin, Green, Kansas, and is at the head of his herd which topped all sale records in Kansas for 1908.

I once sowed a field to alfalfa using 20 pounds per acre. When I had finished the field I had about one-eighth of a bushel of seed left in the seeder. Not having any immediate use for the seed I thought I would experiment by sowing across one end, making it doubly thick, or 40 pounds per acre. The whole field came up more than a perfect stand. This doubly-thick sowed part of the field began dying the first season and by the close of the second season was the thinnest part of the field.

I say again on a properly prepared seed-bed 12 pounds per acre is sufficient.

USE THE STRONGEST AND BEST DRAINED LAND.

In selecting land for alfalfa in this locality I would use the strongest and best drained land on the farm. If it is not already reasonably good I would manure with well rotted manure, plow

inches with a mulch exactly right for germinating alfalfa. I would sow broadcast and harrow in lightly.

Broadcasting seems better than drilling. The plants seem more independent, more vigorous, and more hardy than when crowded together in drill rows.

No matter how rank the fall growth or how weedy it may become, do not mow the first fall, but leave all to protect the young plants during the winter.

I would not risk spring sowing in this locality. Crab-grass and foxtail are the worst enemies of alfalfa and these grasses are more apt to take possession of the land before fall. Fall sown alfalfa will start earlier in the spring, yes, will make its first cutting before these grasses even start.

THE FIRST CUTTING.

The first cutting will not be troubled by any weed pests, but the seed

same as it pays to cultivate corn or other crops.

THE PASTURE FOR THE FIRST TWO SEASONS.

Do not pasture heavily, especially the first two seasons. Keeping the surface mellow by the use of the disk and smoothing harrow seems far more agreeable to the plants than to keep it constantly packed by tramping.

ALFALFA ENEMIES.

Alfalfa, like other plants, has its enemies. The striped back webworm, which appeared here last year, the cutworm, and other insects. These pass the winter in egg pods near the surface of the ground and a thorough disk early in spring will expose most of them to the birds and the weather, thereby causing the destruction of most of them.

I would disk early to destroy in-

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sects and would disk later to destroy weeds and to cultivate the crop.

GROW MORE ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is yet in its infancy in this locality but I truly believe it can be successfully grown here. It certainly is worth the experiment. It is the greatest of all forage plants and I have known several instances where one season's crop more than paid for the land on which it grew.

Maud Muller on an autumn day, Went to view the products of alfalfa hay. She looked at the beauties one by one, The cows and the steers that weigh a ton, The horses as big as elephants, and The hogs so large they just can stand, The mules, the sheep, the jacks, the goats, The best o'er which the old flag floats, And her mind flew far away To the farm where was fed just any old hay, And she saw her daddy's knock-kneed nags, The little old cows with the shriveled bags,

up, plenty of clean water dipped fresh as they needed it, with salt and wood ashes before them. The table shows the results:

Table with 7 columns: Breed, Initial w.t., Total w.t., Days fed., Gain, Corn fed., Gain per bushel. Rows include Poland Chinas and Razorbacks.

"The cost of 100 pounds gain of course depends on the cost of corn and labor in feeding. In this case my corn was worth 30 cents per bushel at home or 32 cents in market 10 miles away. I should like to see in print results from other hog-men."

A Good Swine Barn.

Herewith is given a sketch of the new swine barn of J. F. Ensor, the Duroc-Jersey breeder at Olathe, Kans., upon which he has received so many compliments. As a photograph was not available in time for this issue the picture does not show the lettering on the front of the barn. By a glance at the drawing and the ground plan it will be seen that this barn is well adapted to its purpose. The building is forty feet long, with shingle roof

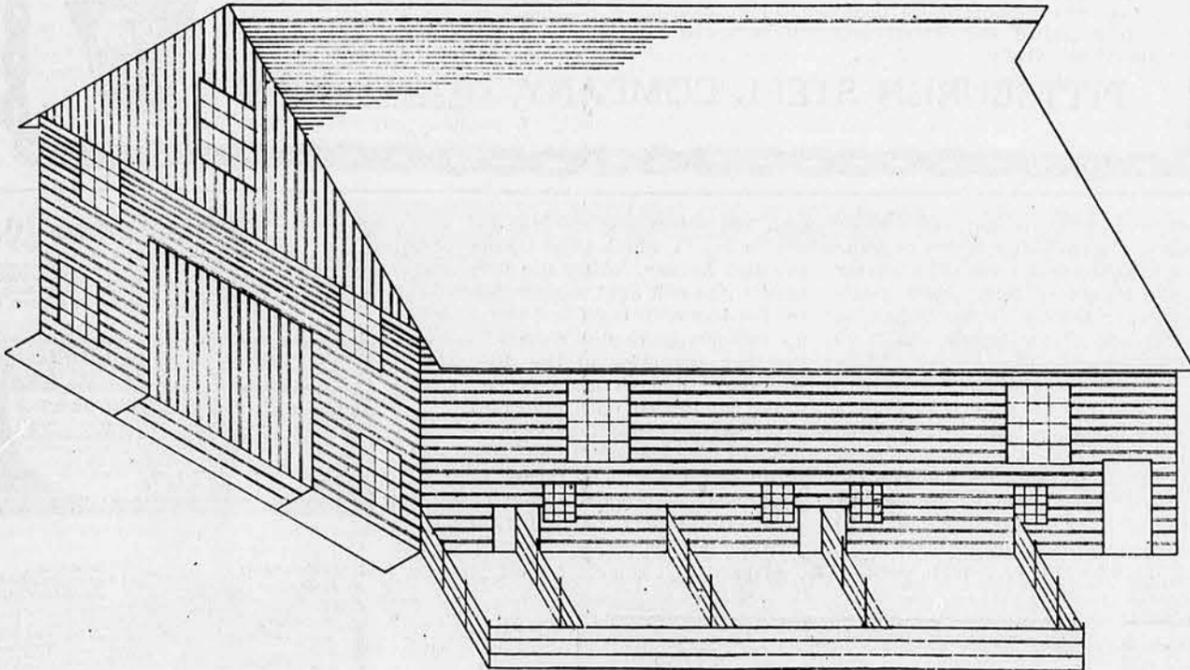
as to the cost of this building, but this might vary somewhat with the locality where such a barn is erected. As this is one of the most satisfactory

barns which has been brought to our notice and as the neighbors of Mr. Ensor and the breeders who have seen it speak very highly of it we are glad to give it this brief description.

The Feeding Value of Alfalfa.

A paper by Prof. D. H. Otis*, of the University of Wisconsin, read before the Shawnee County Alfalfa Club by I. D. Graham, secretary.

There are many things concerning the nutrition of farm animals that are in doubt, but there are some points that are fairly well established. A study of our experiment station reports and bulletins show that an average cow, giving about 25 pounds of 4 per cent milk daily, requires digestible nutrients per day of 1.8 pounds protein, 12 pounds carbohydrates, and 0.5 of ether extract (fat). There is



Front Elevation. (Drawn by L. M. Graham.)

The hogs as lean as a fence-rail most, And the sheep that looked like a last year's ghost. Across her mind there flashed the fact That her dear old dad was quite moss-backed, And she sighed a sigh of discontent That among such scrubs her life was spent. She felt a chunk within her throat As she passed her hand o'er a pure-bred's coat, And a feeling much akin to ire Welled up against her mossback sire. How many years she had been a chub, As the hay she raked made only scrubs. How many moons she had milked a cow That had given milk had it just known how. And o'er her face there shot a flame 'Till she felt that all could see her shame. She went back home with a sad, sad heart, And she said to her father, "Dad, we part If you don't let loose of this back-wood's junk I'll put a nightshirt in my trunk." Because of the vow Maud vowed that day Her father is now feeding alfalfa hay, And the swine are feasting on the old scrubs' bones, For he's bought a herd from Alfalfa Jones, And thus Maud rose in the scale of life 'Till Jones' son made the girl his wife. Is it strange that womenfolks will flock To the farms where are handled alfalfa-fed stock?

Corn to Make a Pound of Pork.

An Iowa farmer gives some interesting figures in regard to his hog feeding experiments which are published in a recent number of the Breeders' Gazette, We writes:

"On November 16 some years since I bought thirty-two thrifty Poland-China shoats averaging 160 pounds or 5,120 pounds. A few days later I bought 6 razor back stunted sows 12 to 16 months old averaging 180 pounds or 1,080 pounds. I enclosed and fed both lots in fairly warm hog-house with good roof and dry board floors, which were always clean and well bedded. I fed morning and night all the good hard corn they would clean

and drop siding. The foundation is of concrete, 14 inches thick and extends 1 foot above floor level. The central driveway is 12 feet wide with concrete floor, which may be used for feeding on in muddy weather. The brood pens are each 7 by 8 feet with board floors, outside pens and windows. The larger room is fitted with a cement floor, a stove, a cot for man's use at farrowing time and has a stairway leading to the upper floor. This room may be used by the sows in farrowing in very severe weather. Opposite is a small room containing a mixing box with feed chutes to the bins above and water connection with the elevated windmill tank outside but not shown. The second story is 10 feet high above the driveway and 7 feet above the brood pens. It is equipped with the necessary feed bins and will be used for the storage of baled alfalfa for feed and straw for bedding. We are not yet informed

little difficulty to provide for the carbohydrates and ether extract from the common feeds grown on the farm, but when it comes to furnishing the protein we find the problem a more difficult and usually a more expensive proposition. The large demand for oil-meal, cottonseed-meal, and gluten-meal is because of their large percentage of digestible protein. Usually these feeds are expensive and if we can find a substitute for them we will materially advance the dairy interests of this State.

Probably no one here has failed to hear of the merits of alfalfa for feeding purposes, and yet I will venture to say that there are a large number who do not fully appreciate its value.

ALFALFA AND BRAN COMPARED AS TO DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS.

The value of alfalfa from a chemi-

*Professor Otis is a native of Shawnee County. His parents still reside at the outskirts of Topeka.

BINDER TWINE

Table with 3 columns: Twine type, Price per bale, Price per 50 lbs. Includes Sisal, Standard, Manila, and Manila 600 ft.

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Advertisement for Slicker waterproof clothing, featuring an illustration of a man in a slicker and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for a windmill, including an illustration of the windmill and text describing its power and availability.

Advertisement for Currie Wind Mill Co., featuring illustrations of windmills and text about their products.

Advertisement for Well Drilling Machinery, including text about the company's services and contact information.

Advertisement for New Century Self Feed machinery, featuring illustrations of feeders and text about their products.

Advertisement for The Blossom House, including text about their location in Kansas City and their services.

cal standpoint is shown in the following table:

DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS PER 100 POUNDS.			
Name.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	ether extract.
Alfalfa.	11.0	39.6	1.2
Wheat bran.	12.2	39.2	2.7

This table shows that every 100 pounds of alfalfa contains 11 pounds of digestible protein and that wheat bran, which has for a long time been held in high regard as a feed for dairy cows, contains only 12.2 pounds of digestible protein. If an average sample of alfalfa contains 11 per cent of digestible protein, a good quality of alfalfa hay will contain practically as much digestible protein as bran. Records obtained at our experiment station, and from farmers over the State, indicate that we can produce at least four tons of alfalfa per acre. If our dairy farmers could produce four tons of bran to the acre, they would think that they were doing well, but here is a chance to produce four tons of the equivalent of bran.

ALFALFA AND LINSEED-MEAL COMPARED.

Linseed-meal at the present time is worth about \$35 per ton. A ton of oil-meal contains 586 pounds of digestible protein and as we buy oil-meal almost solely for that ingredient, we might value it upon its protein content alone which would make the protein worth six cents per pound. A ton of alfalfa contains 220 pounds of digestible protein, which at six cents per pound

cents per pound in the cost of producing butter when the alfalfa ration was fed. On this basis, the New Jersey Station estimated that when bran and dried brewers' grains can be purchased for \$17 per ton, that the alfalfa is worth as a substitute \$11.16 per ton. They figure that the average production of their land for three years at this rate amounted to \$51 per acre and in one other year to \$74.21 per acre. They judged from this experiment that the protein in alfalfa could be successfully and profitably substituted for the protein contained

alfalfa and cornmeal to silage and mixed grains produced 197.4 pounds less milk the second period than the first. The lot that changed from silage and mixed grain to alfalfa and cornmeal gained 78.8 pounds of milk during the second period over the first. The total amount produced by both lots on alfalfa and cornmeal was 7,248.3 pounds. The total amount of milk produced on silage and mixed grain was 6,972.1 pounds. This makes a difference in favor of the alfalfa and cornmeal of 276.2 pounds of milk. It should be noted that where a small

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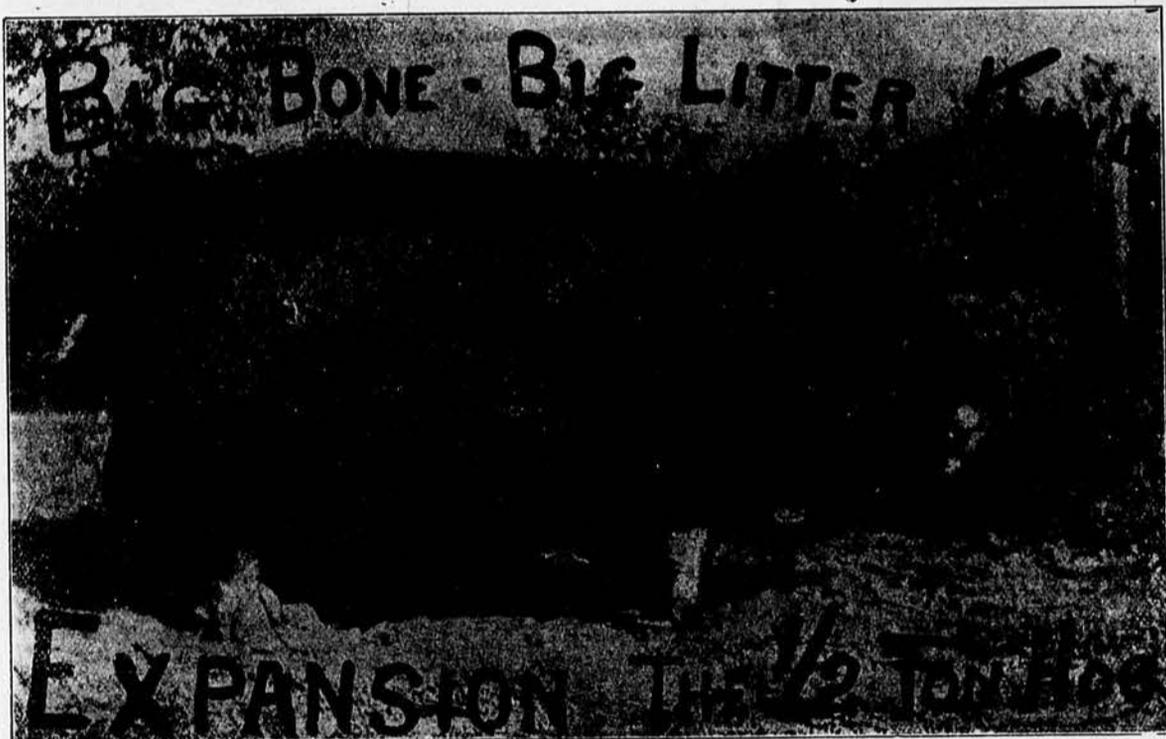
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would be worth \$13.20, and if we get four tons to the acre, we would have a value of \$52.80. Of course, for a dairyman to realize this much from an acre of alfalfa, he must feed judiciously and in proper combination with other feeds, but if he realizes only one-half of this amount, he is getting excellent returns from his land. As farm land increases in value, it becomes more and more important that we increase the value of our crops per acre and the growing of alfalfa is one of the best steps in that direction.

RESULTS IN FEEDING ALFALFA AT THE VARIOUS EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Is the protein in alfalfa equivalent to the protein in grain?

At the New Jersey Experiment Station one lot of cows was fed a daily ration of 35 pounds of corn silage, 11 pounds of alfalfa hay, 6 pounds of mixed hay, and 2 pounds of cottonseed-meal. Another lot of cows was fed in comparison on the same amount of silage and mixed hay and received 4 pounds of wheat bran and 4 pounds of dried brewers' grains in place of the alfalfa hay. The cost of feeds per ton for these experiments were wheat bran and dried brewers' grains \$17, and cottonseed-meal \$26. The roughage was placed at the cost of production, \$2.50 per ton for silage, \$5.34 for mixed hay, and \$6.38 for alfalfa hay. The results show that there was a saving of 12.7 cents per hundred in the cost of producing milk, and 2.3

in wheat bran and dried brewers' grains.

A second experiment at the New Jersey Station compared alfalfa hay and corn silage with corn stover, corn silage, and a grain mixture of distillers' grains, wheat bran, and cottonseed-meal. The analyses of the two rations showed that they were practically equal in both protein and total nutrients. The results at the end of one hundred and twenty days showed that although the purchased feed ration produced 20.6 per cent more milk, it was figured that the value of alfalfa hay in replacing a feed mixture of wheat bran, distillers' grains, and cottonseed-meal was worth \$14.50 per ton. This experiment indicates that a pound of protein in alfalfa is not equal to a pound of protein in the grains used but as the alfalfa can furnish the protein much cheaper than the grains and while it may not be desirable to make an entire substitution of alfalfa for grain, it can, to a large extent, replace the grain.

At the Maryland Experiment Station fifteen cows were divided into two lots of seven and eight respectively. One lot was fed a ration of alfalfa and cornmeal. The other lot was fed corn silage and a grain mixture of malt sprouts three parts by weight, linseed-meal one part, gluten-meal one part, and corn chop one part. These lots were fed for a period of twenty-eight days when the rations were shifted. The lot that changed from

amount of grain is fed with the alfalfa that the total results are favorable to the alfalfa ration even though the other ration contained a greater variety of rich and appetizing grains.

The Maryland Station made an additional experiment in comparing a ration of alfalfa and silage without grain with a ration of silage and grain. The results show that the cows gave less milk when receiving the alfalfa and silage than those receiving the silage and grain. Although the ration of alfalfa and silage figured up well as far as digestible nutrients were concerned, it does not result in as large yields and indicates the desirability of feeding some grain, even though the cows are receiving roughage that is rich in digestible nutrients. This experiment corresponds closely with the second experiment reported from New Jersey.

ALFALFA COMPARED WITH PRAIRIE HAY.

At the Nebraska Station twelve cows were divided into two lots of six each. At the beginning of the experiment each lot was producing practically the same amount of milk and butter. Lot 1 was fed for six weeks alfalfa hay, beets, and a small grain ration composed of equal parts of bran and corn.

Lot 2 was fed for the same length of time on the same feed except that prairie hay was substituted for the alfalfa hay. At the end of six weeks, the feed of each lot was changed, Lot

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1 receiving the prairie hay and Lot 2 the alfalfa hay. At the end of twelve weeks the results were summarized as follows:

The cows while receiving alfalfa produced 9,832.74 pounds milk, 511.47 pounds butter; the cows while receiving prairie hay produced 9,722.9 pounds milk, 502.05 pounds butter, a difference in favor of alfalfa of 140.25 pounds milk, 9.40 pounds butter.

In commenting on these results the Nebraska Station shows that the lots changed from prairie hay to alfalfa in the beginning of the second six weeks were at a disadvantage as their milk flow had been reduced the first six weeks and the claim is therefore made that the alfalfa gave even better results than indicated in the above figures.

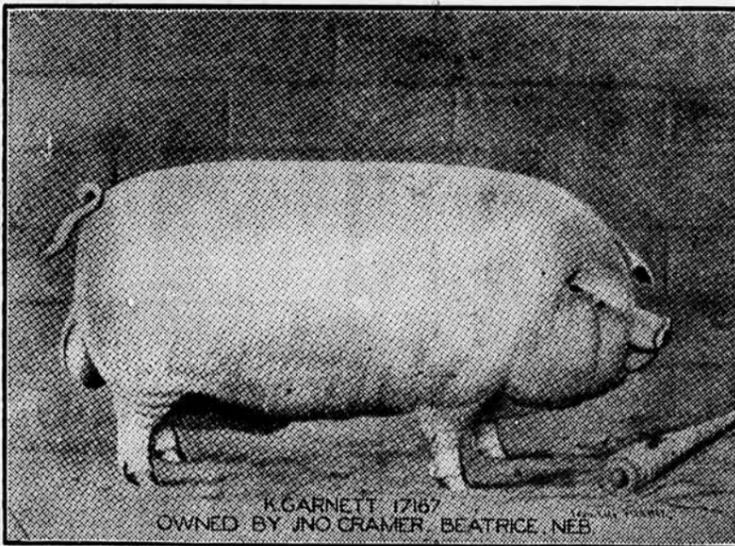
ALFALFA AS A FACTOR IN ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION.

In a more recent bulletin from Nebraska detailing the results with their dairy herd for ten years, a record is given of the food cost of producing butter-fat where alfalfa and silage constituted the roughage. These varied from 6 to 12 cents in 1905, the average for the year being 9.2 cents. The next year, 1906, the cost varied

one hundred pounds, viz., 44 cents as compared with 45.3 cents for bran. On this basis the station figured that if wheat bran was worth \$20 per ton, alfalfa-meal was worth \$21.28. While this experiment does not prove the desirability of using alfalfa-meal as a dairy feed, it does show emphatically the value of the alfalfa plant and coincides closely with the results at other stations where alfalfa was found practically equal to bran pound for pound.

ALFALFA HAY COMPARED WITH COTTON-SEED HULLS, MIXED HAY, AND MIXED HAY WITH SILAGE.

The Texas Experiment Station tested the relative value of these roughage feeds with four lots of cows receiving the same kind of grain. The prices of the feeds were: Alfalfa \$16 per ton, cotton-seed hulls \$6 per ton, mixed hay \$10 per ton, and silage \$4 per ton. The experiment lasted for twenty-eight days, at which time the alfalfa hay lot showed a profit over the cost of feed of \$10.18 per cow, the milk being valued at 5 cents per quart; the cotton-seed hulls \$8.50; the mixed hay \$9.37; and the mixed hay and silage \$9.05 per cow. These re-



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from 6 to 16 cents, the average being 9.4 cents. The profit per cow in 1905 (value of butter-fat less cost of feed) was \$41.93. In 1906 the profit increased to \$43.54. These good results are in a large measure due to alfalfa.

THE VALUE OF ALFALFA-MEAL.

The Pennsylvania Station divided ten cows into two lots. Both lots were fed daily, corn silage 30 pounds, mixed hay 12 pounds, cornmeal 3 pounds, and cottonseed-meal 1 pound. Lot 1 received during the first period of three weeks 4 pounds of wheat bran per cow, while Lot 2 at the same time received 4 pounds of alfalfa-meal as a substitute for the wheat bran. The experiment lasted for four periods of three weeks each, and at the end of each period the wheat bran and alfalfa-meal were shifted. The cows while receiving the alfalfa-meal fell off in milk production in both cases more rapidly than those receiving the wheat bran. In commenting upon the results the Pennsylvania Station says that there is no reason for believing that the alfalfa-meal is any more digestible than the hay from which it is made and they claim that it may be less digestible on account of the temptation to use poor grades of alfalfa in grinding the meal. For this experiment the alfalfa-meal cost \$23 per ton while the wheat bran was purchased at \$20 per ton. At this price alfalfa can not be recommended for the most economical milk production. Assuming that the alfalfa-meal costs no more than bran (\$20 per ton) the experiment shows that the alfalfa-meal would have produced milk at a lower grain cost per

sults again show the superior value of alfalfa compared with other roughage.

ALFALFA COMPARED WITH MIXED HAY, WITH VARYING AMOUNTS OF GRAIN.

The Utah Station divided ten cows into two lots, one lot receiving alfalfa hay and the other mixed hay. The grains in each case were a mixture of wheat and bran, equal parts by weight. The experiment lasted for seven periods of three weeks each. The amount of grain fed each lot varied from six to twelve pounds, all changes being made at the beginning of the period. The results indicate that any increase in the grain ration over six pounds per day increased the cost of dairy products, almost without exception with both kinds of roughage. The amount of roughage consumed was practically the same for both lots. The five cows receiving the mixed hay ate 56 pounds more grain during the 147 days under experimentation. Considered from an economical standpoint, the alfalfa proved the superior roughage.

A second experiment of a similar character was conducted at Utah with approximately the same results.

THE VALUE OF ALFALFA FOR WINTERING COWS WITHOUT GRAIN.

The Kansas Experiment Station tested the value of alfalfa for wintering cows not in milk. Seven head, composed of dairy and beef animals, were placed in the feed lot in September and received nothing during the winter except alfalfa hay. The results are recorded in the following table:

RESULTS IN WINTERING COWS ENTIRELY ON ALFALFA HAY.

No. of cow.	Breed of cow.	Age		Weight	Weight	Total gain 213 days.	Daily gain.
		Yrs.	Mos.	Sept. 2, 1901.	April 4, 1902.		
1.	Shorthorn	2	7	1,000	1,350	350	1.54
2.	Hereford	1	10	846	1,111	265	1.27
3.	Holstein	2	6	950	1,268	318	1.35
4.	Holstein	2	6	950	1,238	288	1.35
5.	Red Polled	1	5	450	701	251	1.18
6.	Galloway	1	10	651	810	159	1.06
7.	Galloway	1	10	880	1,039	210	1.40

I. H. C. GASOLINE ENGINES

Are solving the hired help problem for hundreds of farmers.

Vertical Engines made in 2 and 3-Horse Power.
Horizontal Engines (Portable and Stationary) made in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-Horse Power.
Air Cooled Engines, 1-Horse Power.
Traction Engines, 10, 12, 15 and 20-Horse Power.
 Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

YOU offer high wages, and still find it difficult to get hired men. Why not do as other progressive farmers are doing—let one of the dependable and ever ready I. H. C. gasoline engines be your hired man?

Suppose you want to grind feed, shell corn, shred fodder, pump water, operate the churn, grindstone, fanning mill, separator, bone cutter, or saw wood. With an I. H. C. engine you will need no extra help. You can run the engine and attend to the machine yourself.

In the same way you will be able to do dozens of farm jobs which usually require the labor of two men. You will be surprised to find how little attention an I. H. C. engine requires.

The engine will work for you indoors

or out, in wet or dry, hot or cold weather. You will have no difficulty in operating or controlling it.

Only a few cents per hour is required for fuel. All I. H. C. engines use either gas, gasoline or denatured alcohol.

Please notice in the above list of styles and sizes that there is an I. H. C. gasoline engine adapted to practically every farm requirement.

You can have a small engine which you can easily move from place to place, as your work requires, or you can have a larger engine for stationary use. The efficiency of all I. H. C. engines is well known. You cannot possibly have any better guarantee of a dependable engine than one of these engines affords.

Call on the International local agent for catalogs, and inspect these engines. Write for colored hanger and booklet on "Development of Power."

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No. 237. One Horse cut-under Surrey with bike gear, auto seats and 1 1/2-in. cushion tires. Price complete, \$103. As good as sells for \$40 more.

No. 676. Top Buggy with padded wing dash and Stanhope seat. Price complete, \$67.50. As good as sells for \$25 more.

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness.

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Easily and quickly put on. Don't tear off the old shingles—takes time, costs money. Save both—put on "Vulcanite" right over the old shingles—makes the roof better—lasts longer. Special long nails fasten it on for keeps. "Vulcanite" is the standard of two continents with 60 years of service to prove its superiority. No tar or paper in its makeup. Best thing money can buy for old or new roofs. Cheaper than shingles or tin—needs no annual repainting to keep it in repair; resists fire, acid, smoke, heat, cold, wet or dry. Before you build or repair you should get our prices and free samples. You want the best roofing—we'll give you several tests to prove which is best. Write today for free booklet, "The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why."

PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING CO.,
 Dept. 43, 626-29 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 or Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

THE ROOF THAT LASTS LONGEST

EMERSON'S ALFALFA RENOVATOR

Increases the yield of alfalfa, kills weeds and crab grass, cultivates the ground around the plant without injuring it, puts soil in condition to catch and hold moisture. Gives an old alfalfa meadow a new lease on life.

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

Address **EMERSON-NEWTON COMPANY,**
 1318 West 11th, Kansas City, Mo.

WITTE GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES

All styles and sizes, any fuel. The most modern gas engine factory in America. Every valve verticle and self-seating.

FIVE YEAR BOND GUARANTEE.

Easy starting, noiseless and economical. Quick deliveries, complete equipments. Automaticwiper ollers. Get catalog K.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO., 627 W. 5th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Fielding's White Pearl SEED CORN

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

Pure and Reliable SEEDS All Kinds

Kansas grown alfalfa seed. Ask for prices.

GEO. T. FIELDING & SONS,
 Manhattan, Kans.

It was noted that the cows greatly improved in their appearance while being fed alfalfa.

ALFALFA AS A SOILING CROP.

The Kansas Experiment Station fed green alfalfa to a herd of ten cows for seventy-four days. Figuring the butter-fat at creamery prices and deducting the cost of grain, the green alfalfa brought an income of \$1.95 per ton or \$25.26 per acre. Other crops were also fed as soiling crops in comparison with alfalfa but none were as well relished or brought as large returns as shown by the fact that corn brought \$22.70, sorghum \$15.60, Kafir-corn \$13.83, and oats \$6.81.

ALFALFA AS A SILAGE CROP.

The Kansas Experiment Station reports an experiment of putting the first cutting of alfalfa into the silo. On account of continuous rains, the alfalfa had been allowed to stand too long and consequently was rather coarse and badly rusted and contained a considerable quantity of horse weeds (*Leptilon Canadense*). This alfalfa would have made exceedingly poor hay. When the silo was opened, it was found that the top two feet were molded badly but below that it was in excellent condition. The moldy silage was hauled into the pasture where it was noticed that the cows ate it readily. When fed in the stable, it was noticed that two-thirds of the cows ate the silage, weeds and all, and the other third ate all but the weeds and it was possible to keep up the flow of milk in July when the pasture was dry and scanty by the use of this alfalfa silage.

ALFALFA AS A FEED FOR HOGS.

Experiments in feeding alfalfa to hogs are not as yet numerous but some interesting facts have been brought out from the few experiments that have been conducted.

The Colorado Experiment Station fed alfalfa to hogs as roughage and the results show that the pigs ate more grain and made larger gains than on a similar ration without alfalfa.

At Utah, alfalfa is reported as giving favorable returns in connection with a limited grain ration. The Kansas Experiment Station divided twen-

tion showed that 102 pounds of alfalfa hay took the place of 64 pounds of grain. The extra gains due to alfalfa show the latter to produce at the rate of 235 pounds of pork per ton.

In connection with the results obtained in feeding alfalfa hay to hogs at the Experiment Station it is interesting to record the experience of ex-Governor Hoard in successfully feeding his brood sows, prior to farrowing on nothing but alfalfa hay with an occasional small allowance of skim-milk.

ALFALFA AS A HOG PASTURE.

The Utah Station reports that alfalfa without other feeds, either pastured or cut and fed green, would barely maintain pigs but when grain was fed in addition, the rate of gain was nearly proportionate to the quantity of grain fed.

At the Kansas Station 36 pigs were divided into three lots, one receiving no pasture, another alfalfa pasture, and the third rape pasture. Each lot was divided into two sections, one receiving skim-milk, and the other buttermilk. The mixture was the same for all pigs, viz., shorts one-half, corn one-fourth, and Kafir-corn one-fourth. The results were as follows:

GRAIN CONSUMED PER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF GAIN.

	Skim-milk.	Buttermilk.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
No pasture	333	379
Alfalfa pasture	297	313
Rape pasture	304	301

The gains of the hogs in the different lots were nearly equal but the amount of grain consumed per one hundred pounds of gain, as indicated by the above figures, is considerably less with the hogs on pasture. It will also be noted that there was little difference between the gains and grain consumed per one hundred pounds of gain between the alfalfa and rape pasture. The area required in furnishing this pasture was only one-half as much with alfalfa as with rape.

ALFALFA FOR STOCK.

Alfalfa has also produced excellent results in feeding steers, brood mares, growing colts, and some have even had good results in feeding alfalfa hay to work horses. Poultrymen are advocating alfalfa for the production of



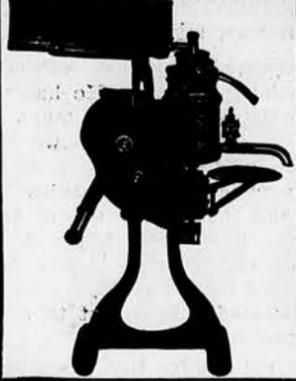
Peerless Perfection 2d 38664, grand champion Poland-China boar at the American Royal, owned by Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans. (A snap-shot picture.)

ty hogs into two lots as nearly equal as possible. One lot was fed Kafir-corn-meal, dry, alone. The other lot was fed Kafir-corn-meal with alfalfa hay. The results per bushel of grain are as follows:

Kafir-corn-meal dry and 7.83 pounds of alfalfa hay produced 10.88 pounds of gain. Kafir-corn-meal dry alone produced 7.48 pounds of gain.

This shows a rate of gain of 863 pounds of pork per ton of alfalfa fed. A second experiment showed that alfalfa hay which was poor in quality increased the gains at the rate of 333 pounds per ton fed. An experiment at the same station in grinding alfalfa hay for hogs resulted in a loss. A later experiment at the Kansas Sta-

eggs. A review of the results of feeding alfalfa with the various classes of animals shows it to be by far the best known roughage for farm animals. Red clover has been rightly held in high esteem but according to its composition and the results obtained in feeding farm animals, it has been found that two tons of alfalfa hay is practically equal to three tons of red clover. When we think of alfalfa as a perennial plant, that it produces a larger yield than any other hay crop, that it extends its roots into the lower soil and brings up plant food from the subsoil, that its roots are covered with tubercles, the home of micro-organisms that have the power to lay hold of the nitrogen in our atmos-



The BEST Improved!

1908

IMPROVED

U.S. CREAM Separator

It gives us much pleasure to receive daily the good words dairymen are saying, the country over, about the 1908 Improved U.S. Cream Separator. Why not—YOU—join this army of satisfied users.

Do get interested and send for general information catalogue No. 91 at once. A postal brings it to you. Address all letters to

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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

phere and convert it into plant food, thus leaving the soil richer than it was before the alfalfa was grown, we can not help but think that alfalfa is a wonder plant. There seems to be little or no question as to its adaptability to Wisconsin conditions and as the feeding trials almost invariably show its superior results, it behooves us to urge our farmers cautiously but earnestly to grow this crop as soon as possible in order to get the largest net returns from their land.

Col. J. F. True discussed the paper as follows:

The vast array of facts the assaist has gleaned from the experiment stations of most of the States from New Jersey to Utah, while almost bewildering in their magnitude, all tell the story of alfalfa's triumph.

In this work it is assumed that the average cutting of alfalfa is one ton and the number of cuttings four, thus giving four tons per acre as the average annual product.

Upon this basis, as to production, experiments show that the annual product of one acre of alfalfa, when judiciously fed to milk cows in proper combinations with other foods, is worth from \$45 to \$65 and in the one experiment in fattening pigs at Manhattan, the value was even greater.

In one of the down East stations, alfalfa-meal was used in combination for milk cows showing its value to be some \$22 per ton. At the same time this experimenter insists that grinding of alfalfa added nothing to its palatability or nutritive value, but on the other hand exposed the consumer to the liability of being imposed upon by reason of the ability of the man who does the grinding to use coarse, stemmy and low grade hay without the possibility of detection.

Mr. Otis says: "Alfalfa has also produced excellent results in feeding steers, brood mares, growing colts, and some have even had good results in feeding alfalfa hay to work horses. Poultry men are advocating alfalfa for the production of eggs."

This qualification as to feeding alfalfa hay to work horses and poultry surprised us. Almost every farmer who can afford it, uses alfalfa for at least half the roughage for farm horses, and as to poultry feed—what thrifty farmer's wife in the alfalfa belt does not know she can supply ample pin money and buy all the groceries, etc., by the liberal use, as hen food, of alfalfa leaves mixed with bran and steeped over night in boiling water.

The assaist states as a fact that the ever popular red clover has but two-thirds the value, pound for pound, as compared with alfalfa, yielding not more per cutting than alfalfa and only one or two cuttings in the year; the latter produces four crops.

The former is a biennial and its seed is now worth twenty cents for

A \$10 Separator



Would be about as much use to you as a \$10 cow

You'd never in the wide world think of trying to run a dairy with a lot of scrub cows, and you know full well it would be just throwing money away to have a separator that wouldn't skim all the cream. If you're like most farmers you've had to work hard for what you've got and you just can't afford to put your good, hard-earned dollars into a separator of any kind until you have at least seen the

Peerless Cream Separator

The only machine with combination of hollow and disc bowl—gives double capacity—the hollow bowl doesn't break the large fat globules—you know that means more butter from every gallon of cream you churn; or a better price if you sell the cream. There are a dozen points where the Peerless Separator is different from all others, and every single point of difference will help you to get more profit out of your dairy. Haven't room to tell you ALL about it here—but—send for our catalog and look it over pretty carefully—'twill be money in your pocket. Write us today while the matter is fresh in your mind.

Waterloo Cream Separator Company
Dept. C, Waterloo, Iowa

FOR THIS —NEW LOW DOWN— AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

WAIST HIGH



Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents' dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal 30 DAYS' TRIAL, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. Write for our great offer and hand-some free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address, Box 1119, AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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YOU ARE ENTITLED to a full set of our samples of roofing free, by mail, post-paid. If you have already received the samples you know, with our offer, our proposition, the kind of roofing we furnish, the inducements we give, you cannot afford to use any other kind of roofing AT ANY PRICE. If you have any use for roofing and you haven't received these samples, then turn to Department of Roofing in one of our late Big Catalogues. If you haven't one borrow your neighbor's; otherwise this moment on a postal card addressed to us say, "Mail me your free Roofing Samples and your Latest Roofing Offers." Address, STARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

one pound. The latter is perennial, so grows on without reseeding.

Behold the strenuous farmer. He gets up at 5 in the morning and hies him to the field, he plows and harrows, and sows, and harrows again, and rolls to produce most crops. Not so with our favorite. From dewey morn till eve, from early spring till autumn it just grows and grows.

As I came into this meeting, I met Mr. Joe Waters and asked him to go to the meeting and tell us about alfalfa. He said, "I don't know much about it, but I do know that alfalfa, if properly gathered when tender and succulent, cared for as the producers and manufacturers care for tobacco, cased and pressed for the trade, in a very short time will be used in place of tobacco. It has an astringent, bitter taste, fully as satisfying as tobacco, and wholly without its nicotine, which makes tobacco in all its uses, chewing, smoking, and snuffing, deleterious to health; with alfalfa, when the user masticates it until his jaw is tired, he can swallow the cud for food.

"There is already an alfalfa brand of chewing gum, and the tobacco trust makes its widely advertised smoking mixture out of alfalfa steeped in a decoction of tobacco juice, a villainous debasement of alfalfa. This mixture is used all over the world; our squadron's store room is supplied with great quantities of it, and twenty thousand men on that fleet, out of a total of twenty-five thousand, are using alfalfa in their pipes, and scattering incense of it to all the far seas; the hunter, miner, explorer, villager, citizen, all use it, and until told, have no suspicion that it is alfalfa; and the farmer, when he goes to town with a load of alfalfa, buys this brand of tobacco and takes it home with him, probably from his crop of the year before.

"The same Italian hand that comes in such close competition with the Almighty and the bee, in the manufacture of honey out of glucose and paraffine, has the inventive ability to give chewing alfalfa, smoking alfalfa, and snuffing alfalfa. With the use of alfalfa as tobacco and finally swallowed for food, the atrophied second stomach of man, once in full use and size when he was an herb-eating animal, might again be restored and appendicitis and the surgeon's knife be no longer feared or used: and when it comes to making snuff out of it, who can tell how far it will rob asthma of its terror? With alfalfa used as tobacco the field for its usefulness will be increased, its acreage extended, and the ravage of tobacco minimized, and then, as legitimate pastime, the children will be encouraged in its use, swallowing the saliva, the cuspidor banished, and directly promoting and helping on legitimate, profitable, and healthful agriculture. The extended use of alfalfa will run with all the years."

Mr. Otis says alfalfa is truly a wonder plant.

COLONEL TRUE'S TRIBUTE TO ALFALFA.

Alfalfa, perennial in its growth, perennial in its beauty, the first green sward to greet the eye in spring, the last beautiful green fields of autumn, producing its monthly harvests that make glad every living insect, fowl, and animal that the farmer cherishes, from the busy bee that knows where the sweetest nectar grows and the helpful hen to the beef steer and his sister; the one great paradox in agricultural economy, unlike all known parasites it fructifies and makes fat that which it feeds upon; perennial in its dividends that, like Tennyson's Brook, "goes on forever"—ever beautiful, blessed, beneficent alfalfa.

Not Cruel, But Busy.

Mother—I am sorry to hear that Tommy Waffles tied a kettle to the poor dog's tail. You wouldn't do such a thing, would you?

Bobby (with conscious superiority)—No, indeed, mother.

Mother—Why didn't you stop him, Bobby?

Bobby—I couldn't, mother; I was holding the dog.

A Talk to Beginners—By One of Them.

RALPH HARRIS, BUOK CREEK, KANS.

The pure-bred hog has achieved great popularity of late. He has the center of the stage pretty much to himself. At public auction we see prices paid for certain animals of individual excellence and fashionable pedigree, that may seem out of reason. Some very good folks shake their heads and wonder if any hog ever lived that could possibly be worth even a thousand dollars, not to mention still greater prices.

They do not realize that these outstanding types of the breed, with their smooth, deep sides, clear open eyes, and erect, firm pasterns, conforming very closely to the standard of perfection in their breed, and carrying the blood of great sires and wonderful old sows, are possessed of the ability to transmit their great qualities to their progeny, and return tenfold their cost by their beneficial effect on the breeder's herd. Occasionally there may be inflation in the prices paid. Enthusiasm may override the judgment. There are men who think of themselves as breeders who are simply speculators in pedigree and blood lines. Perhaps a few cliques exist where the members boom each other's stock. They buy animals of each other at greatly inflated prices, and take their profit from the outsiders who venture into the bidding. This style of business certainly does harm to the interests of any breed.

But for all that there is no question that, whatever breed he belongs to, the outstanding hog is worth a lot of money.

THE FOUNDATION OF A HERD.

To the man starting in the pure-bred swine business there are a few basic facts that should never be overlooked. The first thing for him to consider is the underlying reason for breeding hogs. There are a few thousand breeders of pure-bred swine in this country, and several million farmers are engaged, among other things, in raising hogs for market, while almost the entire population of the country puts in part of its time, daily, in consuming hog products.

The breeder must not lose sight of the fundamental idea that he is simply a factor in the production of pork.

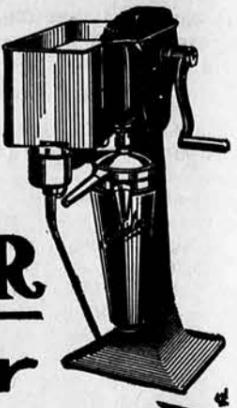
If he makes a lasting success of his business, the animals he sends from his herd will be strongly possessed of the ability to make meat. Of that we may be certain. The animals must produce their flesh with rapidity and with profit. They will of necessity be strong and vigorous of constitution, and able to transmit their good qualities to their offspring. They will conform more or less closely to the standard type of the breed to which they belong.

When the new breeder has gathered together a herd, of such excellence as his judgment and his ability to pay the price for outstanding individuals may allow, he should then endeavor to carry on his breeding business in such a manner that he will not have more invested than the animals would bring over the scales as fatted market hogs. This statement may seem rather conservative, but no one can say that such a program is not the wisest for the beginner.

After the breeder has established a reputation as a producer of animals of great merit, he can safely afford to pay higher prices for a good male, or a prize-winning sow. He knows that if, for any reason, he should be compelled to disperse his herd the members of it would bring far beyond market hog prices.

FAIRNESS IN MARKETING STOCK.

Another matter of great importance is absolute fairness in the selling of the stock. Should an order or inquiry come from a distance, the prospective purchaser should be answered promptly and to the point; he should be told truthfully of the condition and quality of the animal offered; so that, if he buys, he will find things exactly as represented. Should he be disappointed in the animal sent, the breed-



THEN YOU NEED A TUBULAR Separator

The answer to the question is in no doubt.

Everybody does.

The way to have more Dairy Dollars is to get a Tubular Cream Separator.

The reason for this answer, and the proof of its truth, are in the experience of Tubular users.

Dairymen and dairywomen everywhere have been gaining good Dairy Dollars with the Tubular. Some had no separators before buying Tubulars, others had some other make. ALL gained, however, in money, or saving of work or both, when the Tubulars were put in—they get more Dairy Dollars.

Making Twice as Much
NORTH BUENA VISTA, IOWA,
Feb. 8, 1908.

Before we bought the Tubular we had a—, Did not like it. We are now making just twice the amount of money we did before

KARL KOCH.

One-Third More Butter—Less Work
MANSFIELD, OHIO,
Jan. 13, 1908.

Bought one of your Tubular separators last August. We make one-third more butter than by hand skimming, and no crocks to wash.

MRS. GEORGE HENRY.

The average gain, from average cows, with a Tubular separator is one pound per week, per cow, compared with raising cream systems.

Are you interested in this sort of gain of Dairy Dollars? Wouldn't you like the success that is shown in above letters? Don't you want a pound of butter more, per week, per cow, than you are getting from pans? Don't you want butter gain and less work, if you have a separator?

Write for Tubular Catalog No. 165 illustrated explanation of why the Tubular does better than other separators, how it is different, easier to operate and clean, scientific and mechanical reasons for Tubular superiority, and some testimonials from Tubular users.

The Sharples Separator Co.,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.



Only 2 Parts to Clean—Count Them! Takes Less than 3 Minutes—Time It!

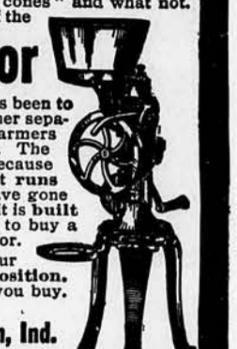
You've seen separators, and you've read about separators that had enough parts to clean to make a big dish washing. The women folks have noticed them if you haven't. They know what hard work a lot of parts mean, for they have to do the cleaning. The National—which skims the milk closer, quicker and more easily—has only 2 parts to clean, and the cleaning can actually be done in less than three minutes by the watch. It has been timed. The reason is that its single and simple perforated cylinder, shown in the picture, does all that is attempted by complexly constructed bowls with their loads of "discs," "cones" and what not. But the easy cleaning is only one of the many good points of the

National Cream Separator

and found in no other on the market. Our one purpose has been to make the National, regardless of expense, superior to all other separators in the world—and we have succeeded. Forty thousand farmers and dairymen using the National every day will tell you so. The National is the machine that skims to the slightest trace, because it is built as carefully as a watch. It is the machine that runs without repairs long after cheaply constructed separators have gone to the scrap heap. It is the machine for a lifetime, because it is built right, both in material and workmanship. You can't afford to buy a separator without knowing all about the National Cream Separator.

Send for Our Free Illustrated Book Do it today. Get our Free Trial Proposition. You can try a National yourself on your own farm before you buy. Address either office. Ask for Catalog Y2.

National Dairy Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., and Goshen, Ind.



er will probably never sell to him again. It is best to have the buyer select for himself.

Correspondence should be attended to at once. This is a point where many breeders, some of considerable renown, are lax. It is exceedingly annoying to have to wait for weeks, or even for months, as the writer has, for an answer to a letter.

Should a customer be disappointed in his purchase on a mail order, the breeder will gain in the end if he promptly refunds the cost, and asks to have the unsatisfactory animal returned at his expense. Such a course

would be the best evidence possible of fairness.

ADVERTISING A NECESSITY.

There is another phase of the business that would have confronted the breeder almost at the outset of his career. That is the question of advertising. To get more than a local success the breeder must advertise. He will find many opportunities to do so. He should select several agricultural papers and start a steady, unremitting campaign. People do not usually sit down and write out an order immediately upon reading your advertise-

ment. You must familiarize the readers with the fact that you are in the swine-breeding business. If the advertising matter is skillfully worded, and to the point, the breeder will get many inquiries that will lead to sales. Advertising is cumulative in its effect. It is like the method of the mason who breaks the rock with a series of regular blows. The first effect of the advertising will come in the shape of appeals from many farm papers that the advertisement be also placed with them, the advertisement in question being cut from the other papers and enclosed with the letter of appeal, along with a statement of what the cost would be for inserting same for various periods.

The breeder can not use all the papers, so he should stick to those he has selected until such a time as he wishes to make a special announcement, for a sale perhaps, or to advertise a great boar that he has been able to produce; or until the size of his herd, or its superior excellence, justifies him in seeking a wider market.

PUBLICITY OF ANIMALS AT COUNTY FAIRS.

The breeder should also enter animals in the county fairs, near at home, each fall, and if the herd is of special excellence in his State fair or in the fairs of adjoining States. However, he should have the good sense to exhibit no inferior stock. If he has only one hog that, in his judgment, is of outstanding excellence, he should exhibit it alone. Better one good show hog than a dozen second rate animals.

ACQUAINTANCE OF SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS A BENEFIT.

Whether the breeder wins or not, he has presented his animals to the view of a large public, many of whom are interested in his breed of swine. The breeder also has the opportunity of meeting other progressive men in the business, of obtaining valuable ideas from them, and of seeing for himself what success his fellow breeders have attained.

The beginner should use every effort to gain fuller knowledge of his breed of swine. The first necessary step for him toward success is a realization of his own ignorance. At the start he can not possibly carry on his operations with the fullest understanding. He should look into the work of the prominent men in his line. He must educate himself so that he can see at once why a certain herd is not meeting with particular success, and why it is that another one is so valuable.

He should plan his work on the farm along sane and profitable ways. He must realize the value of sanitation and cleanliness, of system in the work, and of the importance of proper feed.

All of these things and many others of value are discussed in the farm press. So he should avail himself of this ready means of information. The methods and results described in the articles are usually the fruit of the personal experience of some progressive breeder, or experimenter, and are trustworthy.

When the breeder has advanced to the point where he has a good knowledge of his breed, has succeeded in eradicating his first mistakes by his selection and proper mating of his swine, has used the advantages and overcome the disadvantages his farm possessed for the business, and has intelligently used the aid of the farm press, and when by his fairness and integrity in his business dealings he has gained the confidence of breeders and farmers, then he is no longer a novice but is an expert breeder thoroughly established on the highway of success. And when his herd becomes marked for its excellence in the fancy points of the breed, and for its aristocratic pedigrees, the breeder should not forget that, after all, his success now and in the future must rest finally and fundamentally on the pork-making ability of his herd.

If you never do more than you get paid for you will never get paid for more than you do.

OFFICIAL SCORE CARDS.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

	Perfect score
1. Head and Face—Head small in proportion to body; wide between the eyes; face nicely dished (about half way between the Poland-China and Berkshire) and tapering well down to nose.	4
2. Eyes—Lively, bright and prominent.	2
3. Ears—Medium size, pointed forward, downward and slightly outward.	2
4. Neck—Short, thick, very deep, and slightly arching.	2
5. Jowl—Broad, full, and neat; carrying fullness back to point of shoulders and on line with breast bone.	3
6. Shoulders—Moderately broad; very deep and full; carrying thickness well down and not extending above line of back.	6
7. Chest—Large, very deep; filled full behind shoulders; breast-bone extending well forward so as to be readily seen.	12
8. Back and Loin—Back medium in breadth, straight or slightly arching; carrying even width from shoulder to ham; surface even and smooth.	15
9. Sides and Ribs—Sides very deep; medium in length; level between shoulders and hams and carrying out full down to line of belly. Ribs long, strong, and sprung in proportion to width of shoulders and ham.	8
10. Belly and Flank—Straight, full, and carrying well out to line of sides; flank well down to lower line of sides.	6
11. Hams and Rump—Broad, full, and well let down to the hock; buttock full, and coming nearly down and filling full between hocks.	10
12. Legs and Feet—Medium size and length; straight; nicely tapering.	10
13. Tail—Medium, large at base, and nicely tapering and rather bushy at end.	1
14. Coat—Moderately thick and fine, straight, smooth, and covering body well.	2
15. Color—Cherry red without other admixtures.	2
16. Size—Large for age and condition. Boars, two years old and over should weigh 600 pounds; sows, same age and condition, 500 pounds.	5
17. Action and Style—Action vigorous and animated; style free and easy.	4
18. Condition—Healthy, skin free from scurf, scales, sores, and mange; flesh evenly laid over body and free from lumps.	4
19. Disposition—Very quiet and gentle; easily handled or driven.	3
Total	100

Poland-China Hogs.

1. Head—Broad, even, and smooth between and above the eyes; face, slightly dished, tapering even and gradually to near the end of the nose.	4
2. Eyes—Full, clean, prominent, and expressive.	2
3. Ears—Standing up slightly at the base to within two-thirds of the tip where a gentle break or drop should occur; medium size, thin, and fine. Slightly inclined outward.	2
4. Neck—Short, wide, even, smooth, and well arched.	2
5. Jowl—Full, broad, deep, smooth, and firm; carrying fullness back to near point of shoulders.	2
6. Shoulder—Broad, and oval at the top, showing evenness with back and neck.	6
7. Chest—Large, wide, deep, and full; even underline to the shoulder and sides with no creases. Brisket, smooth, even, broad, and extending well forward.	12
8. Back and Loin—Broad, straight, or slightly arched; carrying same width from shoulder to ham, surface even, smooth, free from lumps, creases or projections; not too long but broad on top, indicating well-sprung ribs.	14
9. Sides and Ribs—Sides, full, firm, and deep, free from wrinkles, carrying size down to belly; even from ham to shoulders.	10
10. Belly and Flank—Belly, broad, straight, and full, indicating capacity and room; underline straight or nearly so, and free from flabby appearance.	4
11. Ham and Rump—Hams, broad, full, deep, and long from rump to hock; rounding and gradually sloping from the loin to the root of the tail.	10
12. Legs and Feet—Legs, medium length, straight, set well apart, and squarely under body, tapering and strong; feet firm, short, tough, and free from defects.	10
13. Tail—Medium length and size, smooth, and tapering well and carried in a curl.	1
14. Coat—Fine, straight, smooth; laying close to and covering the body well.	3
15. Color—Black, with six white points: tip of tail, four white feet and white in face, on nose or point of lower jaw. Few white spots on body not objectionable.	2
16. Size—Large for age; condition, vigor, and vitality to be considered. Boar 2 years old not less than 600 pounds and sow not less than 500 pounds.	5
17. Action and Style—Action vigorous, easy and graceful; style attractive, high carriage.	3
18. Condition—Healthy; skin clear of scurf, scales and sores; soft and mellow to the touch; flesh fine.	2
19. Disposition—Lively, easily handled, and seemingly kind.	2
20. Symmetry—General conformation, size, and style combined to make the desired type or model.	3
Total	100

Yorkshire.

1. General Outline—Long and deep in proportion to width, but not massive; slightly arched in the back, symmetrical and smooth, with body

(Continued on page 490.)

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS MAKE THE BEST BUTTER

The one purpose of every thinking buyer of a cream separator is the making of the most and the best cream possible, whether for home buttermaking, creamery patronage, or any other use to which cream is put.

It is possible to "claim" almost everything for the various makes of cream separators, but the one indisputable fact that would-be competitors do not even attempt to get around is the unquestionable superiority of the DE LAVAL machines in the making of the best butter.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA-DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines has scored highest and won all higher awards in every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

Beginning with the first great annual contest of the NATIONAL BUTTERMAKERS ASSOCIATION in 1892 and ending with the 1908 contest at Minneapolis, March 11th to 13th, not only the HIGHEST but every anywhere near high award has been made to users of DE LAVAL separators and more than nine-tenths of all exhibits scoring above 90 per cent in quality have been DE LAVAL made.

THE ROLL OF HONOR ALL DE LAVAL USERS

The First Prize winners and their scores at every convention of the National Buttermakers Association since its organization in 1892 have been as follows:

	Score.
1892 Madison, Wis., Louis Brahe, Washington, Iowa	98
1893 Dubuque, Iowa, C. W. Smith, Colvin's Park, Ill.	97
1895 Rockford, Ill., F. C. Oltrogge, Tripoli, Iowa	98
1896 Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thomas Milton, St. Paul, Minn.	97.82
1897 Owatonna, Minn., H. N. Miller, Randall, Iowa	98.5
1898 Topeka, Kans., Samuel Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn.	98
1899 Sioux Falls, South Dakota, A. W. McCall, Creston, Iowa	97
1900 Lincoln, Neb., H. T. Sondergaard, Litchfield, Minn.	98
1901 St. Paul, Minn., E. O. Quenvold, Owatonna, Minn.	97
1902 E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay, Wis.	98.5
1904 St. Louis, Mo., L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn.	98.5
1906 Chicago, Ill., A. Carlson, Rush City, Minn.	97
1907 Chicago, Ill., A. Lindblad, North Branch, Minn.	97.5
1908 J. C. Post, Hector, Minn.	98

(There were no conventions in 1894, 1903 and 1905.)

In the great annual contest just held 504 of the best buttermakers in the United States competed, with first, second and third, and all important awards, being made to users of DE LAVAL machines.

At each of the two big National Dairy Shows held in Chicago in 1906 and 1907 DE LAVAL butter made a CLEAN SWEEP of all highest prizes, and the general average of all the DE LAVAL made entries was conspicuously higher than the general average of all entries using other makes of separators.

Going back further, DE LAVAL made butter received the GRAND PRIZE at the ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR in 1904 and as well at the PARIS WORLD'S EXPOSITION in 1900.

In the hundreds of important State and country contests the world over for twenty years the superiority of the DE LAVAL separator in the making of fine butter has been conclusively proven.

THE EXPLANATION IS TO BE FOUND IN THE IDEAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DE LAVAL SEPARATING BOWLS AND THE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DE LAVAL MACHINES MAY BE OPERATED AND USED.

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TWO WISHES.

I wish I was a child again,
Came a plaintive cry of woe.
Oh give me back my childhood days
In the dear old long ago.
I long to see my childhood home
And the loved ones who dwell there,
And ore the fields and meadows roam,
Lighthearted and free from care.

Could I blot out of memory
The heartaches, and care, and strife,
The trials and disappointments
That have come into my life;
And go back to the dear old home
As it was in days of yore,
All that I own I'd freely give
Just to be a child once more.

I wish I was a child again,
Cried another with a sigh,
Though not in years as I once was
For that happy time's passed by,
And as adown the stream of life,
To the western shore I glide,
I do not long for childhood scenes,
They belong on the other side.

But sometimes when the youthful life
Of a grayhaired friend I see,
I think I've left something behind
I feign would have brought with me.
Yes back there on that other shore,
Is a fount I've long sought for;
Its source is simple childish faith,
Ever placid its waters are.

No envy, malice, lust, or strife,
E're disturbs its peaceful flow.
Its sweet, refreshing waters are
As pure as the falling snow.
Around its banks the flowers grow
Sweet blossoms of love and truth.
Oh, from my heart I thirst, and long
To drink of that fountain of youth.
—G. A. Dodge.

Seeds.

Now is the seed time and people are getting out and procuring the hard dry things called seeds to plant. Little do the minds dwell upon the little insignificant things themselves and the mysterious results that follow the planting; rather, the thoughts are upon the material gain, the number of bushels they will yield and the possibilities in dollars and cents. But as you take the tiny particles in your hand think of them for a moment in another way. How hard and dry and uninteresting they are! If you had not learned by experience that they would yield a harvest, that in their little hearts there is a tiny germ of life, that when they are dropped into the ground with moisture and heat applied in proper amount they will come forth to make the earth glad and beautiful, you would hardly believe it. Who can explain the mystery of it? You know it is so because it has done it over and over again and never failed. You do not bother your head about it. "It is nature," you say. "Some people call it nature, others call it God."

When there is so much that we can not understand in the natural world why is it that we doubt that which we can not quite comprehend in the spiritual world? The Author and Maker of all things has placed many objects here in this world that are symbolical of the unseen or spiritual to help us to understand and to teach us faith in Him. He speaks to man continually through nature. Christ always used nature to explain and make plain God's ways and plans for mankind. Yet even those who were closest to Him and loved Him most were surprised when he arose on that first Easter morn. He had told them that the seed must first be planted and pass through an unseen change before it could be of use and that as the seeds that are put into the earth come forth transformed so He would also come forth. They believed when it was proven to them. This lesson of the resurrection is a great comfort to the Christian. The hope of seeing friends who have passed from this life is a joy that could not be realized without it; and the assurance of life, eternal life, makes this life more happy and its sorrows and pain more endurable.

We are sowing seed continually. Some are good seeds, some are seeds of beautiful and desirable plants—but, alas! some are seeds of thorns and weeds, that multiply rapidly and are carried with the wind whither we

would not have them. They mar the beauty of the world and prick and pester our fellow men, and with trowel we vainly try to root out the evil we have done; but it is not easy to do. It has only been a few years since the first dandelion was planted in Kansas, but the breezes have carried the feathery seed hither and thither until the lawns are golden with them and the cry against them is "death to the dandelion," but it is not an easy task to rid the country of them. The seeds that we are sowing in the hearts of our children and acquaintances, are we careful always that they are good seeds—the kind that will come forth to bless the world and gladden our own hearts, or will they come forth to curse us? When we select seeds for planting we are very careful about the variety and if we want radishes or lettuce we do not make a mistake and sow Indian turnip or plantain. Should we not be more careful when by our acts and words we sow seed in the lives of others?

"She Hath Done What She Could."
MRS. FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG, RUSSELL COUNTY.

To no one more truly than to Miss Emily Hobhouse will these words, "She hath done what she could," apply; and yet so quietly has she worked that many do not know even of her name. Four years ago, moved by a divine pity for a brave but oppressed people, she left her English home and went among the Boers seeking what she might do for their help and relief.

A slight, but brave and wise little woman, she traveled painfully in an ox cart through the devastated regions of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony and sent "word back to prosperous, well-to-do Europe and America of the appalling want and destitution that she found there; a brave, patient, uncomplaining, rural population silently starving because homes, farm implements, stock, resources of every kind had been swept away," as we are told in a short article among "Unity's Foreign Notes." Here, to, we read that because of this act of her in obeying the Christ-like impulse to do what she could for these suffering people, she was "denounced at home as an enemy and traitor" and was "disowned by relatives and friends," yet she never faltered in her purpose. She had "set her hand to the plow," and nothing could make her turn back. She had heard the call, "Come and help us," and must needs answer, be the cost what it might.

UNHEEDED AT FIRST.

For a long time her appeals fell upon deaf and unheeding ears, but little by little she began to be heard and help was given her, though never abundantly, never in sufficient quantity to make the work easy or as effective as she wanted it to be. She accepted it all with deep gratitude and added to it by her own untiring efforts and understanding, giving of her very life from day to day. That she might work understandingly, and with a full knowledge of their needs and abilities, she went into their homes and learned by intimate association how best to help them.

GREAT CALL FOR SPINNING WHEELS.

Her one great call was for spinning wheels and small looms. These she put into homes and in schools—industrial schools that she herself had founded—and patiently and perseveringly she taught the women and girls how to use them, and helped them find places to sell all their surplus yarns and cloths. By precept and example, by the touch of her beautiful love-animated life upon theirs she cheered and encouraged them, and gradually the light began to shine in the dark places and cheer and comfort came where before poverty had been

the most dire and distressing object, want of which we, sitting in our cozy homes, surrounded by every comfort and convenience for doing our chosen work, can have little or no conception.

GIVEN PUBLIC RECOGNITION.

Emily Hobhouse had the faith that can remove mountains, a steadfast purpose, and a most indomitable will. Obstacles and discouragements come to such as she but as calls for renewed effort and zeal. She, like the drummer boy of Kent, could not beat "retreat," but must push on and on to the fulfillment of her purpose. And this she did through four long years until now, at last, her reward is given in the public recognition of her work and the giving of substantial government aid. We learn of this through a letter from Mme. Evelyn deglis Asinelli, a relative of Miss Hobhouse, and her devoted advocate in Switzerland. Because of its interest for all lovers of humanity I copy it here. It bears date at Geneva, February 18, 1908: "Dear Friend: As I told you in my last letter the good news from Africa has been confirmed. Both Boer governments intend to subsidize Emily Hobhouse's home industries, and that being the case our public collections will cease in April, next. We are preparing our last Swiss gift. Two hundred and twenty-eight beautiful wheels are made to look young again and will probably leave at the end of March. I am busily engaged begging to pay the enormous cost of our last public token of love and interest and I feel very sad, though I rejoice at the same time. All things come to an end—hard work, struggles, anxieties, joys, and begging, but I beg for your warm friendship, for that at least has no end."

GOVERNMENTAL AID GIVEN.

The "Unity" article from which I quote comments thus: "Is it not a wonderful story? Four short years and woman's keen intuitions, sure judgment, and unweaned devotion have brought not merely life and hope but an absolutely new development to a people that sat in sackcloth and ashes. The Boers were quick to see the far-reaching significance of her efforts and to farther them in every possible way. General Botha, now premier of the Transvaal, and ex-President Stein of the Orange River Colony have long been her devoted friends and trusted advisers, and now while the English Queen turns a deaf ear (how can she be thus untrue to her pitying woman's nature?) the home government has given her workers recognition. One of the first acts of the newly constituted Boer governments is to give official recognition and support to the enterprise which they know has opened a new era and started a hitherto agricultural people on the high road to industrial development. Between the two, the far-seeing woman and the grateful Boer Statesmen, stands Switzerland, the third factory in the problem, without which the end might never have been reached. Others have done generously, but the Swiss have outdone them all. Without the hundreds—it must be well on towards a thousand—of well-made, age-seasoned spinning wheels with which they have endowed the enterprise, putting them all in repair and for the most part paying the heavy transportation charges, the present wonderful development of these industries could not have been attained for many years, if at all."

Brave little Switzerland! Always so ready to champion a good cause! And surely none better than this ever asked her aid. This relief comes none too soon, for Emily Hobhouse, despite her splendid resolution, is broken down physically and may never again be well, but through it all, through whatever suffering she may have to bear, she will be cheered and sustained by the love of a grateful people, and those for whom she hath done so much, giving to them of her very life and the treasures of her beautiful womanhood, will hold her enshrined in their hearts for generations yet to come. Children yet unborn will be taught to hush her name as that of a

A Lazy Liver

May be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. It would be a stupid as well as a savage thing to beat a weary or starved man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging, torpid liver it is a great mistake to lash it with strong drastic drugs. A torpid liver is but an indication of an ill-nourished, enfeebled body whose organs are weary with over work. Start with the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in working order and see how quickly your liver will become active. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver trouble," by its wonderful control of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

If you have bitter or bad taste in the morning, poor or variable appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipated or irregular bowels, feel weak, easily tired, despondent, frequent headaches, pain or distress in "small of back," gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps nausea, "burning" or "risings" in throat after eating, and kindred symptoms of weak stomach and torpid liver, no medicine will relieve you more promptly or cure you more effectively than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Perhaps only a part of the above symptoms will be present at one time and yet point to torpid liver or biliousness and weak stomach. Avoid all hot bread and biscuits, griddle cakes and other indigestible food and take the "Golden Medical Discovery" regularly and stick to its use until you are vigorous and strong.

The "Discovery" is non-secret, non-alcoholic, is a glyceric extract of native medicinal roots with a full list of its ingredients printed on each bottle wrapper and attested under oath. Its ingredients are endorsed and extolled by the most eminent medical writers of the age and are recommended to cure the diseases for which it is advised.

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saint. Some day her story will be fittingly told and she will take her place on the roll of the world's saintly women with Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Fry, Dorothy Dix, Frances Willard, Mother Bickerdyke, and Clara Barton, and many others who have heard the call of humanity and have made answer with their whole life and strength.

Each reader will recall to memory some dear one, unknown to the great world it may be, but who gave service as valiant, love as enduring in the quiet and seclusion of home life. There are nameless saints everywhere, known only in the cherished records of their own, but whose influence has ever been for good and who unconsciously have done much to help up-bear the great ark of pure homes and a strong, clean National life.

"The healing of the world is in its nameless saints; each separate star seems nothing by a myriad scattered stars. Break up the night and make it beautiful."

To these let us give all honor and praise, for they make us what we are—a Nation that loves righteousness and that seeks after it diligently, a home-loving, home-making people, quick to see the right and to rejoice in it; quick to feel a good deed and to love it.

What Emily Hobhouse is to the Boers, what each woman who, like her, works in large places doing a public work and gaining public recognition, is to some people, each true woman may be in her own home and to her own little circle—one of the "myriad scattered stars" that make life blessed and beautiful. Of each of us let it be said, "She hath done what she could," and all will be well.

Eggs Typify Rebirth—That's the Reason for Their Connection with Easter.

There are many superstitions in connection with Easter, and each country has a custom of celebrating it peculiar to itself, but while each varies, they all unite to observe the spirit of springtime, and all Christians rejoice that the Lord of Life forever won victory over death. Among the many quaint superstitions is the old Aryan one which typifies the return of the sun of springtime by a golden egg—eggs being distributed at the early equinox by priests to strengthen the hopes of the people that the bleak, cold days of winter might soon cease and a brighter time ensue.

The Persians believed that the earth was hatched from an immense egg on Easter morning; the Aryans also believed the sun to be a large golden egg which was constantly rolling nearer to the earth.

With the Jews, says the April Declinator, the egg became a type of their rescue from the land of bondage, and in their Feast of the Passover, eggs occupied a conspicuous place in the services. It was their connection with the latter that finally caused them to be used by Christians the world over in celebrating Easter—the egg of resurrection into a new life, bringing a message of life from death, as it were.

The Tyrolese Easter egg is similar to our valentines, for besides being most beautifully tinted they have, in unique lettering, mottoes representing appropriate wishes for the recipient.

The priests of Italy bless all eggs brought to service on Easter morning, and each person carries his back home, where they are placed on a kind of altar arranged for the purpose, surrounded by lighted candles and often flowers; then each member of the family and any guests abiding with them, eat one of these holy eggs as a safeguard against disease and danger. They are hard-boiled before being taken to church.

Why is it that we usually think of the good things we might have done or said after it is too late to do or say them?

An idle cow is a mortgage-maker, a boarder, and a cheat and her owner needs to wake up and put her to work.

The Young Folks

SINGING IN THE RAIN.

Tell me, what's the use of fretting when we think that things go wrong? It never makes them better; but I've heard it said a song makes the heavy load seem lighter, and will cheer the troubled heart. Till it quite forgets its worries, and its vexing cares depart. As the wind that sweeps the marshes where the fog hangs, chill and gray, moves the mists that mar the morning till it blows them all away.

So, whenever storm clouds gather till they hide the sun from sight, and it's darker in the morning than it ought to be at night, then let's sing about the sunshine that is on the other side. Of the darkest cloud, my comrade. Let the song ring far and wide. On the listening ear of others who climb the hill with you, till the rifted clouds are scattered, and the gray old world seems new.

Sing of gladness and of beauty. Let the faith that can not fail in the great eternal Goodness over fear and doubt prevail. As the robin's song sounds sweetest when we hear it in the rain, so this song of ours, my comrade, in a time of tears and pain will to those who grieve a message full of hope and comfort bring. So, look upward toward the sunshine, though it's out of sight, and sing.

—Eben E. Rexford.

The Luther Burbank Class.

"O, look at those Easter hats! Aren't they beauties, Hester?"

"Hark! Keep still a minute."

"See that one all made of roses. Look quick!"

"Hush, will you? I'm trying to hear what the bells are chiming."

"What do you care? I wish I had something new for Easter. Does my hat look awfully seedy?"

"Katie Smith, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. This is the day the Lord rose from the grave and here you are fussing about a new hat."

The two girls walked up the church steps together, but Katie stopped suddenly and turned back.

"Don't block up the passageway, child. Come along!"

Katie crowded into a corner of the vestibule and pulled her sister after her with an air of mystery.

"See what I picked up there on the church steps," she whispered, her eyes dancing with delight. "Sh! Don't let anybody see." From the folds of her dress she drew out a small, gold bracelet set with precious stones.

"Well, go give it right to the sexton," said the older girl. "There he is, over there."

"Wait, Hester, please! Just let me wear it through church time. I never had one on before and it looks so pretty. I'll give it to Mr. Cram right after church."

Hester gave her a withering glance of disapproval and they followed the usher up the aisle to a pew.

The subtle fragrance of lilies which filled the church, the music of the choir and the earnest words of the minister made Hester's heart swell with a feeling she did not know how to define. She wished her life to be pure and sweet like those Easter lilies. She wanted to be a part of everything that was good and beautiful and true, like the music and the pastor's words. Her thoughts were far away from the little sister by her side, who sat turning the bracelet on her wrist, and imagining herself a fine lady decked in her jewels.

"I wish this belonged to me," she whispered when the service was over.

Hester came back to earth. "Well, it doesn't, and you go give it to Mr. Cram this minute, before you go in to Sunday school."

"I was just going to," pouted Katie, turning back into the church with reluctant steps.

Miss Harriet May sat in the Sunday school room with a group of girls gathered about her. "Now you must each tell me," she said, "what thought you are going to carry home with you from this Easter service."

"I liked what Mr. Tweedy told us about Luther Burbank," said one. "He is doing such wonderful things with the plants and fruits."

"I know it," said another. "Just think of his making blackberries white!"



Start on a New Line

Regular trains are now operated on the new Pacific Coast line as far as Moberg, Lemmon, Hettinger, Bowman and Marmarth, in the Dakotas; to Terry, Miles City, Musselshell and Harlowton, in Montana.

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Tickets good for 21 days and stop-overs allowed. Investigate now the openings in farming, stock-raising and mercantile work along the Pacific Coast Extension of the

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On above dates the round-trip fare from Chicago will be \$26.90 to Moberg; \$30 to Lemmon, Hettinger, Bowman and Marmarth; \$39 to Harlowton; \$40 to Moore and Lewiston, in the Judith Basin, Montana. Fares to other points quoted on request.

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"Yes, and dahlias fragrant and poppies blue!"

"And thornless roses, and plums without stones!"

"And did you notice the lesson that he drew from these wonderful changes that can be brought about in Nature?" said Miss May, fixing her eyes on a golden-haired girl who was busying herself arranging the ribbons on her sleeve.

"Yes," said the first speaker. "He said if Luther Burbank could make bitter fruit sweet and blackberries white, we could—I don't know just how to say it—but—make ourselves over, with God's help, I suppose."

"That's just it, Mary. He said that some fruits were hardy but not sweet, some plants were beautiful, but bore no fruit. Girls"—she paused a moment and her eyes kindled—"how would you like to for ma Luther Burbank class?"

"O, Miss May!" The girl she had been watching suddenly raised her eyes with an eager look, and her teacher's heart gave a bound. Could it be that she had at last aroused a spark of interest in this beautiful, indolent scholar?"

"Well, Marion?"

"I've lost my bracelet."

Excited comments followed.

"'Twasn't that new one with the little diamonds in it, was it?"

"Yes, that very one," moaned Marion. "It was always unclasping. O, dear!"

Hester glanced at Katie, who was turning the leaves of her Bible, and said quickly, "Mr. Cram's got it. Somebody picked it up on the steps—I saw them—and they gave it to him."

"Did they really? O, lovely!" and Marion flew into the church in search of the sexton. Hester gave her sister another glance of disapproval, and was

surprised to see her face flushing scarlet, her eyes bent on her quarterly.

"He hasn't got it either, Hester Smith." Marlon flounced back into her chair, her gauzy ruffles flying. "Never even saw it. What made you go and raise my hopes like that?"

Katie's eyes met Hester's stony glare with a look of frightened pleading; but Hester was merciless. Seizing her sister's arm, she drew up the sleeve of her coat and displayed the bracelet. "Well of all things in this world! If I ain't ashamed of you, Katie Smith!" Unclasping the bracelet from her sister's quivering wrist, she passed it to Marlon, her eyes flashing, and her lips pressed tightly together.

A dramatic pause followed, and Katie, too mortified to say a word and feeling the brand of the criminal upon her small soul, buried her face in her book and burst into tears.

"I think," said Miss May quietly, "that Katie was intending to give that to Mr. Cram after Sunday school. She wanted to wear it a little while, because she found it and it was such a pretty one." She laid her hand on Katie's shoulder, but the child was struggling to control her sobs and could not speak.

A meaning glance was cast at Marlon by the girl beside her, who whispered behind her book, "Then why didn't she hand it out when you told us you had lost it?"

The vials of Hester's wrath were now turned in a new direction. "Well, what are you trying to make a bad matter worse for, Alice Moore? Of course she meant to give it to the sexton after Sunday school. Do you take us for thieves?"

In spite of Miss May's efforts to restore peace and harmony in her excited class before the closing bell rang, they were two very miserable sisters who walked down Grand Street towards their home. Hester strode along in silence feeling that the honor of the Smith family had received its death blow. The storms of life circle so close over a child's head that, while they last, the blue sky seems shut out forever and ever.

Katie found her voice at last. "Maybe you think you're good, Hester Smith, but if that's what it means to be good, I'm going to be bad all the rest of my life."

Hester winced, and a new expression came into her face. "I could have got out of it just as easy as not if you'd let me alone," Katie went on, with a wail in her voice.

"Got out of it?" Hester's face grew stern again. "Why do you do things you have to get out of? And if you do, what is the good of getting out of them? You fool yourself more than anybody else. You just make yourself believe that you're all right when you ain't. If I'd been vain and silly and not really honest like you this morning, I'd own up to it and take my medicine. That's the only way to cure it, mother says."

"O, yes, you would always do just the right thing, of course. But I can tell you some other things that mother says. She says you're awfully hard to get along with. You say hateful things and you don't care how much you hurt people's feelings."

Hester's eyes widened. "Does mother say that?"

"Yes, she does, and we children are all afraid of you and it makes us want to tell lies and things. You made me so ashamed in Sunday school, I thought I should die. P'raps that's being a Christian, but if it is, I don't want to be one."

Katie's words struck deeper than she knew and Hester shut herself into her own little room that afternoon, not to sulk or cry, but just to talk it all over with the Friend who understands.

"I want to be good," she said, with a choke in her voice, "but I don't seem to know how. I'm just like a cactus, all prickles and spikes. But Luther Burbank made the prickles on the cactus plants turn into fruit that was good to eat. O, God, I don't see why you can't do it if Mr. Burbank could. I'll help you, if you'll only teach me how."

The bells of another Easter are chiming in the tower, and the same

group of girls are gathered about their teacher in the classroom. Their faces are eager and their chairs drawn very close together, for they are giving their first annual reports of the Luther Burbank Class.

The girl with the sulky disposition had called herself a bitter walnut and told of how her method of doing something to make somebody happy every time she felt the blues coming on had helped destroy the "bitter tannin" and made her sweet and white, as Mr. Burbank had the walnut meat.

There were sour oranges in the class, and thorny roses and perfumeless flowers, all struggling to cultivate the graces they lacked.

"I'm ashamed to tell what I chose," said Marlon, "but I'm going to, just the same. I was a tree that didn't bear anything but leaves. Brother Rob told me once that all I cared for in the world was feathers and dress and it made me so mad I hated him for weeks, till I talked it over with Miss May and saw the other side of it, and ever since then I've hated myself."

"You remember that bracelet I made such a fuss about last Easter? Well, I'm not going to tell you what I've done with it, but it's planted somewhere where Miss May says it's bound to bear some fruit. That's all I'm going to tell. Your turn, Clara."

"Have you been working too?" asked the teacher of the next girl.

"I don't know's I have."

"Didn't you choose to be any fruit or flower?"

"No, I haven't thought much about it."

"Well, I'm sorry for you," said the girl beyond her. It was Hester grown taller and with a gentler expression on her sharp little face.

"Why?" asked the girl, indifferently. "Because you're missing one of the best things of your life and don't even know it."

"Then Hester has something to tell us, it seems," said Harriet May.

"Well, I chose to be a cactus," said Hester with downcast eyes, "and I don't need to tell you why. I've tried to change my horrid disposition and bear a little fruit, but I haven't succeeded very well."

"Yes, you have, too," broke in Katie. "She isn't half so prickly as she used to be, Miss May—mother says so."

Two of the officers of the school had been standing near and caught the drift of these annual reports.

"I'd like to recommend that the whole church join that fruit class," said the superintendent.

"Don't," said the librarian, "or we'll break the Bible record and be gathering grapes from thorns and figs from thistles."

"The Bible never said we couldn't," returned the superintendent, smiling. "It only asked us if we could, and the Luther Burbank Class will tell you that we can."—Annie Deane Burns, in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*.

The Little Ones

ROBERT OF LINCOLN.

Merrily swinging on brier and weed,
Near the nest of his little dame,
Over the mountain side or mead,
Robert of Lincoln is telling his name:
"Bob-o-link, bob-o-link,
Spink, spank, spink,
Snug and safe is that nest of ours,
Hidden among the summer flowers,
Chee, chee, chee."

Robert of Lincoln is gayly dressed,
Wearing a bright black wedding coat;
White are his shoulders, and white his crest,
Hear him call in his merry note:
"Bob-o-link, bob-o-link,
Spink, spank, spink,
Look what a nice new coat is mine;
Sure, there was never a bird so fine,
Chee, chee, chee."

Robert of Lincoln's Quaker wife,
Pretty and quiet, with plain brown wings,
Passing at home a patient life,
Broods in the grass while her husband sings:
"Bob-o-link, bob-o-link,
Spink, spank, spink,
Brood kind creature; you need not fear
Thieves and robbers while I am here,
Chee, chee, chee."

Modest and shy as a nun is she,
One weak chirp is her only note;
Braggart and prince of braggarts is he,
Pouring boasts from his little throat:
"Bob-o-link, bob-o-link,
Spink, spank, spink,

The children's laxative—Cascarets. Candy tablets, pleasant to take, gentle in their effects. Throw out the old-time physics.

Look back at your childhood days.

Remember the physic that mother insisted on once in a while—castor oil, salts or cathartics.

How you hated them. How you fought against taking them.

How you dreaded their after-effects.

That was all wrong, but then nobody knew better.

With our children it's different.

They belong to the day of the gentle in medicine. The day of harsh physics is over.

We don't force the bowels now; we coax them.

We have no dreaded after-effects.

And the dose is a candy tablet.

Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't know what they do.

The children's revolt is well-founded.

Their tender bowels are harmed by them.

The modern way is to give a gentle laxative, and to give it more frequently. To keep the bowels always active.

The best method is Cascarets. One-half a tablet, as often as needed, does more than anything else to keep a child well.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure you get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50c, 25c and

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802

Never was I afraid of man,
Catch me, cowardly knaves, if you can.
Chee, chee, chee."

Six white eggs on a bed of hay,
Freckled with purple, a pretty sight!
There as the mother sits all day,
Robert is singing with all his might:
"Bob-o-link, bob-o-link,
Spink, spank, spink,
Nice good wife that never goes out,
Keeping house while a frolic about,
Chee, chee, chee."

Soon as the little ones chip the shell,
Six wide mouths are open for food;
Robert of Lincoln bestirs him well,
Gathering seeds for the hungry brood.
"Bob-o-link, bob-o-link,
Spink, spank, spink,
This new life is likely to be
Hard for a gay young fellow like me.
Chee, chee, chee."

Robert of Lincoln at length is made
Sober with work, and silent with care;
Off is his holiday garment laid,
Half forgotten that merry air:
"Bob-o-link, bob-o-link,
Spink, spank, spink,
Nobody knows but my mate and I
Where our nest and out, nestlings lie.
Chee, chee, chee."

Summer wans; the children are grown;
Fun and frolic no more he knows;
Robert of Lincoln's a hunderd crone;
Off he flies and we sing as he goes:
"Bob-o-link, bob-o-link,
Spink, spank, spink,
When you can pipe that merry old strain,
Robert of Lincoln, come back again.
Chee, chee, chee."
—William Cullen Bryant.

A Voice.

A clear voice has lately been heard
In our village, calling, calling many
times, through the day. This is what
it seems to say: "Triptity, triptity,
hurry you! hurry you! hurry you!
he-ar, he-ar, he-ar!"

We have not seen the singer, but we
know him nevertheless. We remember
how brown his back looks, how
pure his breast, and could we happen
to be very near him, some day, we
should see the white lines over his
eyes. He is not very large but his
whistle is fresh and clear.

Can the country children tell, from
this description, the name of the bird?
And can the city children find his picture
in a bird book?

He is the Carolina wren. Not a difficult
name to remember.

Perhaps he has been near by, in all
the cold weather, the blizzards, the
wind and sleet. Poor little fellow! He
does stay all winter in some parts of
the country, and here, near Philadelphia,
his winter is not usually so long
and severe.

He is not discouraged, though. No
one could whistle that way, and feel
low spirited.

There used to be a song called "The
Nightingale" when I was a little girl.
This was one of the lines: "I did not

think so plain a bird, could sing so
fine a song." We might say of the
Carolina wren: "I did not think so
small a bird could whistle so clear a
call." A number of birds have attended
my parties this winter, but I
never saw this bird at one.

Shall I tell you about the parties?
They were given every day when
crumbs were scattered from a window
upon a drifted terrace. No sooner
were refreshments served than thirty
birds appeared in the trees near by,
and very soon my hungry little friends
were making tiny footprints over the
floor of the banqueting hall where the
feast was spread. There were snow-
birds (Juncos) and English sparrows,
mainly, but one day two gloriously
bright blue-birds flew down.

It seemed as though they told of the
promise of warmer days and bluer
skies in a short time.

On the trunk of a cottonwood tree,
near the house, has been fastened a
good-sized piece of suet, all through
the winter. This was a never-failing
treat for a quick-motioned little bird
who did not come to the parties. He
has been so busy, always is so energetic,
and should be greatly admired
and appreciated for the work he does
in killing and devouring grubs which
lie under the bark of trees.

As I write, his tap, tap, tap, is continuous,
and when I peep at him, I can
see the red spot on his head, and his
black and white coat shine as he
moves up the tree.

Can you guess his name? Perhaps
you are thinking "red-headed wood-
pecker," but I said he was small, so
you must guess "downy woodpecker,"
instead, to be right.

He does not mind winter, for in the
autumn, he pecks a round hole in some
old woodland tree, goes in this door,
when it is large enough, and makes
himself a snug home. On sunny days,
he is out at his business of tapping,
tapping for grubs. When we remember
the very bleak weather of this year,
and how we hurried in out of the wind
and driving snow, we all the more
admire this industrious little "downy"
and hope that every one of them had
a comfortable, sheltered spot in which
to spend their nights and dull days,
when the sky was leaden.—Scattered
Seeds.

Little acts of kindness,
Trifling though they are,
How they serve to brighten
This dark world of care!
Little acts of kindness,
O, how potent they,
To dispel the shadows,
Of life's cloudy day!

—Scattered Seeds.

Club Department

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

Program.

Responses.

- I. Our Girls and Their Education.
- II. The Home Training of Our Girls.
- III. Shall We Give Our Girls an Allowance?

We have had programs about the boys and children in general but I believe the girl subject has not been discussed. It is a very important one for both parents and the girl.

I. The education of our daughters has been discussed extensively for years. It has been proven by experience that woman is capable of the higher education and that she is the better for it. It is generally conceded that she makes a better wife and mother for having it, but it is still a question whether she shall be educated for a business woman or for the home keeper only. This is a broad subject and may be treated from one or all points of view.

II. The training the girl received at home counts for much more than that learned in schools and other places. The mothers should realize this and feel the importance of it. Like the Indian, she may learn right ways of doing things at the schools but if she goes back she may take to the old ways at home.

III. We wish to keep our girls at home, away from the city. Is it not better to make her feel independent and happy, with the privilege of choosing and paying for her own clothes without having to ask for everything? Does it not teach her how to manage and use money to the best advantage to have a certain amount of her own?

Discuss this, for and against, each one taking a part in the discussion.

The Department of Traveling Libraries and the Aplington Art Gallery of the Kansas State Library have sent out circulars about an art collection which is being prepared by Mrs. Kate Aplington and will be a gift to the State from her. The circular says:

"Mrs. Kate A. Aplington, of Council Grove, Kans., who was for several years superintendent of the State Traveling Art Gallery, has been for many months at work arranging for a special American collection that will as adequately represent as photographs can do the best works of the best American artists.

"Expert advice from artists, art critics, and art museum directors has been obtained concerning the artists whose names should appear in the list. The artists themselves have indicated their preference as to the pictures they desire to be represented by, and most of them have prepared suggestive notes in regard to these pictures, giving circumstances under which they were painted, something of their own art ideals, etc. All of these helps will give to this collection a unique and personal interest and value.

"This collection will be from the house of Curtis & Cameron, publishers of 'The Copley Prints.' They have been for some time making new negatives with this collection in view, visiting the art museums of St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, and other cities in order to furnish the exact list of pictures desired.

"The importance of this educational work has been recognized by art directors, artists, and private art collectors, so that permission has been given to photograph many pictures which have never before been reproduced. A book to accompany the collection is now in preparation by Mrs. Aplington, the title of which will be 'One Hundred American Paintings.' It will contain biographical sketches of all the artists whose works appear in the collection, also a description of each picture and a short 'Lecture on American Art.'

"This collection is intended for public art exhibits. The pictures will be about 14 by 17 inches, mounted on white card and framed in dark brown mat boards in the uniform size 20 by 30. They are to be fastened together in pairs, and furnished with eyelets for hanging. Every picture will have affixed to it a printed description.

"The full list of pictures will be ready for distribution about the first of September, and the collection will be ready for use by clubs, schools, and art organizations September 15, 1908. In addition to the American pictures there are four other collections in the Aplington Art Gallery, viz.: Italian, Dutch, and Flemish, French, English, and a partial collection of German reproductions.

"For information concerning any of these, address Secretary of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, Topeka, Kans."

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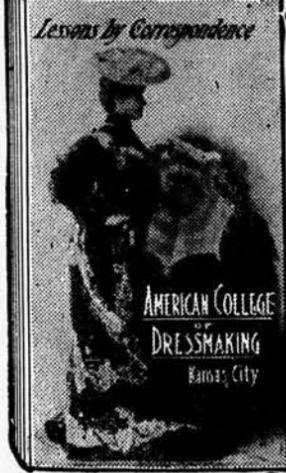
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OFFICIAL SCORE-CARDS.

(Continued from page 485.)

firmly supported be well placed legs of medium length. 5

2. Outline of Head—Moderate in length and size, with lower jaw well sprung, and considerable dish toward snout, increasing with advancing maturity. 4

3. Forehead and Poll—Wide. 1

4. Eye—Medium size, clear and bright. 1

5. Jowl—Medium, not carried too far back, toward neck, and not flabby. 1

6. Snout—Turning upward with a short curve increasing with age. 1

7. Ear—Medium in size, standing well out from the head, of medium erection and inclining slightly forward. 1

8. Neck—Of medium length, fair width and depth rising gradually from poll to withers, muscular but not gross, evenly connecting head with body. 3

9. Outline of Body—Long, deep, and of medium breadth, equally wide at shoulder, side and hams; top line slightly arched, underline straight. 3

10. Back—Moderately broad, even in width from end to end; strong in loin, short-ribs of good length. 10

11. Shoulder—Large but not massive, not open above. 6

12. Arms and Thigh—Broad and of medium length and development. 3

13. Brisket—Wide and on a level with underline. 3

14. Side—Long, deep, straight and even from shoulder to hip. 5

15. Ribs—Well arched and deep. 8

16. Heart Girth and Flank Girth—Good and about equal. 8

17. Hindquarters—Long to correspond with shoulder and side, deep with moderate and gradual droop to tail. 5

18. Ham—Large, well let down on thigh and twist and rear outline somewhat rounded. 10

19. Twist—Well down and meaty. 1

20. Tail—Medium, not much inclined to curl. 1

21. Legs—Medium in length, strong, not coarse, but standing straight and firm. 5

22. Hair—Abundant, long, of medium fineness, without any bristles. 4

23. Skin—Smooth and white, without scales, but dark spots in skin do not disqualify. 2

24. Color—White on every part. 1

25. Movement—Active, but not restless. 5

Total. 100

Berkshire Hogs.

1. Color—Black, with white on face, feet, tip of tail, and on occasional splash on the arm. 4

2. Head and Face—Head short and broad, coming well forward at poll; face short, fine and well dish and broad in between the eyes and tapering from eyes to point of nose. 6

3. Eyes—Very clear, rather large, dark hazel or gray color. 2

4. Ears—Erect and sometimes inclined forward with advanced age, medium size, thin and soft. 4

5. Jowl—Full and neat, carrying fullness back to shoulder and brisket. 3

6. Neck—Full, deep, short and slightly arched. Broad on top and well connected on shoulders. 3

7. Shoulders—Thick, even, broad on top and deep through chest. 6

8. Chest—Large, wide, deep and roomy. 8

9. Back and Loin—Broad, short and straight; coupling close to hips. 10

10. Sides and Ribs—Sides full, smooth and deep; carrying sides down to belly; ribs long, strong and well sprung at top and bottom. 6

11. Belly and Flank—Wide, full and straight on bottom line. 5

12. Rump—Rounding slope from loin to root of tail; same width as body. 6

13. Ham—Broad, full, long, and well filled to stifle. 8

14. Tail—Well set up, fine, tapering and curled. 1

15. Legs—Short, straight and strong; set wide apart and hoofs erect. 8

16. Hair—Soft, fine and of medium thickness. 5

17. Size—Large for age; boars two years old or older weighing not less than 450 pounds, and sows 400 lbs. 5

18. Condition—Skin healthy, free from scurf, scales or sores, soft and mellow. 5

19. Disposition—Active, vigorous and graceful. 5

Total. 100

Bacon Hogs.

1. Weight—170 to 200 pounds. 6

2. Form—Long, level, smooth, and deep. 10

3. Quality and Condition—Hair fine; skin thin; bone fine. Deep even covering of firm flesh free from wrinkles. 10

4. Head—Face long, tapering neatly to snout; eyes full and bright; ears of medium size; jowl light. 6

5. Neck—Light; medium length. 2

6. Shoulders—Free from wrinkles; smooth and compact. 6

7. Chest—Deep and moderately broad. 10

8. Back—Medium width; smooth and slightly arched. 8

9. Sides—Long, smooth; level from shoulders to hind quarters. 12

10. Belly—Thick, without flabbiness or shrinkage at flank. 8

11. Hips—Smooth, wide, proportionate to the rest of the body. 2

12. Rump—Long, fine and straight, rounding toward tail. 4

13. Gammon—Firm, rounded, tapering fleshed deep and low toward hook. 3

14. Legs—Straight, medium length; clean, strong bone; upright pasterns. 8

Total. 100

Fat Hogs.

1. Weight—Score according to age. 6

2. Form—Deep, broad, low, compact, symmetrical; standing squarely on legs. 10

3. Quality and Condition—Hair fine; bone fine; thick covering of mellow flesh free from lumps or wrinkles, especially in the region of the valuable cuts. 13

4. Head—Face short and broad; snout of medium length and not coarse; eyes full and bright; ears fine and of medium size; jowl broad and full. 6

5. Neck—Short, thick and full. 2

6. Shoulders—Broad, deep, full and compact on top. 6

7. Chest—Deep and broad. 6

8. Sides—Deep and full; ribs close and well sprung. 8

9. Back—Broad, straight and thickly covered with even flesh. 10

10. Loin—Wide and deep. 2

11. Flanks—Full and deep. 2

12. Hips—Wide apart and smooth. 10

13. Rump—Wide, long and well covered. 4

14. Hams—Full, wide and deep. 12

15. Legs—Short, straight and strong; pastern straight and feet of medium size. 4

Total. 100

Stick to the Farm.

LEONARD L. VROOMAN, TOPEKA, KANS.

The great Divine displayed His wisdom in placing the first of our ancestry in the Garden of Eden instead of in one of these modern things called a "flat," where the furniture in the morning resembles a sideboard and in the evening it is a bed. A few years ago the writer upon going to his room in the city of St. Louis, found it necessary to shut the door and plug the keyhole in an effort to keep out the fumes of escaping sewer gas. How sweet then would have been the scent of new mown clover, or the fragrance of apple blossoms. The second night we had a different experience; for the ceaseless beating of the piano across the hall, and the wakeful baby in the room adjoining would have put to shameful silence the bawl of the calf, the bleat of the lamb, or the whir of the thrasher. In the morning we arose (not awoke, for we had not slept) only to penetrate an atmosphere so dense with fog and carbonaceous gas that you could cut it with a knife; how invigorating then would have been a Kansas zephyr fresh from the alfalfa field. The "Man with the Hoe" is now the one with the "dough." Don't leave the farm for the city, but bring the city conveniences to the farm. If you have found farm life a drudgery, don't condemn the farm, but stop the drudgery.

Labor without thought is always a drudgery. In these times no one can succeed with mere brute force. Learn to farm more with the head. Let the farmer boys have a liberal industrial education.

"Their minds, their fields, with learning fertile make
If cultivated off with wisdom's flow,
Will yield rich blessings to mankind;
But otherwise rank weeds will in them grow."

While the boys are securing an industrial education, a short course in domestic science would not hurt the girls. Our Agricultural College at Manhattan offers exceptional advantages for the boy. As for the girls, the first term in domestic science should be taken in her mother's kitchen. Upon the farmers' reading table, you will find the best of literature, leading magazines, the best farm journals, and the daily paper. To make the reading of these more pleasant one should have a good lighting plant, acetyline, gasoline, or an electric. The writer has a gasoline plant that has given perfect satisfaction for over a year. It consists of an air pressure tank in the cellar with hollow wire running to the chandeliers in the rooms lighted. The chandeliers have the inverted burners which I consider best for the home, as there is no shadow below the light. The plant is easily installed and any one can do it.

Another thing that most farmers could have is an excellent water system. With the windmill and the air pressure tank, water can be piped to any part of the house, or barn, and hydrants placed in the lawn and feed lot. Then he can use all he wants, and does not have to pay for it by the meter.

The telephone and rural free delivery have done much to enhance the social and business life of the farmer, and with the advent of the automobile as a part of the farm equipment, the farmer living five or six miles from town can now be there in his motor in little more time than is required to harness, hitch up, and get started. We



Congo on Barn at Lincoln, N.H.

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When looking for a roof one naturally wants something that is durable and that will stand the test of time. Congo Roofing has stood this test, and has proven its worth as a protection against all kinds of climate and weather. Many buildings the country over are covered with Congo, which have already given many years of service, and are good for many years more. Heat and cold, rain and snow, have no appreciable effect upon Congo. Even fire itself is stubbornly resisted by these roofs. Not the least attractive feature of Congo is the price. It is the cheapest of the high-grade rubber roofings. Send for Booklet and Free Sample, and you'll surely buy no other kind.

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Cheaper Than Any Other Man on Earth
Here is Why I Can Do It:



30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

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I have been in the business for twelve years. I have sold more cream separators than any other man in the United States, not altogether direct to the farmer, but through dealers in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and other States, and no doubt, Mr. Farmer, I have called on you at your home some time in these twelve years. My plan is different from any proposition ever made to the farmer. There are three ways to sell separators—through dealers, by catalogue, and the Speelman plan. It costs just as much to build the Speelman Separator as any other separator made, but by my plan it costs one-fourth as much to sell separators as by the other plan. A separator man told me the other day that it cost 60 per cent to sell his machine through dealers. I will tell you right here that it does not cost me 60 per cent to sell my machine to you. Here is the difference. By the old method, the jobber must have at least \$10 profit, the local dealer from \$18 to \$25 profit. Who pays all these profits? The man who turns the crank. The catalogue plan is also expensive. Don't be deceived by catalogue houses who manufacture machines and sell them far below other machines. They do not manufacture, but they spend thousands of dollars sending expensive catalogues over the country that are of no benefit to you. There are catalogues to-day that cost as much as the freight would be on my separator to your farm. Now, let me tell you about the Speelman plan. It is a very simple one—direct from the factory to the man who turns the crank with as little expense as possible. I ship the machine, you size it up for yourself, use it for thirty days, see that it is a bargain. Then if it is not satisfactory, ship it back, and I will return every cent you have paid. You need a separator right now. Why waste your milk and time by figuring with a dozen firms when you can get my machine right out on your farm and use it and know that you have value received? Let us settle this separator question once for all. My ten days' special offer is that I will make a special price and special proposition to the first man who buys in each neighborhood where I have not already sold a machine. It is money in your pocket to get this proposition now. Be the first man to write from your locality and take advantage of this bargain.

Speelman, the Separator Man, 319 New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

have had fun with our city cousins about the "devil wagon" and its burning "tainted money," and occasionally when the family horse got scared, said things not printed in any respectable dictionary. Perhaps no one has been more persistent in handing the motorist a bouquet strongly scented with extract of lemon than the writer, but a short time ago he had the pleasure of taking a spin with a farmer and brother breeder, in his handsome touring car and must admit that he enjoyed the trip. The farmer no longer looks upon the motor as merely a pleasure wagon or a luxury, but is beginning to recognize them as utility machines. With well graded roads, kept smooth with the King road-drag, there will be a great many more motor cars used in the rural districts.

The modesty of the sturdy Kansan and his desire to elude the limelight has prevented the recognition and attention due this great State thus:

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Nevertheless, their nature has responded in a generous mood. She has proved no niggard in her favors. Large crops, great mineral resources, luxuri-

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Club Breakfast.....40c up
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ant growth of tame grasses, and a live stock industry second to none, have placed Kansas high in the prosperity barometer.

"We view the farm whose tillage tells Of enterprise that on it dwells In happy homes as transient guests, Their social joys to us attest The power benign that learning holds, And means of wealth that it unfolds."

"Pork Production."

Under the above title the Minnesota Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin consisting of three parts, namely: (1) "Hogging Off Corn vs. Yard Feeding;" (2) "Field Management of Swine;" (3) "Observations." Following is a summary of the bulletin:

1. "Hogging off corn" may be practised with profit on many Minnesota farms.

2. Pork was produced with less grain by hogging corn than by feeding ear or snapped corn in yards.

3. Hogs fed in field gained nearly one-third more rapidly than those fed in yards.

4. The cost of fencing cornfields may be from \$1 to \$2.50 less per acre than the cost of husking the corn.

5. The stover lost in following this method is, in many cases, not worth the cost of saving it.

6. Good pastures are in most cases necessary for the economical production of pork.

7. To have good hog pastures and to hog off corn economically, a carefully worked out plan with a view to economy of labor and fencing is essential.

8. A four-year rotation (grain, clover, corn, corn) works very satisfactorily on small fields, for hogs, as it

gives twice as much corn as pasture, which is about the proportion used.

9. A three-year rotation of larger fields is practical when sheep are at hand to make use of the extra pasture.

10. Any fields permanently fenced for hogs should be convenient to the farmstead, as large as can be used by this class of stock, and of such shape as to reduce to a minimum the amount of fencing necessary to enclose an acre of land.

11. It requires no more labor to prepare for subsequent crops fields that have been hogged off than those that have been treated by the ordinary method of harvesting.

12. Hogs waste no more corn in field than when fed in yard. They pick the corn as clean as most men do in husking.

13. Three pounds of rape, costing 15 cents, sown in corn at last cultivation,

furnishes considerable succulent feed, which may take the place of high-priced shorts.

14. Labor in caring for hogs is not increased by hogging corn, but may be decreased, if systematic methods are employed.

15. It is not expected that all corn raised be fed off with hogs, but the amount they can clean up from the time it is nicely glazed until the weather becomes unfavorable (two or three months in Minnesota), may be very economically fed in this way.

16. Hogs should not, as a rule, be turned into more corn at one time than they can eat up clean in two or three weeks. The shorter period is preferable.

Alfalfa fields in France have flourished for more than a century without replanting.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending April 14, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Precipitation, and Sunshine. Rows are categorized by Western, Middle, and Eastern Divisions, listing various counties and their weather data.

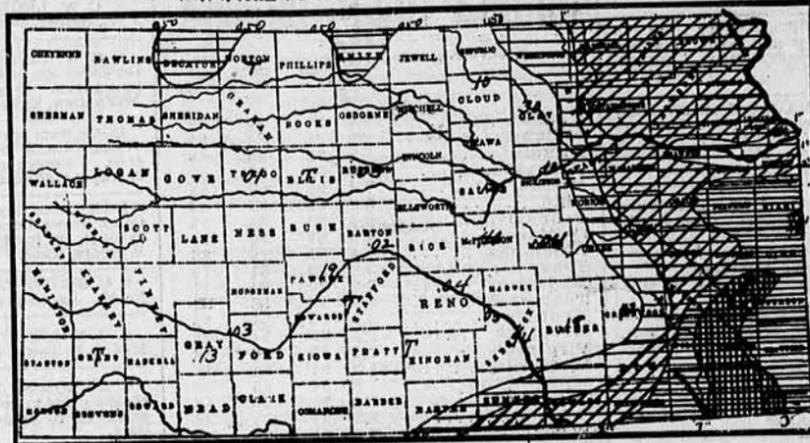
GENERAL SUMMARY.

The week, as a whole, was favorable, with the mean temperature somewhat above normal. The maximum temperature occurred early in the week and the minimum temperature about the middle of the week.

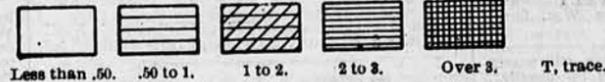
EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The weather was generally cloudy, with seasonable temperature but excessive precipitation. The rainfall amounted to 3.99 inches, 3.75 inches of which fell on the 6th and 7th.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1908.



SCALE IN INCHES.



fall, 0.50 of an inch, was rather light, but was beneficial.

Chautauqua.—The week began and ended with seasonable temperatures, but the 7th and 8th were above the normal temperature. Rain fell on every day but Monday, the 6th, the weekly total being 1.88 inches.

Coffey.—The first half of the week was warm and wet, the latter half, cool and cloudy. The total rainfall at Burlington was 1.62 inches and at Lebo 1.05 inches. Wind and lightning did some damage on the night of the 7th.

Crawford.—Rains, amounting to 2.19 inches, fell on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th and there was very little sunshine during the week. The lowest temperature reached was 41°.

Franklin.—The week began and ended with clear weather, but the middle part was cloudy, with a heavy rain of 2.14 inches on the 7th. The lowest temperature that occurred was two degrees above freezing.

Greenwood.—Temperatures averaged above normal, but there was much cloudiness, with rain on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th and fog on the 6th and 10th.

Jefferson.—Monday, the 6th, was the warmest day, with a temperature of 81°, and Thursday, the 9th, the coolest day, with a minimum temperature of 64°. Welcome rains fell on the 5th, 7th, and 8th, making a total of 1.55 inches. Light hail fell on the evening of the 8th.

Johnson.—The week was cloudy, with 0.85 of an inch of rainfall.

Labette.—The week was damp and mostly cloudy, the temperatures were not below normal. The total rainfall was 4.41 inches of which 2.17 inches fell on the 9th and 10th.

Linn.—Rains fell on the 5th, 7th, 8th and 10th, making a total of 2.30 inches, more than enough for all needs. Minimum temperatures ranged in the forties, the lowest being 41°. The days were warm.

Lyons.—A heavy rain of 1.15 inches on the 7th was of great benefit. The lowest temperature was 36° on the 9th and the days were warm, with the exception of the 9th.

Marshall.—Rains the first half amounted to 1.45 inches, more than twice as much as fell during the month of March. Temperatures were above the normal and five days were clear.

Miami.—A heavy and beneficial rain fell on the 7th. Temperatures were above normal.

Montgomery.—The weather was generally cool, cloudy, and rainy, the rainfall amounting to 2.23 inches, and occurring on six days.

Osage.—The rainfall was bountiful.

Riley.—Good rains fell the fore part of the week. The latter part was rather cool and dry.

Shawnee.—The week was warm and very favorable. Temperatures were above normal on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 10th and rains on the 5th, 6th and 7th, amounting to 0.84 of an inch, furnished all the moisture needed. There was the normal amount of sunshine.

Wabaunsee.—Warm and partly cloudy weather prevailed. Fine rains, amounting to 1.29 inches, fell on the 4th, 6th and 7th.

Wyandotte.—Rain fell on all but two days of the week and frost occurred on the 9th. Thunderstorms occurred on the 6th and 7th. The mean temperature was 4° above normal.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—The week was dry and windy and temperatures were quite variable. The 6th, 7th, and 10th were warm and the 8th and 9th were cool, with a minimum temperature of 27° on the 9th. Only 0.02 of an inch of rainfall occurred.

Butler.—The weather was warm on the 6th, 7th and 8th, but cool the next three days, the temperatures did not reach freezing. Light showers on the 5th, 7th, and 10th aggregated 0.18 of an inch.

Clay.—Temperatures were much above normal the fore part, but considerably cooler the latter part, being slightly below freezing on the 8th and 9th. Light rains fell on the 5th and 7th.

Cloud.—Temperatures averaged above the normal, tho the 8th and 9th were cold, with a minimum of 34° on the 9th. Rains, amounting to a tenth of an inch, fell on the 7th and 8th.

Cowley.—The week was cool and wet, with temperature extremes of 84° and 40°, and a rainfall of 0.97 of an inch.

Dickinson.—A much needed rain of 0.42 of an inch fell on the 6th. The lowest temperature was 21° on the 9th.

Ellis.—The week was very dry, only a trace of rain occurring. The 6th and 8th were warm, the 7th, 9th,

and 9th cool, with heavy frosts and a minimum temperature of 25° on the 9th.

Ellsworth.—The week was dry thruout, the only moisture received being light showers on the 7th and 8th. The fore part was warm, the latter part cooler than the normal. The minimum temperature was 26° on the 9th.

Harvey.—The week was rainless.

Kingman.—The week was dry. Temperature extremes were 88° and 33°.

McPherson.—A good rain of 38° fell on the 5th, but more is needed. The fore part was quite warm, but the 9th and 10th were cold, with a minimum temperature of 29° on the 9th. Three days were clear, three cloudy, and one partly cloudy.

Marion.—The week began with temperatures much above normal, but ended cool, the temperatures did not fall to freezing. Only 0.04 of an inch of rain fell and more rain is needed.

Pawnee.—Rain is needed badly. Temperatures and sunshine averaged above normal tho there was freezing weather on the 8th and a minimum of 25° on the 9th.

Pratt.—No rainfall occurred and the ground is very dry. Temperatures averaged much above normal and did not fall to freezing.

Reno.—Rain is needed, only 0.04 of an inch falling during the week. A maximum temperature of 83° occurred on the 6th and 7th and a minimum of 32° on the 9th.

Russell.—The week was very dry. The temperature was much above normal the fore part, but slightly below the latter part.

Saline.—Light showers fell on the 5th and 7th, but more rain is needed. Temperatures averaged above normal, but a minimum of 28° occurred on the 9th.

Sedgwick.—The sunshine and rainfall were much below normal, but the weekly mean temperature was 1° above normal. No freezing weather occurred.

Smith.—Rains, aggregating 0.59 of an inch, fell on the 5th and 8th and were of much benefit. Temperatures were about normal, not dropping to freezing on any date.

Stafford.—Temperature extremes were 85° and 28°. Only traces of rain occurred.

Sumner.—Cloudy weather prevailed. Rains, falling on five days, amounted to 1.70 inches.

Washington.—Rains on the 5th, 7th, and 8th amounted to 0.75 of an inch which was of much benefit. Temperatures were about normal, the lowest being 30°. Five days were clear, one partly cloudy, and one cloudy.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Decatur.—A light frost occurred on the 5th and temperatures slightly below freezing on the 8th, 9th, and 11th. A welcome rain of 0.54 of an inch fell on the 5th.

Ford.—The rainfall was very light, only 0.03 of an inch. The fore part was quite warm, the latter part cool, with light freezes on the 8th and 9th. Two days were clear, four partly cloudy, and one cloudy.

Grant.—Only traces of rain fell and the ground is becoming very dry. A maximum temperature of 80° occurred on the 6th and 7th, but a minimum of 26° occurred on the 9th.

Gray.—Light showers fell on the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 11th and the weather was mostly partly cloudy. Temperatures were above 50° on the 6th and 7th, but light freezes occurred on the 8th and 9th.

Lane.—There were light frosts on the 8th and 9th, but temperatures were above normal the rest of the week. There was no precipitation and but a comparatively small amount of moisture in the ground.

Norton.—The week was dry and windy. Maximum temperatures generally ranged in the seventies, but the minimum temperatures were below freezing on every night but two, the lowest being 19° on the 9th. Only a trace of rain fell.

Scott.—The week was rainless, with much sunshine. Temperatures were slightly below freezing on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, but the days were uniformly warm.

Sheridan.—Every day but one was clear and no rain fell. Freezing weather occurred on three nights, tho the days, with the exception of the 7th and 8th, were warm.

Thomas.—Hard freezes occurred on the 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th. No rain fell during the week. The days at the beginning and ending of the week were warm.

Trego.—On the 5th 0.01 of an inch of rain fell, the other days were rainless. Freezes occurred on the 8th, 9th, and 11th, but nearly all the days were quite warm.

Wallace.—The week was very dry. Temperature extremes were 74° and 34°.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS from Toulouse and Emden geese; Pekin, Rouen and Moscow ducks; pesococks; Bronze and White Holland turkeys. Buff, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks; White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Houdans; Buff Cochins; Cornish Indian game; Buff, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds. Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Black Langshans, White Brahmas, Buff Cochin Bantams, Sea-bright 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, Nebr.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Strain winners of 87 premiums. Eggs, \$2 for 15, \$5 for 45. Winter layers. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

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

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS from prize winning stock, 75 cents per 15, \$3.50 per 100. Hillcrest Fruit & Poultry Farm, A. C. Merritt, Route 4, Topeka, Kans. Independent Phone 4351.

FARM BRED—Barred Rocks, Blocky Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Minnie K. Clark, Lawrence, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS will surely please you. Pens mated now. Send for circular. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 30. Incubator eggs \$3 per 100. No eggs from pens after May 15. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Harvey County, Kans.

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

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

EGGS—White Rock, White 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.

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

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

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

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, 92 1/2; 2d hen, 92; 3d pen, 184; at the Kansas State Show, 1908. Eggs from these birds for sale at \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. H. GARRETT, 1808 Logan St., Topeka, Kans.

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

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARM, Chas. C. Falls, Sharon, Kans. Miller's Famous Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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

DON'T DELAY Egg layers are great payers and I have them, with records of 217 eggs a year. Order eggs from Smith Laying Strain of Barred Rocks and get into the game. Eggs \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.25 per 15. You get your money's worth.

CHAS. E. SMITH, R. 2, Mayetta, Kans. When writing advertisers please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Miscellany

Condition of Winter Wheat. The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 91.3 per cent of a normal, against 89.9 on April 1, 1907, 89.1 on April 1, 1906, 91.6 on April 1, 1905, and 86.2, the average of the ten years of 1898-1907, on April 1.

The following table shows for the principal wheat States, the average condition on April 1, 1908, and 1907, and the average of the past ten years of the April 1 condition, also the per cent of the total acreage in the United States within each State:

Table with columns: STATES, Per cent of U. S. acreage in State, Condition April 1 (1908, 1907, Ten year average). Rows include Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, California, Oklahoma, Texas, Michigan, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Washington, New York, Oregon, W. Virginia, All others, and United States.

The National Corn Show.

As before announced, the National Corn Exposition will be held at Omaha, Neb., on December 11 to 19. Kansas will be represented in this great show, and Governor Hoch has appointed a commission, of which Prof. A. M. TenEyck of the State Agricultural College is the head, to devise ways and means and to collect and exhibit Kansas products.

The exposition will be educational in its character and will include much besides corn. Other cereal grains such as wheat, oats and barley will be shown. Probably alfalfa and grasses will also be included. It is proposed that the United States Department of Agriculture demonstrate the manufacture of denatured alcohol from ordinary farm products, as grains, fruits, and vegetables. The manufacture of alfalfa-meal will be demonstrated; the whole process of milling wheat, the methods of testing the flour and the determination of its bread-making qualities will be shown. Altogether, it will undoubtedly be the biggest undertaking of the kind that has ever been made in America.

In order to secure these results which must be accomplished without State aid, cooperation of effort on the part of the corn belt States will be necessary. Each State must make its own exhibit and offer its own prizes in addition to those which will be offered by the National Corn Breeders' Association for the general exhibit. There will be several classes of pure-bred corn for which premiums will be offered by the National Association, among which will be Reid Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Silvermine, and Leaming. In addition, there will be general classes in which premiums will be awarded for the best yellow corn, best white corn, the best of other varieties of field corn, sweet corn, and pop corn. These classes will be open to the world. Then there must be similar classes for Kansas corn for which Kansas exhibitors only can compete. These must include those varieties which are well known and popular here but which are little known outside the State. These would include the Hildreth, Kansas Sunflower, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Roseland White, Hammett, and McAuley. Kansas prizes should be awarded for the largest yield per acre; the best acre of corn,

GREIDER'S FINE Poultry Catalogue for 1908 is larger and better than ever. Tells all about pure-bred poultry and illustrates 60 varieties. Contains 10 beautiful chromes of leading breeds—pretty enough to frame. Tells of best Louse Killer, how to cure diseases, make money. Only 10c postpaid. Send to-day for a copy. R. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

45 BREEDS Pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Incubators, Supplies and Collie Dogs. Send 4c for large Poultry book, Incubator Catalog and Price List. H. H. HINKER, Dept. 73, Mankato, Minn.

LEGHORNS. LEGHORNS—Rose Comb White eggs from first prize winners at State Show. One sitting \$1.00, three sittings \$2.00, eight sittings \$5.00. Leghorn Park, Pratt, Kans. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

S. O. W. LEGHORNS of exhibition quality, bred for heavy egg production from the best laying strain in America. 16 eggs \$1, 100 eggs \$6. Alice J. Lamb, Manhattan, Kans.

EGGS from pure bred S. C. W. Leghorns and W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. H. Turkey, R. 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

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

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—80 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Jos. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—80 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. P. E. Town, Route 3, Haven, Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs from first prize birds scoring up to 96. \$2 for 30, Cockerels \$1 and \$2 each. Score cards. S. McHarg, Box F, Wakita, Okla.

STANDARD-BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns founded by stock of prize-winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs, and have taken first wherever shown. Stock for sale; eggs in season from pens scoring 90 to 96. No. 1 pen, \$2.50 for 15; No. 2, \$1.50 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, Kans.

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

R. C. B. Leghorns. 7 Years Highest Breeding Topeka winners this year; 24 ribbons in 3 shows. Eggs, 16 for \$1, 50 for \$2.75, 100 for \$5. Cockerels for sale. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Light Brahma Chickens Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kans. Route 4

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

CORNISH INDIAN. CORNISH INDIAN EGGS \$2 and \$1 per 15. L. C. Hart, Newton, Kans. MINORCAS. IMPORTED S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—The world's greatest laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; cockerels \$2 and \$3; hens \$1 and \$2. Beautiful circular 5c. Address Geo. Kern, 517 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

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

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from the birds that have won the most prizes at State Shows; 67 prizes and 4 silver cups in 1907-08. Infertiles replaced free. Send for circular. Frank Hill, Sabetha, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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 prizes on young stock up to February 15. Eggs in season \$4 per 11. G. W. Perkins, Route 4, Newton, Kans.

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

Indian Runner Ducks. First prize winners at World's Fair, New York and Chicago. White Wyandottes, white as snow. State show winners, Silver Cup winners. Score to 96. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write me for terms and dates. R. L. Castleberry, Box 19, McCune, Kans.

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

High Class Poultry and Eggs For Sale Fifteen best varieties. For catalogue and bargains write T. J. PUGH, Fullerton, Neb.

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

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY. For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively, and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first-class, high-scoring stock at live and let-live prices. \$3 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B., Topeka, Kans. SCOTCH COLLIES. SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups from trained parents, \$5 each. Will Killough, Ottawa, Kans.

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

Scotch Collies. Fifty-seven Collie puppies just old enough to ship. Place your orders early, so you can get one of the choice ones. Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B., Topeka, Kans.

Branches St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City, Detroit. \$7.15 Buys the Best 120-EGG Incubator ever made. Freight Prepaid East of Rockies. Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water brooder, \$4.50. Both ordered together, \$11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save waiting. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 16, Racine, Wis.

the best acre of wheat, the best acre of alfalfa, etc.

Then, there should be a boy and girl corn exhibit and Kansas prizes for the different classes.

The agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the different States will make educational exhibits and, taken altogether, this will be an epoch-marking event for the corn belt States.

Breeders of live stock have held exhibitions for many years and no one can estimate their value to the farming communities and to the Nation at large. The time has come when the corn and other grain breeders should have a National show of their equally important industry.

Professor TenEyck will have important announcements about the progress of this work made in THE KANSAS FARMER from week to week.

Vote on the Tax Law.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please publish, in THE KANSAS FARMER, the names of the members of both houses of the State Legislature who voted for the present tax law? I am an old subscriber and appreciate THE KANSAS FARMER very much.

GEO. W. STATES

Woodson County.

Following is the record on adoption of the conference committee report and passage of the law:

HOUSE.

For: Adams, Archer, Bird, Blane, Boyle, Briery, Chatten, Clark, Cole, Cottingham, Cowan, Craddock, Crumly, Cunningham, Curran, Davidson of Sedgwick, Davis, Davison of Marion, Edwards, Enright, Ferguson, Finley, Fisher, Flanagan, Fraser, Gesner, Gordon, Grass, Guyer, Ham, Hart, Haskins, Holden of Wichita, Holdren of Montgomery, Hutcheson, Ingalls, Jeffries, Johnson, Jones, Kiff, Kinnison, Kirtland, Lander, Lehman, Leland, Lennen, Leydig, Mathew, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Morgan of Hodgman, Morgan of Reno, Murphy, Myers, Nelhart, O'Conner, Oshant, Padgett, Peter, Plumb, Pohlman, Pomeroy, Potts, Price, Rall, Reynard, Rich,

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

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

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

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

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

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

WYANDOTTES.

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

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

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

R. C. GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Eggs, 15 for \$1; 100 for \$8.50. Also R. C. Rhode Island Reds—15 for \$1. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kans.

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS

From winners at Kansas State, Nebraska State, Missouri State, and St. Joseph big Interstate Shows. Males score to 96, females to 98%. Eggs \$1.50 to \$10-per sitting. Catalogue free.

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

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

Richardson, Richmond, Rochester, Rockefeller, Rousch, Ryan, Saunders, Schmidt, Shirer, Sepple, Snyder, Stannard, Stockton, Stone, Sweeuy, Swope, Tannahill, Taylor, Treadway, Umholtz, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, White, Wilson, Woodhouse, and Speaker Simmons. 95.

Against: Banks, Boggs, Foley, and Skinner. 4.

Absent or not voting: Beeson, Berryman, Brandon, Brown, Creech, Dennis, Elstan, Gants, Helmick, Hendricks, Husey, McGillivray, Martin, Milligan, Montee, Patterson, Polley, Ransom, Rhodes, Shepard, Sourbeer, Sticher, Stubbs, Thompson, and Westcott. 25.

SENATE.

For: Benson, Betts, Blaker, Brewer, Buschow, Caldwell, Carver, Conner, Dolley, Fitzpatrick, Fulton, Griffin, Hamme, Harrison, Haskell, Hayden, Huffman, Hughes, Lower, Martin of Bourbon, Martin of Woodson, Miller, Noftzger, Porter of Crawford, Porter of Montgomery, Robertson, Simons, Smith, Stannard, Stellings, Tucker, Waggener, and Wilkerson.

Against: Getty, Gilbert, Hodges, Quincy, Stewart, and Young.

Absent: Chapman.

Irrigating from the Underflow.

The Garden City pumping plant, was put in operation April 1. The pumps are reported to be working smoothly and water is running the entire length of the Farmers' Canal.

Owing to the far-reaching effect which the successful operation of the Government plant will have on the extension of agriculture in the plains region, and to the unique character of this plant has been watched with a great deal of interest all over the United States.

As the Arkansas River could not be depended upon to supply water to gravity canals, the engineers devised a scheme to utilize the underflow. About 300 wells were sunk, the combined length of which exceeds four miles. These wells are in groups of ten each and vary from 12 to 15 inches in diameter. Each group will be operated by its own pumping plant, and all pumps will be operated by electricity generated in a central power station. The water from the wells will be lifted into a concrete lined conduit which discharges into the main canal. During the irrigation season this levitation pumping plant will lift 30,000 acre feet, or about 11,000,000,000 gallons.

Contracts were let in the summer of 1906 for furnishing the power plant, sinking wells and erecting other structures. Practically the entire area, 8,600 acres, under this project will be irrigated this season.

The Man That Wins.

Throughout his life he was a man of luck—a man of success. And why? Because he had the eye to see his opportunity, the heart to prompt to well-timed action, the nerve to consummate, a perfect work. And no tyrant passion dragged him back; no enthusiasm, no foibles incumbered his way.—Charlotte Bronte.

Alfalfa is Arabic for "the best fodder." It is also American for the best fodder.

Windbreaks and Hedges.

A windbreak is a good investment for every farmer. It protects his buildings and stock from the cold winter winds. A good windbreak means saving in both fuel and feed. Evergreens are one of the best kind. They are hardy and long lived. D. Hill, Box 54, Dundee, Ill., is an evergreen specialist—he grows thirty-eight tested varieties for windbreaks, hedges, and shade belts. His book on evergreens is full of information every tree planter needs. His prices on all kinds of trees are right. Write for this book—it's free if you mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Post-Hole Augers.

The true test of an implement is in practical use. Here is what one man says about the Iwan Post Hole Auger: "Independence, Iowa, December 12, 1901. Iwan Bros., Streator, Ill. Dear Sirs: I received the 12-inch Post Hole Auger. Have been constructing a telephone line, and dug the holes for the poles. It took two men to run it, but we dug the holes three and four feet deep as fast as three men could set the poles. FRANK YAW."

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

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25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice fertile lands in the Artesian Belt of Texas. We also have a splendid list of Kansas ranches and farms for sale, and 10,000 acres in Colorado. For detailed information,

Address, H. P. RICHARDS, Lock Box 116, Topeka, Kansas

PUBLIC LAND OPENING

Rosebud Indian Reservation in Tripp county, South Dakota, opened to settlement soon. The opportunity of a life time. All about how to obtain one of these valuable homesteads including map, homestead laws, etc., sent on receipt of \$1.00.

JACK HUDSPETH,

207 Toy Bldg. - - - - - Sioux City Iowa Reference—First National Bank.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE

TO EXCHANGE—Red Polled bull, King Edward 10554, for one of the same kind. What have you? W. E. Barker, M. D., Chanute, Kans. 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Plants. Plants. Plants.

Cabbage, sweet potatoes and tomatoes in any quantity. Shipping orders attended to the day received. Buy from the grower and save commission. Plants delivered free to any part of the city. M. W. Gilmore, 1600 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kans. Ind. phone 701.

PLANTS FOR SALE—Cabbage and tomatoes 30 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000. Egg plant, peppers and celery 10 cents per dozen; 60 cents per 100. Sweet potatoes 25 cents per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Eight varieties. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. Schreier & Sons, Argonia, Kans.

PLANTS—Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Winningsstadt, Early Summer, Succession, 35c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000. Tomato, Early Tree, Early Dwarf Champion, Early Dwarf Stone, Early Kansas Standard, Earliana, Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 35c per 100; \$2.75 per 1,000. Best Early Cauliflower; Egg plant, New York Improved; Pepper, Large Ruby King and Long Red Cayenne, 15c per doz; 75c per 100. All varieties of Sweet potato plants ready April 20. Special prices in large quantities. F. P. Rude & Son, Ind. Phone 4003, North Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

McPHERSON AND MARION COUNTY BARGAINS—160, improved; 130 cultivation \$5,750. 460 improved, 160 cultivation, \$10,500; 189, improved; 117 cultivation, \$4,800; 200 improved, 180 cultivation, \$7,500; 160 improved, 80 cultivation, \$6,400. Some good bargains in stock ranches. Write for descriptions and maps. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kans.

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

Hillside Stock Ranch.

Contains 960 acres, located 3 1/2 miles from good railway town on the Frisco; Rock Creek runs through this land, furnishing an abundance of pure clear water, skirted with timber which forms excellent feed lots, furnishing fine shelter from storms of winter and abundance of shade in summer. The stream is fed by springs, water fresh pure and plenty. There are 100 acres of fine bottom land which is peculiarly adapted to corn and alfalfa, some of which is now in alfalfa. Large hog pasture, taking in creek and timber, the best hog house in the country. The upland lays rolling, 80 acres of which is in cultivation grows fine forage crops and corn. Black limestone soil, producing blue stem prairie grass, which is very nutritious, cattle taking on an average of 300 pounds of flesh per head during the season. The grass land is divided into four different pastures, well provided with water, furnished by living streams. There is not to exceed 3 acres of waste land in this entire tract. The fences are all up in good repair, being of three and four wires. There is a good bearing orchard convenient to the house, which consists of seven rooms, front and rear porch, with cement cellar. One large barn 10 ft. driveway through center, three box stalls, 16x16, and four 12x16, two pad-docks on either side of the barn for exercise lots, built stockade style, 24x42, breeding shed across one end, hay mow for 30 tons of hay, hay carrier and fork, grain bins, two sleeping rooms. This is one of the best arranged barns in the state. Another barn for 15 head of horses, 3 grain bins, hallway through center, implement shed, etc. This ranch is well equipped and well arranged. It is a revenue producer. Price, \$22,500, and must be sold. THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO., 137 North Main St., Wichita, Kans.

"Do You Want to Own Your Own Home?" If so we can sell you 108 acres 4 miles from station, 60 acres of timbered bottom land under cultivation, with good house and barn, large orchard of all kinds of fruit, two good wells, fine feed lots, also watered by creek and pond, for \$2,500 per acre with \$1200 cash, balance in 10 years with privilege of prior payment. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

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

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

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

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE

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

John W. Everman, Gallatin, Mo.

PECOS RIVER BOTTOM LAND FOR \$10.

Greatest bargain on the market. Easy to irrigate, every section has half mile river front. Must be sold in 60 days. \$8.00 down, balance 4 years. Sold in sections only. Write for particulars and come with us and look at it. J. W. Magill & Co. Topeka, Kas.

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.

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.

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 Leck Drawer 984, Rochester, N. Y.

LAND OPENING.

245,000 acres of irrigated Government land in Big Horn Basin, Wyoming, will be thrown open for settlement May 12, under the Carey Act, affording opportunity to secure an irrigated farm at low cost on easy payments. Report containing official notice of the drawing, maps, plats, and full information sent free on request. IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, 406 Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

DUROC-JERSEYS

MADURA DUROCS.
BROOD SOWS—Some fine brood sows bred to Major Roosevelt and Miller's Nebraska Wonder, he by Nebraska Wonder.
FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

DUROC JERSEYS.

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

Vick's DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47835, Red Top 32241, Fancy Chief 24923 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and telephoning me will be called for. W. L. VICK, Junction City, Kans.

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

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

HILLSIDE DUROCS and HEREFORDS

Choice boars ready for service. Bred gilts and fall pigs; both sexes. Mc's Pride III, Oom Paul V, and Crimson Knight 62579 in service. Six good Anxiety bred Hereford bull calves. Prices to correspond with the times.
W. A. WOOD, Emdale, Kans.

PEERLESS STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS FOR SALE.
R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, Kans.

Silver Lake Durocs.

Fifty fall pigs will be priced right, either sex. Bred gilts will be priced right on mail orders. Bred sow sale Feb. 19. Boars in service, Lone Jack 30291, Paul Jumbo 43209.
W. C. WHITNEY, Agra, Kans.

Howe's DUROCS: 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines.
Call or write.
J. U. HOWE, Route 3, Wichita, Kans.

Capital Herd Duroc-Jerseys.

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.
J. S. White & Son, R. 3, Topeka, Kans.

Elk Valley Durocs

Herd headed by Doty Boy 32775, a son of the champions Goldfinch and Dotie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale.
M. WESLEY, Baneroff, Kans.

SPECIAL!

I have a car of long yearling bulls, a car of bull calves, a car of yearling heifers and a car of heifer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly reds. They were sired mostly by Baron Ury 24 12476, Bold Knight 17064 and Headlight 24 24326.
C. W. TAYLOR, R. 2, Enterprise, Kans.

Ralph Harris Farm Duroc-Jersey Herd

Kansas Advancer 57427 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.
Ralph Harris, Prop. B. W. White, Mgr. WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS. Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P., 45 miles west of Kansas City.

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

Have a few gilts that I will sell at reasonable prices, bred for April farrow. Also a few fall boars of September, 1904, farrow. Write for prices and descriptions.
R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

FOUR-MILE HERD DUROCS

Choice fall boars by Orion Jr. 31497 and Ohio Chief 24 41197. 50 spring boars, growthy, heavy bone, good feet, nice color; sired by the above named males, and E's Kant Be Beat 57568. Crimson Chief 31283, Rose Top Notcher 54059, You Bet 31111, Tip Top Notcher 20729, and other noted sires. Sows of the best and leading families. Write or visit herd. Visitors met at trains.
E. H. Erickson, R. 1, Olsburg, Kans.

Highland Herd of Duroc-Jerseys

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

DUROC-JERSEYS

GAYER'S DUROCS: 36 choice fall gilts and 14 tippy fall boars by Golden Chieftain, a good son of Ohio Chief. These will be sold cheap to make room for my spring crop. Also 1 good yearling boar, \$25.
J. H. GAYER, R. R. 1, Cottenwood Falls, Kans.

Deer Creek Durocs

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

Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polls

Some good young boars by Crimson Challenger 43777 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now.
J. E. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kas.

Orchard Hill Herd Duroc-Jerseys

A few good spring boars yet for sale. Dispersion sale February 21.
R. F. NORTON, Clay Center, Kans.

CUMMINGS & SONS DUROCS

100 tippy pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Tip, Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kant Model, Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit.
W. E. CUMMINGS & SON, Tecumseh, Neb.

Timber City Durocs

Three herds under one management. Breeding stock for sale. Let us book your order for a growthy spring boar of February and early March farrow. Write to either place.
SAMUELSON BROS., Cleburne, Manhattan, Moodyville, Kans.

ROSE LAWN Duroc-Jerseys

Gilts bred to farrow in April and May, either sired by or bred to Tip Top Perfection 6479, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion of the breed, also pigs in pairs or trios. And a few Hereford cattle and Lincoln sheep for immediate sale.
L. L. VROOMAN, Rose Lawn Place, Topeka, Kansas

Lamb's HERD OF DUROCS is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its make-up. 50 fine pigs sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L. by Buddy K. IV, Crimson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.
Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr.

POLAND-CHINAS

BOARS, BOARS.

Choice spring males at right prices, by Grand Chief, Masterpiece, Nonpareil, Choice Chief, E. L. 2d, and other noted sires. Call on or write
THOS. COLLINS, R. 4, Lincoln, Kans.

Stalder's Poland-Chinas

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars.
O. W. STALDERS, Salem, Neb.

SIGLER'S Our Poland-Chinas are rich in breeding and individuality. Our prices are right and we respectfully invite correspondence with prospective buyers.
A. R. SIGLER, Pickrell, Neb.

SUNFLOWER HERD.

POLAND CHINAS—Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (118147) by Meddler (89999), dam Excelsior (289586) by Corrector (63379), Allen's Corrector (128313) by Corrector (63379), dam Sweet Briar (261790) by Chief Perfection second (42559), Kansas Chief (126883) by Chief Perfection second (42559) dam Corrector's Gem (250720) by Corrector (63379), G. W. Allen, Tonganoxie, Kans. R. R. 4.

...CORDER'S...

POLAND-CHINAS

I have some choice young boars, ready for service, sired by the noted prize-winning boar, J. Z.'s Perfection, first prize winner at Jasper County Fair of 1907. I am offering this fine stock at prices to suit the times.
H. L. CORDER, . . . Asbury, Mo.

JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.
Breeds and Sells Popular Poland-Chinas

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

WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS

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

POLAND-CHINAS

SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS

A number of spring pigs, either sex, the farmers' kind, at bottom prices. Gilts will be sold bred or open. Also a litter of Scotch Collie pups, the great watch and cattle dog.
W. T. HAMMOND, Fortis, Kans.

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.
J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kans.

Maple Valley Herd Poland-Chinas

Some fine gilts bred for April farrow that were sired by On The Line 113401s and Col. Mills 42911 and are bred to Mendiers 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.

H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.,

Breeds the Big Type of Poland-Chinas
Choice stock for sale at all times at moderate prices. Large herd to select from. Show hogs and herd headers of the largest type and no hot air sales. I sell them worth the money and get the money.
Public sale, May 30, at Butler, Mo.
Public sale, October 10, at Harrisonville, Mo.
Public sale, November 10, at Butler, Mo.
Public sale, January 21, at Sedalia, Mo.
Public sale, February 25, at Butler, Mo.
Write me what you want. I will sell them worth the money and guarantee them to please you if you want the big kind with quality. Write for herd catalogue.

BERKSHIRES

Ridgeview Berkshires

One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes
MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas
Route 1.

Sutton's Berkshires

Best imported and American breeding. Fancy boars, herd headers, \$25 to \$50; good boars, 100 to 125 lbs., \$15 to \$25; fancy gilts, bred to show boars, \$35 to \$50; promising open gilts, \$15 to \$30. Strong bone, fancy heads. Every one good.
We offer you Size, Quality and Finish.

SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, 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.

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 extra good boars and over one hundred fall pigs to choose from.
T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kans.

Knollwood Berkshires

Headed by Pacific Duke 56621, dam Marjorie 37451 by Baron Duke 2d 50000, a son of Baron Lee 4th, the sire of Lord Premier and Duchesse 120th 28675, grand dam of Premier Longfellow. Stock of all ages for sale. All stock guaranteed as represented.
E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans.

GEO. W. BERRY,

High-Class Berkshires
R. F. D. No. 4, Lawrence, Kans.

Breeder of Masterpiece, head of the superb Masterpiece family; also Black Robinhood, head of the great Black Robinhood family.
For Sale—Show pigs and herd headers, fall of 1907 farrow. Choice boars and gilts at moderate prices.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Holstein Bull Calves

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

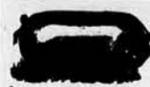
Somerheim Farm Breeds

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Stock for sale at all times.
Jas. B. ZINN, Box 348, Topeka, Kans.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

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

CHESTER-WHITES



O. I. C. SWINE
Fall boars and gilts, also spring pigs. They are bred right and will be priced right. Let me know your wants. S. W. ARTZ, Larned, Kas.

O. I. C. BARGAINS

In bred sows and gilts at the Andrew Carnegie Herd which will go at knock-down prices for the spring trade.
W. S. GODLOVE, Owner, Onaga, Kans.

RED POLLS

Red Polled Cattle For Sale

Beef and milk strains, large boned type, both sexes, nearly all ages.
C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa

RED POLLED BULLS

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

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.
GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kans.
Route 1.

Foster's Red Polls.

Some choice young bulls and heifers, also a few good cows for sale. Prices reasonable.
Chas. Foster & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

Red Polled Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see.
Chas. Morrison & Son, R. 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

HEREFORDS

Maplewood Herefords

The great 1,400 pound Great Duplicate 2d, Chief herd bull, son of the great Columbus. High-class stock for sale.
A. JOHNSON, Clearwater, Kans.

STAR BREEDING FARM

Herefords and Durocs.
Judge Spencer 97224, a prize-winner at the American Royal in 1906, heads Hereford herd. Hanley Lad 4823 by Hanley 42346, heads Durocs. For sale, choice stock of both breeds, any age or either sex, at rock bottom prices.
SAM'L DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kans.

POLLED DURHAMS

Polled Durhams FOR SALE

Double Standard Polled Durhams. Choice young bulls sired by Kansas Boy X 2885, brother to first prize winners last two years. Write or come and see stock.
D. C. VanNise, Richland Kans

JERSEYS

Linscott's Jerseys

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

Want a choice registered Jersey cow at a bargain? Get my catalogue of heifers.
R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas

GALLOWAYS

Smoky Hill Galloways.

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

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Over 200 head. Extra lot of young bulls by Imp. Bailie of Locksle 22524, Lost boy of Platte 12833, and Tip Top 22280.
G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St. Topeka, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Allendale Stock Farm

Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. All leading families represented. A few good herd bulls for sale.
W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES

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HORSES AND MULES

America's Leading Horse Importers

The best stallions in France are imported by us. This is proven by the fact that for many years our horses have won every championship com-

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

FRANK IAMS

"Stir up the animals" again with his "big stick." He has opened up a new barn of "Peaches and Cream" stallions.

PANIC PRICES FOR SIXTY DAYS

Iams hypnotizes "horse buyers" with bargains in "show stallions," business stallions. His 26 years of horse experience, "his cash" panic and bad crops in Europe made Iams buy "top notchers" at less price than before.



104- PERCHERONS BELGIANS -104 and COACHERS

2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 90 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton stallions. All registered and approved. Mamma, Iams is a "Hot advertiser" but he has "the goods."

\$1,000 - SAVED AT IAMS' - \$1,000

Ikey, what a rich graft these "stallion salesmen" are working on the honest farmer, selling 4th rate stallions at \$2,000 to \$5,000. Iams sells "top notchers" so good, big and cheap that they do not need to be peddled to be sold.

ST. PAUL, NEB.

FOR SALE

Two 3-year and one 4-year-old registered Percheron stallions. Choice, \$600. J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.

Bargains In Imported Stallions

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



the largest Western importers of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions, will make special inducements for the next thirty days.

Stray List

Week Ending April 9. Barton County—H. D. Ashpole, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up, by George Everitt, October 24, 1907, in Buffalo tp., one brown horse, 16 hands, 1050 pounds, white spot in forehead, one white hind foot; valued at \$30.

Buy Land

IN THE GREAT Southwest

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

It's free, let me send you a copy. I'll be glad to send you descriptive literature, too. S. G. LANGSTON, Manager M., K. & T. Land Bureau, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis

IRRIGATED LANDS YAKIMA

State of Washington—supply the world with apples. The man who cannot make \$250 to \$800 per acre ought to stay at home. Price \$125 to \$1000 per acre.

VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office.

SHORTHORNS

1865 Idlewild Shorthorns 1908

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

New York Valley Herds of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

SHORTHORNS and POLAND-CHINAS.

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

SELDEN STOCK FARM

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns for sale. 8 young bulls from 6 to 24 months old, all reds and good quality. Sired by Baronet of Maine Valley 178876 and Secret Euphorer 222647. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.

HOADLEY & SIGMUND, Selden, Kans.

Greendale Stock Farm

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

COL. ED GREEN, Prop., Florence, Kan.

SHORTHORN BULLS.

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

O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, Kans.

Prospect Farm Shorthorns

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

H. W. McAFEE, Bell Phone 59-2. Topeka, Kans.

Pedigreed Shorthorn Cattle.

Would be pleased to quote you prices on any or all of the following cattle: Three 2-year-old bulls; 5 long yearling bulls; 22 last spring bull calves; 40 long yearling heifers; 85 last spring heifer calves.

C. W. TAYLOR, Railroad Station, Pearl, Kans. Address mail Enterprise, Kans., Route 2.

AUCTIONEERS

R. L. HARRIMAN Live Stock Auctioneer BUNCETON, MISSOURI

JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer MARSHALL, MISSOURI Twenty years selling all breeds.

E. E. POTTER, Sterling, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Pure-bred stock sales a specialty. Best of references. Write, wire or phone for terms and dates at my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Live - Stock - Auctioneer Clay Center, Kansas.

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

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

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

JACKS, STALLIONS

Some parties claim that they are getting as much for jacks as a year ago, but we are selling ours 30 to 50 per cent cheaper. Kentucky Mammoth. Imported Catalonian, Imported Malyorca, \$500 to \$800, the kind that have been bringing from \$800 to \$1500. If you will visit our farms in the next 30 days you will find the greatest bargains ever offered by any firm in good jacks and stallions. A guarantee unquestionable goes with each jack sold. These jacks must be sold, panic or no panic. Write or wire us when to expect you.

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

Percheron Horses

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

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30 black jacks of good ages, heavy boned and up to 16 hands high; 88 jennets; stock nearly all of my own raising and acclimated. Also several draft stallions and one saddle stallion for sale. Prices reasonable.

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PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

- Shorthorns. Apr. 18—Brown Co. Shorthorn Breeders Association, Hiawatha, Kans. Apr. 21—Mrs. F. L. Haddock, Lee's Summit, Mo. Apr. 30—Chenault Todd & Sons, Fayette, Mo. May 5—H. C. Duncan and H. R. Clay, at Plattsburg, Mo. June 11—H. E. Hayes, Olathe, Kans. Poland-Chinas. May 30—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo. October 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Harrisonville, Mo. October 30—Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo. November 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo. January 21—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo. February 4, 1909—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kas. February 25—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo. Duroc-Jerseys. October 6—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans. October 7—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans. October 8—H. R. Glinrich, Wellsville, Kans. October 9—C. R. Green, Spring Hill, Kans. October 20—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans. October 26—Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo. February 27—K. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans! Standard-Bred Horses. May 5—Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.

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