

# KANSAS FARMER

## WITH WHICH IS COMBINED FARMERS ADVOCATE

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## PREVENTING TUBERCULOSIS

PREPARED BY ARTHUR J. BILL FOR  
THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Knowing that many herds of cattle are already infected with tuberculosis entirely unknown to the owners, and that the disease is gradually spreading, the next question is that of a practical remedy. The tuberculin test is the one reliable method of finding the disease. But compulsory testing and the slaughter of all diseased animals seems impossible, because of the great loss, especially in pure-bred herds, because there are ways of evading the law, and because no State can keep furnishing money enough to pay the owners even part of their loss.

The agricultural people of Illinois, who are making a special study of anti-tuberculosis, don't see any real need in drastic legislation of this kind, and do not want it. But they believe that the cattlemen themselves should conduct some sort of economical campaign that will prevent heavy losses of stock by this disease, and that will head off radical legislation (otherwise sure to come) and unwise enforcement by officials who do not realize the farmers' serious problem in this matter.

It developed in the recent tuberculosis conference at the University of Illinois that Dr. Bernard Bang, Denmark's great specialist in this disease, in addition to his interesting budget of clear and proven details, did not fail to bring along the culmination of the whole matter,—the very information needed by cattlemen of the United States—a cheap and conservative method of stopping the infection and one that has been in successful operation in Denmark for eighteen years. This is as follows:

### FAMOUS EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Bang, under special Government grant, attempted in 1892 gradually to change a tuberculous herd of cattle into a healthy herd. He tested the two hundred and eight head, finding 80 per cent of the milk cows and 40 per cent of the young cattle and calves diseased. He made a solid board partition in the stable, and completely separated the healthy animals from those that had reacted. The calves of the diseased mothers were removed immediately after birth from the infected stable, and after having the raw milk of their mothers the first day, were always afterward given boiled milk or the milk of healthy cows.

This plan was followed year after year. The isolation was somewhat defective, the farmer did not promptly remove the highly tuberculous animals, and some infection of the healthy herd was revealed by the semi-annual tests. But, in spite of these drawbacks, the healthy division increased year by year and the task of cleaning up the herd was finally completed by selling the rest of the reacting animals, about thirty head.

The superior milk from this farm is now sold in Copenhagen as "milk for infants," and in the test of last year out one of the two hundred and eleven animals reacted.

**SUCCEEDS IN FARM PRACTISE.**  
Dr. Bang says it was soon demonstrated that the principle of keeping the calves and healthy cattle away from infection was correct, and that wherever carried out carefully, his method has shown that a healthy herd can easily be raised from the calves of diseased mothers. He wants the badly infected animals killed at once, but would keep those of the infected division that do not show progress of the disease and, raise their calves in healthy quarters on milk protected from infection.

**RESULTS ON SEVENTY-FIVE FARMS.**  
Seventy-five owners, 3,637 cattle tested the first time 1892-1898, nearly two-thirds or 2,246 reacting.  
After the testing and isolation had

been continued for a number of years, the final test applied to the 5,256 animals in the healthy sections thus developed, revealed only thirty-four diseased cattle.

Sixty-six of these demonstrations were on small farms having a total of 1,825 cattle, of which 1,045 reacted, and the last test showed 1,896 cattle in these herds, not one of which was infected. These results were computed by Dr. Bang in 1905.

Could any one want more complete and striking proof of the practical success of this simple means of preventing contagion?

### SEPARATE INSTANCES.

The following items explain these applications of the Bang method a little more clearly: In a Jutland herd

of 225 cattle, 139 reacted in 1894, (82 per cent of the full-grown animals); in 1908, there was just one reaction out of 245 head; entire cost of treatment, \$270.

In 1896 Count Wedell had 240 cattle tested, 166 reacting; in 1908, 264 tested, 3 reacting.

Ahlmann of Jutland, had 271 diseased cattle in 1895, 80 per cent of all; in 1908 only .6 reacted in his healthy herd of 373, and his reacting division had been reduced to 10.

E. Tuteln, Scaland, 115 head reacting in 1895, 70 per cent of all; last test, only 2 reacting out of 158.

Tesdorpf in 1893 tested only his calves and young cattle, 183 head, finding 31 diseased; in 1907 only 11 animals reacted out of his 876 healthy cattle at four farms, while the reacting and non-tested division had been reduced to 114.

Count D. S., Island of Samsø, 315 tested, 286 reacted, 90 per cent of all; healthy animals isolated at separate farms. In 1901 one farm had 208, every one healthy; at the other farm, four reacted out of 126. In 1907 only 2 animals reacted out of 593, and the reacting division was reduced to 30 cows.

Langermann tested 45 calves in 1896, finding 15 diseased; the testing of the calves was continued and gradually a perfectly healthy herd was bred, numbering 197 this year.

Scavenius tested 94 young cattle in 1895, half reacting; in 1907 only 9 diseased cattle out of 443, and a reacting division of 41.

The total expense of this isolation on one small farm where the cattle were badly diseased was only \$54, and in some instances the cost was still less.

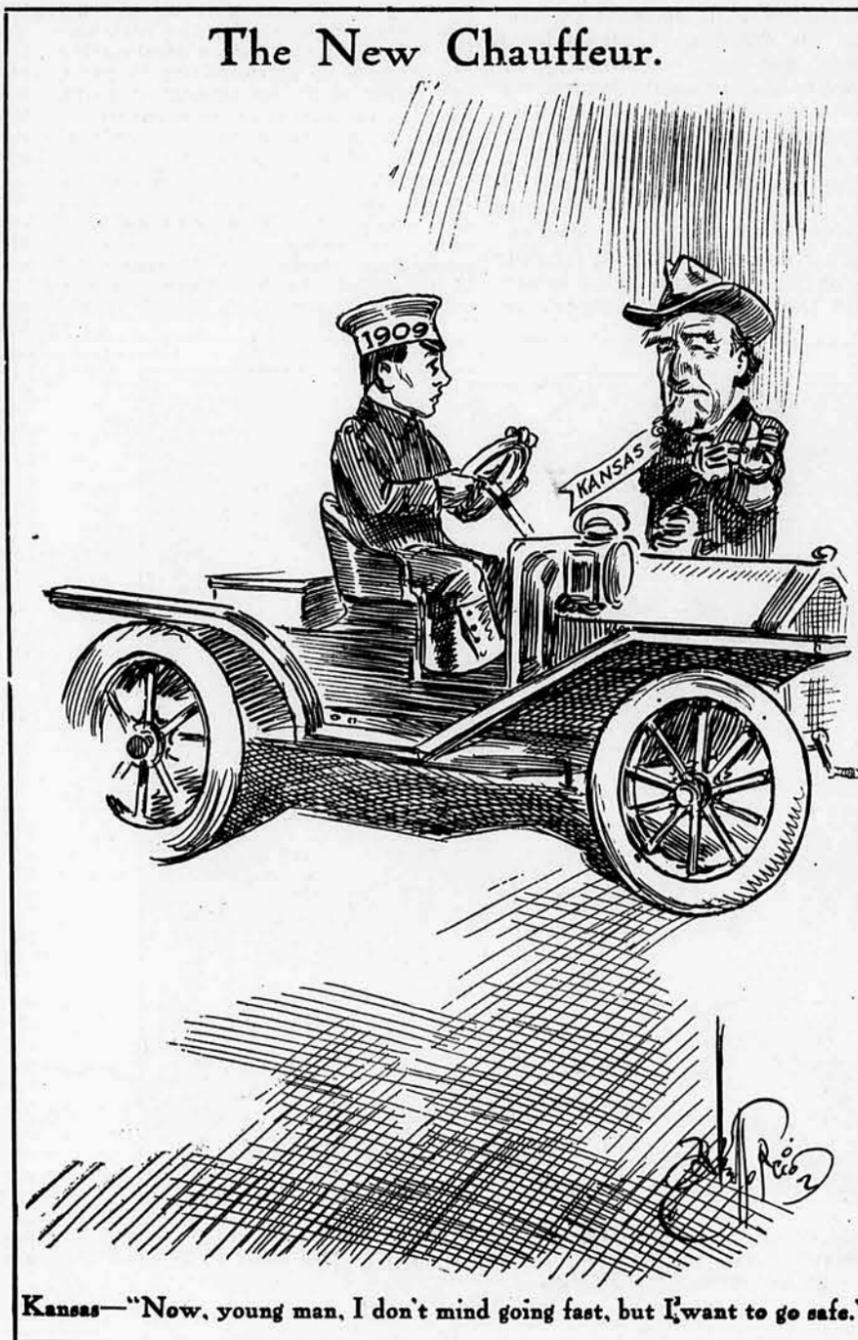
In Hungary many highly infected herds were freed of tuberculosis in four to six years by the Bang method.

Prof. Gustav Regner reported to the International Veterinary Congress at Budapest in 1905, 36,149 cattle showing 33.6 per cent of infection, and that two to nine years' application of the Bang method reduced the diseased animals to 4.7 per cent.

At the Urbana conference Dr. H. L. Russell, now dean of the Agricultural College, told of his successful use of the Bang method in Wisconsin; in his first attempt he raised twenty-seven healthy calves from diseased mothers in three years. He says that he used a foundation of sand, of disease, and reared upon it a healthy herd, and that several other badly diseased herds in Wisconsin have been handled in the same way with signal success. In one case a diseased cow produced five healthy calves.

Prof. V. A. Moore of Cornell University reports that this method has been applied with success at the Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station and by several private cattle owners.

This is all told to give an idea of how extensively and how effectively this economical method of control and prevention has been practised by farmers under many different conditions.



Kansas—"Now, young man, I don't mind going fast, but I want to go safe."

# Opinions of Our Correspondents

## Shed for Alfalfa Hay.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to Mr. Dewar's inquiry about the most practical and economical plan for building an alfalfa hay shed, I wish to submit the following results of my somewhat extended experience.

A desirable height for a hay shed is 20 to 24 feet from eave or square to the ground. A desirable width is not less than 20 or more than 32 feet, and it may be as long as necessary.

This height is necessary for economy in storage capacity, as less depth of hay would not insure solidity of the contents or most economical capacity between roof and floor.

Perhaps 20 feet is preferable as a greater height, while insuring greater storage capacity, causes a waste of power and time in raising the hay into the shed as all must be raised above the square of the building and dropped again to the bottom or otherwise according to the progress that has been made in filling the shed.

In determining the width of the shed bear in mind the greater the width the less cost of construction for given capacity but the greater labor in spreading hay as it falls from the fork, which of course is attached to a carrier under the comb of the rafters. Perhaps the best width is a medium of 24 to 26 feet.

A  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch roof (which is preferably shingled though grooved boards will do) gives space enough for the door above the square to admit hay which is brought in by the horse fork from the wagon standing outside.

A cheap and strong frame for this shed may be made by setting in the ground, at a depth of three feet, hard wood poles about 12 inches in diameter and 23 feet long set 10 feet apart in the lines of the outer walls. To tie the building together we set poles in the ground the same size and length as those used in the outer walls; 20 or 25 feet apart, or from the end of the building, running cross ties at the top of the poles only so the hay will not rest on them heavily. From the top of these center posts run diagonal braces to the plates. Side up the building and it is completed.

If this hay shed is in the field the hay may be taken to it from the windrow or swathed with "godevils," but a far better way is to build your hay shed in the feed lot or better still smaller sheds in different feed lots so the hay may be fed from these sheds in the most economical way.

When the building is in the feed lot I would put no siding on the south side but instead make a shed 18 or 20 feet wide and fill with hay dropped into it from the main building after it is filled almost to the square. This can easily be done by attaching one end of two smooth poles under the tracts where the hay is dumped and letting the other ends rest on the hay at the side of the building next to the shed. On these the hay can easily be dumped into the side shed. The shed roof should extend up to the square of the main building. This will give you 14 or 15 feet of space under the shed roof at the eave and it will not take any more boards to roof this shed than to have sided the main building, only you will have to get grooved boards for the shed roof.

Side up the ends of this shed and make a manger on the open side and feed the hay out of the shed first. You can then use the shed for shelter for the cattle, while during the colder weather you can feed out of the main building through a manger you made before filling the building with hay.

This manger should be made by spiking to the posts of the main building two 6-inch joists, placing them 20 inches apart at the proper height for the kind of stock to be fed. Below the lower 6-inch joist nail on 6-inch boards to within 7 inches of the ground. Through this 7-inch space the hogs will get the alfalfa leaves the cattle have left in the bottom of the manger.

The hay sheds being built in the feed lots will necessitate the use of the side delivery rake and the loader, but on the other hand will prevent the necessity of any work in feeding, as it removes the necessity of rolling the hay from the top of the mow into the mangers. J. F. TRUE.  
Jefferson County.

## Tile Draining for Gumbo Land.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Replying to the inquiry of C. R. Elkinton concerning tile draining of gumbo land, will say, the only requirement to make every acre of gumbo land worth one hundred dollars is thorough tiling.

By thorough tiling, I mean a line of tile laid every 65 feet, emptying into a main line of sufficient size to carry off the water from the several laterals. Your main, must have a free and unobstructed outlet on a plenty of fall. Plenty of fall means two inches to one hundred feet. Your laterals must be

not less than eighteen inches, and not more than thirty, below the top of the ground. If your laterals are more than forty rods long, you should start with say ten rods of five-inch tile, thirty rods of four inch, and twenty rods of three inch at the upper end of the lateral. You should always use a "Y" at the main line when you start off with a lateral. The tile must be carefully laid, straight, and level, using the twelve-inch sections of the best shale tile you can get.

This class of work will cost on an average about one dollar a rod, all complete—not to exceed this price, and every dollar you invest in this way will pay you at least twenty per cent. You can well afford to mortgage the farm and borrow the money at six per cent to tile all your wet land. I am speaking from experience and not theory. I have several miles of tile on my farm and it is satisfactory. I can assure you that tiling of gumbo land in Kansas is a paying proposition. I have tried it and expect to try it again. I would say to you, go thou and do likewise. FARMER.  
Lyon County.

## Rations for Fattening Hogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like for you to give me your best advice for feeding hogs. I am thinking of feeding a bunch of hogs for market and I want to feed for profit. I would like to know how much corn a hog will eat a day and what the average gains are. Also what you think are best rations for fattening hogs, and any other information you have. P. F. ADAIR.  
Strong City, Kan.

With present prices of corn it would not be profitable to attempt to feed out hogs on a straight corn ration. Better and more economical gains will invariably be made where some supplementary feed rich in protein is supplied in addition to corn. Where corn alone is fed a 200 pound hog on an average will not consume to exceed 5 or 6 pounds daily for any length of time, and his gains would hardly exceed a pound per day. As a result of tests made here at the station the past winter we have found that a combination of cornmeal 70 parts, shorts 25 parts, and meat meal or tankage 5 parts, have given the most economical results. In one test gains were made at the rate of \$4.74 per cwt. with this combination. The hogs consumed on an average  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pounds daily of this mixture through a feeding period of 56 days. Of course they were eating more than this daily at the latter end of the period. In these tests corn was priced at 56 cents per bushel, shorts

\$1.20 per cwt., meat meal \$2 per cwt. The gains made per head daily with this ration were about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per head. Ordinarily I would not advise feeding shorts to hogs in the fattening pen, but when corn is as high in price as it is at present, results will be somewhat more profitable if shorts are fed. G. C. WHEELER.

## Winter Plowing of Corn Stubble—Timothy Seed.

What is your opinion of late fall or winter plowing of corn stubble where the stalks have been removed from the field, said land to be listed to corn next year? Is it a benefit or a detriment to the next crop, or would it be just as good to disk the ground in the spring just before listing?

I have some timothy seed, owing to the lateness in the season in getting the seed, I did not sow in the fall because of the dry weather. How early should I sow in the spring and how much seed per acre? Part of the land is fall plowed. A. L. ALSPAUGH.

## Lost Springs, Kan.

Our experiments in plowing land in the latter part of the winter and early spring have given better results than disking. There may be little preference between plowing and listing. Until this season, as an average for the past five years, the method of early listing and splitting the ridges at planting time, has given somewhat larger yields than early plowing. This season, however, the plowed ground gave the larger yield. For further information regarding these experiments, I am mailing you copy of bulletin 147.

As to whether you should plow or list this ground this winter will depend upon whether you wish to plant the corn with the lister or the surface planter. The plowed ground does not list so well as listed or unplowed ground. Late fall or winter plowing really may have some advantage in destroying the insects which hibernate near the surface of the ground during the winter. Also the loosening of the soil will put it in better condition to absorb rain, catch the snow, etc., and heavy land is often benefited by the late plowing through the disintegration of the soil which may take place by freezing and thawing.

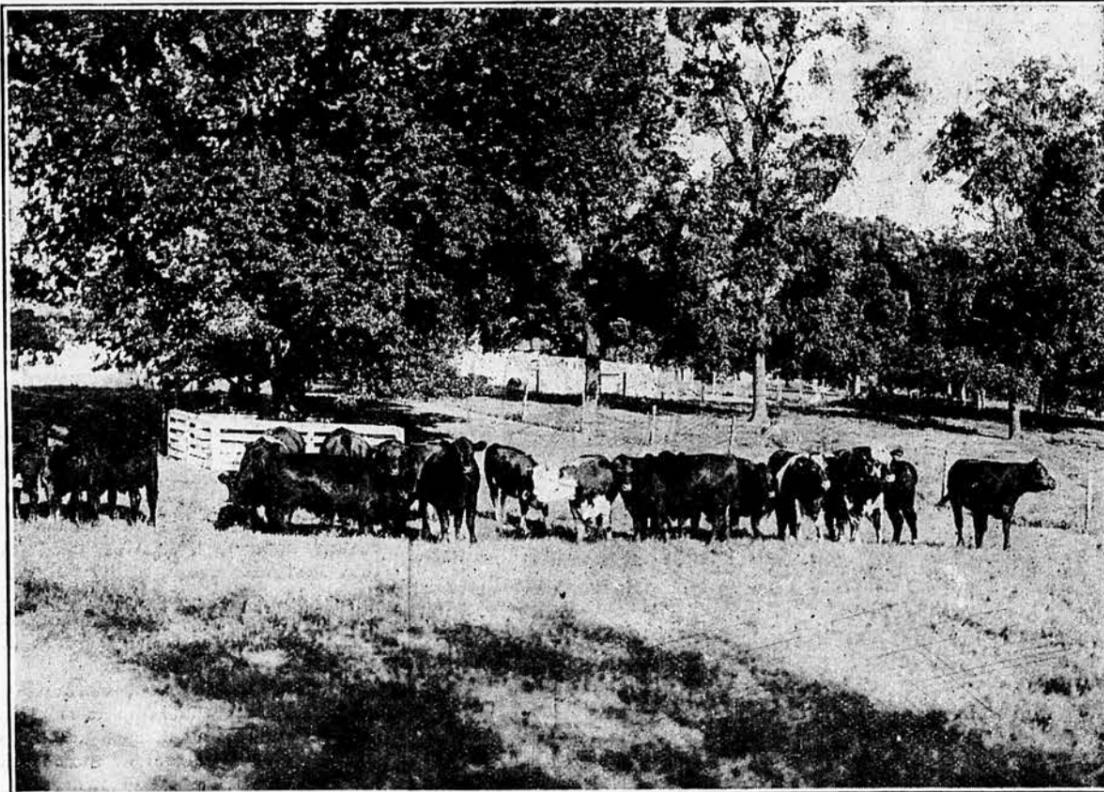
I may state that I often favor winter cultivation of the soil when it is in fit condition to cultivate, either disking, plowing or listing. Perhaps benefit may result from the handling of heavy clay or gumbo land in the late fall or winter, while there is some danger in loosening light, sandy soils, that the soil may blow and the field thus be injured by winter and early spring winds.

Timothy is often sown in the spring with good success. Sow as early as the soil can be put into fit condition; usually the earlier the better. The young plants are not apt to be injured by freezing. Take care to thoroughly pulverize the soil and prepare a firm, well settled seed bed. It is usual to sow about 10 to 12 pounds of timothy seed per acre when the timothy is sown alone. It is preferable to sow timothy with clover, either Mammoth or Alsike. Sow about 6 or 8 pounds of timothy with 4 to 6 pounds of Mammoth or 3 to 4 pounds of Alsike clover per acre. A. M. TENEYCK.

## A Question of Contract.

A has winter wheat sown on ground that was farmed to corn by B. B wants to sell the stalk field to a third party. A objects to having another man pasture his growing wheat. Is there a law by which he can prevent this? J. M. GREEN.  
Scottsville, Kan.

This is a matter which is dependent solely on the conditions of the lease. If nothing was said or agreed upon between A and B about letting a third person enter the field and remove the stalks than A has his civil action of trespass against the third party, or he can prosecute him criminally in trespass. There is no law to prevent a party coming upon the land of another and committing a bare trespass but there is a remedy by injunction to prevent such party from committing a nuisance thereon. GEO. G. ORR.



The show herds on pasture, owned and exhibited at the fairs of 1908 by the Missouri State University. This picture shows that the quickest and most economical way to learn how to properly handle live stock is to do it through an agricultural college.

# The Farmer in the Town

PROF. TEN EYCK IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE MANHATTAN AUDIENCE ON UPLIFT OF RURAL LIFE.

In an address before the civic organization of the town of Manhattan, Prof. A. M. TenEyck, professor of agronomy of Kansas state agricultural college, made some very pointed remarks on civic righteousness and the work to be done along civic improvement. Manhattan has large numbers of retired farmers as citizens and the remarks addressed to them are so general in their application to this class of town people Farmers Advocate reproduces Prof. TenEyck's address in part:

"In my farmers' insitute work I meet many farmers and farmers' wives who have sent or are contemplating sending their boys and girls to the agricultural college, and one of the questions I am asked, perhaps more than any other, by mothers and fathers is: 'What kind of a town is Manhattan—is it a clean, moral, Christian city, in which my boy or girl will be safe from contaminating influences?' I have answered as best I could, referring always to the good reputation of our city, to the churches, Christian Endeavor societies, and Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. organizations of our college. I have always upheld the good name of Manhattan and I hope to the advantage of the young men and young women who have come here, and not to the grief or sorrow of any of the fathers or mothers with whom I have spoken.

"There are a few public spirited men in Manhattan and several of these are in the city council. In fact, a man must have considerable public spirit to accept an office which requires a lot of time, pays no salary and gives little thanks. Rather, the councilmen are apt to receive only criticism and censure. We should remember that councilmen are busy men and they can hardly be expected to give detailed attention to all the problems and propositions which come before them.

"I said to one of the members, 'One thing which I would criticize about your city council is that the members are nearly all business men.' 'Why do you not have some retired farmers in the council?' 'Oh,' he answered, 'we tried that until about six years ago and couldn't do a thing—the retired farmers wouldn't favor a single public improvement that cost anything for fear of raising their taxes.' and he continued, 'we just had to get together and compel certain business men to agree to accept the office of councilman and since then, Manhattan has begun to make some civic improvements.' The trouble with Manhattan is not in its government, but mainly and primarily its citizens. The government, if anything, is better than the citizenship.

"The citizens may be divided, not always by definite lines, but in a general way, into several classes: business men, laboring men, retired farmers, women and children. Do not think because I have named women and children last that I consider them of least importance. Indeed, if I were called upon to decide which of these classes may have the most importance in their relation to civic righteousness, I would be inclined to name them in the reverse order, children first. Civic righteousness is an ideal condition, hardly to be attained, yet to be striven for. Really, what we are concerned with now is civic betterment and civic improvement, and the training of the citizens who shall be is really of the greatest importance.

"In a sense we are all laborers, but in the large cities the laboring classes are usually considered as a separate group of citizens who often need special

help and training in citizenship. In Manhattan, however, we have no great factories; the business is largely mercantile or building construction and the workmen are usually closely identified with the business interests of the city and may be said to have the 'business view' of city life and government.

"The business men are really at present the center about which everybody and everything revolves in this city. With them, business interests are paramount. As already stated, some of them are more or less public spirited, and have the interests of the city at heart, but always with the 'business view.' Our business men are anxious to have a clean town because a 'dirty' or immoral town will injure business. The question with them is not 'is it right?' but 'is it expedient?' not 'is it best?' but 'will it pay?' Will it bring more trade to Manhattan? Will it attract visitors? Will it bring more students to the agricultural college? All for the purpose of bringing more dollars into the cash drawers and increasing the bank accounts of the business men.

Now, it is right, it is business, to consider these things, but to make business interests practically the sole consideration is wrong, and I fear that the watchword of the business men, 'business first' is largely the standard for the whole town, and explains in part the selfish spirit, the lack of unity and brotherhood that characterizes this city.

"The 'plug' farmer comes next. Now, I hope that none of you who feel that you belong to this class will take any offense at the term. I can think of no shorter or more appropriate word to describe you. A large proportion of the families of this city, and I believe they include a large proportion of the best families, so far as good morals and character are concerned, are the retired farmers' families. Men who have moved to town to educate their children or, after earning by years of toil and saving, a goodly competence, they have rented the farm or perhaps turned it over to the boys and retired from active business, and this is not a bad plan—to retire from active business in old age and 'give the boy a chance.' The greatest objection to it is moving to town. The question is why will the successful farmers who wish to retire from active business leave the country with all its advantages of quietness, healthfulness, fresh air, and natural beauty, and move into a dirty, muddy, crowded town, there to rust out or pine away the few remaining years allotted to them. There is some excuse for moving to town to send the children to college, but would it not be as well or perhaps better to send them alone, trusting them to take care of themselves, and develop character by meeting and resisting the temptations of town life, and have a wholesome, beautiful country home to welcome them back to during vacation?

"You will not feel aggrieved, I am sure, knowing my calling, when I say that I am more interested in civic improvement in the country than in the city, and it disturbs and disheartens me to see these farmers and their wives, just as they have reached a period in life when they may be of most public benefit to the country, pull out for town where they are often practically useless

so far as civic development and improvement are concerned.

"Neither a farmer nor his wife falls in with city ways; they are used to the ways of the country and they are too old to change, and often live unsatisfied lives in town, pining for the old home on the farm. How much better for them and for the country community, if they could retire from active business and still remain in the country, and instead of building a house in town, build a new home, near the old one, yet removed from the toil and care of farm work. Here Mr. Farmer could plod along among his trees and vines and Mrs. Farmer could care for and enjoy her new home and both could have leisure to take part in all the good works proposed to make the country more prosperous, more agreeable and more enjoyable, and in this day and age with the extra money which it would take to maintain the city home they might have their automobile and drive to town any day to trade and see the sights with never a thought of time or distance. If farmers would take up this practice of retiring in the country, the country would soon be supplied with all the advantages of the city: with good roads, rural delivery, rural railways, electric lights, telephones, and local water and sewerage systems.

"But coming back to the subject of the 'plug' farmer in town. He soon learns it costs more to live in town than it costs to live in the country. The country is large, the fields are broad, his nearest neighbor lived a half a mile away; he has worked and lived largely for himself and his family; he did not have to be concerned about his neighbor's roadside or barnyard, and when he moves to the city he does not change. Often he builds a nice house and has a nice lawn, but he has little interest in public utilities and public improvements—they cost money. He finally has to pay for the sewer and water and electric lights, and if he is up-to-date, he must eventually have a telephone, all of which may be controlled by individuals or corporations. He pays the price grumblingly and accepts poor service, perhaps, with many complaints. However, this is usually as far as he goes. Farmers have lived a separate life in the country and they continue to live a separate life in the city. They do not fraternize or work together; hence there is a lack of public spirit and the city suffers. However, if this class of citizens can be awakened and drawn together in any important public movement in Manhattan, they will prove a power for good; because they have character and courage—the very elements required for civic improvement and reform.

"The women are the power behind the throne in Manhattan the same as they are in other progressive cities and this is not flattery. Referring to city improvements, Hon. George W. Ward, mayor of Birmingham, Ala., says: (Outlook, August 22, 1908) that he believes that this movement, to be effective, must be taken up by the woman. To quote his own words: 'They are more interested than the men and have better judgment in such movements; they realize more fully their importance.'

"In the boy and girl of today we have the elements of character which make the man and woman of tomorrow. The education and training of children for

citizenship is the important work in all civic improvement. However, children, especially as they reach mature age, as young men and young women, may be most important helpers in the cause of civic righteousness. The cause of good citizenship taken up by our Young People's Christian Endeavor Societies has not only been a great advantage as a developer of these qualities in the young people themselves, but it has been a force for righteousness in the walks of life. I often quote the old adage 'old men for counsel; young men for war;' and I believe that some such plan as will enlist the services of both the old and the young in a single great organization, the old to counsel and the young to act is the plan which will give ultimate triumph for the forces of righteousness.

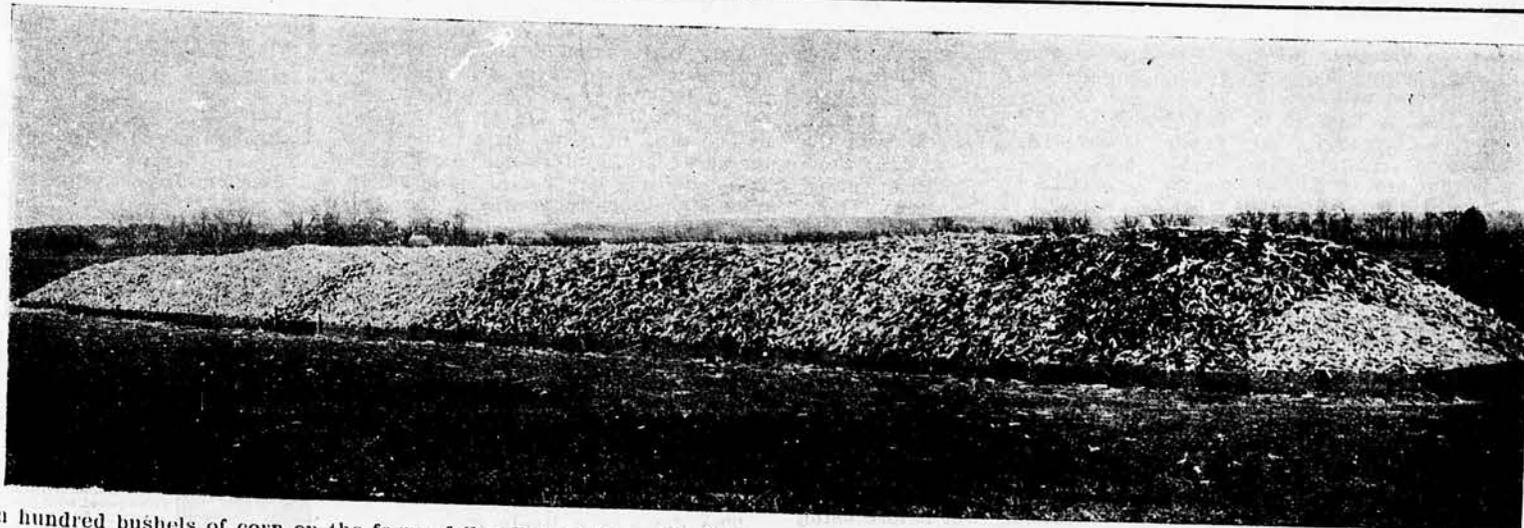
"A great moral movement is rapidly spreading all over the country. It has gained the greatest headway in some of our large cities. Already it numbers its organizations by hundreds and even thousands. A large number of the smaller cities have civic improvement organizations, several of the larger cities have two or more, while New York City has six, and the total membership of these organizations reaches into millions. There are five great national civic organizations in the United States: the National Municipal League; the American Society of Municipal Improvements; the League of American Municipalities; the American Civic Association; and the Public Education Association. One of these, the American Civic Association, represents 480 different local improvement societies.

"These societies are well organized and well supported. They have their special committees for different lines of work and ample funds for carrying on such work, the sustaining membership dues sometimes being as high as \$25 per year. The fact that members will give so liberally for this cause shows the great interest and faith which the people have in the movement. In many of the large cities these civic organizations are accomplishing wonderful work, in the purification of city politics and punishment of grafters and corruptionists, in making material improvements, and in the training of children for citizenship.

"This is the age of combinations; the age of the strenuous life. Life is too short and time too precious to waste it by duplication of Christian effort. The churches are behind the age. The greatest Christian men agree that 'Christianity must concern itself in a vital way with the life that now is. The church must become a great aggressive power for fostering the spirit of brotherhood and co-operation, an active exponent of social justice and modern idealism in society.'

"This movement for moral reform has not come in a day. It is not a mere revolt against oppressive economic conditions, nor is it simply an insurrection against political bosses and robbery. It is a quickening of the conscience of the people, and an attempt, sometimes instinctive, often blind, but with a great wisdom at the bottom of it, to bring the business and social life of the country into harmony with moral ideals. The churches have had much to do with this movement, but not nearly as much as they ought to have had. They have not led it. At the first glance it appears to have grown up very largely outside their walls. Many of its most ardent leaders who were filled with ethical enthusiasm,

(Continued on page 15.)



Eighteen hundred bushels of corn on the farm of Gus Borg, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. While this is far from being a good way in which to store a corn crop, it serves to illustrate the wonderful climate of Kansas where such expedients are possible.

# LIVE STOCK



### Cottonseed Meal.

Would the feeding to cattle of 3 or 4 pounds of cottonseed meal mixed with a full feed of cornmeal have any detrimental effect on hogs following cattle? Would it be policy to buy the cottonseed meal with the highest per cent protein, or is there danger of getting it too rich for good results?

Seneca, Kan. GEO. N. SEELEY.  
There would be no danger to the hogs, whatever, following cattle receiving not to exceed 3 pounds or 4 pounds of cottonseed meal. About the only danger that would come to the hogs would be from careless handling of the meal so that considerable quantities were spilled on the ground around the troughs. Ordinarily the cottonseed meal carrying the highest per cent of protein is the most valuable. It is always sold for a higher price than that which contains the hulls, to a greater or less extent. The meal should be perfectly fresh and have a pleasant nutty odor. It is always desirable to secure samples before making any extensive purchases and then hold the company to the sample.  
G. C. WHEELER.

### Approved and Economical Ration for Steers.

What would you regard as the most approved and economical ration for steers, figuring on a 90-day feed? Which is the better proposition, \$4 off grass or \$5.25 at the end of a 90-day feed, corn at 55 cents and alfalfa at \$7? Which is the better way to start cattle, ground corn or fodder with the corn in it?  
J. W. R.

Oakhill, Kan.  
At ordinary prices for the various feeds, no more economical ration could be used for finishing your steers than corn and alfalfa. For a 90-day feed I would prefer to have the corn ground, preferably cob and all, into corn and cob meal to begin with, gradually adding clear cornmeal as the feeding period progresses. After the steers are on full feed, ten or twelve pounds of alfalfa per day per steer is sufficient.

It would be almost impossible for me to venture an opinion at this long range. Regarding your inquiry as to which would be more profitable to sell, at \$4 per cwt. off grass or to feed 90 days and sell at \$5.25. It would be necessary to know something about the age and quality of the cattle, the amount of flesh which they now carry, etc. Ordinarily, at the price you quote on feed, \$1.25 is a rather close margin per hundred although cattle have sometimes been fed at only \$1 margin. It is a business proposition which it would be almost impossible to figure out from my standpoint. Ordinarily it is preferable to start cattle on fodder with the corn in, especially if they have never been accustomed to eating grain. Native cattle which are familiar with grain may be started on ear corn or on corn cob meal. For the 90-day feed it is necessary to get them on feed rapidly.  
G. C. WHEELER.

### Ration for Work Horse.

Would you please send me a ration for the work horse. I have these feeds: Corn 50 cents per bushel, oats 40 cents, and bran \$18 per ton. Also have oil meal. For roughness have prairie hay and kafir corn fodder. I read in "Feeds and Feeding" where it says so many pounds of feed for so much weight of horse, for instance 12 pounds of grain, is that once a day or three feeds per day.  
G. J. R.

Whitewater, Kan.  
Oats are generally considered the ideal or standard feed for horses. Here in Kansas, however, they are almost invariably too high in price to be profitably fed as the whole grain ration. If you can secure good, heavy oats, clean and free from dust, at 40 cents per bushel I would advise making at least half of the grain ration oats. Your price of bran seems to be lower than prevails in most sections. I would suggest a mixture consisting of 40 pounds of oats, 40 pounds of corn and 20 pounds of bran for the grain ration. For the roughage good, bright prairie hay is one of the best of roughages. The kafir corn fodder

may be used, however, if cured bright and free from dust. Wherever you read in the text of "Feeds and Feeding" the number of pounds given for the ration, it means in all cases the amount of feed required in 24 hours, which in the case of horses would be divided into three feeds. A horse at hard work requires about 1½ pounds daily per cwt. of horse and somewhat less of roughage, therefore a 1,000-pound horse at hard work, on this basis would require about 15 pounds of grain daily and 5 pounds of the mixture per feed. It is not advisable to give a work horse very much, if any, roughage at the mid day meal. Most of the hay should be given after the day's work is done.  
G. C. WHEELER.

### Cottonseed Meal or Linseed Meal with Corn for Hogs.

Please mail me copy of bulletin regarding the feeding of cottonseed or linseed meal to hogs in connection with corn.  
W. H. R.

Westphalia, Kan.  
I am sorry that we have no bulletins published giving any results with these feeds. Cottonseed meal is an unsafe feed for swine. We have fed it in small quantities experimentally with very good results, but in the main, the attempts to feed cottonseed meal to swine have resulted very unfavorably, many times resulting in the hogs becoming diseased after a period of feeding. The linseed is a most excellent supplement to corn. The Missouri station a few years ago carried out quite a series of tests comparing the various supplements to corn for pork production. Their most favorable results came from the feeding of cornmeal and linseed oil meal in the proportions of five pounds of cornmeal to 1 pound of oil meal. This resulted in 100 pounds of gain being produced by 376 pounds of grain fed at the cost of \$4.61 per cwt. where corn was priced at 60 cents per bushel and oil meal at \$30 per ton. An allowance of 10 cents per cwt. was likewise allowed to cover the cost of grinding the corn into meal. In this series of tests no use was made of meat meal or tankage. This byproduct of the packing houses contains twice as much protein as oil meal and in the various experiments conducted has been a most profitable supplement to corn. The results of various experimental tests show that the most profitable gains are made from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the ration consists of meat meal or tankage, the remaining ration being corn, and in case corn is very nearly as high in price as shorts, a combination of corn and shorts. This ration will put gains upon a thrifty shoat at the rate of from 1½ pounds to 1¾ pounds daily.  
G. C. WHEELER.

### Balanced Ration for Fattening Hogs.

I would like to know what would be a balanced ration for fattening hogs, corn worth 60 cents per bushel; shorts, \$1.25 per cwt. and oil meal, \$1.75. For fattening cattle corn worth 60 cents per bushel; clover hay, \$4 per ton; cottonseed meal, \$28 per ton; bran, \$20 per ton.  
O. R.

Homewood, Kan.  
The most economical source of protein to balance up a hog ration is the meat meal or tankage sold by the packing house companies. The Swift's handle their product direct from the packing house, while the Armour product is sold by the Western Animal Feed Company of Onaga, Kan. There is practically no difference in the two products.

For fattening hogs quickly, not to exceed 10 per cent of the total grain ration should consist of corn. At the present high prices, however, it would pay to feed some shorts and I would suggest as a good combination a mixture consisting of shorts, 75 pounds; tankage or meat meal 25 pounds; thoroughly mixed and the mixture fed to the hogs at the rate of three or four pounds per head daily. This mixture should be thoroughly wet before using and fed in good troughs in such a way that each hog may have an opportunity to secure his right amount. For the balance of the ration feed corn—

what the hogs will clean up in good shape.

For fattening cattle you could hardly secure a better roughage than clover hay of good quality and ordinarily a 1,000-pound steer on full feed will make splendid gains upon 10 or 12 pounds of clover hay daily and 18 to 20 pounds of corn. With corn at the high prices prevailing this year, you would find it a little more economical to feed three or four pounds of cottonseed meal daily to mature steers, the balance of the ration to consist of corn. This combination will result in rapid gains and will produce a splendid finish if the steers are of good quality.  
G. C. WHEELER.

### Rations for Farm Animals.

Please send us circulars giving balanced rations for horses, milch cows, steers, chickens, shoats. The mixture will be alfalfa, corn chop, bran, shorts, kafir corn, oil meal, alfalfa and chop chiefly. Is there any gain in grinding alfalfa for a ration? Will molasses be a valuable addition?

Independence, Kan. O. M. R.  
It is rather difficult to answer your inquiries specifically because the rations which are balanced for one condition or class of animals would be unbalanced under different conditions or for different ages or class of animals.

A horse at hard work would require an entirely different ration than a growing colt or an idle horse for instance. I would suggest for a 1,000-pound horse at hard work the following combination, the amounts being the feed required for one whole day: 4 pounds alfalfa, 2½ pounds wheat bran, 10½ pounds corn chop and 6 pounds of prairie hay. Some farmers who use the alfalfa meal leave out the bran entirely, substituting an equal amount of alfalfa meal. When alfalfa meal is used, it will be necessary to moisten the mixture before feeding.

For a good milch cow giving a large quantity of milk, 20 pounds of alfalfa hay and 9 pounds of corn chop comes not far from being a balanced ration for milk production. If the alfalfa is limited the following combination would fill the requirements: 6 pounds of corn chop, 3 or 4 pounds of oil meal, 14 pounds of alfalfa and 10 pounds of sorghum or cane hay. Of course the quantity of milk the cow is giving would have an important bearing upon the quantity of food daily.

For steer feeding a ration of 18 or 20 pounds of corn and 11 or 12 pounds of alfalfa will give a ration very well balanced for economical gains.

For fattening shoats 9 parts corn chop and 1 part meat meal or tankage constitutes a good balanced ration. Either alfalfa meal or alfalfa hay may be used to balance corn, but for feeding a hog for market it is so bulky that the animal will have difficulty in eating a large enough quantity.

For chicken feeding the ration must be relatively high in the nitrogenous nutrients. Where the chickens have good range, a considerable portion of this animal or nitrogenous feed is supplied by the insects which they eat. If they are fed in confinement meat scraps will be necessary. A growing chicken will require an entirely different food from the laying hen. Kafir corn is one of the best grains for chicken feeding. A mixture of equal parts corn and bran with about one-half as much shorts and a small quantity of meat scrap or meat meal will make a good ration for poultry. If they are confined in dry yards, alfalfa meal, steamed before feeding, will be a valuable addition to the ration, taking the place to some extent of green food which is very important for the poultry.

Very little exact data is available regarding the value of grinding alfalfa. It is obvious that no nutrient material is added by the grinding process so that all gains must come from increased digestibility of the nutrients already in the hay. A series of experiments are now under way at the Kansas station to ascertain some of the facts regarding the value of grinding alfalfa. Molasses is a high carbonaceous feed and where it is cheap enough adds some palatability and likewise supplies a large amount of carbohydrate material.  
G. C. WHEELER.

Beware of the man with very small eyes. He is either a fool, or a cuss.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

The devil is a lively cuss. He is allwiss the fust man to git to a kampf-meeting, and the last one to leave there.—John Billings' Philosophy.

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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best & LATEST ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce sores or blenish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.  
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More calves, hogs and sheep were received at the Kansas City Stock Yards in 1908 than ever before in a single year. The total number of animals unloaded at the yards was 7,850,000 head, an aggregate 600,000 greater than in any previous year. The cash paid out for this live stock was also greater in amount than ever paid out in any single year before, and averaged nearly half a million dollars for every business day of the year.

Development and improvement in every branch of the trade is going on all the time at the Kansas City Stock Yards. Packing houses enlarge their plants constantly, put in machinery of the latest pattern, and extend their trade limits. More country buyers look to Kansas City every year to furnish them with stock and feeding cattle and sheep. More cattle, hogs and sheep are raised and fed in Kansas City territory every year, and better bred stock is the slogan of the producer. Railroad service to the Kansas City market is more adequate each year, new territory is being penetrated all the time and every encouragement and assistance is given toward the upbuilding of regions already reached. Everything considered, the future of the Kansas City Live Stock Market cannot fail to meet the most extravagant prophecy.

**More Inquiries About Tiling.**  
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like a little information on tiling land. I have seen several pieces lately on the subject, but have not seen what I want to know. How deep should tiling be laid, and how far apart? Would tiling laid 18 inches to two feet deep drain as much land as it would put in four or five feet deep?  
How long after tiling is laid can the results be noticed in the drainage of the land?  
**R. B. WILLIAMS,**  
Labette County.

**VETERINARY**

**Sweeney in Colt's Shoulder.**—I have a 2-year-old colt that is sweened in the shoulder. It was done while running in the pasture about one month ago. I have used a little liniment on it. What will cure it or can it be cured?  
**T. E. W.**  
Boicourt, Kans.

**Ans.**—Take oil of turpentine, 3 ounces; aqua ammonia, 3 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 4 ounces; sweet oil, 4 ounces; soap liniment sufficient to make one pint and a half, mix and apply once a day.

**Cow Bloat.**—What is good for cow bloat?

**Ans.**—A stick tied in the mouth like a bridle bit will help in mild cases. Two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a quart of water or one ounce of chloride of lime in a quart of warm water every two hours until bloating has ceased. One quart of raw linseed-oil and two ounces of turpentine is a good home remedy, but in urgent cases the safest and best way is to remove the gas with a trocar, and if one is not handy use a sharp knife.

**Shoats Weak in Hind Parts.**—I have shoats, six months old, that are weak in their hind parts. They eat alright and seem perfectly healthy otherwise except their weakness there. They will get on all fours and go awhile that way and then down they will go.  
**H. A. L.**  
Washington, Kans.

**Ans.**—Place the ones affected in a pen by themselves with a good bed. Give, on an empty stomach, 3 ounces of castor-oil and 2 teaspoonfuls of turpentine in the milk. Give three times a day to each one 15 drops each of t. nux vomica and Fowler's solution. Give milk and sloppy food with some flaxseed-meal. Apply a good strong liniment to the back once a day.

**Horses Have Sore Mouths.**—I have two horses, five years old, with sore mouths. I have been told that it was lamper. Their gums are swollen badly extending below their teeth. They have been in this condition about four months. No treatment has been given

**HIDES AND FURS**

**BOYS:** We want to help you to make a little CHRISTMAS MONEY. Write us at either of the following places: **TOPEKA, KANS.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Wichita, Kans.; Grand Island, Neb.** Ship us your **HIDES AND FURS.** We guarantee prices as quoted in this paper. Until Christmas we will pay expressage on **FURS** where it does not exceed 10 per cent of value. Catch the wild animals, skin the dead cattle and horses. Shipping tags free. Don't wait, **DO IT NOW.** Enclose this ad.

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**FRED WHITE : : : : BELOIT, KANSAS.**

them. I would be glad if you would tell me what to do for them. **E. C. Macy, New Mexico.**  
**Ans.**—Lance the gums with a good sharp knife in about two places back as far as the first two bars and squeeze out the blood. Make a wash of 3 ounces of alum and 5 ounces of bolic acid in about 4 quarts of water and swab out their mouths three times a day. Lamper's seldom interferes with the horse and the gums are naturally down in all horses below their teeth. I would recommend having their back teeth examined, there is where the trouble is usually found.

**Don't Neglect This When You Buy a Grain Drill.**

A very important point to be considered in the purchase of a grain drill is the foundation upon which the drill is built. That foundation is the frame. It must be strong, otherwise the drill will sag in the middle, and consequently throw the driving mechanism out of order, and seriously affect the even sowing of the seeds. Look well to the frame and feeds when purchasing a grain drill. The furrow openers should have careful consideration. The frame on a Superior Grain Drill is made of the kind of steel that is used for railroad bridges—angle steel—in one piece, bent cold at the corners, thoroughly reinforced and braced, also having an I-beam steel bed rail, and it can not sag or get out of proper alignment. The feeds are accurate in their handling of all kinds of seed—from the tiniest grass seeds to bush lima beans; no cracking of seed either. The purchaser can get any style furrow openers he may desire. The Superior Drill is manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, and is so strongly guaranteed by them that the farmer runs no risk whatever in purchasing. Superior Grain Drills are used by the best farmers in every country in the world where grain is grown and it makes no difference what a farmer's seeding conditions may be, he can get a Superior Drill that will meet his conditions to perfection. Write to the manufacturers for their Superior catalogue, and if you want special information, it will be freely given. Don't buy a grain drill until you have investigated the Superior. Go to your local dealer and tell him you want to see the Superior.

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It will be to your interest to have my price list and shipping tags. I do not issue an all-inclusive scale of prices. One price on each grade and don't forget, I pay that price.  
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Send us your horse and cattle hides; we will tan them and make them up into coats and robes at a great saving to you. Write us for our attractive booklet, telling how to care for hides, prices for doing the work; also shipping tags sent free.  
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Published Weekly at 625 Jackson street, Topeka, Kan., by the Kansas Farmer Company.

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

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Winter term short courses in agriculture and dairying, for ten weeks, will begin January 5, 1909. The winter term of regular college courses will begin on same date.

## SPECIAL ALFALFA CLUB MEETING.

At the last regular meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club it was voted that the club assemble at the Commercial Club rooms, 625 Kansas Ave., Topeka, on Friday, January 15, and attend the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. The program of the State Board is particularly rich this year but the special inducement on that afternoon for the Alfalfa Club is a paper on the "Growth and Uses of Alfalfa," by John Powers of Marion, Kan.

It is hoped that every member of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club will be present on that occasion as the subject under discussion will be interesting and the opportunity for discussion ample.

## TO SIMPLIFY LAND TITLE PROBLEMS.

A commendable effort is made by the Wichita Real Estate Exchange to secure the introduction of the "Torrrens Land Title Registration System" in Kansas. It is claimed for this system that it gives absolute security of title to real estate and makes transfers easy, quick and inexpensive, tends to make all land more valuable and its benefits will be especially felt by the two great classes of our people, viz: the small land owner and the borrower upon mortgage.

It has been adopted in full, or modified form, in Massachusetts, New York, California, Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington, and at the last election was voted to be adopted in Oklahoma. It has also been installed by the act of congress in the Hawaiian and Philippine islands. It has been adopted in most of the provinces of Canada, and in many parts of Europe.

This system substitutes official examination and certification of titles for the cumbersome methods of private

# KANSAS FARMER

JANUARY 2, 1909.

examination now in vogue. The economy of the new system results from the elimination of duplication of examinations and from the certainty of officially certified titles.

## FARM PRODUCTS AND OTHER VALUES.

The immensity of the values of products of the farms of the United States may be better appreciated on comparing some of the items with values produced in other lines of endeavor. "Agricultural Advertising" presents the following interesting parallels:

The entire output of gold in the U. S. last year was.....	\$90,000,000
The output of milk from New York and Wisconsin was.....	106,000,000
The silver output of the entire world last year was.....	107,000,000
The corn crop of Illinois was worth.....	125,000,000
The expense of the army and navy of the U. S. last year was.....	178,000,000
The cotton crop of Texas was worth.....	218,000,000
The entire output of pig iron in the U. S. last year was.....	312,000,000
The wheat crop of the U. S. was worth.....	500,000,000
The gold output of the entire world last year was.....	390,000,000
The hay crop of the U. S. was worth.....	660,000,000
The entire output of coal in the U. S. last year was.....	510,000,000
The cotton crop of the U. S. was worth.....	675,000,000
The national debt is.....	1,200,000,000
The corn crop of the U. S. last year was worth.....	1,350,000,000

The above values of farm products are not based on prices to consumers but on the prices paid to farmers.

## MORE FARMERS' MEETINGS TO BEGIN JANUARY 11, 1909.

The fall institute campaign of the Kansas agricultural college has ended with over one hundred successful institutes. The institute department is now planning for the winter circuits. One will probably start at Osage City on January 11 and continue south and east for eight weeks, including all county institutes that were not held in the fall and taking in all the local institutes and also making some new places. This circuit will be conducted by Mr. Crabtree, an assistant to Supt. Miller, and he will be assisted by such men as S. C. Hanna of Howard and J. G. Haney of Oswego and others.

Another circuit will probably start at Dodge City on January 11 and continue in southwestern Kansas for seven or eight weeks. This circuit will for most of the time be conducted by Supt. Miller, assisted by Mr. A. E. Leidigh of Reno county and formerly in charge of the Government experiment station at Amarillo, Texas.

Other meetings will be held in northern Kansas and in western Kansas on lines of Union Pacific and Rock Island. Most of these meetings will be conducted by Supt. McClelland of the Hays branch experiment station and Prof. Willard of the college and Prof. E. H. Webster, the new director of the experiment station.

Farmers and others who may want meetings where there is not now an organization should make application at once to the superintendent farmers' institutes, Manhattan, Kan.

## SECRETARY OF THE KANSAS STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Thomas Owen of Topeka has for a number of years been secretary of the Kansas State Poultry Association. He is now available to succeed himself as one of the Board of Managers of the State Association and also as secretary. There is no doubt, in the opinion of KANSAS FARMER, of his reelection.

The Kansas State Poultry Show is the largest in the West and the success of this show is due, in great measure, to Mr. Owen.

KANSAS FARMER understands that an effort is being made to displace Mr. Owen this time, but, as already indicated, we do not believe the effort will be successful.

As indicating the satisfaction of the members of the Kansas State Poultry Association with Mr. Owen's work it is recalled that a year ago, in the ballot for the members of the State Board of Managers, a total of 79 votes were cast of which Thomas Owen received 79. No other candidate for any position was favored with a unanimous vote.

It is certain then that at that time Mr. Owen possessed, in an extraordinary degree, the confidence of the association. Nothing, surely, has occurred since that time to impair that confidence.

The present writer does not pretend to be a good guesser, but is willing to go on record as predicting that the next secretary of the Kansas State Poultry Association will be Thomas Owen of Topeka, Kansas.

## THEY "WATCHED" ED. H. WEBSTER.

Word comes from the U. S. department of agriculture that E. H. Webster, for the past four years chief of the United States dairy division, whose resignation was recently announced, was pleasantly surprised in his office by the employees of the dairy division on Saturday afternoon, December 19, and presented with a valuable gold watch and chain. Assistant chief, C. B. Lane, speaking for Mr. Webster's co-workers said in part:

"You are with us today for the last time as head of this division, and it has devolved upon me to act as its spokesman in a final word. I believe I express the sentiment of every one present when I say that it is with deep regret on our part that you are leaving this office. We have watched with enthusiasm the strengthening and enlargement of the work of the division under your direction from about a dozen employees four years ago to seven or eight times that number. You have worked untiringly for its interest and won the respect and admiration, not only of this little group of workers but of the leaders in the dairy industry throughout the United States.

"We wish you all the success that can come to a man in the position which you are about to fill. We know you will find congenial friends and co-workers but trust you will not forget your former associates in the dairy division. Lest you forget, I have been instructed to place in your 'hands' a little token of esteem, which will show you as clear as 'crystal,' as you 'watch' it each day, that we know a 'jewel' when we see one and would not have the 'face' to 'spring' a joke on you. I take the greatest pleasure on behalf of the entire dairy division in presenting to you this timepiece, which will daily remind you of our friendship and esteem."

The position for which Mr. Webster lays down his efficient work at Washington is that of director of the Kansas experiment station, where he will doubtless make a record which like the records he has made in the past will make his friends proud. In coming to Manhattan he is returning to his alma mater in the strength of vigorous manhood and well equipped for the great work before him.

## CONCERNING INVESTMENTS.

Promoters of enterprises owned or to be owned by joint stock companies have turned to the transmissouri country as the most likely field in which to "place" their stocks and bonds. It is well to remember that these enterprises vary in merit from the sheerest swindle to legitimate and fairly profitable undertakings. Experience of promoters has shown that success in selling stocks or bonds of the companies promoted depends not more upon the intrinsic value of the "securities" offered than upon the ability of the selling agent. It was observed a good many years ago that "a good salesman can sell anything." "Good salesmen" are abroad in the land in considerable numbers, and having been informed that farmers in the bountiful West have money to invest they are much interested in affording opportunities for profits.

Without doubt many farmers have laid by money for investment. Remembering that "money works seven days in a week," that it "never lays off for stormy weather," that hail and floods, that drouths and hot winds seem unable to loosen its hold on income, the owner of surplus money finds the arguments of the investment promoter very interesting.

How shall the owner of the savings decide between the proposition which though plausibly presented is a swindle, intended solely to separate him from his money, and the legitimate, safe investment? How shall the doubtful proposition which has a possibility of coming out well but involves much risk be told from the more desirable?

It is not possible to lay down rules that will safeguard the inexperienced, but a few suggestions may help:

Any person who has more money than enough for daily current use ought to keep a bank account. There are occasional bank failures but the experienced man of business finds it safer to keep his money in bank than to try to secrete it or to carry it on his person. There are many other advantages of the bank account which will not be enumerated here. But there is one feature of the case closely connected with safety of investments. The depositor finds that his banker takes a deep, genuine and

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### F. O. HORNBECK,

Land Commissioner, Orient Railroad, Kansas City, Missouri

## THE WATERS OF WEALTH



friendly interest in his, the depositor's, monetary affairs. The banker is a close observer of investments. He is glad to talk with the depositor about any financial proposition. The banker, himself, does, it is true, sometimes buy a gold brick, but in general his information is accurate and his judgment sound. Get your banker's views about investments offered. If he understands his business he will not make you feel ashamed because of asking him, and he is likely to prevent your loss of many a well earned dollar. If your banker is not informed about any offered stocks or bonds he will doubtless take pleasure in inquiring into the matter if given a little time. His facilities for obtaining such information are usually good. If any salesman is in such a hurry to close a deal that he objects to giving you time to obtain full information through disinterested persons, his proposition is probably a good one to avoid.

Every banker should and nearly every banker does take pride in becoming the confidential adviser of his patrons concerning investments. And he will not give information of your business to others. If you cannot trust your banker to advise you get one whom you can trust, even if you have to go to the next county to find him.

Find out about the value of investments before exchanging your money for them.

### DAVID RANKIN, FARMER.

In point of long and successful experience in farming and stock feeding, Hon. David Rankin of Missouri has few if any peers. At the Omaha Corn show Mr. Rankin related that in 1847 he drove what fat stock he had to Chicago. There were no railroads and he lived about two hundred miles from Chicago. Feeders were bought around the country and paid for with cash or barter. The conveniences of the present day banking system were not then available. But it required comparatively little money to buy a bunch of steers. Three-year-olds weighing 1,000 pounds cost \$8 to \$10 each.

Mr. Rankin raised as much stock as he could and bought more. He raised all the corn he could, bought more and fed it all.

In the later 70's he began buying land in northwestern Missouri and southwestern Iowa and selling his holdings in Illinois. He has been buying land in Missouri up to the present

me and now has more than 2,500 acres in Missouri and Iowa.

The rise of this man is worthy of mention as an encouragement to the poor boy. At the age of 21 he had less than \$50. He began by working for other people and trading with a view of becoming the owner of "a piece of land." He bought his first 80 acres in Henderson county, Ills., at \$1.25 an acre. When he came west he possessed over \$200,000 besides his land. Of late he has fed ten thousand to twelve thousand cattle and twenty thousand hogs each year. He remarks that for these he has grown nearly a million bushels of corn and has bought about half as much from his neighbors.

After 61 years of this kind of work Mr. Rankin is still growing about seventeen thousand acres of corn each season and is delighted with the work. He says he enjoys the simple life and thinks the young man ought to desire to locate on the farm. He encouraged his two sons to become farmers, and it is safe to say that if they make successes at all comparable with that of their father they will not have cause to reproach him on account of his advice to "stick to the farm."

**POINTS ON ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.**

There are numerous complaints about the working of the new tax law. That the law is right in theory is scarcely to be questioned. That all property ought to be taxed in proportion to its actual value in money is a proposition that is not open to discussion. That the State Tax Commission, composed of three as capable and in every way suitable men as the Governor could find, has made honest and persistent efforts to execute the law according to its good intent is undoubted.

Nobody complains that his assessment is too low. The chief difficulty seems to come from double taxation. Thus, a farm is assessed at its full cash value against the owner of record without regard to the mortgage interest that some one else may have in the property. If the mortgage or other security on the land is held in Kansas it, too, is assessed at its full value even though the deed and the mortgage represent each an interest in the same land.

In their zeal to list all property at its actual value in money, doubtless some assessors have gone to the extreme of over valuing. In the case of real estate the valuation is usually estimated in the absence of the owner. Numerous instances have been brought to the attention of the KANSAS FARMER in which the owners of farms would be glad to sell at far less than the valuation of the assessor.

Few of us examine the records to see whether our property has been assessed too high; none examine to see whether it has been assessed too low. But, it is a good plan to examine into these matters before the meeting of the county commissioners as a board of equalization on the first Monday in June. If not satisfied with the valuation the owner of property should request the board of equalization to change it. If not satisfied with the action or lack of action of the board of equalization, appeal may be taken to the State Tax Commission. The KANSAS FARMER has inquired of the State Tax Commission whether the services of an attorney would be necessary in making such appeal and has been assured that a plain presentation of the case by letter will receive full and careful attention from the commission.

It is of course too late for the presentation of any case as to the 1908 assessment; but a new assessment will be made soon and those who have not been satisfied with the work of 1908 may like to know how to proceed under like circumstances as they may exist in the future.

**CORN THE KING OF GRAINS.**

Corn has been the leading American grain since the earliest settlements were established. How long the Indians had considered it one of the choicest gifts of the Great Spirit may never be known. That corn on good land and under favorable climatic conditions in response to good cultivation yields more nutriment to the acre than any other grain has long been realized by feeders of live stock, especially by those in the corn belt. While wheat and other grains preferred for bread making have been produced in abundance there has been little need of close scrutiny of the relative values of wheat and corn for human food. The changing situation of the present and of the recent past di-

rects attention to the fact that if an acre of good wheat land produces grain enough to bread four persons an acre of equally good corn land produces enough grain to bread seven persons.

Possibly the dawning realization of the growing importance of corn as shown by these figures may have had influence in creating the interest which made the recent National Corn Exposition a pronounced success.

More than 100,000 people attended the exposition which closed in Omaha Saturday evening, December 19; the exhibits registered in the senior department numbered 5,500 and the junior exhibitors had 2,131 entries, making the total 7,731 entries. In premiums the exposition paid over \$54,000 in gold and merchandise contributed by the friends of the exposition and those interested in agriculture. The grand sweepstakes were won by Indiana and the winners received over \$2,800 in premiums on the ten ear sample. These ears were sold to E. E. Faville, editor of Successful Farming, a Des Moines agricultural publication, for \$280. The same buyer paid \$75 for the champion single ear, which was also grown in Indiana.

Almost all the prize corn was sold to growers in the west—in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. Experts at the exposition believe the distribution of the 43,800 ears of prize corn all over the belt which produces the abundance which makes an American surplus possible, will have an influence on the production of the next few years which will amount to an increase of millions of bushels.

So successful was the exposition at Omaha that the National Corn Association, headed by Eugene D. Funk of Illinois, did not hesitate to endorse Omaha as the logical point at which to hold an annual corn show, where the best grains and grasses of the world may be gathered for comparison. The show will be held at Omaha next year—the city has showed its right to become the permanent home of the big agricultural show which is expected to do for American grains and grasses what the International Live Stock show and similar expositions have done for live stock.

The list of speakers at the Omaha show demonstrated the international scope the exposition is destined to assume. Mexico was one of the foremost of the foreign exhibitors. Zepherino Domingues, a wealthy planter whose name is mentioned as a successor of President Diaz, spent the entire two weeks in Omaha, giving to the students of the Iowa College of Agriculture a solid silver bust of President Diaz, as a reward for their winnings in the student judging contest.

President Roosevelt's country life commission spent two days at the National Corn Exposition. The meeting of the commission in Omaha was really the first of great importance and visitors, including men and women, went before the men composing this important body and told of what the farmers needed, in legislation, in public improvements and educational facilities. Henry Wallace, member of the commission, said, "We have secured a world of new ideas and a good picture of country life by visiting Omaha."

W. J. Bryan, who spoke on the last day said of the exposition in his address: "The men who have made this exposition possible, have shown not only the capacity for the work, but the willingness to take on their shoulders the burden and make it a success."

The show will be held at Omaha next year and the dates announced later.

**Resolutions Adopted by the National Grange, November 19, 1908.**

**PARCELS POST.**

Whereas, The Grange has unceasingly advocated the enactment by congress of legislation providing for a general parcels post system, and

Whereas, It is proposed by the postmaster general of the United States that the parcels post law should be amended so as to provide for a special local parcels post system on rural delivery routes; and

Whereas, It has been clearly shown that such local parcels post system would not only be self-sustaining, but would be a source of profit to the post-office department; and

Whereas, The adoption of the proposed extension of the parcels post would be of great advantage to the farmers adjoining the rural free delivery routes, as it would greatly facilitate the transportation both of the articles purchased by them, and of

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so that we can send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Use this fine English crucible steel, even tempered and bevel edge razor for 30 days. If at the end of that time you can't say it's the finest razor you ever used, send it back and there will be no charge of any kind. If it's satisfactory send us \$1.75 and you'll own the easiest shaving razor you ever used. No matter how good your present razors are you'll find the Vulcan gives the smoothest, easiest shave of any. Remember, it won't cost you one cent to try the Vulcan for 30 days. State whether you want round or square point, whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Write to-day.

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Shipments made in forty-pound pails, eighty-pound kegs or five-hundred-pound barrels.

Price one cent per pound f. o. b. cars. Make remittance with order.

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many of their products sold in the neighboring towns and villages; and Whereas, It is now proposed to establish experimental local parcels post systems in certain counties, for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of conducting such a system on all rural free delivery routes of the country; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm our demand for a general parcels post law applying to all the post offices of the country;

2. That we favor the adoption of the special post system on rural delivery routes, and urge the immediate enactment by congress of legislation for this purpose.

**POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.**

Whereas, A bill (Senate 6484), providing for the establishment of postal savings banks, has been favorably reported to the senate and is now on the calendar of that body; and

Whereas, The enactment of this bill would greatly benefit the farmers of the country, particularly in the more sparsely settled districts and sections remote from banking facilities, by providing a convenient method of deposit for their savings, with absolute security against loss; therefore,

Resolved, That we endorse senate bill 6484 as a measure directly in the interest of the farmers, and call upon all members of the Grange to write to their senators and representatives in congress, urging them to vote for this bill.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society is holding its interesting annual meeting at Topeka during the holidays week. The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will claim attention January 11 to 15 inclusive.

Equal parts of vinegar and boiled linseed oil put on with a flannel will cover up scratches on the furniture.

**BALL BEARING AUTOMATIC GATE**

IF NOT THE BEST AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET SEND IT BACK

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

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A child can set it. 222 in use at the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Sent on 30 days trial as per circular. A carpenter's pencil free if names of ten farmers are sent us. Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.

**Don't Take Down Your Pipes**

Chimney Sweep Soot Destroyer removes all soot from your clogged chimneys, stove pipes, furnaces, ranges, flues, etc. It generates non-explosive gases that consume the soot and restore full draft. Can't explode. Cures immediately annoying cases of soft coal and oil soot and prevents danger of fires. Ask your hardware dealer or send 20c for trial package. Soot Destroyer Co., Dept. x, Shenandoah, Iowa.

**FARMERS** wanted to prepare by mail for coming examination for farmer in Government Service; good salaries; particulars free. Osmont's School, St. Louis, Mo.

# DAIRY



The measure of satisfaction secured from the dairy is dependent upon the profit returned to the farmer for his feed and labor. Profit can be realized only through the medium of a good cow and intelligent feeding and caring.

A simple test for oleomargarine and pure butter is as follows: Heat the supposed butter in a spoon. If the fat melts down clear and sputters and snaps it is oleomargarine. If the melted fat froths it is butter. If it gives off a tallowy odor it is oleomargarine.

No industry, agricultural particularly, can develop and prosper except in proportion to the increasing intelligence of those engaged in it. So dairying will develop only as a higher degree of efficiency is attained in selecting and breeding the cow and in feeding and taking care of her.

The ultimate extension of dairying to all sections of the United States is inevitable. As population becomes more dense, as land values increase, just in this proportion must dairying extend. Dairying provides the most economical utilization of the feeds of the farm and on high priced land returns to the farmer greater profit than any other agricultural pursuit.

The annual value of dairy products in the United States is greater than that of any crop except corn and is equal to one-third the value of all cereals. When it is realized that commercial dairying is as yet only in its infancy and that only in a small way have its possibilities been realized, then it is apparent how important it may become in the public welfare.

It is more economical to warm the ice cold water which the cow is called upon to drink during the winter with coal and a tank heated than to allow her to warm it with alfalfa at \$8 a ton or corn at 60 cents a bushel. If the cow drinks ice cold water she will use your feed to warm it. Likewise, if exposed to the storms she will use the feed consumed to maintain heat in her body. It is cheaper to set up a few boards and in this way keep her body warm.

Dairy Commissioner Wilson, of Kansas, recently walked into a Manhattan restaurant for an early morning lunch and among other things called for butter. When the butter was produced

the commissioner found it to be oleomargarine and he carried off the quantity to be used in evidence against the restaurant-keeper in prosecution for selling oleomargarine without complying with the law. The result will be a \$50 fine for the restaurant-keeper, which amount would buy a good deal of butter. The moral is that oleomargarine cannot be sold as butter and wherever the substitute is sold it must be sold for just exactly what it is.

There are in Kansas about 2,000 buyers of cream. This means that the Kansas farmer is better provided with markets for his butter fat than those of any other state in the Union. There are some drawbacks to this profusion of buyers but with from two to four men in each town hustling for cream it is pretty certain that the competition will give the farmer the best possible service. At practically all of these markets spot cash is paid for the cream. In only one or two other western states is cream bought on this plan. It would appear that in this respect the western farmer has an advantage over his neighbors elsewhere.

KANSAS FARMER editor last week called on and made the acquaintance of Colantha 4th's Johanna, the grand Holstein cow which has the world's record in butter production. This cow in 12 months gave 27,432 pounds of milk and this contained 998.26 pounds of butter fat. She is owned by W. J. Gillett, of Rosendale, Wis., and the story of the breeding and feeding of this wonderful cow is a thing we will endeavor to tell in an early issue. This cow is the product of intelligent feeding and breeding. To prove that she is not an accident it is well to mention the fact that Mr. Gillett has in his herd nine other cows which in a year have produced butter fat in amounts ranging from 612 to 714 pounds.

### Winter Feed for Dairy Cows.

It is possible to feed a bunch of cows economically only when they are fed as individuals and not as a herd. A too common practise, even in the otherwise well conducted herds, is for all animals to be fed the same amount of grain regardless of the period of lactation or the quantity of milk individual cows are producing. Such feeding always lacks economy, as the high producing cow does not get enough, and while she may milk very well for a short time, she soon comes down to a lower level, while the lighter producing cow gets too much and accumulates fat.

The following rules regarding the amount to feed cows covers the case fairly well:

1. Feed all the roughness they will eat up clean at all times.
2. Feed one pound of grain per day for each pound butter fat produced per week, or one pound grain daily for each three pounds of milk.
3. Feed all the cows will take without gaining in weight.

The rule regarding the amount of grain to feed per day for each cow applies best when based upon the amount of butter fat produced per week, as this makes it applicable to any breed. The second part of the rule in regard to feeding one pound of grain for three pounds of milk would not work out in all cases, since in a heavy milking Holstein cow this gives a little too large a quantity of grain, and with a Jersey giving very rich milk it is a little too low.—C. H. Eckles, Dairyman Wisconsin Experiment Station.

### Winter Dairying.

With butter fat netting the farmer right around 30 cents why is it that so little cream is produced at this time of the year as compared with summer when butter fat is 10 to 12 cents lower? It is impossible for the creameries to buy a sufficient volume of cream now to take care of their orders for fresh butter. The prices the creameries can pay for butter fat at this season of the year is only governed by the prices people will pay for fresh butter. With butter fat close to 30 cents the man who eats fresh but-

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★ **CREAM SEPARATORS** ★

The year that is past was one of unusual interest and importance in a Cream Separator way. Twelve months ago we announced to cow owners the introduction of a complete new line of DE LAVAL farm and dairy sizes of machines, marking another great move forward in the development of the Cream Separator. The enthusiastic welcome given these improved machines by buyers everywhere exceeded even our great expectations and nearly carried us off our feet. Orders came so thick and fast that stock was soon exhausted and the DE LAVAL factory was forced to run day and night from March to July and continued with increased force on full time throughout the entire year. Notwithstanding the universal business depression DE LAVAL sales for 1908 were over 50 per cent greater than in 1907. The new machines simply swept the field of all separator honors and made the year a notable one in separator history. Practical experience in the actual sale and use of 100,000 of the new machines has but served to suggest still greater refinement of perfection and to enable us to offer in the DE LAVAL for 1909 a machine that those who know say IS MILES AND YEARS IN THE LEAD OF EVERYTHING ELSE IN A SEPARATOR WAY. If you have not seen and used an IMPROVED DE LAVAL you really cannot know what a Cream Separator is today. It's surely in your own interest to do so before thinking of buying any other. Why not write at once for catalogue and full information, to be had for the asking.

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ter on his table must pay anywhere from 35 cents to 40 cents a pound for it. This price must cover the cost and profit of manufacture, the freight or express to the point where it is eaten and must give the grocer a profit for handling, and it is not out of place to mention, that the retail grocer very rarely hands a pound of creamery butter over his counter unless it will give him a net profit of 5 cents per pound. This, then explains to the consumer of butter why the price is high and explains to the producer what becomes of the margin between the buying price of the butter fat and the selling price of the butter.

Were it not for the large quantities of butter bought in summer and stored in the cold storage warehouses of the country, and which butter is sold in the winter as storage butter, the people of moderate circumstances in towns and cities would not be able to buy butter. If the winter supply of butter was dependent upon the fresh make butter would now be sold at close to \$1 a pound. Cold storage is a wonderful institution. It saves the butter business for ruinously low prices in summer when the make is large. Speculators buy butter in summer at reasonable prices and store it for winter use. They make money on the butter stored, and besides while they are buying this they make the prices three to five cents a pound higher than otherwise if the big summer's make sold at a price which would force it into consumption or export. But cold storage butter will not sell at such high prices as fresh make. Con-

sequently while the cold storage helps keep the price up in summer it also has the effect of holding prices down in winter. Its effect in winter is in interest of the consumer and against the producer. In summer its effect is in favor of the producer and against the consumer. So, things are pretty well adjusted after all.

The demand for fresh butter is in excess of the supply every winter and the price which the creameries can pay for butter fat in the winter is only regulated by the price the consuming public will pay for their butter. But, when the consumer has to pay over 35 cents a pound he quits buying and eats something cheaper. He closes the consumptive channel and then prices must get lower. But, why does not the farmer take advantage of these winter conditions and have butter fat to sell when the prices are highest? Because he does not have his cows come fresh in fall and because he has an idea that he cannot produce butter fat at a profit on winter feed. If the farmer will provide comfortable quarters, protect the cows from the storm and give them water fresh from the well, feed a ration of alfalfa hay and corn, the fall fresh cow will closely approximate the summer flow and the profit will be in excess of the summer profit by a great margin. It is altogether probable that in every herd there are cows which even in summer will not yield a profit and these would not be profitable in winter. Winter dairying pays the largest profit. If it does not, it is not the fault of winter dairying, but of the man who is doing the business.

## Be Just As Particular

about your dairy as you are about other things, and then you may expect profitable returns and a large production of cream.

Many farmers who are up-to-date in every other way still cling to primitive methods; either because they don't care, or else because they don't realize that they are losing from 9 to 40 pounds of butter per cow per year.

The best dairy results are obtained by the

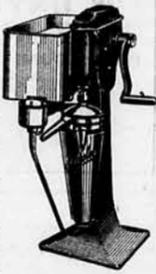
## Tubular Separator

because it skims to a trace, and delivers a rich, velvety, frothless cream; furthermore, it will last a lifetime, necessitating but few repairs.

The simplicity of the Tubular alone is worthy of your consideration, notwithstanding its many other features.

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# HOME CIRCLE



## FORGIVENESS.

Now bury with the dear year conflicts dead,  
And with fresh days let all begin anew;  
Why longer amid shriveled leaf-drifts  
tread,  
When buds are swelling, %ower-sheaths  
peeping through?  
Seen through the vista of the vanished  
years,  
How trivial seem the struggle and the  
crown!  
How vain past feuds, when reconciling tears  
Course down the cancell worn by vanished  
frown.  
How few mean half the bitterness they  
speak!  
Words more than feelings keep us still  
apart,  
And, in the heat of passion and of pique,  
The tongue is far more cruel than the  
heart.  
Since love alone makes it worth while to  
live,  
Let all be now forgiven and forgive.  
—Alfred Austin.

I asked the New Year for some motto  
sweet,  
I asked and paused: He answered soft and  
low,  
"God's will to know."

"Will knowledge then suffice, New Year?"  
I cried;  
The answer came, "Nay, but remember, too,  
God's will to do."

Once more I asked, "Is there no more to  
tell?"  
"Yes; this one thing all other things above,  
God's will is love."  
—Exchange.

## A Happy New Year.

A happy New Year! What a happy thing it is to have beginnings and endings in time, mile stones which mark off our journey of life and remind us of the swiftness of time. They invite us to rest a bit when we ponder regretfully perhaps, the mistakes made, false steps taken, and though weary, perchance and discouraged, we are inspired with new hope and fresh courage to go forward. We can begin again, take a fresh start and although we will still make mistakes, we will not blunder blindly into the same ones that got us into trouble before if we profit by past experience. He who goes on unthinkingly, and never makes any good resolutions, never forms any new determinations, does not improve. It is better to try and fail than not to try at all. It is better to make a new start once a year than not at all. I wish you all a happy new year of new resolves and renewed courage to overcome evil and difficulties and strength to endure. Happiness comes to him who endeavors, who strives, who makes an effort.

It is better to look forward than backward. It does no good to pine and regret. Better use the energy in new endeavors. The past with its joys and sorrows, mistakes and failures, pain and pleasures is irrevocable and unchangeable. Let the "dead past bury its dead." Let the curtain drop silently and closely over the year just gone. Was the unhappiness of the past due to some sin or mistake of your own? Discover what it was and turn over a new leaf. Was it from a lack of thought and kindness to your associates, a proneness to find fault and criticize? Then turn over a new leaf and be kind. Was the most of your trouble imaginary and from a fear that something had happened or was about to do so? Then turn over a new leaf and look on the bright side. In wishing you a happy New Year it is not with the thought that you may have more money, more land, an automobile, jewels and finery, but that you may have a contented heart, a kindly feeling for every one, a willingness to serve and a charity that overlooks and excuses faults in others as readily as in your own self.

The new year is not ours. It is made up of todays which come to us one at a time and which must be grasped and utilized as they come. Tomorrow is always alluring us but like the deceptive mirage it is never reached. Each day of the year is a new day in which we may make a new start, and whether the year is a happy one or not depends on the way in which each one is used; and if today is used in planning for tomorrow, time will be wasted perhaps and vainly spent, and today's opportunities and obligations will pass without being met and improved. It is only by living today aright and making the best of it that we grow and gain strength for the next. It is only by making every

day the best day, and doing love's labors and pursuing the duty of the present without halting, that we may make the year a happy one. I wish you all a happy New Year, each day of which will be to you a new day with new resolutions, strong determinations, high ideals and good endeavors, with patience to wait for the morrow.

## A Prayer for the New Year.

Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge. Give us grace and strength to forbear and persevere. Offenders, give us the grace to accept and to forgive offenders. Forgetful ourselves, help us to bear cheerfully the forgetfulness of others. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare us to our friends, soften us to our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we may be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving one to another.  
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## New Year's Day at the White House.

Not many of us will have the opportunity of attending a reception given by the President and seeing for ourselves, but a description of the way it is done is given in an exchange by Susan Hunter Walker which is interesting:

New Year's Day in Washington is unique, and is in some respects the most brilliant day in all the twelve months at the capital city. The reception on this day by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will this year follow the time honored routine. Assisted as usual by the wife of the Vice-President and wives of the cabinet members, they will receive, in their prescribed order, the various official and civic bodies and the public. The diplomatic corps, with their wives and daughters—the latter being the only ladies who make calls in Washington—are first received. The ambassadors and ministers, and their numerous attaches, all wear court dress, resplendent of gold lace and orders, and their wives are costumed in handsome carriage gowns. Following the diplomatic corps, in order of precedence, come the senators, then the justices of the Supreme Court; after them come the

army and navy officers, members of congress, commissioners of the District of Columbia, judges of the lower courts, the Grand Army of the Republic, and finally citizens of all degrees. The President stands within the door of the Blue room, to receive his guests. On his right is Mrs. Roosevelt and beyond her Mrs. Fairbanks and the ladies of the cabinet. To his wife the President introduces all his callers, and she in turn to the wife of the Vice-President, and so the names are passed down the line. Though the New Year's reception takes place between the hours of eleven and two, the ladies in the receiving line wear full dress, or a modification of it, and their gowns are usually beautiful new creations made expressly for this important occasion.

For days previous to this event the superintendent of the White House conservatories has been planning for the floral decoration of the state drawing-rooms, which suite consists of the magnificent East room, the Blue; Red and Green rooms. The East room, in which all guests eventually find themselves after the presentation to the President, is lighted at its best on New Year's day. Daylight is excluded and the electric bulbs gleam from the crystal chandeliers in a series of sunbursts on the gay throng below.

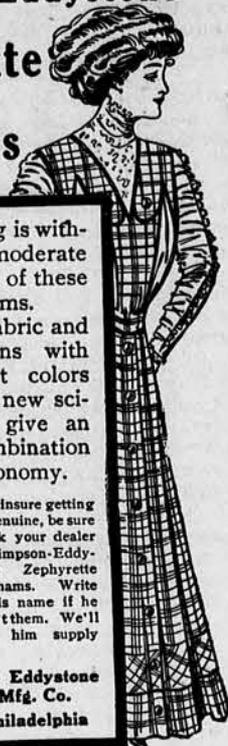
Before the last hand has been shaken, the last bow given, the wife of the secretary of state has hurried off to act as hostess to the diplomatic corps, who are the secretary's guests at luncheon on this day. Mrs. Fairbanks, also, and the other ladies of the cabinet leave early to prepare for their afternoon receptions, so that before the three hours of receiving are over at the White House the line of assistants has dwindled away and the President and his wife alone meet most of the callers representing the public.

## Baby's Comfort.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT:—I wish to let you know that I very much approve of the wedding that occurred in the editorial circles. I wish them happiness and success, for I am confident the groom will be all justice and kindness to all of the bride's friends. I am expecting the Home Department to be grander than ever and with the well known Thomas Owen at the head of the Poultry Department it will also flourish.

I wonder if all the mothers have seen to facing one end of the bed comforts with outing flannel, so it may be removed and washed in the spring and the comforts put away clean. I let the facing, or binding, reach down on both sides six or eight inches. It feels good to the children's hands and faces and keeps the comforts from being soiled. With good airing the comforts will not have to be washed for a number of winters.  
A. D. Hoyt, Kan.

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Stylish dressing is within easy range of moderate means by the use of these fine dress gingham.

The durable fabric and beautiful patterns with the intense fast colors obtained by our new scientific process, give an exceptional combination of style and economy.



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# THE YOUNG FOLKS

## THE NEW YEAR.

Yesterday now is a part of forever  
Bound up in a sheaf which God holds  
tight,  
With glad days and sad days and bad days  
which never  
Shall visit us more with their bloom and  
their blight,  
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful  
night.

Let them go since we can not relieve  
them—  
God in His mercy receive, forgive them;  
Only the new days are our own—  
Today is ours, and today alone.  
Every day is a fresh beginning;  
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain;  
And spite of our sorrow and old sinning,  
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain  
Take heart with the day and begin again.  
—Susan Coolidge.

## A SUGGESTION FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Suppose we think little about number one;  
Suppose we all help some one else to have  
fun;  
Suppose we ne'er speak of the faults of a  
friend;  
Suppose we are ready our own to amend;  
Suppose we laugh with, and not at, other  
folk,  
And never hurt any one "just for the joke;"  
Suppose we hide trouble, and show only  
cheer—  
'Tis likely we'll have quite a Happy New  
Year!  
—Mary Mapes Dodge.

## Saved by Discipline—a Story.

Some workmen were setting in place the heavy stone cornices on the top of a four-story building in a western town. Ropes had been stretched around the walk below to prevent pedestrians from venturing on the dangerous territory. But a careless teamster had run against one of the stakes and for a while the guardrope lay on

the ground unnoticed. A man walking leisurely along, as if in study, stepped on the granitoid alongside the building where the improvements were being made. Suddenly he heard the crashing of timbers above and cries of dismay. But louder than all the rest was the brief authoritative command of the military:

"Halt!"  
The pedestrian instantly stopped, straightened up and became rigid. Almost with the act a great stone crashed to the walk hardly three feet ahead of him. The man didn't move until he looked up. Then the workman aloft, who had given the order, called down:

"You're all right now, cap'n; lucky you obeyed orders."

Out of all the yells and the hubbub the soldier had regarded only the command to which he had been trained, and he gave it instant heed. That alone saved his life, for in the wild medley of other cries there was no suggestion by which he could profit.

The captain sought out the workman who had given the timely warning, and learned he had been a soldier in the Philippines. The captain had also served there, and the soldier had recognized him when he saw him coming up the walk. So his choice of direction was not a chance.

There a bond was formed between the two men, and though their respective business interests kept them widely apart, they corresponded regularly, and the captain made it a rule



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every Christmas to remember the workman and his family with some token of the season.

During the hard times that came with the close of 1907 a large number of workmen in all parts of the country were thrown out of employment. Some of them, discouraged at their repeated failures to obtain work, sought such freedom from worry as could be found in the taverns where liquor was kept.

One cold day following hard on the heels of Christmas a man stood on a Broadway corner near the elevated road, St. Louis. His garments were sadly frayed and the bare hands were thrust deep in the pockets of the rusty trousers. As he looked up and down the icy street and noted the indifferent crowds passing by him, his face hardened. He felt lonesome and forsaken, and there is no place on earth so lonesome as a great city where you have no friends. The bare hands clutched a dime. Turning from the callous crowd the man walked resolutely down a side street until he came to "The Elevated Bar." Inside he could hear the merry jests of the drinkers, and the tinkle of a music box. There was holly and mistletoe among the bottles in the show windows. Ten cents would purchase at least an hour of cheer, and it was awfully desolate outside. The man's hands reached for the outer door.

"Halt!" He straightened up and touched his hat. The man who gave the order was some years older than himself, but well dressed and of prosperous appearance.

"Attention, company! Right about face! Form twos! Forward march! Hep! Hep! Hep!"

Silently the two marched with even step up to Broadway, out of danger, and the captain gave the order to "Break ranks!"

"Comrade," he said, laying a kindly hand upon the other's shoulder, "why didn't you let me know what you were up against? Did you think I'd forget?"

"I was retreating under fire," said the soldier-workman; "I'm a coward."

"Not so; when I ordered you back to the firing line you went there," returned the captain, taking his companion's arm, and starting up street. "Now, my boy, you're going to fight his battle out and I'm going to help you. I know where there's good work in your line and you shall have it. Meanwhile you'll dine with me and we'll talk it over. We've won another victory and we'll enjoy our rations. But let us never forget our watchword."

"Halt!" said the soldier, with a huddle; "not while life lasts."—Edgar White in the Advance.

What Guides Wild Ducks in Flight.

What guides the wild duck in his herring flight to the south this time of year? Not the sun, for the wild duck travels principally at night. That marvelous instinct warns them when it is time to go and the exact direction to take? In recent years the height of this section has decreased while it has greatly increased in the mountain states to the west. And the reason assigned for this is the increase of hunters here while in the eastern states they are hunted less. And speaking of ducks reminds the writer of an incident in Minnesota he witnessed when a boy.

A wild duck had been badly crippled by hunters in the fall. The wounded duck hunted out a sunny spot in the grass by the lake and it was here we found it, unable to fly but by the greatest effort it always managed to drag itself to the edge of the lake when anybody approached and swim to deep water and join other flocks. Every day we went to see how the cripple was getting on, taking along a pocket full of wheat to leave at its improvised hospital, and each day it grew stronger and regained use of its wings.

By November all the ducks were gone save the poor cripple. It couldn't follow. Then came frost and ice formed near the bank of the lake. Each day the amount of ice increased until only a small open spot in the center remained. By this time the duck could fly over the ice to the open water and waddle back over the ice when he hid from sight. It looked pretty serious for the patient.

But one day when snow accompanied the north wind, the duck didn't stop in the open space; he began to circle the lake instead, gradually rising. Evidently feeling convinced the time had come when the journey must be risked, the little old friend, a wood duck it was, made a bee line for the south and we watched him breathlessly until he disappeared from sight. And ever since, while we enjoy duck hunting, we always hate to go away and leave a cripple. We have often wondered if he rejoined his kind in the sunny South or fell from exhaustion on the way.—Tobias Larson in The Highland Vidette.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

The Special Winter Term Opens January 4, 1909.

New classes will be organized in all departments of the college. This is a good time to begin a commercial course or courses in shorthand and typewriting, telegraphy, pen art, railway mail, the twelve weeks' traction or gas engineering course, the one year machinists' course, the short electrical engineering course, the course in mechanical drawing and the practitioner's course in pharmacy.

Classes will be organized in all subjects required for any grade of certificate, also in oratory and any grade of music required.

The regular college classes and the advanced engineering and the regular pharmacy and law courses will be maintained as usual in the regular course work to which special or regular students will be admitted. Write for special information. Address O. H. Longwell, President, Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Bargains in Winter Coats

We're going to clear the coat racks in January. Write us what you want and get our special prices on this season's high grade, stylish garments. If you're interested enough to write, or come to the store, we can put you in the way of saving more than you think possible at this season. Give your size, color preferred, and about what you would expect to pay at regular price. We will give you all descriptions, and our Reduced prices. Purchase may be returned or refund if not satisfactory.

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FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

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We have just received a consignment of beautiful pictorial post cards direct from Germany and will distribute them free among our subscribers while they last. These cards are in every way superior to the average American product, which has neither life nor luster. The serial set portrays child life in Germany in a humorous though natural way. Every child would greatly appreciate such a set.

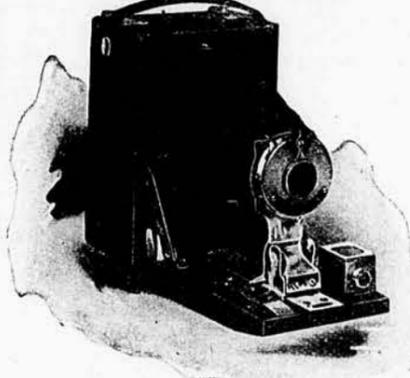
How to get them free—Have two of your friends, who are not now regular subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, give you 10 cents each, for ten weeks' subscription. Send us the 20 cents with your own name and the names and addresses of your friends, and we will send you the handsome set of post cards. KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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KANSAS FARMER has gone to a great deal of trouble and expense in selecting a premium that would appeal to every boy and girl in its great family. Our selection, you will agree, could not be better. Think of the fun in store for you, when a possessor of your own camera. The many beautiful pictures you can take around your own home. A picture of any member of your family. Your pet horse or dog. Some favorite spot on the old farm. If you take a little trip, think of the souvenir pictures you can bring home, of prominent people and places of historical interest.



This camera makes a picture 2 1/4 by 3 1/2 inches—pictures as good as will ordinarily be obtained with larger sized cameras. Convenient in size—can be carried unnoticed in your pocket. It's so easy to take drop in Premo Film Pack, close back and camera is loaded. Complete instructions with each one.

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WHAT WILL YOU DO THIS WINTER?

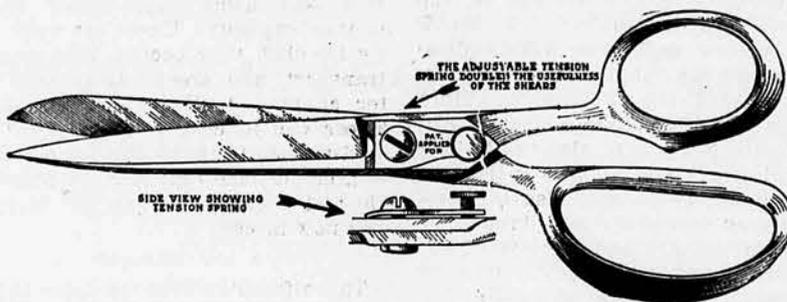
Better come to Highland Park College and take a Business Course, a course in Shorthand and Typewriting, a course in Telegraphy, or some Engineering Course. We have a Machinists' Course and a course in Traction and Gas and Oil Engineering, a three months course in Drafting and a Short Course in Electrical Engineering. These are some Special Short Courses we have that will fit you for a good position at a good salary. Address O. H. LONGWELL, Pres., Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia.

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**H**ERE is a chance for Kansas Farmer subscribers to avail themselves of an unparalleled offer. We give below a list of premiums that are indispensable in the home of every farmer. This list has been selected with great care and will appeal to father, mother and children. Premiums of practical and educational value. The kind that you can put into every day use. Remember this offer is special and is being made at a great sacrifice. Every article offered is worth many times the subscription price we ask. We are doing it to give our old subscribers a chance to renew their subscription---and also to receive a timely holiday gift. Do not lay this paper aside, but select the premium you desire, fill out the coupon at the bottom of this page and send it to the **KANSAS FARMER** at once.

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A pair of 8-inch nickle plated self-sharpening tension shears free to any old subscriber paying all arrearages and one year in advance, or free to you for new yearly subscription at \$1.00. These shears are guaranteed for two years and are worth one dollar.

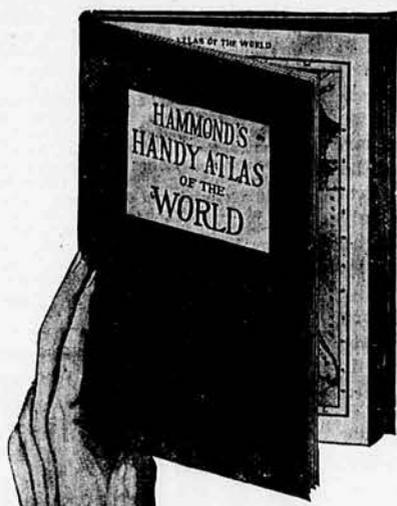


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A work that contains new maps of every state and territory and of every country in the world, down-to-date in every particular. Not an indiscriminate collection of maps and fragments of maps that have done duty in other atlases, but is built upon a carefully considered plan; every map has been especially constructed to take its place in this new work. Just the book for the boy or girl now attending school.

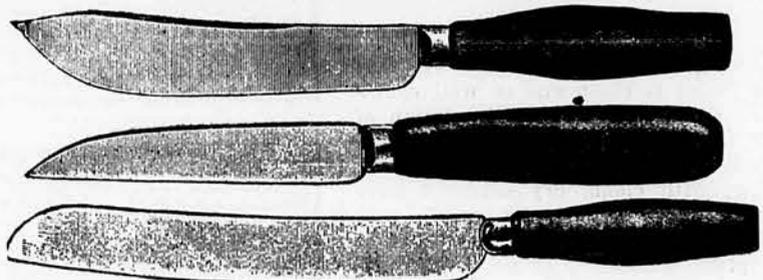
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The old reliable state paper, the only agricultural paper in Kansas published purely in the interests of the farmer, dairyman and stockman. Its subscribers comprise the progressive and prosperous class. They welcome it into their home each week as they would an old friend. A clean paper for the betterment of the farmer and his family. Printed on exceptionally good print paper, with handsome cartoons and illustrations. No objectionable advertising enter its columns. Every article is original and wholesome, fresh from the pen of editorial experts. Its consolidation with Farmers Advocate gives it a working force unexcelled. The Kansas Farmer in the future will even be stronger than in the past.

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Consisting of one bread knife, 12 1/2 inches; one kitchen knife, 10 1/2 inches; one paring knife, 7 1/2 inches. This set is made by the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis. You know what that means. It means that they are first class. The blades are tempered in oil, waterproof handles. It would be a useful set in anyone's kitchen and would cost more money than we ask for a year's subscription, if you were to go to a store to buy it.

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#### Safety Hitch Strap.

Our Patent Hitch Buckle does away with tying and untying a troublesome knot and keeps the strap from slipping down on the post. The harder the horse pulls the tighter he is hitched. Can be loosened instantly. The Patent Hitch Buckle will not cut the strap. Hitch to a tree, post, ring, weight, anything, anywhere. Easy to unhitch. Saves time, temper and trouble. Strap made of web which is lighter and stronger than leather and will outwear any other strap made. Remember that our Safety Patent Hitch Straps are the only ones that will stay just where they are fastened and not be moved up or down by the movement of the horse.

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A book indispensable in the home of every farmer. It answers a thousand and one questions regarding law, the kind you come in daily contact with. Things that every farmer and his sons should know. A compendium of legal and business forms. A fund of practical information for every day life. The essence of volumes on law put into a nut shell. Laws in relation to landlord and tenant, debts, assignments, releases, foreclosures, criminal law, signatures, exemption laws, outlawed debts, and how to write deeds and mortgages. In fact every question one might ask is answered briefly and to the point.

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Name of new subscriber.....

R. F. D..... P. O..... State.....



then cover the package to make it as nearly air-tight as possible. This is a good way to put up pears, if picked when partly ripe. Fall pears, like the Bartlett, do not keep well in the cellar, unless stored in this way. Grapes will keep longer in the cellar, if ripe, sound clusters are placed in heavy paper bags and tied tightly.

**CELERY AND CABBAGE.**

I prefer not to store celery and cabbages in the same cellar, or division of it, where I store apples and potatoes. I try to have the roots planted in moist earth and leave them out of doors as long as the weather permits; then lift them with the spade, preserving the roots as well as possible; plant them in soil on the cellar bottom and keep this soil so moist that there will be a slight growth. These are for winter use; those wanted for spring use I plant upright, or lean partly over, in trenches out-of-doors, and gradually cover them as the weather grows colder. If one does not wish to store these vegetables in the cellar, a cold frame or hot-bed is a very good place for those wanted for early winter use, and especially for celery not fully grown. Light can be admitted in the hot-bed, and water applied until the coldest weather, when it may be covered with straw and boards. I have had stored celery in large quantities for market, and can recommend an unused hot-bed.

**CRABAPPLES.**

Crabapples, the best varieties, are very desirable to store in the cellar, the same way as other apples. I think the more usual way is to can or preserve them in sugar, but they can just as well be kept fresh and stewed as wanted.

**ONIONS.**

Onions are just as well spread thinly in bins or shallow boxes, and in this way take less room than when spread on the cellar bottom as I do apples.

**PLUMS, PEACHES, AND BERRIES.**

Plums, peaches, and berries we must can to keep very long, and one fact it is well to keep in mind is that canning does not improve the quality of fruit, so only fruits of high quality, and that are ripe and sound, should be canned. Culls and bruised fruits had better be dried or made into jelly or marmalade. We have found the best way of preserving a large crop of grapes is to combine them with sweet apples and make them into jellies and marmalades, and this is certainly a good thing to do with peaches and plums; if the supply is abundant it is better to use them in this way alone and not mix apples with them. With a large supply of good apples and vegetables kept until summer, we have less need of canned and sugar-preserved fruits, as fresh, green fruits are always best. I would not ask any one to abandon his own methods for those I have described, if his have given good results; but I submit mine for consideration after a long experience in handling fruit and vegetables.—W. H. Jenkins, in Country Gentleman.

**Rural Parcels Post Not Enough.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice your endorsement of Postmaster General Meyers' scheme of a limited rural parcels post. Please allow me to respectfully state my disagreement with your conclusions.

My first objection is, that a parcels post, limited to the rural route upon which it originates, would not relieve the people from the extortion of the express companies which have grown so immensely wealthy by their exorbitant charges. My second objection is that this scheme is wholly impracticable. The rate proposed by the postmaster general, 5 cents for the first pound, and 2 cents for each additional pound being prohibitive. Farmers go to town once a week, usually on Saturday and lay in at least a week's supply of goods. Occasionally an emergency arises and something is wanted during the week. Suppose it is sugar; the housewife telephones to the grocer to send 10 pounds (50 cents



# Wear STEEL SHOES

**Absolute Protection Against Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort. No More Blistered, Aching Feet. Good-Bye to Corns and Bunions!**

## One Pair of Steel Shoes Will Outwear Three to Six Pairs of Leather Shoes

**FREE**

Send for our booklet, "The Sole of Steel"—or, better still, send for a pair of Steel Shoes. See our Money-Back Guarantee Offer below.

Just as a matter of economy, it will pay you to wear Steel Shoes. One pair will easily outwear from three to six pairs of leather shoes—saving \$5 to \$10 of your shoe money in a year. But the comfort of Steel Shoes is an equally strong reason for wearing them. You simply can not realize what foot comfort really means until you have worn Steel Shoes. They do not twist and warp out of shape like leather shoes, because the rigid steel bottoms compel them to keep their shape always. Unlike rubber boots, they do not make your feet hot and sweaty. They are light, dry, warm and clean. You can work anywhere—in mud or slush—in all sorts of weather—and you'll find them restful and comfortable.

## Comfort and Economy of Steel Shoes Explained

### Strongest Working Shoes Made

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special, light, thin steel. One piece of steel from toe to heel—not a seam or joint anywhere.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, waterproof leather—riveted on to stay. The bottoms of the soles are studded with steel rivets, to give you an absolutely safe, firm footing, no matter how slippery the way.

A man who wears steel shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes. No arctic or felt boots necessary. Steel Shoes need no repairs.

### Better Than Rubber Boots

Rubber boots keep the feet hot and sweaty and make them very tender. They are positively injurious to health.

Steel Shoes, with their waterproof leather uppers, give you the same protection as rubber boots, without sweating your feet.

One pair of Steel Shoes will outwear at least three pairs of rubber boots.

### Steel Shoes Save Doctor Bills

Wear Steel Shoes and you will not suffer from colds, rheumatism, neuralgia and other troubles and discomforts resulting from cold, wet feet. They prevent sickness, save doctor bills.

No lost time on account of cold, wet, stormy weather!

The inner soles of Steel Shoes are springy Hair Cushions, which absorb the perspiration and foot odors.

They also give elasticity to the tread, and absorb the shock when you walk on hard or stony ground.

The Hair Cushions can easily be taken out and cleansed. Being shaped to fit the feet, and having these Hair Cushion insoles, Steel Shoes keep your feet free from corns, bunions, callouses and soreness.

They need no breaking in. Are easily slipped on or off. They are comfortable all the year 'round. The saving in medicine and doctor bills will pay for Steel Shoes many times over. Order a pair today!

### No More Sore, Tired, Aching Feet

Throw away your old rubber boots—your rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes—and wear Steel Shoes instead. Then you will not be troubled with sweaty, blistered, tired, aching feet or tortured by corns and bunions.

### Your Money Back if Not Satisfied

We make you safe in sending for a pair of Steel Shoes by agreeing to refund your money without delay or argument if you are not satisfied when you see the shoes. Shoe money cannot buy bigger value than either a \$2.50 or \$3.50 style of Steel Shoes. Sizes 6 to 12.

We strongly recommend the \$3.50 pair because the 9-inch uppers give you the best possible protection and the utmost satisfaction.

Don't cheat your feet out of the comfort of Steel Shoes. Think of the trifling cost—the big saving in shoe bills and doctor bills. Send only \$3.50 for our 9-inch Steel Shoes (state size shoe you wear) and the best and most comfortable working shoes you ever wore will come by fast express. Send today.

## Steel Shoes Made in Two Styles

We make them in two styles. Our \$2.50 Steel Shoes have six-inch uppers and are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes on the market.

Our \$3.50 Steel Shoes have nine-inch uppers and are better than the best all-leather shoes you can buy at any price. We specially recommend the \$3.50 shoes because the nine-inch uppers give the best protection under all conditions.

**STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 53, Racine, Wis.**

**ORDER BLANK FOR STEEL SHOES**  
Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 53, Racine, Wis.  
Gentlemen:—  
I enclose \_\_\_\_\_ for \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
in payment for \_\_\_\_\_ pair Steel Shoes, size \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

worth) by parcels post. The postage at the rate proposed would be 23 cents bringing the cost of the sugar to 7.3 cents per pound. Now, when the good housewife gets this bill and calls to mind that sugar by the 100 pounds costs less than 5 cents per pound she is not likely again to patronize rural parcels post, but in case of emergency would send Johnny a half mile to a neighbor's to borrow sugar until next Saturday. The postmaster general asks congress for authority to try the experiment in four counties. I will stake my reputation as a good guesser that he will find the experiment grievously disappointing. We boast of our advanced national intelligence and public enterprise; and yet we are behind every other civilized nation on the face of the earth in the matter of postal service and facilities. Every other civilized nation has a postal savings bank and a parcels post system and by the latter, parcels up to 11 pounds weight are carried at about one-sixth of the cost of similar service by express in this country.

The four great express companies of this country are the principal opponents of the parcels post. I believe they are the principal instigators of the opposition of retail dealers and their various associations. Many retail dealers seem to think their business will be injured by parcels post in that it would furnish farmers better facilities for trading with mail order houses. They opposed free rural delivery for the same reason. The uncontested logic of events has proven they were wrong; as their business has never before been so large and profitable as since the establishment of free rural delivery, and in case of the establishment of a general parcels post no class of our citizens would

## HAMM'S SULPHUR SPRINGS STOCK FARM.

Registered Clydesdale stallion for sale or trade for other horse or jack, or registered brood mares. Shorthorn cattle, Duroc hogs of best strains for sale. M. GRANT HAMM, Mgr., Holton, Kansas.

## IMMUNE HOG--COME TO STAY.

A postal card to the undersigned will bring you proof that Immunizing is the only safe way to have cholera proof hogs. Write today.

**ROBT. RIDGWAY, Box W, AMBOY, INDIANA.**

find it more useful and profitable than our retail dealers.

I would like to write more on this subject but must not encroach further on your valuable space. However, in closing I must call your attention to the fact that our post office department has arrangements with thirty different countries by which we carry their postal parcels up to 11 pounds weight for 12 cents per pound and a distance in some instances of 10,000 miles, while domestic parcels are limited to four pounds weight and costs 16 cents a pound, though only carried possibly from one post office to the next. I leave your intelligent readers to figure out the justice, patriotism or business ability exemplified in this action of our post office department.

**EDWIN SNYDER.**

Oskaloosa, Kan.

### Railway Mail Examination.

Classes will be organized at Highland Park College, January 4, 1909, to prepare candidates for the spring examination. Write for particulars if you wish to become a railway mail clerk. Address, O. H. Longwell, President, Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

## BEFORE

# BUYING A STALLION

## Visit Our Barns

There is not an importing firm in the country selling stallions as good as these we offer at anywhere near the same prices. A strong statement, you will say, but it is a straight fact.

We are offering pure-bred, imported Percherons Shires and Belgians at lower prices than others are asking for the ordinary kind.

Our latest importation consists of an unusually fine lot of big, sound stallions. These we bought direct, with our own money, we paid the cash, and we secured a price advantage. This saving we share with our customers.

Every Stallion we sell is selected in Europe by our Mr. L. Joseph Watson. Every one is a pure-bred animal.

It is to your best interest to buy here, where every dollar you spend reaches the limit of its purchasing power. We also have 20 imported Percheron and Belgian mares for sale. Visit our stables at Lincoln, or write for the "Pictorial Story of the Horse."

**WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.**

Importers of Pure Bred Draft Stallions

**LINCOLN - - - NEBRASKA**

# POULTRY



After the first of the year we always begin to think of the mating season and it is fully time to mate up the large breeds, the Asiatics, for it takes them a long time to mature. Some breeders of Asiatics have their pens already mated with eggs due to hatch early in January. It is a little early for other breeds still it is well to have everything well in hand for an early start.

The outlook for a good display of poultry at the state show at Newton, January 4 to 9 is very encouraging. The first entry to come in was from F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla., who won \$2 in cash and a handsome ribbon for his celerity in sending in the first entry. Promises of birds from Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska have also been received. The pick of the prize winners from all these states will be at Newton.

We often think that many farmers do not fully appreciate the value of poultry on a farm. Some think they eat more than their produce is worth, but this is a mistake because the farmer doesn't keep an account of what the hens produce. Neither does he reckon the eggs and poultry that are used in his family. Another thing he should remember to the credit of the hen, is the work she does as a scavenger. She goes around and picks a grain here and a grain there, that would otherwise prove a complete waste, for nothing else can gather the scattered grains on a farm like a flock of fowls. On many farms the hens get their own living altogether by picking up waste material. The hen should be credited with all that she gathers as pure profit, for otherwise it could never be utilized.

The Central Kansas Poultry Association held their second annual exhibition at Hutchinson, December 14 to 19. There was a very creditable display of poultry of excellent quality. It is surprising to note the great strides that have been made in the betterment of the poultry interests in the western part of Kansas the last few years. The quality displayed at Hutchinson was equal to any in the land, east or west. Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks; Buff, Silver and White Wyandottes were of extra fine quality. There were several Mammoth Bronze turkeys that were out of the ordinary, and some of the largest and whitest Pekin ducks we ever saw. K. C. Beck of Nickerson, the Kansas naturalist, had a large collection of his stock, including cranes, mandarin ducks, pheasants, badgers, coons and even monkeys. The attendance at the show was not up to expectations, otherwise it was a decided success. Most of the winners at this show promised to send their birds to the state show at Newton, January 4 to 9.

This is the time of year when fanciers of fine poultry are in their glory, attending the different poultry shows with their feathered beauties. Some people have a notion that all a poultry fancier cares for or caters to while breeding fancy poultry is the fine plumage of his fowls, but this is an erroneous impression for the fancier also has an eye to the utility part of the business. While breeding his fowls to the standard requirements of shape and feather, he also aims to increase egg production and better the quality of the flesh. Some see the best way to do this by breeding Asiatics; the Brahmas, the Cochins, the Langshans, the beef breeds of the poultry kingdom. Others prefer the American class, a dual purpose breed, good for eggs and good for flesh and so they raise Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and R. I. Reds. Others again like the lively Mediterraneans, who lay and never set; and so they breed Leghorns, Minorcas and Spanish. But no matter what breed the general aim is the same, better flesh and more eggs. Without the fancier, to keep up the high grade of poultry, the fowls would soon revert back to the old jungle

fowl that laid a few eggs in the hatching season and whose carcass was more muscle than flesh.

A correspondent writes of a cockerel having taken cold and developing into roup and asks for a remedy. The old standard remedy for roup is Conkey's roup cure, though a home-made remedy is often more handy and more efficacious. Roup is one of the most troublesome of the winter poultry ailments. It comes from dampness and drafts or from the fowls taking cold. Often the roosters will get to fighting and become overheated and if out in the cold will get chilled which soon develops into a regular cold. The symptoms are wheezing, swelling in the throat and head, swelling and exudations from the eyes. Bathing the head with warm water and camphor or warm water and coal oil will often give relief. The nostrils should always be cleaned of any mucus and a few drops of sweet oil poured into them. We lately saw in the Standard a remedy for colds by W. O. P. Clark, a reputable druggist and old-time poultryman, that we think would prove very good. It is an ointment made as follows: Vaseline, 2 ounces; carbolic acid, 10 drops; boric acid, 24 grains; sulphate zinc, 2 grains; pine tar, 1/4 ounce. Rub this ointment in the slot or opening in the roof of the bird's mouth. Press up under the throat quickly with the finger, holding the beak tight together for a few seconds until the ointment is melted and inhaled. In severe cases where the head is swollen apply to the face. The first day give two treatments of the ointment and after that one treatment per day. If you follow this plan you will seldom have a case of roup in your flock.

### Bees Aid the Growers.

"Give the bee a chance and it will literally break the boughs of your trees with the weight of fruit."

Frank G. Odell of Lincoln, Neb., bee-master, who gave a series of demonstrations at the National Apple Show in Spokane, December 7 to 12, made the foregoing observation in the course of an interview, discussing bee-keeping, scientific agriculture and fruit growing. He said:

"The bee is the expert assistant of the horticulturist and the farmer. So indispensable are its functions in the pollination of fruits, vegetables, cereals and grasses that its activities may be said to lie at the foundation of all successful agriculture. Nature has ordained one supreme law, that of creation, the perpetuation of the race type. This law, universal in its application and absolutely identical in its form, obtains in the plant world as in the animal world. The luscious pulp of the fruit is the envelope, the package, the strong box, devised by nature to protect the seed within from injury and render it susceptible of germination so that the type may be reproduced in all its perfection.

"The bee, like other insects, effects incidental pollination of flowers in its search for nectar; but its great value to the fruit grower lies in this, that it goes to the flowers specifically to gather pollen, literally by the carload, in the hairy baskets on its legs, hastening from bloom to bloom, rolling and packing and literally rioting in the golden dust, pregnant with the microscopic germs of plant life, until the golden pellets are packed away in its hairy baskets, to be carried to the hive for storage as an indispensable portion of the food of its young during the winter months to come.

It requires no expert knowledge to comprehend how perfectly the bee thus performs the office of pollination. Indeed, it is nature's chief agent in this indispensable work. No seed, no fruit, is the universal law. Here is the only insect useful in all its habits, having a fixed habitation accessible to man, dependent upon the pollen of every variety of flower as an indispensable portion of the food of its young, and going to the bloom specifically to gather that pollen, thus making possible the marvelous fruit crops in Washington and the Pacific

## POULTRY BREEDERS

### Plymouth Rocks.

FOR SALE—18 varieties of pure bred poultry—Toulouse and Emden geese, Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks, Pearl and white guinea, bantams. All kinds of dogs. Also all kinds of fancy pigeons. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

### WRITE YOUR POULTRY WANTS

to a good poultry judge and let him buy what you want and then you will get what you pay for, and not get beat. D. A. CHACEY, Leavenworth, Kan.

### BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Blue ribbon winners, 26 premiums at Clay Center, Kan. Old and young birds for sale. Write. MRS. D. M. GILLESPIE, Clay Center, Kan.

### MARKER BROS.

have 1,000 youngsters growing, good enough for any show. Write, please. WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pekin and Rouen ducks, White Rock cockerels, Scotch Collie puppies, also Duroc Jersey bred sows. Write. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb., R8, Box 24.

BARGAINS IN BARRED ROCKS.—80 hens and pullets, 40 cockerels of laying qualities and premium strains, at half their value if sold before January 1. Write today. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

A BARGAIN in B. P. Rocks, M. B. and W. H. turkeys. I am closing out my entire line of pure bred poultry. Still have a choice line of B. P. Rock cockerels with or without score cards. Write for prices. Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth, Eureka, Kan.

### EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM.

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

### LET ME FURNISH YOUR SHOW BIRDS.

In M. B. Turkeys, B. P. Rock and S. C. B. Leghorn chickens. Remember my pens were headed by Mo. and Kan. State Show first prize winners. My '08 flock of turkeys are grand in color and giant in size. Are show room winners. Can furnish pairs and trios not akin. Order early and get best. Address MRS. ALICE CURNUTT, R. D. 9, Montserrat, Mo. (Life member A. P. A.)

## Winning Rocks.

We won at the late Hiawatha show on 8 entries in Barred and White Rocks. First, Barred Rock pullet, one entry; 1st and 2d on White Rock pullet; 1st and 3d on White Rock hen. This is proof that we have the goods. We still have a few choice cockerels, pullets and yearling hens at reasonable prices and guarantee satisfaction. SMITH & KNOPF, R2, Mayetta, Kan.

## White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

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

### Leghorns.

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

200 S. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS. Fine, vigorous birds, improved size. Our motto: Fine birds, low prices. \$1 each, \$5 per half dozen, \$10 per dozen. L. H. HASTINGS, Quincy, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—I have a limited number of choice full blooded S. C. White Leghorn and S. C. R. I. Red cockerels; also pure bred Indian Runner drakes for sale. For further information address, D. Williams, Vermillion, Kan.

### White Wyandottes.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Choice cockerels at very low prices. S. W. ARTZ, Larned, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Twenty-five choice cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Best of stock. Farm raised. A. S. Jackson, R. 4, Scranton, Kan.

TOPLIFF'S FARM POULTRY. White and Buff Wyandottes and White Rocks. W. W. cockerels and pullets for sale; also Buff Wyandottes of both sexes. Big, strong ones. Prices from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Drop me a card. Nothing but good ones shipped. W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kan.

### Brahmas.

Light Brahma Chickens. Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on

Chas. Foster & Son, Route 4, Eldorado, Kas.

### Buff Orpingtons.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. All breeders for sale at very low price. Eggs half price. IRA CHESTNUT, Denison, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, pullets, young mated breeding pens. Every prize State Wide Fair. Every first but one State Fair. Egg Laying Record and catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 MacVicar Road, Topeka, Kan.

### Rhode Island Reds.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels and pullets \$1 each or six for \$5. Mrs. J. C. Bally, Spring Hill, Kan.

CHOICE full blooded R. C. R. I. R. cockerels for sale. Mrs. A. L. Scott, Route 1, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. Rhode Island Red chickens. Either sex. Price \$1 each. Mrs. C. B. Pellet, Eudora, Kan.

KENOYER POULTRY YARDS—Holton, Kan. R. C. R. I. Red Specialists. Stock all sold. Eggs in season.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red cockerels from premium winners. Eggs in season. R. B. Steele, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red cockerels. Won first pullet, first cockerel, second pen, at State Wide Fair. Alfred Grey, Paxico, Kan.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

for sale—both combs. Prize winners at the leading shows. Degraff and Dunphy strains. Old and young stock for sale reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. I. SKILLMAN, Platte City, Mo.

### HAMBURGS AND WYANDOTTES.

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

### Buff Cochins.

CHOICE SCORED BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS—Pullets and hens from prize winning stock at reasonable prices. Call or write. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

### BLACK LANGSHANS.

## BLACK LANGSHANS!

Winner of 2d and 4th cock at State show. Winner of grand prize largest and best display in Asiatic class.

Winner special largest number solid colored birds in the show.

58 birds scoring over 90 points.

41 birds scoring over 91 points.

Birds and eggs for sale.

TUCKER & FOWLER,

1019 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kansas

### Scotch Collies.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—Natural born cattle drivers Pedigreed stock. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

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

COLLIE pups and bred bitches for sale. W. B. Richards, Stella, Neb.

### 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, Kan.

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

## Incubators and Brooders

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

## COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Have some Grand Cockerels for sale at a Bargain to quick buyers.

Imperial White Indians, Cornish Indians, White Laced Red Cornish, Houdans. Exhibition and utility the equal of any flock. 100 First Prizes 1908 including Grand Special Kansas State show (8,000 birds competing.)

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY FARM, BOX A., CHELSEA, OKLA.



# KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

## In Use Everywhere

Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the approved stable remedy for nearly forty years. Thousands of horsemen never have any other doctor. Veterinarians use it in their practice. All find it the most efficient remedy for the ailments and injuries that are most likely to occur—

Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, all Lameness

## World's Greatest Horse Remedy

It Leaves No Scar or Blemish

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg, Vt.,  
Gentlemen: I have in my charge all the stock of the Starrett's Shows and find your book, "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," a very valuable book to horsemen. I have tried Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister and can give you my word of honor that they have answered good for every purpose for which they have been used.  
Yours respectfully, JOSEPH BAUM.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg, Vt.,  
Gentlemen:—I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time with very satisfactory results. Have cured some very bad cases of Spavin, Ringbone and Shoulder Lameness. Please send me one of your books, "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."  
Very truly yours, H. D. BARKEY.

### All Druggists Sell Kendall's Spavin Cure

It is also an unexcelled liniment for family use. The safest emergency remedy for man and beast. Get it and have it ready. Ask your druggist. See that you get the genuine Kendall's. Look for the trade mark. Ask also for free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," or write direct to

**DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.**

### QUEEN INCUBATORS and BROODERS

hatch and raise chickens, better than other kinds. Nearly 90,000 of our Machines are proving this right along. They will do the same for you. Write me for proof. With the Queen it is easy to have early "friers" and "broilers" when prices are the highest. Five sizes, from 80 to 360 eggs. \$8.00 to \$18.50 and I pay the freight. Binding 5-Year Guaranty and 90 days Free Trial. Send today for my free catalog.

Wickstrum, Box 28, Queen Incubator Co., Lincoln, Nebr.



ing the inconceivable number of 3,000 to 4,000 in 24 hours. This labor represents in a single day the expenditure of physical substance equal to two and one-half times the weight of her body. Consequently she does not even feed herself, being always accompanied by a devoted group of maids of honor, worker bees, whose office it is to bring in profusion the choicest predigested food to their ruler. Not the least of the wonderful powers of the queen is that of pre-determining the sex of the offspring which shall result from eggs precisely alike under the microscope, but which, in turn, may eventuate in a worker, drone or queen, as their mother may elect."

Sekrets and sope bubbles are liable to bust enny time.—John Billings' Philosophy.

To giv strengthens a man, to receive weakens him.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

The most useless thing I kno ov is a monkey, and yet I would rather be a monkey than an elephant.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

### THE FARMER IN THE TOWN.

(Continued from page 3.)

are, if not unfriendly, at least indifferent to organized religion. The churches are now in the position of seeing a great moral tide rising around them which they cannot claim to have set in motion, and of which they certainly have not the definite leadership. If the churches of Manhattan do not lead in such a movement, they must certainly lay jealousies aside and stand shoulder to shoulder behind it for it is sure to come here just the same as it has come in many other cities.

"The principle of unity underlies all apparent divisions in life. The mandate of all creeds may be summed up in 'loyal service for the power that makes for righteousness.' Similarly all social creeds find their unity in the acceptance of the doctrine of human brotherhood. I believe that a live, civic improvement organization which shall not represent any particular church, but all churches, and which shall not represent any particular society, but all societies, and which shall have for its creed only "Civic Righteousness" can make for this city a citizenship which shall be public spirited, fraternal, moral and Christian. The glory of a city is in her citizens."

### Ertel's POULTRY DIARY

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



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Other sizes Incubators and Brooders too low to price here. Write for our free catalog and learn why we can sell at such low prices. Why pay double our prices for machines not as good as the RELIANCE? Our book will give you full particulars and tell you how to raise poultry. Reliance Incubator Co., Box 574, Freeport, Ill.

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If ordered together we send both for \$10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 90, Racine, Wis.

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Has stood all tests in all climates for 15 years. Don't experiment, get certainty. Get a SUCCESSFUL Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Write for free catalog. Des Moines Incubator Co., 156 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

### Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wood-on-Hen" and "Excelsior" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free. GEO. H. STAHL, Box 48C QUINCY, ILL.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS at a cost of only 3c per 50 hens and that while other hens are laying. Write; enclose stamp for a trial—it will convince you. FREE TRIAL N. L. WEBB, I-32, Lamasco, Texas,

That is why I say, give chance and it will literally boughs of your trees with of fruit. into the realm of applied or structural engineering our search is incomplete until conned from the structure honeycomb with its marvelous compared with the fragile fabric. No more marvelous works of nature. This derived primarily from converted into wax in laboratory of the bee, some mysterious instinct into the very form of designed for economy of space and extremity of cases beyond the measure in its perfection. between 1744 and 1768 s covered that wax is prob on the plates on the lower worker bee's abdomen. It nter, the celebrated anat discovered just how the wax, and thereby settled question. He communicated in a paper read to the Society of London, February 23,

is produced at the will of the d when called for by the neces- the hive. The wax-producing bial somewhat higher tem- re, usually by close clustering, the sometimes hang in slen- too and chains. is chemically a fat or gly- and those who have called it of bees' have grossly erred; is nearly allied to the fats in con- sitions, and the physiolo- ons favoring the forma- ons are curiously similar to idle in the production of the We put our poultry up to fat- ment, with part light; to sed- idly inactivity we keep warm d- hly. Our bees, under na- eaching, put themselves up to ax- nder conditions so parallel e stability of the fattening v- nated.

hire in his investigations says the inner side of the eight ing the lower side of the ab- are about 140,000 glands, from he wax is secreted as a white which hardens on exposure to

evient from the best authori- the form and method of wax n was known as early as d possible at even an earlier he extraordinary economy of of wax is shown by the fact hive of 8 to 10 gallons capac- y but about two pounds of en melted. According to Dr. the thickness of the sides of d new comb is only the part of an inch. Cheshire at be found some that meas- y 1-1/2th part of an inch.

that the fragile nature oneycomb it is still sufficient; to carry the relatively im- od of sweets stored in its he perfection of insect labor , by the fact that human in- as never been able to make honeycomb. The tales con- nufactured comb honey are of the imagination. Consid- any machinery devised facturing honeycomb would parts alike in similar sec-



ward fitted and exhibited at the fairs of 1908 by the Missouri State University.

# RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

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(Continued from last week.)

But it did not appear that she regarded herself as such. With the exception of a year spent in Los Angeles and Chicago she had been a member of the household from her childhood till the day of her marriage. The year of absence had been the result of a sudden revolt against the monotony of her life and surroundings, an upwelling of the restless ambitions that preyed upon her. A good position had been offered her in Los Angeles and she had accepted it with eagerness, thankful for the opportunity to see the world, and break away, so she said, from the tameness of her situation, the narrowness of her circle. The spirit of adventure carried her farther afield, and she penetrated as far across the continent as Chicago, where she was employed in one of the most prosperous business houses, earning a large salary. But, like many Californians, homesickness seized her, and before the year was out she was back, inveighing against the eastern manners, character and climate, and glad to shake down again into the family nest. Her sisters were satisfied with her account of her wanderings, not knowing that Bernice was as much of an adept at telling half a story as she was at taking down a dictation in type-writing. She was too clever to be found out in a lie; they were altogether too simple to suspect her apparent frankness.

After the excursion she remained at home until her marriage. Her liaison with Dominick was conducted with the utmost secrecy. Her sisters had not a suspicion of it. They knew nothing but that the young man was attentive to her; till she told them of her approaching marriage. This took place in the parlor of Hannah's house, and the amazed sisters, bewildered by Bernice's glories, had waited to see her burst into the inner circles of fashion and wealth with a tiara of diamonds on her head and robes of pearls about her throat. That no tears were forthcoming, no pearls graced her bridal parure, and no Ryan ever crossed the threshold of her door, seemed to the loyal Hannah and Hazel the most unmerited and inexplicable injustice that had ever come within their experience.

It took Bernice some time to dress, for she attached the greatest importance to all matters of personal adornment, and the lunch hour was at hand when she alighted from the Hyde street car, and walked toward the house. It was one of those streets which cross Hyde near the slope of Russian Hill, and are devoted to the habits of small, thrifty householders. A striking, bright cleanliness is the prevailing characteristic of the neighborhood, the cement sidewalks always swept, the houses standing back in tiny squares or garden, clipped and trimmed to a precise shortness of grass and straightness of border. The sun was now broadly out and the house fronts engarlanded with vines, their cream-colored faces spotted in fresh coats of paint, presented a line of uniform bay windows to its ingratiating warmth. Hannah's was the third, and its gleaming clearness of window pane and the stainless purity of its front steps were points of domestic decency that its proprietor insisted on as she did on the servant girl's apron being clean and the parlor free from dust.

Bernice had retained her ratch key, and letting herself in passed into the dustless parlor which connected by folding doors with the dining room beyond. Nothing had been changed in it since the days of her tenancy. The upright piano, draped with a China silk scarf, stood in the old corner. The solar print of her father hung over the mantelpiece on which a gilt clock and a pair of China dogs stood at accurately measured distances. The tufted arm chairs were placed far from each other, severely isolated in the corners, as though the room were too remote and sacred even to suggest the cheerful amenities of social intercourse. A curious, musty smell hung in the air. It recalled the past in which Dominick had figured as her admirer. The few times that he had been to her home she had received him in this solemn, unadorned apartment in which the chandelier was lit for the occasion, and Hannah and Hazel had sat in the kitchen, breathless with curiosity as to what such a call might portend. She had been married here, in the bay window, under a wedding bell of white roses. The musty smell brought it all back, even her sense of almost breathless elation, when the seal was set on her daring schemes.

From beyond the folding doors a sound of conversation and an appetizing aroma, also a strong odor of cooking. The family were already at lunch, and opening the door Bernice entered in upon the midday meal which was being partaken of by her two sisters, Josh, and Hazel's daughter Pearl, a pretty child of eight.

Neither of her sisters resembled her in the least. Hannah was a woman who looked more than her age, with a large, calm face, and gentle, near sighted eyes which blinked at the world behind a pair of steel rimmed glasses. Her quarter century of school teaching had not dried or stiffened her. She was fuller of the milk of human kindness, of the ideals and enthusiasms of youth, than either of her sisters. All the love of her kindly, maternal nature was given to Pearl, whom she was bringing up carefully to be what seem to Hannah best in woman.

Hazel was very pretty and still young. She had the fresh, even bloom of a California woman, a round, graceful figure, and glossy brown hair, rippled and arranged in an elaborate coiffure as though done by a hair dresser. She could do this herself as she could make her own clothes, earn a fair salary at the milliner's and sing to the guitar in a small piping voice. Her husband was ravished by her good looks and accomplishments, and thought her the most wonderful woman in the world. He was a thin, tall, young man with stooping shoulders, a long, lean neck, and an amiable, insignificant face. But he seemed to please Hazel, who had married him when she was nineteen, being haunted by the nightmare thought that if she did not take what chances offered, she might become an old maid like Hannah.

Bernice sat down next to the child, conscious that under the pleasant friends' eyes of their guests a violent curiosity as to whether she had been to the fair burst in each breast. She had talked over her chances of going with them, and Hazel, whose taste in all such matters was excellent, had helped her order the dress. Now, drawing her plate toward her and shaking out her napkin, she began to eat her lunch, at once too sore and too perverse to begin the subject. The others endured their condition of ignorance for some minutes, and then Hazel, finding that to wait was useless, approached the vital topic.

"Well, Bernice, we've been looking over the list of guests at the ball in the morning papers and your name don't seem to be down."

"I don't see why it should," said Bernice without looking up, "considering I wasn't there."

"You weren't there?" ejaculated Hannah.

"They didn't ask you?"

"That's right," said Bernice, breaking a piece of bread. "They didn't ask me."

"Well, I'll be jiggered!" exclaimed Josh. "That beats the Dutch!"

"I didn't believe," Mrs. Ryan would do that," said Hannah, so pained that her generally observant eye took no note of the fact that Pearl was putting her fingers in her plate. "You're as good as her own flesh and blood, too,—her son's wife. It's not Christian, and I don't understand it."

"It's tough," said Josh, "that's what it is, tough!"

"If I were you," said Hazel with spirit, "husband or no husband, I'd never want to go inside that house or have any dealings with that crowd again. If they were down on their knees to me I'd never go near them. Just think what it would be if Josh's mother thought herself too good to know me! I'd like to know what I'd feel about it."

"But she wouldn't, dearie," said Josh placatingly. "She'd be proud to have you related to her."

"I guess she'd better be," said Hazel fixing an indignant glare on her spouse. "She'd find she'd barked up the wrong tree if she wasn't."

Considering that Josh's mother had been dead for twelve years and in her lifetime had been a meek and unassuming woman who let lodgings, Hazel's proud repudiation at her possible scorn seemed a profitless awing of fires, and Josh forthwith turned the conversation back to the ball.

"Perhaps they did send you an invitation," he said to Bernice, "and it got lost in the mails. That does happen, you know."

Bernice's cheeks, under the faint bloom of rouge that covered them, flamed a sudden, dusky red. She had never been open with these simple relations of hers and she was not going to begin now. But she felt shame as she thought of Dominick's humiliating quest for the invitation that was refused.

"Oh, no," she said hurriedly. "It wasn't sent, that's all. Mrs. Ryan won't have me in the house. That's the fact and there's no use trying to get around it. Well, she can do without me. I seem able to support my existence without her."

Her tone and manner, marked by a sort of hard bravado, did not deceive her sisters, who had that extreme valvete in expressing their intimate feelings which is peculiar to Californians. They looked at her with commiserating sympathy, not quite comprehending her attitude of independence, but feeling sorry for her, whatever pose she adopted.

"And your dress," said Hazel, "what will you do with that? When will you ever wear it—a regular ball dress like that?"

"Oh, I'll wear it," said Bernice with an air of having qualities of social opportunities not known by her sisters. "It won't be a loss."

"You could put a gumpie in and have sleeves to the elbow and wear it to the theater. With a white hat with plumes it would be a dead swell costume. And if you met any of the Ryans they'd see you were holding up your end of the line and not quite ready yet to go to the almshouse."

Hannah shook her head.

"I don't see how she could do that—transparent neck and all. I don't think that's the kind of dress to wear in a theater. It's too sort of conspicuous."

"I think Hannah's right," said Josh solemnly, nodding at Bernice. "It don't seem to me the right thing for a lady. Looks fast."

"What do you know about it, Josh McCrae?" said Hazel pugnaciously. "You're a clerk in a jewelry store."

"Maybe I am," retorted Josh, "but I guess that don't prevent me from knowing when a thing looks fast. Clerks in jewelry stores ain't such gummies as you may think. And, anyway, I don't see that being a clerk in any kind of a store has anything to do with it."

Hazel saved the effort of making a crushing repartee, by Pearl, who had been silently eating her lunch, now suddenly launching a remark into the momentary pause.

"Did Uncle Dominick go to the ball?" she asked, raising a pair of limpid blue eyes to Bernice's face.

An instantaneous, significant silence fell on the others, and all eyes turned inquiringly to Bernice. Her air of cool control became slightly exaggerated.

"No, he stayed at home with me," she replied, picking daintily at the meat on her plate.

"But I suppose he felt real hurt and annoyed," said Hannah. "He couldn't have helped it."

Bernice did not reply. She knew that she must sooner or later tell her sisters of Dominick's strange departure. They would find it out otherwise and suspect more than she wanted them to know. They, like the rest of the world, had no idea that Bernice's brilliant marriage was not the domestic success it appeared on the surface. She moved her knife and fork with an arranging hand, and, as Hazel started to speak, said with as careless an air as she could assume,

"Dominick's gone. He left this morning."

The news had even more of an effect than she had expected. Her four companions stared at her in wonderment. A return of the dread and depression of the morning came upon her when she saw their surprise. She felt her heart sink as it had done when she read his note.

"Gone where?" exclaimed Hazel. This was the test question and Bernice had schooled herself in an answer in the car coming up.

"Oh, up into the country," she said nonchalantly. "He's worn out. They work the life out of him in that horrible bank. He's getting insomnia and thought he'd better take a change now before he got run completely down, so he left this morning and I'm a gay grass widow."

She laughed and drank some water. Her laugh did not sound to her own ears convincing and she was aware that, while Hannah was evidently satisfied by her explanation, Hazel was eying her ponderingly.

"Well, if he's got insomnia," said Hannah, "he'd better take his holiday right now. That's the best thing to do. Take it in the beginning. Before father took ill—"

Here Josh interrupted her, as Hannah's reminiscences were long and exhaustive.

"Where'd you say he'd gone?" she queried.

(To be continued.)



## Hotel Kuppe

Kansas City, Mo.

Centrally located in the business district.

Modern in every detail. Care of particular excellence.

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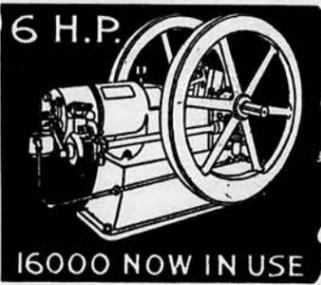
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## KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISERS GET RESULTS

**Shorthand Department**

A Series of Simple, Practical Lessons for Every Member of the Family.

BY GEO. E. DOUGHERTY, TOPEKA.

All correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to Geo. E. Dougherty, Topeka, who will give prompt reply by mail when return postage is enclosed. If you send longhand copy of the shorthand exercises for correction and suggestions, enclose four one-cent stamps.

**SHORTHAND ALPHABET.**

**LESSON EXERCISES.**

K u m n a n t r t h i n e p e r i o d

The eight sounds above are written up—

Ex: F P L Y e i n e n G M B I U S

D J W h w C h S Sh a k a w s s H

Each sign has a certain shape, and a certain size in proportion to the other signs—just as longhand letters have;—note that up strokes are wider than similar down strokes; they are naturally so written—in longhand.

In reading the Shorthand exercises, note that each dot and hook and each stroke and circle of a different shape or of a different size stands for a different sound—always the same sound; and that only actual sounds are represented;—there are no "silent letters."

The Shorthand word "dog" is made up of two different signs; the hook is one and the down stroke another: d (s-ee). n is just the same except that it has one additional sign (D), making "s-ee-d". The first sign of p is the same as the last sign of n and is therefore D; the second is short "o", and the third is G, making the word "dog". g is no (d-oo-t), exactly the same as "dog" except the last sign. j is | o b-a-w-t (bought).

is | p-an. is | l-en-d. is | o | u-c-a-b-s. is | m-a-d (long a)

"made", not "mad".

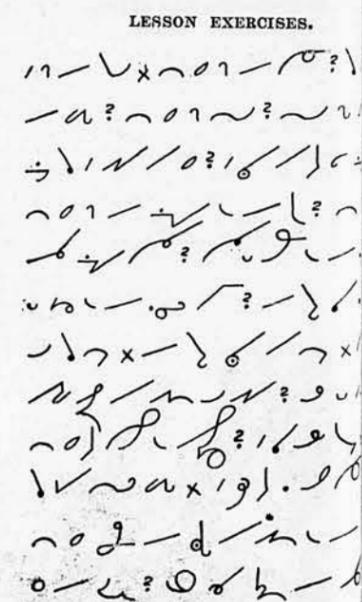
Most of these sounds are also used, standing alone, for certain words.

May I eat the cheese? Do you Dan? Dan sees you. When write to you?

WRITING TEST I.

Write the following in shorthand noting the proportionate sizes and being careful to write every sign in right direction. Do not write strokes down:

I see a man. I can read and Dan ran. I see a seed. Can you key? I can see a kite. I see a rice. I might buy a pie. I can weed. The man tied the kite. wheat might die. He might see



deed. Can he read and write? the chief. Can I eat the pie? buy a pin or a pen. I ran to see man. Dan and Ann read and See a leaf in the pan. Do you mince pie? Can Jean cheat the mice ran into the pen. Can ant eat rice? I need a key. I kite to a weed. See the leaf pan.

If you send in your Shorthand of this test, together with your of the shorthand exercises, for tion and suggestions, enclose a or ten one-cent stamps instead of

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PUBLISHER'S PARAGRAPHS

All of the gold from all of the mines in the world amounted last year to \$290,000,000. The main products of Kansas for this year would be brought all of this gold with over fifty-five million dollars to spare.

The entire output of all of the gold mines in the whole United States last year was \$290,000,000. The Kansas corn crop this year is \$82,642,461.72. When once the gold is dug from the mines it cannot be replaced. The Kansas corn crop goes on forever and gets larger each year.

How many citizens of this country know that it cost Uncle Sam \$178,000,000 for his army and navy last year? Do you know that the value of the live stock on Kansas farms this year would have paid for it all and left a surplus of \$20,000,000, or more than enough to cover the postal deficit?

Parties who may desire to locate at Manhattan, Kan., the seat of the Kansas state agricultural college and one of the prettiest cities in the state, would find it to their advantage to write to Sanford Bros., of that city. They have a fine list of vacant lots, residences and suburban homes. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Mills Dry Goods Company of Topeka has bargained in winter coats in its ad on page 10. The reductions in prices make these prices most attractive, and quality and style are always found in anything that comes from the Mills Company. Satisfaction always guaranteed. Write for full particulars, prices, etc., and say you saw this in Kansas Farmer.

Smith and Knopf of route 2, Mayetta, Kan., are feeling good over the results of their showing at the Hiawatha poultry show. You will turn to their advertising card in this paper you will find a statement of their winnings and if you like any color of mouth Rock chickens you will be sure to get what you will need on their breeding card. The copy has been changed this week that it makes interesting reading. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The 628 acre farm now being advertised by Bardwell & Bardwell of Manhattan, Kan., this issue of Kansas Farmer is one of the best possible propositions for a party who might desire to engage in the live stock business. This tract contains about 70 acres of timber that stands on good bottom and can be turned into good farm land. Bardwell & Bardwell would be willing to take a smaller farm in part payment for this property. Write them about this bargain and tell them you saw this in Kansas Farmer.

During the National Corn Exposition at Omaha there was sold a total of 43,000 ears of corn to farmers in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and South Dakota. Experts believe that this distribution of prize corn over the corn belt will result in an increased yield of millions of bushels within the next few years. It would be difficult to estimate the influence of this great show upon the immediate future. Not only will the ears themselves have a direct influence on increased yield but the lessons taught by the show will result in other good ears whose influence cannot be measured.

A number of the leading seeds and nursery advertisers of the country start their advertising in Kansas Farmer at this time. It is the time of year to send for seed and nursery catalogs. Only the announcements of reliable horticultural advertisers appear in the columns of Kansas Farmer. Some seeds and nursery advertisers who have applied for space in our advertising columns this season have been refused. When you ask for the catalogs offered please say always that you saw the offer in Kansas Farmer. This will be a favor to this paper, and will please the advertiser as well.

"Where do you stand for location of a Kansas state fair?" writes J. C. Payne of Topeka. "They are lining up for the proposition at various points in the state," continues Mr. Payne, "and while I am for Topeka, I am also in favor of a Kansas state fair, let it be located where it may. As we view the matter, there can be no more favorable location than the old state fair grounds, now used annually by the Topeka fair association. This city is centrally located, is accessible from all points within the state, has ample hotel facilities, first class street car railway service and a tract of ground available of sufficient size to answer all purposes for years to come." We are for a state fair, and have been for many years. Its creation must be left to the legislature, whom we believe will eventually give their way clear to providing for an annual event worthy the state of Kansas, and so may be depended upon to locate it at the right point.—Kansas Editor, Western Foreman.

**A Wonderful Offer.**  
The Chicago Housewrecking Company has an ad on page 24 of this issue in which it makes offers of a great variety of articles for use on the farm. The prices, as always with this company, are remarkably low. Whether any of the articles illustrated interest you or not, you surely will be interested in the big catalog which quotes prices on thousands of articles in general use. If you are going to be in the market in 1909 for lumber, building materials, barbed wire, heating plant, gasoline engine, tools, etc., you should have the catalog. See the ad and fill out the coupon. Ask for catalog No. 56. Address Chicago Housewrecking Company, 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

**Buying Seeds at a Saving.**  
A very easy way to learn how to save in buying seeds, is to mail a postal to Archais' Seed Store, Sedalia, Mo., requesting them to mail to you, every once in a while, their latest seed bargain lists. Whenever this enterprising firm takes a notion, they collect a large variety of fresh seeds, bulbs, plants and even ornamental and fruit trees. Then they mark them away low down and rush a copy of their printer who gets out a new seed bargain list. Now if you send your name to Archais' Seed Store, you will be sure to get one of these big bargain lists every time and that as soon as they are printed. The last list contains some of the finest bargains you ever heard of. The Archais' 1909 annual catalog is a beauty, profusely illustrated and made easy for selecting anything desired in seeds, plants and poultry, bee and dairy supplies. This is also free for a postal card.

**A Quarter Century of Success.**  
Ross Bros., the big seed dealers of Wichita, Kan., have celebrated their quarter centennial of successful business life by issuing a very handsome souvenir catalog for 1909. Kansas is yet comparatively new and any

business house that can show a successful record within her borders of 25 years has something of which to be proud. This is especially true of a seed house as this period covers a part of the time when Kansas' agricultural and horticultural conditions were not understood as they now are and such merchandise as is handled by a seed house was in uncertain demand. Beginning in a small way the Ross Bros. have grown with the state and now have the satisfaction of knowing that their customers are their friends. Where is a better record? This souvenir catalog of Kansas grown seeds for Kansas people is free if you mention Kansas Farmer when you ask for it.

**Be Sure and Get This Book—Free.**  
The new catalog of the Wisconsin Incubator Co., Racine, Wis., Box No. 90, is a very fine book giving you valuable information on incubators and brooders. This catalog should be in the hands of every one interested in incubators and brooders, as it tells you how a good incubator and brooder should be made, and at what price a good incubator and brooder can be made and sold for. It also gives you some good illustrations and instructive views, showing the construction of incubators and brooders. Mr. Thos. Collier, manager of the Wisconsin Incubator Co., will be glad to mail you their catalog if you will just write them for one.

**Free Sample of a Strong Roofing.**  
Farmers who are buying ready roofings on the strength of the appearance of a sample often overlook the important feature of the density of materials. The densest roofing on the market is Amattite; that is, it has the most stuff packed into it for its thickness. Amattite could, no doubt, have been made twice as thick without using any more material to the square foot, but it would then be more porous and more open to the penetration of air and water. Instead of that, Amattite is pressed under great rollers till it is as tough and dense as it can be made. The weight per roll tells the story. Investigate this before you buy. Full information and sample will be sent in reply to a postal addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Boston and Cincinnati.

**A Gold Mine on Your Place.**  
The humble hen and her mechanical counterpart, the incubator, produce every year in Colorado more money value than the gold and silver mines of the state. This means that you can have a little gold mine on your own place. In other words, you don't need to kill the fowl that lays the golden egg—just keep her laying and let the incubator do the hatching. We are often told this is the age of specialists and the hen probably will never be beaten as a layer—let her "specialize" on producing the eggs and you devote yourself to the hatching. This will yield the largest volume of profits. But many feel somewhat at sea when it comes to selecting the incubator, and the feeling is a natural one. A poet once asked, "What's in a name?" A great deal, we answer. For example, the Reliance Incubator is all that its name implies. You can depend on it. It will hatch every hatchable egg, and it turns out strong, lively chicks that begin to rustle for themselves as vigorously as any hatched by the old hen herself. Moreover, we notice it is offered at very low prices and guaranteed by the maker. When perplexed, or better still, before you get in that state of mind, write to the Reliance Incubator Co., 1574, Freeport, Ill., for their very complete catalog and get their prices. Their advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. Please mention this paper in writing them.

**A Million Tons of Butter**  
and over have been saved to dairymen since the introduction of the cream separator. Add to this the increased feeding value of the warm, sweet, skim milk containing the natural heat, saving of time and labor, to say nothing of the item due to the improved quality of the product, and the financial result will astonish the most enthusiastic separator advocate. Though separators were originally looked upon with the greatest suspicion, yet today every wise keeper of cows acknowledges the cream separator as an absolute necessity. With him it is merely a question of which one, and we must confess it, it is rather a complex question. However, in selecting a machine, we would certainly recommend our readers to obtain a copy of the catalog issued by the American Separator Company, Box 1119, Bainbridge, New York. It treats very thoroughly on the separator subject and at the same time is really beautifully illustrated, showing sectional and full views of the complete machine and detail working parts, which readily explain why the separator is so easy to run and keep clean; why they are able to make such wonderfully low prices and yet furnish such an excellent separator. Certainly no fair minded man would ask for a more liberal trial or better terms of payment than that contained in this catalog. Write for it, addressing the American Separator Company, Box 1119, Bainbridge, N. Y.

**The Otto Weiss Stock Food.**  
Some years ago Otto Weiss of Wichita started a little mill to grinding alfalfa hay and announced that he would supply alfalfa meal to those who wanted it. The idea was new, but it took. The original mill was too small and crude for best results, but it made alfalfa meal and alfalfa meal became popular. With this popularity came a demand for a larger quantity which, in turn required improved machinery. At the time alfalfa meal was prepared by grinding. Now it is cut and the dust all removed. While alfalfa meal was good it was necessary to combine it with other feeds to secure the best results. In other words, it was necessary to balance the ration and where could this be done so cheaply and effectively as in a well equipped mill especially arranged for this purpose? The Weiss Company got busy and prepared a series of balanced feeds for all classes of live stock. Alfalfa meal, corn chop, mill stuff and oil meal for horses and cattle. Alfalfa, shorts, meat meal or digester tankage, oil meal and charcoal for hogs, and other combinations for the every day egg producer, the Weiss chick feed, etc. To show just how highly valued these Weiss feeds are away from home we quote from a recent letter from I. W. Scott & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., as follows: "Sixteen months ago we introduced the Weiss feeds in Pittsburg and vicinity and during that time have sold 143 car loads or nearly 180 tons per month." Ask Otto Weiss about this feed.

He that would put munny in his fob, must either do the work, or boss the job.—Josh Billings' Philosophy.

SOW ALFALFA

30 to 50 acres a day—as fast as a man can walk—and cover the ground more evenly than you can do in any other way with

THE THOMPSON WHEELBARROW ALFALFA SEEDER

Thompson's Seeder is the only one which insures uniform seed sowing in windy countries. Seeds are deposited so close the ground that wind cannot scatter them or interfere with work. It makes you sure of a better stand. A man can handle the Thompson Seeder easily. It is light, has a large and easy running wheel, and its positive force feed prevents clogging and choking. It is easily regulated to sow 4 to 20 quarts to the acre. Wheel controls seed. Walk fast, sow fast; walk slow, it sows slow. The seeder is strong and durable. With care, it should last a man's lifetime. Hundreds of Thompson's Seeders have been in use over 30 years and are doing good work yet.

Over 200,000 Seeders Now In Use

Used all over the U. S. to sow Clover, Timothy, Hungarian, Millet, Rape, Flax, etc., as well as Alfalfa. Don't fail to look into it. Western and Southwestern trade supplied and full particulars given by

Write for Free Book on Alfalfa Raising

Tells all about Seeding, Growing, Harvesting, Feeding and the Big Crops and Profits. If you are in any way interested in Alfalfa, we want you to have a copy. Write us a postal and ask for it.

O. E. Thompson & Sons Manufacturers Ypsilanti, Mich.



John Deere Plow Co. Gen'l Agents, KANSAS CITY, MO. ST. LOUIS, DALLAS, OKLAHOMA CITY

Get My Price The Lowest Ever Made

On a First-Class Manure Spreader  
Yours to Try Free 30 Days—Freight Prepaid  
My NEW Roller Feed Spreader. Greatest thing in the spreader line today

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. The name—



**GALLOWAY**  
is a guarantee of manure spreader excellence all over the United States—and every one of my Spreaders is backed by my \$25,000 Gold Bond.

Here are four things to remember in connection with the Galloway: 1. It's the only successful wagon box spreader in the U.S. 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 'em out—capacity, Seventy Complete Spreaders a day. 4. I make you a price that sells them. That price is the lowest ever made on a first-class Manure Spreader. But before you risk one cent on my Spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free.

**\$25,000 Guarantee**  
or high-wheel wagon, and is made in 4 sizes, up to 70 bushels. My big, Free Spreader Catalog and my Special Red Hot Proposition are waiting for you—Spend a cent for a postal today and get your name to me at once. I'll make you the lowest price ever offered on a first-class Spreader—Freight all paid—and show you how to clean up \$50.00 clear cash profits. Write me personally—TODAY.  
Wm. Galloway, President

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

QUALITY IN Corrugated Metal Culverts

Our culverts are made of the heaviest material, are corrugated deeper and last longer than any other. Our culverts are not made of the ordinary grade of "tin-shop" galvanized steel, but of a special sheet that will last a lifetime. Ask for catalogue and revised prices. We pay the freight and sell direct to consumer.

The Corrugated Metal Mfg. Co., Emporia, Kans.

**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.

**A Kerosene Plowing Engine WILL SAVE MONEY FOR THE LARGE FARMER**  
Our Plowing Engine does the work of 18 to 20 horses, and eats nothing when standing idle. It is also suitable for discing, seeding, harvesting, threshing; corn shelling, shredding, grinding; road grading, hauling, etc. Hundreds in successful operation. The Ideal Farm Power—Oil Cooled—Frost Proof—Uses Kerosene, Gasoline or Alcohol. Ask for Illustrated Catalog. HART-PARR CO., 212 LAWLER ST., CHARLES CITY, IOWA

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.
Jan. 13. Shawnee Breeders' Association Short-horn sale, State Fair Grounds, Topeka, I. D. Graham, secretary.
Feb. 16. J. W. Knowles & Son, Craig, Neb.
Feb. 17. J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 17. J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 19. J. V. Lamb, Holton, Kan.
June 10. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Herefords.
Mar. 3. Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patton, Herefords, at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patton's estate.
April 27. Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Jan. 19. T. A. McCandless, Bigelow, Kan.
Jan. 19. A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan.
Jan. 21. J. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.

Jan. 21. G. M. Hull, Burchard, Neb.
Jan. 26. F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kan.
Jan. 27. A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan.
Jan. 27. Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
Jan. 28. W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 2. E. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kan.
Feb. 3. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan.
Feb. 4. W. V. Martin, Anthony, Kan.
Feb. 4. H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 9. Klivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 10. W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa
Feb. 10. Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 10. Lemmon Ford, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 11. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 11. Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 12. Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius at Spring Hill, Kan.

Feb. 12. D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kan.
Feb. 13. Thos. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13. Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 17. John Book, Talmage, Kan.
Feb. 18. J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 18. J. E. Bower, Talmage, Kan.
Feb. 18. J. W. Lamb, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 18. H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 22. W. C. Topfiff, Eshon, Kan.
Feb. 24. Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 25. H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 25. W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 26. C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.
April 10. H. N. Stacy, Iuka, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Jan. 25. W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
Jan. 26. Bred sow sale, Cappins & Worley, Potwin, Kan.
Jan. 26. Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 27. J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kan., at Havensville, Kan.

Jan. 28. Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 1. W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 2. Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 3. Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 3. G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kan.
Feb. 4. J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Feb. 6. Grant Chapin, Green, Kan., at Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6. G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 9. B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kan., at Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 9. Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 9. H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 10. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 11. Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 11. J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kan.
Feb. 12. E. Kretzmer, Clay Center, Kan., at Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 13. Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 15. J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kan.
Feb. 16. D. O. Bennett, Downs, Kan.
Feb. 17. G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kan.
Feb. 17. B. C. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kan.
Feb. 19. Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kan., at Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 18. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 18. B. W. Weldmier, Mgr., Cameron, Mo.
Feb. 19. H. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 23. A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kan.

Feb. 23. Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.
Feb. 24. James M. Williams, Home, Kan.
Feb. 24. R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kan.
Mar. 9. Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Mar. 10. T. J. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.
Mar. 11. Jas. T. McCulloch, Mgr., Clay Center, Kan.

O. I. C.
Feb. 19. Isaac Riggs, Minneapolis, Kan.

Horses.
Feb. 16. J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Jacks and Jennets.
Mar. 2. W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.
Mar. 2. L. M. Monsees & Sons, Sedalia, Mo.
Mar. 2. Walter Part, Sedalia, Mo.

Combination Sales.
Feb. 10. Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt, sale at Caldwell, Kan.
Chas. M. Johnston, Mgr.
Feb. 16. J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kan., at Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 17. 19. 20. Mitchell County breeders' combination sale, Beloit, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians.
Feb. 9. Henry C. Glesman, Station B., Omaha, Neb., sixty head at South Omaha.

J. W. Miller, the Shorthorn breeder of Muscotah, Kan., is offering a number of bargains in young bulls. He is not well fixed to winter these cattle and will sell them at prices that are unusually low when their quality is considered. When you write to him please mention Kansas Farmer.

W. A. Hill, owner of the Maple Ridge Poland Chinas at Grand View, Mo., announces a bargain in his Meddler 2d boar. He is unable to use this boar in his own herd any longer and so offers him at a bargain price. This boar has proved himself a splendid breeder. He gets large uniform litters. Don't you want a tried Meddler 2d boar? If so you can get him for a little bunch of money or in exchange for two choice early spring gilts that are bred. Mention Kansas Farmer please.

After using several different makes of drills we decided this year to purchase a Superior of W. W. Smith & Sons at Clay Center, Kan., agents for Kingman-Moore Implement Co., and beg to say that we are very much pleased with its work. In fact, we claim it can't be beat. The feed is certainly right; it is very light of draft and it is impossible to detect any wear whatever on the disk bearings and we drilled 125 acres and the disk bearings were oiled twice. We are certainly pleased with our Superior drill.
OLSON BROS.
Route 4, Clay Center, Kan.

J. R. Sparks of Hunter, Okla., who bears the same name as the famous Missouri auctioneer, announces that he has bought one of the best Meddler boars in the whole United States and that he has in his herd of Poland Chinas a lot of fine Perfection and Sunshine breeding. He now has for sale the best lot of pigs he ever raised and has been shipping

to states as far apart as Illinois and California. He says that his pigs have always given satisfaction and he is better prepared now to take care of his customers than ever before. Just note his new advertising card and see if he does not have something you want. Please mention Kansas Farmer and write him for prices and description.

The well known Duroc breeder, W. E. Force, Blaine, Kan., is very anxious to sell to Kansas Farmer readers the tops of his spring pig crop. He has made several good sales but has a number of extra good ones left that he will price very reasonable to those who write him quick. He has several spring boars sired by his Orion boar that are good enough to head anybody's herd. They should go to good breeders and if farmers knew how good they are and how cheap they can be bought, Mr. Force would be kept busy making crates and shipping them. He is also making a special price for this month on some extra fine gilts. It is a good place to get well bred young Durocs and Mr. Force will give satisfaction. Write him about this before some one else gets ahead of you.

F. J. Searle of the East Side Dairy Farm, Oskaloosa, Kan., has lately finished an advanced registry test for three of his Holstein cows. Crumpy Wonder 5782 HB gave 361.2 pounds of milk which produced 12.73 pounds of butter fat in seven days at seven years old. Leda Hartog Twisk 6th's Queen 69468 gave 395.2 pounds of milk testing 13.95 pounds butter fat in seven days at five years old. Hulda Gerben Twisk 107634 HB gave 285.7 pounds of milk testing 10.72 pounds of fat as a junior three-year-old. When measured by common standards these cows produced 15.32 pounds, 17.43 pounds and 13.40 pounds of butter in seven days respectively. The photo of Leda Hartog Twisk 6th's Queen is reproduced in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Searle was in Topeka not long since and paid a visit to the Braeburn herd belonging to H. B. Cowles. While there he proved himself a first class judge of cattle by purchasing one three-year-old heifer and four two-year-olds that will be fresh soon. The four two-year-olds were sired by Sir Korndyke Hartog DeKol 38781 who has the finest kind of official backing, being a son of Sir Korndyke Manor DeKol who has 23 ARO daughters including the World's Champion two-year-old butter cow. His grandsire is DeKol 2nd Butter Boy 3rd who has 65 ARO daughters, 20 of which are above 20 pounds per week. These include the world's champion two-year-old milk cow with a record of over 555 pounds of milk in seven days. He also has 21 standard sons. There is only one other bull in the breed that has as many. Mr. Searle has a fine bunch of cattle where quality rather than numbers is the characteristic.



A. B. GARRISON.

Those of our readers who are familiar with the Poland China history of Kansas and Nebraska for the past 15 years will recognize the accompanying portrait as being that of the noted breeder A. B. Garrison of Summerfield, Kan. Early in his career as a breeder Mr. Garrison recognized the necessity of securing greater size in Poland Chinas, and with a zeal coupled with judgment and ability such as is possessed by few men in the business, he set to work to develop what is now known as the big, smooth type of Poland Chinas. This might very appropriately be termed the Garrison type as Mr. Garrison and his hogs have been important factors in its development. His hogs have also been prominent at many of the best fairs held in the West during these past years. Unlike many show men he has never sacrificed size and the quality that goes to make a real hog for the smaller show yard type so popular in some sections. Thus it has come to pass that Mr. Garrison and other breeders like him have demonstrated the fact that the big hog can have quality as well as the small one. Mr. Garrison holds annual sales regardless of conditions. The prices that farmers and his fellow breeders make are his prices and he has never had occasion to complain of their treatment. His annual bred sow sale will be held Wednesday, Jan. 27 and if you like his type of Poland Chinas go to the fountain head.

State Dairy Association Meeting Postponed. Owing to the fact that the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture and the State Legislature will conflict with the meeting announced for the State Dairy Association the executive committee has decided to postpone the annual meeting to a more opportune time. Notice will be given the members in ample time and the public will be duly informed through the agricultural press.

G. M. Hull's Big Polands. A recent visit to the home of the long time breeder and our old friend G. M. Hull of Burchard, Neb., reveals the fact that he has lost none of his former enthusiasm and also that he has at this time about the best bunch of big smooth Poland Chinas that could be found in the state of Nebraska. His great breeding boar O. K. Price still heads the herd. This is a 1,000-pound boar that was sired by the great Nebraska prize winner Price We Know. Mr. Hull will hold a sale of tried sows and spring gilts on January 21 and his offering will be one of the best of the season.

Colwell Will Sell Durocs. Mr. G. W. Colwell, one of the prominent Duroc Jersey breeders of northern Kansas has decided to leave the farm and will have a closing out sale of his Duroc Jersey swine at Summerfield, Kan., on Feb. 16. During the past few years Mr. Colwell has attracted considerable attention as a breeder. It has always been his policy to buy liberally from the best breeders. He also has something of a record as a show man as he exhibited several head at the Nebraska state fair last

FARMERS' EXCHANGE COLUMN

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements 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.

Cattle.

REGISTERED JERSEYS—3 good bulls; calf, yearling, 3-year-old. Also 50 cows and heifers, registered, eligible to registry and high grades. Cows are bred. Prices reasonable. George C. Smith Ranch Co., Pawnee Station, Kan.

FOR SALE—Three choice Holstein-Friesian bulls of different ages. Walter Pleasant, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR SALE—Six high grade Red Polled bull calves, age eight months. Address, J. W. Kraft, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two nice Red Polled bulls, eight and twelve months old, full blood and recorded. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

WANTED—3-year-old delivered native steers in car lots for spring delivery. Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific shipments. A. C. Nickel, Reading, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thirty head Wisconsin bred Jersey and Guernsey cows and heifers. All young; mostly to freshen this winter. F. M. Linscott, Farmington, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—2 bulls, one 15 months, one 12 months old, and 10 cows and heifers, bred or with calves at side. All fine bred. Priced right. Come and see them. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

A SHORTHORN BARGAIN—Pride of Wayne 22531 and 6 spring bull calves of his get for sale. All from Scotch topped dams. Pride of Wayne is a splendid individual weighing 1900. Would exchange him. H. H. Hedderman, 710 Polk Street, Topeka, Kan.

Swine

FOR SALE—Good yearling Poland China boar by champion Mischief Maker for \$10. Spring boars and gilts, \$15, bred sows cheap. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

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

Horses and Mules.

FOR SALE—One black pedigree standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1,250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. Address Sam Baughman, Marysville, Kans.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS—One filly 2 years old \$225; one filly 7 months old \$150; one horse colt 7 months old \$150; the horse colt is black, of the best of breeding and should make a thousand dollar stallion. Frank York, Dunlap, Kan.

FOR SALE—One black pedigree standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1,250 lbs.; best breeding, two crosses with Wilkes and stallion, Jack or real estate. Address S. A. Baughman, Marysville, Kan.

Wild Birds.

WANTED ALIVE—Big, white whooping cranes, blue sandhill cranes, wild swans, wild geese, wild ducks, partridges, quail, prairie chickens, wild turkeys, fox squirrels, white and black squirrels, otters, beaver, etc. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C.

year with good results at the hands of the judges. Please remember the date of his sale and watch the columns of Kansas Farmer for further announcement.

Mark Your Breeding Herd. There is nothing that gives more confidence to one's breeding business than for a visitor to look over a herd and find that a careful and complete detailed account is kept of each individual animal in the herd. A herd book alone is not sufficient to do this. Each animal must have some distinct mark that enables not only the owner, but the intending buyer visiting the herd to know the history of such individuals. One of the best ways to keep a herd distinctly marked is to use an ear tag. One of the best ear tags on the market is that manufactured by H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb. Mr. Stoll's tags are made of aluminum and do not corrode or make the ear sore in any way when properly put in. You can have your initial or name of animal lettered on the ear tag, marking the register number or herd number just as you fancy. The price of these ear marks is very reasonable and special prices are made to breeders who handle large lots of them. Write to Mr. Stoll and ask for sample and price, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The Crech Horse Sale. An opportunity such as does not come often in a lifetime will be offered in the closing out sale of the Diamond Creek horses at Herington, Kan., on Jan. 26. These horses are owned by Hon. J. W. Crech and include the best and biggest offering of Standard bred horses ever offered in Kansas. Many of these horses have records and many others are excellent prospects. Brood mares, two and three-year-olds, yearlings and weanlings will be offered besides Escobar 2:13 1/4, Wilkhurst 2:17 1/4, Doctor Wayo 2:24 1/4, Lady Nottingham 2:06 1/4, Judith Ives 2:22 1/4, Lady Milan 2:29 1/4. All told there will be about 46 head of horses and colts and they are good ones. Mr. Crech has a catalog showing pedigrees and full information which he will send you free if you will mention Kansas Farmer. Remember the date is Jan. 26 and arrange to be there. It will be worth money to even see such a dispersion sale even though you were not lucky enough to buy one of these horses.

Roberts' Rich Boar Offering. J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla., has been one of the top notch breeders of Poland China hogs for a number of years. His herd boar, R's Grand Chief, is one of the good individual boars of Oklahoma. He is also a breeder of high class stuff. Mr. Roberts has

Seeds and Plants.

WANTED TO BUY—Pop corn and sweet corn. State varieties and price per hundred pounds in sacks. Address C. Hayes, 522 North Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kan.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Indian and old relics. All kinds. Madison Cooper, 410 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

THE ANTI-KICKER will hold your cow feet and her tail strictly quiet without harm. It is indispensable for breaking heifers. Drop a postal card to A. B. Smith, Topeka, Kan., and know all about it.

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

FOR SALE—Fine registered female Percheron two years old, well broken every way, fine disposition. Also one female 18 months old, fine individual, well broken and a great trait. Address Thorndale Kennels, Waypa, Kan.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED OR NO COSTS—Safe, sure, permanent. NI KO Company, Cure, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for bigger car Black Auto, good as new, cash or easy terms. Box 247, Fairview, Kan.

FARMERS who want to make money during spare time at home this winter, write The Heath Co., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTION SCHOOL—Learn auctioneering. Illustrated catalog free. Carpenters Auction School, Trenton, Mo.

COOPER & HOPPER—Producers of corn and extract hony. Write for prices. Cooper & Hopper, La Junta, Colo.

WANTED agents to sell the Farmers Account Book. Exclusive Territory, Quick Sell Co. Big Inducements. Address L. L. Syphers, Fort Wayne, Ind.

RIG MONEY IN BASKET WILLOWS—Write for book containing full instructions. Price 25 cents. C. D. Meil, 1237 10th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

NOTICE—Any girl or boy that will drop me a card will receive 2 handsome framed post cards with your name and town. W. S. Hadley, Arlington, Neb.

WANTED—Position as manager of a stock farm by a man of 30. A graduate practicing veterinarian. Can furnish the best of references. Address, "Veterinarian," care Kansas Farmer.

BEST OFFER ON EARTH!—The national Daily, 8 to 16 pages each day; one year for only \$1. Send me your subscription and I'll tell you how to make some cash money while visiting your friends. Address Samuel Healy, Gravette, Ark.

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

many very valuable brood sows in his herd and has always bought where the kind he wanted was to be found regardless of the price. He is in every way a reliable man and one that it is a pleasure to do business with. At the present time Mr. Roberts has a number of very high class Poland China boars that will be glad to sell to Kansas Farmer readers. These hogs are perfectly healthy. They are growthy and toppy. They will make valuable sires. They are bred in the purple and not a few of them possess show yard characteristics to a high degree. You will be surprised at the classiness of these boars at the price that Mr. Roberts is quoting on them. The opportunity is now to buy. We doubt you can duplicate the size, quality and breeding of these boars when the price is considered. We want you to investigate these boars cause they are first class bargains and they who buy early of Mr. Roberts, will get more than their money's worth. Write him at once concerning these boars before any one else does so and gets the cream of the lot.

Has a Good Stallion. Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Importers of Lincoln, Neb., write us that they are receiving many complimentary letters from their different customers to whom they have sold stallions. We herewith print a letter received by them last week: "Luverne, Minn., Dec. 14, 1919. "Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Neb. "Gentlemen—In writing you we wish to state that the imported 1,800 pounds two-year-old Percheron colt we bought of you last week arrived at our barns at Luverne, Minn., in fine shape, without a bump or scratch. I am very well satisfied with him and should have proved himself to be a No. 1 breeder, perfecting his own good qualities and size, he would be a horse of great value to us to place in the head of our Percheron mares. We want to say further that in looking for a Percheron stallion we visited several barns of imported draft horses, but in none of these we find such a clean, sound lot of horses as being about 80 head, as we found at your barn, and we do not hesitate in recommending the firm of Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co. of Lincoln, Neb., to parties looking for a Percheron, Shire or Belgian stallion, equal to the best and well worth the money. "I. C. HODSON."

Any one interested in stallions who have

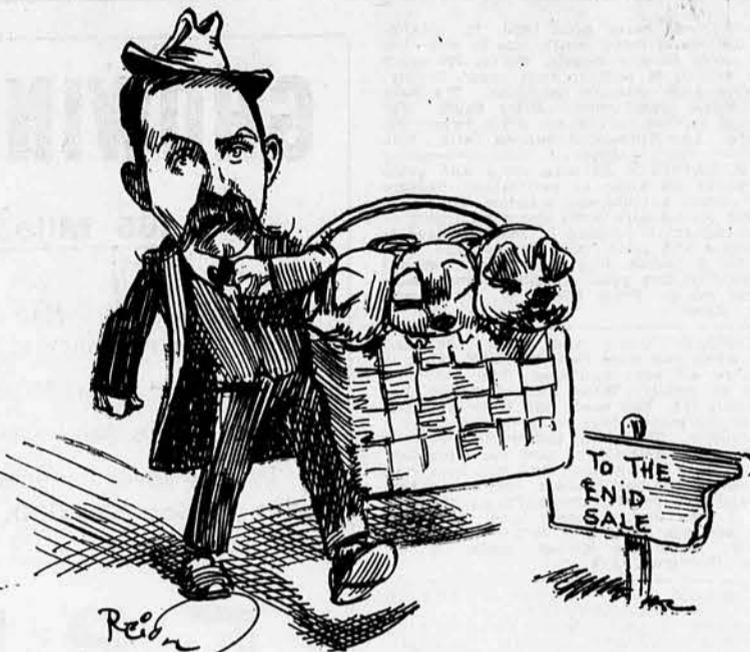
SOWS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW To Kant's Model 52471 a son of Kant's Beat, and Gold Finch Jr. 80365, a son of Gold Finch. An extra bunch of fall piglets. C. O. ANDERSON, Manhattan, Kan.

Snapshots Among the Stock Breeders--By Reid

Four Burr Mogul Mills



C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.



G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kan.

Information sent for their catalogue entitled "The Story of the Horse" should do so at once. This work contains over 60 half tone pictures of their stallions and many letters of recommendation from horsemen all over the United States. Send for a copy today. It will interest you. Mention this paper when you order and it will be sent to you free.

Gallant Knight Is Dead. Information comes to the effect that the very making Shorthorn bull Gallant Knight 124468 is dead. Gallant Knight was bred by Sen. W. A. Harris at Linwood. He was calved May 12, 1896, and during his long life he has been a wonder worker. Of late years no great western show was complete without some of his progeny in the show ring and the strings of red and purple ribbons that they harvested something to marvel at. Gallant Knight was sired by Galahad 103259 out of the 8th wood Golden Drop by Craven Knight 23 and tracing to Imp. Golden Drop 4th by Sir Christopher (22859). During all the years that he stood at the head of the great herd of T. K. Tomson & Sons of Dover, Kan., he made Shorthorn history. Perhaps the most notable fact in his history showed in his wonderful prepotency as a breeder. His sires had a remarkable uniformity in both type and quality and this was so pronounced that under the skillful hands of Mr. James Tomson, they always got "inside the money." A bull as Gallant Knight does not "just open." He was the result of the skillful blending of long established blood lines by the world famous breeder, Col. W. A. Harris of Kansas. His history was made under expert management of that model breeder, T. K. Tomson & Sons, and of Kansas. His record is Kansas Shorthorn history.

Harvey's Dog Farm. Near Clay Center, Neb., is located Harvey's Dog Farm. With the exception that it is probably a little better improved than the average, it is not different from the farm owned by the average successful Nebraska farmer. It is the home of pure bred Jersey cattle, pure bred Jersey hogs and pure bred poultry and Scotch Collies. About five years ago Mr. Harvey commenced breeding Scotch Collies in a modest way. He bought imported stock and started in to breed and train enough to supply the local demand. Today he is known as an importer, exporter and breeder of Scotch Collies and the produce from this now famous farm was won repeatedly in the eastern animal shows. Within the last few months ahead have been sold and shipped out from the farm, Mr. Harvey's facilities for breeding and training them cheaply is much superior to the facilities of those who haven't the room. During the past year he has shipped Collies to Canada, Cuba and many of the southern states. The writer has known Harvey for about five years and has talked with several Kansas farmers who have purchased puppies from Mr. Harvey and they were more than pleased with their bargain. Harvey don't miss going out to Harvey's Dog Farm. Mr. Harvey is a true dog fancier but his love for dogs is centered in his beautiful, silky coated, intelligent Collies. The intelligence of these beautiful creatures is wonderful. In training them Mr. Harvey tells it doesn't do to strike them or even use harsh language with them. It is their nature to want to please and with a little help and encouragement they are easily trained to be the most indispensable around stock. They are

very kind to children. This season Mr. Harvey sold many puppies that were to be given as Christmas presents. Much of his mail is from children who ask him to name their Collie and who have many questions to ask about their ancestors of their beautiful and faithful Collie friend and companion. All such letters receive careful consideration and are answered promptly.

C. O. Anderson of Route 3, Manhattan, Kan., writes that he has an exceedingly nice bunch of sows and gilts bred for early spring farrow. He is using as herd boars, Kant's Model 52471 whom he thinks is one of the best sons of Kant Be Beat 10239 who will be remembered as having sold for \$6,000. Practically all of the fall gilts and sired sows are bred to this boar. Gold Finch Jr. 80965, a good son of Gold Finch, is being used on the spring gilts for April farrow. Mr. Anderson thinks that the breeding of Gold Finch Jr. is hard to beat as his dam was Kansas Queen 196116 who was the highest priced gilt sold in Minor and Aitkin's sale at Tecumseh, Neb., last winter. She is a daughter of Lincoln Top 55287 who was the sweepstakes winner at the Nebraska State Fair last year. Gold Finch Jr. is a show boar and is a half brother to Kruger who stood second to Ohio Chief at the World's Fair at St. Louis. He has selected the best gilts of the spring crop to breed to this boar and will use their pigs to fill his mail orders. Mr. Anderson says he guarantees satisfaction to his patrons and that his prices are all reasonable. Mention Kansas Farmer and tell him your wants.

I write to congratulate you as editors, fieldmen, cartoonists and contributors, on your purchase of Kansas Farmer paper and consolidating it with the Farmers' Advocate, to produce one of the greatest papers, not only in Kansas, but in the United States. I have always stood up for the great Farmers' Advocate and tried to keep my herd advertised

Kansas Farmer a Good Poultry Advertising Medium.

Your paper brought more sales for me than any other that I tried and I use six different ones. I think that since the consolidation of Kansas Farmer and Farmers' Advocate, you will surely have the best advertising medium in the West. -Mrs. Lizzie B. Griffith, Route 3, Emory, Kan., Poultry Breeder.

In it to good results. And now to hear that you have consolidated the two great papers together and will produce a paper that we all can praise as being a credit to our glorious state as well as the Poland China breed, and, in fact, all breeds of swine, cattle, horses and sheep. I cannot help but think that with your fieldmen, that your new undertaking is the starting of a state fair that we can call a state fair of the state of Kansas, and owned by the state of Kansas, and managed by our Board of Agriculture. We need it, and we need it bad as we are the only state of such record and reputation as a live stock state, that has not a state fair of such management. I hope to always be in position to advertise in your paper and help to keep up one of the greatest papers in the live stock belt. I invite you all to call when you are in this locality and inspect my herd, and have a general visit with me. To you fieldmen I say, you can figure on carrying my mail order business and do my representing at sales that I cannot attend as I am confident of your judgment by past experience. To Mr. Reid, I say, I am glad you are associated with this paper for the fact that since you have illustrated in Farmers' Advocate it seems more interesting and meets the praise of the farmers as well as the breeders. Wishing you all success in your undertaking, and hoping to have a visit from you often, I remain, F. C. STREBEL, Prairie Dale Stock Farm, Alton, Kan.

Hide and Fur Market.

[Quotations furnished by James C. Smith & Co., Topeka, St. Joseph, Wichita, Grand Island, Neb. Quotations are consignment prices corrected each week.]

HIDES. Green salt cured, short hair, No. 1, 10%o; No. 2, 9%o; green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, 8%o flat; green salt cured, bulls and stags, No. 1, 8%o; No. 2, 7%o; green salt cured, glue, No. 1, 5%o; green salt cured, side brands, under 40 pounds, No. 1, 6%o; green salt cured, deacons, No. 1, 5%o; No. 2, 4%o; slunks, No. 1, 3%o; No. 2, 1%o; green uncured hides, 10 less than same grade, cured. Green half cured, 1/2 less than cured. Green salt sheep pelts, No. 1, 25%o; No. 1, horse, No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$1.50; ponies and No. 3, 75c; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers' heavy, 15c; dry flint, fallen, heavy, 12c; dry flint, light under 16 pounds, 10c; dry flint, culis, 8c; dry salt, heavy, 10c; dry salt, light, 8c; dry sheep pelts, 7%o; No. 1 tallow, 5c; No. 2 tallow, 4c; beeswax, No. 1, 35c. Prices, Wichita and Grand Island 1/2 less.

FURS. Mink-Prima, large and dark, \$4.00; No. 1

large, \$3.25; No. 1 medium, \$2.25; No. 1 small, \$1.50; No. 2 medium and small, \$1.00; No. 2, 50c; No. 4, 25c. Raccoon-Black and extra dark, \$1.50@2.00 No. 1 large, \$1.00; No. 1 medium, 80c; No. 1 small, 50c; No. 2 large, 40c; No. 2 medium and small, 25c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 10c. Muskrat-No. 1 large, 25c; No. 1 medium, 15c; No. 1 small, 10c; kits, 5c. Fox-No. 1 large, grey, 75c; red, \$2.50; No. 1 medium, grey, 50c; red, \$1.25; No. 1 small, grey, 25c; red, 75c; No. 2 large, grey, 25c; red, \$1.00; No. 2, 25c. Otter-According to size and color, \$1@1.15. Wildcat-No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 25c. Housecat-No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 5c. Civit Cat-No. 1 large, 40c; No. 2 medium, 20c; No. 1 small, 15c; No. 2 large, 20c; No. 2 medium and small, 10c; No. 2, 5c. Opossum-No. 1 large, 25c; No. 1 medium, 15c; No. 1 small, 5c; No. 2, 2c; (trash, no value.) Badger-No. 1 large, 50c; No. 1 medium, 55c; No. 1 small, 25c; No. 2 large, 10c. Skunk-Black prime, \$1.00@1.25; short, 80c@90c; narrow, 50c@70c; broad, 10c@20c. Lynx-Owing to size, \$3@5. Beaver-Owing to size, fur, etc. \$1.50@2.00. Bear-Fine and full fur, \$4.00@5.00. Wolf-Timber, \$1.00@1.50; prairie, 50c@1.00. Quotations are for Kansas and similar furs.

(First published in Kansas Farmer Jan. 2, 1909.) PUBLICATION NOTICE. No. 25254.

The state of Kansas to George Strickler, James A. Hill, Joseph Culbertson, William F. S. Manly, and the unknown heirs of the said George Strickler, James A. Hill, Joseph Culbertson, and William F. S. Manly, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court of Shawnee county, Kansas, in an action therein pending wherein E. W. Rankin and Alberta L. Rankin are plaintiffs and you and each of you are defendants, and that unless you answer plaintiff's petition filed herein on or before the 13th day of February, 1909, that judgment will be taken against you and each of you, quieting the plaintiffs' title in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee, and state of Kansas, to-wit: lot numbered four hundred sixteen (416), and the north nine and one-half (9 1/2) feet of lot numbered four hundred eighteen (418) on Clay street, in King's Addition and excluding you and each of you from any interest therein and enjoining you and each of you from ever asserting any right, title, interest, or estate in and to said premises. FRANK H. FOSTER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attest R. L. Thomas, [Seal] Clerk of District Court.

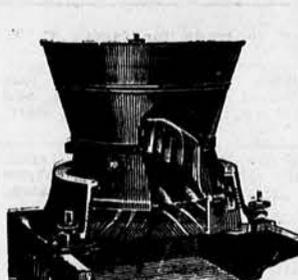
(First published in The Kansas Farmer, December 3, 1908.)

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned commissioners hereunto duly appointed by the Honorable A. W. Dana, Judge of the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, will on the 8th day of January, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. proceed according to law for The Topeka-Southwestern Railway Company along its route as now located from a point on said line to-wit: 25 feet North of intersection of the center line of Bolles Avenue and the North line of 21st Street thence following the line as now located to the East Line of Kansas Avenue, thence from Engineer Station 83+55.6 Easterly to Missouri Pacific right-of-way, thence Southerly to Engineer Station 75+53, all in the City of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Also we, the said commissioners will at 1:30 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of January, 1909, proceed according to law for said The Topeka-Southwestern Railway Company along its route as now located from a point on said line, to-wit: 247.7 feet East of and 440 feet South of the Northwest corner of Southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) Section eighteen (Sec. 18) Township twelve (T. 12) South Range fifteen East (R. 15 E.) being Engineer Station 293+25.5, thence through said Section 18 and Section 13, Township 12, S. R. 14 East to Engineer Station 400+59, Westerly in Shawnee County, Kansas.

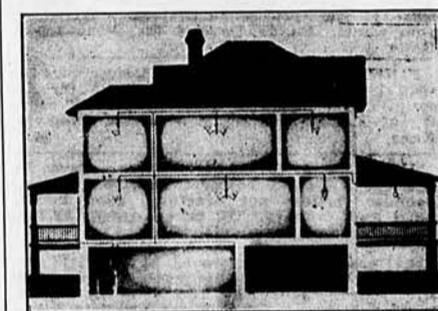
To lay off all lands necessary for the route for said railroad and all such land as may be deemed necessary for side tracks, depots, work shops, water stations, material for construction, except lumber, the right-of-way over adjacent lands sufficient to enable said Company to construct and repair its road and stations and a right to conduct water by aqueducts and the right of making proper drains and appraise the value of that portion of any quarter section or other lot of land so taken and assess the damages thereto, which said lands desired by said Railroad Company are particularly shown by the maps and profiles of said Company's line of railroad in said County filed in the office of the County Clerk of said County. We will commence to lay off said route as aforesaid on the line of said Com-



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

Also our famous Iowa Mill, No. 2, \$12.50. Send for free catalogue. Bovee Grinder and Furnace Works, 24-8th St., Waterloo, Ia.

PIONEERS AND LEADERS "THE OLD RELIABLE" DIETZ LANTERNS STANDARD SINCE 1840 Used by Three Generations For Sale by All Hardware Dealers R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, NEW YORK



LIGHT YOUR HOMES WITH ACETYLENE It Makes a Modern Home A book full of facts for the asking. 139 N. Topeka Av. Wichita Acetylene Co., Wichita, Ks.

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

40 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1 Well rooted, hardy, good bearers, healthy. All are true-to-name. Order grape-vines here, also 20 budded peach trees for \$1; 8 budded cherry trees for \$1. With free catalog we enclose due-bill for 25c. FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box L. Fairbury, Neb.

WON'T YOU DO IT? The Kansas Farmer wants an energetic person either lady or gentleman, in each county as a local representative. We want someone who can devote some time to our work and we are willing to pay them for it. It would be fine work and good pay for a lady and she could make it a permanent position if she wished to. Write us for particulars. THE KANSAS FARMER, Circulation Dept. Topeka

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for ever 30 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE. Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

pany's railroad as located at said point on its line, to-wit: 25 feet North of intersection of the center line of Bolles Avenue and the North line of 21st Street, on said 8th day of January, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and will commence to lay off said route as aforesaid on the line of said Company's railroad as located at said other point on its line, to-wit: 247.7 feet East of and 440 feet South of the Northwest corner of Southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) Section eighteen (Sec. 18) Township twelve (T. 12) South Range Fifteen East (R. 15 E.) being Engineer Station 293+25.5, on said 14th day of January, 1909, at 1:30 p. m. of said day. And will adjourn from time to time until our labors in this behalf are completed. Dated the 27th day of November, A. D. 1908. F. C. BOWEN, C. E. JEWELL, A. T. LUCAS.

25 POST CARDS 25c. Something nice. Order now. C. Simpson, Winston-Salem, N. C.



Early training of our girls in Kansas to be help to father as well as mother. Little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Albert Gosch, Sterling, Kan.

# Bargains in Farms, Ranches, City Property

**FEED BARN** to trade for farm. C. T. Barton, 1263 K. C. Ave., Rosedale, Kan.

**I SELL FARMS IN OCEANA**, the best County in the United States. Fruit, grain, and stock. Write for list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

**15 AN ACRE** Illinois land in South Texas. Rich soil; plenty rain; no rheumatism. Write for "Facts." John Van De Mark, Houston, Texas.

**QUARTER SECTION** of fine land in Sherman County, close to Goodland, to trade for part horses, cattle or mules. T. J. Kennedy, Osawkie, Kans.

**WANTED**—Cultivated wheat land, no buildings, not over 5 miles from shipping point, not west of Norton or Ford Counties. E. L. Hull, Manhattan, Kans.

**\$1,800 EQUITY** in 160 acres, Eastern Oklahoma for 4 passenger auto, live stock or merchandise. What have you? J. B. Rankin, Lyons, Kan.

**FARM LOANS** made in any amount from \$500 up, at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Betser Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

**QUARTER SECTION** of practically all nice smooth land, nearly all in cultivation, small improvements, 3/4 miles to town. For only \$40 per acre. Dayton Land Co., Abilene, Kans.

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

**FOR SALE**—Improved farms seeded to clover and wheat. Rural route, telephone, school, good neighborhood; 100 miles to Kansas City. Terms. A. C. Nickel, Owner, Reading, Kans.

**FINEST FARMS** in Kansas, Missouri and Texas. Special bargains in Ottawa County. Quality and prices guaranteed. Write us your wants. Ed. H. Davis & Co., Minneapolis, Kans.

**FINELY IMPROVED 60-acre farm** across the road from school, for \$2,000. Write for descriptions of farms in the banner stock country of Kansas. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

**HERE IS A BARGAIN**—60 acre farm in the Black Valley, better than river bottom, because it does not overflow, good house, barn and orchard. If taken quick, \$2,000. C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, Kan.

**CHEAP HOMES**—Improved 100 acres, 70 valley land, alfalfa, spring water, price \$4,000, \$1,000 cash. All kinds and sizes in alfalfa, corn, and wheat belt. Write for lists. Garrison & Studabaker, Salina, Kans.

**60 ACRES**—Good improvements, well watered, close in, \$6 per acre. Good improved quarter, good location, 20 acres of wheat goes; price \$2,750. Write for farm list and map. Garrison & Studabaker, McPherson, Kans.

**HERE IS A BARGAIN**, 155 acres splendid land adjoining Mound Valley, Kansas, with a good chance to lay out an addition to town. Plenty of water and gas. Price \$3,000. Address C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—320 acre farm, new imp., price \$30 per acre; 160 acre farm, good imp., price \$30 per acre; 80 acre farm, good imp., price \$35 per acre. Close in and good bargains. KANSAS REALTY CO., Bern, Marion Co., Kan.

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

**SPECIAL BARGAIN** in a 160 acre bottom farm; especially suited for a dairy or stock farm; best of land and good water supply; natural protection for stock and well improved; near good market and school, rural mail and telephone. Address, Geo. D. McClintock, Meriden, Kan., R. D. 2.

**480 ACRES**—6 miles from Walton, 6 miles from Newton, eight room house and 4 room house, barn 50x54 feet, granary, chicken houses, scales, etc., 100 acres in alfalfa, 40 acres fenced hog tight, 120 acres farm land, balance pasture. Price \$21,000. Time on \$10,000. M. W. Dey, Walton, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Lots 423 and 424 Reno avenue, eight room house piped for gas, all cistern, outbuildings, fruit and shade trees. Will sell this property on small monthly payments or exchange it for horses, cattle or land. Updegraff & Son, 23 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—60 acres, desirable location, one mile from county seat, a thriving railroad town. Farm all fenced, well and windmill, never failing supply of water. Forty acres in cultivation, part of which is in alfalfa, balance in pasture. All tillable, except 40 acres. Price, \$10.00 per acre. Terms, Frank A. Rees, Owner, Syracuse, Hamilton county, Kansas.

**112 ACRE FRUIT FARM** in Jefferson county, Kansas; 50 acres in cultivation, 4,300 apple trees, 2,500 bearing, 100 peach, 25 cherry trees, all bearing, good vineyard, good 2 room house, barn 30x40, windmill, 2 wells; 2 1/2 miles from town, one mile from school; R. F. D. and telephone. Price, \$25 per acre. Alvin Griffiths, Osawkie, Kan.

**HERE IS A SNAP**—160 acre farm only one mile from good town, school and church. 150 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, good black limestone soil, 8 room stone house in good condition with gas and water in house, good barn and corn crib, nice shade trees, a splendid home. Price \$6,000. C. R. Cantrall, Fredonia, Kan.

**628 ACRES**—Three miles from town, one mile from switch, 120 acres under plow, 180 more could be cultivated, 40 acres of alfalfa, 70 acres big saw timber on level river bottom, first class improvements worth \$8,000, seven room house, stone barn for 12 horses, with mow and granary, stone cow barn 24x18, with mow for 100 tons of hay, granaries, cribs, scales, chicken house, milk house, wells, springs, and water works system; price \$40 per acre; will take smaller farm in exchange and carry \$10,000 on place. BARDWELL & BARDWELL, Manhattan, Kansas.

**BARGAIN**—60 acres good land in alfalfa. Good, full water-right, south line in city limit, 100 yards to city cement walk, 800 yards to city school, 1/4 mile to beet sugar factory, population 2,000, climate healthful. We have U. S. Naval Sanitarium. Price \$8,000. For terms and further particulars write owner, W. F. Morley, Las Animas, Arkansas Valley, Col.

**FARM BARGAIN**—220-acre stock and grain farm, about 100 acres in cultivation, balance good bluestem pasture and meadow, all fenced and cross fenced with posts and wire, plenty of good water, small orchard in bearing, good 5-room house and cellar, new frame barn, also stable for 8 horses, hog pens, corral, etc., 3 miles good trading point, 13 miles county seat, on rural route. Price \$2500. W. F. Morris, Marion, Kans.

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

**SPUR FARM LANDS—THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY.**

As owners of over 430,000 acres of high class Texas farm lands, we are now subdividing into quarter sections, and offering them direct to the homeseeker, not loaded with selling commissions. First offerings are in Dickens county. Land produces wonderfully, easily cultivated. Reliable cotton territory, this crop having never failed. Absolutely free from boll weevil; it cannot propagate here. Corn, small grains and feed stuffs produce abundantly, alfalfa in portions. Ideal for hog raising—cholera unknown. Excellent fruit growing region. The Stamford & Northwestern Railway is scheduled to operate to these lands in time to handle the 1909 crop. Present purchasers secure lands at lower price than after railroad in operation. Easy terms. Fine healthful climate, altitude 2,000 feet, lying below the plains.

For further information address Chas. A. Jones, Manager for S. M. Swenson & Sons, Espuela, Dickens county, Texas.

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

**NORTH central Kansas lands**—Write for new list just out, free. Best values in the state, quality considered. Address E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

**FOR TRADE**—Two store rooms 45x150 feet, 2 stories, brick, valued at \$8,000. For eastern Oklahoma farm same valuation clear for clear. Erhardt Carriage & Harness Co., Atchison, Kan.

**5,000 ACRES** irrigated land for sale. 12 sets farm buildings, 16 flowing wells, perpetual water right, in central part of San Luis Valley. Tracts of any size and on liberal terms. E. L. Stroup, Monte Vista, Colo.

**WE CAN SELL** your property; send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—An extra good 240 acre farm, \$25 per acre. 115 acres broke, 45 more nearly level, good pasture good water, 4 1/4 miles from town, 40 rods to school, telephone and mail route. E. E. Thompson, owner, R. F. D. 1, Denmore, Norton county, Kansas.

**REMARKABLY FINE FARM.** 200 acres Kaw bottom, 8 room house, 2 fine barns, cattle sheds, cribs, windmills and tanks. A1 for potatoes, or general farming. 2 miles from town. No better farm between Topeka and Lawrence. For particulars inquire of J. D. MILLER & CO., 615 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**FREE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEAD LANDS.** 500,000 to 1,000,000 acres platted by quarter sections and fully described in each monthly issue. Select your own free farm. \$1.00 year. 25c copy. Western World, 640 Commonwealth Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**Marshall Co. Bargains**

A few choice corn and wheat farms that are bargains, ranging in price from \$30 to \$70 per acre. If interested, write.

**BURKET & RODGERS,** Blue Rapids, Kansas.

**FARMS FOR SALE IN HARVEY COUNTY, KANSAS.**

**480 ACRES**—6 miles from Walton, 6 miles from Newton. Eight room house and 4 room house, barn 50x54 feet, granary, chicken houses, scales, etc. 100 acres in alfalfa, 40 acres fenced hog tight, 120 acres farm land, balance pasture. Price \$21,000. Time on \$10,000.

**M. W. DEY, -:- WALTON, KAN.**

**Fruit, Dairy and Hog Farm.**

116 acres, joining good Oklahoma town; 20 miles State University; 1,000 apple trees; 500 miscellaneous bearing trees. Ideal place. \$3,000 cash. Terms on balance. Might take some stock or small clear farm as part pay. Write for full particulars to W. L. Rucker, Agt. for owner, 768 Chandler St., Trenton, Mo.

**FOR EXCHANGE**

Hotel 23 rooms, corner lots, steam heat, or will sell for \$4,000. Also 160 acres land, 70 in cultivation. Good orchard, 4-room house, fine water. Six miles from Bennington, Kans. Price \$4,200. Come and see us. J. H. BOYLE, Bennington, Kans.

## GROWING CATALPAS

165 Miles from Kansas City.

140 acres of growing catalpas, sprouts from 3 to 7 years old. Timber cut over once at 18 years of age.

Ninety acres cut 350,000 posts.

Net income, \$16,500.00.

Twenty acres in corn, 4-room house. Five miles to shipping point. **Price \$20,000.**

Address

### E. P. RIGGLE.

R. R. 3. Eureka, Kansas.

## Snaps in Eastern Kansas Farms

155 acres in Osage County, 4 miles good town, good 6-room house, barn, chicken house, sheds, outbuildings, feed lots, fenced, good orchard, rural route, telephone, 1/4 mile to school. Easy terms.....\$3,000

80 acres; 40 in cultivation, 40 meadow and pasture, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, other outbuildings, all fenced, well watered, 1 mile to school, on rural route, telephone. Easy terms.....\$3,500

Address, H. P. RICHARDS, Rooms 205-7 Bank of Topeka Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

## WHAT IS IT?

Don't wait if you want a good home cheap. 100 acres five miles from Salina, 120 acres level, 150 acres plow land, 40 acres now in pasture, 20 acres growing wheat, 1-3 goes to purchaser; small barn and granary, good well, 15 feet to pure soft water; all good alfalfa land, the best of soil. Don't delay. Price \$5,000. Write phone, or come and see.

**NEWTON & EATON, - - - Clay Center, Kansas.**

## Zimmerman Irrigated Lands

The Cream of the Pecos Valley. Now open. All river-front sections. The best alfalfa and fruit lands in America. Built in 40-acre tracts, which will provide a permanent annual income of \$1,000 or more annually. Price \$35 to \$40 per acre on 3 years' time, without interest or taxes, including perpetual water-right. 50 cents per acre as first payment. Address

**THE HEATH COMPANY,** 625 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas

## A GOOD FARM AND GOOD HOME.

600 acres with modern 8 room house, fine porch on north and west, cost \$4,000; fine barn 40x60, 20 foot posts, hay fork, and will hold 70 tons of hay, well arranged with single and double stalls, large box stalls; cribs, granaries, cattle sheds, stock scales, 14 acres in grove, 17,000 young catalpa trees, wind mill at barn and one at R. R. water tank belonging to ranch, fine running water on every 1/4 section; 2 lakes, 1 1/2 acres, the other 2 acres, well stocked with game fish; 2 acres of orchard bearing all kinds of the finest fruit, apples, peaches, cherries, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces, crab apples; 200 acres in cultivation, 400 acres grass; good ice house holds 40 tons; 1 house 16x18 for help on ranch, smoke house, shop, fine chicken house, all necessary buildings, 40 acres alfalfa. Price \$40 per acre. Term.

## WESTERN CANADA

More Big Crops in 1908

60,000 settlers from the United States in 1908. New Districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to EACH SETTLER—160 free homestead and 160 acres at only \$5 per acre.

"A vast, rich country and a contented, prosperous people." Extract from correspondence of a Kansas Editor, whose visit to Western Canada in August, 1908, was an inspiration.

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from \$10 to \$20 per acre as a result of one crop.

Spring and Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid Climate, Schools and Churches in all localities. Railways and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low Railway Rates, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

**J. S. CRAWFORD,** 125 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## The Stray List

December 19,

Jefferson County—Foy Welshaar, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up, November 17, 1908, by M. M. Shirley, one red heifer coming 2-year-old, white face and belly.

December 26,

Coffey County—W. M. Scott, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up, November 30, 1908, by E. H. East, in Ottumwa tp., one red yearling heifer; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up, November 30, 1908, by E. H. East, in Ottumwa tp., one 2-year-old dehorned red steer, branded A on right hip, right ear cropped square, notch in top and bottom left ear; value \$20.

Elk County—J. L. Logsdon, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up, December 14, 1907, by T. J. Rothgeb, in Painterhood tp., one red heifer, white on head and belly; was about 6 months old when taken up; was appraised December 11, 1908 and value at \$14.

January 2,

Jackson County—J. W. Martin, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by N. J. Basye, November 14, 1908, in Liberty tp., one red heifer, with two silts in end of each ear, valued at \$16.

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