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The Outlook for Plant Breeding

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The nineteenth century has been characterized by Alfred Russell Wallace, the great English biologist and contemporary of Darwin, as a century of despoilation of the natural resources of the world. In our greed for wealth, the soil, minerals, forests and all natural resources, rightly the heritage of the children of the world for all time, have been wantonly depleted without thought of the future generations that must follow us. In the beginning of the twentieth century it is meet that we should pause in our mad race for wealth, and thoughtfully consider if we are doing our duty by our children and our children's children, who are to inherit the earth after we are gone. It has been said that the greatest of all inventions which we inherit is the alphabet, and I presume it may be as truthfully claimed that the greatest of all heritages which have come down to us from our ancestors are the cultivated plants developed by centuries of unconscious selection for man's use. As agriculture is the foundation of civilization, so the cultivated plants are the foundation of agriculture, as plants must necessarily precede animals to support them.

The early history of our cultivated plants is shrouded in mystery, the wild types from which they sprang being in many cases entirely unknown, the modifications which have taken place being so profound in many cases as to preclude the recognition of the wild prototypes if they are now living. Each century has inherited increasingly better and better sorts from the preceding century. It would seem to us today, that we have nearly reached the limit of perfection, yet I am led to wonder, when I review the tremendous possibilities opened to me by my past fifteen years of research in the field of plant breeding, if we are really doing all in this field of development which the world has a right to expect of us.

If we are to feed the increasing millions of our population with our soil depleted in fertility, with our mineral deposits of nitrate of soda, potash and phosphates approaching exhaustion, we must use strenuous methods to improve our plants to the highest degree of efficiency.

Where, now, can the breeder enter with profit into this field? When our nitrogen fertilizers fail, where are we to get fertilizers for our great cereal crops which are more important than any other crop in feeding the world? Wheat, corn and rice are not legumes. With what can we fertilize our potatoes, which, in many countries, are the staple article of food and the valuation of which, in the world as a whole, exceeds that of our "King corn." It is quite probable that the various legumes known to fix free nitrogen can be improved, are more important, and led to assume a much greater part in food production. Beans, which are nitrogen-fixing legumes, now make a flour, from which buns, biscuits, griddle cakes, etc., can be made which nearly equal similar products from wheat and corn flour. Beans, peas and other legumes must ultimately be bred particularly for this purpose. Several wild legumes, as yet entirely undomesticated, produce tubers which are fairly large and wholesome as food. These may be bred as substitutes for potatoes by breeding varieties suited to growth on nitrogen-free soils. In-

deed, the possibilities in this direction from a breeding standpoint, are almost unlimited and as yet untouched. When the condition of the world demands, the plant-breeder can doubtless give us leguminous potatoes and leguminous cereals which will be good substitutes for the present crops and have the additional advantage of gathering their own nitrogen and improving the soil instead of depleting it.

Such are some of the great economic problems awaiting solution by the breeders of the future, but it is in the general improvement of all crops that one finds the most numerous problems. In no crop or in no place have we apparently exhausted the field of improvement.

For this section we want better keeping apples of good quality. The Baldwin, an apple of inferior quality, has for over a century held first place. Is it impossible to improve on the

Baldwin? In the northwestern part of the United States a more hardy apple is greatly desired, and is being striven for with energy and persistence. In the Gulf States an apple adapted to growth in warm climates is a desideratum and will doubtless in time be secured.

During the nineteenth century our methods of breeding have been developed, and hundreds of valuable new sorts of various plants have been perfected. What, then, are the most important lines of development for the future?

The fact that we can improve plants depends upon the occurrence of variations. No two plants are alike in all respects, and while the difference between individuals of the same species or variety is ordinarily slight, still there occasionally occurs a marked variation or sport which may be of an entirely different and new type. Breeders now recognize

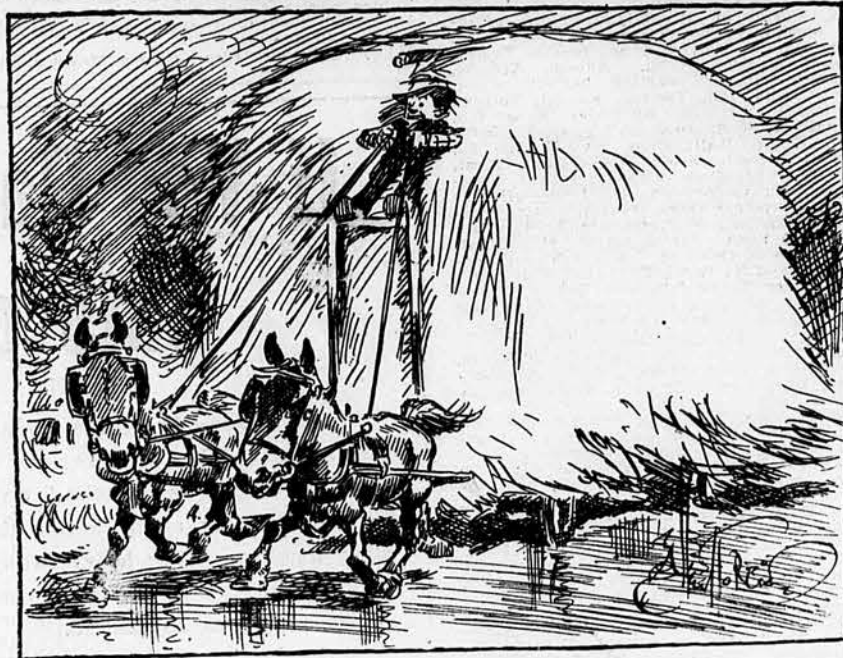
three types of variations: fluctuations, mutations and variations due to hybridization. Fluctuating variations are the slight individual variations which are not considered to be heritable, but which are doubtless in some degree transmitted. In the case of mutations or sports, as gardeners call them, we have a variation of larger degree which in general reproduces its characters through the seed. A typical illustration of such a variation is found in the Dwarf Cupid sweet pea, which was suddenly produced from one of the ordinary tall sorts, and which reproduced its character in its progeny. It is the discovery of these striking variations or mutations which have given rise to the great majority of our new varieties of cultivated plants. This is particularly true in the cereals, vegetables, and all plants regularly propagated by seeds. Fultz and Gold Coin wheat were such chance discoveries of mutations reproducing true to seed. Among fruits a large share of our standard varieties were found as accidental variations, but here in many cases accidental hybridization is probably responsible for the variation.

The use of variations produced by hybridization is of the greatest importance, but is well understood by horticulturists and need not be discussed in detail.

One of the great practical problems before breeders is to learn how to produce variations, especially mutations, by artificial means. They are evidently the result of changed conditions of some sort, but what these conditions are which influence the changes should be understood so that the breeder may force the variation and not be compelled to await the slow and uncertain action of natural causes. Experiments have indicated that mutations may be stimulated by injections into the plant, of chemical solutions such as zinc sulfate, calcium nitrate, and the like, and many experiments on this method are now in progress.

Other experiments and observations indicate that very great changes in temperature at certain periods in the life of the plant may lead it to produce mutations. Experiments are being conducted also in feeding plants with different chemical solutions, and out of the mass of evidence now being accumulated it seems probable that some methods will be discovered by which we may induce plants to produce these marked changes or mutations which are of such value to the breeder. It does not seem able that we shall be able to guide the direction of the change, but if we can increase the number of the variations we shall increase our chances of getting the ones showing desirable improvements.

It costs an apple grower nothing to make a few hybrids of different varieties each year. The seeds of these hybrids can be grown in a corner of the garden at little expense until they produce sprouts two or three feet high, when buds or scions can be taken and top-worked into large trees. Such experiments, if made generally, would unquestionably, in a short time, result in the discovery of many improved varieties and the names of their producers would go down in history with those of Colonel Baldwin, the originator of the Baldwin apple, and of John Bull, the originator of the Concord grape.



An Argument for Good Roads

Republished by request of many subscribers and apropos of the forthcoming annual meeting of the National Good Roads Association to be held in Topeka next winter.

The Interstate Live Stock Show.

At South St. Joseph, Mo. last week was held the annual Interstate Live Stock Exposition and horse show. Although interfered with to some slight degree by the rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday, the show was well managed and the comfort of the visitors well looked after. This show has an excellent location and has been quite popular from the start. It is managed by men who take the long look ahead and hope for ultimate profit. In encouragement which they rendered to the improved stock breeding industry of the country and incidentally to the increased profit accruing the South St. Joseph as a packing center. It was noticed this year that the attendance of farmers and out of town people was not so large as heretofore and the exhibits generally were not so numerous. Generally M. B. Irwin has lost none of his vim and energy, however and both visitors and exhibitors were pleased. This year he has fixed

Bros.; third, Klaus Bros. Young herd: First, Harris; second and fourth, Makin Bros.; third, Bryant. Calf herds: First, Makin Bros.; second, Harris; third, Bryant; fourth, Klaus Bros. Get of sire: First, Harris; second and fourth, Makin Bros.; third, Bryant. Produce of cow: First and fourth, Makin Bros.; second and third, Bryant.

Short horns.
Exhibitors—T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan.; Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.; T. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo.; Ed M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; Thos. Johnson, Columbus, O.; Ed Schuler, Hiawatha, Kan.; F. W. Harding, Waukegan, Wis.; D. Tietjen, Bellevue, Ia.; and C. E. Lenord & Sons, Bunceton, Mo.

Judge—W. T. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.
Aged bull: First, Royal Chief, Thos. Johnson; second, Snowflake, Everett Hays; third, Rhythome Baron, Ed Schuler; fourth, Straight Marshall, Tietjen. Two-year-old bull: First, Gallant Knight's Heir, Tomson & Sons. Senior yearling bull: First, College Count, C. E. Leonard; second, Hallwood Stamp, E. M. Hall. Junior yearling bull: First, Oakland Star, Thos. Johnson; second, Sultan Mine, Harding; third, Village Marshal, Tietjen; fourth, May King 2d, Wornall & Sons; fifth, Bracerful Conqueror 4th, Wornall & Sons. Senior bull calf: First, Missie's Sultan, Thos. Johnson; second, Snowflake's Model, Hayes; third, Golden Laird, Harding; fourth, Legal Tender, Tomson & Sons; fifth, Master Conqueror 4th, Wornall & Sons. Junior bull calf: First,

Grand champion bull: Gussie of Kirkbridge, Miller. Junior champion female: Barbara Woodson, Kitchen. Grand champion female: Gussie of Kirkbridge, Miller. Aged herds: First, Miller. Young herd: First, Catterson; second, Miller. Calf herds: First, Catterson. Get of sire: First and second, Catterson. Produce of cow: First and third, Catterson; second, Miller.

Galloways.
Exhibitors—C. S. Hechtner, Chariton, Ia.; Straub Bros., Avoca, Neb.; J. E. Bales & Sons, Stockport, Ia.

Judge—G. E. Clark, Topeka.
Aged bulls: First, Captain 5th of Tarbreoch, Straub Bros.; second, C. S. Hechtner. Two-year-olds: First, Douglas of Meadow Lawn, J. E. Bales & Sons; second, Noble Standard, Straub Bros. Yearlings: First, Stanley of Maples, C. S. Hechtner; Stanley's Mack, J. E. Bales & Sons; third, Utility 2d, Straub Bros. Bull calves: First, Hancock, Straub Bros.; second, Douglas of Stockport, J. E. Bales & Sons; third, Fairfame, Straub Bros. Junior champion: Stanley of Maples. Senior and grand champion bull: Captain 4th of Tarbreoch. Aged cows: Saddle of Meadow Lawn, Straub Bros.; second, Hawk-eye Lady, J. E. Bales & Sons; third, Lady Love of Steppord, C. S. Hechtner. Two-year-olds: First, Lily May, J. E. Bales & Sons; second, Vinola 4th on Maples, C. S. Hechtner; third, Princess Standard, Straub Bros. Yearlings: First, Bessie of Maples, C. S. Hechtner; second, Annie Davids 7th, Bales & Sons; third, Ida of Maples, C. S. Hechtner. Calves: First, Elizabeth 3d, Bales & Sons; second, Miss Stanley Hechtner; third, Lady Like, Straub Bros.; fourth, Careful of Maples, Hechtner. Senior champion female: Saddle of Meadow Lawn, Straub Bros. Junior champion female: Elizabeth 3d, Bales & Sons. Grand champion female: Saddle of Meadow Lawn, Straub Bros. Aged herds: First, Straub Bros.; second, C. S. Hechtner; third, Bales & Sons. Young herd: First, C. S. Hechtner; second, Bales & Sons; third, Bales & Sons. Calf herds: First, Bales & Sons; second, Straub Bros. Get of sire: First, C. S. Hechtner; second, Straub Bros.; third, Bales & Sons. Produce of cow: First and third, C. S. Hechtner; second, Bales & Sons.

The Percherons.
Judges—J. L. Delancey, Northfield, Minn., and A. B. McLaren of Chicago, Ill. Exhibitors—Finch Brothers, Joliet, Ill.; Percheron Importing Co., South St. Joseph, Mo.; C. O. Kelsner, Keota, Ia.; North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.; and W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Aged stallions: First, Marathon, C. O. Kelsner; second, Bonepl, W. L. DeClow; third, Ensigne, Percheron Importing Co.; fourth, Balzan, Percheron Importing Co. Three-year-olds: First, Georginus, Percheron Importing Co.; second, Gualbert, C. O. Kelsner; third, Garretton, W. L. DeClow; fourth, Gaspard, Percheron Importing Co. Two-year-olds: First, Handy Cap, C. O. Kelsner; second, Loudon, North & Robinson; third, Havrais, Finch Bros. Champion stallion, any age—Marathon. Group of 5 stallions: First, C. O. Kelsner; second, Percheron Importing Co. Aged mares: First, Beula W. C. O. Kelsner; second, Revillo, North & Robinson; third, Isabel, North & Robinson; fourth, Almenier, W. L. DeClow. Three-year-olds: First, Norvalline, North & Robinson; second, Historie, C. O. Kelsner; third, Intemperante, C. O. Kelsner; fourth, Hortense, C. O. Kelsner. Champion mare: Beula W.

German Coach.
Stallions 4 years old or over: First, Slegmond, Stream & Wilson, Creston, Ia.; second, Major Domus, North & Robinson.

French Coach.
Aged stallions: First, French Monarch, Stream & Wilson.

Jacks and Mules.
John Bland of Gower, Mo., furnished entries and winners in all of these classes. He presented a collection which deserves unqualified compliment. They were of strictly high-class character. The show of jacks was confined to entries by R. W. Murphy, Dearborn, Mo., and Donovan & Swift of South St. Joseph. Each exhibitor presented a single entry which occupied positions in the order we have mentioned exhibitors. These were judged by J. L. Delancey, Northfield, Minn., and A. B. McLaren, Chicago, Ill.

Shires.
Exhibitors—Stream & Wilson, Creston, Ia.; Percheron Importing Co., South St. Joseph, Mo.; Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill., and North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb. Judges—J. L. Delancey, Northfield, Minn., and A. B. McLaren, Chicago, Ill.

Aged stallion: First, Eskem Masterpiece,

Percheron Importing Co.; second, Palterna Bonulus, Stream & Wilson. Three-year-olds: First, General Surprise, Percheron Importing Co.; second, Elder President, Stream & Wilson; third, Finch Bros. Two-year-olds: First, Clevely's Harold, Percheron Importing Co.; second, Bucyrus, North & Robinson; third, Tanton Sportsman Stream & Wilson. Champion stallion: Clevely's Harold. Aged mares: First and third, Finch Bros.; second, Eastoft Beauty, North & Robinson. Mare under 3 years: First, Wester Star, Stream & Wilson. Champion mare: Moston Dutches, Finch Bros.

THE HOG SHOW.
Judges of all breeds: Wyman Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; Leon Calhoun, Pottawatomie, Kan.; and Wilson Roe, Ames, Ia.

Poland Chinas.
Aged boar: First, J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.; second, H. C. Dawson's Sons, Endicott, Neb.; third, E. E. Carver, Guilford, Mo. Senior yearling boar: First, Dawson & Son; second, W. L. Wright, Jr., Rosendale, Mo. Junior yearling boar: First, Joseph Schmidt & Son, Wymore, Neb.; second, J. H. Hamilton & Son; third, Free S. Bradney, Eagleville, Mo. Senior sow pig: First, H. C. Dawson & Son; second, Joseph Schmidt & Son; third, F. A. Tripp & Son, Meriden, Kan. Junior sow pig: First, F. A. Tripp & Son; second, same; third, same. Aged sow: First, Free S. Bradney; second, Jos. Schmidt & Son; third, H. C. Dawson's Sons. Senior yearling sow: First, Hamilton & Son; second, Dawson's Sons. Junior yearling sow: First, Bradney; second, Hamilton & Son; third, same. Senior sow pig: First, Dawson's Sons; second, same; third, E. E. Carver. Junior sow pig: First, Tripp & Son; second, Dawson's Sons; third, Hamilton & Son. All boar championships: Dawson's Sons. Senior champion sow: Free S. Bradney. Junior champion sow: Dawson's Sons. Grand champion sow: S. Bradney. Aged herd: First, Hamilton & Son; second, L. D. Shaw, Trenton, Mo. Young herd: First, Dawson's Sons; second, same; third, Garver. Herd any age bred by exhibitor: First, Hamilton & Son; second, Dawson's Sons; third, Garver. Get of sire: First, Dawson's Sons; second, Tripp & Sons; third, Hamilton & Son. Produce of dam: First, Dawson's Sons; second, Tripp & Son; third, Hamilton & Son.

Duroc Jerseys.
Aged boar: First, Canby A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo. Junior yearling boar: First, J. E. Weiler, Fauett, Mo.; second, same. Senior boar pig: First, R. W. Murphy, Dearborn, Mo.; second, same; third, H. E. Garver, Grant City, Mo. Junior boar pig: First, R. W. Murphy; second, same; third, same. Junior yearling sow: First, Murphy; second, Wright. Senior sow pig: First, Murphy; second and third, same. Junior sow pig: First, Murphy; second and third, same. Senior champion boar: Top Notcher 1 Am. Wright. Junior champion boar: Pig by Crimmon Rambler, Murphy. Grand champion boar pig by Crimmon Rambler, Murphy. All sow championships: Get of Crimmon Rambler, Murphy. All herd, get and produce prizes: Get of Crimmon Rambler, Murphy.

Chester Whites and O. L. C's.
Aged boar: First, W. W. Waitmire & Son, Peculiar, Mo. Junior yearling boar: First, Frost & Co., Kingston, Mo.; second, Waitmire. Senior boar pig: First, Frost & Co.; second and third, Waitmire. Junior boar pig: First and second, Waitmire; third, Frost & Co. Aged sow: First and second, Waitmire. Senior yearling sow: First and second, Waitmire. Junior yearling sow: First and second, Waitmire. Senior sow pig: First, second and third, Waitmire. Junior sow pig: First, Frost & Co.; second and third, Waitmire. Senior champion boar: Ed, Waitmire. Junior champion boar, Sampler 2d, Frost & Co. Grand champion boar: Ed, Waitmire. All sow championships: Waitmire. Get of sire: First and second, Waitmire. Aged herd: First, Frost & Co.; second, Waitmire. Young herd: First, Frost & Co.; second, Waitmire. Herd bred by exhibitor, any age: First and second, Waitmire.

Hampshires.
Aged boar: First, W. F. Davis, So. St. Joseph, Mo.; second, W. J. Brinigar, Blythe, Mo.; third, G. S. Lawson & Son, Raywood, Mo. Senior yearling boar: First, Brinigar. Junior yearling boar: First, Brinigar; second, J. R. Lawson; third, R. B. Steele, Maloy, Ia. Senior boar pig: First, W. J. Brinigar; second, J. R. Lawson; third, G. S. Lawson & Son; second, J. R. Lawson; third, same. Aged sow: First, Brinigar; (Continued on page 17.)



Menelaus 4037. Winner at the Nebraska State Fair. Owned by Jos. Weir & Son, Barnard, Kan. On exhibition at the Mitchell Co. Fair this week.

up a tented arena for the show ring which is a decided improvement over the open dug used last year.

A strong feature of this institution is the horse show, which is held at night and is a society event patronized largely by the city people. It is well worth the price of admission. The exhibits were as follows:

Herefords.
Exhibitors—Makin Bros., Grand View, Mo.; J. O. Bryant, Savannah, Mo.; O. Harris, Harris, Mo.; J. Engle, Sheridan, Mo., and Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.

Judge—Prof. E. J. Kinzer.
Aged bulls: First, Onward 31st, O. Harris; second, Governor, J. O. Bryant; third, Diadogor, O. Harris; fourth, Beau Adventurer, Makin Bros.; fifth, Fulfiller 3d, Makin Bros. Two-year-old bulls: First, Curtia, J. O. Bryant; second, Principal 6th, Makin Bros.; third, J. B. Jesse Engle. Senior yearling bull: First, Repeater, O. Harris; second, Paragon 12th, Makin Bros. Junior yearling bull: First, Harris Prince 90th, O. Harris; second, Paragon 20th, Makin Bros.; third, Beau Onward, Klaus Bros. Senior bull calf: First, Paragon 21st, Makin Bros.; second, Harris Prince 130th, O. Harris; third, Harris Prince 128th, O. Harris; fourth, Adventurer, Makin Bros.; fifth, Rexall Columbus, J. O. Bryant. Junior bull calf: First, Governor 4th, J. O. Bryant; second, Paragon 25th, Makin Bros.; third, Adventurer 5th, Makin Bros. Aged cows: First, Garland, J. O. Bryant; second, Harris Princess 5th, O. Harris; third, Miss Donald 15th, Klaus Bros.; fourth, Prairie Flower, Makin Bros. Two-year-olds: First, Anemone, Makin Bros.; second, Lady Governor 6th, J. O. Bryant; third, Lady Fulfiller 11th, Klaus Bros. Senior yearling heifer: First, Harris Princess 64th, O. Harris; second, Princess 66th, O. Harris; third, Catherine, J. O. Bryant; fourth, Cuba 5th, J. O. Bryant; fifth, Forget-Me-Not, Makin Bros. Junior yearling heifer: First, Harris Princess 80th, O. Harris; second, Lady Grace, Makin Bros.; third, Miss Miller 24th, Klaus Bros. Senior heifer calf: First, Goodness 2nd, Makin Bros.; second, Fuchsia 3d, Makin Bros.; third, Cuba 7th, J. O. Bryant; fourth, Harris Princess 116th, O. Harris; fifth, Gracious, Makin Bros. Senior champion bull: Onward 31st. Junior champion bull: Repeater. Senior champion cow: Garland. Junior champion heifer: Harris Princess 80th. Grand champion cow or heifer: Garland. Grand champion bull: Repeater. Aged herd: First, Bryant; second, Makin

Graceful Marshal, Tietjen; second, Augusta's Secret, Thos. Johnson; third, Bracerful Conqueror, Wornall; fourth, Sultan Champion, Harding; fifth, Prince of Roses, E. M. Hall. Aged cow: First, Duchess of Lancaster 13th, Thos. Johnson; second, Delightful, Tomson & Sons; third, Grace, Everett Hayes. Senior yearling heifer: First, Queen of Dreamland, Thos. Johnson; second, Vanity, Tomson & Sons; third, Carnation, Wornall & Sons; fourth, Tressa, Tomson & Sons; fifth, Anoka Aconite, Harding. Junior yearling heifer: First, Miss Marshall 2d, Tietjen; second, Sultana F., Harding; third, Lavender Rose 4th, Wornall & Sons; fourth, Countess Hallwood, E. M. Hall; fifth, Sweet Tone 3d, Wornall & Sons. Senior heifer calf: First, Flower Girl 3d, Thos. Johnson; second, Rosebud 2d, Thos. Johnson; third, Snowflake's Queen, Everett Hayes; fourth, Calceolaria Anoke, Harding; fifth, Grassland Violet 3d, Wornall & Sons. Junior heifer calf: First, Mary Anne of Oakland, Thos. Johnson; second, Oakland Netty 2d, Thos. Johnson; third, Happy Lass, Tomson & Sons; fourth, Grassland Lady 3d, Wornall & Sons; fifth, New Year's Delight, Tomson & Sons.

Aberdeen Angus.
Exhibitors—Paul M. Culver, Edgerton, Mo.; Geo. Kitchen, Gower, Mo.; Omer Catterton, Maryville, Mo.; W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia.

Judge—John T. Haley, Sweetwater, Tex.
Aged bulls: First, Eglamour of Quietdale, W. J. Miller; second, Clansman Chief 2d, Omer Catterton. Two-year-olds: No entry. Senior yearling bull: First, Oakville Black Dean, Omer Catterton; second, Home Dale Kilburn, W. J. Miller; third, Keylex, George Kitchen, Jr.; fourth, Evian, Paul M. Culver. Junior yearling bull: First, Queen's Clansman, Omer Catterton; second, Mayor of Oakland 4th, George Kitchen, Jr. Senior bull calf: Queen's Quality Lad, Omer Catterton; second, Eric Chief of South Oaks, W. J. Miller. Aged cows: Gussie of Kirkbridge, W. J. Miller; second, Ethelda D. W. J. Miller. Two-year-olds: Snow Flakes Queen 2nd, W. J. Miller. Senior yearling heifer: First, Metz Matilda 11th, W. J. Miller; second, Maplehurst Queen 53rd, Omer Catterton. Senior heifer calf: First, Barbara Woodson, George Kitchen, Jr.; second, Miss Quality, Omer Catterton; third, Metz Blackbird 4th, W. J. Miller; fourth, Queen of Maplehurst 16th, Omer Catterton; fifth, Queen of Maplehurst 17th, Omer Catterton. Junior heifer calves: First, Maplehurst Coquette 13th, Catterton; second, Snow Flake's Queen 3d, Miller. Senior champion bull: Eglamour of Quietdale, Miller. Junior champion bull: Oakdale Black Dean, Catterton.

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Value of Pure Bred Sire

By PROF. FRAZER

Facts and Figures Relative to Dairy Sire.

Raising the heifer calves of good high-breeding cows, is a great fundamental requisite for the best and easiest improvement of the dairy herd. But those calves will take their qualities from both parents, and it is equally important that the calf shall have good parentage on the male side.

An inspection of dairy herds will show that many times comparatively little attention is paid to the quality of the sire. In a recent visit to the dairy region of northern Illinois, the writer noted six herds in which the heifer calves were raised for future cows, but in which the sires used were miserable little scrubs, veritable runts and weaklings, obtained by simply saving a grade calf from a poor herd. Of many other sires fairly good as individuals, nothing is known of the actual milk production of their female ancestors.

THE SIRE EQUALS HALF OF THE HERD.

With a herd of 40 cows, each cow represents one-eighth of the future herd each year, and the whole number of 40 cows represent forty-eighths of the herd, and the good well bred sire represents one-half or forty-eighths of all the quality and qualities, character, and characteristics, the capacity for milk production, and everything else, transmitted to the calves which are to constitute the succeeding herd.

A fine dairy sire can be bought for \$150, and with 40 grade cows at \$40 per head, the herd comes to \$2,400. The bull costs only one-seventeenth of the investment, yet he will improve the future herd as much as the other sixteen-sevenths. The extra \$100 put into a good sire is the best investment in the herd.

Forty-one animals are purchased; one animal will influence the future herd as much as the other forty. It is worth while, then, to give much extra time and study to the selection of that one, the sire.

From generation to generation the succession of well-selected sires goes on increasing and intensifying the improvement of the herd. In this way the sire becomes three-fourths, seven-eighths, fifteen-sixteenths, etc., of the herd. In fact in a few years the sire is practically "the whole thing."

So the sire may be much more than half the herd whether judged by the quantity, strength, quality, or accumulated effect of the characteristics he transmits. It is literally true that the sire may thus, within a few years, at slight expense, completely transform a dairy herd and more than double its profit.

Every man who has had any extended experience or observation in the use of a good pure bred sire from high-producing dams at the head of a dairy herd, will agree that this sire was of peculiar value and great economy in building up the herd. The records of dairy breeding have proved it conclusively a thousand times over. No man who studies the facts can doubt it. The evidence is to be seen in the heifers of every such sire, and in their contrast with heifers lacking such parentage.

COST VS. VALUE OF A GOOD DAIRY SIRE.

As previously shown, improvement in the dairy herd must come largely from the sire side. A few poor females may do little permanent harm to the herd but a poor sire will do untold damage. The pure bred sire is almost certain to be more prepotent than the grade cows. No more economical investment can be made by a dairyman than to spend time and money in obtaining the best sire possible. Frequently dairymen hold the penny so close to the eye it is impossible to see the dollar a little farther off, and this is just what a man is doing who has a dairy herd and thinks he is economizing by buying a poor or even common sire.

ARITHMETIC APPLIED TO THE QUESTION.

If, for example, the good pure bred sire improves the milking capacity of his daughters by only one and one-half pounds of milk at a milking, above the production of their dams, this would mean an increase of 900 pounds of milk for the ten months of 300 days during which ordinary cows should give milk; they would also be much more persistent milkers; that is, would give milk for a longer time in the year, and would regain their flow of milk better after an unavoidable shortage of feed as in a summer drouth. Such daughters may certainly be credited on the average with

Never before has this editor heard the value of a good dairy sire so ably set forth as was done by Prof. W. I. Frazer, chief in dairy husbandry of Illinois University, in an address at Manhattan last winter. At the time KANSAS FARMER presented some of the essential points of Professor Frazer's talk but so important did his remarks seem that he was asked to reduce the same to writing. The following are his own words. Professor Frazer's investigation in dairy husbandry have attracted world wide attention and in this line he is probably a leading authority. It must be borne in mind that the general principles involved in the value of the dairy sire apply equally to the value of a pure bred sire in herd improvement in all breeds of farm animals.—EDITOR.

1,000 pounds more milk per year than their dams produced. At the low estimate of \$1 per 100 pounds, this extra amount of milk would be worth \$10 per year. The average cow is a good producer for at least six years, or until she is eight years old. Each daughter having a pure bred sire will therefore earn \$60 more money in her lifetime because of the good qualities of her sire. It will on the average be four years after purchasing the sire before his first daughters will have finished their first lactation period and brought in the first extra \$10. Eight dollars and twenty-three cents kept at compound interest for these four years at five per cent, will equal \$10, as a daughter's improvement or increase of income the first year is worth \$8.23 at the time her sire is

purchased. The cash value of the daughter's improvement (inherited from the sire) figured in the same way for each of the six years she gives milk is shown in the following table:

One daughter's improvement first year, \$8.23; one daughter's improvement second year, \$7.83; one daughter's improvement third year, \$7.46; one daughter's improvement fourth year, \$7.11; one daughter's improvement fifth year, \$6.77; one daughter's improvement sixth year, \$6.45; one daughter's improvement for six years, \$43.85.

The total increased income for the lifetime of a common grade cow over her dam because of having a good sire is \$60. The above table shows the cash value of this \$60 as \$43.85 at the time the sire was purchased.

In an ordinary dairy herd of 40 cows, an average of 18 heifers per year should be obtained, and 12 of these should be worth raising, making it easily possible for a bull to earn 12 times \$43.85, or \$526 per year. This would amount to \$1,578 in the three years that a bull is ordinarily kept in service.

COST OF PROVIDING EVERY HEIFER ONE GOOD PARENT.

	Pure bred	Scrub
Cost of sire.....	\$150.00	\$30.00
Interest, 3 years, 5 per cent.....	22.50	4.50
Cost of keeping, 3 years.....	100.00	100.00
Risk, 3 years.....	50.00	10.00
Total expense 3 years.....	\$322.50	\$144.50
Value at end of 3 years.....	100.00	30.00
	\$222.50	\$114.50

Extra cost good sire, 3 years.....	\$108.00
Extra cost good sire, 1 year.....	26.00
Extra cost good sire, 1 daughter.....	3.00

Considering the male calves as worth no more than if sired by a scrub, it would then cost \$36 to provide one good pure bred parent for the 12 heifer calves which are raised each year, or \$3 per heifer. Where else can such an investment be found? Three dollars expended bring in an average return of over \$7 per year for six years, or \$43.85 in all. This makes a clear addition of \$43.85 to the income of each daughter or a net profit of \$40.85, and of \$1,470 for 36 daughters in the three years. Here is nearly 1,000 per cent profit on the investment. The original cost of the good sire looks very small beside the \$1,470. It really pays, as nothing else on the farm pays, to put \$150 into the right kind of a dairy sire that will return practically ten times \$150 within three years.

An examination of details will show these estimates to be conservative. There is plenty of margin left for failures and unfavorable conditions. One thousand pounds of milk per year is a conservative estimate of the improvement of the daughter's production to credit to a good sire, but the details of figuring it may be varied to suit conditions in different herds and different localities. One hundred fifty dollars is certainly a liberal allowance for the purchase of a pure bred sire, and results here named are based upon having a first class animal at the head of a herd. A herd of only 35 or 40 cows is taken of illustration, while a vigorous sire properly fed and exercised is sufficient for a herd of 45 to 50 cows, provided he is not allowed to run with them. There is another distinct improvement of the good sire's daughter besides her milk production; it is the improvement of her blood or "breeding," as the result of which her daughters will be better milk producers. This blood improvement of all the daughters accumulated through a series of years means a remarkable increase in the efficiency of the herd.

COMMON EXPERIENCE.

It is common experience of all dairymen who have used a really good improved dairy sire that the investment has made them royal returns. The \$150 cost price looks "too high" only to the narrow vision that cannot see the natural improvement of the herd certain to follow. Many a dairyman might have reason to say that he cannot afford to pay a big price for a fine cow, but the same argument does not apply to the purchase of an improved bull, because the sire's influence spreads so much farther and faster than that of the cow.

If the heifer calves are to be raised for dairy cows, there is absolutely no business or reason on earth for keeping a scrub bull. The dairyman who thinks there is, pays a heavy price annually for maintaining that tradition. The scrub bull is the most expensive and extravagant piece of cattle flesh on any farm. He does not stop at being merely worthless but will lose the farmer the price of two or three good bulls every year he is kept. The dairyman could not afford to keep a scrub bull if the animal were given to him, if he were paid for boarding the beast and given a premium of \$100 per year for using him. The presence of the scrub sire in so many herds—many times without a single qualification except that he is male—is an offense and disgrace to the dairy business and a plain advertisement of the dairyman's thoughtless bid for failure.



The cup winning mares. Three best Percheron mares who won the Association gold medal at the Hutchinson State Fair last week. Owned by J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.



KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL



AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

The impression that Alaska is a barren, snow-covered waste is well nigh universal. But during the last half-dozen years the reports of returning Klondikers, who have seen the luxuriance of the vegetation and have tasted the delicious qualities of Alaska vegetables, have somewhat modified the illusions in regard to the Northland on this subject. Alaska has great agricultural possibilities, but as in all northern countries the possibilities are limited to the culture of hardy crops. An inhabitant of the central west is apt to think that a country that cannot produce corn is of little value agriculturally. He forgets that corn is not grown in the most populous and most distinctly agricultural countries of Europe. Corn is not grown in England, in northern Germany, in Denmark, in Sweden, in Norway, or in the vast expanse of Russia and Siberia, north of the fiftieth parallel. Alaska's possibilities are limited in grain crops to the growth of barley, oats, rye, buckwheat and some wheat. All the hardy vegetables are grown successfully, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, rutabagas, turnips, carrots, parsnips, peas, lettuce, radishes, rhubarb, etc.

The United States Department of Agriculture has Prof. C. C. George, formerly of Kansas, as special agent in charge of Alaskan investigations in agricultural and in his judgment it is certain that a variety of grains and vegetables adapted to the condition of that climate will be propagated and have commercial value. The cultivation of any considerable area of Alaska is no doubt far in the future but the rapidly increasing demand for tillable land will make it an important agricultural empire in the years to come.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

All signs indicate a favorable hog market for the next eighteen months. Keep it in mind that a considerable increase in production is needed to keep pace with the yearly natural increase in consumption. Production during the next year cannot overtake consumption, barring a calamity almost beyond the realms of possibility.

In the corn belt it is doubtful if present holdings of pigs and shoats aggregate in excess of 75 to 80 per cent of an average crop. Eastern and central states report prolonged drouth, a certain short corn crop and consequent shortage in the supply and matured hogs for winter months. Eastern consumers will again be compelled to secure supplies of hogs at western market centers, as they have this year. Stocks of pork products are growing less each week. No accumulation is probable or possible with the present foreign and domestic inquiry. The January option for pork stuffs in pit markets scored a market advance recently.

Such conditions should cause the Kansas breeder and feeder to extend his efforts and supply as much of the demand for hogs and pork as possible. It must be kept in mind that the Kansas farmer with the alfalfa pastures and kafir corn, each a sure thing in so far as any vegetation can be, are the more economical pork and pig producers than are available by another state. The time is right, the future presents conditions which will not change and, which make the present the golden opportunity for prosperity in swine husbandry.

DRY FARMING NOT NEW.

The so-called "dry farming," although known as such during the past few years only, is not at all new. The principles involved are those which for centuries have been employed in good cultivation of the soil. Dry farming is nothing more or less than good farming, whether in the regions of abundant rainfall or in the semi-arid sections.

The principles of dry farming and good farming are as follows: Get the water into the soil; keep it there until needed by the plants; plow deep, which lets the water down below the reach of the sunshine; plow in the fall to let the rains of winter and spring soak in; crop the land every other year, making it possible to establish a water reservoir for the rainfall of two seasons; keep the top well stirred during the "fallow" year, thus

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preventing the water from being drawn to the surface and at the same time letting surface water seep down through the open soil; grow fall sown crops as far as possible; seed lightly and use seed adapted to arid conditions.

The condition of scarcity of beef animals in the country applies also to dairy animals. KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of frequent inquiries as to where milk cows may be bought in numbers. One of our subscribers inquires where he can get three car loads of milk cows at once. This condition would seem to point out to the farmer that there is money to be made, at least for several years to come, in the breeding of dairy cattle. Kansas is credited with having more hand separators in use than any other state in the corn belt. She is also credited with having fewer dairymen. Our enormous milk product is produced by farmers who milk cows and not by professional dairymen.

KANSAS FARMER is frequently asked as to the value of sweet clover. Inquiry among our subscribers brings a large number of answers each of which varies from all others. It is generally accepted, we believe, that sweet clover is more of a weed than a crop although the professors tell us that it has the same chemical elements that are possessed by alfalfa. They also tell us that the bacteria which produces nitrogen on the roots of alfalfa is the same as that on the roots of sweet clover and that one may be inoculated from the other. Most farmers will testify that sweet clover will not be eaten by live stock unless they are starved to it though some have a different experience. It has one undoubted value, however, and this is that it will grow anywhere and is extremely useful in restoring the fertility of wornout fields or creating fertility in clay land where the soil has been washed off. This is especially true if the crop be plowed under for green manuring.

C. W. Merriam, owner of Alysedale Farm and Shorthorns in Shawnee county, Kansas, is a very enthusiastic grower of alfalfa and an active member of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club. In a recent conversation with an old-time alfalfa grower in one of the western states he was given the hint as to a method of taking care of the first crop. Kansas, and particularly the eastern part of Kansas, raises great crops of alfalfa but the first crop matures at a period when there is likely to be considerable rainfall and this prevents the having of it in good shape. The plan is this: Disk the alfalfa and seed it to timothy, using about 7½ pounds of seed to the acre. Then harrow with a drag harrow. The timothy has ample room to grow between the stalks of alfalfa and when cut with the first alfalfa crop it dries out so quickly that it helps to cure the alfalfa and the farmer has no damaged hay in his barn and is able to sell his crop to liv-

ters 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 condition. 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 or 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.

ery stables and other horse feeders who will not buy pure alfalfa. Sown in this manner the resulting crop affords the nearly perfectly balanced ration.

KANSAS FARMER does not pose as the only good agricultural paper in the southwest, but it does aspire to be the best. We believe sincerely in giving our readers the benefit of actual practical experience. We believe that we can profit by the experience of others. The writer has often gone hundreds of miles at no small expense to attend a convention of men who are in the same line of work. Why? Because I believe that if I can secure one idea that will eventually help me in my work that my time and money has been well spent. Not many people actually stop to realize the value of one good idea. You pick up an agricultural paper and read an article on the value of raising more and better hogs. You may have thought of doing this very thing yourself, but the idea derived from the reading of this article stimulates you to put your purpose into action. The actual results may mean hundreds of dollars to you. And what did it cost? Simply the small subscription price of the paper for one year.

Recently a farmer from Connecticut made a visit to the west during which he traveled over several states in the corn belt. He was very much impressed with the size of the farms as compared with the few acres which bear that name in his home state. He was also impressed with the value of farm land and when a neighbor asked him, on his return home, what land was worth in the corn belt he answered that it was worth just as much as the bank stock as the farmers owned both the farms and the bank stock. Neither these well improved farms nor the bank stock are for sale. This is different from some impressions that are held by residents of the country "back east." Too many believe that Kansas is still the home of the grasshopper, the cyclone and the hot winds. A little investigation on the ground, however, would show them that the Connecticut man was not far wrong.

The outlook for the breeder and feeder would seem to be improving if scarcity cuts any figure. The effects of the high prices for veal calves which have obtained for several years are now plainly visible in the market for both beef and dairy cattle. These prices have tempted the farmers and breeders to sell off their calves and the result is the scarcity of mature animals suitable for either feeding or milking. Good feeders are selling in Kansas City and Chicago at better than five cents per pound and in eastern markets they are very scarce. Feeders find it difficult to pick up enough animals to fill their lots and the packing houses claim to have their cellars about empty. This condition

would seem to indicate high prices for beef and ought to indicate higher prices for the breeder.

It takes only about five years to raise a good horse and in this time the owner devotes a large amount of attention to his care and comfort. Whether he is intended for use on the farm, on the road or for sale the owner knows that it pays to take care of him. It takes at least twenty-one years to raise a man yet how little attention is given to this work by many people. The boys are turned loose and allowed to raise themselves with only occasional admonition or criticism to help them along. Horses are very profitable as a crop on the farm but boys and girls are the best crop a farmer can raise. It is the first duty of every parent to see that his children are properly cared for and educated and to this end the profits of a farm should only be a means.

The other day we noticed a statement in a paper which seems to contain a hint of real value in these days of heavy teams on the farm. A farmer who was plowing with three horses noticed that the middle horse, who was fully as good as either of his mates, became exhausted much sooner than they. The animal seemed perfectly well but tired out quickly as compared with the others. Investigations showed that the three horses, in pulling the plow, held their heads close together and thus compelled the middle horse to breathe the expired air from the lungs of his fellows. The farmer at once rigged a jockey stick and had no more trouble.

The editor of a western newspaper asked this question: "Why is it that no more young men succeed?" One answer came in this laconic phrase: "Because too many of them are looking for white shirt jobs." The young man of today wants to begin at the top instead of the bottom of the ladder. It is said that 75 per cent of the failures in business are due to the lack of mastering the little details of business. The successful man of today is the man who in business knows the one thing he is doing better than any other man does.

One of the greatest hinderances to rural education, says Dr. J. W. Robertson, who is at the head of Canada's agricultural school system, is the fact that the farmers and the schools are not in sympathy. Too much attention is paid to make the curriculum to fit that of the high schools, and teachers forget that their work is the helping of making a life rather than making a living. The idea that a country school curriculum is for the purpose of making every boy believe that he has the opportunity to become a college professor is a humbug.

The farmers are the founders of human civilization. Not only that—they are the lasting foundation. Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Unstable is the future of a country which has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history that is unmistakable, it is national strength lies very near the soil.—Daniel Webster.

Professor Beal is credited with a statement that the topmost ear on a stalk of corn is the best for seed. He states that in two fields one of which was planted with seed selected from the topmost ear and the other with seed taken at random, the first yielded twice as much as the second.

Public prosperity is like a tree. Agriculture is its roots, industry and commerce are its branches and leaves. If the root suffers, the leaves fall, the branches break and the tree dies.—Chinese Philosophy.

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It rarely pays to knock. The spirit of the booster leads to satisfaction, and nearly always to profit.

The man who says "good enough" is an enemy to the best.

The discovery of the north pole has pecuniary value. In this world there are many things worth doing which have no money value and this is one of them. There is scientific value in discovery, however, and glory enough for both Cook and Peary.

Texas fever exists in several localities of the state. In each instance the infection of local herds was by accident. In Miami county infected animals escaped from a wrecked train and spread the disease. The establishment of a strict quarantine will prevent spreading and the first heavy posts will eliminate the disease from infected herds.

The present prospects are that the price of beef and pork will this winter reach a price heretofore unheard of. The supply of hogs is estimated at 20 to 40 per cent. short and that the beef cattle supply is fully 1,000,000 head short of a year ago. The supply is short of the demand. Advancing meat prices will result in higher prices for all other food stuffs and it would seem that the city consumer cannot hope for a decrease in the cost of living. With higher living expenses prices must increase with the result that in every line higher costs will prevail.

It is possible that future generations will be able to regulate the precipitation of moisture by artificial means. No one dare say with certainty that artificial rainmaking is not a possibility. The so-called impossibilities are every day being accomplished. Nicholas Tesla, the electrical wizard, writes that instead of being a subject for jest, rainmaking by artificial means is one of the certainties of the future. Not only does Tesla express his faith in artificial rainmaking, but he believes, that the same influence which make rain must be applied to equalize drouth and rainfall, to the end that climates such as this may be relieved from suffering from either extreme.

The opening of the fall term at the Kansas State Agricultural College last week resulted in the largest enrollment in the history of that institution. President Waters last week appeared for the first time before the student body and was given a rousing ovation. His dealings thus far with the students have made him a great favorite and he also has the utmost respect and confidence of the board of instruction and people of Kansas. A large enrollment at the Kansas agricultural college indicates the demand for education along agricultural lines by the farmers of Kansas. The college boy on the farm is becoming a common occurrence and he is making good.

The Chautauqua and the county fair have each this year reached in Kansas the highest point of development both in members and in financial success. This means that the people have placed their stamp of approval upon each of these great educational institutions. The deeper meaning and import, however, is that farmers are recognizing the educational opportunities afforded and more than that the farmer with his family is taking the holiday, which in a social and even financial way counts for as much as that learned. These two great institutions add much to the social life of the community and should be encouraged to the point of permanency.

Rural mail delivery is a great convenience and has unquestionably increased farm values materially. Rural delivery, however, is expensive and probably far from self supporting. The continuance of the system in many localities depends largely upon patronage but more especially upon facilitating the movement of carriers in covering longer routes more quickly and easily. Good roads therefore enter into the rural delivery system as an important factor. The postal department has issued an order that the postmaster may suspend rural routes thirty days when the carrier reports habitual neglect of roads by any patron, overseer or trustee. If the road isn't made good within the thirty days the postmaster is requested to recommend that the body kept portion be permanently withdrawn from the route. If it is true, as farmers claim, that rural delivery has enhanced the value of a quarter farm \$1,000 it is hardly probable that roads will be neglected where the order applies. Good roads not only make rural delivery of mail possible but decreases the cost of delivery of grain to market.

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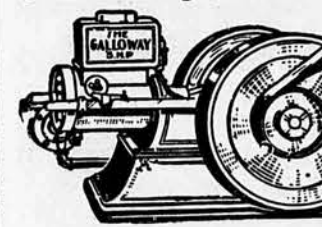
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before starting to school, if they wish. Our school is well established. Located in a clean, moral city. Hundreds of graduates filling good positions, which are furnished free. Write for proposition and Journal sent free. Address J. D. Byers, Pres., Chanute Business College, Chanute, Kan.



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The field of art probably offers greater opportunities than any of the other professions.

The Reid School of Art, Topeka, Kansas

is the oldest and most successful art school in the west. After first year students' work helps to pay their tuition. Board in Topeka is cheaper than in larger cities.

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Fit yourself for business life in a modern, practical school. We offer unequalled advantages. No saloons in Lincoln. 900 students last year. Holders of our diplomas command the best situations. Write for prospectus and get full information. LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE 11 N. 13th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

PURE HONEY.

Extracted in cans of 60 lbs net, amber \$7.80, white \$9. Comb honey in one lb. sections. Send for price list. Nothing but genuine bees' honey. Reference Kansas Farmer. The Arkansas Valley Apiaries.

CHEEK & WALLINGER,

Las Animas, Colorado.

When You Buy Catalpa

The price is not of such importance to you as it is to get Genuine Pure Speciosa, the big hardy kind. Our seed is inspected by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Forest Service. Write for proof and prices. Also have fine line of trees of quality.

WINFIELD NURSERY CO., Winfield, Kan.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

In America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new illustrated Catalog No. 41. Send for it now. It is free.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kan.

Don't Have a Blind One

Wonderful Discovery

"VISIO"

MOON BLINDNESS and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

Money Back If it fails to cure. \$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price. Vial Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 9, 1933 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.



LIVE STOCK



All the standard breeds of dairy cows are good. One reason why they are good is because they have become standard breeds—through hundreds of years of special selection, breeding and care. It is well to start with some one special breed and stick to that breed as long as you like. If you do not like the breed you started with study its good qualities and learn to like it. If you change two or three times, in a lifetime, you will get nowhere with breeding, for it requires many years to build up a good strain of any kind of live stock.

This editor now has on his desk letters of inquiry from parties in Brown, Riley, Osborne, Russell, McPherson and Allen counties asking where milk cows can be bought. Not one of these subscribers wants fewer than a car load of cows and several of them ask for two or three. The trouble is that we do not know where to send these people. Some of them want pure-bred cows while others would be satisfied with grades provided they were well bred. It is doubtful if such a condition ever existed in Kansas before. Somebody should get busy and supply this market.

Again we feel that it is wise to caution our readers against the indiscriminate use of green corn in feeding hogs. Stomach derangements are almost sure to follow and this results in an outbreak of so called cholera in all too many cases. The loss from this cause alone is a serious one and may occur in either of two ways. The animals that have been eating freely of green corn will either die outright or else they will present such a poor and sickly appearance that the packers will not buy them. We have a complaint on our desk at this moment to the effect that hogs of this class are now coming into the big markets in considerable numbers and are being held over from day to day as they are not readily saleable. Buyers at the stock yards will not take them except on a good wide margin.

Let Kansas Produce Wool.

The theory that any commodity largely used in the United States should be produced in Kansas is a hobby of KANSAS FARMER. To this country are imported large quantities of commodities which the farmer of the United States could well afford to produce and one of these is wool. About one-third of the wool consumed in the United States is imported. Our total consumption in the decade just ended was 4,750,000,000 pounds of which 38 per cent. was imported and cost \$213,000,000. Of the great groups of wool, clothing wool, combing wool, and carpet wool, Great Britain supplied more than \$19,000,000 worth, or more than 42 per cent of the total import.

Remedy for Worms in Hogs.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends the following on a remedy for worms in hogs: For a forty to fifty pound shoat give four grains of calomel in the morning for three consecutive days. It should be well mixed in a small amount of slop and given before other feed is eaten. If the calomel causes too free purging on the second day, delay the third dose for a day or two. It does not matter much how the medicine is given, so each pig gets his share and no more. It is suggested that the medicine be fed to the pigs in small bunches so the greedy ones will not get too much. It will be safest to have your druggist weigh out and put in papers the dose for say each ten pigs, and then feed the medicine to this number at a time.

The Kansas August Butter-Scoring Contest.

F. L. Odell, expert with the United States Dairy Division, scored the butter entered for the August contest.

The following buttermakers received a score of 90 or more:

N. O. Nelson, Topeka, 92½; J. A. Beckman, Great Mend, 92; P. J.

Springsteen, Wayne, 92; Chas. C. Steel, Belleville, 90.

The old cream flavor was present in some of the entries. Two entries were scored down because of a briny or as sometimes termed, a coarse salt flavor. Such a flavor is caused by using too much salt, or salt of a poor quality. One entry, while clean, was very much like tallow, caused, evidently, by overworking the butter at too low temperature.

The greatest defect in texture was the weak body. The temperatures used in churning, washing and working the butter are usually the cause of a weak body. There is a possibility where the cream is exposed for some time to the heat of the sun that the fat is affected in some way that makes it difficult or impossible to secure a good texture on the butter. There were indications of overworking on two lots of butter.

The tubs in which the butter was contained were on the whole very neat and attractive. Makers should pay especial attention to this point. An unclean package is at least very unattractive and oftentimes will become moldy and affect the quality of the butter.

Farmers and Crop Reporters for the Census of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., September 29, 1909.—Forty-five thousand enumerators out of the estimated grand total of 65,000, will be engaged April next in gathering the required information concerning agriculture for the Thirteenth Decennial U. S. Census. Director Durand purposes making every effort to secure progressive farmers and crop reporters for these places. His action is based upon the recommendations of Chief Statistician Grand Powers and the advisory board of special agents composed of



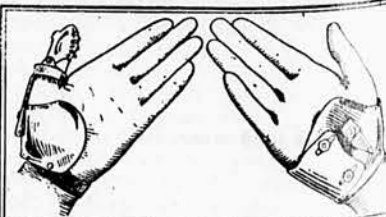
Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

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



Husking Made Easy

and profitable by using the RANSLEY IMPROVED HUSKER and THUMB COT. Adjustable, metal construction, nothing to wear out, fully guaranteed. Husker, 50c; Cot, 35c; or set 75c postpaid direct from manufacturer. Remit by check, M. O. or coin.

NEBRASKA CORN HUSKER CO.

Dept. K. BEATRICE, NEB.

October 2, 1909.

Lessors of economics and farm ex-
ts who have been assisting in the
ulation of the schedule of in-
ies concerning farm operations and
pment. It is believed that the se-
ion of this class of men, already
amiliar with statistical methods of se-
ing data and reporting it in com-
hensible form, will add greatly to
efficiency of the census and to the
entific value of the information ob-
ained. Director Durand does not an-
ipate any difficulty in procuring
enumerators of this kind as there are
every state of the Union, hundreds
crop reporters acting for the De-
partment of Agriculture, representa-
es of state boards of agriculture,

The agricultural schedule which is
be placed in the hands of these enu-
erators is nearing completion by the
ensus bureau. The advisory board
ho are acquainted with practical ag-
culture, its varying conditions, and
ho are active in their respective
ates in assisting the farmers to im-
rove their farm methods, have been
most earnest and no effort is being
pared to make the schedule as sim-
le as possible, and yet secure the
reatest amount of important infor-
ation concerning agriculture.

By means of the census schedule an
effort will be made to secure an accu-
rate statement of the total number of
eres of land in the farms of the coun-
ry, by states and counties; also the
mproved area, number, and size of
arms. On account of the growing im-
ortance of tenancy in many parts of
the country, considerable information
will be secured as to whether farms
are operated by owners, tenants or
hired managers. Information about
the value of farm, buildings, and other
permanent improvements; and of the
farm equipment, both machinery, im-
plements, and live stock, will be se-
cured.

An important part of the schedule
will be that enabling a study of the
crops and crop-products of 1909. The
enumerators will ask about areas,
quantities produced, and value of
crops, in the case of all the principal
crops grown in all parts of the United
States. This inquiry covers grains and
seeds, hay and forage crops; and all
important special crops such as fruits,
nuts and vegetables; cotton, tobacco,
rice, hemp, potatoes, broomcorn, etc.
By-products, like flax straw for tow
and twine, and such manufactured
products as wines, cider and vinegar,
dried fruits, sugar, syrup, etc., will not
be overlooked by the questions in the
schedule.

The inquiries concerning live stock
and their stock products, also include
cattle, work animals, sheep and goats,
swine, poultry and bees. The facts as
to the number and value of live stock
at the time of the enumeration are to
be secured in some detail, taking into
consideration ages, sex and use of
animals. Furthermore, data will be se-
cured relating to the number and value
of each species of animal raised, pur-
chased, and sold; and the quantity and
value of animal products, such as milk,
cream, butter and cheese, wool, eggs,
honey and wax.

A few special questions of a general
nature may be included to secure val-



DAILY OUTPUT OVER 50,000 BARRELS
—THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Ask your Dealer for ATLAS Portland Cement

It Makes the Best Concrete

There are many brands of Portland Cement manufactured and various grades of quality, yet there is as much difference between these brands as there is between various kinds of seeds, and you know that poor seeds never produce a good crop.

The Best That Can Be Made

There is only one quality of ATLAS Portland Cement—the best that can be made, and the same for everybody.

ATLAS is always uniform. It never varies in fineness, color or strength, as it is manufactured from the genuine raw materials; that is why it makes the best concrete.

The Standard for Quality

ATLAS is the standard by which the quality of all other brands is measured. To say that a brand of cement is almost as good as ATLAS, is to pay it the highest compliment. There are none just as good.

ATLAS has the greatest sale because it has the greatest merit. It stands every test by architects, engineers and chemists.

The U. S. Government bought 4,500,000 barrels of ATLAS for the Panama Canal. You may buy only one bag, but you get the same quality the Government gets. Can you ask for any better?

Write for copy of our book, "Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm." It contains 160 pages of practical information and over 150 illustrations. We mail it free.

Ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply you, write to

The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Company
Department 107 30 Broad Street, New York

uable related information. Among these is one which will be made concerning the area and character of woodland in farms.

There will be but one schedule for agriculture. There may be a small schedule for the enumeration of animals in cities. This will be carried by the city enumerators and it will cover horses, milch cows, chickens, etc., housed in barns, stables, etc., in the cities. No attempt will be made to get the area of city gardens or vacant lot cultivation.

Feeding New Corn.

Many farmers in the corn belt instinctively associate the thought of new corn with "hog cholera," and the belief is common in some localities that the use of new corn will cause the disease. This may indirectly be somewhat true, as the sudden change to new corn is not unlikely to produce a feverish condition which would encourage the thriving of any latent disease germs. It is undeniable that swine appear to be more generally afflicted with disease about the time new corn is made use of, but an examination might show that such a condition is rather to be expected. When the new corn is given they greatly relish the soft, succulent, fresh food, and, if permitted to do so, will eat enough to change their probable constipation to acute diarrhea, and put them in a condition which invites other ailments.

Much of the so-called cholera which comes in the autumn is but the diseased condition brought about by a sudden change from a limited, dry diet to a plethora of the appetizing new corn. The temptation to rush hogs off to market before cold weather approaches should not encourage the farmer to make too sudden a change in his methods of feeding. When the earliest corn is in full roasting-ear stage it may be given, stalk and all, in moderate quantity, without any change at first in the usual feeding. As the corn hardens it may be given more liberally, but by a gradual increase. By the time the corn is fully matured the hogs will have become well accustomed to it. The judicious use of new corn is purely an application of the judgment which should prevail in feeding at all times.

Hogs that have had access to plenty of green pasture are less liable to be disturbed by green or new corn than those previously kept in dry lots. Where they have been pastured on rape or green succulent food of that character, the risk is greatly diminished. Pumpkins are excellent feed for hogs about to be put on green corn. They supply succulence, and their seeds serve well as a vermifuge.

—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

BEAUTIFUL THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS 24 POST CARDS FREE

Now is the time to make your selection of Thanksgiving and Christmas Post Cards. Send only 15 CENTS and the names of 6 good farmers and we will mail to your address for SIX FULL MONTHS our great National Weekly—The Kansas City Weekly Journal—and in addition we will send you postage prepaid, 12 Beautiful Thanksgiving Post Cards and 12 Beautiful Christmas Post Cards; all different. These cards are handsome in design and beautifully finished in gold. The Christmas Cards are embossed. Or if you prefer we will mail to your address 24 BEAUTIFUL FLORAL CARDS instead of the Thanksgiving and Christmas Cards. DO NOT FAIL TO STATE IN LETTER WHICH CARDS YOU DESIRE. It is the popular thing now to make a collection of Post Cards. This is a most liberal offer and good for only a short time. Remember that all you have to do is to send us 15 cents in silver or stamps and the name of six good farmers. Upon receipt of same we will place your name on our list for our great National Weekly Journal for SIX MONTHS and will also mail to you, free and postpaid, the 24 Post Cards. Address today,
THE KANSAS CITY WEEKLY JOURNAL, Premium Dept. F, Kansas City, Mo.

GOING TO HAVE A DIP



No Better Safeguard Against Cholera. No Surer Way to Kill Lice and Promote Health, Thrift and Profit.

USE KRESO DIP NO. 1

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Write for free booklets about Dipping-Tanks and Wallows, with directions for using Kreso Dip No. 1 on ALL LIVE STOCK. Full of really valuable information.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,

DETROIT, MICH.

AMERICAN ROYAL

Stock Yards, Kansas City

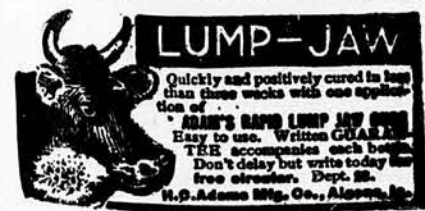
October 11-16, 1909

National show of pure bred beef cattle, Draft and Coach Horses, Swine, Sheep, Angora Goat Associations. Range Cattle, Poultry, Mules. WEST'S GREATEST LIGHT HARNESS HORSE SHOWS. Four nights, and special features during the day, in new permanent pavilion. Public and private sales of breeding and feeding stock.



ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Pile Eruptions, Sores, Wound Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use, \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, \$1.00 bottle.) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 211 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



DAIRY



The dairy commissioner of Utah has undertaken the task of buying 2,500 dairy cows for farmers in his state. He admits that he has undertaken a big job and is surprised to find that there is for sale so little desirable dairy bred stock. He has found that the supply is not equal to the demand and from this he has taken the pointer that Utah must breed its own dairy stock and is using his influence now in establishing breeding herds. What is true of Utah with reference to demand for dairy stock is true of every middle west state and it is the lack of supply more than any other one thing which is responsible for the apparent slow progress in the development of farm dairying. Dairying will not develop without a cow of some dairy qualities. Too many farmers realize the almost utter hopelessness of building up within a reasonable time a dairy herd from animals of beef breeding. While the grading up man by the use of dairy sires is entirely feasible and economical and certain in results the process is quite too slow for the man who wants a dairy herd. He wants that herd quickly and is willing and able to buy a limited number of good dairy cows for foundation stock.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

A GREAT FARM SALE
Of the very finest farms in this country. 100 a., 16 mi. Topeka, 2 1/2 mi. level road to town, main line Santa Fe. fine 6 r. house, new barn 40x48; another 30x40, good orchard, 40 a. hog tight, not one acre rough or waste land, rich soil, must be seen to appreciate. Price \$75 per acre. No. 1, 80 a., 8 mi. Topeka, on fine wagon road, 1 1/2 mi. station, 7 r. house, fine new barn, no waste land, rich soil, most beautiful slightly location in county, school, orchard, alfalfa. Price \$10,000. No. 2, 160 a. well imp., 16 mi. Topeka, 3 1/2 mi. station, \$7,500; \$3,500 cash No. 17, 146 a. highly imp., rich valley land, 19 a. alfalfa, \$9,500. No. 16. Write for list; we have the farms.

WINGETT LAND CO.
A. J. White, Farm Salesman, 109 W. 6th Ave., (Stromont Bldg.)

Sumner Co. Kansas Land for Sale

Wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa and hogs. All lands of fruit and berries do fine. Abundance of water. Fine climate. Farmers get rich here; so will you. Prices \$20 and up. Write us. Information free.

H. H. STEWART & SONS,
Wellington, Kansas.

BARGAIN IN SHORTHORNS—6 cows with calves at foot, 2 year old heifers, 8 yearling heifers. Those old enough in calf. Young Mary breeding, oldest cow six years old. All reds; price for lot, \$1,100. A. R. ENOS, Lost Springs, Kansas.

HOA MAY PROPERTIES FOR SALE or exchange. Let me know. H. L. Reverend, 510 N. Y. Life, Kansas City, Mo.

LANE COUNTY.

\$15.75 per acre buy a well improved farm, joins town, no waste land, a snap, write for my list of bargains.

Warren V. Young,
Dighton, Kansas.

2730 ACRES.

Fine pasture close to shipping point; good water, large amount can be farmed. \$20 per acre 410 acres rough pasture, \$16.50 per acre in Greenwood county, the banner cattle county. Send for price list of farms from \$25 per acre up to \$60.

G. K. JACKSON LAND CO.,
Eureka, Kansas.

BIG LAND OPENING

Nov. 18, South Texas, Orange Hill Colony lands. Five acres up. Send today for reservation blank and descriptive literature. ORANGE HILL LAND CO., 233 Lincoln Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

IN THE REPUBLICAN VALLEY IN CHEYENNE CO. KANSAS.

180 acres on the Republican River bottom, 14 miles north-east from St. Francis. About half of this is choice bottom land, and water can be had at about 10 feet. Balance is second bottom and about 15 feet to water. Good hay land, and would make a first class Alfalfa or Sugar Beet Farm. Price \$25.00 per acre.

W. O. Fallis,
St. Francis, Kansas.

If You Want Lands

In Thomas county, Kansas, for cash or easy terms (no trades) write the undersigned. I have a large list of lands of my own which I can deliver any day in the week, and also a large list of other lands, and can make the best prices of any dealer in the county. I have lived in this county since its organization nearly 25 years ago, and know every quarter in the county.

IKK W. CRUMLY,
Colby, Kansas.

This indicates the opportunity for the breeder of dairy stock. The present breeders cannot supply the demand. For the most part the breeders of dairy animals can breed in comparatively small numbers only. The breeder of dairy cows must milk his cows and the labor question is involved in a manner which does not embarrass the beef breeder. The dairy breeder has only his surplus for sale which is the offspring of such cows as he can milk. It requires, therefore, many more herds of dairy cattle to supply the breeding demand as compared with beef herds. The standard of dairy herds for breeding purposes must also be higher than for beef herds. The dairy herd must make its showing in the milk pail, the dairy herd can be measured and weighed and dairy quality is something tangible and can be recognized by the casual observer. This has the effect therefore of eliminating for breeding purposes dairy bred animals which do not show dairy performance. The percentage of dairy bred animals for sale as breeding stock compared with the total bred is small as compared with the beef breeds. For these and other reasons it is apparent why dairy bred animals are scarce, why the production is small and why there is much room for establishing breeding herds of dairy cattle. Those engaged in breeding dairy cattle should breed for quality, keep records of performance and advertise and their stock will be quickly sold. Those about to engage in the business should do the same thing and the results will be satisfactory. There is abundant room for all. The dairy business will not be overdone in the time of any one now living. The dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food and is the one important factor in intensive farming and the feeding of a large population.

KANSAS FARMER has many inquiries from parties who desire to buy dairy stock. The greater part of these are for dairy cows. By letter these inquiries are directed to our advertisers whom we may know have stock for sale meeting the specific requirements made. In our columns are found the advertisements of many reliable breeders of all breeds of dairy stock. It will pay the inquiring party to write these advertisers direct. Correspondence with the breeder will result in most cases in giving the information sought. Breeders as a rule are broad-minded men and if they do not have what the buyer wants they will if they can refer the buyer to some breeder who has. It pays to correspond with a wide awake, up-to-date breeder. The general information gained is worth the time and the expense. When the farmer begins to write and inquire and nose around into how other people conduct their business it indicates that he has come out of his shell. The dairy farmer especially is the fellow who can afford to find out about things.

One of the advantages of dairying is that the surplus stock is easily disposed of at good prices. The dairy farmer who has a good cow to sell can always find a market at good prices. Nearly every farmer is looking for an opportunity to buy a good cow. City men are looking for the same kind of an animal and with them the price is not much of an object. While the farmer is developing such a cow he is being well paid in dairy products. The business of rearing a good cow is a paying proposition all the way. The rearing of a good farm dairy herd has many profitable side lines which the farmer cannot avoid if he desired so to do.

There is a beef and pork side to dairying which must not be overlooked. Of all farmers who raise calves the dairy farmer is in a position to produce a good calf for less money than any one else. The calf consumes a minimum quantity of whole milk and after the first month all the feed he eats is cheap. A calf

The Thing That Interests Dairymen Today

is not which Company has made the most failures in its attempts to make successful Cream Separators, or which Company has abandoned or discarded the most inventions because (by its own admissions) of the inferiority of those inventions.

The questions which interest dairymen are:

Which is the best Cream Separator in 1909?

And which will continue to be the best Separator in 1910?

The United States Separator holds the World's Record for close skimming.

Its record has not been equaled by any Cream Separator, although numerous attempts have been made to equal it.

The United States has a solid one piece frame. No bolts, screws or rivets to work loose.

Gearing enclosed in dust-proof case. Gearing runs in oil bath.

Closest skimmer in the world. Simple and easy to clean.

Light running. Longest life.

The United States has the best point of all—perfect separation—and also has more other good points than any other Separator.

Selling Agents in every dairy section in the country, will grant a free trial.

Send for Catalogue No. 91

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY
BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

ENTERPRISE

Meat and Food Chopper

"Enterprise" Meat and Food Choppers cut the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without tearing or crushing. Easily cleaned. Practically unbreakable and will last for years.

The No. 5 "Enterprise" Chopper costs only \$1.75; No. 10, shown in cut, \$2.50. They are standard family size, and not only save half the work at butchering time, but are useful in the kitchen every day in the year.

Made in 45 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electric Power. We also make cheaper Food Choppers, but recommend the above for the reasons given. Illustrated catalog free. Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.



ENTERPRISE

Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Lessens the labor at butchering time. Two machines in one. Well made and does its work quickly and surely. Cylinder is bored true and plate fits accurately. Pressure cannot cause meat to rise above the plate. The Patented Corrugated spout prevents air from entering casing, ensuring perfect filling and preservation of sausage.

Machine can be changed into a Lard Press in a minute's time. Can also be used as a Fruit Press.

Your dealer will be able to supply you with the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press.



ENTERPRISE

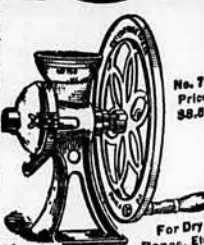
Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

The "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill is a good all-round mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc. and for compactness, strength and durability is unexcelled. Handy for grinding poultry food and making bone meal fertilizer. Mill shown in cut \$8.50, weight 60 lbs., grinds 1 1/2 bu. corn per hour. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy.

Grind up dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc., for your hens and watch results.

Other famous "Enterprise" household specialties are: Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Saws, Etc., Etc.

Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc. Write for "The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Sent for 4c. in stamps.



THE ENTERPRISE MFG CO. of PA., Dept. 36 Philadelphia, Pa.

Get Wholesale Price on this Ball-Bearing Pitless Scale

A postal gets all facts to prove how much you need this scale on your place every day. Don't let them rob you on weights any longer. You'll save enough in one season to make this scale more than pay for itself. Our book shows how to

Save \$25 to \$50 Cash

right at the start. Tells about the ball-bearing feature, which gives freedom of movement and prevents binding and clogging. 60 days' free trial and full 10 years' guaranty. No pit to dig—no wood needed except for floor. Write to nearest address today for information and low, direct wholesale price.



INDIANA PITLESS SCALE CO.

Box 17 A New Castle, Ind. Department 17, Kansas City, Mo., Station A

A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kansas.

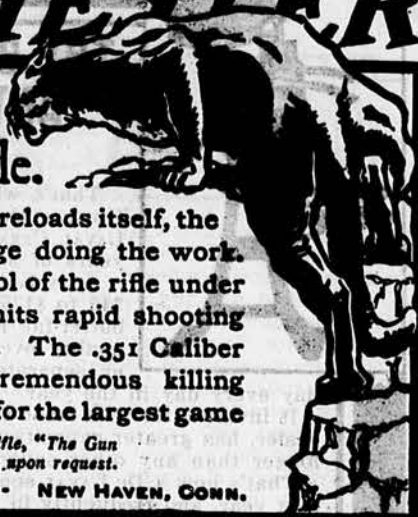
WINCHESTER

.351 CALIBER Self-Loading Rifle.

As its name indicates, this rifle reloads itself, the recoil of the exploded cartridge doing the work. This places the complete control of the rifle under the trigger finger, which permits rapid shooting with great ease and accuracy. The .351 Caliber High-Power cartridge, has tremendous killing power, making it heavy enough for the largest game.

Catalogue fully describing this rifle, "The Gun that shoots Through Steel," sent upon request.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.



ELEVENTH ANNUAL

American Royal

LIVE STOCK SHOW

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 11-16

Annual Shows of the National Purebred Beef Cattle, Draft and Coach Horse, Sheep, Swine and Angora Goat Associations.

AMERICA'S GREATEST LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION

CATTLE—Herefords, Shorthorns, Abercrom Angus, Galloways, Rangeland Cattle, **HORSES**—Percheron, French Coach, Shires, Light Harness Horses and Ponies, **SWINE**—Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, **SHEEP**—Cotswold, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown, Oxford, Angora Goats, Poultry.

Greatest light harness and saddle horse show of the year in the West, filling four night programs. Reserved seats and boxes. Fine band music. Special features galore, afternoons and evenings.

PUBLIC SALES—Largest and best public sales of the year in Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and Galloway Cattle, Swine, Sheep and Goats during Royal week. Angus, Oct. 12; Galloways, Oct. 14; Herefords, Oct. 15; Shorthorns, Oct. 16.

N. H. GENTRY, Pres.

C. E. THOMAS, Treas.

A. M. THOMPSON, Secy.

Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

COMBINATION SALE

To be Held Under Cover Rain or Shine at

THE ALFALFA STOCK FARM

one-half mile south of

Goddard, Kan., October 6, 1909

30 Head Poland Chinas

34 Head Shorthorns

THE POLAND CHINA OFFERING will consist of one herd boar, sired by Impudence, one yearling boar sired by Modern Monarch, six spring boars sired by Modern Monarch and On The Plumb. Twenty-two well bred sows and gilts; few bred to High Ball and Meddler Dude, but most of them are bred to Modern Monarch sired by old Indiana, and dam Princess Vivian. This will be as fine a lot of sows and gilts as will be sold this fall.

THE SHORTHORN OFFERING of thirty-four head consisting of ten cows with calves, six cows bred to calve this fall and winter; five two-year-old heifers and three yearling heifers. They represent the standard families of the breed. This will be a chance for the old breeders to get some bargains and a better chance for new beginners to make a start. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer, which will give full particulars about sending bids, etc. Address

F. G. Nies & Son,

Poland China Breeders.

J. H. Pruitt,

Shorthorn Breeder.

John D. Snyder and J. W. Sparks, Auctioneers.

THE FARM



Forage crops cut too early lack nutriment; cut too late the feed loses the nutriment it once had. There is a right time for doing everything.

Henry Clews, a New York financial authority, says: "It is quite true that the farmers of the United States are not producing what they ought to, what they might, what they will. If efficient labor were cheap, so that the farmer could afford to employ it, the output of farm products could be increased 50 per cent. In time to come they will be increased 100 per cent."

The area of tillable land in this country has nearly reached its maximum. But does it not seem just a bit foolish to worry about more land when that we have is not cultivated as it should be and is producing probably less than one-half as much as it should? It is not more fields we need so much as it is more and better gleaners in the fields we already have.

In raising any farm animal it pays to give attention to the young. This is especially true of calves, who perhaps are less able to care for themselves in extremely hot weather than are the young of some other kinds of stock. A little care expended on the calves will mean dollars later on. Be sure that he has shade for the warm hours of the day, plenty of fresh water of easy access and good grass pasture. These, with a supply of skim milk fed warm from the separator and mixed with a little grain ration, will insure thrift and thrift will insure profit.

The wheat binder is a labor saver in taking care of the sorghum hay crop. If the sorghum has been sown thick enough to make fine hay, that is not coarse, the wheat binder will take care of the crop quickly and easily. Adjust the binder to make small bundles. Set the bundles up in long narrow shocks and become thoroughly cured. Stacking in the barn lot will finish the job and do it right. There is great satisfaction in saving the sorghum in this way. The same method will apply to sown Kafir-corn. This editor prefers Kafir-corn to sorghum sown and cared for in this manner.

Kansas farms should make a good showing at the National Corn Exposition to be held in Omaha this winter. There are premium grains grown in Kansas every year. A good exhibit will help Kansas in a dozen ways. Premium lists will be ready for distribution within a short time. The list tells how more than \$50,000 is to be distributed to grain growers in prizes. The lists will be sent free to any one who drops a card to the National Corn Exposition, Omaha. The list is valuable on any farm whether the grower intends to be an exhibitor or not, giving as it does the classifications of grains and grasses in a standard way.

All farm animals retain some of the characteristics of their wild ancestors. This is true of the hog and is shown by his love for the hog wallow. In his wild state the hog is said to be a semi-aquatic animal, like the hippopotamus and he enjoys living in and about water, but he likes that water clean. When you remember that water and mud are the only protection that hogs have against flies and other insects and know that the hog is naturally a cleanly animal, you will want to provide him with a clean wallow as far removed from the manure heap as possible. It is a common practise by some farmers to put some good hog dip in these wallows and thus help the hog to help himself.

There will be considerable chaffy corn this year. It will have no market value equal to feeding it wisely to hogs or cattle. The wide-awake farmer will have his pig crop ready for it. Spring pigs grown largely on alfalfa pasture and continued on pasture until frost will produce pork quickly and profitably even if the corn

is not the best. After the pasture is gone slop of shorts and water will help. Shorts will be high priced but will be needed to supply what the pasture furnished. Tankage will take the place of slop and pasture. Investigate tankage. Do not overlook feeding the skim-milk with the corn. You can make the corn worth several times more than ordinarily by properly balancing the hog's ration.

W. H. Rowe and his son, C. A. Rowe, of Jacksonville, Ill., have grown soy-beans for hogs very successfully for nine years. In one case where the results were accurately taken the soy-beans produced 647 pounds of pork per acre, after deducting 10 pounds of pork for every bushel of corn fed. They cannot get all the beans in harvesting, but turn in the hogs to clean up the field. A small black bean, No. 9414, produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has yielded the best at the University of Illinois and on the Rowe farm, where it made 59 bushels per acre in the garden and 52 bushels in the field, on rich clover sod. They cut the beans and feed as needed, or feed the cured

"Hogging off" corn is a method of disposing of the corn crop which has not found its way West. This is to a great extent due to the fact that our fields are much larger than in states farther east, also because our farms are not fenced hog tight. But the "hogging off" plan has its economic worth considering. The expense of husking is saved, the hog gets the range so much desired and so obtains a character of food required which in the fattening pen he rarely gets and so produces pork at less cost. The plan seems peculiarly adapted to the profitable production of pork. The "hogging off" plan is especially recommended when the corn crop is light and the ears chaffy. Many decidedly favorable reports have been received from Minnesota hog raisers and the practice is steadily growing. KANSAS FARMER will have more to say about this.

Grades of Hay Adopted by the National Hay Association.

The rules of the National Hay Association, which have been generally adopted in the United States, are as follows:

Choice timothy hay.—Shall be timothy not mixed with over one-twentieth other grasses, properly cured, bright natural color, sound, and well baled.

No. 1 timothy hay.—Shall be timothy with not more than one-eighth mixed with clover or other tame grasses, properly cured, good color, sound, and well baled.

No. 2 timothy hay.—Shall be timothy not good enough for No. 1, not over one-fourth mixed with clover or other tame grasses, fair color, sound, and well baled.

No. 3 timothy hay.—Shall include all hay not good enough for other grade, sound and well baled.

No-grade hay.—Shall include all hay badly cured, stained, thrashed, or in any way unsound.

Light clover mixed hay.—Shall be timothy mixed with clover, the clover mixture not over one-fourth, properly cured, sound, good color, and well baled.

No. 1 clover mixed hay.—Shall be timothy and clover mixed, with at least one-half timothy, good color, sound, and well baled.

No. 2 clover mixed hay.—Shall be timothy and clover mixed, with at least one-third timothy, reasonably sound and well baled.

No. 1 clover hay.—Shall be medium clover not over one-twentieth other grasses, properly cured, sound, and well baled.

No. 2 clover hay.—Shall be clover, sound, well baled, not good enough for No. 1.

Choice prairie hay.—Shall be upland hay, of bright natural color, well cured, sweet, sound, and may contain 3 per cent of weeds.

No. 1 prairie hay.—Shall be upland.

and may contain one-quarter midland, both of good color, well cured, sweet, sound, and may contain 8 per cent of weeds.

No. 2 prairie hay.—Shall be upland of fair color, and may contain one-half midland, both of good color, well cured, sweet, sound, and may contain 12½ per cent of weeds.

No. 3 prairie hay.—Shall include hay not good enough for other grades and not caked.

No. 1 midland hay.—Shall be hay of good color, well cured, sweet, sound, and may contain 3 per cent of weeds.

No. 2 midland hay.—Shall be fair color or slough hay of good color and may contain 12½ per cent of weeds.

Packing hay.—Shall include all wild hay not good enough for other grades and not caked.

No-grade prairie hay.—Shall include all hay not good enough for other grades.

Choice alfalfa.—Shall be reasonably fine, leafy alfalfa of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet, and well baled.

No. 1 alfalfa.—Shall be coarse alfalfa of natural color or reasonably fine, leafy alfalfa of good color, and may contain 5 per cent of foreign grasses, must be well baled, sound, and sweet.

No. 2 alfalfa.—Shall include alfalfa somewhat bleached, but of fair color, reasonably leafy, not more than one-eighth foreign grasses, sound, and well baled.

No. 3 alfalfa.—Shall include bleached alfalfa or alfalfa mixed with not to exceed one-fourth foreign grasses, but when mixed must be of fair color, sound, and well baled.

No-grade alfalfa.—Shall include all alfalfa not good enough for other grades, caked, musty, greasy, or thrashed.

Government Aid in Securing Better Fence Wire.

A. S. CUSHMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

About five years have now elapsed since the publication of Farmers' Bulletin No. 239, on the Corrosion of Fence Wire. During this period great progress has been made toward the production of more rust-resistant steel fencing, and I take this opportunity of making a report of progress to those of your readers who may be interested in the problem.

At the beginning of these investigations the opinion of most of the large manufacturers appeared to be that the agitation of the subject was uncalled for and unnecessary. One prominent manufacturer took this attitude in a signed statement written in 1905, in which he said:

"The fence wire we are making today is superior to that made ten and twenty years ago, the spalter is more uniformly applied, and the coating heavier. Our galvanizing processes have been improved from year to year, and the uniform quality of the wire produced is very good." This and similar statements which were made by other manufacturers did not appear to accord with the opinions of many users of fence wire, nor with the evidence brought out by investigation undertaken by several of the leading agricultural and farmers' journals, and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was manifest that there could be little hope of improving the conditions unless the manufacturers could be persuaded that there was room for improvement in the quality of the wire, and an urgent demand from the farmers and agriculturists for a better product.

In view of this situation at the same time that experimental work was being carried on in Washington and elsewhere, a special effort was made to get in touch with the prominent manufacturers and induce them to cooperate in experimental work to the end that a better grade of wire should be manufactured. All this has taken a great deal of time, but it is satisfactory to be able to report a large measure of success along these lines. Nearly every prominent manufacturer of steel wire fencing in the country is now prepared to admit that there is great room for improvement, but further than this, the large manufacturers have been earnestly cooperating in the investigations, and have spent much money in the attempt to find out how to make a more rust-resistant wire.

In the study of this question there are two entirely different problems involved. The first includes the study of the best kind of steel that it is practically possible to use for fencing

purposes, while the second is entirely a question of the proper and most efficient protective coating, such as zinc, paint, etc. Granted that every manufacturer of fencing in the country was using the best possible steel in the manufacture of the wire, it would still rust and corrode unless it were properly covered with some protective coating. There is no difficulty in putting heavy zinc, protective coating on straight strands of wire, such as are used for telegraph and telephone purposes, but in the woven wire type of fence which has proved so well adapted for American farm purposes it is necessary that the wire should work properly in the weaving machines. The very heavily coated zinc wire such as is used for telegraph purposes could not be worked in the weaving machines without the coating of zinc cracking and lifting where the knots and bends are made. It has therefore been necessary heretofore to use a thinner coated or so-called "wiped" wire in the woven fences. This is also true of other forms of fabricated fencing, such as those which are constructed by various welding processes, or put together with patent clips. The deficiency in the amount of zinc carried by these different types of fabricated fences is only one of the important reasons why modern fences have been found to rust and fall so rapidly. There is every reason to believe that in the near future the manufacturers will have learned how to put on heavier coating of zinc, either by galvanizing the wire after the fence has been fabricated or by special care in their methods of applying the zinc coating to the wire in the first place.

Very interesting investigations are now under way along the line of the development of special metallic alloys to go on the surface of the steel which will be extremely resistant to corrosion. The quality of the steel wire to be used is also receiving careful attention. It is probable that the outcome of this work will be that more than one grade of fencing will be placed on the market; that is to say, those buyers of fence who desire specially heavy-coated fencing made out of specified material will have to pay a somewhat larger price for it. The writer is informed by the agents of a number of the steel manufacturing companies that they are already preparing to place upon the market better material than has heretofore been available.

While it is not possible in a report of this nature to go into all of the technical details which have had to be carefully considered in the course of the experiments, it will undoubtedly be satisfactory to a great many of your readers to learn that so much work, in which the leading manufacturers are earnestly cooperating, is being done. During last September there were mounted on substantial posts in the grounds of the Carnegie Institute Technical Schools, Shenley Park, Pittsburgh, a large number of panels of wire fence of various types, including a large number of different kinds of steel and different kinds of steel and different weights and grades of protective coatings. It is confidently expected that in a short time now, interesting results will be obtained from the inspection of these tests which will aid those who are trying to solve these problems to arrive at definite conclusions as the result of carefully carried out tests. As soon as the results are in hand, and all the results which have already been obtained have been examined and put together another bulletin will be issued.

The writer confidently believes that in the near future now the farmers of the country will find a very material improvement in the quality of the fabricated fences as well as the straight wire which is offered in the market.

Select Seed Corn Now.

The teachings of the experts in agronomy, the farmers' institutes, the experiment stations and the corn shows all agree that good seed is necessary to produce good crops. They also agree that this seed should not be imported from any great distance if such importation means a radical change in climate and soil conditions. It is also agreed that where the farmer has good corn in his field he can profitably select his seed from it. This means the picking out of the best ears and the giving of a little care in their curing and preservation from damage by vermin. Now is the time.

GONGO

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WE OFFER to the consumer the best Ready

Roofing proposition on the market to-day. We don't make Congo just to sell to a floating kind of trade and then forget about you.

We make Congo to wear—to give satisfactory service.

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We want every buyer of Congo to be a satisfied customer. That's our best advertisement.

To this end we have made Congo just as good as a ready roofing can be made. We have tested it in every possible way, and by long continued service. We are so satisfied

that Congo is the longest wearing ready roofing on the market that we have made arrangements with the National Surety Company to issue a Guarantee Bond with every roll of Congo.

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Before the National Surety Company would assume this responsibility, they convinced themselves beyond a reasonable doubt that Congo would do all we claimed for it. And there isn't another Ready Roofing on the market to-day that carries a like guarantee.

Don't you think that a roofing in which the manufacturers show such confidence is worth investigating?

Send us your name and address and we will mail you a Congo sample free with our booklet telling all about it.

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Getting the most engine for your money does not mean buying the cheapest—it is a matter of securing an engine that will give reliable results year in, year out—the speed must be steady and uniform—absolute interchangeability of parts assured—actual power must equal rating. Every requirement of the man who wants a simple, reliable engine is met by the

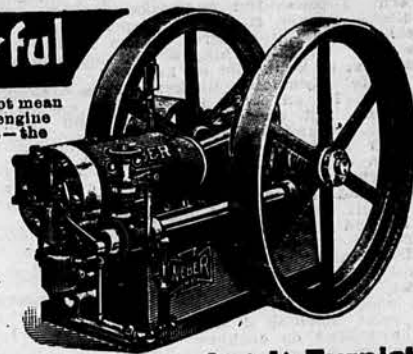
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When You Can Purchase a SLED-CUTTER for One-Tenth the Price.

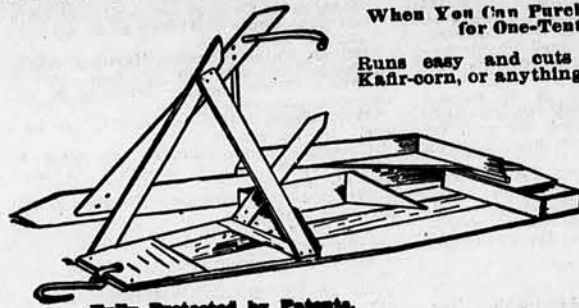
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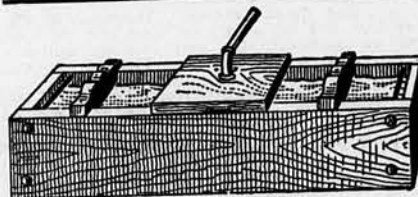
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Green Corn Cutter Co.,
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Boys Like to Take Watches to Pieces, But very few farmers like to take a HOG-WATERER to pieces every day or two.

Well you don't have to when you have an

ONLY WATERER

Runs WINTER and summer. We send it on 60 days' free trial. Write for book "1000 hogs a year." Address, ONLY MFG. CO., Sta. C. Hawarden, Iowa.

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Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

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

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EDWIN LYMAN, McDONALD, KANSAS.
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(General Agents for Wellington Nurseries)

GENUINE

POULTRY



You can save money by not needing any patent lice killers.

Any suggestion that would tend to cheapen the cost of poultry food is of interest to all raisers of poultry, and here is one. In sorting over your potatoes put aside all the small and unsalable ones for the chickens. When belled and mixed with a small proportion of corn chop and bran they make the best kind of chicken feed.

Crushed egg shells are now a commercial commodity, the packing houses selling large quantities of them. When fed to fowls they provide a concentrated material for the formation of other shells and should be fed to the fowls in place of being thrown into the stove and burned as is generally done. They should be crushed fine, however, and not thrown to them just as they are cracked.

Poultry Awards at the State-Wide Fair.

W. A. Lamb, judge, Manhattan, Kan.
Barred Plymouth Rocks: Wall-Wright Farm, Topeka, 2nd on cockerel; 1st on pullet. Homer N. Davis, Topeka, 2nd on cockerel; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet; 1st on hen. W. L. Horning & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; 1st on cock; 1st on hen.
White Plymouth Rocks: Thos. Owen, Topeka, 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet; 1st and 2nd on hen.
Buff Plymouth Rocks: Horning & Co., 1st on cock and 1st and 2nd on hen.
Black Javas: Horning & Co., 1st on cock and 1st on hen; 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet.
Bottled Javas: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.
Dominiques: Horning & Co., 1st on hen.
Silver Wyandottes: L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet; 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 2nd on cock; 2nd on hen; 2nd on cockerel.
Golden Wyandottes: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 1st on pullet.
White Wyandottes: R. W. Whitecombe, Topeka, 2nd on cock and 1st on hen. Mrs. I. Schlegel, Topeka, 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 2nd on hen.
Buff Wyandottes: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.
Black Wyandottes: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet; 1st and 2nd on hen.
Partridge Wyandottes: L. P. Hubbard, 1st and 2nd on hen. S. S. Jackson, Scranton, 2nd on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 1st on cock.
S. C. Rhode Island Reds: R. B. Seele, Topeka, 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 2nd on hen. W. F. Justl, Pocatotas, Ill., 1st and 2nd on pullet; 1st on hen.
R. C. Rhode Island Reds: Mrs. Wm. Rederick, Topeka; 1st and 2nd on cock; 1st on hen; 2nd on pullet; 2nd on hen. R. B. Steele, 2nd on hen. F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 1st on pullet; 1st on hen.
Dark Brahmas: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.
Buff Cochins: J. C. Baughman, Topeka, 1st on cock and hen; 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet; 1st and 2nd on hen.
Partridge Cochins: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on hen.
White Cochins: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.
Black Cochins: Horning & Co., 1st on cock.
Black Langhans: Chas. Hignight, Pocatotas, Ill., 2nd on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet; 1st on hen.
White Langhans: Hignight, 1st on cockerel; 2nd on pullet; 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on pullet.
S. C. Brown Leghorns: C. C. Smith, Manhattan, 2nd on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet. Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 2nd on hen; 2nd on cockerel.
R. C. Brown Leghorns: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.
R. C. White Leghorns: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 2nd on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.
S. C. White Leghorns: J. T. Smith, Topeka, 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 1st on hen.
S. C. Buff Leghorns: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.
Black Spanish: T. E. Stallard, Pocatotas, Ill., 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet; 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.
Black Minorcas: T. F. Sherman, Topeka, 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet; 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 1st on cock.
S. C. White Minorcas: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.
S. C. Black Leghorns: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.
Blue Andalusians: John L. Miller, Topeka, 1st on cock; 1st on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet; 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 2nd on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.
Anconas: Horning & Co., 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.
White Dorkings: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.
Silver Gray Dorkings: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet.
Colored Dorkings: Horning & Co., 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.
Red Caps: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on pullet.

S. S. Hamburgs: W. S. Binkley, Clay Center, 1st on hen; 2nd on hen; 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet; 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cock.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel.

Golden Pencilled Hamburgs: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cock; 1st on hen.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

White Hamburgs: Horning & Co., 1st on hen.

Black Hamburgs: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on pullet.

Houdans: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

Crevecoeur: Horning & Co., 1st on hen.

La Fleche: Horning & Co., 1st on cockerel and pullet.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons: G. H. Binger, Topeka, 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 2nd on pullet and 1st on hen. W. H. Maxwell, Topeka, 2nd on cock; 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 2nd on hen. Horning & Co., 1st on pullet.

S. C. White Orpingtons: J. F. Doane, Topeka, 1st on hen.

Buff Cochins: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 2nd on pullet; 1st and 2nd on hen. Edward Binger, Topeka, 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen. Topeka Bird Store, 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet. Horning & Co., 2nd on cock.

Golden S. Bantams: Topeka Bird Store, 1st on pullet. Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.

Silver S. Bantams: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

R. C. White Bantams: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

R. C. Black Bantams: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on pullet.

White Cochins: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

Black Cochins: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel.

Black Tailed Japanese: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

White Japanese: Horning & Co., 1st on hen.

Black Japanese: Horning & Co., 1st on cockerel; 1st on hen.

White Bearded Polish Bantams: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

White H. Turkeys: Mrs. J. R. Taylor, 1st on cock; 1st on hen. Horning & Co., 2nd on cock; 2nd on hen.

Narragansett Turkeys: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

Pekin Ducks: W. S. Binkley, 2nd on cock; 2nd on hen; 1st and 2nd on pullet. Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

Toulouse Geese: J. W. Russell, Topeka, 2nd on cock; 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

African Geese: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

Brown China Geese: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.

White China Geese: Horning & Co., 1st on cock and hen.

Wild Geese: Horning & Co., 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

Cornish Indian Games: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

White Indian Games: Horning & Co., 1st on cock and hen.

Sumatras: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

Frizzles: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

W. C. B. Polish: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on pullet.

Bearded Golden Polish: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

Bearded Silver Polish: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet.

Bearded White Polish: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.

Buff Laced Polish: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

Plain Golden Polish: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

Silver Polish: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

White Polish: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st and 2nd on cockerel; 1st and 2nd on pullet.

Black Red Games: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.

Brown Red Games: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on hen; 1st on cockerel; 1st on pullet.

Golden Duckwing Games: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

Silver Duckwing Games: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

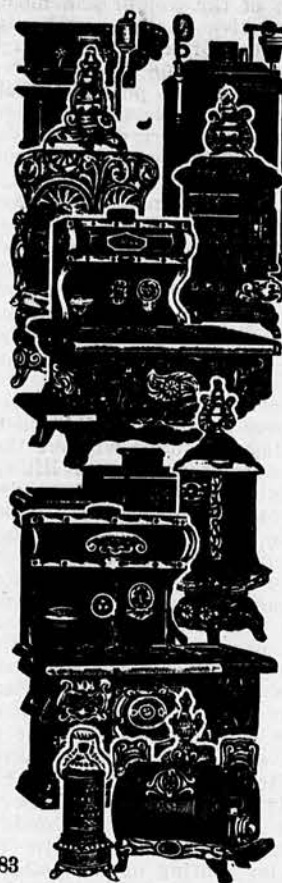
Birchen Games: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen.

Red Pie Games: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st and 2nd on hen.

White Games: Horning & Co., 1st on hen.

Black Games: Horning & Co., 1st on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on pullet.

Black B. Red Game Bantams: Horning & Co., 1st on cock and 1st on hen. Topeka Bird Store 2nd on cock; 2nd on hen. Brown Red Game Bantams: Horning & Co., 1st and 2nd on cock; 1st on hen; 1st on pullet.



Newest Designs Latest Models Lowest Prices

All Shown in Our New Book of Stoves

Are you going to buy a steel range this fall? Do you need a cook stove, a hard coal base burner, an air-tight heater, an oak stove, a laundry stove? Do you want an oil or a gasoline stove, an oil heater, a gas range? Are you building or about to build a new home and in need of a heating plant—a steam or hot water boiler or a high grade furnace? Don't spend a cent for any kind of stove, don't let a contract for a heating plant of any description until you have written a postal card for our Free Book of Stoves, Ranges and Heating Plants. Largest assortment, finest qualities, lowest prices for good qualities. We are the largest retailers of good stoves, ranges and heating plants in the world and thousands of our customers have learned that.

We Save You from One-Third to One-Half

We sell a good air-tight heater for \$4c, guaranteed Oak stoves as low as \$3.52, base burners from \$20.95 up, cook stoves as low as \$5.30, steel ranges that are marvels of convenience at from \$12.07 up, hot water and steam boilers, radiators and fittings at big reductions over retail prices. The newest designs by the most skillful stove modelers, manufactured in the center of the iron and steel industry, built for us in large quantities and sold at a very small advance over manufacturing cost, are fully illustrated in our new and enlarged Book of Stoves, now ready for mailing. You will want this free book before you buy any kind of a stove, because it tells you of the best built, and most economical fuel consuming stoves and ranges in the world, sold on honor at very low prices—lower than the prices of any other dealer. Write for this free book now before you forget it. Just a postal saying: Please send your free book of stoves and we will send it postpaid by return mail.

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 Write us at the address nearest you
 CHICAGO, ILL., and KANSAS CITY, MO



Would you like to get a home in golden California? Go this Fall.

Colonist excursions every day, Sept. 15 to Oct. 15. Railroad fare only \$25 from most points in Kansas and Oklahoma. Upon payment of berth rate (about one-half the standard Pullman charge) you get double berth in a Santa Fe tourist sleeper; roomy, modern and comfortable.

Stop-overs allowed for Grand Canyon and Salt River Valley in Arizona also; at most points in California, including the great San Joaquin Valley.

Santa Fe tourist sleeper service to San Francisco is quicker than any other line. To Los Angeles no other line is faster. Personally-conducted excursions tri-weekly. Meals by Fred Harvey.

Ask for illustrated book-folders: "To California in a Tourist Sleeper," and "San Joaquin Valley."

J. M. CONNELL, General Passenger Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kansas.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

In order to make room for growing stock I will sell a few dozen W. P. Rock hens at \$10 per dozen or less quantities at \$1 each. Such breeders would be worth from \$2 to \$5 each at breeding season. Some late chicks might yet be gotten out of them.

THOMAS OWEN, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

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ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per setting, remainder of season. Red pullets hatched in September and October will make early spring layers. No stock for sale until October.

H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kan.

OVER 100 BUSHELS A DAY ITS EASY WITH A KEES No. 2 HUSKER

16 yrs. experience making corn huskers. Know how to make them to do the work and last. Men's right or left hand. Boys' right only. Ask your dealer for genuine Kees. If he can't furnish it send 35c for a sample. Our little booklet on Corn Huskers FREE. F. D. KEES MFG. CO. Box 216 Beatrice, Neb.

DEAN EAR CORN CUTTER.

In 1, 2 and 4 hole size; Slices corn from 1/2 to 2 in.; does it rapidly; just the machine to prepare corn for calves, stock or fat cattle; no waste; they eat it all. Cutter returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Circulars free; write today.

Enterprise Wind Mill Co., Dept. 26 Sandwich, Ill.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Chick, pens, baby chicks, eggs. More first prizes State Fairs and State Shows than all other breeders. My POULTRY BOOK, containing information worth hundreds of dollars to farmers, sent for 10 cents. W. H. MAXWELL, N. 95, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE.

S. C. Buff Orpington hens, pullets and cockerels.
 S. C. White Orpington hens, cockerels and pullets.
 S. C. Black Orpington pullets and cockerels.
 White Plymouth Rock pullets.
 Rose Comb R. I. Red cockerels and pullets and a few.
 Diamond Jubilee Orpington hens and pullets. \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.
 MRS. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH, Emporia, Kan.
 Route 3.

PURE BRED POULTRY.

SUNNY CREST.

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

YOUNG STOCK.

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, all ages. From top-notch quality. Our rocks lay eggs. So will the young ones. Now is the time to buy. SMITH & KNOFF, Route 2, Mayetta, Kan.

Remington

IDEA
REPEATING SHOTGUNS

IN STEP WITH PROGRESS.

REMINGTON Ideas stand out as conspicuously in the gun-world as the electric locomotive, wireless telegraphy and the aeroplane in the world at large. For Remington guns lead in modern thought.

The Remington Autoloading Shotgun loads itself.
The recoil is taken off the shooter's shoulder and used to eject the empty shell, throw a loaded one into place and to cock the gun. You can fire five times by pulling and releasing the trigger for each shot. It is the *modern* wild fowl gun of the day.

The Remington Pump Gun has set a new standard for the popular pump action gun because no other made combines the three vital improvements: 1. Solid Breech; 2. Hammerless; 3. Loading and ejection of shells at the bottom. To get a pump gun up to the Remington standard you must get a *Remington*.

Both of these Remingtons shoot nard and close, are fine in finish and handy to handle. They are Solid Breech, Hammerless, absolutely safe—in a class by themselves.

If your dealer can't show a 20th Century Remington, write us for catalogue and literature.

THE REMINGTON
ARMS COMPANY,
Ilion, N. Y.

Agency,
315 Broadway,
New York City

**Solid-breech
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UMC

STEEL LINED
SHOT
SHELLS

The
Latest Step
Forward in
Shell Making.

UMC Arrow and Nitro Club shells are now made with a tough band of steel around the smokeless powder, which makes them *better, stronger and safer*. For the powder rests right against the Steel Lining and not against the paper.

The Steel Lining protects the gun as well as shooter and keeps out the moisture.

No other American shell furnishes you with the protection of Steel Lining. Yet UMC Steel Lined shells cost no more than the unlined kinds. Remember the *UMC Steel Lined Kind* by the round red trade mark on the box.

Game Laws Free.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City

The
Steel
Lining
A Gift to
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Beatrice Stockwell 79712.

KINLOCH SEMI-ANNUAL FALL SALE

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1909, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

JERSEY CATTLE---100 Head, All Toppers

BERKSHIRE HOGS---50 Head, Good Ones

Practically all lines of breeding represented, cows for the breeder, cows for the dairyman, cows for family use, cows for everybody. Bred to such sires as Viola's Golden Jolly 79314, sold for the record price of the breed at public auction, \$12,000. Sire Golden Jolly, dam Lady Viola, the most sensational cow of Jersey and England. Cows bred to Beatrice Stockwell 79712 by the \$11,000 grand champion Stockwell out of Golden Beatrice 2d, the best cow in America today. Cows bred to Eminent Rosette 66050 by Rosette's Golden Lad 57498 out of Financial Queen Imp. She is the dam of Financial Countess, yearly official record 943 lbs., 15 ounces. Best seven days 23 lbs., 10 ounces. Cows bred to Financial Countess Lad 86252, the last son of Countess and the best bred Financial bull living today. The females are not only bred to the best bulls of the breed but they are sired by high class and noted sires, and out of equally good dams. Eminent Rosette's Golden Lad, Golden Jolly, Majestic Camd-tion, Fern Lad, Raleighs Farm Boy and others. Eminent Rosette 66050 is listed among the herd headers to be sold. Breeders and dairymen cannot afford to miss this sale. Get catalog early. C. A. Robinson, same place, sells Jersey cattle and Berkshires next day.

KINLOCH FARM { C. C. STILL,
G. M. LAUGHLIN, } Props.

B. C. SETTLES, J. V. COSA, Sale Managers.

For catalog address D. B. MATTHEWS, Mgr., Kirksville, Mo. Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer.

BREEDERS' SALE

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill., October 26, 27, 28, 1909

250 HORSES 250

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday we will sell
200 imported and native bred registered Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares.
50 registered trotters, grade draft, saddle and all purpose horses.
80 head of imported Percheron and Belgian mares and stallions.
150 head of registered mares, the best bunch that ever sold in an auction ring.
50 registered stallions of the very choicest breeding and individuality.
Entries close Oct. 1. Catalog ready Oct. 12. Next horse sale Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1910.

200 HEAD REGISTERED CATTLE 200

November 9, 10, 11, 12, 1909. Thursday, Shorthorns; Wednesday, Polled Dudhams; Thursday, Aberdeen Angus and Galloways; Friday, Herefords, Holsteins and Jerseys.

Entries close Oct. 8. Catalog ready Oct. 25.

150 HEAD HOGS 150

November 2 and 3, 1909. Poland China, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshire, Chester Whites and Hampshire hogs.

Entries close Oct. 8. Catalog ready Oct. 20, 1909.

BREEDERS' SALE CO., C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

HOME CIRCLE



Fooling the Crows.

Once I carried out a stuffed owl and set it up on a pole, in a great pine tree, on the edge of a grove. Then I hid in a clump of bushes near by and cawed excitedly, writes W. J. Lang, in the New York Sun.

The first messenger from the flock flew straight over, without making any discoveries. The second one found the owl, and I had no need for further calling. "Haw! haw!" he cried, deep down in his throat. "Here he is! Here's the rascal!"

In a moment he had the whole flock there and for ten minutes they kept coming in from every direction. A more frenzied lot I never saw. The cawing was tremendous, and I hoped to settle at last the real cause and outcome of the excitement, when an old crow flying close over my hiding place caught me looking out through the bushes.

How he made himself heard or understood in the din is one of the mysteries. The next instant the whole flock were streaming across the woods, giving the scatter cry at every flap.

There is another way in which the crow's love of variety is manifest, though in a much more dignified way. Occasionally a flock may be surprised sitting about in the trees, deeply absorbed in watching some unusual performance by one of their own number.

The crow's chief note is the familiar caw, caw, which seems capable of expressing everything from the soft chatter of going to bed in the pine tops to the loud derision with which he detects your clumsy attempt to surprise him. Some crows, however, have unusual vocal abilities, and at times they seem to use them for the entertainment of the others.

Certain it is that whenever a crow makes any unusual sounds, there are always several more about, at times cawing vigorously, as if in applause, and again listening most attentively. I have caught them at this a score of times.

One September afternoon, while quiet in the woods, my attention was attracted by an unusual sound coming from an oak grove, a favorite haunt of gray squirrels. The crows were cawing in the same direction, but every few minutes would come a strange, cracking sound, c-r-r-rack-a-rack-rack! as if some one had a giant nut-cracker and were snapping it rapidly.

I stole forward through the woods till I could see perhaps fifty crows perched about in the oaks, all very attentive to something going on below them that I could not see. Not till I had crawled to the brush fence, on the very edge of the grove, and peeked through did I see the performer.

Out on the end of a long delicate branch, a few feet above the ground, a small crow was clinging, swaying up and down like a bobolink on a cardinal flower, balancing himself gracefully by spreading his wings and every few minutes giving the strange cracking sound, accompanied by a flirt of his wings and tail as the branch swayed upward. At every repetition

the crows cawed in applause. I watched them fully ten minutes before they saw me and flew away.

Several times since I have been attracted by unusual sounds and I have surprised a flock of crows which evidently watching a performance by one of their number. Once it was a full, musical whistle, much like the too-loo-loo of the bluejay (who belongs to the crow's family, for all his bright colors) but deeper and richer and without the yodel that marks the bluejay's whistle. Once in some big woods in Maine, it was a hoarse bark, utterly unlike a bird call, which made me slip heavy shells into my gun and creep forward, expecting some animal that I had never before met.

An Original Fable.

As life wears on one often fails to see the benefits which are the outcome of present drudgery, hence we give the following as an encouragement to our readers.

"Put the young horse in plow," said the farmer; and very much pleased he was to be in a team with Dobbin and the grey mare. It was a long field, and gaily he walked across it, his nose upon Dobbin's haunches, having hard work to keep at so slow a pace.

"Where are we going now?" he said, when he got to the top. "This is very pleasant."

"Back again," said Dobbin.

"What for?" said the young horse, rather surprised; but Dobbin had gone to sleep, for he could plow as well asleep as awake.

"What are we going back for?" he asked, turning round to the old grey mare.

"Keep on," said the grey mare, "or we shall never get to the bottom, and you'll have the whip at your heels."

"Very odd indeed," said the young horse, who thought he had had enough of it, and was not sorry he was coming to the bottom of the field. Great was his astonishment when Dobbin, just opening his eyes, again turned, and proceeded at the same pace up the field again.

"How long is this going on?" asked the young horse.

Dobbin just glanced across the field as his eyes closed, and fell asleep again, as he began to calculate how long it would take to plow it.

"How long will this go on?" he asked, turning to the grey mare.

"Keep up, I tell you," she said, "or you'll have me on your heels."

When the top came, and another turn, and the bottom, and another turn, the poor young horse was in despair; he grew quite dizzy, and was glad, like Dobbin, to shut his eyes, that he might get rid of the sight of the same ground so continually.

"Well," he said, when the gears were taken off, "if this is your plowing, I hope I shall have no more of it." But his hopes were in vain; for many days he plowed, till he got—not reconciled to it—but tired of complaining of the weary monotonous work.

In the hard winter, when comfortably housed in the warm stable, he cried out to Dobbin, as he was eating some delicious oats, "I say, Dobbin, this is better than plowing; do you remember that field? I hope I shall never have anything to do with that business again. What in the world could be the use of walking up a field just for the sake of walking down again? It's enough to make one laugh to think of it."

"How do you like your oats?" said Dobbin.

"Delicious!" said the young horse. "Then please to remember, if there were no plowing, there would be no oats."

Apple Loaf.

For this dainty dish bake a sponge cake loaf in a round, fluted pan and when finished it should be about five inches high. Hollow out the center, leaving it an inch thick bottom and sides, then frost inside and out with "white mountain cream," fill with "apple whip" and chill. At serving time garnish with whipped cream.

Broadcloth Capes \$5.75

A limited number of new style chiffon broadcloth capes, are offered our mail order customers at \$5.75, express paid in Kansas, goods returnable if not satisfactory.

54 inches long, amply cut, with good sweep, arm openings on side seams, braid trimmed military collar, button trimming down shoulder seams. This style is seen everywhere at the fashionable Eastern resorts. Black, dark grey, navy, or wisteria.

Kansas Mail Order Service
THE MILLS CO., Topeka.

The Great and Grand MAJESTIC Malleable and Charcoal Iron RANGE

With water fronts if wanted for pressure or other boilers

**PERFECT
BAKER
FUEL
SAVER**



"The Range With a Reputation"

Body made Charcoal Iron, adding 300% to life Range

There's Only One Best

—that's the Great MAJESTIC—it's so easy to make claims—but here's the proof—Majestic Ranges outlast three of any other make, because they're the only ranges made exclusively of Malleable and Charcoal Iron and they just can't break, crack or rust. Then, the air-tight joints and pure asbestos lining cuts your fuel bill in half and gives you a perfect baker every day in the year.

The MAJESTIC has a 15-gallon, all copper, moveable reservoir which heats water in a jiffy. No springs in the oven door—when dropped it forms a rigid shelf bearing any weight—oven rack slides out automatically, holding anything secure that happens to be on it. Another feature of

The Great and Grand MAJESTIC Malleable and Charcoal Iron RANGE

is the open end ash pan which acts as a shovel and a small ash cup under the ash pan—no muss or danger of fire about a MAJESTIC. Each exclusive MAJESTIC feature makes this range more practical, more serviceable, more durable—the best range your money can buy regardless of price. MAJESTIC Ranges are sold in nearly every county in forty states. If your dealer doesn't carry MAJESTIC Ranges, write us for the name of a dealer in your locality who does, and we'll send our booklet:

"THE STORY OF MAJESTIC GLORY."

MAJESTIC MFG. CO.
Dept. 121, St. Louis, Mo.

It
Should
Be in
Your
Kitchen

—DISPERSION SALE OF—

Shorthorn Cattle--Duroc Jersey Hogs

Emporia, Kan., Friday, Oct. 15, 1909

35----Head Shorthorn Cattle--Cows and Heifers----35

Most are bred to drop calves early in the spring.

Most all these cows are heavy milkers, good individuals and richly bred.



A bunch of cows that go in the sale.

25—Registered Duroc Jersey Spring Gilts—25

These are all from very high class sows bought from McFarland Bros. herd, Sedalia, Mo., representing the blood lines of Oom Paul 2d, Chief Orion and Second Climax. These gilts are fancy and are bred right. Send for catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Breeders from a distance stop at the Leland Hotel where free conveyance will be furnished to the farm. Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer. Will sell one very fine team of draft mares and one two year old colt. Auctioneers: Col. Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan.; Col. Woods, Emporia, Kan.

Mrs. E. B. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

APPLE RECIPES.

Apple Popovers.

Beat three eggs together until light and add to them two cups of milk and a level saltspoon of salt. Pour this very gradually into two cups of flour, stirring constantly. Half fill deep, flat-bottomed patty pans, which have been buttered and heated and bake in a very quick oven about twenty to twenty-five minutes. The oven must be hot, or they will not puff up properly. When done, slip them out of the pans, and with a very sharp knife quickly cut off the tops where they rise above the pan. The inside should be hollow. Put in each a heaping tablespoon of hot apple sauce, replace the tops, set the popovers on individual plates and serve immediately as a desert, with hard sauce. This recipe makes eight popovers.

Apple Whip.

Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and perfectly dry, then fold lightly into one pint of stewed and sweetened apple, add one cup of chopped nuts and half a pint of candied cherries. Beat until firm and chill through.

Apples in Caramel.

Into a skillet put one cup of light brown sugar and one-half cup of hot water. Let boil for three or four minutes, then drop in five nice cooking apples, which have been peeled, cored and halved. Let these stew in the syrup until they are tender and fluffy, then drain them out into a glass dish. In another saucepan have already one tablespoon of butter melted with one teaspoon of flour, and over this pour one-half cup of cream. When hot, add to the boiling syrup, stirring briskly for several minutes, then pour over the apples and serve either hot or cold.

Chocolate Apple Custard.

Peel and cut into small pieces two cooking apples; put in a pan with a small quantity of water and cook until reduced to a pulp. Sweeten with one-quarter cup of sugar and dust with cinnamon. Scrape half a pound of chocolate into a double boiler with half a cup of sugar and one pint of milk. Beat the yolks of three eggs and the white of one. When the mixture is hot and smooth add the eggs, stirring gently, all the time. Pour the chocolate over the apple pulp; set the dish in a pan of boiling water and bake till firm.

Apples Stuffed with Oatmeal.
Prepare oatmeal as usual the day before using. Pare and core, making large cavities in center of six large apples and cook in a liquid made of one quart of water and one and one-third cups of sugar; add a strip of orange peel. Turn apples frequently to cook evenly. When done lift onto a platter and fill the cavities with oatmeal. Boil down the sugar and water until it is the consistency of syrup and pour over the filled apples, or serve with sugar and cream. This is the most delicious breakfast dish imaginable.

Buttered Apples.

Choose medium-sized apples, peel and core and leave whole. Cut rounds of stale bread a half inch thick and a little larger than the apples and butter the bread rounds thickly. Place an apple on each, fill the core cavities with sugar and a teaspoon of butter on the top. Stand them in a well greased baking pan, place in a moderate oven fifteen minutes, then remove and refill the holes with sugar, ground cinnamon and butter, and return to the oven and bake till done. Warm a flat serving dish and lift the apples to it. Just before serving it hot, squeeze over each apple a little lemon juice. This is a delightful dish.—October, Good Housekeeping.

Need of Phosphates.

Phosphoric acid is an essential constituent of productive soil. Work at agricultural experiment stations in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois has shown that in fifty-four years the cultivated soils of those states have been depleted of one-third of their original content of phosphoric acid, or at an annual rate of about 20 pounds per acre. Even if the loss has been only one-half this amount it would require 6,000,000 tons of phosphate rock annually to offset this depletion in the 400,000,000 acres of cultivated lands in the United States, without allowance for increase in the area cultivated or in the agricultural yield.

There were 2,265,000 tons of phosphate rock produced in the United States in 1907, and of this amount 900,000 tons, or about 40 per cent, was exported.

FREE BOOK of CRIB PLANS

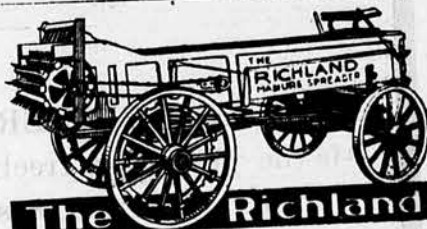
Save \$100 to \$500 on the grain you crib. Our books tell how. Your old cribs are O.K. to use a "Little Giant" Elevator with, but write for this new big book. Sent free with our catalog. Gives complete working plans and specifications for building or remodeling most practical used cribs and graineries.

LITTLE GIANT PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATOR

Saves its price quickly in time, labor and money. No hand work. Drive right on wagon dump or jack, throw clutch, start horse-power or your engine, and grain is distributed evenly by conveyor at any height. All automatic and quick. Unloads 50 bu. in under five minutes. Investigate. Thousands in use. Write

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107 McClure St., Bloomington, Ill.

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—there is no better fertilizer than cow manure—you have it.
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Richland Wagon Box Spreader

your dealer has it. Its use will increase your yield more than you think. Ask your dealer or write for booklet J

Rock Island Implement Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

I'll Save You \$50 On a Manure Spreader If You'll Let Me

This is just a little ad—but a postal will bring my \$50 Book—and give you my \$50.00 Saving Price and Special Proposition. You can save as much answering this little advertisement as if it covered a page.

My Spreader positively will do better work and last longer than any Spreader made—no matter what the price—so why pay \$50 more? 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on my spreader and money-saving price. My Special Proposition will interest you. Just a postal addressed to Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, will bring you everything postpaid. Will You Pay a Penny For The Postal and Save \$50.00? Address Wm. Galloway, Pres. WM. GALLOWAY CO., 389 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.

BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)
Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

(Our Circular Tells Why.)
Handy to Operate. 8 Sizes—2 to 23 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.

Also Make Sweep Grinders; both Geared and Plain.
O. N. P. Bowsheer Co.,
South Bend, Ind.

FEED MILLS

THE TOPEKA PACKER

It will enable you to get the full yield of your soil, and the difference is one acre's crop will more than pay for the machine. A card today, asking for TOPEKA PACKER BOOK, LET No. 15, will bring prices and full description. THE TOPEKA Packer & MACHINE CO., Topeka, Kansas

FOR DRY FARMING

\$10.00 Sweep Feed \$14.00 Salvaged Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 14¢ for 26-inch; 19¢ for 31-inch; 23 1/2¢ for 34-inch; 27¢ for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 60-inch Poultry Fence 27¢. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 61 MUNCIE, IND.

(See letter below)

Amatite ROOFING

Colchester, Connecticut, September 4, 1908.

Barrett Manufacturing Company:

Dear Sirs: The Amatite Roofing on my own grain store is giving much better service than I could believe it would at such a moderate price. It is by far the cheapest roofing on the market, when you consider the wearing qualities. Am going to use it on my other building. (Signed)

AMOS C. CASE.

This is a type of hundreds of letters which we get regarding Amatite.

It is better made; has better waterproofing material and weighs more per square foot than any other roofing of the same price.

And Amatite has one distinction which makes it stand out above all others—it has a real mineral surface which does away entirely with painting.

No other ready roofings compare with it from the standpoint of low cost, no maintenance cost and absolute protection. Sample and Booklet on request.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati,
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WRITE
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ONCE

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AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

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Buggies

Only \$10. Cash.

Balance \$5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

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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.

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"KNODIG" PITLESS SCALES AT LOWEST PRICE EVER NAMED

SAVE \$20 TO \$40 on this famous high grade scale. Company has changed management and to rapidly sell 100 scales in 30 days will quote an unusually low price. We will name this price only in direct letter to you. Here is the greatest opportunity you ever had to own a fully guaranteed high grade scale at actual factory cost. This "Knodig" is the best known scale in America. Used by U. S. Government. Best made, most economical and useful. Unlimited guarantee. Write us quick for special 30-day bargain price and full descriptive literature free.
NATIONAL PITLESS SCALE CO., 2004 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS AND WHAT IT MEANS

"50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS"—is the prediction freely made by the big leaders in butter production, based upon their close knowledge of trade conditions.

Butter at anywhere near such a price means that a De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR in its savings over any gravity or setting system.

It means that a De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BY SPRING over any competing make of separator in use or on the market.

It means that an Improved De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF WITHIN A YEAR over the older style De Laval Cream Separators in use.

It means that no one separating cream from the milk of even a single cow CAN AFFORD to continue to do so a day longer than can be helped without an Improved De Laval Cream Separator.

And buyers should remember that a De Laval Cream Separator—on which there is just one reasonable price for everybody—can be bought at a fair discount for cash down or on such liberal time that it WILL PAY FOR ITSELF out of its own savings.

That means that NO ONE need go a day longer without a De Laval Cream Separator than may be necessary to order and receive it, and that they CANNOT AFFORD to do so.

It emphasizes the urgent importance of seeing the local De Laval agent or communicating with the Company directly AT ONCE, with a material dollars-and-cents loss EACH DAY of delay in doing so.

Then WHY delay another day?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

40 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO
1212-1215 Hubert St.
PHILADELPHIA
Drum & Schermerhorn
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

NEW YORK
M. J. S. FARMER & SONS
100 West 10th St.
PORTLAND, ORE.

RICH MEN'S CHILDREN

By Geraldine Bonner

Copyright 1936 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

(Continued from last week.)

The night slowly deepened, impregnating the gray atmosphere with a velvety depth of shadow that oozed through it like an infusion of a darker, denser element. Lights came out. First sporadically, here and there blooming through the opaque dusk, not suddenly, but with an effect of gradualness, as though the air was so thick it took some time to break through it. Then came more. Rows of windows appeared in long, magnified splatters. All around the place there was a suggestion of faded brightness, as of a painting which had once been sharply outlined and brilliant but was now rubbed into a formless, impressionist study of shadows and undefined, yellow blue. The golden halos of lamps blotted the dark at intervals, and now and then the figures which had occupied the benches, passed into the circles of vigorous illumination, and passed out of them, as if they had been crossing the stage of a theater.

Berny did not move and did not notice the increasing chill of the hour or the moisture beading on her clothes like wintry rime. She was sunk in an abyss of thought, a suspended trance of contemplation, of receptivity to new ideas. In one hour her basic estimate of human nature, her accepted measurement of motives and standards, had been suddenly upset. Her point of view was like a kaleidoscope, which is unexpectedly turned. Sitting motionless on the bench she saw the familiar aspect of life fallen into new shapes taking on alien forms.

She realized that Dominick had never been happy with her, and, for the first time, she understood the gulf between them. She saw what the life was that he had wanted to lead and that he could have led with the other woman. It would have been that very form of existence which Berny had always derided, and thought an outward expression of the inward dullness of people who had children, looked shabby, and did not care for money. Now she felt unsure as to whether her scorn of it was not foolish and unenlightened. As in a sudden forward shoot of a searchlight, she saw them—Dominick and Rose—happy in a way she had never dreamed of being happy, in a world far from hers—that she had never before had a clear look at it. A man and woman concentrated upon the piece of life that belonged to them, living passionately for each other, indifferent to all that seemed to her of value.

She brought her mental vision back from this upon herself and felt shaken and slightly sick. Seeing beyond the circle of her own experience and sensation for the first time, she would have said to any companion who might have shared her thoughts, "No wonder Dominick didn't get on with me!" For a dispassionately contemplative moment she saw herself in Dominick's eyes, she saw their married life as it had been to him. She felt sorry for both of them—for him in his forced acquiescence with the conditions around him, for herself because of her ignorance of all he had wanted and expected.

"I couldn't be any different," she whispered to herself, "that's the way I am." She never could be any different. She was one kind of woman and Rose Cannoni was another, and Dominick belonged to Rose Cannoni's kind. She did not know that it was so much better than her kind but it was different. They made her feel like an outsider in a distant world, and the feeling gave her a sensation of deadly depression. The burning heat of resentment that had made her speak to Rose was gone. All the burning heats and angers of the last two months seemed to belong to the past. An icy, nostalgic ache of loneliness had hold of her. The accustomed sense of intimacy and warm, enjoying interest in the world—that was what we mean when we talk of "living"—had been completely drawn out of her.

She rose suddenly, determined to escape from her gloomy thoughts, and walked toward the upper end of the square, directing her steps to the Spanish and Italian section of the city which is called the Latin Quarter. She walked slowly, not knowing where to go, only determined that she would not go home. She thought for a moment of her sisters, where she could have dinner and find the cheer of congenial society. But on consideration she felt that this, too, was more than she could just now bear. They would torment her with questions and she felt in no mood to put them off or to be confidential. Finally she remembered a Mexican restaurant, to visit which had at one time been a fashion. She had been there with Hazel and Josh, and once in a party with some of the bank people. She knew where the place was and felt that she could dine there with no fear of encountering any one she knew.

With an objective point in view, her step gained decision, and she moved forward briskly, leaving the plaza and plunging into the congeries of picturesque streets which harbor a swarming foreign population. The lights of shops and open stalls fell out into the fog, transforming it into thick, churning currents of smoky pallor. Wet walls and sidewalks showed a gold veneer, and lingering drops, trembling on cornices, hung like tiny globes of thin yellow glass.

People and things looked magnified and mysterious, obscuring medium. Once behind a pane of glass she saw lines of detached, staring eyes, fastened glaringly on her as she advanced. It was the display in an optician's show-window, where glass eyes were disposed in fanciful lines, like a decoration. She looked at them askance, feeling that there was something sinister in their wire, unwinking scrutiny. She hurried by the market stalls, where the shawled figures of women stood huddled round the butcher's block. They looked as if they might be grouped round a point of interest, bending to stare at something lying there, something dreadful, like a corpse. Berny thought, the window, and, chilled by the cold, they

When she saw the Mexican restaurant she felt relieved. The strang atmospheric conditions seemed to have played upon her nerves and she was glad to get somewhere where she could find warmth and light and people. The place, a little shabby house dating from the era of the projecting shingle roof and encircling balcony, stood on a corner with windows on two streets. It was built upon a slope so sharp that the balcony, which in front skirted the sec-

ond story, in the back was on a level with the sidewalk. The bright light of gas-lamps under shades of fluted white china, over the contents of the show-window. They were not attractive. A dish of and shriveled oranges stood between plate of tamales and another of red and green peppers. There were many files stood along the inside of the glass in a sort of torpor.

Berny pushed open the door and entered. The front part of the place was used as a grocery store and had a counter at one side, behind which shelves piled high with the wares demanded by the Mexican and Spanish population. Back of this were the tables of the restaurant. The powerful, aromatic odor of the groceries blended with the more powerful ones of the Mexican menu. The room was close and hot. In a corner his back braced against the wall, a spare, white shirt bosom, was languidly picking at a gullet.

Berny knew that there was an inn sanctum for the guests that preferred secluded quarters, and walked past the counter and between the tables. An arched opening connected with this room. Coarse, dirty, lace curtains hung in the archway and, looped back against hooks, left a space through which glimpses of the interior was vouchsafed to the diners without. It was smaller than the restaurant proper, and was fitted with an attempt at elegance. Lace curtains—also coarse and dirty—veiled the windows, and two large mirrors, tarnished and fly-spotted gilt frames, hung on the wall opposite the entrance.

Just now it was sparsely patronized. One corner two women in mourning and a child were sitting. They glanced at Berny with languid curiosity and then resumed a loud and voluble conversation in Spanish. A party of three Jews, an overdressed woman and two young men—evidently visitors from another part of town—sat near them. On the opposite side there was no one. Berny slipped noiselessly to a chair at the corner table, her back against the partition that shut off the rest of the dining-room. She felt sheltered in this unoccupied angle, despite the fact that the mirror hanging opposite gave a reflection of her to any one standing in the archway.

The cloth was dirty and here and there showed a hole. Her ineradicable fastidiousness was strong in her even at this hour when everything that was a manifestation of her own personality seemed weak and devitalized. She was disgustedly clearing away the crumbs of the last occupant with daintily-brushing movements of her fingertips, when the waiter drew up beside her and demanded her order. It was part of this weird evening, when natural surroundings seemed to combine with her own evoked condition to create an effect of strangeness and terror, that the waiter should have been an old, shriveled man of shabby and defunct men, with a defect in one eye, which rendered it abnormal large and prominent under a drooping reddened lid. In order to see well it was necessary for him to hold his head at certain angle and bring the eye, staring with alarming wildness, upon the object of his attention. His aspect added still further to Berny's dissatisfaction. She resolved to eat little and leave the place as soon as possible.

When her soup came, a thin yellow liquid in which dark bits of leaves and herbs floated, she tasted it hesitatingly and, after a mouthful or two, put down her spoon and leaned back against the wall. She felt very tired and incapable of any more concentration of mind. Her thoughts seemed to float, disconnectedly and indifferently, this way and that, like a cat's paw stirred by air currents and half held by a straining thread. To her dulled senses the observation of the laughter of the Jewish party came mingled with the tinkling of the guitar outside, and the loud, continuous talk from the Spanish women in the corner.

The waiter brought fish—a great smelt—and she raised herself and picked up her fork. She did not notice that a man was standing near her in the archway, the edge of the lace curtain in his hand, looking about the room. He threw a side glance at her which swept her shoulders, her hair, and her down-bent profile, and looked away. Then, as if something in the glimpse had suddenly touched a spring of curiosity, he looked back again. His second survey was longer. The glance he bent upon her was sharp and grew in intensity. He made no attempt to enter to move nearer her, but any one watching him would have seen that his interest increased with the prolongation of his scrutiny.

As if afraid of being observed he cast a quick surreptitious look over his shoulder which in its circuit crossed the point of view. Berny was shown in full face, her eyes lowered, her hands moving over the plate. The man scanned the Berny with immovable intensity. Berny laid down her fork and pushed the plate away with a petulant movement, and the waiter drew back behind the counter to wait. Through its meshes he continued to stare at the mirror, his lips tightly shut, his face becoming rigid in the fixity of his observation.

The waiter entered, his arms piled with dishes, and she made a beckoning gesture to him. He answered with a jerk of his head, and going to the table where the Spanish women sat, unloaded his tray there, as he set it out exchanging remarks with the women in their own language, showing no haste to answer Berny's summons. She moved in her chair and looked toward the man behind the counter. The curtain advanced his head and through the lattices of the drapery tried to catch directly at her. In this position he could only catch a glimpse of her, but one of her hand stretched forward to take one of the red beans from the glass sauce in the middle of the table. It was an elegant hand, the skin smooth and white, the fingers covered with rings. She was beckoning, this time peremptorily, and the waiter came. The listener could hear his voice distinctly as he watched her reflection in the glass.

"Why didn't you come when I beckoned?" she said sharply.

(To be continued next week.)

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

The Hunter Realty Co.

Among our many land advertisers you will find on page 38 of this issue the announcement of the Hunter Realty Co., of Enid, Okla. This firm is the oldest doing business in Enid, Okla., since the opening in 1893. They have witnessed the development of that section from a bare prairie to one of the most flourishing sections of the entire southwest. Their reputation for integrity, fair dealing and the protection of the interests of its clients is second to none in the United States. They do a general real estate business and have at all times select bargains in farm lands. They invite correspondence. Write for list.

Government Land Drawing.

The 70,000 acres of irrigated farm land near Valler, Montana, recently thrown open for settlement, under United States Government Carey Land act, will doubtless be all taken up on or before the last day set for registration, Oct. 6. The new town of Valler, where the drawing will take place, is located near Conrad, Mont., which is 69 miles north of Great Northern Falls, on a branch of the Great Northern Railway. Only citizens of the United States, or those who have declared their intention to become such and are over 21 years of age, may make application to enter lands. The registration may be by power of attorney. A person may enter land in this drawing even though he has already exhausted his homestead right. Any one desiring to register must deposit a certified check for \$2.50 per acre, whereupon he is assigned a number for the drawing and he or his attorney must select the land desired after his number is drawn. Fifteen years' time is given to complete payment of the balance. An entryman may assign his entry. In accordance with the Carey act, this land can be obtained by a residence of thirty days, providing the purchaser engages some one else to build a house and improves at least one-eighth of his land during the two years following the placing of water upon the land. The drawing will be conducted under the direction of the State Land Board of Montana.

How He Selects His Cream Separator.

The ordinary farmer has no expert knowledge of cream separators, but knows in a general way that they are progressive and beneficial from the fact that their use is growing continuously, especially among the up-to-date dairymen over the country. He naturally sees a great many advertisements. When anything is a success and profitable there are sure to be imitators and others, who are seeking in some way or another to secure a portion of the profits. They hold out false inducements, alluring prices, and claim for the machines things that they can not fulfill; but the ordinary farmer does not know the truths or falsities of these claims, and how he is to discriminate surrounded by these conditions. This is the situation of a great many men who would like to buy a separator, but are not well posted on the machines, and therefore are not able to decide from the advertisements and the talk of the sellers; in other words, not qualified to judge between the claims of the different machines. The safe way then is to get a De Laval which is the original separator and the most widely used.

A School House Campaign.

The Agricultural College, through the institute department, is offering to help counties in a school house campaign for the week beginning Oct. 18. The plan is to send a speaker to a county to spend a week, visiting four schools each school day and also holding five evening meetings in as many villages. To one county will be sent an entomologist to talk about "Injurious Insects," to another a dairy speaker to talk on "Farm Dairying," and to another the highway engineer to talk on "Good Roads," to another a lady to talk on "Home Economics," to another a horticulturist to talk on orcharding or gardening, to others specialists to talk on "Farm Management," etc. Letters have been sent out to about twenty counties, offering speakers and it is hoped to complete arrangements for such campaigns in at least twenty counties, offering speakers and it is hoped to complete arrangements for such campaigns in at least twenty counties. People who read this and who are interested should write to the extension department at once. For the most part the letters were sent out to the County Farmers' Institute officers. This ought to be a great means of reaching all parts of a county.—Planned by Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 29, 1909.

Free Sample of Congo.

Careful buyers instead of making their decision in the hardware store while the dealer is talking, prefer to get samples and study the matter over quietly and thoroughly at home. In the case of roofings this is easily done. The United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., who make Congo Roofing, are willing to forward samples of all grades of their roofing, together with booklet telling about their famous guarantee bond, free of charge, to anyone interested. The receiver is under no obligation to buy. The manufacturers of Congo roofing believe that their material stands investigation pretty well, and are satisfied to let it talk for itself. If you are in the market for roofing, you need not hesitate to ask the company to send you a free sample. Address the United Roofing & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Chicago or San Francisco.

Two Big Jersey Cattle Sales.

This week we start the advertising for the big Jersey cattle sale to be held at Kirksville, Mo., by the noted Kinloch farm. This event should interest every lover of Jersey cattle, for it is doubtful if there will be another opportunity like it this season. The Kinloch Farm perhaps own more noted bulls and high record cows than any other herd in America. They have in service the great cow, Lady Viola, and sired by Golden Jolly, the highest priced bull ever sold at auction. Beatrice Stockwell is one of the most beautiful and stylish young bulls the writer ever looked at. His sire was the grand champion

bull, Stockwell that sold for \$11,000. His dam, Golden Beatrice 2d by Golden Lad was one of the best cows of the breed. Other noted bulls, all of them prize winners at leading shows. Let no one get the idea that they will go too high for there is to be something like 200 sold, about half at the Kinloch sale the 1st day and as many at Mr. C. A. Robinson's place adjoining town the next day. A big draft of richly bred Berkshires will also be sold at each sale. Don't forget the dates, Oct. 14 and 15. For catalog address Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

The Bosh Sale.

Tuesday, Sept. 27, J. V. Bosh of Marion, Kan. held his first sale of Poland Chinas. The offering, although very uneven on account of difference in ages of the animals, was a good one but being composed entirely of boars and being held so early in the season and at so busy a time the attendance was light and prices ruled rather low for the kind of stock sold. Col. Curphey did excellent work and every buyer went home with the worth of his money. Mr. Bosh expressed himself as being well satisfied and we predict some mighty good sales for him in the future. Among the best buyers were A. C. Evans, Kingman, Kan.; S. D. Rutledge, Little River, Kan.; Prof. Aumiller, Elmo, Kan.; Jas. Harry, Lost Springs; Adam Yeakle, Lost Springs; Frank Bros., Tampa; F. A. Smith, Lincolnville; H. F. Grinstaf, Lincolnville; Frank Overstreet, Lincolnville, and others.

The Majestic Steel Range.

We are glad to call attention to the handsome advertisement of the Majestic Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., which appears in this issue. The writer has used a Majestic steel range in his home for about fifteen years. During this time he has burned practically every kind of fuel, from coke to anthracite coal, and in the last four years has burned natural gas in it. If there are any two kinds of fuel that will test the quality and workmanship of a stove or furnace, it is certainly coke and natural gas. After all this use this range is in perfect condition so far as practical purposes go, and is the best cooking machine the writer has ever seen. An immense advantage possessed by the Majestic lies in its qualities of bringing perfect results without heating the room in which it is located excessively. This is an enormous advantage in the long summer seasons of Kansas, and a great relief to the housewife who must be over a hot stove in the warm weather. I have never seen a range or stove that possessed this quality of doing perfect work without heating up the room. The Majestic range stands for quality, and while the first cost is higher than that of many cheap ranges now on the market, the purchase of one of them was the best investment I ever made, so far as household utilities go. We have had nothing in our house that has brought the satisfaction that we have derived from the use of a Majestic range, and it has always been our practice to pay for quality as the first consideration in making our purchases.

The Wichita Southwestern Fair.

The Wichita and Southwestern Fair Association held their fourth annual fair Sept. 20 to 24. The attendance was good. Twenty thousand dollars in premiums were distributed and the exhibitors were most all well pleased with the treatment accorded them. The main feature of the fair from an agricultural standpoint was in the strong display of corn and other farm products. The new agricultural hall, just newly built, was a credit to any fair association and there is much credit due the management for bringing out such a strong display in the farm products. The different classes of exhibits were well filled and caused many to pass comment on them. Among the live stock exhibits the Shorthorns were the greatest in numbers, but there were good herds of Angus, Galloways and Herefords. J. C. Robison from the Whitewater stock farm was present with a great string of famous Percherons. In the swine department all the leading breeds were well represented. Lon A. Waite, of Winfield, Kan., and C. G. Nash of Eskridge, Kan., showed the largest herds of Berkshires. Mr. Waite winning grand champion on his famous boar Revelry by Revelation. This is one of the best yearling Berkshire boars the writer has ever had the pleasure of seeing. Mr. Waite also won grand champion on the fine sow Lee Lady by Pacific Duke, Senior boar first, Junior boar first, got of boar first, aged herd first, young herd first. Among the Durocs Chas. Stinch of Eureka, Kan., J. W. Howe of Wichita, Kan., and W. R. Crow of Hutchinson, Kan., were the strong contestants. To Chas. Stinch, boar under six months first and second, produce of sow first and second, on get of sire first and third, young herd first, Junior champion boar, Junior champion sow and reserved grand champion boar. J. U. Howe was given first and grand champion on boar one year old and over, on the very promising young boar Rex K by W. A. L.'s choice goods. Mr. Howe only exhibited a small herd W. R. Crow, as usual, took his share of the prize money: Aged boar first, boar under 2 years second, boar one year and under 18 months second, six months second, aged sow second, sow 18 months first and second, six months second, sow one year, reserved champion, boar one year, reserved champion, boar one year, reserved champion, aged herd first. O. I. C. herd exhibited by W. R. Crow, sow 2 years first, sow one year first, boar one year second, boar six months second, sow under six months first and second, sow any age first, produce of sow second, get of boar second, aged herd second. John B. Freese of Bayneville, Kan., won second on sow pig six months old and under. A. P. Wright of Valley Center, Kan., aged boar first, on Sir Bredwell by Corrector second, senior sow first, on Noby E. L. by Corrector second, sow by On the Plumb second, Junior yearling boar, first and second, sow by Corrector II second, produce of sow second, get of sire second, young herd second, senior champion boar, reserved grand champion, senior champion sow and grand champion sow. Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan., boar one year first, boar under one

Readers Market Place

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 in advance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED well driller. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kan.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR WITH HORSE and buggy to drive through the country and solicit subscriptions. Address Circulation Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—LOCAL MEN TO TAKE ORDERS for high grade western grown nursery stock. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RELIABLE PERSON IN each community to tack up a dozen advertising posters of forthcoming book, "A Curb to Predatory Wealth." Liberal recompense. Square Deal Club, Box 476, Berlin, Pa.

WANTED—A REPRESENTATIVE IN this locality to sell lubricating oils and paints. Experience unnecessary if right man is secured. Exclusive territory given. The Acorn Refining Company Cleveland, Ohio.

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.

SWINE.

POOLED JERSEYS—FOR BREEDER'S names write Charles S. Hatfield, Box 8, R. 4, Springfield, Ohio.

POLAND CHINAS, SHORTHORNS AND B. P. Rocks—Yearling boars, sows and gilts open or bred, also fall pigs. B. P. Rock eggs \$3 per 100. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kan.

CATTLE.

WRITE J. H. JACKSON, "THE MAPLES" Nevada, Mo., your wants in registered Jerseys. Extra choice young bulls for sale at \$30 to \$50 each. Don't delay; write today.

TWENTY DOUBLE STANDARD POOLED Durham and Shorthorn cattle for sale including Kansas Boy X 2585, the noted State Fair winner and sire of State Fair winners. J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—IN SERVICE—Prince Consort 187008, red; Master of Alysdale 241519, roan. For sale now, 10 registered, extra choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old. All red. Also 20 cows and heifers. Fine ones, at prices below their value. Let me show them to you. Charles W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA TIMOTHY, BLUE grass and other grass seeds, seed buckwheat, turnip seed and other seeds for fall planting. Send for prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—NEW CROP MEADOW FESCUE or English blue grass, clover, timothy and other grass seeds. Please write us when you have any to offer. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—NEW CROP MEADOW FESCUE or English blue grass, clover, timothy and other grass seeds. Please write us when you have any to offer. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

year first and third, boar six months first, second and third, boar under six months first, boar reserved senior champion Junior champion, reserved Junior champion, reserved Junior champion, sow Junior champion, sow reserved Junior champion, grand champion sow and reserved grand champion sow, get of sire first and third, produce of sow, first and third, young herd, first.

Inter-State Live Stock Show.

(Continued from page 2.)

second, G. S. Lawson & Son; third, W. J. Brinigar. Senior yearling sow: First, W. J. Brinigar; second and third, J. R. Lawson. Junior yearling sow: First, Brinigar; second, W. F. Davis; third, J. R. Lawson. Senior sow pig: W. F. Davis; second, R. B. Stee; third, Brinigar. Junior sow pig: First, Brinigar; second, same; third, G. S. Lawson & Son. Senior champion boar: W. J. Brinigar. Junior champion boar: R. B. Stee. Senior champion sow: W. J. Brinigar. Junior champion sow: W. F. Davis. Grand champion boar: W. J. Brinigar. Get of sire: First and second, Brinigar. Produce of sow: First, Brinigar; second, J. R. Lawson. Aged herd: First, Brinigar; second Davis. Young herd: First, Brinigar; second, Davis, Lawson.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE RAMS; REGISTERED and ready for service. Ernest Gifford, Beloit, Kan.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED AND SOLD; BIG money in patents; book free. H. Sanders, 115 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. \$1.25 each; five for \$5.00. Sam'l H. Davidson, Eudora, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EXTRA FINE SPRING cockerels and breeding pens at half price now. Circulars. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

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640 ACRES SMOOTH, UNIMPROVED wheat land; \$4000. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

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FOR QUICK SALE—200 ACRES FINE dairy and stock farm, \$3,500 worth of improvements, close to good town. Price \$5,800. Farms and ranches, all sizes. Write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kan.

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FREE INFORMATION ABOUT OKLAHOMA. Homer H. Wilson, Here since 1893, Enid, Okla.

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED 60 acres, across the road from school. Price \$3,000. Well improved Lyon county ranch of 786 acres. Fine farm of 80 acres near Emporia. Several city properties. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kansas.

EAST TEXAS LANDS. THE GREAT truck and fruit country. 223 acres fine land, rich and level, adjoining town of 2,000, 7-room dwelling in corporate limits. Price \$6,690. Write for further information. Carney & Allday, Atlanta, Texas.

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FOR SALE, TWO FINE FARMS. ONE of 340 acres, 1/4 mile west of Belton, Mo., and one of 700 acres, two miles north on rock road to Kansas City. Good improvements, never failing springs, 6 natural gas wells supplying about 50 families. Also 80 head of Hereford cows and calves and 6 herd bulls. Geo. W. Scott, Belton, Mo.

SUNNY OZARK FARMS—WRITE FOR farm list and information. Grain, stock, truck and fruit farms. Short winters and delightful climate. Clear running streams and springs everywhere. Blue grass and clover. A few bargains: 315 acres, two houses, barn, all fenced; 160 acres in cultivation, mostly fine, valley land, balance timber, \$4,950. 290 acres valley and upland farm; all fenced; house barn, etc.; about half in cultivation \$4,750. 330 acres, house, barn, etc., all fenced over 100 acres in cultivation only \$2,450. Also many others. Dixon Land Co., Box 112, Dixon, Mo.

LAWYERS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE HONEY, TWO CANS 120 POUNDS, \$8.50 single can \$4.50. F. O. B. cars. W. F. Morley, Las Animas, Colo.

ALFALFA HONEY—CHOICE 120 LBS. extracted \$10; chunk, \$12; new cans. A. B. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

AGENTS: IF I KNEW YOUR NAME, I would send you our \$2.19 sample outfit free this very minute. Let me start you in a profitable business. You do not need one cent of capital. Experience unnecessary. 50 per cent profit. Credit given. Premiums. Freight paid. Chance to win \$500 in gold extra. Every man and woman should write me for free outfit. Jay Black, Pres., 327 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

The Galloways will have a fine representation at the American Royal, Kansas City, Oct. 11 to 16, of about the same numerical strength as last year, the total so far entered being 95 in pure bred and grade classes. The entries are divided as follows: Bulls, 29; females, 55; fat stock, 10. Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska agricultural colleges will have steers and heifers in the fat stock classes, showing the effects of scientific feeding operations on cattle with good beef blood.



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FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

The Twenty-ninth Annual Session of the Farmers' National Congress will be held at Raleigh, N. C., on November 3-5. The governors of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Minnesota and Louisiana have promised to be present and speakers have been secured from among the members of both Houses of Congress, the scientific staff of the Department of Agriculture and various state institutions. The occasion promises to be an interesting one for those who attend. Geo. M. Whitteker, 1404 Harvard St. N. W., Washington, D. C., is the secretary.

F. M. Buchheim, owner of the Cedarlawn herd of Duroc Jerseys, Route 3, Leocompton, Kan., thinks he will sell his herd boar Long Wonder 21867, or trade him for some nice gilts. He might even exchange him for another boar if he found the right one. Mr. Buchheim has about forty nice fall pigs, with five sows yet to farrow. The spring pigs are fine and thrifty and are now ready for shipment. Among his sale stuff are 20 fine boars, by Long Wonder, Bell's Chief and High Notcher. He also has a fine lot of fall gilts by Long Wonder that will be sold open or bred to suit the purchaser. These can be bred to any of his herd boars to a son of Chief Tatarax, or to a son of Bell's Top Model. If you can not go to see these hogs, just drop Mr. Buchheim a line and tell him what you want with the assurance that you will get fair treatment.

A Leavenworth county reader writes that the third annual Leavenworth County Fair closed today after four days marked by unusually large attendance. Unfortunately the agricultural exhibit feature was not sufficiently urged and the exhibitors were few in number but the exhibits were unusually fine. The awards will not be announced for several days. Fred Wellhouse pronounced the apple exhibit to be the finest he has seen in Kansas this year. Only one or two swine raisers had exhibits and the live stock exhibits were practically a failure for lack of representation. There has been a tendency to throw too much interest into the horse racing features to the neglect of the prime object of the fair and the stockholders are insisting that next year the association offer really handsome prizes for farm products exhibits and commence early to get exhibitors to prepare their exhibits.

Last week E. J. Linger of Mayetta, Jackson county, Kan., sold a bunch of 59 hogs on the Kansas City market which averaged 254 pounds and brought \$3.37½. This is the highest price paid for hogs on the Kansas City market since 1882 and was next to the highest ever paid at those stock yards.

Good News.
The top young bull in Harriman Bros.' sale was Good News, sired by New Goods, by Choice oGoda. This very fine young bull was first in class at Hutchinson State Fair also first in class at Wichita fair. This young bull is owned by John Regier of Whitewater, Kan.

Kansas Reaches the Top.
The car loads of show hogs sold at South St. Joseph at record making prices last week. Pearl Pagett, Beloit, Kan., sold a carload of Durocs that had been on full feed only six weeks for \$8.60. These hogs had gained at the rate of two and one-fourth pounds per day during the feeding period and the price received for them was the highest that was ever paid for a carload of hogs fed west of the Missouri river.

J. W. Pephery and Son.
On Nov. 8, J. W. Pephery and Son will sell one of the high class toppy offerings of Poland Chinas to be sold this year. The herd is one of the best cared for we know of. Mr. Pephery & Son are scientific feeders as well as breeders. With these combined they will have to offer on Nov. 8 one of the best bunches of Poland Chinas that will be sold this fall. Remember the date and watch Kansas Farmer for further mention of this sale.

Last Call for Spangler's Sale.
On Oct. 5 J. W. Spangler will sell a bunch of March and April boars and gilts, mostly sired by Spangler's Hadley. A litter brother of Spangler's Hadley was first in class and grand champion at the Nebraska State Fair this year. This same line of breeding was mentioned several times among the winners at the Nebraska State Fair. Come to this sale and satisfy yourself about the size and quality of the Spangler bred kind. If you find them not as represented your expenses will be paid to the sale and return. Join the crowd at Sharon, Kan., Oct. 5.

Shorthorns and Durocs.
Mrs. E. B. Grant, of Emporia, Kan., will sell the entire herd of Shorthorns of the estate of E. B. Grant. This bunch of cattle consists of 85 head of very fine young heifers and cows. Most of the cows are bred for early spring calves. These cows are all heavy milkers and a good useful lot for any farmer or breeder to buy. They will also sell 25 very choice Duroc gilts, all registered and nicely bred. This sale is being held to close up the estate of E. B. Grant. The offering is first class and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Send for a catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

College Herd Boars.
A breeder could do no better than to buy a boar that was good enough to head some good herd last year. By buying a boar of proven worth and by buying with a reputation already made there is less chance of failure. The Kansas Agricultural College

TREES Fruit and Ornamental, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs & PLANTS
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The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Farm Wagon has stood the test of time. For sixty-six years it has represented the *utmost* in wagon perfection—for sixty-six years it has been built in the same painstaking, old-fashioned ways.

Wagon troubles, wagon expenses are over with when you purchase the "Peter Schuttler." The purchase price is the *only* price. Although the price may be a little more than you would have to pay for some other makes, the additional cost is an investment—not an expense.

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It takes three years to get an axle in the right condition for a "Peter Schuttler Wagon" and even then it must pass the regular rigid inspection to which every "Schuttler" part is subjected before it is accepted.

The boxes and bottoms are made of especially selected, extra heavy material. The seats are especially constructed with extra long seat springs.

All wood used in the "Peter Schuttler" is air dried in our own sheds from three to five years. The paint is *ground in oil* and put on with a brush—not dipped.

These are only a few of the *many* reasons why the "Old Reliable Peter Schuttler" lasts the longest and is by far the cheapest of all wagons in the long run.

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The profits on a "Peter Schuttler Wagon" are no more than the profits on cheap wagons. The added cost goes into added quality, and it is this added quality which saves repair bills, avoids break-downs, reduces after-purchase expenses.

We go to considerable expense in order to get the best grade Hickory and White Oak. We buy none but the best of *refined* iron and have every part put on *red hot*—the *only* way to get a *perfect* fit that will *stay* fitted. Our tires are fitted on hot and *shrunk on to stay on*.

Write today for FREE "Wagon Facts" and name of nearest "Schuttler" Dealer



has an advertisement in this issue to the yearling boars which they have for sale. They are first class, both as to breeding and individuality or they would never have been in service in these herds. They have some splendid Poland Chinas and Berkshires. Better write Prof. Kinzer before buying elsewhere. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Best of the Shorthorns.
The exhibition of Shorthorns at the American Royal, as indicated by the entries already received, will undoubtedly be better than at any previous show. The cattle to be sold on Friday, Oct. 16, are the best lot of Shorthorns that have ever been offered at any American Royal sale. They have been carefully selected from the best herds in the Central West, and are the produce of some of the very best bulls now in use in Shorthorn herds.

Cowles' Poland Chinas.
F. S. Cowles, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan., writes that everything is doing nicely on the Glen Ellen Stock Farm where the big Poland Chinas grow. His March and April boars are growing out in fine shape and weigh up to 200 pounds. Four of these are of April 20 farrow, and are out of the son which Mr. Cowles bought in Nebraska that was sired by the Thompson Bros. bred boar. These boars are sired by Cowles Tecumseh, bred by John Blain, the most famous breeder of Poland Chinas in Nebraska. They will be priced right, and are sure to suit discriminating farmers or breeders who want good, growthy boars of the large type. Mr. Cowles states that he is having good inquiries from his advertising in Kansas Farmer and has just lately shipped two fine gilts and an extra good boar out of Mabel Hadley to the Theo. Saxon farm near Emmett, Kan. Mrs. Theo. Saxon is a most capable manager, and is getting started right in the big type of Poland Chinas. Last year she bought an Expansion boar that was on exhibition from Nebraska at the State Wide Fair, and is very much pleased with the results.

Crook's Poland Chinas.
This week we start an advertisement for Geo. W. Crook, Poland China breeder, of Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Crook is one of the old time breeders and in past years has supplied the farmers of this and adjoining counties with some splendid stuff and at the same time breeding and selling to some of the best breeders. This year he isn't raising as many as he has in former years but what is lacking in quantity is made up in quality for he has easily the best bunch ever seen on the farm. Mr. Crook is rather modest but admitted the fact when the writer called his attention to it. This year's crop was sired by the magnificent young boar Jewel Perfection 2nd, a grandson of Chief Perfection 2nd, on sire's side and a great grandson of old Geo. Wilkes, the foundation of the Wilkes family, on dam's side. He is fully as good a boar as his sire, who was one of the best boars ever brought to Kansas. Jewel Perfection was an own son of Chief Perfection 2nd and his dam was by old Tom Chief, the sire of the \$3,000 Grand Chief. Mr. Crook has always stuck pretty close to the Wilkes breeding, claiming that it was as good as the best and at this time his great old sows are mostly descendants of the noted Geo. Wilkes. Among the best litters is one out of the fine sow, Hammond's Masterpiece. She is a daughter of Guy Hadley, a winner of first at the best state fairs in 1906. Mr. Crook believes that boom prices are a detriment to the business and is following his old custom of pricing them within the reach of all. No culls are shipped. Write him immediately, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Last Call For the Goddard, Kan., Sale.
Do not forget the big sale of Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle to be held at Goddard, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 6th. F. G. Nies & Son will contribute 30 head of their high class Poland Chinas, including one herd boar by Impudence, a yearling boar by Modern Monarch, a number of both sexes sired by On the Plumb and Modern Monarch, with several sows bred to the latter boar. Also a number of yearling gilts bred to Meddler's Dude, and altogether they make up a very satisfactory offering. It has been stated by a good judge and keen observer that a better bunch of individuals will not be driven through the sale ring this fall. The Shorthorn offering

Tear Tag for FREE Pair of Shoes

Your dealer has a tag for you—it's a little Buffalo Calf made from the same leather as our Buffalo Calf Shoes. If you can tear the tag, you'll get a pair of Bentley & Olmsted Company's best Buffalo Calf Shoes, absolutely free. They're made from the hides of young, inside-raised, well-fed, summer-killed cattle, and combine all that's good in other work shoes with many valuable features found in no other shoe.

B. & O. Buffalo Calf Shoes
Our leather is all specially tanned to set the fibre closely together, add to the wearing qualities and at the same time get the highest degree of smoothness and flexibility without the use of powerful chemicals and artificial greasing. The soles are made from best grade Hemlock tanned Texas steer hides. Send us your dealer's name if he doesn't handle our shoes, and we'll send the test tag and also the shoes if you tear it. **BENTLEY & OLMSTED CO., Des Moines, Iowa**

\$3.00 Buys the Best

Use your dealer's name if he doesn't handle our shoes, and we'll send the test tag and also the shoes if you tear it.

BENTLEY & OLMSTED CO., Des Moines, Iowa

C. A. Robinson's Annual Sale of

JERSEY CATTLE

and Semi-Annual Sale of

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Friday, Oct. 15, Kirksville, Mo.

The best draft of cattle ever sold from my herd and they of the very best family of the breed. All are profitable cows at the pail and are of show quality. Among the noted families represented are, Golden Lad's Coomassie, Tormentor, Golden Jolly Fox, and others of noted families represented by choice individual workers. The most of the sale offering are safe in calf to the noted Gedney farm Grouville Lad 69029, a great breeding and individual son of Golden Fern's Lad and of Orlando's Gem of Grouville by Orlando who was one of the best sires of dairy cows on the island of Jersey and in England. All his daughters in milk win Highly Commended.

The bull offering to be sold contains several bulls of outstanding merit. One I have used as long as I can, Forfairshires Fox, and he is a tried and true sire. The younger bulls are a very choice lot. To parties wanting high class breeding dairy cattle this sale is important.

A most fashionable prize winning families of Berkshire swine offered. The Kinloch Farm sale of Jerseys and Berkshires occurs on October 14 and you can attend both sales. Write at once for catalogs to

C. A. ROBINSON,

Kirksville, - - - Missouri

R. R. Bailly, Gibson City, Ill., Auctioneer.

Mail bids as you like.

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Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Ask about him.

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Sales made everywhere. Write or wire me for dates. Prices reasonable.

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Live Stock Auctioneer. Selling for the best breeders in Western states. Still have a few open dates for fall.

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Write, phone or wire for dates.
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Good service at reasonable charges.

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Pure bred sales a specialty. Get my open dates. Terms low. Address:
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COL. JUD MCGOWAN
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Is the man of the hour in conducting pure bred stock sales. Booking western dates. Terms moderate.



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Experienced Live Stock Auctioneer.
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Twenty years selling all breeds.



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Live stock and general farms sale auctioneer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance phone connections.
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THE NATIONAL AUCTIONEERING SCHOOL OF AMERICA.
Room 303, F. & M. Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska.

will consist of 84 head. Of these 10 are cows with calves at foot & are cows bred to calf this fall and winter, & are 2-year-old heifers, and three are yearling heifers. They will be sold right off the grass in good, useful condition. Gwendoline Prince, Orange Hero, Sunflower by Idle Godoy, and others of like quality will be offered. There is quite a strong infusion of Scotch blood in these cattle, and there is sure to be a bargain here for the buyer.

Hammond Durocs Win.
G. M. Hammond, the really up-to-date Duroc Jersey breeder of Manhattan, Kan., made his usual good winnings at Hutchinson this year, he and the K. S. A. C. showing together and winning as follows: First and championship on Wonder Chief, first on junior sow pig, also second and third, junior champion sow, first on get of sire also first on young herd. Wonder Chief is a litter brother to Chief Tatarax, the boar that Mr. Hammond won with last year. If in need of a herd boar or a few good gilts write Mr. Hammond and mention Kansas Farmer.

H. W. Griffith's Coming Sale.
H. W. Griffiths, the veteran Poland China breeder of Clay Center, Kan., is to hold his annual sale in Clay Center on Oct. 13. Mr. Griffiths has been raising Poland Chinas for a good many years and is a real breeder. He knows the good ones and knows how to make care for and develop in such a manner as to insure good ones. His offering this fall will be equal to his offerings of past years and everyone is invited. His are of the large smooth sort and he likes for folks to see them even if they don't want to buy. Further announcement will appear next week, but write now for catalog, mentioning this paper.

Heavy Horses at the Royal.
The heavy horse department of the American Royal, to be held at the Kansas City stock yards in October, has already received entries from some of the largest breeders and exporters of the big and graceful animals. McLaughlin Bros. of Kansas City, J. C. Robinson of Towanda, Kan., George Greenmiller & Son of Pomona, Kan., and Chas. Holland of Springfield, Mo., are among those who will have Percheron herds or individuals at the Royal. It looks like the biggest Percheron show of the year. McLaughlin Bros. have also entered French Coach horses, and Mr. Holland will give exhibitions during the horse shows of German Coach horses, since there are no classes at the Royal this year for the German. The draft horse department already has more than 80 entries, with "several counties to hear from."

Farmers' Institute Schedule.
The Farmers' Institute work of the Kansas Agricultural College is to begin this year on October 1 and there will then be three or four circuits out all the time until Christmas. The first meetings are in the main local institutes, with one day or two sessions. The institutes now dated are as follows: Southeastern Circuit: Hattville, Oct. 1, Walnut Oct. 2, Savonburg Oct. 4, Kincaid Oct. 5 and 6, Louisburg Oct. 7, Cadmus Oct. 8, Oct. 9, Iola Oct. 11 and 12, Colony Oct. 13, Waverly Oct. 14, Williamsburg Oct. 15. Speakers, Mr. Crabtree and Miss Brown. East Central Circuit: Michigan Valley Oct. 6, Quenemo Oct. 7, Olivet Oct. 8, Hartford Oct. 9, LeRoy Oct. 11, Westphalia Oct. 12, Greeley Oct. 13, Oct. 14, Rantoul Oct. 15. Speakers Mr. Hinman and Mr. Holsinger. North Central Circuit: Morganville Oct. 6, Greenleaf Oct. 7, Marysville Oct. 8, Hanover Oct. 9, Haddam Oct. 11, Scandia Oct. 12, Wayne Oct. 13, Clyde Oct. 14, Wakefield Oct. 15, 16. Speakers, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Gearhart. President Waters will be at Wakefield.

College Steers Winners.
The "fatted calf" has been brought home but with honor and glory and not for slaughter. For several years the Kansas Agricultural College has been breeding and developing the finest types of cattle and recently the choicest specimens of this stock have been shown in the great shows of the middle west. Their breeding and developing certain principles that will advance the live stock interests of the state. The people who go to stock shows and fairs should see models, not only of machinery, but of live stock and grains. The fat steers belonging to the Kansas State Agricultural College were exhibited last week at the Interstate Fair at St. Joseph, Mo., and carried off more honors and more money than all of the other herds on exhibition. At this show the Kansas cattle met full herds from the agricultural colleges of Missouri and Nebraska and herds from ten or a dozen of the best individual breeders of America. Every steer won in every ring except one steer in one ring. The Kansas College Shorthorn calf, Benefactor was made grand champion steer of the show and won the handsome silver cup offered by Swift & Co. The champion in the Angus class was the Kansas College steer, King Ellsworth, undefeated in his class in all shows last year, including the American Royal at Kansas City and the International at Chicago. The championship in the Shorthorn class was awarded to the Kansas calf Benefactor. There were awarded to the Kansas College cattle: the grand championship of the show; two breed championships: five firsts; three seconds; and two third prizes. When the judges had finally ranked all the steers in the show for the grand championship, the Kansas Agricultural College bred Shorthorn calf, Benefactor, stood first: the Kansas Angus yearling, Symboler, who was champion calf over all breeds at the International last year, was second; the Kansas College two-year-old Angus was third; and the Kansas College yearling Angus steer, King Ellsworth, stood fourth. Then followed the entries from the other colleges and from a dozen breeders of the country. Nearly all of these cattle were bred at the college and all have been fed and cared for by students and employees of the college, under Professor Kinzer's direction. These steers have now been returned to the college to await the opening of the contest at the American Royal at Kansas City the second week in October.

Mitchell County Breeders' Association

C. B. KERN, President.
J. F. HOWARD, Secretary.
Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes.
MITCHELL COUNTY FAIR, SEPT. 23, 24, 25, OCT. 1, 1909.
E. C. LOGAN, President.
W. S. GABEL, Secretary.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—50 head registered cattle. Herd headed by Royal Goods 193225, by Select Goods, by Choice Goods. Young bulls, ready for service, for sale. MEAL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED Shorthorns. 40 head. Herd headed by Popular Knight, by Gallant Knight. Some choice bull calves of fancy breeding for sale. JOHN STROH, Cawker City, Kan.

UPLAND HERD OF SHORTHORNS—Headed by Dreadnaught, by Day Dream's Pride (Imp.). Also Hampshire swine. Boars and gilts for sale. GEO. W. EMMIS, Cawker City, Kan.

ELMDALE STOCK FARM, Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. For sale, 7 yearling Select Goods heifers; also a few bulls of same age. Write for description and prices. FRANK F. COOK, Beloit, Kan.

DUKE OF DUNDEE 283555, by Archer 205740, dam by Gallant Knight is at the head of my herd. 6 cows by Rose Duke and some by Scotchman. Inspection invited. CHAS. S. MCCLARY, Beloit, Kan.

LOCUST GROVE SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by the pure Scotch bull Gloster's Model 287840. Three Scotch topped yearling bulls for sale. Also a few cows with calves at side. ELMER C. CRETZ, Beloit, Kan.

A YOUNG HERD OF up-to-date breeding Everything recorded. Our herd bull Alfonso by Magnet is producing us some great calves this season. BRINEY & BRINEY, Beloit, Kan.

BOOKDELL STOCK FARM. Shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs, Silver Laced Wyandottes.
E. E. BOOKER & SON, Beloit, Kansas.

JENNINGS' SHORTHORNS—Some young bulls for sale by Senator by Hedgewood. Also a few got by Spartan Viscount. Prices right. 3 miles north of Simpson, Kan. S. G. JENNINGS, Simpson, Kan.

FOR SALE—A few young Shorthorn cows and some young bulls ready for service. Best of breeding. Write for information and prices. VINTON A. FLYMAT, Barnard, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

A FEW HEREFORD bull calves got by Hobson 97721 and out of dams tracing through Lamplighter to Anxiety 4th, priced later. Berkshire boars, spring farrow, for sale. W. B. & J. M. RODGERS, Beloit, Kan.

50 HEREFORD CATTLE, comprising the H. B. Woodbury herd. Some famous cows in this herd. 8 young bulls of serviceable age for sale. 4 miles from Tipton, Kan., 8 from Cawker City. JOHN SCHMITT & SONS, Tipton, Kan.

100 HEAD OF HEREFORDS. The home of Castor 259475, the winner in every big show he was ever in. A few choice young heifers and cows for sale. F. L. BROWN & CO., Sylvan Grove, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE—A young but fashionably bred herd. Some fine spring calves to price later. ROY C. BIRT, Beloit, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE, the feed yard and show yard type. Young bulls for sale this winter. Inspection invited.
HARRY BARNES, Beloit, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS—The home of Vidoque (Imp.) 40403, also the breed mare Rissette (Imp.) 51115. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town. E. N. WOODBURY, Cawker City, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES—In stud: Imported Rabelais 43529 by Cosaque by Theudis, who sired Galipao and Casino. Visitors welcome. O. J. JOHNSON, Solomon Rapids, Kan.

THE HOME OF JACQUE W. 41639 by Tiatroy, dam Imported Rissette. Inspection of my Percherons invited.
RALPH G. MCKINNEY, Glen Elder, Kansas.

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560 acres, 2 small houses, barn, chicken house, etc. 80 acres broke, most of which is creek bottom, some alfalfa, some timber, balance fine pasture land. Price \$18.00 per acre.

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160 acres, 5 miles from a good town, well improved, 120 acres under cultivation, all bottom land with a black sandy loam, and a bargain at \$11,000.

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320 acres, 10 miles from Ness City, 100 acres in cultivation, 4 room frame house, barn, well and wind mill, some good alfalfa land, place is all fenced, land lays good, and in good locality. Price \$18.00 per acre. \$2,000 cash, three to five years time on balance.

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Write for list.

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