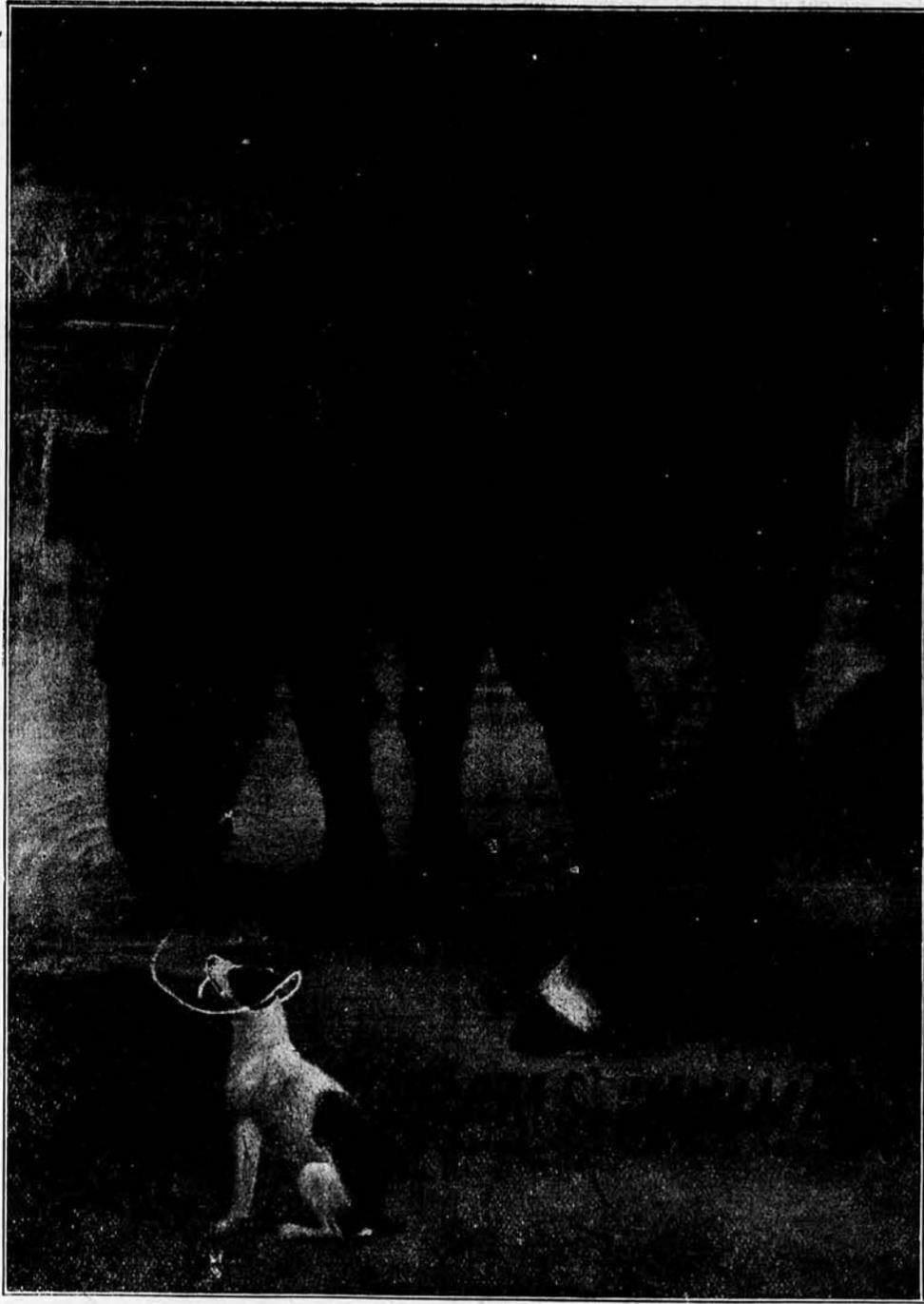


KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH COMBINED
FARMERS ADVOCATE

Volume XLVII. Number 8. TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 20, 1909. Established 1863. \$1 a Year



"Iams' Gangrene" (69934) Black, Percheron, 3 years old, wt. 1860 lbs. A "real Peach."
A winner for 1909. One of 170 bargains that must be sold. Owned by Frank Iams, St. Paul, Nebraska.

GIFFORD'S 25TH ANNUAL
Shorthorn Sale
 At Clay Center, Kan.,
Monday, March 8, '09



**24 FEMALES
 16 BULLS**



10 cows and 14 extra choice heifers, all in calf, nearly all to my great herd bull Lord Mar by Lord Mayor. A few bred to Orange Senator by Senator Bruce which bull is also included in the offering. Eight of the bulls are by Senator Bruce, my former herd bull which I showed successfully two years ago. Among the attractions will be six very choice heifers by him, four by Barmpton Knight, Mr. Ludwig's previous herd bull and now owned by T. K. Tomson & Sons. Among the bull attractions will be the two Scotch bulls, Orange Senator and Victor Butterfly. Orange Senator is by Senator Bruce and out of the fine cow, Orange Blossom 33d. She is included in the sale. Victor Butterfly is by George A. and his dam is Queen Victoria 6th. She is a great cow and is also to be sold in this sale. Among the pure Scotch females are Princess Butterfly safe in calf to Lord Mar. Scotch Nerrissa by Senator Bruce and in calf to Lord Mar. One of the finest cows is Springdale Mary 19th, a big fine Young Mary cow in calf to Lord Mar. Many of the young things are out of Red Knight cows. The offering taken as a whole is the best we have had for many years. All reds and of a very uniform type. Will be sold in nice breeding condition and fully guaranteed. I am proud of the offering and invite all farmers and all breeders to see them whether they are buyers or not. Write for catalog and mention KANSAS FARMER.

Auctioneers: J. W. Sparks and Jas. McCulloch. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

F. M. GIFFORD,
 Wakefield, Kansas

Sale at Clay Center.

W. T. FITCH,
 Minneapolis, Kans.

Tuesday, March 2nd

On the above date Mr. Fitch will sell at his farm near town a draft of

33 Head of Duroc Jersey Bred Sows

that can't help but interest you if you are a breeder of Durocs. The offering consists of 17 big, roomy, prolific, tried sows that are just in their prime, seven summer yearlings sows and eight spring gilts. All have been selected with great care and are all well bred and good individually. These sows, as the catalog will show, are all fashionably bred and trace to the leading families of Durocs.

Attractions: Kant's Bell by Kant Be Beat is a two-year-old tried sow that I paid \$100 for in Pearl Pagett's sale last winter. Chief's Bell is a granddaughter of Ohio Chief and My Choice. Belle's Beauty by Belle's Chief, he by Red Chief I Am and out of Nebraska Belle.

Fitch's Kant is my herd boar and most of the offering is safe to his service. I bought him of Arthur Vale last summer at a long price. He was sired by old Kant Be Beat and his dam was the \$825 Vall's Pride sired by Ohio Chief. Fitch's Kant is a litter brother to All Star at the head of Vall's herd at Hume, Mo. Free accommodations at the Stratton house for breeders from a distance. Catalogs ready.

Auctioneers: Col. John Brennen, Col. Geo. Barker, Col. Bob Barker. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

W. T. FITCH,
 Minneapolis, Kansas.

C. A. COWAN, ATHOL, KANS.

**Shorthorn Cattle
 Poland China Hogs**

**On Tuesday, March 9, at my farm
 near Athol & 6 mi. northwest of Smith Center,**

I will sell a draft of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas. Breeders and farmers are invited to spend the day with us.

SHORTHORNS:

I will sell 15 head of Shorthorn cattle in all. Seven head are bulls and two of them are our herd bulls, Athol Waterloo and Highland Knight. Athol Waterloo is a dark red with great depth of chest, is squarely built with a good long body. His weight is 2100 and his get took first in every class they entered last fall at the Smith County fair. Highland Knight is 20 months old and a dark red and is a grandson of old Gallant Knight and his dam was Highland Beauty out of Beauty Rose 5th. This bull took first at both the 1907 and 1908 fairs at Smith Center. He is a splendid individual and, as you see, well enough bred. The young bulls are also good, two of them getting first and second at the Smith County fair this fall. Six head of heifers, the get of Athol Waterloo, all reds and two cows bred to Highland Knight are in the sale.

POLAND CHINAS:

My offering this winter will only number 20 head of bred sows and a few young boars and a few gilts not bred. They are all well bred and represent some of the most fashionable breeding. They have been selected with care and bred for spring farrow. Chief Wilkes, Athol King, Breeder's Special, Kansas Corrector, are bred to Sable Knight and Kansas Corrector, who was sired by Ideal Perfection while his dam was a sister to Corrector 2d. Sable Knight by Perfection E. L.

Auctioneers: Col. Brennen, Col. Regan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

C. A. COWAN, ATHOL, KANS.

GREATEST

Sale of Trotting Bred Horses

EVER HELD IN THE WEST

At Union Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

Rain or Shine **MARCH 11, 1909** Under Cover

Absolutely the last consignment from Walnut Grove Farm, Horton, Kansas. An unusually attractive consignment from King Hill Stock Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.

Fashionably-bred Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies. Racing prospects which can win in fast company. Representatives from the greatest families in America, including the get of Alcantara, Bingen, Constantine, Elyria, Expedition, Ensign, Fergus McGregor, Jackdaw and other speed siring stallions. Catalogues ready Feb. 15. Address

M. A. LOW, Topeka, Kansas, or COL. JOHN DONOVAN, St. Joseph, Mo.

150 HEREFORDS 150

**THIRD ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE
 KANSAS CITY, MO.,**

March 9, 10, 11, '09

A Breeder Sale of Breeding Cattle by the following well known breeders: C. W. Armour, Kansas City; Benton Gabler & Son, Hume, Mo.; Funkhouser Estate, Plattsburg, Mo.; Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.; Cornish & Patten, Osborn, Mo.; Scott & March, Belton, Mo.; Mak-in Bros., Grand View, Mo.; S. L. Standish, Hume, Mo.; C. N. Moore, Lees Summit, Mo.; J. W. Lenox, Lake City, Mo.; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo.; R. T. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo.; T. W. Cornichael, Odessa, Mo.; Egger Hereford Cattle Co., Appleton City, Mo. You know these men, you know the kind of cattle they breed. Do you want some of them at your own price. If so remember the date and write for catalog to R. T. Thornton, Manager, 1312 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

R. F. THORNTON, Mgr., 1312 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Farmer Advertisers Get Results

KANSAS FARMER



Volume XLVII, Number 8.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 20, 1909.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

Feeding and Managing Swine

The hog has always occupied an important place in the animal husbandry of the United States. Unlike the case of breeds of other kinds of live stock, the main dependence of American farmers for hogs has been placed upon breeds developed on American soil.

With a large native stock at hand, by selection and feeding, blending strains and molding forms, the American farmer has done much for the mutton sheep and the breeds of beef cattle. Five distinct breeds have originated within that section of the country where corn is notably a feature in farming, viz.: the Chester White in Pennsylvania, the Duroc-Jersey in New Jersey and New York, the Poland-China in Ohio and Illinois, the Victoria in New York and Indiana, and the Cheshire in New York. From the localities of their origin these breeds have been disseminated over the entire country, the Poland-China and the Duroc-Jersey having perhaps the widest distribution.

SELECTION OF BREED.

One breed succeeds well in a certain locality while another does not. Some breeds graze and "rustle" better than others. In our State, color is only an incidental item, except in the case of pure-bred stock, where a color standard is always maintained.

The principal point to be observed in the selection of a breed is, therefore, its adaptability to the climate and environment of the locality in which the person is to operate.

The best plan will be to make a selection from the breed already established in the neighborhood, consulting freely with successful breeders.

Broadly speaking, there is no "best breed." All have their strong points. Most of them will flourish in almost every part of the country. But, consulting his own personal preferences and the locality in which he lives, the farmer will find that for his own use, there is probably a breed that he may consider best. When a breed is once chosen it should be reasonably adhered to and promiscuous crossing with other breeds avoided.

To make stock-raising of any kind a success a man must be first of all, a lover of stock, taking a delight in their growth and development and be quick to understand their needs. He must enjoy the labor of caring for them and must be willing to give that labor without grudging and often without stint. He should be cleanly and neat in habits and then his barnyard will be likewise. The apparent ease with which many men succeed with live stock is due in a large measure to the possession of their ultimate knowledge of the habits and requirements of their animals. They do not pamper their stock, but they never neglect them.

Before Sedgwick County Farmers' Institute by J. D. Peterson, Hill City.

The first selection of breeding stock is of prime importance. The effects of mismating are always difficult to breed out of a herd, and the effect on a beginner is such that a mistake may completely discourage him. It is good economy to make haste slowly at this time.

The start should be made with a few animals—two or three sows will make a large enough herd for the first year. They should be good individuals, and it will even be much better to buy one high class sow than five poor sows.

SELECTING THE SOWS.

The expression "the male is half the herd" is repeatedly quoted. So far as our knowledge has developed, other conditions being equal there is a uniform prepotency in both sexes. The influence of the two parents on the offspring is theoretically equal. Therefore, if the boar is half the herd, the sows certainly make up the other half. These may be purchased already bred, some time before the boar is purchased and quite an item of expense will thus be saved. Then by

the time the sows have been matched and studied for the season and have each raised a litter of pigs, the owner will be much better prepared to select a suitable male, and he can then get one to use on both dam and offspring.

SELECTING THE BOAR.

A breeder can not afford to neglect the animals of either sex. The male has perhaps the greater influence on the herd for the simple reason that every pig in the herd is sired by him, whereas they have not all the same dam. To achieve the best results, a breeder should never allow a standard of his sows to be lowered, and should always couple them with one of a little better grade. One thing must not be forgotten, and it indicates the chief difference between the influences of the two sexes in the herd: A superior boar may be used on a herd of inferior sows with good results, but the use of an inferior boar on sows of high quality will have a disastrous outcome. The one method raises the standard of the herd; while the other inevitably lowers it.

A boar with the male characteris-

tics strongly developed should be selected. He should have a strongly masculine head and a well crested neck. The indication of a good pork-producing carcass that the sows require should be seen in the boar—a broad, straight, deeply-fleshed back, much depth and length of side, and well developed hind quarters. The boar should stand up on his toes. There should not be the slightest indication of weakness in the pasterns of a young one. In a mature boar that has seen hard service, it may be expected that he will be a little down on his pasterns, but a six or eight month old pig that does not carry himself on upright pasterns is not a safe animal to select for a herd boar. Look carefully to the set of the hind legs. The back should be broad and slightly arched, carrying same width from shoulder to ham.

MANAGEMENT.

A man may be an excellent judge of stock, able to select those animals for his herd whose use will give the best results in breeding; but, if his system of feeding and management are not such that the animals will thrive and yield a good increase, good selecting is rendered ineffective. On the other hand, the herd may be carefully managed, the feed may be the best and properly combined, the shelter warm and dry, and the water supply pure; but, if the herd is poorly selected the owner is practically throwing away the feed he is giving them.

Hogs require attention, regardless of condition, age or sex, but the management of the brood sows is the surest test of a breeder's skill. If sows are carelessly fed during pregnancy, trouble of some kind is sure to ensue at farrowing; if over fed after farrowing losses may occur among the pigs from scours or thumps. At no time is the development of the pigs so easily influenced as while they are dependent on the sow's milk—the first month of life.

PORTABLE HOUSES.

Portable houses are coming into very general favor, especially in disease-infected districts. The houses I have are 6 by 8, shed room, 6 feet high in front and four feet in the rear, with 2-inch plank floor, and 2 by 8 planks for runners. Such houses should be very strongly constructed of good lumber, with perfectly tight siding and roof. Such a house will be warm enough for a sow and pigs in zero weather.

Houses of this kind can be drawn by a team and can be moved into the alfalfa field, where a pen may be built in front of each house. Thus each sow will have a little alfalfa pasture for herself and her pigs, and there will be no robbing.



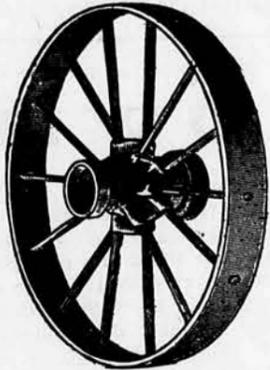
Would do Well to Keep an Eye on His Hat.

Usefulness of Wide-Tired Wagons

About twelve years ago when the low wheel, wide-tired handy wagons first began to attract serious attention, the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, at Columbia, Mo., became interested in wide tires and made some experiments with the following results:

"Numerous tests of the draft of wide- and narrow-tired wagons have been made at this station during the past two years, on macadam, gravel, and dirt roads in all conditions, and on meadows, pastures, and plowed fields, both wet and dry. The draft has been determined by means of a self-recording dynamometer. The net load was in every trial the same, viz., 2,000 pounds. Contrary to public expectation, in a large majority of cases the draft was materially less when tires six inches in width were used than when the tests were made with tires of standard width—1½ inches. A summary of results follows:

"I. On macadam street, as an average of the two trials made, a load of



2,518 pounds could have been hauled on the broad tires with the same draft that a load of 2,000 pounds required on the narrow tires.

"II. Gravel roads. In all conditions of the gravel road, except wet and sloppy on top, the draft of the broad-tired wagon was very much less than that of the narrow-tired wagon. Averaging the six trials, a load of 2,482 pounds could be hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required for a load of 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires.

"III. Dirt roads. When dry, hard, and free from ruts and dust, 2,530 pounds could have been hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required for 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires. On clay roads, with mud deep and drying on top and spongy underneath, a large number of tests showed uniformly favorable to the broad tire. The difference amounted to from 52 to 61 per cent, or about 3,200 pounds could have been hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required to draw 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires. In this condition of road the broad tires show to their greatest advantage. As the road dries and becomes firmer, the difference between the draft of the broad and narrow tires gradually diminishes until it reaches about 25 to 30 per cent on dry, hard, smooth dirt, gravel, or macadam road, in favor of the broad tire.

"Clay road, surface dry, with deep ruts cut by the narrow tires in the ordinary use of the road. In every trial the first run of the broad tire over the narrow tire ruts has shown a materially increased draft when compared with that of the narrow tire run in its own rut. The second run of the broad tires in the same track where the rut is not deep completely eliminated this disadvantage and showed a lighter draft for the broad tire than the narrow showed in the first run. Where the ruts were eight inches deep with rigid walls, three runs of the broad tire in its own track over the ruts were required to eliminate the disadvantage. Three

A Variety of Purposes for Which These Low Down Handy Wagons are Sometimes Used.

runs of the broad tire over this track have in all cases been sufficient, however, to so improve the road surface that both the broad- and narrow-tired wagons passed over this road with less draft than the narrow tires did in the original ruts. In addition to the saving of draft the road was made very much more comfortable and pleasant for the users of light vehicles and pleasure carriages by the few runs of the 6-inch tire.

"A large number of tests on meadows, pastures, stubble land, corn ground, and plowed ground in every condition, from dry, hard, and firm to very wet and soft, show without a single exception, a large difference in draft in favor of the broad tires. This difference ranged from 17 to 120 per cent.

"These statistics throw a strong light upon the question of draft and make distinctly in favor of the employment of wide tires. There is little reason to doubt that the opinion of practical teamsters would support the same proposition. Perhaps it would be better to provide for a gradual adoption of wide tires, but that they are certain to come cannot well be doubted."

An editor in one of the farm papers at that time declared that when these wagons once came into general use that they would save several million dollars a year to the farmers, and today it is generally admitted that they have made good and are saving several million dollars annually to the farmers of the United States.

It is no longer a question of whether a farmer should have a handy wag-

on, but simply what kind to get and the best way to get it. There is scarcely a community in the United States or Canada at present without several of them in daily use.



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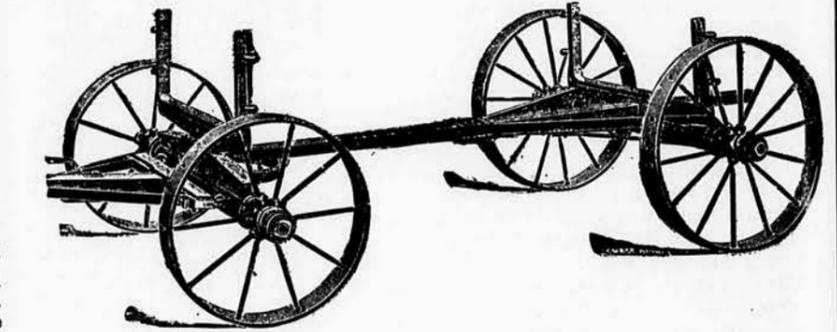
The farmer can now take his choice of several ways to get a low down handy wagon. He can purchase a set of steel wheels of any size, with any width of tire, to fit his farm wagon and by changing his wheels can have a low down handy wagon or a high wagon as he pleases. These wheels sell for from \$10 to \$15 per set, according to size and width of tire. The most popular sizes are wheels 26 inches in diameter in front and 32 inches in diameter in the rear, with tires 4 inches wide, ¾ inch thick. These wheels sell for about \$12 per set of four. The tires are furnished plain or grooved at the same price. Any of the manufacturers of these wheels will send a diagram and full explanations for measuring the skeins.

He can buy a low down handy wagon complete made after the style of the cut shown herewith for from \$23 to \$30.

There are even cheaper styles of low

down handy wagons than this, one of which sells for from \$20 to \$25, but the style shown herewith is generally considered the best value and also the most durable and practical for farm purposes. This type of wagon has been largely used for the past twelve years and very few changes have been made in the general construction during that time. Probably two-thirds of all the low down handy wagons in use are made after this plan.

The low down handy wagon is also



low down handy wagons are sometimes used. The cut shown herewith shows one of them which is used as a movable jail, the convicts in Georgia being carried to and fro in one of these wagons when at work on the

roads. They are used by photographers for movable picture galleries, and the sheep herders build a house upon them and use them on the lonely sheep ranches of the West.

For farm purposes it is easy to calculate the saving that these wagons accomplish. It is conceded that they will haul from 20 to 50 per cent more of a load on farm land than can be hauled on the high wagons with narrow tires. It is also conceded that one man with a low wagon can practically load and unload as much produce in a day as two men can handle with a high wagon, and as practically all farm produce is hauled more or less, the saving in a year's time is a

made with steel gears as shown in the cuts below:

The steel wagons sell for from \$29 to \$40 and are used on the road as well as the farm. The wheels when used on the road are generally 36 inches and 42 inches in diameter with 3-inch or 4-inch tires, ½ inch thick. When used for farm work only, the wheels are usually 26 inches and 32 inches in diameter with 4-inch tires ¾-inch thick.

It is claimed for these all-steel gears with steel wheels that they are prac-

large item, in a case of this kind where hauling goes on every day.

Summer Conditions—Summer Production.

The editor recently visited a herd of dairy cows the principal ration of which was corn silage. The cows were large animals and large producers and were eating 15 pounds of silage night and morning. During the day the cows were running to alfalfa hay. The cows were protected from the storm by a good barn and under this care and with the above feed were producing milk equal to the summer flow. The animals were of good flesh and coats soft and silky.

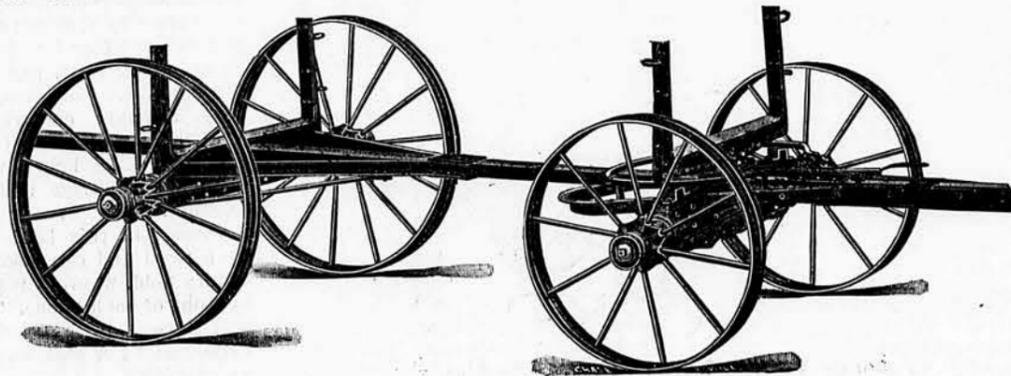
Here is a case where cows were being given summer conditions, and, consequently were producing milk almost equal to summer production. Here is illustrated the success of winter milk production. The cow gives the most milk in summer. She will give as much milk in winter if she is made comfortable and given succulent feed. Silage and alfalfa hay correspond more nearly to the grass of the summer pasture than any other combination which it is practical to provide in this western section.

If the farmer will figure how long an acre of corn in silage will feed a cow at the rate of 30 pounds per day he will have a good idea of the value of silage. Two hundred dollars will build a 150 ton silo and 75 cents per ton will put the corn in the silo. Can you figure how butter-fat can be made any cheaper than by the use of silage

and alfalfa hay? Can you figure how butter-fat can be produced any more cheaply in the summer with present rates for pasture any cheaper than by feeding silage and alfalfa hay in the winter?

The advantage of winter feeding is that you are able to have the cows on a full flow of milk at a time of year when butter-fat prices are highest and when you have the most time to devote to the dairy. If the farmer is preparing for winter milking, and he can prepare without any considerable expense, no other industry on the farm can so well attract his attention as winter dairying.

Start early. This is a good maxim to govern any business undertaking. It has a special application and importance at this time of the year in preparing for the spring plowing and planting.



Import or Breed Seed Wheat?

HOW TO GET BETTER SEED AND INCREASING WHEAT YIELD BY PROF. TEN EYCK

This is one of the most vital questions before the farmers of Kansas today. We have all clung to the idea that for every deficiency in our seed we must import new seed from elsewhere. If our hard wheat is getting soft or seems to be running out, the first idea with every one seems to be to immediately import large quantities of new hard wheat from Russia, or Hungary, or elsewhere. Despite the popularity of this idea, it is absolutely erroneous and fallacious, whether regarded from the scientific or practical standpoint—which in this particular instance are one.

It is not long since we used to think that we could import better seed corn from Iowa or Illinois than we could produce here. We are by this time well cured of this mistaken notion and have now our own varieties of corn, bred here and suited to local conditions. We need never, and should never go outside of the State for seed corn again. What is true of corn is absolutely true of wheat. We should breed our own wheat; we can breed our own wheat; and, as a matter of fact, we are actually doing it. The botanical department of the Experiment Station now has over 400 strains of pure-bred pedigree wheat actually growing in the field in their third generation. Each of these strains started from a single head of wheat selected in the field in 1906. Over 700 of such heads were originally selected, out of plots of nearly as many "varieties," so-called, which we had brought in from all parts of the United States, Europe, and elsewhere, beside those of many old seasoned varieties that had been growing here for a long time.

Well, out of these pedigree wheats, over 40, a round 10 per cent, yielded this past season in a competitive test, more grain than the famous Kharkof wheat, an imported Russian variety by the way, and which has long been considered one of the best, if not the best wheat of the station. Among our pedigree wheats, we have strains derived from the ordinary Turkey wheat commonly planted, which are out-yielding any Turkey wheat average that has ever been known. We have strains with larger berries of better shape; hard, glutenous, heavy, strong yielders, the purity of which is seen in the absolute uniformity of all the kernels, and which await only their normal increase to be ready to replace the "grade" wheat, commonly grown. If the State of Kansas will properly support this enterprise, and put into breeding of wheat at this station a tithe of the money that some people think we ought to appropriate for the wholesale importation of new seed wheat, we shall be able in a very few years to replace the low grade wheat of the State with pure-bred pedigreed wheats of superior efficiency and yielding power, the characters of which will be permanent and which will neither degenerate nor "run out."

The fact of the matter is that the whole solution of our wheat problem lies in breeding. We can import and should import wheat of every kind

from all parts of the world, but it should be imported in small quantities, tried first in small experimental plots, and then from the best of these plots we should select, not a mass of good looking grain, but the best individual plants to be the progenitors of superior pure-bred strains. The importation of wheat is not a new idea with us, nor a new experience. Year before last we had nearly 1,000 plots of imported wheats. These were varieties which came from every State in the Union, from all over Europe, South Africa, and Australia; and yet in view of what we have learned, we would not recommend a single one of these to be imported wholesale, and planted in the ordinary manner.

Along with quality in wheat, the all-important thing that we have to look out for is the yield. And here again the remedy for our low average yield of wheat lies not in wholesale importation at all, but in the breeding of pure strains of higher yielding power, here on the spot. What Professor Hays has already done for Minnesota and Professor Spillman for the State of Washington, we are also doing here. What are our results thus far? This last season we grew all of our

five acres of each in September after next.

Is not all this wheat an object lesson in the possibilities of breeding right here on our own soil? The differences in these strains of hard wheat which we have untangled from the mass of so-called "varieties" in which they were growing, are to be found everywhere in all fields of all wheats as commonly grown, whether in Kansas, Russia, Hungary, Argentina, or Australia. Everywhere, as with us, the farmers are growing masses of mixed strains of wheat passing under some variety name, most of which strains are of low-yielding power, mingled with which, however, are always a few high-yielding strains which maintain a high or a low general average, in proportion to the extent to which they are present. Partly at least for this reason, we are raising at the low average of 14 bushels to the acre, half of the wheat produced in the hard red winter wheat district (comprising the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma). We are raising one-fifth of all the winter wheat of the United States out here in Kansas, on our immense acreage, but at what a low bushel-rate per acre. So far as this

growing the same variety of pure-bred wheat. Of the most profound interest and value I found the Swedish plant-breeding station at Svalof, which I also visited. There is a great institution, having broad acres, and many large, fine buildings, equipped in the most perfect manner, and occupied by a staff of men who spend their whole time and their whole lives in plant breeding. Each one of them is devoted to some specialty. One has wheat, another works with clover, another with potatoes, and so on. This, mind you, is no State experiment station, but was originated by farmers of the vicinity, and is owned and controlled by a corporation of farmers. They breed all the principal cereals and forage crops, and with them as with us, the principle of operation is to find, out of thousands, some one single superior plant to become the progenitor of a superior race. This work was begun over 20 years ago, and today the pure-bred seeds from the Svalof station have practically covered the kingdom of Sweden with their progeny. Cannot the great, wealthy State of Kansas, with agricultural resources scarcely touched as yet, realize the same possibilities in the way of improvement of crops by breeding?

In closing, I want to tell you that all over Europe I find the wheat problems to be the same as those which beset us at home. You will hear the same talk of wheat degenerating and running out, in the best wheat districts of Hungary and Roumania as are heard in Kansas today. In fact the Director of Experiment Stations of the Kingdom of Roumania said to me when I informed him of the nature and object of our wheat-breeding operations: "When you have finally secured a hard wheat that will not become softer, we shall import seed wheat from Kansas into Roumania."

In every wheat region that I visited, where the climatic conditions were similar to our own, I went into the field and personally selected from the ripe standing grain, the very best wheat I could find, for importation in moderate quantities, pursuant to my instructions. These consignments are beginning to arrive, and I may say that the Hungarian wheat that I have imported, is superior to most of the wheat that I see in the State, but it is no better than the most of our pure-bred strains and is not as good as some of them.

As I said before, let me again emphasize the fact, that the whole solution of the wheat problem in Kansas lies in breeding and in breeding alone. Let the State of Kansas build up a great wheat-breeding establishment at this station. Let the Legislature appropriate money, not for the useless and ineffective wholesale importation of any wheat from anywhere, but let it appropriate the same money to enable those who are actually breeding wheat at the experiment station, the results of which breeding operations are before your eyes today in the samples and the figures of results which you see, to carry forward this great work on an increasingly extensive scale, so that in a very short time we may be enabled to plant every wheat field in this commonwealth with wheat such as has never been seen in Kansas before.

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The subject of large wheat yield and better quality of grain is important and is now commanding the attention of farmer, miller, and legislator. This most excellent article by Prof. TenEyck is the most complete and conclusive statement of fact that KANSAS FARMER has been able to obtain in favor of Kansas breeding her own seed wheat. The attention of the Kansas Legislature now in session is particularly called to Prof. TenEyck's statement. That it is advisable for Kansas to breed her own seed wheat and that farmers can afford to await the results from such work is unquestionable. By doing this the farmers of Kansas will not only get better seed but will secure the same at less cost than by wholesale importation.

The meat only of Prof. TenEyck's article is here given. The detail supporting his statement here will appear as space will permit.

pure-bred strains of wheat in rows of equal length, 66 feet (or 1 chain), and alternating down the field with rows of the famous Kharkof wheat, as a check or standard for comparison. Each row was planted with 250 seeds. At harvest time the grain of each row was carefully gathered separately, and weighed, so that we have the figures for nearly 400 rows of pure-bred wheat, and their alternating rows of Kharkof standing twelve inches distant. I have already stated that 10 per cent of the pure-breds exceeded the total Kharkof average for the whole field. I might have added the further fact that 47 more of the pure-breds, or 12 per cent of the total, exceeded both of the next adjoining Kharkof rows, while 50 others, or 14 per cent more, exceeded either one or the other of the neighboring rows of Kharkof wheat.

The question that many of you will now be asking is, "When can these improved pure-bred strains be distributed to the farmers?" My answer must be, "That depends much on the money we have to work with during the next two years." At a fair rate of increase we should have enough from most of the pure-breds to plant

low rate is due to bad methods in farming in general, the remedy is to be sought with the farmer himself. So far, however, as the deficiencies in our wheat yield and the defects in the quality of our wheat are due to the fact that we are growing a mixture of strains, the remedy must be sought, not in the importation of foreign wheat, but in local breeding. Thus far, I have discussed only selective breeding; I have not alluded to the possibilities lying in the intelligent application of the principles of heredity in the crossing or hybridization of wheat. It would require another full hour to discuss this subject, and to show how we can intelligently and with mathematical precision put different characters together in wheat and make of the plant or of the grain what we choose, within the wide limits prescribed by nature's laws. This interesting phase of our work I may not enter upon here. I should like to tell you of the wonderful results in the improvement of wheat through hybridization which the Italians have obtained in the wheat-breeding station at Rieti in Italy, which I visited last summer. Most interesting of all, was the spectacle of a whole mountain valley of farmers engaged in



Lossie Chapin, Green, Kan. A young specialist in Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. His advertising card appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer and those of our readers who are interested in this excellent breed of poultry are assured of a square deal if they order from him.



E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kan., the newly elected president of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED

Farmers Advocate

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.

When you find a farmer who has coming into his home a lot of well-selected literature, you will, as a rule, find a farmer who is content, prosperous, and happy. The man who knows the most about his business is the man who is always the most satisfied.

Most of us are proud of the fact that we live in a big country. Would we not enjoy larger crop yields, have better livestock and greater satisfaction if we farmed less land? In the long run it would be dollars in our pocket if we farmed our acres down instead of across.

Agriculture to be permanent and profitable must include in its development beautiful homes with pleasant surroundings. There must be landscapes pleasing to look upon, home-steads where the house, barn, and out-buildings and all of their environments harmonize and tend to cultivate a love for country life. Horticulture in its complete meaning will greatly aid in bringing about the country beautiful.

The farmers' institute, aside from its educational features, has a tendency to make the farmer better satisfied with his position as a farmer. No farmers' institute can be held without for years afterward in some way showing its effect for good. Patronize the farm institute. Help maintain it. Help maintain its program. It will do you, and your neighborhood, good.

In the grain-growing section, farmers want to work only four or five months of the year. They want to seed in the fall, gather the harvest the following summer, and rest during the winter. The farmer is entitled to all the rest he can get, but will the farmer point to some other calling in which success comes without strict attention to business 365 days of the year?

Do you have a man in your neighborhood whom you have regarded as

always lucky because he seemed to get along well? Have you noticed that he is nearly always the man who exercises the most intelligence and skill in his work, and has kept everlastingly at it? Possibly, too, he is the man who has worked most mentally and least physically. There is nothing in the proverbial luck. Man is architect of his own fortune.

KANSAS FARMER has been requested to furnish photographs taken by our representative who accompanied the good roads train, the alfalfa train, the dairy train, and other educational trains over the various lines of the Santa Fe system for use by the Illustrated London News. England is waking up to the efficiency of American methods and the Illustrated News is publishing a series of articles with illustrations showing the work done and results accomplished by these Kansas Schools on Wheels.

The Federal Government is spending \$15,000,000 a year to promote better farming. This money is spent in sending lecturers to thousands of meetings each year and by distributing millions of bulletins reporting various exhaustive investigations by experts into every agricultural condition in the United States. Are you getting your share of the benefit derived from this expenditure? If not you are missing something of very great importance. Get your name on the list for Uncle Sam's bulletins.

It is often said of the man who fails to get along that "he has not a lazy bone in his body." The chances are that he has a lazy brain. Many physically ambitious men who work from daylight to dark allow a lazy brain to impose on a willing body. The brain should do at least one-half of the work on the farm, and unless it does its share, no matter how much effort the body makes to fill the gap, success cannot come. Success comes through rightly directed effort. Brains, alone, can direct.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has added another to the demonstrations of the value of alfalfa in the production of pork. In a series of experiments in the use of corn with and without supplementary feeds the results from corn and alfalfa pasture were entirely satisfactory. Corn supplemented with tankage to the extent of five per cent of the ration produced pork at about the same cost as that from corn and alfalfa, but all other supplementary feeds made the gains more expensive than those from corn and alfalfa. Skim-milk at 20 cents per 100 pounds as a supplementary feed did not produce cheap gains.

Did you say you could not afford to go to the farm institute? Indeed, you cannot afford to miss it. Plan your work so that you can go. You will not regret a half day so spent. When you go do not be afraid to ask questions. Some one else in the room wants to ask the same question you do but he is afraid. Help him out. Don't be afraid to tell your own experiences. What interests you, what has proven of interest and value to you will interest some one else. The best institute speakers are those who do not treat their subjects so exhaustively that when they are through there is nothing more to be said. The best speakers are those who are able to draw out the thoughts and questions of their hearers. The institute speaker aims at this and his speech may be a failure because you hesitate to ask questions.

"A Corn Primer," a bulletin of 46 pages has just been issued by the Kansas State Agricultural College. The editor is J. H. Miller, Superintendent of the extension work of the college. The primer was prepared by C. S. Knight, assistant in agronomy. If any corn-grower or other citizen of Kansas thinks he knows all about corn let him write to Superintendent Miller for a copy of the "Corn Primer." Or, if some friend or neighbor thinks more highly of his knowledge of corn than he ought to think, just write a postal card to Mr. Miller asking a copy of the "Corn Primer" for said neighbor. If after reading this publication he fails to acknowledge the corn his case is hopeless. If any farmer who will plant 10 acres or more of corn will procure and carefully read this Corn Primer before planting time there will probably be a notable increase in the season's yield on account of the knowledge brought to mind.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH KANSAS CORN?

According to the last Government crop report of all the large corn-producing States, except Texas, Kansas produces the lowest yield per acre. Here are some of the comparisons:

State	Yield per acre.		Production 1908.
	1908.	10 year av.	
Illinois	31.6	34.4	294,860,000
Iowa	31.7	32.5	287,456,000
Nebraska	27.0	27.1	206,767,000
Texas	25.7	19.2	210,848,000
Kansas	22.0	22.5	152,900,000

The average yield per year in the New England and the Middle States is very much larger than in Kansas, the average in Connecticut last year being 41.5 bushels, and for ten years 36.2 bushels.

The problem for the Kansas farmer is how to grow as much corn per acre as the Connecticut farmer does. That does not look like a very difficult matter. It might mean at the start, fewer acres of corn, but there is little doubt that with proper preparation of the ground, judicious seed selection, and the right kind of cultivation, at the right time, the average yield of corn per acre in Kansas can be increased fifty per cent. When such results are accomplished, Kansas, and not Illinois or Iowa, will be the leading corn State, as it is now the leading wheat-producing State. KANSAS FARMER hopes to be able to do its full share in bringing about so desirable a change.

Much, and not too much is being said and written about the cultivation of alfalfa, and its possibilities; but it seems about time to take up in earnest the question of how best to increase the corn crop. On this subject KANSAS FARMER will be glad to receive communications and suggestions from its readers.

THE LEGISLATURE CELEBRATED LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The Kansas Legislature with its employes and the wives of the members accepted the invitation of the alumni and faculty of the State University to join that great institution in the celebration of Lincoln's birthday. A special Union Pacific train conveyed the party, 300 strong, to Lawrence in the morning and returned them to Topeka in the evening. Citizens of Lawrence and the faculty and students of the University took them in hand in the whole-souled western way. The regular chapel exercises, conducted by Chancellor Strong, were attended. The address of J. W. Gled on Lincoln was enjoyed as an expression of a great man's appreciation of the greatest man of the century. A banquet was served by the lady students. A few expressions of friendship were voiced by the Lieutenant Governor Fitzgerald on behalf of the Senate and by Speaker Dolley on behalf of the House of Representatives.

The University is one of the State's great educational institutions. It is great in numbers of students, great in the opportunities afforded, great in its democratic spirit. When it was suggested that an appeal be made to the students to contribute to the expense of the visit of the legislators Chancellor Strong forbid it on the ground that at least seventy-five per cent of the students at the University were earning at least a part of their way through school and that it would be a hardship in many cases for them to contribute. What the boys lacked in money they made up in cheers and in courtesies in showing the visitors about the great institution of which they are so proud.

Great as is the Kansas State University and great as is the cost of maintenance for so excellent an institution, it costs less per student per year than other great Universities. In a list of nineteen Universities constituting the Association of American Universities the annual cost per capita ranges from \$728 for Clark University to \$509 for Leland Stanford, \$330 for Illinois, \$316 for Missouri, \$159 for Pennsylvania, and \$155 for Kansas.

The modern idea that education should fit the student to be something by virtue of his ability to do something has taken deep root in Kansas. It is the fundamental idea which led to the establishment of the agricultural colleges throughout the country by land grants, and it has permeated the West until the old notion that colleges and universities were not intended to teach that which could be called "utilitarian" appears to have no place in such institutions as the Kansas State University.

THE FARMER AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The State of Kansas is a big business institution. Its capital stock is the sum total of the value of its land, mines, railroads, factories, livestock and investments of every character. Annually these are yielding aggregated wealth placing the State in the front rank of agricultural commonwealths. The State has a big annual expense account. Larger sums of money must necessarily be expended each year in the wise conduct of the State's business if its extending interests are fostered. The State's increasing wealth comes from the development of all its industries but the agricultural interests contribute the greater part of that wealth. It is known that 70 to 75 per cent of the State's taxes are paid by the farmers and demonstrates the importance of agriculture as a wealth-producing factor. The farmer is the back bone of the commonwealth.

Each successive Legislature is besieged with demands for appropriations far in excess of the annual revenue it is possible to secure on a reasonable basis of taxation. It is necessary that each Legislature discriminate wisely in making increased appropriations. The expense of the State should be increased as far as possible only in proper ratio to the increase in taxable property. But, in making expenditures the legislative eye should always be open to directing expenditures in such channels as will produce wealth. Appropriations should be made liberally through those avenues which aid in the development of the State's resources. Money should be expended in those channels which will increase the acre value of land, which will increase acre production, which will increase livestock values and values of live stock products. The farmer is willing to pay taxes when he sees a direct or even indirect benefit therefrom. The farmer will approve taxation for more farmers' institutes, for teaching agriculture in the rural schools, for experimentation tending toward improved varieties of seed wheat and corn, for increasing the value of his farm roughage by better feeding methods, for improving livestock and their products. All this may be accomplished through the effort of the State Experiment Station and through commissions like that of the State Dairy Commissioner, State Poultry Association, and through the liberal maintenance of the State Board of Agriculture.

Expenditure through such channels is not an expense, in fact such appropriations become an investment yielding large returns. Such expenditures, if wisely made, will meet with public favor. An attempt to abolish a worthy commission, established in the interest of the farmer, will rightly arouse a sentiment of objection.

The Legislature is wrestling with a "public utilities" bill. It provides for the creation of a commission of four men, each with a salary of \$4,000 or \$5,000 per year. The commission must necessarily maintain a corps of clerks and stenographers and will also require expert engineers to invoice and determine the actual value of more than 1,500 public utilities in the State. This commission it is claimed will create an expense of probably a quarter of a million dollars per year. From this expenditure the farmer will not receive a cent of return or benefit. The farmer does not care how much the man in the city pays for his water, electric lights, etc., yet the townsman will derive the benefits from this commission while the farmer pays three-fourths of the cost.

In our opinion there is no necessity for it and no demand for a public utilities commission. The cities at the present time have the necessary laws and power to protect themselves whenever they may see fit and in that case will pay the expense themselves. The members of the Kansas Legislature are fair and honest men and they surely do not realize the injustice and unreasonableness of this measure from the standpoint of the rural community. It seems to us as soon as the farmers and rural communities have had time to fully analyze this proposition, they would not be satisfied unless their representatives opposed this measure with all their power.

It is too late in the session for the agricultural interests of Kansas to fight this measure, so we appeal to the members of the Kansas Legislature on behalf of the farmers of the State to do all in their power to defeat large expenditures as proposed under the public utilities bill.

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Be sure to raise chickens this year—and I ask you, old friend or new friend, to send me your name early for my new 1909 Poultry Book. It's better than ever—every page a poultry sermon—over 200 pages and over 1,200 photograph pictures.

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The same sure and certain Old Trusty, made of California Redwood, is encased this year with metal and is absolutely safe under all conditions.

Don't pay two prices to anybody this year. Investigate my New Old Trusty before you buy. My price is going to be lower to you—something below \$10 anywhere you live—freight prepaid east of the Rockies. Send for the book today.

M. M. JOHNSON
Incubator Man Clay Center, Neb.

Western Canada the Pennant Winner "The Last Best West"

The Government of Canada now gives to every Actual Settler 160 Acres of Wheat-Growing Land FREE and an additional 160 acres at only \$8.00 an acre.

The \$20,000 contented American settlers making their homes in Western Canada give the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from 25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre, 60 to 110 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley, besides having splendid herds of cattle raised on the prairie grass. Dairying is an important industry.

The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—National Editorial Correspondence, 1908.

Low Railway Rates, good schools and churches, markets convenient, prices the highest, climate perfect. Lands are for sale by Railway and Land Companies. Descriptive pamphlets and maps sent free. For Railway Rates and other information apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

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

For 16c.

Everybody loves earliest vegetables and brilliant flowers. Therefore, to gain you as a customer we offer:

- 1000 kernels Fines Onion Seed.
- 1000 " Rich Carrot Seed.
- 1000 " Celery, 100 Parsley.
- 1000 " Juicy Radish Seed.
- 1500 " Buttery Lettuce Seed.
- 1500 " Tender Turnip Seed.
- 1500 " Sweet Rutabaga S'd.
- 100 " Melons, 100 Tomato.
- 1200 " Brilliant Flowering Annuals.

In all 10,000 kernels of warranted northern grown seeds, well worth \$1.00 of any man's money (including Big Catalog) all postpaid for but 16c in stamps.

And if you send 20c we add a package of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn, Big Plant, Tool and Seed Catalog free to intending buyers. Write for same today.

THE JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LACROSSE, WIS.

Try the New Red Majestic Tomato

The greatest vegetable novelty of the season. The largest, most productive and finest flavored of all. They are not coarse grained and poor like other large sorts but are of ideal shape, smooth, solid, have very few seeds and are unsurpassed in quality. Many customers report fruits weighing 2 to 5 pounds each. Last year we sold the seed at 40 cents per packet of 100 seeds, but we will now send you a trial packet for ten cents. We also offer

\$50.00 IN CASH prizes this year for the largest tomato to grow.

Our large illustrated catalog describing the above and many other choice novelties will be sent free if you mention this paper

IOWA SEED CO.,
DES MOINES IOWA

HEALTHY TREES AND SEEDS

—grown on new land—therefore hardy, sound and free from disease. Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. Forest tree seedlings \$1.25 per 1000 Apple 7c and up. We pay freight. Largest Nursery Catalog free

RALPH BATH NURSERIES & SEED CO., Box 22, FAIRBURY, NEB.

Minnesota Clover
Northrup, King & Co., 202 Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Minn., have a clover seed ad in this issue on another page. It deserves reading. And note the offering of the free 25th Anniversary catalog of this well known firm. It is a splendid catalog and no mistake.

The writer of this paragraph always reads with interest the illustrated catalogs of the seeds and nursery people. If you have not already sent for what seed and nursery catalogs you intend to send for this year, we suggest that you look carefully over the ads in our horticultural department. Write to the addresses given for the free catalogs offered, saying you saw the offers in Kansas Farmer. These catalogs seem to be better than ever this year.

A Buggy on Trial.
A unique offer is that of the J. L. Clark Carriage Co., made in the advertising columns of Kansas Farmer. In order to prove to prospective users that the Clark Jar-Less Buggy is the easiest riding and most comfortable buggy on the market, the manufacturers make the extremely unusual offer to let anyone take it on free trial and use it without charge for 30 days. While such an offer is frequent enough on many smaller articles, we have never before heard of it being applied to so large a piece of merchandise as a buggy. It certainly goes to show that the J. L. Clark Carriage Company are absolutely confident that their buggy is all they claim, for were it the case otherwise, they could not afford to take the risk, which such a proposition entails. Those of our readers who drive Clark Jar-Less Buggies, state that they are fully up to the claims which their manufacturer makes for them. Users state that the buggy is really the easiest in which they ever rode and even over the roughest roads at that. We would advise those of our readers who are not familiar with Clark Jar-Less Buggies to write at once to the J. L. Clark Carriage Co. (Dept. A), of Oshkosh, Wis., for a copy of their book on buggy building and for the details of their Free Trial Offer.

This is Sam Thompson.



Sam Thompson makes a good incubator and brooders at Fairfield, Nebraska. Many of our readers know Sam Thompson well because they own one of his good incubators and brooders. If you are not yet acquainted with him and his machines you're missing something. Everybody nearly for miles around Fairfield, Nebraska, knows Sam Thompson for two good reasons. First, because he makes as fine an incubator as there is on the market. Second, because he treats everybody who deals with him fair and square always and people generally like to know that sort of a man. We would like you to know Sam Thompson and all about his machines. Just write him today and ask him for his new catalog. The Fairfield Incubators and Brooders which he sells are made at Fairfield, Clay county, Nebraska, the greatest incubator section in the world. They take their name from the town where they are made. It's a good town with lots of enthusiastic poultry raisers in and around there and they all know Sam Thompson and most of them use his machines. Mr. Thompson has been making and selling incubators for years. There are thousands of his machines in use in all parts of the country and owners of them speak very enthusiastically of the splendid results they get with them. Of course, if you are in the poultry raising business for a profit you either own or intend to buy an incubator and brooder. In that case, don't hesitate to get acquainted with Sam Thompson. He will be glad to send you his big new illustrated poultry book and catalog to you free. He will also take all the risk of his incubators and brooders pleasing you, for he sells them on a very liberal plan, giving you two hatches to test them. Mr. Thompson says, "You're killing the hens that lay the golden eggs alright when you set them to hatching." That is an original as well as a very good way of expressing it. You can make more money in the chicken business by using an incubator to do the hatching and keeping your hens busy laying eggs by far than you can setting your hens, especially when eggs are selling at 30c and 45c a dozen. Educate your hens to lay in the winter and spring when eggs bring these high prices, then buy an incubator for hatching your chickens for you. A good incubator will do the hatching of ten to thirty hens a lot better and cheaper and every poultry raiser knows they are a lot easier to watch. This is good advice not only from a man who makes incubators to sell—but from the poultry-raisers who own an incubator and are making lots of money in the chicken business. And they ought to know. Just write Mr. Thompson for his catalog telling all about the Fairfield Incubators and Brooders. Address him as follows: S. C. Thompson, Mgr., Nebraska Incubator Co., Fairfield, 177 Main Street, Nebraska. See his ad on page 11 of this issue

TREES & PLANTS At Half Price Catalog free
Batekin's Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia

\$1.25 ONION SEED \$1.25 and up. Write for free samples for testing. Complete Garden Manual, Free. FIELD SEED CO., Box 55, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Closing Out Sale.
J. W. Millar will sell his entire herd of registered thoroughbred Hereford cattle at his farm 1 1/4 miles S. W. of Garnett on Feb. 26. W. C. Curphey, auctioneer.

Big Farm Bargains.
240 acres near Topeka, 7 r. house, 2 barns 32x24 and 42x24, orchard, living water, at big bargain on easy terms; 160 acres near Topeka, finely impd., 1/2 mi. school for \$7,500, easy terms, it's a genuine bargain; 80 acres cheap at \$4,800; 80 acres, 40 acres alfalfa, 35 a. other tame grass, large barns, 5 mi. Topeka, \$90 acre. These farms are worth the price asked, possession given on each. A. J. White, farm salesman, Winget Land Co., 105 West 6th Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

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

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

HOUDANS—American and English strains. Eggs for sale. No more stock till fall. O. E. Henning, Wahoo, Neb.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, 14 months old, good individual, choice breeding. G. V. Pontious, Rantoul, Kan.

FOR SALE—A few choice snow white Plymouth Rock hens and pullets at 75c and \$1 each. A bargain. Z. E. Beatty, Luray, Kan.

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

EGGS—Barred Rocks exclusively, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, from laying strain, winners of \$6 premiums. Write today. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

LIVERY BARN and stock, farms, town and city residences, stocks of mdse. for sale and exchange. Real estate that will make you money. J. C. Keim, Iola, Kan.

WANTED—An intelligent, energetic farmer desires to take charge of a good, well-equipped farm in Kansas or Oklahoma, with team and machinery furnished by owner, for part crop. Best of references. Address C. F. G., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—My farm of 960 acres, all in one body; 300 acres under cultivation, 125 acres of good alfalfa land, 30 acres of growing alfalfa, good stand and does well; plenty of water furnished by spring all good farm land, practically level; no waste land; some native timber; bearing orchard; plenty of wild fruit; improvements worth \$3,000. This is absolutely the best and cheapest farm in this locality. Price \$15 per acre if sold soon. John E. Soderstrom, owner, Gove, Kan.

SCHUTTE AND SHINEY, the Rush county, Kan., real estate hustlers; 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raised from 20 to 47 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre here last season. We can sell this land at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Good improved ranch land, 1/2 good farm land, at \$15 per acre. Good bottom land not over 5 miles from market at \$25 to \$35 per acre. Well improved and running water, plenty of timber. See us or write us at La Crosse, Kan.

STOCK OR DAIRY FARM—In corn and alfalfa belt, 88 miles of Kansas City, 880 acres, 200 in alfalfa and tame hay, 500 best native hay or pasture, all good corn or wheat land. Well watered, and well fenced, 200 hog tight, \$5,000 worth of building improvements, 2 1/2 miles of town. Telephone and R. F. D. Title perfect. Only \$40 per acre, on easy terms, small cash payment. Write for full description. Also two good west Mo. farms for Kansas wheat land not west of Norton or Ford. Manhattan Realty Co., Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.
The best strains. Eggs at reasonable prices from best pens guaranteed. DELOS CHAPIN, Green, Kan.

DON'T SELL YOUR YOUNG STOCK.
every year, but buy this farm: 320 acres, 135 acres in cul., lying together and good, level land, balance good pasture, well watered, some timber, well improved, 1 1/2 mi. to town of 700 pop. A fine home and a bargain. Price \$13,500. Good terms. Write Newson & McKee, Blue Rapids, Kan.

RUSH COUNTY SNAPS.
160 acres 2 miles from market, 100 acres in wheat, share to purchaser, a bargain at \$2,800. 314 acre bottom farm, improved, house, barn, granary, etc., 160 acres under cultivation, fenced, timber, running water; a snap at \$40 per acre. Write
JAS. H. LITTLE,
The Rush County Land Man,
La Crosse, Kansas.

GRANITE CREEK STOCK FARM.
Percheron and Standard-bred horses. Make known your wants to
M. A. SMITH, Supt.,
Cawker City, Kansas.

A Good Farm Under Price.
320 acres, 24 acres in alfalfa, 26 acres in meadow, 310 acres in corn and wheat in high state of cultivation, it is under fence has good new 6 room house and barn and other out buildings, buildings are all new, this is all good corn and alfalfa land, has well and wind mill. Located 2 miles from good railroad town in Sedgwick county, on R. F. D. and telephone. Price \$1450 with terms.
The Nelson Real Estate & Imp. Co.
127 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

Minnesota Grown CLOVER SEED

WHEN we say seed is "Minnesota Grown" we mean just what the words imply. Such seed, having endured the cold of winter and alternate freezing and thawing of spring and fall, is hardy and vigorous. The vital importance of using Minnesota Grown Clover Seed should not be underestimated. By planting this seed, clovers may be established in sections where, until recently, it was not thought possible for them to survive. Another important point is that clover grown from Minnesota Grown Seed in sections farther south is more productive, of greater vitality, and of better quality than from seed produced in any other section. Seed dealers from all parts of the U. S. recognize the superiority of our Minnesota Grown Clover Seed and acknowledge that the facts as stated above are true. Order your clover seed at once. It usually advances during the season and the demand may exhaust our supply.

25th ANNIVERSARY CATALOGUE
Pronounced the most informing and complete as well as the handsomest seed catalogue ever published in America. Every one of the 152 pages is filled with information valuable to the seed planter. No farm or garden is so large or so small that this book will not assist to greater profits. It is expensive and we cannot distribute them indiscriminately, but we send it free to those who wish to buy seed.

Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen,
202 Bridge Sq., Minneapolis, Minn. TRADE MARK

FREE SWEET PEAS

I want to give you this glorious collection of SWEET PEAS

Containing over 100 of the GRANDEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of the World's Giant Varieties. They are simply wonderful, grand and superb, and I want to send you this WHOLE complete collection Free absolutely

All I ask you to do is to cut out this ad. write your name and address on margin and wrap two dimes (or ten 2c stamps) in it to pay packing and postage and three months' subscription to Farm & Stock, our great monthly farm magazine. I am going to give away 10,000 of these collections just to get acquainted with you. Send immediately F. J. Wright, Editor, Farm & Stock, Box K 29 St. Joseph, Mo

60 Colors

KANSAS WHITE CORN.
After years of careful breeding I have developed a white corn which is splendidly adapted to Kansas conditions. That is the reason I call it Kansas White. The size, conformation, ear, kernel, are all right. And the price is right too. Write me about it. I can furnish you seed that will grow and make money for you in 1909. D. S. LEFLEY, Rt. 2, Aurora, Kan.

SEED OORN!
Boone County, Reid, Bloody Butcher, Calico. Immense yield. High quality. Our corn took first and fourth in boys' county contest, first in boys' state contest, first second, and fourth at State Corn Show; second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth at Omaha. Yield in 1908, 103 bushels per acre; in 1907, 114 bushels per acre.
J. M. GILMAN & SONS,
R. E. 1. Leavenworth, Kan.

CALIFORNIA ALFALFA SEED.
Recleaned and guaranteed free from dodder and all weeds. Strictly pure seed. Price \$5 cents per pound, delivered free west of the Mississippi river. Address,
SMITH-GENTRY CO.,
Cercoran, Cal.

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

LAWRENCE Business College
Lawrence, Kansas.
39th year; positions secured; expenses low. Catalog free. Address, 1400 Mass St.

Trickler's TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE

The place to learn Bookkeeping
The place to learn Shorthand
The place to learn Typewriting
The place to learn Penmanship
The place to learn Telegraphy
The place to learn Civil Service Work
The place to get a Business Education
The place to get a good Position.

READERS MARKET PLACE

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Jersey bull, recorded and old enough for service. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—Four registered yearling Shorthorn bulls; sire Prince Chief 184723, bred by I. Barr & Son, Davenport, Iowa. Price \$50. L. O. McCune, Benton, Kan.

SWINE.

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

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

FOR SALE—A fine 2-year-old boar sired by the great Meddler 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 OR TRADE—One registered Kentucky Jack, seven years old. A. F. Baldwin, Carnegie, Ellsworth Co., Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Part or all of 4 Jacks, 6 Jennets, 1 road stallion, to close partnership. J. J. Laylin, R. D. 2, Vandalia, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron stallion, 5 years old. Also Mammoth 6 years old, 15 1/2 hands high. Good stuff, no trading stock. Jas. Haley, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—One black pedigreed standard bred stallion, Patriotta 41836, weight 1250 lbs.; best breeding two crosses with Wilkes and two with Nutwood. I will trade for Percheron stallion, Jack or real estate. Address S. A. Baughman, Marysville, Kan.

ONE GOOD imported Spanish registered Jack, 4 years old, black with white points, 15 1/2 hands, for sale. Price \$600 or trade for Percheron fillies or Shorthorn heifers. Also White Wyandotte cockerels \$1.25 each. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—Registered black Percheron stallion, weight 2000 lbs., 8 years old. One road stallion, chestnut, weight 1200 lbs., fine individual, good breeder, sure foal getter. Colts to show. Want to sell horses on account of their fillies. Three registered black Mammoth Jacks coming 3 years old, 10 inch bone, smallest place below hock. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE—One registered black Percheron stallion, No. 47792, 4 years old, weight 1900, sound and gentle; can show colts. **JACKS**—3 extra large Tennessee Jacks, black with mealy points, 15 1/2 and 16 hands high, weight 1050 and 1100, extra heavy bone; best of feet; good head and ears; 4 and 6 yrs. old; sound; quick performers and sure foal getters; can show some of the best colts in the state from this stock. J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

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

BIMETALIC seed corn for sale. Winner Omaha exposition. Write Chas Kubik, R. 2, Caldwell, Kan.

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

350 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1—In three choice varieties. Fruit trees and small fruits at wholesale prices. List free. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

JUST YOU write for prices on cherry trees, you will be surprised and pleased when you see them. Lost Springs Nurseries, Lost Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pure red seed oats, thoroughly re-cleaned. Extra good seed at the right price. Send for sample and prices. Warren Watts, Clay Center, 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, cane, milo maize, Jerusalem corn, brown dourra and other seeds. If anything to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

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

LAWYERS.

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

Classified Advertising

3 cents a word

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

POULTRY.

SAND CREEK CORNISH INDIANS—Eggs \$1 or \$2 per 15. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

R. C. W. Leghorn cockerels for sale at \$1.25 each. C. W. Howard, Stamford, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice cockerels from prize winners \$1 each. G. W. Bartee, Monument, Kan.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Cockerels all sold. Eggs in season. Write for prices. Mrs. Wm. Bumphrey, Corning, Kan.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Choice S. Sp. Hamburg and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels; also 1 M. B. turkey tom coming 2 yrs. old. Write price. Virna Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

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

EGGS—From high scoring prize winners! White Wyandottes scoring to 94 1/2, \$3 100; Black Langhans 90-95 1/2, \$4 100. Mrs. M. G. Mohler, Hamilton, Mo.

BARGAINS IN BARRED ROCKS—40 chicks, 80 hens and pullets of laying qualities and winners of 85 premiums. Write today. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Won at Hiawatha and Atchison poultry shows 1st pen, 1st cock, 2d cockerel, 1st, 2d pullet, 2d, 3d hen, also special. Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

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

STANDARD BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns founded by stock of prize winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's fairs, and have taken first wherever shown. Stock for sale; eggs in season from pens scoring 90 to 95. No. 1 pen, \$2.50 for 15; No. 2, \$1.80 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, Kan.

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.

COLLIES of all ages for sale. They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors. 260 head sold last year. Write for illustrated circular and prices. Would like to buy a few ferrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Nebraska.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$1.50, drakes \$1 M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

80 BREEDS geese, ducks, chickens. Stamp for catalog. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

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

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

FOR SALE—A harness and buggy business in the best town in Kansas. Other business reason for selling. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

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

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

IT GIVES RELIABLE INFORMATION about the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico. It gives you the facts about real estate values and development of this country, of Texas school land and New Mexico homesteads. Send us your subscription for three months only 25 cents. Southwest Farmer and Investor, Amarillo, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEN WANTED—To live and work on farm by the year, married man and grown son preferred. House furnished. References required. H. L. Pellett, Eudora, Kan.

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

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

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

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

CHANCE TO BUY one-half interest in general store in northeastern Kansas; county seat town. Stock is in first class shape and clear; one-half will run \$3,000 to \$3,500. Enclose stamp for further reply to F. S., Box 116, Washington, Kan.

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

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

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—800 acres, no sand, well improved, Dallas county, Texas. T. F. O'Brien, Conlen, Texas.

FOR SALE—800 acres of farm land 5 miles from Orion, Gove county. Price \$9 per acre. Address Box 11, Orion, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two good improved Elk Co. farms, near good towns, 240 a., 80 a., \$30 per acre. P. J. Pearce, Jamestown, Kan.

\$2,000 to \$7,000 yearly in real estate business. We start you; co-operative plan by mail. Free booklet, Central Real Estate School, 325 Central Building, Kansas City, Mo.

17 ACRES FOR SALE OR TRADE—4 roomed house, poultry house, cave, small barn, 5 acres hog tight, good orchard, 45 under cultivation, spring, well and windmill, route and telephone, 1/2 miles to town. Price \$3,000. \$1,000 cash will buy it. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

THE RICHEST FARMS—Where everything grows large, in southeastern Kansas, 120 miles south of Kansas City, and 30 miles west of Missouri; prices away below their value; maps and priced information; no trades. Thos. D. Hubbard, Erie, Kan.

BARGAIN—160 acres, all fine bottom land, nearly all cultivated, 95 acres of wheat, 2 1/2 miles to town. Price \$9,600, \$2,000 cash, balance easy terms. All kinds and sizes, write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

CALIFORNIA LAND, \$1 acre, cash payment; balance, entire purchase 90c month per acre; close San Francisco; no taxes; no interest; 5-acre tracts; level, rich, clear; ready to plow; under irrigation; perpetual water right; immediate possession given; particulars, maps, photographs free. Stevenson Colony, 1414 Market St., San Francisco.

IMPROVED Jewell Co. farm, 160 acres, 1 mile from a good town, 6 room house, hen house, corn cribs, machine shed, and good basement, barn, well and wind mill, good orchard, 35 acres pasture, 35 acres alfalfa, balance farm ground, no waste land, worth \$80; a bargain at \$75 per acre. W. E. Silvis, Webber, Kan.

AN IDEAL HOME—80 acres 2 mi. from Blue Rapids, 56 a. excellent land in cult., bal. pasture, fine 6 room house, plenty of good outbuildings, fruit and water. Blue Rapids with a pop. of nearly 2,000, has four large plaster mills, with a payroll of \$15,000 per mo., fine schools and churches. Pop. nearly doubled in three years. We have over 100 farms for sale in Marshall Co. alone. This county is one of the best in the state. Write us. Newson & McGee, Blue Rapids, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE—I am over 80 years old and wish to sell my fruit farm of 320 acres, 1 1/2 miles from the city of Winchester, Kan. On this farm are 8000 Ben Davis and Gano, 500 Missouri Pippins 15 years old, 600 Jonathans 8 years old, 1500 Jonathans set out 3 years ago, fifteen acres in strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Over \$500 sold last year, besides 250 gallons blackberry wine. Seven room house, a cottage, barn, corn crib, barrel shed, will hold over 3,000 barrels. Never falling spring water. For full particulars write William Booth, Winchester, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

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

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

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

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—200 acres, good farm land, located in McDonald county, Mo. For particulars write to Nic Sprinker, Ellinwood, Kan.

BARGAIN—120 acres, 55 cultivated, 20 alfalfa, 6 room house, outbuildings. Price \$3,500. All kinds and sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

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

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

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

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

80 ACRES of rich creek bottom, four miles from the center of Emporia, with fine improvements, five acres grass, good timber, splendid orchard and water. One of the best homes in Lyon county for \$6,200. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—80 acres 3 miles from Clyde, second bottom, \$50 per acre. 160 acres near Green in Clay Co., 90 under plow, well improved, \$50 per acre. 160 acres pasture near town \$3,500. Write for fine large list. Walter Nelson, Clyde, Kan.

LOOK HERE—130 acres, Anderson Co., Kan., 6 miles from Garnett, 60 a. fine bottom 25 a. rough pasture, balance fine meadow, 6 room house, board stable, 1/2 mi. school, rural mail, telephone line past the farm, price \$35 per acre. Spohn Bros., Garnett, Kan.

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

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

RANCH FOR SALE—400 acres divided, land, 1,000 acres leased, one-half river bottom corn and alfalfa land; the remainder good grazing land; good improvements; 125 acres alfalfa with hog fence, 1/2 mile from railroad station. Will sell all or part. Write owners, G. W. and Joe Carson, Bliss, Okla.

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

FOR SALE—640 acres, desirable location, one mile from county seat, a thriving railroad town. Farm all fenced, well and wind mill, 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 per acre. Terms, Frank A. Rees, Owner, Syracuse, Hamilton county, Kan.

The Stray List

February 8.
Woodson Co., John E. Barrett, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up Jan. 15, 1909, by Henry Wiede, in Center Tp., one spotted red and white heifer, 2-yr-old. Crop under side right ear. Valued at \$12.
STEER—Taken up by C. C. Ford in Center Tp., on the 18th day of Jan., 1909, one 2-yr-old red steer, branded V.S. on left side. Valued at \$15.

Jackson Co., J. W. Martin Clerk.
STEER—Taken up January 21, 1909, by J. C. Towener, in Garfield tp., one red steer, 6 or 7 months old. Star in forehead, white feet, tall half white.
Greenwood Co., W. O. Blackburn, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up November 26, 1908, by G. E. Lillie, in Spring Creek tp., one red steer. About 1,000 lbs., dehorned, white points, a square branded on left hip. Valued at \$35.

STEER—Taken up January 27th, 1909, by J. L. A. Anderson, in Swede Creek township, one steer, red with white markings, one ear clipped, no brands, one year old. Geo. H. Hungerford, County Clerk, Riley County, Kansas.

February 20.
STEER—Taken up January 23, 1909, by A. W. White, Sherman township, P. O. Stockdale, one roan steer, two years old, branded "O" on left hip, dehorned, valued at \$25.
Geo. H. Hungerford, county clerk, Riley county, Kan.

STEER—Taken up Jan. 8, 1909, by C. F. Webb, in Sherman township, P. O. Blaine, one black steer, 1-yr.-old, silt in both ears. H. G. Huckstadt, Co. Clerk, Pottawatomie Co., Kan.
SOW—Taken up January 11, 1909, by A. Shehl, in Spring Creek township, P. O. Westmoreland, one black sow weight 200 lbs., no brands or marks. H. G. Huckstadt, Co. Clerk, Pottawatomie Co., Kan.

A State Fair for Kansas Now!

You Are Urged to Wire or Write Your Representative at Topeka NOW in Behalf of the State Fair Measure.— Write Today or It May Be Too Late.

The state fair measure now before the legislature is in grave danger. The members of the legislature are in favor of it, but the Ways and Means committees are hesitating about voting the necessary appropriation.

The committees should hear from the people of the state, and especially from the farmers, at once. The case is urgent. The farmers of this state pay most of the taxes. They want a fair. They ought to have it, and they can have it if they will use the power at their command.

This is what every reader of this paper can do, and should do, and should do at once. Today. Not next week nor tomorrow:

Sit down and write your senator and representative that you and the farmers in your community want a state fair and want it now.

If Kansas does not get a state fair this year, the probabilities are that the policy of delay which has prevailed for the past ten years will prevail during the next ten years.

WHY KANSAS CAN "AFFORD" IT.

Kansas, the third agricultural state in the Union, produced last year, agricultural and livestock products to the value of \$475,000,000—a sum \$11,000,000 greater than in any previous year in the state's history.

No intelligent farmer, no loyal citizen of the state who has Kansas' best interests at heart, can question for one moment the desirability of a great state fair, under proper management and rightly conducted. Kansas cannot lag behind her sister states in this great educational work. She must and WILL have a state fair, some time. Why not now? If we cannot afford it at this time, when will we ever be able to "afford" it?

And remember this:

The state is not asked to expend money for which there is no immediate return. It is not a question of expense but of a permanent investment. The \$150,000 which the legislature is asked to invest in a state fair project will be immediately doubled by means of funds raised from other sources, and the investment thus made will become more valuable every year.

Moreover, a good state fair—and Kansas you may depend upon it will have no other kind—is not an expense but a source of revenue. The great state fairs in all the corn-belt states, are on an actual paying basis, a surplus being left every year with which to make further improvements and to build up a still greater institution.

Kansas can afford a state fair and can afford it NOW.

This measure is the one project before the legislature this session which is of paramount interest to the farmer—the one measure of which he is the direct beneficiary. Let no false economy thwart a movement in which every farmer and every land-owner is so vitally interested.

WHAT OTHER STATES ARE DOING.

Kansas, not able to afford a state fair! Was there ever a greater absurdity? What in the world can Kansas afford if not a state fair for the exposition in concrete form of its agricultural resources which are greater than all its other resources combined, and which will always be the foundation of its wealth.

The story of what other states in the central portion of the country are doing is so well known that it should be unnecessary to repeat it, but on the theory that repetition is the most important part of speech, here it is in part:

Iowa and Illinois are the greatest of all agricultural states, measured by the money value of their agricultural products, and they are the only states that outrank Kansas. The record for Iowa will do for Illinois.

Over \$300,000 is invested in permanent improvements. The attendance for 1908 was over 210,000. In 1906 the net profit was \$39,000 and in 1907 it was \$27,000. In 1908, 700 horses were exhibited, 800 cattle, 3,000 head of swine, 3,000 chickens. The implement exhibit covers 60 acres. J. C. Simpson, secretary of the Iowa State Fair, writes this way:

"As I have written on numerous occasions

before, it is no credit to your state that she has been so slow in recognizing the benefits to be derived from a permanent state fair. A permanent annual state fair will be worth as much to Kansas as your agricultural college, university or any other state institution, and we hope Kansas will fall in line during the present winter with other states in the great corn-belt district."

Word comes that in addition to her other magnificent equipment, Iowa will erect this year an amphitheatre costing \$150,000 or more. This is for one building, mind you. Yet they tell us Kansas "cannot afford" a state fair.

Minnesota is far behind Kansas as an agricultural state, and yet it supports the greatest of all state fairs. In 1908 the average attendance per day for the six days was 60,000, the high water mark being 97,000. The net profit from the last fair was \$80,000. Its grounds and buildings are well worth nearly a million dollars. Its buildings are far greater in extent than those of any World's Fair ever held in this country, excepting those held at Chicago and St. Louis, alone. The secretary, Mr. Cosgrove says: "Our amphitheatre cost us \$110,000, our poultry and dairy buildings, \$25,000 each. We are asking the legislature for \$300,000 for a new grandstand, and \$150,000 for an implement building." The annual report of the

shows a gratifying increase in the value of the products her soil yields, and yet, we are compelled to confess that of all the great Western agricultural states, Kansas year after year, shows the smallest increase in population.

Last year the population of the entire state increased only 6,000. Do you realize what that means to you as a farmer? It means that the value of your land is not increasing as rapidly as is the land in other states in which there is a greater influx of land buyers and home-seekers. It means that in spite of the bounty of Nature, Kansas is standing still. It means that our proud state is being surpassed by more enterprising communities!

Kansas cannot afford that. The land owners of Kansas individually cannot afford that.

Eliminating entirely the educational value of a state fair—say nothing about the inestimable value to grain growers, fruit growers, stockmen and breeders, that come from an annual exposition of this kind, and still the mere advertising value of a great state fair is worth ten, twenty—yes, fifty times, the small investment required to put the project on its feet.

In no other way can the agricultural resources of the state be so convincingly and so effectively put before the world. In no other way can we so easily and so economically show the world what we have in Kansas and why Kansas is a good state to emigrate to.

One successful state fair will add to the market value of the farm lands of Kansas, ten times what the fair costs.

It will add to the value of your land and of every other acre of land in the state.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

No argument is needed as to the educational value of a state fair. It is a representation of developed idea; where people exchange experiences. A man, woman, a child, will learn more of practical and lasting value in one day at a state fair, than could possibly be learned anywhere else in a much greater length of time.

A state fair with an attendance of 200,000 people, which is less than the attendance at many of our neighboring state fairs, gives more days of instruction than a school with an average attendance of 1,000 per day running nine months. Therefore it is the most economical education we could have.

State fairs stimulate and encourage all lines of production. There is no home, farm, factory, or commercial enterprise that is not benefited directly or indirectly. No farmer can view the agricultural, horticultural, dairy or other products without feeling an impulse to make the results of his own labor equal as far as possible, to that he is inspecting. It is a matter of record that in states having state fairs that farm methods are better and that crops of small grain, corn, vegetables, fruit and the like have increased from year to year because of comprehensive exhibits and the exchange of ideas brought about by the annual state fair.

NOW, THEN,

the lesson from all this is the necessity of getting busy at once. The spirit to manifest is the "Do It Now" spirit. Or rather, the real Kansas spirit—the spirit that out of a broad prairie has created what is already the third greatest agricultural state in the Union, and the spirit that says it will not long stay in third place.

If you read this, and don't do something to help this fair along, don't complain that the legislature didn't do its duty. You will have no reason to complain, because you will not have done your duty.

The thing you are asked to do, not by this paper, but by those who have in charge the state fair measure is very simple, and easy:

Just sit down and write your legislators a strong, straightforward letter, telling them how you and your neighbors expect them to vote.

And 48 hours from now may be too late. The thing may be settled, and settled the wrong way, any hour almost.

And don't forget that this state fair measure is the only important measure now before the legislature that is purely in the interest of agriculture, of the farmers, of the state. This is not a criticism of other matter pending in the legislature. The state can afford a great many luxuries. It can afford this necessary thing, a great state fair.

Write the letter and ask your neighbors to write.

Coburn Says:

"A Judicious Investment"

December 7, 1908.

Mr. E. H. Crosby, Topeka Commercial Club, City.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your verbal inquiries as to my views upon the question of a State Fair, I would say:

Kansans should see to it that the incoming legislature makes generous provision for the permanent establishment of a State Fair; a State Fair in the best sense of the word; one managed by men of capacity and clean character and to be supported and encouraged, from year to year, in such a way as to make it a credit to the State, of which it should stand as representative, illustrative and typical.

Considering the advantages such an institution possesses—as has been well demonstrated by other great agricultural states, such as Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa—Kansas cannot afford to do less than profit by and improve upon their experience and provide for an annual exposition of the State's resources and possibilities that eventually will be a pattern and example for all others. Under the most favoring circumstances it will, of course, take years to develop this, but it never will be developed unless a beginning is made, and the conditions were never so favorable for such a beginning as they are now.

Of course such a Fair must have a permanent location. The matter of location, however, should not be considered until provision is made for the Fair, and that with the idea of permanency and continuous support. When such provision is made, some representative, impartial authority, with only the greatest good to the State as a whole in mind, can determine where the Fair shall have its seat.

I would be glad to see every Kansan working for such a consummation. Rightly supervised, whatever expenditure it may involve—and in the long run I hope it may be a large one—will be a most judicious investment. Very truly yours,

F. D. COBURN.

Minnesota State Fair states that during the last 10 years they have put \$427,100 from their own earnings into permanent improvements—from their own earnings, remember. And this in a state far below Kansas in agricultural resources.

John T. Stinson, secretary of the Missouri State Fair, says: "This year we are asking \$142,000 for buildings and improvements. The improvements we have already on our grounds are estimated at \$373,915."

The Texas State Fair at Dallas represents an investment of \$500,000. Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio and Nebraska, all are holding fairs and all of them making money.

WHY A STATE FAIR PAYS.

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LIVE STOCK



A man who has made a decided success in swine husbandry in a large way said before a recent farmers' institute that the man who has plenty of skim-milk for his hogs will make a profit if any one can on 60-cent corn.

To grade up your pig stock is as important as grading up the dairy cows. The most conservative course is to select the breed most popular in your vicinity and improve on the common individuals by the use of improved boars.

The sooner a hog is sold after he has reached 200 pounds the more profit he will make for his feeder. This is the conclusion arrived at as the results of an extended investigation at one of the leading Western experiment stations.

Do the hogs have warm, dry beds? Remember that it is a matter of economy in rearing hogs to provide them with comfortable quarters. It is cheaper to warm a hog with a reasonably good building, with straw and litter, than to burn alfalfa hay and 60-cent corn in maintaining the heat of the animal body.

It is the "know how" that counts on the farm as well as in other callings. Did you ever hear of the plumber who sent in a bill for fixing a pump and which read as follows: "Fixin', 50 cents; knowin' how, \$5?" This is just about the proportion of "knowin' how" to actual work that exists in successful farming.

A point in horse feeding which is often overlooked is the kind of a horse feed. Most of us feed a plenty of the best kind of feed but some horses pay well for food and care given and some do not. It is our business to know that we are feeding a horse which gives adequate return for his feed. Some horses do as much work on less than half the feed of others. Why not save feed in the horse barn as well as in the cow barn?

The demand would indicate that hogs weighing from 200 pounds to 250 pounds are in greatest favor on the market. The farmer is looking for the hog that he can produce cheapest and the one that will convert the largest amount of plant food into the highest priced pork, and the light hog seems to supply that requirement. The packer is looking for a young but well-matured animal. Large hams, shoulders, and sides are no longer demanded by the consuming public and consequently packers must supply quarters of medium size.

Too many farmers are horse poor. They have not only too many horses but horses which are not good. In farming a quarter section of land there is no need for more than four horses. Three of these should be heavy horses and one should be an animal heavy enough to do considerable work yet light enough to do the family driving. Of these heavy horses at least one should be a good brood mare. While practising economy in other respects, it is well to study the economical use of horse flesh.

What about the brood sows? Are they comfortable? If so, then are they thrifty and in good condition for producing a large, sturdy litter of pigs? The sow should not be fat but in vigorous condition. Many farmers are too good to their breeding stock and allow this stock, particularly sows, to become too fat. Just as soon as the sow gets fat the fatty tissue forms about the generative organs and this has the effect of impeding the circulation and in general hindering fetal growth. The brood sow must have plenty of exercise. Do not keep her too closely housed. Be sure she has a warm, comfortable bed and that the hog house is well ventilated. It will not injure brood sows to do a little rustling for feed.

Forty years ago the public sale was a popular method of selling purebred stock in New York State. On September 10, 1873, was held the Mills' sale of famous Shorthorns. The sale included 113 animals, two were calves, and the number brought \$380,890, an average of \$3,370. Eleven cows and heifers sold for \$238,800, averaging \$21,709 each. Those were days when the Shorthorns rode the high tide of popular favor, sure enough.

The Nebraska Experiment Station reports the effects of different feeds upon the strength of the bones of the hog. Hogs fed corn alone had the weakest bones. Corn and shorts gave bone, somewhat stronger. Corn and skim-milk, corn, and tankage and corn and ground bone produce increased strength. The bones produced by corn and ground bone were more than twice as strong as those produced by corn alone. The stronger bones were not larger than the others but the walls were thicker.

Weight of One Quart. Dairymen especially will be interested in knowing the weight of the several feeds by quarts, in-as-much as in compounding dairy rations the terms are expressed in pounds. Cottonseed-meal, 1.5 lbs.; linseed-meal, old process, 1.1 lbs.; gluten-meal, 1.7 lbs.; gluten feed, 1.2 lbs.; wheat bran, coarse, 0.5 lbs.; wheat middlings, coarse, 0.8 lbs.; wheat middlings, fine, 1.1 lbs.; mixed wheat feed, 0.6 lbs.; cornmeal, 1.5 lbs.; oats, 1.2 lbs.; rye bran, 0.6 lbs.

How Much to Feed. The dairyman should feed always according to the producing capacity of the cow. A cow producing two times as much milk as another should have twice as much feed. A man of considerable experience in feeding suggests the following rules:

Feed one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk produced by Holstein cows and one pound of grain to every three pounds of milk for Jersey and Guernsey cows. The difference being due to the characteristic difference in the richness of milk of these breeds. Another rule is to feed as many pounds of grain per day as cows produce butter-fat per week.

It is assumed here that the cows are having all the good roughage they will eat. It is well to add that the feeding of stock, dairy cows or other live stock cannot be worked out as a problem in mathematics. With the feeds there must be mixed a liberal sprinkling of common sense.

Feeding Alfalfa With Silage. An Iowa dairyman is quoted in the eighth annual report of the Iowa Department of Agriculture as strongly recommending alfalfa in connection with silage for cows. He says: "In the countries where alfalfa hay can be successfully raised there is no better food to feed with silage. We find on one hand the silage is low in dry matter and high in carbohydrates; on the other hand we find alfalfa hay low in carbohydrates and high in dry matter and protein. Fed together in proper proportions these foods make a perfectly balanced ration and it is safe to say that a proportion which would be proper would be to allow the cow to receive all of each of these foods that she will consume. She will thus solve the problem of the balanced ration for herself even better than her feeder can do."

Cottonseed-Meal. The use of cottonseed-meal in cattle feeding is steadily growing in favor among successful feeders. Ground corn, alfalfa hay, and cottonseed-meal are a great combination for putting flesh on steers. The National Live Stock Reporter tells how J. H. Noble, a Labette county, Kan., farmer, finished a load of 1,361-pound steers which recently brought him \$7 a hundred in St. Louis. Mr. Noble said: "The reason I prefer the ground

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corn is the fact that the cattle digest it better than the whole grain and get the full benefit of the feed. Then it mixes well with the cottonseed, and, on the other hand, with bran, clover, and timothy hay we feel as though we have a pretty well balanced ration. It gives the cattle so much variety that their appetites are really better than if they had been fed on one or two kinds.

"Cottonseed, however, is one of the feeds that I would not do without. I never intend to where it is possible to secure it. It has cost us \$26.

"Our method of handling the cattle is to rough them through the winter good and strong, plenty of rough feeds, including corn fodder, and then, in addition, to run the steers on grass when it becomes sufficient and then full feed for about 120 days on the ration I have just stated."

Breeding Stock Should Be Tested.

It is often hard to purchase bovine stock subject to the tuberculin test, and trouble often arises even when such agreement is made. The Minnesota Farm Review says a law should be passed making it necessary that every animal offered for sale for breeding purposes be tested and no animal allowed to change hands for breeding purposes that is not free from the disease. This law would require the seller to prove the merits of his goods.

There should be no objection to the sale of tuberculous animals for the block provided rigid inspection of the carcass follows. If the disease is found only in one organ of the body the meat is perfectly safe if well cooked.

The use of milk from tuberculous herds is a very fruitful means of spreading the disease. This is illustrated in sections of the country where milk is hauled to the creamery and skim-milk returned to the farm without first pasteurizing it. If tuberculosis is present in a few of the herds it spreads rapidly. A comparison made between sections where the milk is hauled to a common point and returned after the cream has been separated, with sections which keep their milk at home, show that the percentage of tuberculous young stock is much larger where the milk is received at a common point and the patrons' milk turned in together. Since it has been found by actual statistics that the disease is spread to an alarming extent by this means, we should avail ourselves of the advantage to be derived from pasteurizing the skim-milk before returning it to the farm as well as the cream for butter-making purposes and milk for city trade until we have the disease under control.

To check the disease then, all animals changing hands and the dairy herds from which milk is offered for sale should be officially tested, tagged, and recorded. This would allow every stock owner to get the value out of his stock on hand, unless it be the city milk man, but would make him very cautious about raising young stock and allowing them to become exposed to the disease. After this precaution it would hardly seem necessary to suggest the removal of superfluous cats and dogs affected with the disease.

To recapitulate:

1. Tuberculosis is a very infectious disease, common to man and domestic animals. Its presence should be ascertained as soon as possible and steps taken to stamp it out.
2. Every stock owner should make a post mortem examination of a tuberculous animal and examine the characteristic nodules that he becomes familiar with their looks for self-protection as well as that of his herd.
3. Bovine tuberculosis exists by permission of stock owners because in tuberculin we have a practical means of determining the presence of the disease and, secondly, because the calf is born free from tuberculosis.
4. The disease can be wiped out only by making the breeding of tuberculous animals unprofitable. To this end a law should be passed preventing the sale of tuberculous cattle for dairy or breeding purposes.

Horse Values.

The total number of horses in the United States is 19,992,000, with a value of \$1,867,530,000. The average value per head is \$93.40. Illinois leads all the other States in the number of horses with 1,591,000, the estimated value of which is \$170,237,000, average value \$107 per head.



S. C. THOMPSON, Mgr.

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Just a Word To Poultry Raisers.

You're killing the "hen that lays the golden eggs" all right when you set her to hatching. Why not buy an incubator this year and keep your hens busy at the more profitable work of laying eggs? They will earn you an incubator in the same time that it will take them to hatch as many chickens as one of my machines will do for you. My largest machine will do the hatching of thirty hens better, cheaper and it's a lot easier to watch. Any one can afford an incubator on my liberal terms and fair plan.

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Get my offer on the Fairfield first before you buy any other make of Incubator or Brooder. I am making absolutely the fairest and most liberal offer ever made by any incubator manufacturer to help introduce the Fairfield in every section of the United States. I want to help you get an incubator this year. I know every poultry raiser who is really in the business to make a profit wants an incubator and my plan will help you get a machine partly or entirely free. It's just a straight business proposition. No canvassing or soliciting and only requires about ten minutes of your time. I wouldn't make the offer under any conditions unless I knew I had an exceptional machine to back it up. I couldn't afford to on my liberal selling plan and strong guarantee. Now do yourself and me both a favor by writing today for my new catalog and special offer.



Just Try A FAIRFIELD 2 Hatches At My Risk

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I ship my Incubators and Brooders out on this liberal plan—Send for one of my Incubators or Brooders (or both) and try them for two hatches. Test them out carefully. Keep a record of the amount of oil it takes to run them. Consider how easy it is to operate them. Examine into their construction. Keep a record of the hatches. Then if you are not satisfied that the Fairfield is the best incubator made, ship it back to me and I will refund your money and pay all freight. I will take all the risk of their pleasing you.

They are the best built incubator on the market. We use No. 1 California Redwood throughout, because it won't warp, shrink or check with the heat or moisture and an incubator must be built of that sort of material to last. They are a steam forced, hot water machine,—by far the best kind to buy. Our patented heating system can't be beat. You will find it only in the Fairfield. Our regulator works perfectly. Our lamp arrangement is absolutely safe and one of the finest you ever saw. Every owner of a Fairfield will tell you that. They are all just as enthusiastic about them as I am, and you will be if you send for one on trial.

My catalog is a regular salesman. Tells just how my machines are made—what they are actually doing for lots of poultry raisers who are making money in the business.

Now, I would like to see you started on the road to a bigger profit this year with your chickens and will do all I can to help you. Just write and get my catalog and special offer first. If you are in a hurry for a machine, send in your order and \$1 to bind the bargain and let me ship you a machine at once on my guarantee of two hatches. Write for catalog and special offer today sure.

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My Claims:

Read these claims.

Then send for one of my machines and try it for two hatches. If not satisfactory return it and I'll refund your money and pay all the freight.

(1) The Fairfield is the best and most expert built incubator (and Brooder) made.

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PROF. WEST DODD.

Iowa is second, with 1,419,000, valued at \$140,481,000, an average of \$99 per head. Texas is third with 1,278,000, valued at \$83,070,000, an average of \$65 per head. Kansas ranks fourth with 1,108,000, valued at \$96,396,000, an average of \$87 per head. Nebraska ranks next, with 1,015,000, valued at \$38,305,000, average price per head \$37.

None of the other States reaches the million mark in numbers. Ohio comes the nearest to it with 949,000, valued at \$105,339,000, an average of \$111 per head. The State which has the smallest number and the highest average value is Rhode Island, with 14,000, valued at \$1,694,000, an average of \$121 per head.

The other States in which the average value is \$100 or upward are Connecticut and South Carolina, average value \$118 per head; Pennsylvania, average \$114; New York and New Jersey, \$113; Georgia, Massachusetts, and Ohio, average \$111; Illinois and North Carolina, \$107; Maine, \$106; Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, \$105; Florida, \$104; New Hampshire and Vermont, \$101. The State in which animals are valued lowest is New Mexico, the average there being but \$42.

This is the modern idea of cow management—to first have a cow of largest possible dairy capacity, know what her capacity to convert food into milk is, and feed up to the capacity and no more. In your herd that you are feeding all alike it may be possible that two cows of limited capacity are wasting food that one may be in need of to do her best work. Are you under-feeding good cows and over-feeding poor ones?—that is the up-to-date view of profitable cow feeding.

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DAIRY



A subscriber who gives neither his name nor postoffice address inquires if silage is a balanced ration. Corn silage, to which the writer undoubtedly refers, is not a balanced ration. It is rich in carbohydrates and low in protein. Its advantage, however, is in providing the cow with the succulence of pasture. Silage balanced with alfalfa hay makes a nearly complete ration. In cold weather it is advisable to give the cow a small feed of grain.

No greater calamity could befall the farmers of the West than the destruction of all places where cream or butter could be sold. The small farmer is more dependent upon the sale of dairy products than many are willing to admit. The cream-receiving stations and the possibility of easy shipment to the creamery have for years been the mainstay for many western farmers and as such they will continue to be.

Each year the price of good cows is advancing. It will pay the farmer to rear good heifer calves for sale as cows if by chance he can rear more than he can himself use. If the heifers are good grades of some dairy breed it will pay to rear all you can. It costs no more, however, to grow pure-bred animals than grades after the start is made and the pure-bred, if a good individual, will sell for the most money. There is a good opportunity for the breeder of pure-bred dairy stock in the West.

Many a dairy herd which within a few years will become valuable if handled properly, is kept at a low standard because the owner is selling off the best cows. The farmer who is desirous of producing milk, cream, or butter, even in a small way, cannot afford to sell the choice cows. The best cow in the average herd produces three or four times as much butter-fat per year and the value of the good cow is more than three or four times that of the average or poor cow. By selling the good cow the farmer very seldom realizes what she is worth. He not only loses money on the sale of the best cow, but he loses on her product. The loss of the heifer calf from the best cow also perpetuates the lowest possible standard in his herd.

At the experiment station of Nebraska a study of the cost of butter-fat production has shown that the amount of milk and butter-fat produced depends upon the dairy capacity of the animal and the amount and quality of the ration used. Cows of a decided dairy type will return the greatest profit in milk and butter when fed to their full capacity. The average cost of feeding a dairy cow as shown by these records is about \$30 per year, and the total value of butter-fat of the station herd is about \$70 annually per cow, leaving an average of about \$40 for labor and profit in addition to the value of the skim-milk and the value of the calf. In figuring the cost of feed everything

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consumed was charged to the cow at prevailing market prices. The figures indicate what a good cow can do with high priced feeds.

The present winter has been mild and extremely favorable to milk production. Yet the volume produced has been much less than for years past. The prices for butter-fat have been high and for the year will probably average higher than ever before, since the inauguration of dairying in the western section. The year 1908 has been a year of big production, Kansas never having produced so much butter-fat in the same period. But too much was produced during the summer when the prices were the lowest. Why will not the man who milks cows learn the value of winter milking when the prices are good and when, if the cows are given the proper feed, butter-fat can be produced at a cost little in advance of summer cost of production. With a favorable winter like this a bunch of good cows comfortably housed and properly fed and butter-fat at 25 to 30 cents will make the net profit in other departments of the farm look small.

The writer has recently learned of a creamery company engaging in the sale of silos on easy terms to patrons. This is not in Kansas, however, but it is to our regret that it is not. The existence of millions of tons of corn stalks in the fields left to dry up and blow away throughout the wet causes a headache to the man who knows the feeding value of ensilage and who knows the hard work expended in producing a corn crop. Only a small percentage of the corn crop is saved when the ears are harvested. An acre of average corn stalks placed in a silo will feed ten cows a month, and when fed to fairly good cows will yield butter-fat amounting to at least \$80. If the cows were good the same amount of ensilage would easily produce two times that much money. Ensilage is good for the horse and steer as well as the dairy cow. More will be said about the silo and the saving and growing of ensilage in another issue.

The farmer who sets out to buy a herd of dairy cows can only afford to buy the best cows from his neighbors. The neighbors cannot afford to sell their best cows at any figure, but they will sell and man who buys has the right to take advantage of any weakness or lack of judgment possessed by the man who offers the cow for sale. In a quiet way ascertain which is your neighbor's best cow. If you go about it right, he will point out with considerable pride the best cow in his herd. If you ask the price the chances are he will say that she is not for sale at any price. Make him an offer of about twice as much as he asks for his poorest cow and nine out of every ten times you have bought the cow, and at that figure you have bought dirt cheap. The purchase of cows which the average farmer has for sale will not show up favorably in a dairy herd but the best cows from the average herd will make a good starting point and will be cheap at all their cost.

Good vs. Poor Cow.

At a farmers' institute recently the editor met two farmers of the same community and feeding dairy herds the same feed and selling butter-fat from such herds to the same creamery at the same prices. One man was realizing \$35 per year for the butter-fat from the milk of each cow. The other man was realizing \$60 per year per cow. It cost each man about \$30 each to keep a cow per year. These figures were according to their own estimates and appeared to be mutually satisfactory to each. One man got \$30 above the cost of keeping a cow per year. The other man got \$5 above the cost of feed. Thirty dollars is 60 per cent more than \$5. It is the difference in men which makes the difference in dairying which is drudgery and that looked upon as pleasure. Is it any wonder that the man milking the cows for \$5 per year profit and milking six cows to realize as much profit as his

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neighbor realized from one cow should consider dairying drudgery?

Real Western Dairying.

People down East who read about Nebraska and Kansas producing from thirty to thirty-five million pounds of creamery butter per year are inclined to think that dairy operations in these two States have reached some definite form. When it is realized, however, the conditions under which dairying is carried on in some parts of these sections it will be well understood why a central creamery shipping cream 150 to 200 miles is absolutely necessary for the development of dairying and also why the production of butter-fat per cow must be necessarily low, and also why the farmer is not inclined to pay very much attention to the quality of butter-fat he delivers to the shipping station in the shape of cream. The dairy situation in Western Nebraska is well described by a Nebraska "dairyman" in writing an exchange.

"If a man wants to go into the dairy business and has no cows he gets a saddle horse and goes around to the big ranches, and small owners and buys what cows he sees that look as though they would give any milk and could be broken in a short time. The matter of color or breed is not taken into consideration. When the right number is bought he then takes them home, turns them out in a large pasture and all he now has to do is to get a hand separator and he is ready to begin dairying in Western style. As there are numerous cream receiving stations scattered all through this country getting the cream to the market is a small item.

"As I am a dairyman of the same type myself, I will tell you how I came out. I started in last May with ten head of this kind of cows and sold cream amounting to \$150.50. I raised ten calves on skim-milk, at \$10 each, amounting to \$90; total amount from dairy \$240.50. It don't look like much but turns the expense account. We live in a district which is known as the Kincaid where every man gets 640 acres of land for the small sum of \$14. Now that is the end of your expense on your cows as long as you keep them as far as feed is concerned.

If there ever was a dairy country we have it out here in Western Nebraska. But the time is not far off when there will be a change in the breed of cows we now use to some of the dairy strain. One of my neighbors only last week sent to the east for a registered Ayershire bull to commence to grade up his dairy cows. Not only people in the east but people in the west are doing more reading on dairying now than they have ever done before, and I believe before many years roll around the dairy will be highly developed in this section.

Several Things Worth Considering.

Bessie Bates is a college bred, reared and fed Jersey cow and she has been conducting herself in keeping with her education. During the past month she produced 1,226 pounds of milk and 60.4 pounds of fat. She ate daily as follows: corn silage, 15 lbs.; alfalfa hay, 15 lbs.; corn, 3.5 lbs.; bran, 3.5 lbs.; oil-meal, 1.5 lbs.; oats, 3.5 lbs.

Charge the cost of this feed for 30 days to Bessie at the prices prevailing in your locality and charge her with the amount. Credit her with \$18.12, the value of her butter-fat at 30 cents per pound, which price Kansas creameries are paying, and note if it is not worth while to keep a good cow. Under the above calculation you have the skim-milk, the manure and the calf to pay for the milking and care and interest on investment and we will guarantee that you can't find another animal on the farm dealing as liberally with you.

Bessie has a claim for fame extending over a month's milking period. She has been doing big things, beginning with her first milking. Here is her performance for five years:

First record—two-year-old, 5,942 lbs. milk, 345 lbs. butter; second record, 7,592 lbs. milk, 412 lbs. butter; third record, 8,737 lbs. milk, 459 lbs. butter; fourth record, 10,273 lbs. milk, 541 lbs. butter; fifth record, 13,885 lbs. milk, 801 lbs. butter. Total, 46,429 lbs. milk, 2,558 lbs. butter. Average, 9,285 lbs. milk, 511 lbs. butter.

If you were in need of a bull would you select a calf from this cow or one from a cow which had a record for one year of a 1000 pounds of butter and nothing more than that was known of her ability.

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Last year the new and improved line of DE LAVAL machines literally swept the field. This year everybody has a "new" machine, which is the one thing they universally harp upon in their talk and advertising. But it is mostly bosh and nonsense. There is mighty little new to them. No more DE LAVAL patents have expired so that there is nothing else "new" that they can lay hold of this year.

There's the usual crop of fakirs appropriating the facts of DE LAVAL separator use and the endorsements DE LAVAL separators have received, and quoting them as though they applied to their own inferior imitations of the standard cream separator.

There's the concern which makes an inferior disc separator and speaks of the "disc" separator being "the machine which has won out universally in Europe, the home of the disc separator." True, but it was the DE LAVAL that has done the winning out in Europe, as it has in America.

There's the political separator concern, with the new "year" or "cents" trademark, whose claims it is to be hoped nobody ever believes, and which manifestly practices the circus man's theory that the great American public ever likes to be fooled.

There's the only concern which has stuck to the abandoned DE LAVAL "hollow bowl" of 30 years ago, but will this year desperately join the procession of 10 year back DE LAVAL imitations with a "disk bucket bowl" machine.

There's the "Trust," striving to complete its monopoly of dealer and farmer, harvesting much costly separator experience, largely at the expense of buyers-for-use, through trying to build a cream separator like ordinarily made farm machinery.

There's the "mail order" outfit, with their cheaply made machines, bought here and there, not made by themselves or sold under the real manufacturer's name, all claiming the earth, and many of the things that should be below it.

But the merry lot changes and dwindles every year. They gradually drop out and leave their unfortunate patrons helpless with trashy machines. More will fade away this year. The dairy farmer, like the creameryman, is coming to know something of separators. He doesn't swallow mere "claims" so easily. Ninety-eight per cent of the world's creamerymen use DE LAVAL machines. The percentage of farm users content with nothing else is always increasing.

There isn't a single reason why every man who buys a cream separator this year should not buy a DE LAVAL. There are many reasons why he should. The best costs no more than the various grades of inferior imitating machines.

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THE FARM



Piling manure in the open insures a big waste. The Cornell Experiment Station piled two tons of fresh horse manure in an exposed place. In five months it lost 5 per cent in gross weight, 60 per cent of its nitrogen, 47 per cent of its phosphoric acid, and 76 per cent of its potash. Here was an average loss of 61 per cent in plant food, though the loss in weight was only 5 per cent.

Besides they are easily kept up, are easy on horses' feet, and by an occasional grading, a judicious use of the King road drag, and the obligatory use of 4- and 6-inch tires on all wagons carrying more than 1,500 pounds, can be kept in good shape for a long time to come. These few and simple demands can be easily enforced and complied with, and ought not to work a hardship on the poorest farmer.

Eugene D. Funk of Shirley, Ill., recently gave an object lesson on corn. He said the corn-growers some years ago had arbitrarily selected what they considered an ideal ear of corn, but that there was absolutely nothing to prove that it was the best producing ear. Mr. Funk secured the Coolidge strain of Leaming corn from Knox county and Chester strain of Leaming from Champaign, and from each strain he picked out seven different types of kernel and ear. He has bred these types separately for seven years. Type number 1 is a rough ear close to the ideal of the association, while number 7 was the smooth corn which the corn-growers have been trying to get away from. He was surprised to find that for six years out of seven in one strain, and for five years out of seven in the other, the comparatively smooth type of corn had produced the highest yield of all. He finds that the rough corn gets looser on the cob and is far later in maturing.

What we do need though at the present time is good, strong, and substantial bridges, because aside from a few stone, arched bridges, there is not a wooden or steel bridge in the country which is safe to cross with a modern thrashing rig. For other sections of the country with different soil and climatic conditions, and more dense population, and more traffic, I cannot see why the Federal Government can not afford financial aid, by cutting out the building of several battleships each year, which in a dozen years will be obsolete and out of date, nothing but old junk fit for nothing but the scrap pile. And then picture to yourselves Uncle Sam in the attitude of an overgrown bully, strutting around with a chip on his shoulder hunting for trouble, with the chances that he will find it good and plenty. It is my opinion that any European power would think twice, before making war on us, and run the risk of getting her food supply cut off. In support of their arguments I notice, they put up the claim that it costs the farmer now 25 cents per ton mile (which is far from true) to haul his produce to market. Well, this is the first time I know of, that anybody cared a rap what it costs the farmer to raise and market crops and stock. The prices for it are always arbitrarily fixed at the chief market centers, entirely regardless of cost and quantity, on the assumption, no doubt, that the farmers' time like his hog's, is of no particular value anyway. Of all the people on earth engaged in providing the necessities of life, the farmer is the only one who does not set his price, but accepts whatever is offered him, and himself pays everybody else the price set on his purchases. Besides this their statements are so worded that they seem to imply that a road once macadamized will last a long time good, but which is a grave error, because as a matter of fact it needs constant attention and patching to keep it up.

Disking at Fort Hays Experiment Station.

I saw account of disking corn ground by the experiment station at Hays Station. I would like to ask, through the columns of the paper, what time of the year is the best to disk? We are high and dry here in Sheridan county. I am satisfied it pays to disk but would like to know the proper time to do it.

Selden, Kan. J. A. YANTISS.
 At the Fort Hays Experiment Station, we try to disk as soon as frost is out of the ground, which may be a little earlier or later than the middle of February. By doing this then, as before stated, we accomplish two ends. We prevent much of the evaporation which would otherwise take place during our windy season, and we prevent, in large measure, the "blowing" of the soil. The frost leaves the surface soil loose and pulverized, and the disk mixes this with clods from beneath. Disking should be repeated after a good rain. C. K. McCLELLAND, Supt. Hays Experiment Station. Hays, Kan.

Views on the Good Roads Proposition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see there is at the present time a strong agitation in favor of good roads, presumably macadam or telford, going the rounds of a large number of influential papers, prompted undoubtedly by very interested motives. It goes without saying that we farmers are fully alive to the importance of the subject, but the question remains, who is to pay the bill, and how? Most certainly not by bonding ourselves and future generations. Aside from the folly, brutality, and injustice of such action, why should we want to enslave ourselves to the money power more than we already are? It strikes me that voluntary servitude is just as galling and hard to bear as involuntary. To my mind the chief beneficiaries of this scheme are not the farmers, but the automobile maker, banker, capitalist, and political office-seeker, the farmer coming in only incidentally as regards the benefits, but shouldering all the burdens. In proof of my assertion just notice with what persevering persistence and rush they are pushing the scheme along. I also notice that our Legislature is getting ready to take it up, and unless there is a united protest from us, it surely will inflict on us another such outrage like that last tax law. Judging by past experience, gained by a thirty years' residence on a farm in Central Kansas, I unhesitatingly assert, that our present dirt roads are more than ample to serve our purpose in marketing all of our crops and produce, and then some.

As an object lesson, some years ago Michigan built a half dozen miles of macadamized road out of Lansing at a cost of over \$4,000 per mile (but neglected to make a provision for keeping it up, with the result, that in three years' time the road was damaged to such an extent as to require an outlay of \$1,000 per mile to put it in good condition again. It all goes to show that besides the first heavy cost, the upkeep is a constant heavy drain on the taxpayer, whose burdens are too heavy already. JOSEPH SATRAN, Wilson, Kan.

What Even Sowing Means.
 Even sowing means even growing even ripening and proper grading of the grain. The feed of a grain drills as well as the furrow opening devices are of great importance. Some styles of furrow openers are best adapted to one kind of soil and some to others. The Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills manufactured by the American Seedling-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, is positive in its sowing of all known seeds, both large and small as well as all kinds of fertilizers. It is a decided success in all parts of the world where grain is raised. It is made in large variety of styles and sizes, fully and honestly guaranteed to do the best possible work. Wherever you live or whatever your sowing conditions may be you can get the Farmers' Favorite Drill that will do your work as you want it done. Send to the manufacturers today for the Farmers' Favorite catalogue and information you desire. Then go to your local implement dealer and insist on seeing the Farmers' Favorite before purchasing any other drill.

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PRICES BELOW ALL OTHERS

I give a lot of new sorts for trial with every order I fill. A Grand Big Catalog FREE illustrated with over 700 engravings of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

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SEED CORN

FREE postpaid 4 varieties FANCY SEED CORN, also a grand variety OATS, include CLOVER if desired. Send for your neighbors too and we'll add a pkg. VEGETABLE or FLOWER SEEDS for trial. Besides will mail a FINE CATALOG of all kinds of seeds and POTATOES and a BIG FREE OFFER. J. B. ARMSTRONG, Bx. 78, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Gold Mine Seed Corn

\$1.50 per bushel.
Also White Holland Tom \$5.
LOUIS ARNOLD, Enterprise Kan.

Buy Your SEED CORN OF BILL BROOK FARM.

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

Evergreens

that will grow for you. 15,000. Arborvitae. Specimens for yard or hedge. Specialty of ornamentals for landscape purposes.

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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, Nebr.**

Strawberry Plants that Pay to Plant.

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

For 12 Cents

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

The Wizard of Horticulture

Mr. Luther Burbank says: "The Delicious apple is correctly named. It is the best in quality of any apple I have so far tested—it is a gem," and he knows.

The U. S. Pomologist
Col. George B. Brackett, says: "I always told you I consider Delicious best of all varieties you have introduced"

A Free Sample

of this famous Delicious apple will be sent on request. It is the greatest quality apple of the age, selling at 50% more than Jonathan. No orchard is up-to-date without Delicious trees. Stark Trees are always best; always bear fruit and every tree has our reputation of 84 years backing it. Our stock is complete; all lines in full assortment. Write today for the free sample apple, also for the Stark Fruit Book and "The Apple Stark Delicious"—a wonderful new book showing Delicious and King David in nature's own colors. **Stark Bro's Box 28 Louisiana, Mo.**

From North Carolina.

If consistent with your policy, I should like to secure the following information with reference to your station:

1. The total amount expended by your station in cooperative work with farmers?
2. Give proportion of this amount coming from State appropriation and the proportion from National funds?
3. Do the farmers living in the localities in which the cooperative experiments are being conducted evince any great amount of interest in the experiments as they progress?
4. Do those, as a rule, who live near the cooperators adopt in their practices the results brought out by the experiments?
5. Do you find it necessary to have a man to make a trip to the field of the different experiments to look after the putting out of the tests and the harvesting of the crops?

C. B. WILLIAMS, Director.
West Raleigh, N. C.

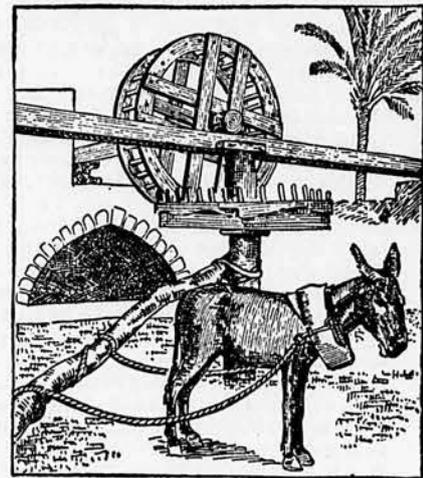
We have undertaken some cooperative experiments in the testing of varieties of different crops in order to learn their adaptation to different sections of the State. During the past four years, not counting this last fall, we have worked with some seventy-five cooperators. Have received no appropriation whatever for such work. We have carried on the work, largely through correspondence and have made very few visits to the cooperators' farms. In many cases we choose former students and graduates from this institution who are familiar with our work and some of them have done some good work and made complete and faithful reports. I have not observed that the farmers in the neighborhood of our cooperators have shown any especial interest in it. However, no advancement to speak of has been made along this line.

Our plan is to furnish our cooperators with pure seed of the varieties which appear to succeed best with them and in many cases we have furnished several bushels of seed, and these farmers have become distributors of this better seed to their neighbors. However, this further distribution is done by the farmers themselves.

I have urged the importance of this work in my reports to our board of regents for the past three years but have not secured any material aid from them. We have also attempted to have the State Legislature pass a bill, making it optional with the county commissions to establish experimental or sub-experimental stations at each of the county poor farms, in cooperation with this department, but the bill failed to pass.

Nevertheless we are doing a large amount of work along the line of distribution of better-bred seed. We are doing this work through the farmers who will buy our seed and there is a great demand for good seed in this State. We have distributed thousands of bushels of well-bred seed-wheat and other grains during the last five years.

A Palestine Power Pump.
The most ancient of all methods still employed in Palestine for raising water on the plains for irrigation purposes is called a "Noria" by the na-



tives. The most interesting feature of the device is a toothed wooden wheel set horizontally on an upright wooden shaft. This wheel is rotated by horse-power or mule power, as shown in the illustration, the wooden teeth engaging a large treadmill type of wheel, or cylinder, over which is passed an endless chain of buckets. This device raises about 35 cubic feet of water per hour.—Popular Mechanics.

POTASH

CORN

requires the best selected seed and the most thorough cultivation; but the real difference between profit and loss on the crop depends on Potash. It makes strong, sturdy stalks and well shaped ears filled out to the very tip, with every kernel sound. Fertilizers high in phosphoric acid, with a little nitrogen, won't do. They need Potash to complete them—15 to 20 lbs. to the hundred. Supplement the manure or clover or fertilizer with 50 lbs. of Muriate of Potash per acre.

POTASH IS PROFIT

Valuable Literature, Free, on Fertilizing Corn and all other Crops
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NEW YORK—93 Nassau St. ATLANTA—Candler Bldg.

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Wisconsin is famed as the best barley state in the Union. Certain it is that it produces the heaviest yielding barleys on earth.

OF 60 VARIETIES tested by the Wisconsin Agricultural Station, Salzer's Silver King Barley heads the list as the biggest yielder! That's a record we are proud of! But it's what Salzer's seeds do everywhere.

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The barley of your dreams; no beard; easy to harvest, yielding in New York state 121 bushels per acre.

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Our new Emperor William oat is the greatest oat of the century. Almost as great as the Emperor himself. You will want it. It's a marvel. Big trial package, 6c.

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Billion Dollar Grass covered itself with glory in 1908. It's hay crop to the United States alone is estimated at \$10,000,000. It will be much more for 1909. Everybody is talking about it. Everybody will sow it for 1909, as it costs but \$60 to \$600 per acre. Is ready with its first crop within six weeks after seeding and seldom yields less than 6 to 12 tons per acre of magnificent hay. TEOSINTE, well, the catalog tells of this 100 ton green food freak.

PURE CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED

Salzer's 20th Century strains of clover and timothy seed stand all alone in their absolute purity. Of course they cost more than any other seedsmen, but they are free from weeds. That's worth the difference.

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BIG CATALOG FREE

Or for 10c in stamps we mail free of all costs samples of Silver King Barley, yielding 173 bu. per acre, Macaroni Wheat, yielding 64 bu. per acre; Billion Dollar Grass; Spelts; the cereal and hay food prodigy, together with timothy, clover, grasses, etc., easily worth \$10.00 of any man's money to get a start therewith.

And if you send 14c we add to above a package of Farm Seed Novelty never seen by you before.

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

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Two Packets for Trial.

We send two regular sized packets of our superior Garden Seed, your selection, and our Big 1909 Seed Manual absolutely Free to all new inquiries. We are anxious to increase our number of customers and have you become acquainted with our Guaranteed Seeds is the reason we make this generous offer.

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Paint Without Oil

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A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'g., 88 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

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doubles your crop. IT SPRAYS ANYTHING—trees, potatoes, vineyards, truck, etc. High pressure. Easy to operate. Cheap in price, light, strong and durable. HURST valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Hurst Horse-Power Sprayer for orchards, vineyards, potatoes, etc. "No tree too high, no field too big for this kind of sprayers." These and other sprayers sold on same liberal No-money-in-advance plan. Write today and ask us for our Free Spraying Guide, Catalog and Special Free Offer to first in each locality. **H. L. HURST MFG. CO., 272 North St., Canton, O.**

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Best quality Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds, Alfalfa, Clover, Seed Potatoes. We will send free with catalogue a pkt. of new lettuce seed "May King" the best head lettuce ever introduced.

you ask for it. Write us to-day. Also have full line of Nursery Stock, Roses, Plants and Bulbs.

BEHMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Prop.
CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.
German Nurseries, Box 65 Beatrice, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

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

At Kansas State Show, 1909, with 18 entries won 9 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth and 11 specials.

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

Over 100 first prizes in 1908.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY FARM

Box A., Chelsea, Okla.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE and Silver Wyandottes—Some choice birds in both varieties for sale. C. L. Myers, Holton, Kan.

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Orders booked now for eggs at \$1.00 for 15 from a fine farm flock of good laying strain. C. S. MOYER, Nortonville, Kansas.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES.

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

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

EGGS from birds scoring 93% to 98%, perfect shape, fine mahogany color. 1st pen \$3 per sitting of 15; 2d pen \$1.50. MRS. MINNIE K. CLARK, Box 4, R. 9, Lawrence, Kan.

50 WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS FOR SALE.

I am closing out my White Wyandottes and have 50 young hens and pullets for immediate sale. Will price them cheap to sell them quick.

MRS. W. C. TOPLIFF, Esbon, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

I STILL HAVE a few R. C. and S. C. R. I. Red cockerels for sale. Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Springhill, Kansas.

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

R. C. R. I. Reds exclusively, fine layers; eggs from selected pens \$1.50 for 15 eggs; from utility flock \$4.50 per hundred. J. H. Cannon, Preston, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Some cockerels left for sale. Eggs in season. Forty prizes in last four years at Kansas State Show. R. B. Steele, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

S. L. C. R. I. REDS.

The prettiest and best laying variety of chickens. Ready to book egg orders. LOSIE CHAPIN, Green, Kan.

B. P. ROCKS' AD R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Strong, vigorous cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs in season. Write your wants. Mrs. W. A. Schreier, Argonia, 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.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

I have bred R. I. Reds for 6 years. Have more and better stock this year to furnish eggs for hatching than ever. Six pens R. C. 4 S. C. mated to males scoring 90 to 94, by Rhodes. Some high scoring females. Prices within the reach of all wanting good stock. A request after February 15 will bring you a circular describing stock, prices of eggs, etc. A few cockerels for sale.

H. A. SIBLEY,
Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

56 birds scoring over 90 points.

41 birds scoring over 91 points.

Birds and eggs for sale.

TUCKER & FOWLER,

1019 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kansas

WHITE LANGSHANS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$1 per fifteen, \$4.50 per hundred. Mrs. F. E. Yaussle, Baker, Kan.

POULTRY



Feeding for Winter Eggs.

W. R. PREWITT, ONAWA, IOWA.

The production of winter eggs depends upon the breed, feed, and more upon the strain. Fowls must be properly housed to produce eggs, and the best house for this is the one best ventilated without exposure to drafts. I use houses 8x16, with scratching shed same size for 50 hens. The scratching shed is made with south front wholly closed with wire netting; is 3 feet high in the rear and 4 feet in front, with good roof. The roosting house has large glass and cloth window, with solid door that may be closed in case of severe storms.

For winter egg production I begin with the first of September to give the hens and pullets plenty of egg-forming foods. From the time my chicks are 8 weeks old they are given all the food they will eat—not an over supply, but just enough. The morning feed for hens and maturing pullets that are to be winter layers is composed of a mash of equal parts of shorts, cracked corn, ground oats and two parts wheat bran, adding every other morning some oil meal. This is made into a crumbly mash and fed freely. After this feed is cleaned up, a handful to each fowl, of wheat, barley, oats and buckwheat, mixed, is scattered in the scratching shed litter, which will keep them busy most of the day. About an hour before roosting time another meal of whole grain, of perhaps two handfuls to the fowl, is given, most of which is scattered in the shed. This finishes up the day and the fowls go to roost with full crops and feeling fine after having worked for a part of their supper.

Of course plenty of grit, oyster shells, charcoal, and clean, fresh water is provided at all times. The roosts are cleaned once a week or oftener.

Right now (Jan. 12) a bunch of buff Orpington pullets, that were hatched in April, are averaging 26 eggs for the 47 pullets in the pen. These pullets have done as well all winter on the feed mentioned above, except that twice a week they have been given ground bone. I breed my buff Orpingtons for winter egg production and it is not a question of feed alone, but the strain, in order that the proper feeding may bring the greatest returns.

Light Brahmas.

A. H. DUFF, LARNED, KAN.

The Light Brahma is one of the leading Asiatic breeds, perhaps one of the oldest in this country. There are two varieties of the Brahmas, the Light and the Dark. One would scarcely think that there could be so much difference in the popularity of these two varieties from the fact that the make-up of the two varieties is just the same, the difference only in color. But the facts are that the light variety is one of the most popular and stands at the head, or in company with the leaders of the poultry tribe, irrespective of variety or class. In choosing between the two varieties of Brahmas, the color must certainly have had all to do with bringing the Light Brahmas into much greater popularity than their cousins.

The Light Brahmas are the heaviest fowls in chickendom as recognized by the Standard, and in this the Standard has not placed their weight too high when placing cocks at 12 pounds and cockerels at 10 pounds, hens at 9½ pounds and pullets at eight pounds. It is not uncommon to find Light Brahmas that exceed these weights—even as high as 15 pounds for cocks and 10 pounds for hens. The Light Brahma of the present time that is well bred is a bird that no one can help but admire. They will catch attention either in the show room, or on the farm owing to their attractiveness in both size and color. A well-bred Light Brahma has a solid white body in surface color, the under color running bluish white or slate. Head and neck plumage other than hackle, should be white, and hackle proper is white web, with solid black stripe down the center of each feather. The Light Brahma hackle is really a thing of beauty, and a piece of nature's

work that cannot be equalled by any artist. The tail is solid black, and the sickles glossy greenish black. Wing primaries broken white and black, or solid black, and the solid blacks always have the preference. Shanks should be feathered down, and out to the point of the outer toe, and the middle toe should be feathered as well.

Light Brahmas have peculiarities of their own that no other breed of chickens have. They lay the largest egg, the heaviest egg, and if eggs were sold by the pound, Light Brahmas' eggs would bring a few cents more than any other. The little chick when hatched is the largest and heaviest of any. The greatest peculiarity found in this breed only, as I have found it, is that the chick from the time hatched, carries its weight with it, and every day increases it, and thus grows into pounds faster, and in comparison with any other, weighs more at any age, and is always a solid, compact piece of good meat when prepared for the table. The Brahmas are good layers and will do their share in producing winter eggs if they have proper attention. They stand the cold weather well, and scarcely ever have a frozen comb, because their combs are so small that the freeze seldom catches them. They mature rapidly, and will easily reach standard weight if the stock is good and healthy. The Light Brahma is not the best of sitters, or hatchers, from the fact, I think, that they are always so heavy, and seem to throw all their weight on the eggs when sitting. They do not sit lightly on the eggs like the Cochins, and thus they break many eggs. They are very good mothers, but not so kind and careful as some others. Like all the large breeds they should be marketed off early, and should not be retained after two years old, and are better sold at one year. I would not keep them longer than till they lay out their winter's laying the second winter. No one will be disappointed on adopting the Light Brahma as a farm fowl, and the best proof of this is, that they are kept largely on the farm as the best all-purpose chickens in the opinion of very many farmers.

Buff Orpingtons.

FRANK HILL, SABBETHA, KAN.

It is not my intention to belittle any other breed of fowls, but I would like to say something about the Orpingtons.

Just a few years ago hardly any one ever heard of them, now they are almost as common on the farms as the old favorite, Barred Rocks. In my own neighborhood, five years ago, I began to breed them and a lady in the country took them up. She raised several hundred every year. The neighbors liked their looks and also liked their performance in the egg line and now if you will come up here in the spring you will have a lot of the yellow Orpington to see as nearly everybody has them. And there is a reason. Before the Orpingtons the Barred Rocks were the favorites beyond all question and long may they flourish for in my opinion they were the best utility chicken that ever grew a feather. They are big. They are good layers, and they are fine as a table fowl. But the Orpingtons go them one or two points better, and the points are these. They grow quicker. I don't think there is a chicken grows that can begin to grow as fast as an Orpington. They are fully feathered as soon as the chick down goes off, feather gradually and not all at once which is a big drain on a young chick and is responsible for the death of thousands of chicks every year. They have profuse feathering when mature, which is a protection in cold weather and conducive to egg production. They are the queens of winter layers, as their extreme vitality and warm coat makes it easy for them to withstand very cold weather. They are naturally very active for such large birds and if the feed is given them and any sort of a decent place to stay they will produce the eggs and do it in plenty. As a table fowl they get the verdict from any one

White Faced Black Spanish

Exclusively for 18 years, winning at Kan. and Neb. state fairs, Kansas City and World's fair. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. H. W. CHESTNUT, Centralia, Kan.

Buck Bros.

Guthrie, Okla.,

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

EGGS! EGGS!

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

CKLS. FOR SALE—Sired by 1st okl. Kan. State Show, scores 93%. Ira Chestnut, Denison, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pure White Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3 each. R. M. Rehm, R D 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

15 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, from my famous laying and prize winning strain. A. H. Miller, Bern, Kan.

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

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

BARRED ROCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS—Rocks hold 31 prems, turkeys 8. Cocks all sold, can spare few females. Turkeys, toms and hens. Egg orders booked. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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.

MARKER BROS.

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

BARRED ROCKS.

Eggs carefully packed for shipping anywhere, \$1.50 per 15. A few good cockerels at \$2 each. R. W. GOODMAN, St. John, Kan.

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

WHITE P. ROCKS

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

WINNERS AND LAYERS.

Send for 1909 mating and price list for our superb strains of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks.

SMITH & KNOPP,

R. D. 2, Mayetta, 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, Kansas.

Lindenwood Barred Rocks

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

ORPINGTONS—(S. C. Buff.) Winter laying strain. Eggs for hatching from prize winners. Free 1909 catalog. PREWITT, Route 12, Onawa, Iowa.

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

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

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

Eggs for Hatching

FROM VERY FINE STOCK.

NONE BETTER. S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Extra fine in shape and color. Good weight.

S. C. White Orpingtons. Cook & Kellerstrans strain. The big white beauties.

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

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

MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH,

R. F. D. No. 3, Emporia, Kansas

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. Fifty cockerels, trios and eggs for hatching. E. M. Wheeler, Jefferson, Montgomery Co., Kansas.

A FEW S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels at farmer's prices. The late cold spell caught their combs and wattles; will make good breeders. Get prices for one or more. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

Scoring as high as 94 points. Few cockerels left. Now booking orders for eggs. MIKE KLEIN, Clay Center, Kan.

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

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Surplus stock all sold.

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

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

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

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

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM.

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAMAS—Cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs from scored pen \$1.50 per 15. Range eggs \$1 per sitting, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks after May 1, \$2 per dozen. Mrs. A. F. Woolverton, R. D. 3, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$1 per sitting, \$4.50 per hundred. Mrs. F. E. Yausie, Baker, Kan.

Ertel's POULTRY DIARY

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

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away hundreds of these incubators to our seed customers. This incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best hatchers made. Do you want a good incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free. Send for Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice seeds, bulbs, plants and novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it. HILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.

STOP YOUR FUSSIN'

With complicated, no-account, hard-to-run incubators. Get big hatches with no trouble with Poultry Leader INCUBATOR. Made by a farm-poultry raiser for folks who haven't time to bother. Send now for catalogue and proof of superiority. EMIL OCHSNER, Mr., Sutton, Neb.

\$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg Incubator Ever Made. \$4.50 Buys the Best Brooder. Both incubator and brooder, ordered together, cost but \$11.50. Freight prepaid. The Belle City Incubator has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot-water heat, self-regulator, thermometer, egg tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs, double door. The Belle City Brooder is the only double-walled brooder made, hot-water heat, platform, metallamp. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today, or send the price now under our guarantee and save waiting. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.

who is fair in the least. Part of their ancestry was the best table fowl ever bred (Dorkings) but on account of the tenderness of Dorking chicks they are not much bred. Dorkings have the whitest skin and long plump bodies so much prized in England, and are today the standard for excellent in table poultry. Mr. Cook in originating the Orpingtons added the vigor of the Cochlin and Hamburg and kept the long bodies, white skin, and tender flesh of the Dorking, which makes the best laying, and best table fowl we have beyond all doubt. If you want to verify any of these statements ask your neighbor who has them and I guarantee he will do it.

Any Orpington breeder will tell you that he can always sell all the stock he can raise and all the eggs he wants to spare. It has been my experience for five years. I never yet raised near all the cockerels I could sell. I have always sold eggs that I should have kept and hatched myself. The lady before spoken of has them by the hundreds and you will have to give her one or two weeks to fill an order for eggs in the season. She always sells all the cockerels and could sell more every season. She does not pay any attention to fancy stock or standard requirements but aims to have good, big, vigorous birds and she makes good big money from them, and you will find that to be the experience of any Orpington breeder who breeds either for fancy or utility.

And the fancy part of it. I can sell every cockerel that is a good one at a good, big price, and you cannot get them too good because there are plenty of customers for a \$25 cockerel if you have the goods. That is but a common price for a good Orpington if you can get them good enough to win at a big show, I hesitate to tell you what he is worth, but you can find easily by asking some one who has them.

Now if you are going to try a new breed I respectfully ask you to try Orpingtons and of course I recommend the Buffs as they are my kind, but any Orpington will deliver the goods, and you will subscribe to the adage among Orpington breeders that "Once an Orpington breeder, always an Orpington breeder."

Barred Rocks.

CHAS. J. COOK, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

The season for hatching and shipping eggs will soon be here, a few suggestions along these lines might not come amiss. In the first place we must have strong, healthy breeding stock and if they are kept penned up great care must be exercised if we would get strongly fertilized eggs and plenty of them. The stock must be fed a variety of grains and if there is no grass in the pens this must be supplied in some manner. Alfalfa leaves from the barn or the ground commercial product or cabbage does very well. In feeding grain it should be fed in straw or some way so as to make them work for every grain they get. If you ever noticed the hen that is the greatest rustler is the greatest layer therefore the greatest payer.

If fowls are penned, not over ten females should be allowed with one male in the American classes, for Mediterranean classes twelve to fifteen is none too many, Asiatics not over eight should be in one pen for best results.

Assuming our pens are mated aright and hens are now laying fine and orders are commencing to come in for eggs we must be prepared to fill them as soon after received as possible and in the very best manner. You say which way is best and this is a question many differ on. For my part I prefer split elm baskets and wrap each egg in paper then pack well with excelsior. The half bushel size is just right for one or two sittings, they will hold fifty but it crowds them too much and are more liable to break. Lately I have been using elm baskets, bushel size, for shipping 50 eggs. It takes more time to pack eggs in baskets but I am convinced, after ten years of experience in shipping eggs, it is the best way. If the basket should happen to fall the jar is not so great as if some other methods are used.

Hatching and caring for little chicks will soon be the order of the day. If you would raise very many chicks an incubator must be used. If you have not got one send to all the incubator firms advertised in KANSAS FARMER for their catalogs and study them closely and decide on one and order it at once. You will find it one of the best investments you ever made.

White Plymouth Rocks Exclusively

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

Dollars Will Turn Your Way

Write today for my new Queen Book which tells how to hatch the eggs you set and to raise the chicks you hatch. The poultry raisers who followed my advice last year and bought

QUEEN INCUBATORS



got larger hatches and raised more chicks than their neighbors with other incubators. My company was the only large manufacturer of incubators that doubled its business in 1908. Over 76% of our orders came from people who had bought QUEENS before. Nearly 90,000 of our machines are now in successful use in every part of the country. Are and always have been fireproof and insurable. When judged by results, the Queen wins every time. Think this over. Write me today for the proof.

NOTE SIZES AND PRICES:

80 Eggs...\$8.00 130 Eggs...\$10.00 180 Eggs...\$12.50 240 Eggs...\$15.00 360 Egg...\$18.50 I pay freight and give strong and binding 5-year guaranty and 90 days Free Trial.

Wickstrum, Box 28, QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., Lincoln, Neb.

They are all good and are guaranteed to hatch and some are even sold on trial if you don't like them after 30, 60, or 90 days you can get your money back. In regard to care of the little chicks so much has been written on this subject it seems folly to write more but I might say I have had excellent results by feeding ground Kafir corn for the first two weeks, then the whole grain, and wheat and cracked corn added, of course grit is kept before them at all times, also plenty of fresh water.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

MRS. CHAS. OSBORNE.

Eureka, Kansas



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

We Pay Freight

The New Method Incubator

The New Automatic, Fire Proof, Steel Lined, Open Nest, incubator, that cannot be over-heated—that is as automatic in moisture and pure air as a live hen. Such is the New Method—the incubator that is "different."

Why continue to hatch incubator chicks that are weakly, and that cannot be raised without such great loss in the brooders? Investigate our OPEN NEST SYSTEM. You owe this much to yourself.

I have a special proposition to make every reader of the Kansas Farmer that will enable you to own a New Method Incubator. I want to send you this Proposition, also our Free Catalog, which deals in facts that are of vital interest to you. This Book is free if you mention the Kansas Farmer when writing.

Drop me a postal today for the book, and let's get acquainted. It might do us both good. Address

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

SAFETY HATCH INCUBATORS

Are iron clad and asbestos protected with perfect lamp stove, strongest and most simple regulator, ventilation automatic, hot water tank of finest copper, inner and outer cases of 1-in. lumber and packed, finished and suitable for parlor. Pre-ordered to your R. R. Station. Catalog Free. CLAY CENTER INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Kansas.

Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wood-Hen" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free. GEO. H. STAHL, Box 489 Quincy, Ill.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both \$10

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.

48 IN. FENCE 29c

Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. FREE Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to Box 62, MASON FENCE CO., LEEBSBURG, O.

CASH for your property wherever located. If you want to sell, send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. Northwestern Business Agency, R. 312 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BCWSHER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. Grist Corn with shucks or without. Kafir in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 3 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 size belt mills). C. N. F. Bowsler Co., South Bend, Ind.

FOUR BURR MOGUL MILLS

Double the capacity of geared mills. Four Burrs grinding at once. Positively no friction, lightest draft known. Four horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour. Two horse mill grinds 30 to 50 bushels per hour. Also our famous Iowa Mill, No. 2, \$12.50. Send for free catalog.

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 24—8th Street. Waterloo, Iowa.

SELF SETTING PLAN 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.

WANTED 500 young men to learn Telegraphy and Station accounting and earn from \$63 to \$125 per month. We have railroad wires giving actual experiences, making it a practical school. Indorsed by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for illustrated catalogue. Santa Fe Railway and Telegraph School, Desk F, Topeka, Kansas.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 29 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE. Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

Warner Hog Fence Your hogs can't root out with Warner Hog Fence. It's barbed bottom holds them. Hogs can't root dirt on the lower wires to rust them, and the bars are not touched by other stock. You can get Warner Barb-bottomed Hog Fence at dealers. Or send to us. Our catalog and handsome souvenir of Abraham Lincoln mailed you free. has barbed margins

THE WARNER FENCE CO., Ottawa, Kan.

World's Record for hatching, and 648 first prizes won by the Reliable Incubator Perfect ventilating, double heating system, inside heater, and automatic regulator—a great fuel saver. Send today for FREE Poultry Book—valuable information on poultry raising and incubators. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box 19, Quincy, Ill.

HOME CIRCLE



THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

What is Kansas? Hearts are lightened
From the burdens, faces brightened
When the fertile soil is lightened
With the harvest's ready grain;
But when fields have borne disaster,
When defeat approaches faster,
Kansas still, as sturdy master,
Holds to hope amid the pain.

What is Kansas? Ever dreaming,
Walking where the light is streaming
From the stars in heaven gleaming,
Vacue romance has filled her heart;
But anon she nimbly rises,
Throws aside romantic guises,
Guards her soul against surprises,
And is armed for any part.

What is Kansas? Tell the nation
How she holds exalted station,
And is growing in relation
To the power of other States.
Tell it of her splendid actions,
Of her men of many factions
As they walked among distractions
In the frontier's early dates.

What is Kansas? Kansas bleeding,
Careless of her wounds, unheeding
Danger, makes heroic reading
In the records of the world;
For no State is more aspiring,
Holding ready guns for firing
When the country is requiring
Men to keep the flag unfurled.

What is Kansas? Never fear it.
She retains a fighting spirit,
With but few approaching near it
In the cause of truth and right.
Righteousness is seldom blighted,
Many wrongs are quickly righted,
Darkened paths are nobly lighted
When she arms herself to fight.

Though the world may try to shame her,
For mistakes attempt to blame her,
Truly words can never tame her,
For she owns her Kansas will.
Kansas losing, Kansas gaining,
Kansas down, or Kansas reigning,
Kansas fighting, or refraining,
Is heroic Kansas still.

—Elmer Bess

Home, Sweet Home.

The wife of a naval officer attached to the Academy at Annapolis has in her employ an Irish servant, who recently gave evidence of nostalgia.

"You ought to be contented and not pine for your old home, Bridget," said the lady of the house. "You are earning good wages, your work is light, every one is kind to you, and you have lots of friends here."

"Yis, mum," sadly replied Bridget; "but it's not the place where I be that makes me so homesick; it is the place where I don't be."—Lippincott's.

"Oh God, What am I That Thou Shalt Ask This of Me!" Said Lincoln.

In the February American Magazine Ida M. Tarbell tells a new story of Abraham Lincoln. It is a story of Lincoln told her by Billy Brown, a man in Springfield, Ill., who knew Lincoln from his youth up. Billy Brown visited Lincoln in the White House. Following is a passage which gives the reader a wonderful conception of Lincoln's humility and of his sympathy for the soldiers:

"We was still a while and then Mr. Lincoln began talkin', more to himself than to me.

"A million men, a mighty host—and one word of mine would bring the million sleeping boys to their feet—send them without a word to their guns—they would fall in rank—brigade on brigade, regiment on regiment, corps on corps, a word more and they would march steady, quiet, a million men in step straight ahead, over fields, through forests, across rivers. Nothing could stop them—cannons might tear holes in their ranks and they would fill them up, a half million might be bled out of them, and a word of mine would bring a half million more to fill their place. Oh, God, my God," he groaned, under his breath, 'what am I that Thou shouldst ask this of me! What am I that Thou shouldst trust me so!'

"Well, I just dropped my head in my hands—seemed as if I oughten to look at him—and the next thing I know Mr. Lincoln's arm was over my shoulder and he was sayin' in that smilin' kind of voice he had, 'Don't mind me, Billy. The Lord generally knows what He's about and He can get rid of me quick enough if He sees I ain't doin' the job—quicker than the Copperheads can.'

"Just like him to change so. Didn't want anybody to feel bad. But I never forgot that, and many a time in my sleep I've heard Abraham Lincoln's voice cyrin' out, 'Oh, God, my God, what am I that Thou shouldst ask this of me!' and I've groaned to think how often through them awful years he must have lifted up his face with

that look on it and asked the Lord what in the world He was doing that thing for."

John Burroughs, who is probably the most distinguished naturalist in America, maintains that dogs have no reasoning power. This is a matter which all people who care for pets are fond of discussing, and which is never settled. It is interesting to hear the opinion of an authority like John Burroughs. He says:

"The dog is no doubt the most intelligent of our domestic animals, and I yield to none in my affection for him. I can almost eat and sleep with a fine dog winter and summer. But I try not to deceive myself about his intelligence. It seems to me that if the dog has the least spark of wit akin to our own, that is, power of reason, his long association with man would have fanned it into a flame, however small. But after all these thousands of years of human companionship and love, he has less wit in some respects than his wild brothers, the fox and the wolf. Having been spared the struggle to live that falls to their lot, his cunning and sagacity have deteriorated. The same is true of the horse, which has less intelligence than the wild stallion of the plains, and for the same reason. These animals do not grow wiser as they grow less wild. They do not civilize or develop. We train them into certain ways that make them serviceable to us; we humanize them without adding to their mental capacity. In other words, we can not cross our intelligence upon their and make it fruitful in them. The germ will not take."

Mrs. Noble Prentis in Her Girlhood.

BEING THE SECOND IN OUR SERIES OF INFORMAL ARTICLES ABOUT WELL-KNOWN KANSAS PEOPLE.

Mrs. Noble Prentis, known and loved by more people than any other woman in Kansas, is a white-haired, simple-mannered woman, whose cordiality is never failing, whose sincerity is so genuine that it amounts to a power, and whose intelligence finds matter for interest and enthusiasm in every person or matter that comes within the range of her acquaintance. She is one to whom every one pays the unconscious tribute of appearing at his best before her. She counts her friends by the thousands and her influence can be traced in every movement that has been for the good of the city in which she lives, or for the improvement of the surroundings of children and women in the whole wide State, which she calls her own. This is the woman as she is today. What of the child of yesterday, from whom she has grown?

Her parents were both from old Kentucky families, the father being from a family of large slave-holders, and her mother descended from a long line of Baptist ministers of the strictest sort, an abolitionist. Her father was a fine, genial gentleman of the southern type, her mother a finely educated but very conservative and reserved woman. From these two branches Mrs. Prentis has drawn much of the best. From her father she has that love of people and sociability which give her her charm; from her mother she has the traditions of education, the innate personal reserve and the strong adherence to principle which give her her power. Now let me tell you some stories of her girlhood as she told them to me. Picture to yourselves a strong-faced, always well-dressed woman, whose lovely white hair grows back softly from her face, and whose strong gray eyes look keenly and kindly through her glasses. She sits and talks in her strong voice and never is there a symptom of nervousness, nor uneasiness, never is there apology nor self-consciousness in her manner or face. To such a speaker one can but listen happily.

"My father was considered a very wealthy man," she said, "when we lived in Ohio. We had a beautiful home and were very happy. I can remember the old carry-all which my grandfather had bought long before.

Even in our childish days it was still too fine for us to be allowed to play in. But often my father and mother drove in it back to Kentucky to visit their friends, for there were no railroads. One day mother was driving along in Kentucky with her little daughter, my sister, when she saw a negro woman sitting by a well and weeping—oh, she was crying very pitifully! She had been whipped. In those days of excitement it was not right to speak to a negro. But mother got out and went to the well to get a drink for the little girl. And she spoke to the negro woman, asking why she cried so, and when she heard the story, she was very indignant and advised the woman to run away to Canada. She gave her the name and address of her brother in Ohio whose house was one of the stations of the Underground Railroad. She then gave the child a drink and passed on. Three weeks later she was at her brother's house visiting and in the evening a timid knock came at the door. On opening it behold, there was this negro woman, come as directed on her way to Canada."

Mrs. Prentis has a peculiar habit of doing things, not talking of them, efferescing a little and then forgetting, but of getting right at them and doing them. She always loved to work. Her mother had an old colored woman, Susan, who was autocrat of the kitchen. No one of the children was allowed to enter her domain unless she permitted it. But little "Caddie," as she was called, had a way with her and was often permitted in the forbidden realm. She had a little broom of her own and loved to scrub around with it, when Susan was scrubbing the kitchen floor. Susan, it seems, used a great deal of water in her scrubbing so that there was a great splash when little Caddie slipped and fell.

"Yo, Caddie," said Susan, angrily, "Ef yo' don't get right out of beah I'se goin' to break you' right in two;" and she bent the little child over her knee to make the threat more realistic. "Caddie" quickly and meekly disappeared for that day.

She loved to wash dishes, and does to this day—another remarkable characteristic of this unusual woman—and old Susan used to allow her to wash all of the beautiful dishes in a certain old-fashioned cupboard that stood in a corner of the dining-room. She never broke a dish and was happy all day long at this play-work if unmolested.

In '59 her father lost all his property through the rascality of a partner. Then broken in health, poor, and almost insane with trouble, he turned to Kansas and brought his little family to live in this new, wild, and unknown prairie State. He took a farm near Topeka and lived there until his death. Miss Caroline was then twelve years old, a frail, delicate child, extremely sensitive, yet strong of will and firm of purpose.

They came by steam-boat along the river from Cincinnati to Leavenworth and it took them two weeks. "Caddie" had heard talk of their being poor and had conceived a perfect horror of poverty. To her it meant not having clothes to wear and having to beg. This she was determined not to do and made up her mind to prevent its being necessary. Her chief anxiety was lest the steam-boat go down and all their clothing be lost. So every day of the whole two weeks, after they were all dressed, she repacked all the thunks and bags and tied and strapped them. Her sister reasoned with her, and her father, the kindest father in the world, threatened that he might spank her tomorrow if she persisted in doing what seemed so foolish. But threats and persuasion had no effect where duty was concerned. A certain small girl of fiction once said, "Where joy and duty clash, let duty go to smash," but this small girl, with firmness worthy of a better cause, clung to duty as she saw it, and continued to strap those trunks.

The life of the little family was very simple here in Kansas. "Caddie" went to school in a little "Emigrant Aid" school house. "We had the loveliest teachers," said Mrs. Prentis, "beautiful, finely educated women, but they never stayed long. They could not stand the loneliness of it, and the necessary simplicity of the life here. We were all poor. Almost all had come from good families and many from luxurious homes, but all, like ourselves, had met with reverses and had come to Kansas to retrieve their fortunes. I have never seen more well dressed people in one town. We children went to school in silk because

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The greatest vegetable novelty of the season. The largest, most productive and finest flavored of all. They are not coarse grained and poor like other large sizes but are of ideal shape, smooth, solid, have very few seeds and are uniformly passed in quality. Many customers report fruits weighing 2 to 5 pounds each. Last year we sold the seed at 40 cents per packet of 100 seeds, but we will now send you a trial packet for ten cents. We also offer \$50.00 IN CASH prizes this year for the largest tomato grown.
Our large illustrated catalog describing the above and many other choice varieties will be sent free if you mention this paper.
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GUTHRIE-LORENZ SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa

we could not afford calico; for our clothes were made over from old ones of our mothers or some more wealthy relatives. I remember the first new dress I had here. It was of calico at sixty cents a yard, and I wore it first to a party and felt very proud."

In those days and such circumstances it was not easy to obtain an education and so Mrs. Prentis says she is not an educated woman. Yet she would be quick to admit this not quite an accurate statement, for her mother, thoroughly educated, imparted to her small family what had been given her. She encouraged and cultivated her child's love of reading, directed her mind to the best in literature, and guided her inclinations toward whatever is fine and beautiful in the world. The child never heard petty gossip at her mother's table, nor slighting mention of any human being. If among her acquaintance there was one not worthy she was simply not mentioned. The conversation of this family concerned itself more with ideas, the great affairs of the world, principles, and illustrious men, than with their neighbors and their neighbors' doings.

Thus the little maid grew to womanhood on the Kansas prairies, grew strong in mind and body, grew self-reliant, thoughtful, and intelligent. Thus, too, she made friendships that have lasted a lifetime and learned the value of the simple things of life, such as love, and truth, and kindness. Those who know her in her strong and vigorous prime know that she learned those lessons well, and that, not content with knowing them herself, she likes to reflect them toward all the world.

Little Miss Wildrose.

A STORY FOR VERY LITTLE PEOPLE.

Many long years ago, away across the deep blue sea, in a log cabin on the outskirts of a great black forest, a blue-eyed baby girl was born.

It was a long time before the proud mother and father could think of a suitable name for the baby, but one day the mother found, just outside the door, a wild rose which had probably been dropped by a bird when he was gathering material to build him a nest. She carried it into the house, when she saw at once that the baby's cheeks and the beautiful flower were of the same delicate tint, and the thought came to her, "As the baby and the rose have both blossomed out in this wild region, why not call her "Wildrose?" And so the baby got her name.

Wildrose grew very quickly, and every day became more beautiful. Although she had no playmates and pets, she was not lonesome, for she had never known of them and so did not miss them. You wonder, of course, how she could be happy without her dolly, but would you miss your dolly if you had never heard of one?

One night when she was 7 years old she had a wonderful dream. She dreamed that an ugly, wicked-looking fairy came to her and said: "Little girl, you are very beautiful, and you think you are happy out here near the forest, but I can make you much happier, if you will listen to what I say. Early some morning you slip out of the house secretly and walk along the road, following the wild roses all the way until you come to a pure white one; standing near this flower will be a tiny white horse waiting for you; as soon as you are mounted, he will prance away and take you to a land where there are other little girls like you. There you will be much happier than you are now."

At that moment a beautiful fairy with golden curls and silver web-like wings appeared and whispered to Wildrose, saying: "Pray heed not the words of the wicked fairy, for you would be very unhappy without your father and mother. Who would put you to sleep at night and kiss you? Who would feed and clothe you? Think of the long winter nights! How sad and miserable you would be!"

Wildrose loved her father and mother so dearly that it grieved her even to think of leaving them, and she was just going to tell the wicked fairy, who was still standing near her bed, that she would not go away from home when she awoke, and the fairies had vanished. But as she lay very still, thinking of her dream, she wondered if in the morning she should go a little wee distance up the road, she might not see the tiny white horse, even if she had been only dreaming.

"Of course," she thought, sleepily, "I will not mount him and ride away, but will only—take—a little—peep—and—run—home—"

Just then the first beam of the morning sun fell on her half-closed eyelids, and, rising quickly she slipped out of the house and down the road. She was soon a long distance from home, because she was so interested in picking the roses that grew along the way, the prettiest always just a little way ahead. Presently she came to a rose which was larger than any she had seen, and it was—white! At the same instant she discovered the little white horse grazing at a short distance.

Now, Wildrose had never seen a horse, but she wasn't a bit afraid, and laughed in glee when it came up and rubbed its nose in her outstretched hand; her next thought was to have her mother and father see the pretty horse, and so she climbed on his back, thinking she would ride him home. But no sooner was she up than he wheeled around and galloped off in the opposite direction. It seemed to Wildrose that they had been going for hours, over fields and through forests, when suddenly she saw ahead of them a fine house, with a group of children in gorgeous dresses dancing and frolicking on the lawn. The horse stopped at the gate, and the children tripped gayly down to Wildrose, and led her off to play with them. Strange to say, she felt at home, and on looking down was overjoyed to see that she had on as pretty a dress as any of the little girls.

They played games and danced until almost twilight, when a woman appeared and gave them apples and candies; then they sat down on the grass to eat, and, being very tired, Wildrose soon fell fast asleep. When she awoke the children had all disappeared, and with them her dear little horse. Then came the wish that she were at home in her own bed, and she started off in the moonlight to find her way. Slipping through the gate, she ran quickly down the road, but, alas! in the wrong direction, and instead of reaching home, she found herself in a field near a pond with no house in sight. She was heartbroken and threw herself on the grass, sobbing violently.

But being a very sensible little girl, she soon decided to dry her tears, and stepped cautiously to the edge of the pond to bathe her eyes. Stooping down she dipped her hand in the water, but no sooner had she touched it than there was a ripping sound, and up rose the beautiful fairy who had whispered to her in her dream. Softly she said:

"Wildrose, you were very naughty in leaving home, and now you are unhappy, but you have been so brave about crying that if you will promise me never to run away again, I will take you back to your mother and father."

The next moment there was a swish in the air, and there stood a small chariot with eight little white horses. The fairy told Wildrose to get in and close her eyes, and not to open them until she felt a few drops of water on her forehead.

Doing as she was bidden, Wildrose stepped into the chariot, closed her eyes, and did not open them until she awoke to find the rain pattering on her face through the open window at her bedside—when she knew she had been dreaming again!—Blanche Keyser, in Advance.

Saving Labor in the Kitchen.

The small brushes that can be bought for a trifle are a great help in the kitchen, as they are excellent for washing glassware having uneven surfaces, and the dirt can be much more quickly and effectively removed from potatoes, turnips, and such vegetables with a brush than simply by washing in water. To save the kitchen hand towels from such hard rubbing in the laundry, it is a good plan to keep an old soft cloth hanging in a convenient place ready for drying the hands when they must be washed frequently, and pieces of old underwear are excellent for the purpose and they are quite easily washed. Another good plan is to have a bag hanging near the kitchen table ready to receive small pieces of cotton cloth that are too small or too worn for other uses. Use the pieces for wiping out nice dishes instead of scraping them with a knife, and wipe the sides of the dish pan with the small pieces before you attempt to wash it, then these can be burned and the dish cloth can be kept clean twice as long. If you want to keep your dishes, glassware and silver shiningly clean without frequent polishing, which often injures the

FASHIONS

Practical and Dainty Lingerie. No. 8279. Ladies' corset cover and skirt combined, cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 7 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. The present vogue for extreme slenderness, has made close-fitting underwear an absolute necessity. This model differs from anything yet shown, as there is no fullness at the waistline, while the corset cover is given an extra amount of fullness at the upper edge, being circular in shape. The garment has been especially designed for wear under the princess and Empire gowns. Silk, lawn and nainsook are all employed in the making. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

This illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Ladies' Circular French Drawers. No. 8462. To be closed at sides or back. This garment fits closely over the hips, while the lower portion is cut with ample fullness. The design is suitable for silk, lawn, nainsook, cambric, muslin or batiste, and any preferred trimming may be used for decoration. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 32, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A Dainty Undergarment. No. 5979. There are few women or girls who do not take pleasure in fashioning these pretty garments for themselves. The chemise shown is exceptionally well cut, the front being made with a yoke, affords a good place for a bit of simple hand embroidery. The back is French style, that is shaped in at the waistline. Below that point the full-

A Pretty Corset Cover. No. 5657. The love of dainty underwear is characteristic of refined women, and the sheerest and finest of the wash fabrics are called upon for their making. The corset cover here pictured is a somewhat novel design, being made with the front fullness



gathered to a prettily shaped yoke. Hand embroidery and ribbon run beading are both used in the decoration, and batiste, linen, nainsook, and wash silk are all suggested for the making. For 36-inch bust measure 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

ness is laid in an inverted box-pleat. Nainsook, muslin, cambric and longcloth are all used in the making, and lace and ribbon-run beading may be effectively used in all the trimming. For 36 inches bust measure 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material will be required. The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A Pretty Style for a Night Robe. No. 8430. Ladies' night gown, with two styles of sleeve. Muslin, nainsook, cambric, batiste, or silk may be used for this model, with lace or edging for trimming. The gown may be made with high or square neck finish and bishop or cap sleeves. The front and back portions may be gathered or tucked at the neck edges. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of

Ladies' Corset Cover With Peplum. No. 8456. Closed at the back. This style is smooth fitting over the upper part; the fullness at the waistline is disposed of in tucks or gathers. The closing is effected under the box pleat at the center back. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Each pattern 10 cents. Please find enclosed cents for which send pattern as follows: Size Number Name P. O. R. D. State

surface, make a strong suds by stirring enough pearline in warm soft water to make a nice lather, then wash the dishes quickly through the suds, rinse through clear hot water, and dry with a clean soft towel. While the dishes or pieces of silver are still warm, rub with a soft, dry towel free from lint and they will shine like new. A small whetstone should be the constant companion of

the cooking knives, and a little five-cent labor saver is a paring knife, which is much better than a case or butcher knife for paring vegetables. A great saving of the dish towels is to have plenty of lifting cloths with tapes sewed on so they can be hung up in handy reach of the stove, or better still, have the tape long enough and fasten to the belt of the apron while working in the kitchen. M. H.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Feb. 23—C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 26—H. Hedderman, 710 Polk St., Topeka. Sale at Silver Lake, Kan.
Mar. 8—F. M. Gifford, Wakefield, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.

June 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 23-24-25—C. A. Stannard, Mgr., Emporia, Kan. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 24—J. M. Williams, Home, Kan.

Feb. 22—S. C. Bartlett, Perth, Kan.
Feb. 18—Combination at Yates Center, G. A. Laude, Mgr., Rose, Kan.

Feb. 20—A. R. Enos, Lost Springs, Kan.
Feb. 20—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 20—W. C. Topf, Eabon, Kan.
Feb. 24—Dietrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, 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. 1—W. J. Finley, Higginville, Mo.
Mar. 2—L. M. Moneses & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 3—Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo.

Walnut Grove Breeding farm, owned by Moore Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo., will consign six bulls and six cows and heifers to the Kansas City combination Hereford sale which will be held on March 9, 10, 11, under the management of Dr. R. T. Thornton.

From the Buena Vista Herd. We direct the attention of our readers to the 10 head of cattle from the Buena Vista herd, owned by W. A. Dallmeyer of Jefferson City, Mo., to be sold in the third annual Hereford sale of Messrs. Funkhouser, Gabbert, et al, at Kansas City, Mo., March 9, 10, 11.

Last Call for Garver's Shorthorn Sale. Farmers and breeders will do well to bear in mind the great closing out Shorthorn sale that C. M. Garver is going to make at Abilene, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 23. Remember the great bull Double Champion is included in this sale and all of the cows are in calf to him.

A Voter Sale. On Monday, March 1, A. & P. Schmitz of Alma, Kan., will hold a sale of Poland China bred sows that will be unusual in its high quality. Among the sows to be sold will be Perfect Beauty by Chief Perfection 2d, Queen Wonder, Lovely by Keep On Perfection, Victoria 5th by On and On, Mischevious Lady by Mischief Maker, a young sow by Corrector and another by Corrector 2d, Perfect Edith by Perfect Tecumseh and others.

by Voter. This will be a Voter sale and will afford farmers and breeders an opportunity to get some of this famous Poland China strains at their own price. The sale will be held at the barn which is about equally distant from Alma and McFarland, Kan.

Jones Bros. Offer Good Ones.

It is a high class lot of cattle that Jones Bros., of Council Grove, Kan., will contribute to the combination Hereford sale to be held at the fine stock pavilion in Kansas City on February 23 and 24. There will be 17 head of bulls and eight heifers from this herd, in which will be represented the blood of their three good herd bulls, Lincoln 7th, by Lincoln 2d; Simpson, by Beau Gondolus and Monnington, a son of Mr. Armour's imp. Majestic. In the lot of bulls offered are some exceptionally high class youngsters that will be at the top of the sale list for quality and merit.

Wright to Sell March 10.

A. P. Wright of Valley Center, Kan., is making preparations to hold the best sale of bred sows he ever had. The sale will be held March 10 in his new sale pavilion at his farm, Wrightwood at Valley Center, Kan. He is selling about 25 sows bred to the great boar On the Plumb. This is one of the tested boars of the West. He won first in class at the Kansas State fair in 1907 and sired the reserve champion sow, same place who later sold for \$300. He is claimed to be the best On and On boar living. He is an intensely bred Keep On boar and Mr. Wright has one of the best show herds in fitting him we have seen. There are also about 10 sows bred to his young boar Sir Bredwell. This boar is by Corrector 2d, and out of the \$600 sow Hattie, she by Impudence and a mate to Be Quick, her dam Grand Fashion U. S., the dam of E. L. Perfection, making this boar bred to a queen's taste, and as for individuality he is superior to any boar of his age in the West. He will be on exhibition sale day and he is worth your while and time to see. L. V. Martin will sell two fine show sows by On the Plumb and two sows bred to Meddler. Among the sows will be daughters of Corrector 2d, On the Plumb, Chief Sunshine 2d, Keep On Meddler, Impudence, Meddler 2d, Indiana, Chief Perfection 2d, and others. Advertisement will appear in due time in Kansas Farmer. Write for catalog early and mention this paper. Bids may be sent to O. W. Devine if you cannot attend the sale.

The Big Bloomington Horse Sale.

The sixth annual sale of draft horses at Bloomington, Ill., under the management of the Breeders Sales Company was the biggest event yet held by this company and one of the biggest yet held in the country. A total of 215 head was disposed of which included five Shire, three Clyde, and one Belgian stallions. All the other horses sold were Percheron stallions and mares. The total of the sale was \$94,160 or the excellent average of \$438 per head. The offering was a miscellaneous one, as would be expected in such a large combination, but everything sold at good values and the sale demonstrated the increased demand for draft horses and that Percherons are in the lead. Buyers were on hand from California, Nevada, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky. No extra high prices were paid, the \$1,000 mark being reached but four times, but the prices paid were in accord with the worth of the offering. The sale was under the active management of D. Augustin and C. W. Hurt, president and secretary of the company. The selling was done by Colonel Carey M. Jones. Mr. Hurt has used Kansas Farmer for a number of years to advertise these sales and that it pays him is shown by the fact that he always comes back with each succeeding sale and by the highly important fact that by using Kansas Farmer to advertise this last sale he sold 11 Percheron mares and five Percheron stallions into Kansas. A. F. Moll, Robinson and J. M. Garvey, McCune were the big buyers from Kansas. With 57,000 copies each week every one of which goes to a farm home the Kansas Farmer has by far the largest farm circulation in the Southwest and the advertisers know that we "make good" as no other paper can.

C. S. Nevius Makes Good Sale.

The sale of big boned Poland Chinas advertised in Kansas Farmer was pulled off Feb. 11 and a large crowd of breeders and farmers was present. The sale was a snappy one. Col. Jas. W. Sparks was full of vim and kept the average very even. The top of the sale was \$75. Following is a report in full of representative sales:

CONGO ROOFING
Backed by a Surety Bond
Hereafter every roll of Congo Roofing which we sell will be found to contain a Bond of the National Surety Co., guaranteeing the durability of Congo Roofing.
Our 3-ply grade is guaranteed for ten years and provides that if the roofing fails to give satisfactory service during that period, you are entitled to a complete new roof free of charge.
We cannot dodge this guarantee.
The Surety Company's capital backs it up to the letter. It gives you absolute protection.
You don't need to know what Congo is made of or what it looks like; you know that it is going to last you ten years at least, and that is the kind of service you want.
Let us have your name and address and we will be glad to send you a copy of the guarantee, together with samples of Congo and booklet telling all about it.
UNITED ROOFING AND M'FG. CO.
Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.
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CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Table listing various breeds and prices: 36-T. P. Roberts..... 25.00, 37-W. H. Charters, Blair, Mo..... 28.00, 38-T. P. Roberts..... 50.00, 40-Frank Michaels, Galesburg, Kan... 34.00, 40 1/2-T. P. Roberts..... 80.00, 41-E. A. Metsker, Lone Star, Kan.... 25.00

Geo. Wedd & Son's First Annual Sale. The sale of big boned Poland Chinas held by Geo. Wedd & Son at Spring Hill, Kan., Friday, Feb. 12, was better than they expected. The big smooth, well grown out Polands sold like a house afire. Col. Frank Zaun never worked harder in his life to make a good sale. The sale was well advertised and well attended, by both breeders and farmers and a fair average was made on the entire offering. The sale averaged \$32.40 per head. Following is a report of representative sales:

Table listing various breeds and prices: 1-H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo..... \$40.00, 2-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan..... 38.00, 3-Frank Michaels, Galesburg, Kan... 41.00, 4-C. S. Nevius..... 50.00, 5-L. V. Okrath, Stillwell, Kan..... 35.00, 6-R. N. Turner, Stillwell, Kan..... 28.00, 7-J. Kelley, Stillwell, Kan..... 26.00, 8-W. C. Palmer, Ocholetre, Kan..... 48.00, 9-Geo. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan..... 36.00, 10-W. C. Palmer..... 35.00, 11-T. J. Cantrell, Spring Hill, Kan..... 26.00, 12-Peter Logalie, Stillwell, Kan..... 17.00, 13-Frank Jamison, Olathe, Kan..... 45.00, 14-T. P. Roberts, Iowa Park, Texas... 35.00, 15-W. C. Palmer..... 41.00, 16-Geo. Latham, Edgerton, Kan..... 30.00, 17-Vernon Nicholson, Spring Hill, Kan. 36.00, 18-H. L. Falkner, Jamesport, Mo..... 20.00, 19-Homer Gruner, Spring Hill, Kan... 40.00, 20-T. D. Roberts..... 36.00, 21-C. S. Nevius..... 34.00, 22-Lawrence Keoth, Stillwell, Kan... 24.00, 23-Geo. Latham, Edgerton, Kan..... 31.00, 24-L. K. Okeoth..... 41.00, 25-J. B. Burlingham, Platte City, Mo. 26.00, 26-T. J. Cantrell, Spring Hill, Kan... 29.00, 27-Chas. McKey, Spring Hill, Kan... 26.00, 28-J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan..... 26.00, 29-W. N. Allen, Raymore, Mo..... 24.00, 30-Chas. McKey..... 26.00, 31-W. H. Hoke, Attica, Kan..... 28.00, 32-L. V. Keath, Stillwell, Kan..... 20.50, 33-C. S. Nevius' consignment to the Wedd & Son sale:

34-Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo. \$45.00, 35-Harriman Bros..... 43.00, 40-H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kan..... 41.00, 41-T. P. Roberts..... 53.00, 42-Harriman Bros..... 42.00, 43-Geo. Wedd & Son..... 28.00, 44-J. D. Spangler..... 26.00, 45-J. D. Spangler..... 25.00, 46-J. D. Spangler..... 25.00
Fred Gifford's March 8 Sale. One of the greatest Shorthorn events of the season will be F. M. Gifford's twenty-fifth annual sale to be held at Clay Center, Kan., on Monday, March 8. The offering will consist of a very select, even, well colored draft lot of this old established herd. Breeders or farmers have never been disappointed in the kind of stock sold or the treatment accorded them at any of the preceding twenty-four sales and buyers can rest assured that they will receive the same fair and business like treatment at the coming sale. They have a right to expect better individuals than ever before and they will not be disappointed in this. Of the 24 females to be sold 10 are cows that have done well and will continue their lives of usefulness in new homes. Among them are the two Scotch cows, Orange Blossom 33d and Victoria 6th. The first named is the dam of the great young bull Orange Senator included in the sale and so good that Mr. Gifford has used him on some of his own stuff. Victoria 6th is also the dam of one of the best bulls in the sale. We mention this to show that Mr. Gifford is making a fair division and putting in a lot of his choicest stuff. The six fine dark red uniform heifers sired by Mr. Gifford's former herd bull, Senator Bruce, are about as fine as any that have been sold in a Kansas sale in recent years. The 16 bulls range in age from 14 to 20 months, all of them are reds, very blocky and about the kind that good judges are looking for. Eight of them are by Senator Bruce and are just as good as the heifers we have already mentioned. All of the females except a few that have been

bred to Orange Senator are in calf to the excellent sire, Lord Mar by the noted Lord Mayor. His dam was imp. Marigold 60th. He is one of the outstanding sires of the state, weighing about 2200 in breeding condition and string nothing but nice reds and all of about the same type. Many of the younger animals in the sale are out of cows sired by the noted Red Knight. The breeding cows run back through carefully selected sires and dams to the Young Mary, Josephine, and Rose of Sharon families. Nearly all of the offering is of Mr. Gifford's own breeding and raised on the farm under the most healthful and natural conditions. Write now for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Cornish & Patten's Life Work in Herefords Goes at Auction.

Hereford buyers seldom, if ever, have had such an opportunity as will be offered them in the Cornish & Patten dispersion sale to be held at Osborn, Mo., March 3 and 4. The entire herd of nearly 150 head is to be sold. The sale is made necessary in order to settle the estate of the late Mr. Patten, one of the partners. This herd was founded nearly 30 years ago and has been their exclusive business ever since. During all the intervening time one principal breeding plan has been followed closely. The foundation stock was a carefully chosen lot of Anxiety 4th heifers and North Pole cows bred to Anxiety 4th all secured from one herd. This gave them at once a uniformity of type, and a good type too, that the breeding operations since have very strongly improved. Line breeding was followed but inbreeding was avoided and when an outcross was necessary the bulls used conformed in individuality to the type desired. These men were very fortunate in the selection of all their herd bulls, not a bull in all these years having been used but left his impress for the general good of the herd. Not a bull has been retained at the head of the herd that weighed less than 2,200 pounds at maturity in breeding condition, and most weighed over 2,400 pounds. The present herd bulls are not exceptions. Weston Stamp 10th weighs 2,600 pounds. The 4-year-old Weston Anxiety is good for 2,600 or better. The 3-year-old Beau Carlos will beat 2,300 at maturity. Not only has the size and constitutional vigor natural to the Hereford been carefully preserved through the herd bulls and their method of breeding, but also in the selection of their females for their breeding herd. Most of their breeding cows at maturity weigh over 1,550 pounds and many over 1,700 pounds, with some over 1,800 pounds in pasture condition without grain. The herd has always been noted for the size, quality, and uniformity of its breeding animals. The young stuff promise to make as large as their parents. When in need of a herd bull they found the bull that suited them and then bought him. The Weston Stamp cross was indeed a lucky one and a perfect "nick" as he not only retained the good points of the Anxiety 4th but gave a thicker and deeper twist, an extra well sprung and covered rib, a shorter leg, and a thicker and more massive type, also a heavier coat of curly or wavy hair and one of the quietest of dispositions. The effect of Weston Stamp blood is very noticeable now and even the novice at once notes the improvement. In one respect it is unfortunate that such a herd must be dispersed, but the greatest good to the breed in a general way will be accomplished through the wide distribution of these good breeding bulls and cows. Beginners in the Hereford business will be fortunate if they take advantage of this opportunity and secure some of these cattle and thus take a long step ahead by starting where 27 years successful breeding leaves off. The sale catalog is one of the best Hereford sale catalogs published, giving in full the information most desired by the buyer. We would urge every one interested to send for one of these free catalogs and read the advertisement in this issue. Please mention this paper when writing them.

Iams' Horses. Uncle Dudley, buy a through ticket to St. Paul, Neb., walk right into Frank Iams' horse office and say "hello." He will meet you with a kind word and a hearty hand.

ake. You will have a 1,000 smile on and a
aches and cream" stallion or mare when
depart. Papa and Uncle John, don't be
struck by any "hammer knocker." Iams
"awful strong" on first class imported
ses. You won't get stung by buying horses
Iams, the "square deal" horseman. Iams
word of honor" that a stallion or mare is
"top notch" makes it so. Iams saved
million buyers a "quarter million dollars"
1908. Ikey, buzz around Iams' town of
rns" filled to the roof with "wide-as-a-
gon" drafters and high "acting coaches."
ms has a "feeling" for you. He will be
cousin for you" and a "little bit more" in
ying horses of him. If Iams says so, it's
that it is worth a \$1,000 to you in buying
imported stallion. Dear old Dad—, 1909
our "lucky year." Not in 50 years has
ere been such "gold mine" years as today
the breeding of first-class horses. Stock-
n, you have barns full of horses, cattle,
ep and hogs, and "grain galore," all
nging big prices, you can all "dig down"
your "old sock" and pull out a "roll of
e mazuma." "Ikey boys" take "my tip"
your "real money" into an imported stall-
n and four mares of Iams, the "square
al" horseman. They will make you 40 per
nt on the investment. The stallion will
ake you \$1,000 annually in service fees.
e "panic" had no effect on big draft and
ch horses. The demand is larger than
supply and will be for twenty years.
ft, gelding and coach horses sell readily
\$200 to \$500 each. "Farmers" get into
s Band Wagon," breed big drafters and
chers. All railroads lead to Frank Iams'
tallion and mare Emporium." He is the
est individual owner, importer and breed-
in U. S. Send him an order for a "stain-
n and two mares," you will buy better
ases for the money than you would select
yourself. He is selling "Peaches and Cream"
illions at "special panic prices," saving
yers \$1,000 on a "top-notch." He guar-
tees to show you the "best bunch" of big-
and young "imported stallions" and mares
res you will wish to buy, or pay you \$500
your trouble to see them. Iams' "town
barns" are filled to the roof with new,
sh importation of 170 Percheron, Belgian
d Coach stallions and mares, 2 to 6 years
t, weight 1700 to 2500 pounds. 90 per
t blacks, 60 per cent ton horses.
branded and registered. Iams' im-
ported stallions and mares are "busi-
ness propositions" that "jar the chers-
s" on a "wide-awake horseman's hat."
s "Peaches and Cream" "black boys"
s "eye-openers" and "best stallions ever."
ey are "diamonds" sold at "50 cents on
e dollar." Winners of eighty prizes and
dals at Paris, Brussels, Oldenburg, St.
e, Illinois and Nebraska State Fairs (over)
e Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Mis-
souri State winners (over) Illinois and In-
ernational champions. "Sit-up-and-take-no-
e." Iams sells "show horses" that will
te the mortgage off the farm and a "lit-
t bit more." For 27 years Iams has
umped the heads" of stallion "peddlers"
h better and larger stallions, forcing the
porter and breeder with inferior stallions
d mares to sell them on the "auction
ck" as the last resort. And, Mr. Ikey,
first-class stallions or mares are ever sold
"peddlers" or on the "auction block."
ns guarantees to sell you a better stallion
\$900 to \$1,400, (few higher) than are sold
Farmer's Stock Companies at \$2,500 to
000. If you do not find this so you can
ve the \$500 Iams hangs up. Iams has re-
ed the prices on "show horses" \$100 to
0 each. "It's not because your eyes are
e," that Iams tells you in his "ads" of
ney he will save you. He wants your
ness, that's why he advertises. He wants
to smile on him with a visit. He will
ke the "wheels of business" go round.
ns can place \$1,500 insurance on his stal-
ns. He is an "easy man" to do business
h, and his horses are so good they sell
selves. You say: "Why can Iams sell
ter stallions at half the price of others?"
ns buys and sells every stallion himself at
s home barns. He buys stallions by "spec-
trainload," 200 at a time. He speaks the
guages, saving 30 per cent. Iams is not
the "Stallion Trust" saving you \$300. He
s no "sleek salesman" \$1,000 to sell you
fourth-rate stallion. He gets busy him-
t and sells more stallions than any ten
n in U. S. He does not hire fifty horse
esmen, he sells every stallion himself. He
s no two to ten partners to share profits
h. He pays spot cash for his stallions,
ns his farms, houses, barns, stocks and
lions. He sells stallions by "hot adver-
ng," and having the "goods" to make
ry statement good. Iams sells stallions
"good" that they do not need a "sleek
dler" or the "auction block" to sell them.
ns will save you \$1,000 or more in middle-
n's profits. All Iams' "show horses" and
ts" are for sale. None reserved. You
n't get away from Iams with money or
kable notes. He has his "selling clothes"
dally. Write for Iams' 1909 Horse Cata-
e and eye-opener. Eighty per cent of
ms' High Class" business stallions" and
te prize-winners sell at \$900 to \$1,400,
enty per cent a little higher. Imported
rea, the best in the land, "Iams' kind"
at \$600 to \$1,000. The kind that bring
ts that sell at six months of age at \$300
\$500 each. Big, fancy, high-stepping,
ch stallions \$1,000 to \$1,500 for choice.
ny State prize winners. Special prices
e at my barns only, on one or a "bunch
orses." "Iams' Guarantee" is backed by
t-million dollars.

The Armour-Funkhouser Sale.
The extreme cold weather was the cause of
light attendance of buyers during the first
of the Armour-Funkhouser Hereford
at Kansas City. Practically all of the
ns into Kansas City were from one to five
s late and prospects for the sale did not
e good. In spite of the drawbacks, how-
r, the average of the first day was \$120
the 30 head sold. With moderation in the
perature there came a larger crowd on
nesday and prices better. The sale an-
s, as a whole, were a splendid lot and
buyers were keen to get the best things.
ere were no sensational sales and prices
very even. Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Mis-
souri and Illinois were represented among
buyers and yet Kansas took nearly one-
third of all the animals sold. This sale was
ertised in Kansas Farmer. The top of the
sale was brought by Beau Folly by
bert & Son, Dearborn, Mo., for \$365. The
of the female sale was brought by the
er Joyce who went to J. P. Cudahy for
\$5. Crocker Bros. of Matfield Green, Kan.,
e among the heaviest buyers and always
cted good stuff. Col. R. E. Edmonson
Col. J. W. Sparks did the selling and
fact together with the quality of the
rings, accounts for the good sale.

- BULLS.**
Onward 72d, 1-year; Frank Bean
Red Cloud, Neb. \$80.00
Happy Choice 14th, 1-year, H. A.
Gottsch, Gladbrook, Ia. 115.00
Gleed, 2-year; J. P. Cudahy,
Kansas City, Mo. 300.00
Lincoln 75th, 1-year; W. E. Bean,

- Inavale, Neb. 65.00
55—Majestic 11th, 2-years; Joab Mul-
vane, Topeka, Kan. 145.00
63—Onward 74th, 1-year; L. A. Bur-
nett, Council Grove, Kan. 70.00
81—Lincoln 68th, 1-year; James Lyons,
Higginsville, Mo. 130.00
58—Majestic 14th, 1-year; W. H.
Hutchinson, Purden, Mo. 160.00
79—Lincoln 83d, 1-year; J. H. Ed-
ward & Son, Castleton, Kan. 60.00
74—Fashions Lad, 1-year; J. A. Dorr,
Westphalia, Kan. 155.00
89—Armour Defender, 8-years; J. H.
Elward & Son 150.00
67—Promote, 1-year; G. W. Calvert,
Webo, Kan. 105.00
60—Majestic 17th, 1-year; W. C.
Wolse, Berlin, Ia. 135.00
76—Nordican 2d, 1-year; E. J. Gep-
hart, Salina, Kan. 70.00
66—Onward 75th, 1-year; J. A. Dorr... 60.00
80—Lincoln 71st 311760, 1-year;
Crocker Bros., Matfield Green,
Kan. 100.00
59—Majestic 12th 261861, 1-year
Crocker Bros. 130.00
64—Onward 62d 258096, 2-years;
Crocker Bros. 135.00
82—Lincoln 69th 311759, 1-year; The-
odore Hestand, Pleasant Hill, Mo. 105.00
72—Happy Choice 16th 309616, 1-year;
Crocker Bros. 95.00
91—Pistagua Exchange 311442, 3-
months; Jones Bros., Council
Grove, Kan. 40.00
57—Arlington 266048, 1-year; Crocker
Bros. 150.00
75—Marcus 310159, 1-year; Crocker
Bros. 115.00
56—Majestic 16th, 1-year; Crocker
Bros. 240.00
84—Sunset Champion, 1-year; S. J.
Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo. 160.00
69—Onward 65th 267526, 1-year;
Crocker Bros. 130.00
77—Sir Hamilton 311765, 1-year;
Crocker Bros. 150.00
70—Happy Choice 18th 309618, 1-
year; J. H. Elward & Son, Castle-
ton, Kan. 105.00
68—Onward 69th 267530, 1-year; Alex-
ander Philipps & Son, Hayes, Kan. 140.00
83—Lincoln 78d 311761, 1-year; Alex-
ander Philipps & Son 85.00
71—Chester 299317, 2-years; J. H. El-
ward & Son 75.00
86—Beau Folly 241832, 2-years; S. J.
Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo. 365.00
62—Onward 73d 300561, 1-year; W.
L. Wood & Son, Strong City, Kan. 135.00
65—Proomter 5th 300570, 1-year; Alex
Philipps & Son 60.00
90—Pistagua Duke 305341, 5-months;
Alex Philipps & Son 30.00
- FEMALES.**
20—Lady Bell Metal, 3-years; J. P.
Cudahy, Kansas City, Mo. 150.00
48—Winsome, 2-years; P. R. Jones,
Kansas City, Mo. 70.00
88—Pistagua Beauty, 2-years; J. A.
Dorr, Westphalia, Kan. 65.00
5—Laura, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy... 85.00
26—Lois, 2-years; Carl Dale, Water-
man, Ill. 75.00
37—Melissa, 4-years; Frank Bean, Red
Cloud, Neb. 70.00
19—Lady Heslod 2d, & C. C., 4-years;
J. P. Cudahy 170.00
35—Charlotte, 2-years; J. A. Dorr... 75.00
15—Real Lady, 2-years; J. P. Cud-
ahy 170.00
4—Armour Cheer, 2-years; J. P. Cud-
ahy 110.00
53—Venus, 2-years; P. R. Jones... 70.00
80—Betty Calvin, 2-years; Carl Dale.. 80.00
40—Gwendolyn & C. C., 5-years; J. A.
Dorr 100.00
9—Armour Happiness, 2-years; J. P.
Cudahy 350.00
16—Tabitha, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy... 170.00
44—Vesta, 2-years; C. W. Rinsnider,
Hinckley, Ill. 90.00
34—Dido, 4-years; J. A. Dorr, West-
phalia, Kan. 80.00
11—Bellmetal Princess, 4-years;
Crocker Bros., Matfield Green,
Kan. 100.00
18—Margaret, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy,
Kansas City, Mo. 200.00
10—Armour Sunset, 2-years; J. P. Cud-
ahy 160.00
29—Lorne, 4-years; Chris Jewell, Es-
terhill, Ia. 75.00
45—Rosalynd, 2-years; Crocker Bros. 75.00
32—Elmore, 3-years; J. A. Dorr... 90.00
25—Lemon Blossom, 1-year; J. P.
Cudahy 160.00
50—Purity, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy... 100.00
24—Fannie, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy... 110.00
38—Lucky Charm, 2-years; Crocker
Bros. 140.00
52—Ula, 2-years; J. A. Dorr... 85.00
14—Rosamond, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy 150.00
28—Minerva, 2-years; Chris Jewell,
Estherhill, Ia. 110.00
8—Armour Blush, 2-years; J. P. Cud-
ahy 200.00
21—Glen Ellen, 4-years; J. P. Cud-
ahy 150.00
6—Joyce, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy... 425.00
87—Gentle, 10-years; Chris Jewell... 45.00
7—Armour Sunbeam, 2-years; J. P.
Cudahy 210.00
2—Crimson Mischief, 8-years; J. P.
Cudahy 110.00
43—Desdemona, 2-years; J. A. Dorr... 70.00
27—Sylvia, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy... 165.00
3—Armouretta, 4-years; J. P. Cudahy 100.00
46—Necklace, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy... 85.00
42—Lady Thorn 4th, 2-years; J. A.
Dorr 65.00
54—Vega, 2-years; Frank Brown,
Kansas City, Mo. 55.00
2—Clara, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy... 160.00
17—Quikstep, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy. 175.00
22—Armour Alice, 3-years; J. P. Cud-
ahy 225.00
57—Lucretia, 2-years; Frank Brown.. 65.00
13—Magdaene, 2-years; J. P. Cudahy. 170.00
49—Zada, 2-years; Frank Brown... 50.00
23—Nightingale, 2-years; J. P. Cud-
ahy 250.00
36—Elite, 2-years; Crocker Bros... 130.00
47—Virginia, 2-years; Crocker Bros.. 70.00
39—Lady Thorn 15th, 2-years; J. A.
Dorr 55.00
- SUMMARY.**
35 bulls sold for...\$4,385; average...\$124.14
53 females sold for...6,750; average... 127.36
88 head sold for...11,095; average... 126.08
- The Land Contains Wealth.**
Beneath the surface the extent of these
resources should be determined in every
neighborhood. Under any farm or any rug-
ged hill, there may be great quantities of
mineral which should be mined, as people
are in need of coal, oil, gas, pure water, etc.,
and laboring people need the employment.
A group of farmers and prospectors should
combine in an effort to have a permanent
development organization in every township
or school district. By organizing a corpora-
tion for this purpose the burden of loss
would not fall on anyone alone and the sure
profit in some cases would go to the stock-
holders in equal measure. Our readers should
correspond with the American Well Works,
Aurora, Ill., in regard to procuring drilling
machinery, and ask for catalog.

6 PER CENT YOUR MONEY IS EARNING 6 PER CENT FOR SOMEONE. IS IT FOR YOU? 6 PER CENT

Let us tell you how to accumulate a fund of \$1,000.00 in Ten Years.

You can do this best by the use of the New York Central Realty Company's six per cent accumulative bond.

WHAT IS THIS BOND?
The direct obligation, in writing, over its signature, of the New York Central Realty Company to pay the holder ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in gold at the end of ten years.

WHAT DOES IT COST?
\$71.57 annually for ten years, or a total of \$715.70.

WHAT DOES IT DO?
Compels the habit of economy by making it necessary to save one's money before one has it. Insures a sum always on hand in case any urgent need for money arises, as the money invested is available at any time. Cash surrender value is always considerable in excess of all payments. Pays six per cent compound interest for every dollar invested. In case of death returns to heirs every dollar invested with six per cent compound interest to date of death.

THREE GREAT FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY—CASH AVAILABILITY—SIX PER CENT PROFIT
What about the security backed by nire assets of our company and guaranteed by Windsor Trust Co., one of the strongest banking institutions in the United States. Surplus and undivided profits over \$1,250,000. Compare this with the Savings bank that pays 3 1/2 per cent interest.

Savings bank	Paid in. \$715.70	Interest. \$153.52	Matured Value \$869.22
N. Y. C. bond	\$715.70	\$284.30	\$1000.00

ASK US ABOUT OUR 25 CLUB.
The first man in each town who answers this ad. will be given the opportunity of earning \$100 in gold for forming one of these clubs.
Begin to lay by now when you are able, and thus prepare for old age. Practice economy now and have something worth while later on, and don't put off the start—DO IT NOW.

ASSETS DEC. 10, 1908, \$1,856,988.85.
WRITE US TODAY FOR FULL AND COMPLETE INFORMATION.
BUSH & BONESTEEL, Western Managers.
311 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THIS VOTER SALE
—AT—
Alma, Kansas, Monday, March 1, 1909

Will afford an opportunity for Breeders who want litters by the **Great Illinois Champion**

to make their selections from the best lot of sows ever bred to this boar and offered at public sale; best and most uniform in breeding and individ-



quality. They include the following sows, every one a proven producer and a good one; Perfect Beauty by Chief Perfection 2d; the \$1,000 sow, Queen Wonder; Lovely by Keep On Perfection; Victoria 5th by On & On; Mischievous Lady by Mischief Maker, Sweet Rose by Chief Perfection 2d; Promise by Keep On Perfection; a great sow by Corrector; a fine young sow by Corrector 2d; Lady Diplomat by On & On; Perfect Edith by Perfect Tecumseh and others—35 in all—and 25 of them bred to Voter. Others are bred to Meddler 3d by Meddler 2d 11111. Only five boars will be offered, they are by Voter. All out of one litter, August farrow and every one a show boar. Write at once for catalog. Lafa Burger and Jno. D. Snyder, auctioneers. Jesse Johnson, fieldman.

A. & P. SCHMITZ, Alma, Kansas.

The Whirlwind Baler!
The Luebben

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

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

BEATRICE ROTARY BALER CO.,
BEATRICE, NEBRASKA.



Needed on Every Farm

How a Reliable Engine Economizes Labor

Of course, you, like other farmers, want to economize your time.

Think in how many places a power would be a help to you—would save time and work—if you had it in a handy form ready for use in a minute.

Think how much hard work it would save you in cutting feed—in sawing wood, posts or poles—in running the cream separator or churn—in operating shop or other machinery.

The I. H. C. gasoline engine is a power that is always ready at your hand. It is not necessarily stationary, like the windmill, and on that account adapted to doing only one kind of work.

The engine is built in many styles—there are portable engines on trucks and skidded engines which can be moved wherever the work is to be done. Then there are stationary engines, both vertical and horizontal, in sizes from 1 to 25-horse-power, air cooled and water cooled, and also gasoline traction engines 12, 15 and 20-horse-power. Besides, there are special sawing, spraying and pumping outfits from which you can select.

The engines are simple in design so that they can be easily understood.

They are strong and durable—constructed with a large factor of safety, inasmuch as they have greater strength than would ordinarily be required. Yet they are not clumsy or too heavy.

All parts are accessible and easily removed and reassembled. Every engine will develop a large per cent of power in excess of its rating—you get more power than you pay for.

They are absolutely reliable—you cannot find one inefficient detail. They are unusually economical in fuel consumption—less than a pint of gasoline per horse-power per hour. This means that a 2-horse power engine will produce full 2-horse power for five hours on only one gallon of gasoline.

Would it not be a wise plan for you to investigate and learn how an I. H. C. engine will save time and lighten the labor on your farm?

International local agents will supply you with catalogs. Call on them for particulars, or write the home office.

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



ELKHART BUGGIES

are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

For Thirty-Six Years

we have been selling direct and are **The Largest Manufacturers in the World** selling to the consumer exclusively.

We Ship for Examination and Approval

guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana



I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made

Clean your grain—before you sell it—or before you sow it. \$1,000,000 lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling dirty grain is also estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of dirt in every bushel. Pay me on time for a CHATHAM Fanning Mill. Cleans Rice—Kafir Corn—Maize and all such Texas Crops. Separates oats from wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. CHATHAM FREE BOOK tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations endorse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them.

Write nearest office for New Catalog.
THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY,
12 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
313 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.
82 East 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.
Dept. 1, Portland, Oregon
We have 24 Branch Warehouses, and make prompt shipments.



30 Days Free Trial
Freight Prepaid

WITTE ENGINES
USE GAS, GASOLINE OR KEROSENE
Are known by a superior standard of construction. 25 years of service has demonstrated their worth. Does work at lowest cost and is always ready to saw, grind, pump, shell or do any farm or shop work.
FIVE YEAR BOND GUARANTEE
We build all sizes in stationary or portable type. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size wanted.
WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
587 West Fifth Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

On February 26 at the sale pavilion in Forest Park, Ottawa, Kan., there will be held another of the famous sales of Poland China hogs by Dietrich & Spaulding. The offering will consist of 40 head of sows and gilts and five boars. Of these H. Davison of Waverly will contribute six head of sows. The herd boars in use in the Dietrich & Spaulding herd are Parnell by Perfection E. L., dam by Keep On. He was champion at Topeka in 1908 and is a better boar today than he was then. Sportsman by Corrector out of a Meddler dam who was also fitted. Band Master by Meddler out of a Corrector dam. The sows are by Chief Perfection 2d, C. W. Perfection, Grand Perfection, G's Perfection, Corrector Chief, Truant Bay, Meddler, Nemo L's Dude, Perfection I Know. Next in line, Perfection E. L., and Band Master. Address Dietrich & Spaulding at Ottawa, Kan. for catalogs and mention Kansas Farmer.

The writer visited the Granite Creek Stock farm at Cawker City, Kan. on Monday of last week. This now famous stock farm has been owned for the past 30 years and more by Judge Clark Smith who is well known all over the state as an attorney and politician. His son, M. A. Smith is probably as well known as any man in the State as a breeder of Standard-bred trotting horses and Percherons. He is a partner with his father in the horse-breeding business and is manager of the business. No county in the State has as many good horses as Mitchell county. Percherons are considerably in the lead and the county of Mitchell challenges any county in any western state to show as many good ones as can be found here. One of the good Percheron stallions we want to call attention to is Brilliant 42592 who is a well finished to is Brilliant 42592, sired by the great Casino (45482) 27830, whose show ring record is probably unequaled by any Percheron stallion shown in America in recent years. He is the winner of 40 firsts and sweepstake prizes in France and America including first in class and reserve senior champion at World's fair, St. Louis, 1904. The dam of this colt was Rosa Bonheur (10382) 11324, the highest priced Percheron mare ever imported; a first prize winner at the three largest shows of France, including the great Paris Exposition, and grand champion mare of America during her show ring career.

Ross Does Things.
Alden in Rice county, Kan., is the scene of special activity in livestock circles just now. Hon. Geo. B. Ross, who has long been known as a high-class breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine and who has, for several years, officiated as superintendent of swine at the Kansas State fair, has also been breeding Percheron horses. Last week he returned from the Percheron sale of O. P. Hendershot, Hbron, Neb., with 12 splendid Percheron mares and three stallions. This addition to his stud places Mr. Ross in a position to supply his customers with practically anything they may want in this world-famous breed of horses. Mr. Ross has about 60 head of pure Scotch Shorthorns from which his customers can select. These eight are choice young bulls from eight to 16 months, all red and in fine condition. Twenty head are extra good heifers, 10 to 24 months old. Then he has about a dozen good, heavy-boned Poland China boars weighing from 150 to 250 pounds and a few nice gilts bred for spring farrow. Mr. Ross has a great breeding establishment where everything offered is of the best and is suited to Kansas conditions. He just sold a pair of coming 3-year-old Percheron fillies that weighed 3,420 pounds and a 4-year-old horse that weighed 2,175 for \$1,600 for the lot. This is the kind. Ask him.

A Notable Trotting Horse Sale.
At a public sale to be held at the stock yards, South St. Joseph, Mo., March 11, M. A. Low will close out all the light harness horses now at his Walnut Grove farm, adjoining Horton, Kan. Col. John Donovan of St. Joseph will also consign to this sale about 35 head of choice bred trotting stock from his King Hill farm. Among some of the notable consignments from Walnut Grove farm will be such brood mares as Leah, dam of Kirkwood Jr., 2:10; Silverstein, 2:10; Silverthorne Jr. sire of Pullmanthorne (2) 2:25 1/4; and Escobado, trial 2:12; Chona, dam of Thornfield, 2:10 1/4; Equiria, by Expedition, out of a sister to Nutwood, and tracing twice to the greatest of brood mares, Miss Russell; Amarea, 2:20 1/4; two daughters of the great brood mare, Daisy Young, by Alcantara, Silent Brook, Elyria, etc., and stallions by Bingen, 2:06 1/4; Constantine, 2:12; Allertonian, and Harriman. The consignments of Colonel Donovan will embrace several fine young stallions by Constantine, some richly bred trotting prospects, and brood mares. There will also be offered at the sale several driving horses and some saddle mares. This will be a great opportunity for western horsemen to obtain richly bred young stallions and great brood mares.

Mr. Jesse Froehlich, treasurer of The Times Square Automobile Company and managing director of the Benz Auto Import Company of America, sailed for Europe on the Mauretania on February 3 and will visit the Benz Motor Works at Mannheim, Germany, to arrange for an immediate shipment of a second delivery of Benz cars. It is an interesting fact that on January 30 Mr. Froehlich sold three Benz cars personally in one day, one being to Mr. Herman Ridder, proprietor of the New York Staats-Zeitung and president of the Publishers' Association of New York. When we consider that these cars represent \$25,000, it is evidence of the revival in automobile circles. It will be remembered that The Times Square Automobile Company is offering the best grades of autos at extremely low prices. Look up its advertising in our columns.

A 10-Year Roofing Guarantee Backed by a Surety Co. Bond.

In the advertising columns of this paper the United Roofing and Manufacturing Co. are offering to every purchaser of 3-ply Congo Roofing a National Surety Co. Guarantee bond, which covers a period of 10 years. This company is one of the largest Surety companies in the world, (capital and assets of about \$2,000,000) and when they back a proposition there must be a great deal in it or they would not have risked their reputation on something about which there could be any question. The Congo people are desirous of making this roofing the most used in the world, and with their usual foresight hit upon this excellent plan of giving the buyer satisfaction as well as increasing their sales. The bond is a plain statement of what they can and will do, and offers such protection that no prospective buyer can afford to overlook. This bond means protection to you. It isn't necessary to buy the roofing to learn the contents of the bond—which is another pleasant feature. By writing to the United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., they will be glad to send you information regarding same and sample free. See ad on another page.

End Your Gate Troubles

Why stick to wooden gates that are short lived, let brachy stock through, and are always trouble some, when you can buy **Cyclone Farm Gates** for less money? They will outwear a dozen wooden gates, turn the strongest bull and never need repairs. Made of high carbon structural steel tubing and heavy galvanized wire—will not sag—will not rust—will not warp—will not bind, stick or rot. No wire mesh below frame for hogs to push under—can be raised to pass sheep and hogs and at the same time hold back larger stock. Easy to raise or lower—light enough for the women folk to handle. Always in working order—no springs or other makeshift parts to weaken and get out of whack. Made all heights and openings—light on the hinges—adjustable. Strongest, most rigid and durable gates made. Satisfaction guaranteed on your money back. Write today for free catalog.

CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY
Dept. 131 Waukegan, Ill.

2-Horse-Power \$47.50 Gasoline Engine

We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profits. I'll save you from \$50 to \$300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a **5-H.-P. only \$119.50**

Wm. Galloway, Pres.
Wm. Galloway Co.
585 Galloway Bldg.
Waterloo, Iowa

Haul Bigger Loads
but don't put more work on your horses

With the **Empire Farmers' Handy Wagon** fitted with "Good-Roads" Steel Wheels you can haul from 25 to 60 per cent heavier loads without causing any heavier draft. Tests have shown that on a clay road in deep mud a team will draw a ton and a half on the Empire Farmers' Handy Wagon and do it easier than the same team will draw an even ton on an ordinary wagon. Send for Free Book telling why "Good-Roads" Steel Wheels Make All Roads Good."

EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 620, Quincy, Ill.

THE NEW ECONOMY CHIEF

THE NEW YEARS CHAMPION

BETTER THAN EVER

THE NEW CHIEF

SKIMS THE CLOSEST

URNS THE EASIEST

CLEANS THE QUICKEST

LASTS THE LONGEST

WORTH THE MOST

PRICE THE LEAST AND

BYS THE BEST

THE NEW ECONOMY CHIEF CREAM SEPARATOR

\$28.80 TO \$43.65

60 DAYS' TRIAL

MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT

Our beautiful new Cream Separator Catalogue contains information (compiled by dairy experts) worth dollars to everyone who keeps cows—the very latest ideas in dairy methods and all sorts of useful information about milk and butter. You need this book whether you intend to buy a cream separator or not. Write today for our free Catalogue No. 752.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND COMPANY

Tubular Fence Posts

Our Fence Posts are made from iron pipe, and fitted with malleable iron clamps that will not break, will hold any kind of wire. They will last several times longer than wood posts, and we sell them just as cheap. Write for our Fence Post circular.

THE M. K. FENCE CO., 816 N. 3rd St., St. Joseph, Mo.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 20-inch Hog Fence, 16¢ for 24-inch; 18¢ for 30-inch; 22¢ for 36-inch; 26¢ for 42-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Foultry Fence 27¢. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today. KITSelman Bros., Box 61, MUNCIE, IND.

BROWN FENCE

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Lawns—A Fence for every purpose. Big heavy No. 9 Galvanized Spring Wire thickly galvanized. 150 styles as 15 to 25¢ per rod—We pay freight. Free sample and catalog. The BROWN Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 29 Cleveland, Ohio.

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an Electric Handy Wagon

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 46, Quincy, Ill.



BALL BEARING AUTOMATIC GATE

IF NOT THE BEST AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET SEND IT BACK. GUARANTEED THE SIMPLEST AND STRONGEST AND EASIEST OPERATED AUTOMATIC GATE ON THE MARKET. MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY. ADAMS GATE CO., 1000 N. KAN. AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.



FREE BOOK

On the treatment of "Every Living Thing on the Farm" with Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics. Sent free. Humphreys' Med. Co., 156 William St., N.Y.

PIONEERS AND LEADERS "THE OLD RELIABLE"

DIETZ LANTERNS. STANDARD SINCE 1840. Used by Three Generations For Sale by All Hardware Dealers. E. DIETZ COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SPRAYING OUTFIT WITH GASOLINE ENGINE HIGH PRESSURE SPRAY PUMP FITTED WITH LIEF VALVE AND PRESSURE GAUGE MOUNTED IN 16-INCH WHEELS COMPLETE AS SHOWN BARREL AND HOSE NOT INCLUDED

RICE F.O.B. CARS CHICAGO \$67 1/2. CAPACITY 100 GALLONS PER HOUR. ERMOTOR CO., CHICAGO.

SCOTCH COLLIES of the best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars address: DEPT. J-17 PARK SEVERY, KAN.

This week we are starting the advertisement of Col. H. R. Little, live stock auctioneer of Manchester, Kan. There is not at this time, nor has there ever been, any question as to Mr. Little's ability as a salesman. He has all of the qualifications for a successful auctioneer. He is a gentleman at all times and there are few men in Kansas better posted in pedigrees and individuality. For years Mr. Little bred and sold pure-bred Shorthorns. He is a judge of values and has a very convincing and businesslike way while working on the block or in the ring. Breeders will make no mistake in employing him. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.

J. M. Williams' Coming Sale. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of Mr. J. M. Williams' Duroc Jersey bred-sow sale to be held at the farm, Wednesday, Feb. 24. The sale offering will consist of 10 tried sows and 20 spring gilts, all bred for spring farrow. Ten Hereford cattle, six cows with calves at foot, two bred cows and two young bulls. The Herefords are the breeding of such sires as Beau March On 137563, Mays Keep On 94179, and Wilful by old Boatman. The calves are by Napoleon by Abercrombie. The Durocs are a good useful lot and nicely bred. All of the tried sows will be bred to Joseph, a good son of Nebraska Wonder whose dam was by old Kansas Wonder. All of the gilts are by Joseph and are bred to Red Lad 68261. Both of these boars are very large and heavy boned. Among the gilts will be one by The Wonder out of Viola 2d, Valls Silk Worm by Silk Worw. Viola also goes in the sale. Other sows are by Field Marshal Jr., four gilts are out of Edna by Improver 2d. Everything will be sold in good condition but not fat. Write for a catalog and mention this paper.

F. C. Strelbel's Sale. By consulting the advertisement which appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer our readers can see that Mr. F. C. Strelbel of Alton, Kan., will have his usual, richly-bred lot of stuff at his sale on Feb. 27. The sale is Mr. Strelbel's regular annual sale and will be held at Kirwin, Kan. Forty head will be sold, 20 of which are tried sows and 20 spring gilts, all bred for spring farrow. As will be noticed by reading the advertisement, this sale will contain a big lot of popular breeding. The gilts are by such boars as Meddler 2d, S. P.'s Perfection, Mischief Maker, and Corrector. They are bred to such boars as Black Diamond by Chief Perfection 2d and out of the great sow Pet 4th. Others to the show son of S. P.'s Perfection, and S. P.'s Keep On. Mr. Strelbel has always been a good buyer and has in his herd at this time as good a variety of rich breeding as can be found in any herd in the West and he expects to sell it worth the money and not for fancy or boom prices. Write for catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, representing this paper.

Joines Makes Only a Fair Sale. Rather low prices prevailed at J. E. Joines' annual bred sow sale which was held at Clyde, Kan., on Feb. 4. Twenty head of cataloged sows and gilts averaged \$30. Four open fall gilts averaged \$15.87. The general average on the entire sale was \$27.65, though there were a number of animals not cataloged that sold at a general average of about \$23. Much of this stuff was first class and would doubtless have brought more money had it been cataloged. Col. Jno. Brennan did the selling. Following is a list of representative sales:

1—C. R. Hendricks, Brooksville, Kan.	\$78.00
2—J. R. Ryman, Dunlap, Kan.	28.50
3—Frank Carlson, Clifton, Kan.	30.00
4—D. S. Kuhn, Rydal, Kan.	25.00
5—E. C. Meers, Beloit, Kan.	30.00
6—Roy Ott, Concordia, Kan.	25.50
7—A. Tipton, Otego, Kan.	25.50
8—C. R. Hendricks, Brooksville, Kan.	39.00
9—E. F. Decker, Rice, Kan.	30.00
10—U. J. Smith, Clyde, Kan.	25.00
11—J. L. Williams, Bellaire, Kan.	50.00
12—A. Tipton, Otego, Kan.	28.50
13—B. F. Blue, Ingersoll, Okla.	25.50
14—Edward Chayer, Miltonvale, Kan.	27.00
15—L. B. Hakes, Clyde, Kan.	29.00
16—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.	26.00
17—Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.	25.00
18—J. L. Williams, Brooksville, Kan.	26.00

Dawley Makes a Good Sale. F. A. Dawley's S. P.'s Perfection bred-sow sale held at Waldo, Kan., was by far the best hog sale held in Kansas this season. The offering showed well in breeding, condition, and individuality. The 26 sows and gilts bred to S. P.'s Perfection averaged \$52.50 and the entire 40 head of sows and gilts in the catalog averaged \$46.15. A few head were of young stuff including some young boars and these brought the total of the sale up to \$2,046. Col. Lafe Burger of Wellington, Kan., did the selling in his usual satisfactory manner. It is doubtful if there is another auctioneer in the West that could have made a like average under the same conditions. The top price paid was \$145 for Sweet Alice by Impudence. She went to J. C. Hanna of Danville, Iowa. Following is a list of representative sales:

1—S. P. Chiles, Fairfield, Ia.	\$120.00
2—Monroe Dawley, Waldo, Kan.	70.00
3—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.	65.00
4—M. J. Pleas, Natoma, Kan.	50.00
5—J. D. Thomas, Waldo, Kan.	30.00
6—L. F. Lyhe, Marshall, Mo.	51.00
7—J. H. Watson, Madrid, Ia.	72.50
8—Monroe Dawley, Waldo, Kan.	52.50
9—Fred Kingery, Billings, Okla.	40.00
10—S. R. Tucker, Codell, Kan.	30.00
11—E. Daniels, Luray, Kan.	61.00
12—J. C. Hanna, Danville, Ia.	145.00
13—Monroe Dawley, Waldo, Kan.	50.00
14—E. Daniels, Luray, Kan.	54.00
15—F. E. Heath, Waldo, Kan.	40.00
16—C. M. Hubbard, Luray, Kan.	46.00
17—E. Daniels, Luray, Kan.	40.00
18—N. G. Ruth, Luray, Kan.	39.00
19—S. R. Tucker, Codell, Kan.	40.00
20—M. Throgmartin, Luray, Kan.	40.00
21—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.	50.00
22—E. Daniels, Luray, Kan.	41.00
23—G. N. Roberts, Larned, Kan.	68.00
24—M. J. Pleas, Natoma, Kan.	40.00
25—S. R. Tucker, Codell, Kan.	29.00
26—R. M. Elder, Luray, Kan.	32.00
27—P. D. Dumpy, Billings, Okla.	35.00
28—E. A. Wood, Luray, Kan.	45.00
29—S. R. Tucker, Codell, Kan.	43.00

Prof. W. L. Carlyle has resigned his position as dean of the Colorado Agricultural College and has located in Denver as general secretary of the A. J. Knollin Sheep Commission & Land Co. Those who have kept in touch with the success of Professor Carlyle's work as an educator at the Wisconsin and Colorado colleges will deplore his relinquishment of educational endeavor.

"I understand," says the traveler in Arkansas, "that your razor-back hogs down here are really dangerous if they become enraged." "They used to be, mister," allows the native, "but we-all down here ain't so behind the times as yo'-all up there reckon. We don't raise nothin' but safety-razor-back hogs now."—Judge.

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

The best Feed for Baby Chicks. It's cheap, because it saves the Chicks. Thousands have tried it, why don't you? We have the largest and best Alfalfa Stock and Poultry Feed Plant in the world. Wholesale Poultry Supplies, Cotton-Oil and Linsed Oil meal. Send for Circular and Prices.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Company

WICHITA, KANSAS

WEBER GASOLINE ENGINES

SIMPLE in construction. Most durable because we use highest quality material and workmanship. Repairs cost less than \$1 a year. The perfect engine for the farm. Sold direct from factory to farm without middleman's expenses. Guaranteed for five years' good service. Write today. Tell us the size you want.

WEBER GAS ENGINE CO.,

Box 703, Kansas City, Mo.

We will give \$100.00 for the 5 best ears of seed corn

sent us before Nov. 1st, 1909 by users of

THE APPLETON MANURE SPREADER

bought in 1909. Write today for full particulars, and ask for our FREE SPREADER BOOK, which proves that the Appleton Manure Spreader is as strong as steel and oak can make it; so simple that any boy who can drive a team can run it, as well as any man; and so effective in operation that it never bunches the manure, but pulverizes thoroughly and distributes evenly from the beginning to the end of the load.

APPLETON MFG. CO.

19 Fargo St. Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.

The Banner Riding Attachment

Will fit on any right or left hand wood or steel beam walking plow, lister, sod breaker, middle breaker or harrow. ALL OF THIS WITH THE SAME ATTACHMENT. A wrench all the tool for attaching. Is regulated by levers, same as regular riding plow. Plow or lister may be adjusted to depth from 1 to 12 inches, and from 8 to 24 inches width. Lifts point out of the ground for moving. Made of malleable iron and steel; no wood or hard castings. 26-inch wheel with removable box, 2-inch oval tire, 1 1/4 inch solid steel axle, steel levers, pressed steel seat—the best material used throughout. Weight complete 110 lbs. and will cause plow or lister to stay in as hard ground and do as good work as any riding plow or lister. \$0,000 now in use. WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE. WE WANT AGENTS, and prefer men who use plows. Write for the agency and get our SPECIAL PRICE. Mention Kansas Farmer.

THE IMPLEMENT & MANUFACTURING CO.,

Coffeyville, Kansas

A WHIRLWIND BALER

THE LUEBBEN

It bales three tons per hour easy at one-half the cost of baling with the old style hay press. It is safe and easy on the men. Bales, cylindrical in form, bound with twine, make a perfect food package, which are fed unopened. Stacked hay or alfalfa is cleaned free from dirt and mold when baled, raising the grade. A greater tonnage can be loaded in the car than old style bale. Hay baled from the windrow cures in the bale, saving the cost of stacking. An ideal ALFALFA Baler. Above cut shows baler and gasoline engine combined on one truck.

Write us for Catalog and Prices.

Beatrice Rotary Baler Co.,

Beatrice, Neb.

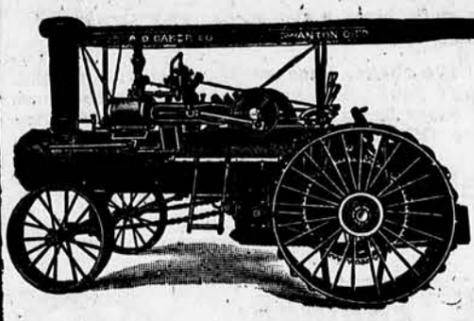
Banner Stud Farm, Cawker City, Ks.

Home of registered imported and American bred Percherons. For sale: Two imported black stallions five and six years old. Two imported mares two years old. Bred and weigh 880. Four mares from 5 to 7 and two American bred fillies. The above offering is exceptionally good and will be priced worth the money. Farm joins town. You can save good money here if in the market for something good.

E. N. WOODBURY.

Cawker City, Kan.

Kansas Farmer "Ads" Bring Results

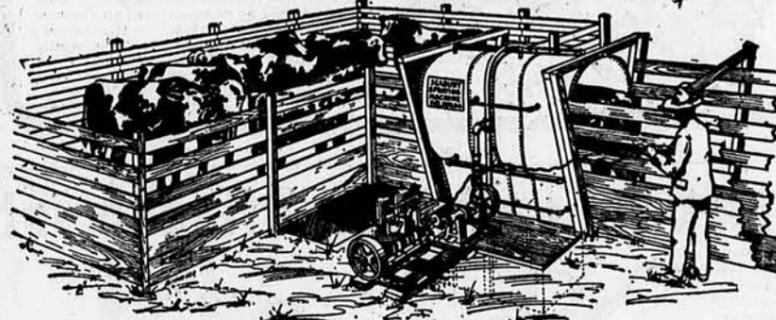


The Prairie Queen SEPARATOR
THE HARD WHEAT SPECIAL
Manufactured by the **Prairie Queen Mfg. Co.**
Manufactured by the **NEWTON, KANSAS.**
General agents for the **A. D. Baker Engine.**
Write for Catalog.
We have a few second hand engines of different makes on hand for sale at the right price.



LIGHTNING PORTABLE WAGON SCALE
and STOCK SCALE
All above ground. Steel frame, only eight inches high. Octagon levers. Tool steel bearings. Compound beam. Most accurate and durable. Write for catalog and price.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.,
129 Mill Street. Kansas City, Mo.

SPRAY SPRAY SPRAY
YOUR CATTLE AND HOGS
With a Seabury Spraying Machine.



How much would it mean to you in dollars and cents to spray your cattle in the spring so that they will shed four to six weeks earlier than they otherwise would?
How much would it mean to you in dollars and cents if you could have your cattle and hogs free from all parasites and vermin all the time?
How much would it mean to you in dollars and cents if you could keep your feeders or dairy cows from being tormented by flies all the summer?
Figure it up and then write us that you are willing to have us prove to you that you can secure these results by buying a Seabury Spraying Machine.
Ask for our FREE pamphlet and catalog.
THE SEABURY LIVE STOCK SPRAYING MACH. & MFG. CO.,
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ESTABLISHED 1865
CAPITAL CITY HOUSE
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
GIVE US A TEST

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

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

WE BUY HIDES AND FURS
If you want a square deal and quick returns on your shipments send your hides and furs to us. It doesn't matter whether you have one hide or a carload. We have the largest hide and fur house in the Southwest, and we pay the TOP PRICES, Established 1889. Write for classified price list, and free shipping tags. Special prices on large lots or carloads. Special proposition to fur shippers.
BIGGS & KOCH
1599 St. Louis Ave. Kansas City, Mo.
TOP PRICES

HIDES For many years consignments have been the special feature of our business. We understand what the shipper wants, send him the very best results, quick returns, top prices. Shipments invited. Full classified price list mailed regularly free on request. Established 1870.
M. LYON & CO.,
239 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO. **FURS**



TRAPPERS
Make More Money
Copy of monthly magazine, Hunter-Trapper-Trapper 128 or more pages, about Steel Traps, Snares, Deadfalls, Trapping Secrets, Raw Furs, Ginseng, Big Game, Hunting, etc., 10c. Catalog describing magazine and books on Trapping, Prospecting, Bee Hunting, Ginseng, Growing, etc., Free. A. R. HARDING PUB. CO., Box 539, Columbus, O.

HIDES TANNED
FOR COATS AND ROBES.
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. Address
Cownle Tanning Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

FOR DRY FARMING USE
The TOPEKA PACKER
IT IS EQUAL TO AN INCH OF RAIN
Make Three Sizes
Sell direct to the farmer. Ask us about it.
Topeka Foundry Co
Topeka, Kans.

The average price of 1200 to 1800 pound steers in Chicago during 1908 was \$6.60; in 1907, \$5.95; 1906, \$5.60; 1905, \$5.50; 1904, \$5.05; 1903, \$4.90; 1902, \$6.75.

Stockholders of Swift & Co. met in annual session lately and voted to increase the capital stock by \$10,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The annual report showed a surplus and reserve of over \$20,000,000, a total business done in 1908 of \$240,000,000 and net earnings of 15.2 per cent.

The M. & T. railroad has been convicted of violating the 28-hour cattle law in the United States district court on four counts. The Santa Fe has been convicted on nine counts. The punishment is a fine of from \$100 to \$500 on each count. The companies are charged with keeping cattle in the cars longer than 28 hours without unloading for feed and water.

W. W. Martin Has Good Sale.
The Poland China sale of W. W. Martin held at Anthony, Kan., February 4, was one of the good sales of the season. The top was \$84 paid for No. 1, going to A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan. The sale was well attended and the bidding was snappy. The average on 61 head was \$25.20. Following is report in full of all selling above \$25:

1—A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan.	\$84.00
2—John Potter, Harper, Kan.	30.00
3—John B. Freese, Bayneville, Kan.	30.00
4—Geo. K. Coyswell, Caston, Kan.	31.00
5—J. C. Endfield, Florence, Okla.	26.00
6—J. C. Endfield, Florence, Okla.	26.00
7—W. E. Evens, Anthony, Kan.	34.00
8—John Potter, Harper, Kan.	39.00
9—A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kan.	32.00
10—Clay Elliott, Harper, Kan.	35.00
11—C. A. Pyles, Anthony, Kan.	32.00
12—Geo. Tracy, Argonia, Kan.	38.00
13—W. H. Hatfield, Anthony, Kan.	24.00
14—T. Bayer, Manchester, Okla.	29.00
15—Henry Krider, Anthony, Kan.	25.00
16—D. A. Brown, Manchester, Okla.	31.00
17—J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla.	31.00
18—H. J. Oliver, Danville, Kan.	40.00
19—F. C. Niss & Son, Goddard, Kan.	45.00
20—Henry Krider, Anthony, Kan.	25.00
21—Paul Shidler, Anthony, Kan.	30.00
22—T. M. Boyer, Anthony, Kan.	34.00
23—John Potter, Harper, Kan.	33.00
24—J. C. Endfield, Florence, Okla.	40.00
25—C. H. McAllister, Carman, Okla.	45.00

Shorthorns Sell Well at Concordia.
The Darling Bros. Shorthorn sale held at Concordia, Kan., Friday of last week was well attended by farmers and stockmen of Cloud and surrounding counties. The stock was about what good judges would naturally be looking for and while the prices paid were not high, taken as a whole, the sale was a good one. Coloner Mercer of Ohio, John Brennan of Esbon, H. R. Little of Manchester, and Vanlandingham of Concordia united their splendid efforts in making the sale. Twenty-one cows averaged \$86.83, and nine bulls, \$93.25 per head. Belle of Evergreen 56th, No. 26 in catalog, topped the cow offering at \$137.50 and was purchased by Tom Low of Jewell City, Kan. W. T. Worrel of Zeandale, Kan., topped the bull offering by buying Duke of Evergreen 61st at \$142.50. Following is a complete list of sales:

1—H. S. Anderson, Agenda	\$81.00
2—Pierce Butler, Glasco	85.00
3—Beb Lyne, Oak Hill	70.00
4—S. D. Elyea, Jewell City	95.00
5—Geo. Ziose, Jewell City	72.50
6—C. A. Campbell, Wayne	75.00
7—Chas. Zimmer, Randall	100.00
8—Geo. Ziose, Jewell City	70.00
9—W. T. Worrel, Zeandale	142.50
10—J. G. Held, Beloit	107.50
11—W. L. Peters, Downs	90.00
12—J. L. Marcott, Aurora	80.00
13—C. P. Rhodes, Hardy, Neb.	90.00
14—Fred Pelletier, Concordia	70.00
15—Tow Low	75.00
16—C. A. Campbell	70.00
17—Geo. Ziose	80.00
18—Corey Bros., Talmo	95.00
19—Chas. Bricker, Aurora	100.00
20—Geo. Ziose	90.00
21—Fletcher Darling, Randall	77.00
22—Geo. Kant, Agenda	135.00
23—Fletcher Darling	91.00
24—Ben Lyne	79.00
25—C. A. Campbell	70.00
26—Tom Lowe	137.50
27—W. L. Peters, Downs	66.00
28—Geo. Kant	72.00
29—P. Fitch, Concordia	65.00
30—Tow Lowe	132.50

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, 1 1/4c; No. 2, 1 1/4c; green salt cured, side brands, over 40 pounds, No. 1, 8 1/4c flat; green salt cured bulls and stags, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; green salt cured glue, No. 1, 5c; green salt cured, side brands, under 40 pounds, No. 1, 6c; green salt cured deacons, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 25c; slunks, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 15c; green uncured hides, 1c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, 1/2c less than cured. Green salt sheep pelts, No. 1, 25c@50c; No. 1, horse, \$2.50; No. 2, \$1.50; ponies and No. 3, 75c; dry horse, half price of green; dry flint, butchers heavy, 14c; dry flint, fallen heavy, 13c; dry flint, light, under 18 pounds, 13c; dry flint, culis, 9c; dry salt, heavy, 12c; dry salt, light, 9c; dry sheep pelts, 7c@10c; No. 1 tallow, 5c; No. 2 tallow, 4c; beeswax, No. 1, 25c.

FURS.
Mink—Prime, large and dark, \$4@5; No. 1, large, \$3.25; No. 1 medium, \$2.25; No. 1 small, \$1.50; No. 2 medium and small, \$1.00; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 25c.
Raccoon—Black and extra dark, \$1.50@3.00; No. 1 large, \$1.35; No. 1 medium, \$1.00; No. 1 small, 50c; No. 2 large, 50c; No. 2 medium, and small, 25c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 10c.
Muskrat—No. 1 large, 30c; No. 1 medium, 20c; No. 1 small, 10c; kits, 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. 3, 25c.
Otter—According to size and color, \$1@15.
Wildcat—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 25c.
Housecat—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 5c.
Civet cat—No. 1 large, 40c; No. 2 medium, 30c; No. 1 small, 20c; No. 2 large, 20c; No. 2 medium and small, 10c; No. 3, 5c.
Opossum—No. 1 large, 40c; No. 1 medium, 25c; No. 1 small, 10c; No. 2, 5c; (trash, no value).
Badger—No. 1 large, 85c; No. 1 medium, 55c; No. 1 small, 25c; No. 2 large, 10c.
Skunk—Black prime, \$1.50@2; short, \$1.10@1.35; narrow, 50c@1.10; broad, 20c@50c.
Lynx—Owing to size, \$3@8.
Beaver—Owing to size, fur, etc., \$1@7.
Quotations are for Kansas and similar furs.

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