

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED
FARMERS' ADVOCATE

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The Nebraska State Fair

While the farmers of Nebraska were glad to see the rains come again, it was rather hard on the management of the Nebraska State Fair which opened in the gloomiest of rainy weather. In spite of this handicap, Secretary W. R. Mearns has the satisfaction of knowing that the fair just closed has been the most successful in many ways that was ever held in Nebraska.

There were twenty-five hundred more entries than last year; they have forty-two new show pens for hogs, though the swine show was somewhat short of last year. The earlier part of the week was characterized by light attendance and plenty of rain and mud. By Wednesday, however, increased crowds began to arrive and the Thursday attendance was the heaviest ever recorded for that day at this fair.

The stock show in general was fully up to the average in quality, and in some breeds was better than for last year. There was 523 cattle entries, of which 172 were Shorthorns, 141 Herefords, 55 Angus, 35 Red Polls, 36 Jerseys, and 17 Holsteins, thus showing a larger proportionate exhibit of dairy cattle than usual, as was true at Iowa this year.

This fair now enjoys the use of an agricultural hall, which Secretary Mellor says is larger than the one at Seattle. In this was stored an agricultural exhibit which is thought to be larger than any other in the country and many times larger than that shown at Des Moines last week.

Two new horse barns have been erected, which contain eighty-four stalls, and the horse exhibit is very strong and considerably larger than it was here last year. Judge Pritchard says that the mare exhibit in draft horses was stronger at Lincoln this year than it was at Paris. Every department is stronger and has more exhibits than were shown last year. There can be no question that this fair is growing rapidly and is entitled to rank as one of the great fairs of the country, although of course, it is not claimed that it is in the same class with some of its older sisters, particularly in the matter of permanent buildings.

KANSAS FARMER representative was particularly pleased with the cattle show, which he describes as being "simply great," although the Angus and Galloway sections were not so strong.

Although Kansas had only two herds of Shorthorns on exhibition, as compared with five herds for Iowa, and nineteen for Nebraska, she showed up strongly in premiums awarded. Nebraska is now the home of Choice Goods, and one of the features of this Shorthorn show was a large number of Choice Goods cattle.

In the Hereford show Kansas had but one herd to compete with four from Missouri, two from Iowa, two from Nebraska and one from Colorado. This show was judged by a Kansas man, who found that he had plenty of work to do in tying the ribbons on these strong rings.

Only five herds of Angus cattle were shown, of which three came from Nebraska. Only three of these were full herds and the showing was lacking in numbers and hence in a fair representation of this excellent breed from the home state. Galloways were represented by one herd each from Iowa

and Nebraska. In Red Polls only two herds and some scattering animals were shown; and Pollard Durhams showed but one full herd with several partial herds from Nebraska.

Nebraska has always been the home in later years of very many herds of Duroc Jersey swine, and the fair has always had a distinct reddish tinge on this account. This year the show was made up practically of Durocs and Polands, and among them some of the best things that were ever shown at Lincoln. While the Berkshires were not numerous as compared with the other breeds mentioned, their quality was as good. The same may be said of the Chester Whites, most of the prizes for which were captured by home breeders, though some of the best ones went to Missouri. Only one herd represented the Tamworth breed, and these came from Iowa. Two small herds represented the Hampshires, and divided the pre-

miums about evenly between them. These two breeds of bacon hogs are not yet as popular in the corn belt as are the lard type of hogs.

There were 125 head of heavy draft horses on the grounds. These were divided among Percherons, Shires and Belgians, with the Percherons in the lead. Iowa and Illinois were the only contestants with the Nebraska horses for honors in the draft classes, and while these two states made a very strong showing, the home exhibit had their full share of the awards, and taken altogether, perhaps the best of the show as a whole.

Following are the awards in the different classes:

PERCHERONS.
 Stallions Four Years and Over: First, Cuvic, Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.; second, Kalydor, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly, Lincoln, Neb.
 Stallions Three Years and Under Four: First, Hobson, Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.; second, Gendarme, Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.

Stallions Two Years and Under Three: First, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly, Lincoln, Neb.; second, Hector Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.
Stallions One Year and Under Two: First, Steelyard, Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill.; second, Rigolot, Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.
Colt Under One Year: First, Donald, B. B. Gross, Gross, Neb.; second, Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill.
Aged Mare: First, Bertine, Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.; second, Beula W., C. O. Keiser, Keota, Ia.
Mares Three Years and Under Four: First, Olabel, North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.; second, Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill.
Mare Two Years and Under Three: First, North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.; second, Historie, Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.
Mare One Year and Under Two: First, Intemperance, C. O. Keiser, Keota, Ia.; second, Bertha, C. O. Keiser, Keota, Ia.
Championship Stallion: First, Cuvon, Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.
Championship Mare: First, Bertine, Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.
Best Five Stallions, Open Class: First, Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.; second, C. O. Keiser, Keota, Ia.
Best Five Mares, Open Class: First, Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.
Reserve: C. O. Keiser, Keota, Ia.
Best Stallion Two Four Mares, Owned by Exhibitor: Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.
Reserve: C. O. Keiser, Keota, Ia.
Best Three American Bred Mares: North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.; Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.
Best Five Stallions, American Bred: Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.; Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill.
Reserve Championship Percheron Society of America: First, Marathon, C. O. Keiser, Keota, Ia.
AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.
Aged Stallion: First, Kennerth, Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill.; second, Lerida II, Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.
Stallion Three Years and Under Four: First, Hobson, Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.; second, Jacques W., Ralph McKinney, Glen Elder, Kan.
Stallion Two Years and Under Three: First, Loudon, North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.; second, Cliff, Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.
CLYDES—SHIRES.
Aged Stallions: First, Bank Melange, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly, Lincoln, Neb.; second, Cotton Senior Wrangler, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly.
Stallions Three Years and Under Four: First, Scarliffe Lawrence, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly; second, Ledbury Farmer, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly.
Stallion Two Years and Under Three: First, Nallstone Brand Mark, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly; second, Nallstone Forest King, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly.
Yearling Stallions: First, Young Albert, Finch Bros.
Suckling Stallions: First, Finch Bros.; second, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly.
Sweepstakes—Stallion: Bank Melange, Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly.
Aged Mares: First, Moulton Duchesa, Finch Bros.; second, Marie, North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.
Mares Three Years and Over: First, Moulton Rosebud, Finch Bros.; second, Eastoff Beauty, North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.
Mares Two Years and Over: First, Lilly, Finch Bros.
Championship Sires: Moulton Rosebud, Finch Bros.
SHORTHORNS.
Aged Bulls: First, Snow Flake, Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan.; second, Straight Marshall Roan, D. Tietjen, Bellevue, Ia.
Bull Two Years and Under Three: First, Gallant Knight's Heir, T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan.; second, Highland Lad 2nd, J. F. Egger, Rees, Neb.
Bull, Senior Yearling: First, Hallwood Stamp, E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; second, Scottish Goods, C. F. Mitchell & Son, Fararug, Ia.
Bull, Junior Yearling: First, Royal Rex, A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb.; second, Sulton Mine, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Ia.
Bull, Senior Bull Calf: First, Golden Laird, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; second, Snowflake's Model, Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan.
Junior Bull Calf: First, Triet Cumberland, C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Ia.; second, Prince of Roses, E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.
Aged Cow: First, Lady Fragrant, Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.; second, Village Belle, 3rd, D. Tietjen, Bellevue, Neb.
Heifer Two Years and Under Three: First, Christmas Lassie, T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan.; second, Choice Princess, E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.
Heifer, Senior Yearling: First, Vanity, T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan.; second, Choice Girl, Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.
Heifer, Junior Yearling: First, Miss Marshall 2nd, D. Tietjen, Bellevue, Ia.; second, Maud 51st, A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Kan.
HEREFORDS.
Aged Bull: First, Governor, J. O. Bryant,



"Just come around to the fairs. They are fine and convince me more than ever that what we need is one big State Fair. What a shame that this state can put up for every sort of commission to take care of the politicians, but hasn't a cent for this most worthy and needed project."

WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH OUR SOILS

I have heard with interest what the state of Missouri is doing in the direction of soil investigations and surveys. The soil, with water, is the one great inexhaustible asset of the nation. If the forests are not kept up, if the coal and iron are exhausted, we have the soil to depend on to furnish food, clothing, heat and habitation for the nation. It is the greatest of all of our resources, and, fortunately, it seems to be inexhaustible.

At the recent Conference of Governors at the White House to consider the state of our natural resources, the question of the deterioration of the soil was discussed. It will not be possible for me, in the limited time at my disposal, to follow out all the lines of thought that were presented as a result of the discussion at the Conference and subsequently by the commission that was appointed by the President.

I think, however, that you will be interested in the main results of such investigations; that is, that throughout all history, so far as records go, the soils of the world have never yielded larger crops than they are yielding now. We find through research in the historic works of foreign countries that in Germany, so far as statistics taken from the old family records of the baronial estates can be relied upon, the yields three hundred years ago were about one-third as large as the yields today. Taking the records of the countries of the world who have by agreement adopted the same general methods of statistical research, we find that the records for the past thirty or forty years (which have been accurately obtained and recorded) show that the yields of the crops of Europe, on soils that have been cultivated for at least a thousand years—that the yields during the past fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty years have increased more rapidly than they have on the newer soils of the United States.

ARE OUR SOILS WEARING OUT?

There is a general impression that the soils of the United States, or particular portions of the United States, are wearing out, that they are becoming exhausted, that we are having now abandoned farms. One of the results of the investigations into this important question—for it is a question of the utmost importance to the nation, the question as to whether the soils are wearing out and how long they can be expected to last with an increasing population—is that we find that so far as statistics can be relied upon our crop yields are increasing, that on the average our farms are better tilled, we are paying more attention to seed selection, to crop adaptation, and to fertilization, with the result that we are getting more from our soils than we were forty years ago. Forty years! Our records have been kept for forty years—that is almost as long as the life of a large part of the people of the United States. Many of you here can doubtless remember the settlement of this part of the country. Many of you will remember when the prairies were considered useless for agricultural purposes—they are now producing magnificent yields of corn. But the impression has gone out that our virgin soils are declining in fertility. The fact of the matter is that on the soils of Europe, which have been occupied for agricultural purposes for a thousand years—yes, for two thousand, and for three thousand years, within historic times and with historic data—that the soils of Europe are producing more than the virgin soils of the United States.

Now, we went further than this in the investigation of this question of the permanency of soil fertility. We asked ourselves this reasonable question: If, on the soils of Europe which have been occupied for agricultural purposes for a thousand years, which are yielding more annually per acre than the soils of the United States—if there was a question of an ultimate deterioration and loss of plant food through finite times, the history of the chemistry of the soils of Europe should show the fact to us now so that we could prepare for our future state.

WE ARE PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR SOIL MAINTENANCE.

We have collected and collated the results of all the soil analyses that have been made so far as they are

Milton Whitney, Chief Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, Before the Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

published in the literature of the world; we have examined particularly the results of the analyses that have been made in the past eighteen years since modern methods of analysis were introduced. We find that there is no significant difference between the chemical composition of the soils of Europe today and the chemical composition of the soils of this new country that we call the United States. There are variations in the composition of our soils, there are variations in the composition of the soils of Europe, but the variation is as great in the one case as in the other; the minimum is as low in the one case as in the other and the maximum with any of the plant food elements is as high in Europe as it is in the newer soils of our own country. What does this mean? It means that we are, each of us, personally responsible for the cultivation and the maintenance of fertility of our own farms. We cannot sit back and shrug our shoulders, as we are inclined to do, and look at the old fields grown up in weeds, and evidently deteriorating, and blame an "unwise Providence." We cannot say, as we have been prone to say, that the trouble is that the soil has been robbed by our predecessors. We can just as well agree now to face the situation and understand that the fertility of the soil is as permanent and as free to all who own the land as the atmosphere is to all who breathe air. While we can defile the air with our manufacturing plants, while we can impede the ventilation of our rooms and suffer diseases or impairment of our powers by lack of sanitary conditions, so we can abuse our soils and make them run down and fall to produce as they should through lack of attention, through lack of knowledge, through lack of appreciation, or through lack of energy, and we have ourselves to blame, either through our ignorance or through our incapacity, when we talk of abandoned soils and impoverished land.

It would be a matter of the utmost interest to me if I had the time to tell you of the advances that we are making in the investigations of soils. Up to within twenty-five or thirty years ago, I think, we knew more about the laws of the heavenly bodies than we did about the laws of agriculture, and it is not surprising, for all human knowledge has begun by a study of the far-off, the vague. It comes in in recent years with more mature thought, with more intelligent action, and now look at things close by; and one of the latest subjects attacked by science is the soil upon which we walk, and still further back than that is a subject of equal importance that we know still less about than we do of the soil, that is common to us all, and that is water.

COLOR IN SOIL.

We know almost nothing about the properties of water, and that is a subject which is going to be attacked by scientific methods now before long, as the soil has been attacked within recent years. It is one of the most fascinating subjects of today; of course, it is of great interest to me, as I have pushed myself along in it, and I find that whenever I get a chance to talk about the subject of the soil, the advances that have been made, the knowledge that we have acquired always appeals to any one who is at all interested in agriculture; but time will not permit the discussion of it this morning, except just briefly to bring up the important points of the soil survey. One of the things that science is attacking is that the color of the soil is to some extent indicative of its fertility and crop adaptation. It is a very simple thing. We see here a red soil and a red subsoil, and next to it a black soil and a black subsoil, and in another field a yellow soil and in another a white soil. We know that they are different, that they are adapted to different crops.

We know that if we put the same crop on each of these soils that the plants will function differently; they will grow better on some of them than they will on the others. Now, has the color anything to do with this? The color is probably indicative of a subtle difference—a chemical or biological difference—what you will; but that dif-

ference which is indicated by the color shows you the best crops and the best treatment to give your soil as compared with another soil.

Now, science is trying to determine, if possible, what it is in this red soil, what it is in that black soil, apart from the plant food, that makes the plant's activities grow, the something that builds up the system, makes it want to grow and live as we do when we are feeling in first class condition and our digestion is all right.

CHEMISTRY OF THE SOIL.

The chemistry of the soil, as we are working it out today, is not the chemistry of the mineral matters, as Liebig told us. His work was all right so far as it went, but it stopped just short of this: That there is a chemistry of the minerals, and there is a chemistry of the organic properties of the soil; and we are finding now that the chemistry of the soil is running parallel to the chemistry of our human bodies. The soil chemist and the biological chemist for the study of the causes of diseases, are running right together in a parallel line. We are finding the same properties in the soil that they are finding in the animals which cause fatigue or exhaustion, and, if carried too far, the death of the organism. We are finding in soils substances that produce sickly or weak plants, that produce plants that are easily subject to disease, just as we find, as a cause of our own ill condition, substances that are injurious to the proper functioning of the body. The subject is of immense importance.

As a result of this investigation, we are beginning to learn the reasons for the special adaptation of soils to particular crops. We are beginning to understand for the first time, as we never would have understood if we had persisted in the lines of soil mineral chemistry, why it is that the pipin will grow better on one kind of soil, that the Winesap is best adapted to another soil, that the varieties of tobacco are grown on their separate and distinct soils; we are beginning to understand now the fact that we have realized, in practice, that our different varieties of grapes, whether for wine or for table use or for grape juice, etc., are adapted to different soils, that they do their best and develop as we want them to on different kinds of soils. These matters we are beginning to understand, and they are forcing us to realize that the first and most important subject of the soil survey is to determine the particular type and distribution of soils so that we can adapt our crops and our varieties of crops to each soil. We have found in the south that the variety of cotton that is adapted to a particular type of bottom land, that in such a location will grow normally and produce a bale of cotton to the acre if planted on upland out of its environment, goes to pieces, fails to produce the yield of lint that we have a right to expect from the history of its production in the past. We find that the crop that has adapted itself, through selection and breeding, to the uplands until it will produce a bale of cotton to the acre on what we call a Norfolk sand, goes all to pieces on the uncongenial, unrelated conditions in the soils of the bottom land. That fact has made a difference of \$20 an acre for some of the farmers of the south, who are working out this one simple problem of adapting the type of cotton to the particular type of soil which they possess.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE SOIL SURVEY?

The work of the Bureau, throughout the United States, has brought us in touch with so many illustrations of this kind, so many opportunities of adapting a soil to a crop or to a variety of crops, that it would weary you to hear of the number of cases.

In any soil that you take up, in any locality to which you go, the question presents itself—what is the value of the soil survey? Professor Marbut, when any one asks you what is the value of the soil survey ask them what they are proposing to do with their soils; if they are satisfied with their soils and what they are doing, then the soil survey is of no value. But we have never been less satisfied with all the progress we are making, the

farmers of this country have never been less satisfied than they are today with what they are doing with their soils.

Twelve years ago, when Secretary Wilson wrote his first annual report to the President, he gave the value of the farm crops of the United States as three thousand million dollars—three billion dollars. This last month, when he wrote his twelfth annual report, the value of the farm crops of the United States was eight billion dollars. That one man has seen the growth of the farm crops of this country in his one administration of twelve years advance from three billion to eight billion dollars. The people are not satisfied. We are doing better and better. We are doing better every year, and each individual to keep up with the procession that he sees, not only in this country but in foreign countries, is less and less satisfied with what he is doing with his soils and I find that the demand for the soil survey is growing so fast that the Bureau of Soils, with all its resources, is unable to keep up with the work. The Bureau of Soils has surveyed about 400 areas, aggregating about 180,000 square miles; that is larger than Great Britain and Ireland (120,000 square miles), larger than the Empire of Japan, nearly as large as France or Germany. The map here (showing map) shows you the distribution of the work and shows another very interesting thing which, as it stands, seems a very embarrassing thing to me: That the amount of work we have done is still but a small proportion to the amount that will have to be done to make a soil survey of the United States. If congress, in its wisdom, continues the survey until it covers the United States and we should decide to complete that portion of the country east of the 100th meridian on a scale of one inch to the mile, and this portion of the country (pointing to the map) on a scale of six inches to the mile, then we have finished about 13 per cent of the area east of the 100th meridian that will have a detailed soil survey. However, while it seems to us who are responsible for the work, that we have done great things in covering so large an area, while we will this year, if the appropriations by Congress permit, cover 40,000 square miles—an area larger than England, on a scale of one inch to the mile, and 100,000 square miles of reconnaissance work in the Great Plains region, there are none of the foreign governments that have undertaken what seems to them so stupendous a work as to make a soil survey of their own territory—a work that this country is doing in a quiet way, and has in the short time that the work has been carried on, surveyed areas equal to or larger than several of the European countries. We compare our country in its financial standing, its bank reserves, in its foreign commerce, in its battle ships, in its agricultural productions, with Great Britain, or France, or Germany; but when we come to the soil survey we find that the area of the United States is not comparable with the size of Great Britain or with Germany, but the whole of Europe, and what we have undertaken to do is to make a soil survey not equal to one of our foreign countries, but equal to all European countries combined. Now that leads us to think of the possibility of development of this country if we shall produce upon our soils what they are producing in these older settled countries of Europe.

The time will come, if we develop in the future as we have in the past when the United States will be compared in its resources in its wealth, in its agricultural productions, it will be comparable only with the combined strength of all the European countries—it will be comparable only with Europe itself; and the state of Missouri, with its 59,000 square miles largely an agricultural state, must take its place, must do its part in the development that is going on, that has gone on rapidly and satisfactorily in the past, but that must be helped and encouraged in the future as it has been in the past, and I think the state is to be congratulated that this great university, that we hear of throughout the east as one of the leading institutions of the country, has taken up and is pushing so energetically this question of the soil, its characters, its distribution, and its adaptation to crops.

(Continued on page 15.)

KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

ABOUT LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The renter should study good farming. He more than any other farmer should learn how to make money at farming. Land everywhere is becoming more valuable. The landlord has a right to increase the rent as the value of his land increases. A farm paying five per cent on a \$2,000 valuation five years ago must now pay 5 per cent on a \$4,000 valuation. Hence it is required of the renter that he now pay twice as much rent either in crop or cash as formerly. The landlord is entitled to this increase and while rents on an average may not have increased in this proportion during the past five years there is a steady increase and the only means the renter has of meeting this increase is to dig it out of the soil by better agricultural and live stock methods.

It is this editor's observation that the demand for cash rent is increasing. This is due very largely on account of the poor farming the landlord has been compelled to endure. Renters as a rule do not like to pay cash. It is their own fault that they have it to pay. Very rarely does a farm rent for as much cash as that farm would yield its owner on the usual crop basis if the farming was well done and an honest division of the crop made. The landlord is demanding cash that he may be sure of his income, and at the same time feeling that the tenant will work hard to make the payments. This writer knows of several landlords who formerly rented for cash who now rent for a division of the crops because with good farmers their land will give a larger income. On the other hand this writer knows of tenants who prefer to pay cash as against division of the crop because they see more money for themselves.

The tendency of landlords is to exact cash. The number of renters desiring to pay cash is increasing. In our opinion this is a happy combination of conditions. Along with cash rent comes a lease for three or five years. The tenant should obtain a lease on a cash basis whenever possible. Rental for cash gives the tenant privileges which a crop basis will not permit. The tenant can keep as much stock as desired. He can grow feed crops at his pleasure—a thing he can not do when renting for a division of the crops. A cash lease permits him to sow alfalfa and clover and make a permanent pasture if he so desires or as he must do if he handles live stock. When renting for cash the tenant can rearrange farm buildings to accommodate his cows or calves and receive several years' benefit therefrom. He can provide hog pens and hog pastures, haul manure onto the fields and a dozen other things for his own benefit and with no damage to or opposition from the landlord. Under such conditions a tenant can usually live on one farm until he is able to buy land of his own. This writer knows men who have done this very thing.

Renting on a share basis is a bad thing for landlord and tenant. Bad for the landlord because his land is always cropped, usually wheat and corn. Such farming depletes the land and diminishes the landlord's capital stock, which is the fertility of his soil. Cash rent gives the landlord diversified farming which adds value to his land. Cash rent gives the tenant, if a good one, the privilege of diversified and live stock farming, the kind in which there is the most money. It makes him a free agency to exercise his own ideas and ingenuity in the production of such crops as will work best into his plan of getting ahead in the world.

MISSION OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Dr. A. C. True, Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C., was recently in Manhattan inspecting the work of the Kansas Experiment Station. The Office of Experiment Stations has the general supervision of the expenditure of the federal funds appropriated by Congress for the use of the states in their experimental work. It is customary for a representative of the office to visit the stations every year for the purpose of examining their work and methods. Doctor True expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the Kansas Station. Ed. H.

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

Webster is director of the station.

Speaking of the mission of the experiment station Dr. True in a recent address said: "With their existing financial limitations, the stations have properly given their attention principally to the needs of our large agricultural industries, but they have also done much which is of use to village and city people, and they will undoubtedly enlarge their work in this direction as time goes on and funds increase. The farmers need have no fear that the stations will forget them or neglect their interests, but should rather rejoice that in the stations they have a powerful agency for bringing city people into closer sympathy with rural people. Already the work of the stations has created an entirely new agricultural literature, and . . . laid the foundations for a sound agricultural pedagogy, and . . . they must ever supply the new materials by which the courses can be strengthened and improved. But their work has a far more fundamental and far-reaching purpose; namely, to make agriculture a progressive industry and the masses of agricultural workers progressive men. Many plans for rural improvement have been made by them largely because of failures because they were imposed on the unwilling minds and hearts of unprogressive people. But if the rural people themselves awake and make their plans of improvement we may surely expect wonderful things. As an arouser of desire for improvement and a stimulator to intelligent effort to make the country a better place to live and work in, the agricultural experiment station has its chief importance and its highest mission. And it is for this service that the stations especially commend themselves to all the friends of rural progress, for if these fountains of new knowledge are kept strong and pure their waters will spring up forever to replenish the life of countless generations of rural people."

ONLY ONE CROP IN THREE YEARS IN KANSAS!

It seems difficult for people "back East" to comprehend the merest everyday facts about Kansas.

Following is an excerpt from an article which appeared in The Craftsman and serves to show what some people, who live in New York, still think of Kansas:

"People now living remember the early years in the history of Kansas when she was a fighting ground for slave-owners and free-soilers, and later, for grasshoppers and drouth, cyclones and prairie fires. Within the last two decades, since settlers have become numerous and farms have been under better systems of cultivation, farmers have been sure of a paying crop only about once in three years; but they have not been discouraged. I have heard visitors say they never saw such people as those farmers. "You cannot down them." And a farmer of the East, who is an

enthusiast, knows why: It is the hope born of the possibilities that belong to each year's planting. To the man who has the love of adventure in him, strong enough to make him as a boy run away to sea, or as a man long to join an exploring expedition to the North Pole or the Antarctic Sea—to such a one the career of a farmer offers the element of uncertainty which gives zest and interest to the pursuit. This class of men, it is very large in Kansas, have been unitedly grateful for their good crop once in three years; have rejoiced in its fulness, and today they are beyond the need of anybody's help or pity. Kansas is a state that gives no uncertain vote upon any moral question—a state with enthusiasts for farmers."

FALL PASTURE.

The pasture season on most Kansas farms is six weeks or two months shorter than need be. A small amount of labor will easily provide green feed for a period each year considerably in excess of the time native grass will furnish pasture. On this editor's father's farm the pasture season was extended by pasturing alfalfa. The first crop of alfalfa was always pastured off. Alfalfa in the spring is the first green feed. The last crop in the fall was pastured. Alfalfa is the last green forage of the season. This pasturing was done with no bad results which was contrary to the usual experience. So KANSAS FARMER is not recommending the pasturing of alfalfa without the exercise of great precaution. Occasional reports are made regarding the successful pasturing of alfalfa but the reports of disastrous results more than offset these. It would prove a great boon to the farmer, and the value of alfalfa would be more than doubled if it could be successfully pastured. Let us have the experience of readers on this subject. Until we learn how to run cattle on alfalfa without danger we can extend the pasture season by the early seeding of rye or oats, or a mixture of each, on early plowed ground. This will not win every year but it will most years. The plan is worth following systematically. The oats will give early fall pasture and the rye early spring pasture. Early plowing and well prepared seed-bed are necessary for surest and greatest returns. If the dry feeding season can be shortened a few weeks each year the farmer will recognize greater growth and profit from the live stock.

EDUCATION IN ADVERTISING.

There is a liberal education in the advertising columns of KANSAS FARMER. Great care is exercised in keeping these columns free from objectionable advertising. It is our purpose to advertise useful, legitimate articles offered by reliable dealers. Hundreds of dollars worth of cash advertising is refused by us each month in order that these columns be kept clean and our subscribers be protected from swindles and frauds. It is

our purpose to advertise articles of known merit only. We desire not to disappoint our readers. Our advertisements are in line with agricultural progress. Advancing and improved farm methods are well set forth in the advertising columns of the real farm paper. Improved, up-to-date machinery and appliances of merit are always advertised widely and herein lies the education. The advertising columns keep the reader posted in progressive agricultural methods. The printed matter issued by the firms advertising is well worth reading. Much of this is highly educational in a general way as well as specifically for the articles advertised.

At least a hundred thousand acres of alfalfa should be sown in Kansas this fall. That would mean the addition of one acre to every ten now grown in the state. Our requirement therefor is not too high. In fact our figures are too moderate. Before seeding be sure that the ground is in perfect condition. Extra work done on the seed-bed will pay well. When you think the ground is ready and the seed-bed nice as it can be made give the ground one more, last finishing touch. The ground should have been plowed early and packed and harrowed to conserve the moisture. After each rain it should have been harrowed. At seeding time, this date, not a weed should be found on it. The ground should be well settled before seeding, by frequent harrowing. If the horses' hoofs sink into the seed to the fetlock the ground is not sufficiently settled. It should be harrowed again with the harrow teeth slanting and the harrow acting as a drag. This will pack the soil well if the ground is not too dry. A press drill does the best job of seeding. Remember the alfalfa seed is tiny and if it falls among even very small clods and the dirt does not settle snugly around the tiny seed it will not germinate. Hence, the reason for a well prepared firm seed-bed and packing after seeding. If a press drill is not used a good disk drill followed by drag harrow is next best.

The winter wheat acreage in Kansas will this year be either decreased or thousands of acres of wheat will be sown in foul corn fields. This editor never before in Kansas saw so much dirty corn as this year. The wet spring was unfavorable for killing weeds and for this reason in many cases the owners of dirty fields are excusable. But, we do not believe in sowing wheat in weeds. If next spring should be as wet as last the chances are in favor of the weeds taking the crop. A good job of seeding cannot be done among the weeds any way and for this reason a light crop only could be expected even under the most favorable conditions. Cornstalk wheat properly sown in clean fields helps out the farm operations in several particulars but the corn field should be cultivated with a view to wheat seeding. It does not pay to sow wheat in fields of weeds.

It now appears that vaccination for typhoid fever has proven a complete success. No figures resulting from the experiments with this anti-typhoid vaccine have as yet been completed for the public. It is said, however, that considerably more than a thousand men have been vaccinated and that only 8 per cent of these were incapacitated or inconvenienced and that none was excused from duty for more than 48 hours. There has not been a single case of typhoid among the men who have been vaccinated.

But, the renter must make his living and money on high priced land. The landlord made his on cheap land. The renter should be a better farmer than the landlord. To so be he must read, study and think. He must take hold of the best there is to be had in an agricultural way and use it to the best advantage.

Money saved is money earned. Did you ever spend an hour thinking how you could save money, in the farm operations? If not so spend one hour right now. We are sure you will think of something and you will be well paid for the time so spent.

Alfalfa is a hardy crop. It grows and does well with moderate rainfall on thin soils. But, there is no plant which responds so quickly to rich soil and frequent rains as alfalfa. The plant appreciates good treatment. It will respond, magically almost, to an application of manure. Try a few spreader loads across one end of the field and next spring and summer note the results.

A farmer without a manure spreader is like a dairyman without a separator, his profits are reduced and his labor increased. There are many advantages gained by using a manure spreader. First, the manure can be spread evenly. Second, it saves time and thereby money. Third, the manure can easily be hauled out as fast as accumulated because the spreader is always ready.

No farm is complete without an implement shed. The implements if properly housed will easily last two times longer than if exposed to weather the year round. The shed need not be expensive. A little ingenuity and a small expenditure of money will provide a shed which will easily save \$150 per year in housing the implements used on a quarter section farm. If the figures are correct then the shed will increase the profits on the farm a dollar per acre which is a nice saving.

Hog growers will note with interest that the Kansas Experiment Station is to become the government distributing point of Kansas for the hog cholera vaccine, the remedy adopted by the government for this dread disease among swine. The vaccines to be distributed will be made at the station according to the government formulas. The vaccine distributed will be charged for at the rate of the cost to prepare it, this being the same plan used in distributing the gopher poison which has been going on for a number of years. The station will also carry on experiments with horse serum as hog cholera cure. These experiments have been carried on for some time by Dr. King, bacteriologist of the Kansas Station, and have attracted considerable attention throughout this and other states of the middle west.

THE STATE WIDE FAIR OPENS.

A great deal of interest is shown by both exhibitors and visitors in the opening of the State Wide Fair at Topeka, this week. As we go to press the preparatory work is practically completed and the exhibits mostly in place, though others are coming with satisfying frequency.

KANSAS FARMER forms close on Monday evening of each week, so that it is impossible to report any of the awards upon the exhibits. A survey of the grounds, however, shows a very strong exhibit of swine, an unusual exhibit of sheep, the heavy horse barns practically all filled, and all the space in the buildings and tents that has been arranged for exhibits crowded.

The agricultural exhibit is a good one with especial strength in the Boys' Corn Contest. For a bad year, in which the "crop killers" have gotten in their work, Kansas has certainly produced some marvelous corn. There is a large display of Shetland ponies, and the grounds are well covered with agricultural implements and machinery, while the dairy exhibit will be as good as any that has been seen here of late years.

Taken altogether, the State Wide Fair is a strong, representative showing of the resources of the state, and worthy of its name.

The live stock entries exceed those made at Hutchinson excepting in Shorthorns.

THE HUTCHINSON STATE FAIR.

Although Hutchinson and vicinity was visited with an allday downpour

of rain on Monday of this week the State Fair is in full working order with every department well filled. This fair opened on Saturday which gave the visitors ample opportunity to place their exhibits in order and Monday saw the fair in its best clothes.

The exhibits of live stock are very fine and the representation large. Following are some of the exhibitors with the numbers of their animals shown by each:

Draft Horses.
J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., 17; Geo. B. Ross, Alden, Kan., 13; D. M. Barber, Sterling, 6; W. Hanson, Abilene, 2; J. A. Fee & Sons, Stafford, 7; C. F. Copper, Nickerson, 3.

Shorthorns.
C. S. Nevius, Chiles, 17; Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, 6; J. F. Stodder, Burden, 11; T. K. Tomson & Son, Dover, 11; S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., 12; Ed M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., 11.

Herefords.
O. Harris, Harris, Mo., 11.
Aberdeen Angus.
Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kan., 16; Parker-Parish Hudson, 15; Harrison & Harrison, Indianola, Neb., 12.

Galloways.
S. M. Croft & Son, Bluff City, 10; E. Gabrielson, Hutchinson, 3.

Polled Durhams.
D. C. Van Nice, Richland, 9; C. J. Woods, Chiles, 12; Ed Bumgarner, Hutchinson, 3.

Holsteins.
H. M. Holdeman, Meade, 10.
Guernseys.
Frederick Holthan, Galva, 7.

Poland Chinas.
W. B. Albertson, Bethany, Neb., 22; A. S. Byron, Agency Mo., 1; Morton Bros., Tampa, Kan., 1; J. M. Baler, Elmo, 16; R. M. Burnell, Atchison, 4; John L. Clark, Bolver, Mo., 16; W. S. Hormel, Emporia, 5; H. S. Martin, Marlon, 3; T. B. Malone, Raymond, 3; W. D. McFarland, Chase, 3; S. P. Prince, Mound Ridge, 2; G. W. Roberts, Larned, 13; Stryker Bros., Fredonia, 17; A. T. Wright, Valley Center, 20.

Duroc Jerseys.
S. W. Alfred & Sons, Sharon, 8; J. R. Blackshire, Elmdale, 13; J. S. Beem, Bethany, Neb., 19; W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, 20; Chas Dorr, Osage City, 1; Geo. S. Hammond, Manhattan, 7; R. D. Martin, Eureka, 12; J. E. Rathburn, Downs, 2; Chas. Stitts, Eureka, 15; J. S. Humphrey, Pratt, 8.

Berkshires.
Carl Downs, Hutchinson, 5; G. W. Rummell, Hutchinson, 5; Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, 5.

O. I. C.s.
H. L. Bode, Friend, Neb., 18; W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, 12.

Hampshires.
J. S. Price, Modora, 16.

An Imported Millet Disease.

During the past year a fungus disease of millet appeared at various places in Iowa. The botanical section of the Iowa Experiment Station found upon investigation that the disease was millet smut, a trouble very common in the millet growing sections of Europe. It was probably imported to this country in seed brought from Germany. Professor Pammel finds that the disease can be prevented by soaking the seed for two hours in a solution of one pound of formalin to forty-five gallons of water.

Western farmers have a fashion of rather looking down upon the doings of their brethren in the East when magnitude of operations is thought of. It does not come to the mind of the average wheat king or potato king of Kansas that any large thing can come out of the East, yet reports show that the potato crop of Aroostook county, Maine, amounted to 18,000,000 bushels last year, valued at \$15,000,000. It is estimated that the net profits on this enormous crop were \$12,000,000, which is more than the value of the entire wheat crop of California and exceeds the combined potato crop of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and North and South Dakota last year. It is greater than the entire apple crop of Oregon, about which we hear so much.

The two row corn cultivator, the corn binder, the hay stacker, the gang plow, the hay fork for the barn, the hay tedder, the manure spreader and other similar implements are these days a necessity. The use of some of these will require more horse power and this is a question requiring study. Our farms require more and better horses and the solution of the horse and implement question will minimize the farm labor problem. A visit to the state fair with a view to studying the implement problem will help.



L. R. Wiley & Sons, Elmdale, Kan.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percherons, French Draft, Shires and Coachers

We now have a large number of stallions and mares for sale from two to five years old, of the most typical draft qualities we ever had together and prospective buyers will find more draft qualities in our horses for the number than elsewhere.

Our prices are reasonable and give terms to suit the buyer with our guarantee—the best. We prefer selling at the barns and invite prospective buyers to come and see the grandest lot of horses ever come together. If you or your community needs a stallion. Write us, mentioning Kansas Farmer.



LAND--

Down in Sumner County, Kansas and Grant and Key counties north Oklahoma, is the right kind with the right kind of sub-soil as well as top, just enough sand to work well. No rock. No gumbo. In fact people moving from gumbo districts think the days are to short after they commence to plow. Our standing corn crop will demonstrate the fact that this soil will hold moisture and withstand a long and continued drought. Do not make purchase elsewhere until you have investigated this country. It might mean much to you. Write for my descriptive list of land \$25 to \$50 per acre.

WM. HEMBROW, The Land Man, Kansas.
Caldwell,

An Ideal Farm For Sale

Many well versed in farming say this is the best farm in Kansas. Any way it will produce with any of them, and is well and beautifully located.

Then here is the one for which you are looking. It adjoins a live town about 40 miles west of St. Joseph. It comprises 300 acres and is exceptionally well improved, well watered and has lots of fine walnut timber.

Do You Want a Great Farm?

One agricultural expert says it is the best conditioned farm he ever saw. It has always been a money maker. Much land in this vicinity, and not so well located has changed hands for more money than is asked for this.

If you are interested, address

R 227, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

LAND OPENING

Along Railroad in Montana CONRAD-VALIER Project

69 Miles North of Great Falls. 70,000 acres of irrigated land, segregated by the United States under the Carey Land Act, will be open to entry and settlement.

\$3.50 per acre down; balance in fifteen years' time

This land will be allotted by drawing at Valier, Montana, a new railroad town, on Thursday, October 7, 1909.

You May Register for This Drawing by Power of Attorney.

If you do not take land after your number in drawn, it costs nothing.

Title Can be Acquired by Only 30 Days' Residence

There is no sage brush or stumps on this land which is ready for the plow. Reached over Great Northern or Burlington Railroads. For complete information and blanks, call on or address

W. M. WAYMAN,

1142 Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., or Valier, Montana.

STATE FAIRS AND THEIR SECRETARIES.

American Royal	Kansas City	Oct. 11-16	A. M. Thompson
Colorado	Pueblo	Sept. 12-18	H. E. Hiltz
Illinois	Springfield	Oct. 1-9	J. K. Dickinson
International	Chicago	Nov. 27-Dec. 10	B. H. Helde
Interstate	St. Louis	Sept. 20-25	Joe Morton
Interstate	Denver	Sept. 12-17	G. G. Fuller
Interstate	St. Joseph	Sept. 21-26	M. B. Irwin
Missouri	Sedalia	Oct. 2-8	J. T. Stinson
Nebraska	Lincoln	Sept. 6-10	W. R. Mellor
Nat. Corn Show	Omaha	Dec. 6-18	T. F. Sturgess
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Sept. 29-Oct. 8	I. S. Mahan
South Dakota	Huron	Sept. 13-18	C. N. McIlvaine
So. Dakota Expe.	Pierre	Oct. 6-15	Sydney Smith
Texas	Dallas	Oct. 16-21	John M. True
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Sept. 13-17	C. S. Van Auken
Wisconsin	La Crosse	Sept. 28-Oct. 1	C. H. McWhinnie
Wyoming	Douglas	Sept. 28-Oct. 1	C. H. McWhinnie

3 Grape vines FREE

Our idea in giving them away, is to anyone sending name and address, is to introduce ourselves and prove that our method of selling trees, plants, shrubs, etc., by mail, saves you 60¢. Don't hesitate; this is no scheme; write today and get 3 grapevines and new bargain catalog. IOWA NURSERY CO., Dept. 9 DES MOINES, IOWA

Don't Pay Two Prices for Stoves & Ranges

Buy at Factory Prices, Save \$18.00
HOOSIER STOVES
Are Wonderful "Fuel Savers and Easy Bakers." The 20 new 1910 improvements make them the finest stoves and ranges in the world. "Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of factory prices?"
Hoosiers are delivered for you to use 30 days free in your own home before you buy. A written guarantee with each stove, backed by a Million Dollars. Our new 1910 improvements on stoves absolutely surpass anything ever produced.
Send Postal Today for Free Catalogue.
HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY, 208 State St., Marion, Ind.

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.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR WITH HORSE and buggy to drive through the country and solicit subscriptions.

WANTED—LOCAL MEN TO TAKE ORDERS for high grade western grown nursery stock.

WANTED—RELIABLE PERSON IN each community to tack up a dozen advertising posters of forthcoming book "A Curb to Predatory Weatth."

LADY (WIDOW) SOLE OWNER ESTABLISHED paying business unable to cope with rapidly growing trade.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN AS local representative in every Kansas county.

SWINE.

POLAND CHINAS, SHORTHORNS AND B. P. Rocks—Yearling boars, sows and gilts open or bred, also fall pigs.

CATTLE.

JERSEYS FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF high grade cows and heifers.

FIFTY HOLSTEINS, DISPERSION SALE September 22, Ottawa, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—IN SERVICE—Prince Consort 187008, red; Master of Alysdale 241519, roan.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—COLLIES OF ALL AGES. Natural born cattle drivers.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale.

COLLIES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE—They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—MALAKOFF SEED WHEAT. This is pure bred wheat, grown here 3 years.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA TIMOTHY, BLUE grass and other grass seeds.

WANTED—NEW CROP MEADOW FESCUE or English blue grass, clover, timothy and other grass seeds.

LAWYERS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE HONEY, TWO CANS 120 POUNDS, \$8.50 single can \$4.50.

ALFALFA HONEY—CHOICE 120 LBS. extracted \$10; chunk, \$12; new cans.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FARMINGTON DUROCS—45 choice spring pigs, both sexes, sired by the great boar, West's Duroc Paragon and Kantbeaters.

BERKSHIRES.

Herd established 20 years. Spring boars and gilts for sale.

RIDGEVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Headed by Union Leader 502507. Growthy pigs both sexes for sale.

W. R. WEBB, Kansas.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE RAMS; REGISTERED and ready for service.

POULTRY.

BARRED ROCKS—EXTRA FINE SPRING cockerels and breeding pens at half price now.

REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE THE OTHER BARGAINS in Real Estate offered under Bargains in Farms and Ranches in this paper.

640 ACRES SMOOTH, UNIMPROVED wheat land; \$4,000.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY, send description.

OKLAHOMA LANDS, CUSTER AND Dewey counties.

FOR SALE—12 HORSE PORTABLE gasoline engine and 4 hole corn sheller, nearly new.

ORANGE AND FIG LAND IN SOUTH Texas, also suitable for many other crops.

FARM LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT from \$500 up at lowest rates.

786-ACRE HIGHLY IMPROVED LYON County Ranch for \$34.00 per acre.

FOR QUICK SALE—200 ACRES FINE dairy and stock farm, \$3,500 worth of improvements.

FARM TO RENT FOR SEASON OF 1910, 10 miles northwest of Goodland, Kansas.

EAST TEXAS LANDS. THE GREAT truck and fruit country.

400 ACRES, 220 IN CULTIVATION, 80 alfalfa, crop, machinery, and 7 horses, \$10,000.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH in less than 90 days; properties and business of all kinds.

A BARGAIN IF SOLD SOON. 200 ACRE farm, located in southeastern Kansas.

FREE HOMES FOR EVERYBODY under the homestead and desert acts.

FOR SALE—BEST TRUCK FARM in the West. Frying chick 50 cents.

SUNNY OZARK FARMS—WRITE FOR farm list and information. Grain, stock, truck and fruit farms.

MANURE SPREADER.

FOR SALE—A NEW MANURE SPREADER, never used, none better made.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED AND SOLD; BIG money in patents; book free.

LIVE STOCK



Why not feed and sell the calves fat as well as the hogs? Rarely does a farmer sell stock hogs—not if he has the feed with which to fatten.

On a thousand farms from the blue-grass acres of Kentucky to the rolling stock farms of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas, the legend has become an axiom—“Breed draft horses, they are the animals best suited to the farmer and the farmer is the backbone of the country.”

Possibilities unlimited are before the intelligent, persistent, conscientious breeder of draft horses. In horse flesh the drafter does the greatest service for the greatest number of people.

The Shorthorn breeders of Minnesota have recently organized. The first two demands of the association are: First, a representative of the beef breeds on the farmers' institute faculty.

Prof. Burnett, Nebraska Experiment Station, says it is proven that baby beef is the most economical from the standpoint of beef produced compared with feed consumed.

Swine raisers in the alfalfa-growing sections frequently make the claim that cholera is unknown where alfalfa flourishes most.

Muddy cattle yards are a serious drawback in handling stock or fattening cattle profitably. The yards should be located on a slope if possible so that the natural drainage will be good.

The claim has been made that hog cholera is more prevalent during years when soft corn is fed. KANSAS FARMER takes no stock in the statement. It will be well, however, to feed soft corn moderately at first and if possible with some other dry feed.

No feeder can produce beef so cheaply as the farmer who rears the calf and fattens it on feed produced on the farm. Every quarter section farm could these days turn off a dozen head of fat cattle a year with great profit.

A good feed rack is essential in the cattle yard. The farmer should study the various styles of feed racks and adopt the one best suited to the kind of roughage to be used and also to the kind of cattle feeding.

The beef of the future will be produced on the farm.

The pendulum of breeding activity has swung to the farms of the middle west. It formerly rested over the stud farms of the insular enthusiasts of England and Ireland as well as the breeders of Europe.

An agricultural college president who can talk practically on feeding questions has our support. Such a man is President Waters, of Kansas. On hog feeding he says: "Perhaps the largest single waste occurring on the farm at the present time is that which comes from the too exclusive use of corn in growing and fattening hogs."

The Shorthorn breeders of Minnesota have recently organized. The first two demands of the association are: First, a representative of the beef breeds on the farmers' institute faculty.

Advertisement for Gombault's Caustic Balsam, featuring an image of a horse and text describing its benefits for various ailments like cough, splint, and sweeney.

Advertisement for Gombault's Caustic Balsam, featuring an image of a horse and text describing its benefits for various ailments like cough, splint, and sweeney.

Advertisement for Visio eye medicine, featuring an image of a horse's head and text describing its effectiveness for treating blindness in horses.

Advertisement for Absorbine medicine, featuring an image of a horse's head and text describing its use for treating swollen glands and other ailments.

consuming animal; at the same time forage plays an important role in economical hog production, and deserves far more attention than it has yet received." The same principle in general applies to the feeding of all kinds of farm stock. The fact is that the proper combination of food constituents are not provided in ordinary methods of farm feeding. This gets back to the necessity of feeding a balanced ration, which is not fancy feeding but economical common sense feeding.

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, formerly of the Colorado Agricultural College, has been elected as superintendent of live stock for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. E. D. King of Burlington, Kan., is the judge of fine wool sheep and N. A. Gwinn of Lawrence, Kan., is judge of Angoras. About 2,000 live stock entries are made.

Increase the live stock on the farm. Intelligently handled it will pay far better than growing grain for sale. It will help solve the labor problem, too. It decreases the summer labor but with more labor required in the winter it will yield a return for labor which under the grain selling system yields nothing in winter.

Not many years ago Kansas farmers declared they could not afford to spend too much time in taking care of feed because land was too cheap. This argument was especially directed at the saving of the corn crop, either by placing in the silo, shredding or in binding and carefully shocking. In central and eastern Kansas land is now selling around the \$100 mark per acre and still going higher. Wonder if this land is not now in the class of high price. Whether we think so or not we must adopt better methods—the methods employed in localities where land is really high priced. No farmer can afford to grow feed which does not yield a maximum return when converted into beef, pork or dairy products.

Prevent Stock Losses from Lightning. Electric storms have this season been numerous and the losses of stock have been great. In a storm the cattle and horses crowd into the fence corners. Lightning strikes the fence and the animals are killed. Such disaster might be avoided by a trifling expense. When lightning strikes a wire fence it stays until it finds a place at which it can be conducted to the ground, perhaps by means of a broken wire. All that is needed, therefore, to protect stock in pastures is to provide a way for the electricity to reach the ground.

Old Time Cattle Feeder Gone Forever. The old time feeder of cattle who placed before his steers all the eared or shelled corn they would eat, feeding very little or no roughage, has been forced to retire on account of his methods. Today corn is too high in price, feeders are high and greater gains than formerly must be made at lower cost. The trained feeder is required to make profits today. S. H. Prather, an extensive feeder of Tarkio, Mo., says: "The cautious cattle feeder is feeding the mixed rations, and the cheaper steers. We now feed the mixed feeds and find them more profitable. Up in Atchison county we have been grinding the corn for cattle for several years. Every farmer now has a grinder and grinds the corn mostly cob and all. We have at Tarkio a mill that makes a ration composed largely of molasses, which we find is a very good side ration for the cattle on feed. They like it and seem to do well on it. It is fed, as a rule, with the ground corn. So as corn prices go up there will no doubt be other feeds discovered which will help to put on fat with a little corn, and thus cheapen the cost somewhat." Mr. Prather overlooked stating that alfalfa hay takes the place of the molasses feed and at less cost. Our farms are all capable of producing alfalfa and the farmer can as a rule produce feed cheaper than it can be bought.

Market Horses.

Appearance has much to do with the price that a horse of any class will command in the open market, and a good horse should never be offered for sale when out of condition. The horse well groomed and in good flesh shows to the best possible advantage and is sure to find a purchaser at its market value, says an exchange.

Many horses are consigned to market out of salable condition and owners who know the merit of the animals are inclined to find fault with the market because of the low prices bid for out-of-condition offerings. The wholesale market is the distributing point of horses for industrial and commercial use, and a horse in unthrifty condition sells below its intrinsic value. Horse dealers are practical speculators who pay a price for their purchases according to appearances.

Occasionally a thin horse of extra bone and substance commands a good price as a feeder to ship to the country and finish for future sale. All thin horses sell for less money than do animals in good condition, for high flesh rounds out conformation inequalities and improves the appearance of the animal. Condition has a commercial value with dealers. Appearance appeals to the pride of the consumer and increases the selling qualities of horses.

The farmer who offers a horse for sale in thin flesh will be compelled to sacrifice in price more than the cost of putting the animal in good condition. Horses that come to market un-groomed and thin in flesh meet feeble demand, as dealers are looking for classified horses of excellent condition. Every horse purchased by a dealer is an investment on speculation and if intended to be sold for industrial use must be in prime condition to appeal to the fancy of his customers. There is a pride in the ownership of fine horses of any class that will not be satisfied with an animal out of condition. For a commercial house to put into service thin horses would be like using broken-down vehicles for delivery service.

Inferior appearance horses and appointments lower the standard of a business house, and only good-looking horses are wanted for commercial and industrial use. The successful country shipper when his horses arrive at the market, before they are offered for sale, has them carefully groomed, their feet shod, manes and tails braided and each horse is supplied with a new halter. All improvement possible is added to the appearance of the horse before he is placed on sale, that the animal may appeal to the fancy of the dealer. When appearance is attractive and manners in harness tractable the horse is sure to command his full market value.

Horses Shy, Donkeys Don't.

A curious question in evolution was once put to a scientist. "Why is it," someone asked, "that horses shy and donkeys do not?"

The answer was to the following effect: The ancestors of the horse were accustomed to roam over plains where every tuft of grass or brush might conceal an enemy waiting in ambush. In these circumstances they must have time and again saved their lives by quickly starting back, or else suddenly jumping to one side, when without warning some strange object appeared to them. The habit must have indeed been a strong one, seeing that so many years of domestication have not eradicated it.

On the other hand, the donkey is descended from animals that lived among the hills, with the usual precipices and dangerous declivities; and from these conditions it would appear there resulted its slowness and sure-footedness. The donkey's ancestors were not, then, so liable to sudden attacks from wild beasts and snakes. Moreover, sudden and wild starts would have been positively dangerous to the donkey's forbears. Consequently they learned to avoid the characteristic trick of the horse.

The habit of eating thistles, peculiar to the donkey, seems also to have been inherited from its ancestors. In the dry, barren localities they inhabited they learned to eat the hard, dry and even prickly plants and undergrowth when nothing else presented itself.—Ex.

A great deal of energy is wasted in planting Kafir-corn thin and in rows with a view to getting both a seed and forage crop. If planted so thin as to head well the stalks become too large for good fodder and a great bulk of stalks which the stock will not eat and which has no feeding value will be handled. Kafir-corn fodder so handled is disappointing. Plant Kafir-corn in rows for grain but sow for roughage and save with wheat binder. Kafir-corn is better feed than sorghum and will grow equal to sorghum under every condition.



MINERAL SURFACE - NEEDS NO PAINTING

A MATITE roofs need no painting. The owner need never look at them; they take care of themselves. They are "no-trouble" roofs. They present to the weather a real mineral surface against which storm and wind and snow are absolutely powerless. This surface does not require constant painting like the smooth surfaced or so-called "rubber" roofings. The mineral surface is far better than paint.

Of course before Amatite came, the "smooth surfaced" roofings were the best kind to buy. Now that Amatite has been invented and thoroughly tested by years of use, painting a roof is wasteful and unnecessary. The cost of painting a "rubber" roofing from year to year will soon cost more than the roof itself. That is why everybody who knows about roofing is buying Amatite nowadays. *It needs no painting.*

Amatite is easy to lay. Anyone can do the work. Large headed nails and liquid cement come free with every roll.

We shall take pleasure in sending you a sample of Amatite with our compliments upon request.

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This Association is Directed by Practical Railroad Men and its Advisory Board is Composed of Officials from these Great Railroads:

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Applications from colored men not accepted. Kansas City, Mo.

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DAIRY



It is the time of year to think of the winter comfort of the dairy cow. Bear in mind that comfort in profitable milk production is as necessary as plenty of the right kind of feed. The cow must be kept comfortable. Cheap stables and a little care is all needed.

A farm would be no farm at all without cows. All quarter section farmers agree that they cannot afford to keep a cow a year for the calf and so are milking the cows and selling the cream. Why not strive then for heavier milkers and increase the income three, four or five times? Many farmers have so done. Every farmer can.

Two young men in Michigan began to study how to feed their dairy herds and to weigh and test the milk of each cow, with the result that in eight years they had increased the production per cow from 184 pounds of butter-fat to 376 pounds; they were making 10 to 15 times as much profit as before. They had multiplied that part of their life given to dairying by 15.—N. P. Hull, Michigan Dairy Inspector.

Five years ago the Jersey and Holstein associations reported very few sales and transfers of dairy animals in Kansas. Last week the Holstein association reported 25 transfers of pure bred Holstein bulls and the Jersey association nearly as many. Who then can deny that interest in dairying in Kansas is on the increase and that there is a demand for dairy cattle. Most of the transfers above noted were sales of breeders outside the state to dairy farmers in Kansas. Why not Kansas farmers engage in breeding dairy stock for sale?

The interior of the dairy barn at Kansas Agricultural College is being remodelled. When completed this will be a mode for convenience and sanitation. KANSAS FARMER will print cuts from photographs and give detailed description in succeeding issues. Three new silos have been built, two being of staves and one of cement. The later structure is something new and is after the plan of Director Webster. It appears to this writer as durable and efficient in preserving silage. Each silo has capacity of about 125 tons ensilage. This concrete silo will be described in detail later in this paper.

Milking is on many farms considered a disagreeable job. So it is under some conditions. If your wife or daughter are doing some of the milking provide for them a comfortable stable and have that stable clean. Do not offer insult by having them sit down in a dirty, ill smelling stable. Place stanchions in the stable, build a plank platform out of scrap lumber for the cows to stand on, and behind the platform construct a plank or cement gutter into which the droppings will fall. Clean the stable daily and we assure you that the family will look upon milking as a pleasant chore. A cement platform will be more durable than plank and can be put in cheaply by farm labor.

The so-called drudgery must be eliminated from dairying or the industry will not reach a high state of development in the west until on account of small farms, high priced land and depleted fertility, and a dense population dairying is forced upon us. There is no season of drudgery on the dairy farm. Ingenuity in arranging stables, feeding conveniences, etc., will remove a large part. A better cow

THE STRAY LIST

SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

John E. Barrett, County Clerk.
Taken up August 16, 1909, by G. W. Robinson of Eminence twp., Woodson county, Kansas, one sow, 150 lbs., black, 4 white feet, valued at \$10.00.

and a larger profit from her will wipe out all the disagreeable features. No business will make its owner money unless he is interested in it and watches night and day, Sunday included. If the profit is satisfactory we do not care how much or how hard the work is connected with the job.

The present high prices of butter-fat and the continuance of the same should result in better care than ever before being given the cows this winter. Butter-fat at or near 30 cents per pound will yield to the farmer a larger profit than anything he can produce on the farm. Economy in production, though, must be studied. This involves proper stabling and feeding and the use of a good cow. No difference how high butter-fat prices get profit resulting from its production is dependent upon the cost of a pound of butter-fat to the farmer. For every cent of increased profit through higher prices the farmer can add to that profit from 5 to 8 cents by more economical production as compared with the present cost.

West Must Feed the East.

H. H. Lyon, writing in Chicago Dairy Produce of conditions in New York state, says: "Not only are the cooperative creameries of New York and New England gradually becoming fewer in number but apparently the small independent creameries and shipping stations are destined to go the way of the cooperative." He states that the shipment of milk and cream to the cities for consumption sweet and the erection of condenseries, the products from which, being both condensed cream and milk, is responsible for the disappearance of the creameries. This only tends to show the increased demand in the cities for cream and milk. It demonstrates also that the east must look to the west for its butter as it does already for wheat, corn and alfalfa, beef and pork. The western farmer must hustle to keep pace with the demand for his product. The western farmer cannot cultivate more land than he is now doing but he must increase production of every commodity.

Dairy Cow's Requirements.

The cow requires not only materials for maintenance, but must also have protein, fat and carbohydrates to make milk from. The milk contains water, fat, protein (casein, or curd) sugar and ash, and these are all made from the constituents of the food. If insufficient protein, fat and carbohydrates are contained in the food given her, the cow supplies this deficiency for a time by drawing on her own body, and gradually begins to shrink in quantity and quality of milk or both. The stingy feeder cheats himself as well as the cow. She may suffer from hunger, although her belly is full of swale hay. Her milk glands are a wonderful machine, but they cannot make milk casein (curd) out of the constituents in coarse, unappetizing, indigestible swale hay or sawdust any more than the farmer himself can make butter from skim-milk. She must not only have a generous supply of food, but it must contain sufficient amounts of the nutrients needed for making milk.

Silo Provides Ten Tons Feed Per Acre.

Here is a bit of good argument in favor of the silo by a dairy farmer writing in an exchange: "The silo is a necessary equipment to the dairy farm. It is the only way by which you can secure from one acre ten tons of succulent and nutritious food, and dispense with buying more land. The eastern dairy farmers, who have used silos for thirty years, say, give us water and crops to fill our silos and we are all right. There is no work that gives the opportunity to the small farmer that the dairy does, if he familiarizes himself intelligently with his work. With his 40 or 50 acres, he will soon outdo the haphazard farmer with 100 acres."

You Know You Want a Separator

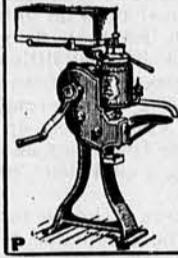
and the *cleanest skimming* separator
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United States Separators are the best and hundreds of thousands of satisfied users say so.

Are *cleanest skimmer* as proved at the Pan-American in competition with other separators—**.0138 of 1 per cent average for 50 tests.** This test has never been equalled

Are *most durable* as years have proved it—some running continuously and giving complete satisfaction for over 17 years.

Are the *cheapest* because they wear longest and require fewest repairs.



In nearly every dairy section of the country there are United States Agents. These men have confidence in the United States Separator. They know what it will do. They will grant a free trial to any one who means business, and give favorable terms in case of sale.

Write a postal for agent's name and catalogue No 91
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

The Woodson County Breeders' Association

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Yates Center, Kansas,

Wednesday, Sept. 29

20 Herefords, 30 Angus

Thursday, Sept. 30

60 Shorthorns.

Friday, Oct. 1

7 Berkshires

27 Duroc Jerseys

27 Poland Chinas

This is our second annual sale and is being held in connection with the Woodson County Stock Show by far the best live stock show in the state outside a state fair. Every animal cataloged has been specially selected for this sale by a competent judge and the promise of future usefulness has been the prime consideration. At no other sale has the interest of the purchaser been safeguarded to such an extent as in this, for absolutely no unworthy animal will be offered. The offering includes males and females in each class good enough to go in any herd, and the size of the offering, all selected from the tops of the consignors' herds makes it safe to say that good bargains will be obtained. Plan to come and send for catalog stating breed desired.

For any information write

G. A. LAUDE,
Rose, - - - Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. R. E. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.; J. W. Sheets, Fredonia, Kan.

Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

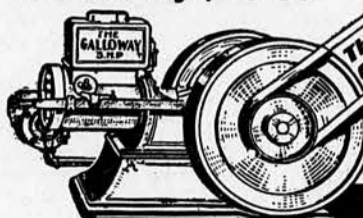
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SAVE from \$50 to \$300 by buying your gasoline engine of 2 to 22-horse-power from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities). Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

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When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

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Prosperity Follows Dairy Cow.

Where a farmer pursues the policy of more and better the most casual observer cannot help but note the change to more prosperous surroundings. The ascendancy of the dairy is remarkable. Prosperity follows good dairy methods as surely as day follows night. A Michigan farmer says he does not know of a single instance where a good dairy herd properly managed has not brought success to the owner, both in material prosperity, shown by dollars and cents, and in increased fertility of the soil and consequent larger yield of farm crops generally. Not only is this true of the man who lives upon and cultivates his own farm, but the tenant farmer finds the dairy the most profitable line to follow. Land owners are encouraging their tenants to keep more cows, realizing the benefit thereby accruing to themselves. Yet there are those who are so shortsighted that they will do nothing to encourage a tenant who favors dairying and shortsightedly objects to furnishing suitable stabling, fences, etc. It is safe to say that the farm tenanted by a man with a herd of cows for a period of five years would be far more productive than under a crop system and instead of running down, as is usually the case under tenant farming, it would actually be worth more per acre.

Alfalfa and Ensilage.

Southern Wisconsin, like many other sections, has this fall suffered from a severe drouth. Pastures were burned to a crisp and the heat intense. Such conditions were trying on the dairy cow. Speaking of providing for the cow during such times Hoard's Dairyman says: "Fortunate was the man who had a few tons of last year's ensilage on hand to feed the cows night and morning as they come to the stable to be milked. In addition, if he had a handful of good alfalfa hay to feed with the ensilage, he noticed that the cows held up finely with their milk."

"It seems to be very difficult to get many of our farmers to resolutely face the proposition of building a silo to furnish the cheap, excellent feed for their cows not only in winter, but also in this annual summer pinch. There is no known combination of forage that can equal alfalfa hay and corn ensilage. There is a harmony of working between these two feeds that is surprising."

"There are thousands of dairy farmers who have given this subject but little earnest thought. If they consult their future best interest they will make immediate preparations to produce these two feeds in abundance on their farms. It does not pay to be constantly putting off the building of a silo and the growing of alfalfa. With the farmer all that is required is a little good resolution to build, and the rest will follow."

Rise of Hand Separator.

Here is a far eastern opinion of the hand cream separator: "No invention of recent years has proven more popular among farmers than the hand cream separator. Its use is not confined to those farms where large herds are kept, but we find them here and there and everywhere. The man who keeps but three or four cows is as likely as not operating one and thinks he could not get along without it. Occasionally a person thinks it a lot of money to pay to get his cream separated from the milk but on most of farms they are looked upon as a good investment. Certainly they are doing away with a loss of no small proportions which invariably follows the use of the other systems of creaming. Yet we occasionally find milk set in open pans even now. If those who follow this practice could actually see what they are losing in butter-fat they might, and very probably would, be astonished. Yet because the loss is not visible it is allowed to go on. A test of the skim-milk should be made by means of a Babcock tester. This is a truth-revealer and usually an eye-opener to the loss going on."

We Need 'Stirring Up.'

T. M. Ware, superintendent of the Meridale dairy farm in New York, says: "We need stirring up constantly. There is no class of men who need it more than 'we farmers.' We have seen many communities of dairy farmers that had run down in brains, cows and fertility, and of course prosperity, just because they were not 'stirred up' occasionally. A farmer lives by himself and by and by, as St.

Paul says, he gets to 'measuring himself by himself.' When he does that he is on the down hill road. And the more men there are of that kind in a community the worse they are off, for they are all measuring down rather than up. Every farmer should guard against his apathy and foolish contentedness with himself. We constantly need 'stirring up.'

Kansas Leads in Alfalfa.

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

It has been only a few years since alfalfa was looked upon as a more or less doubtful experiment in the agriculture of the Sunflower state, and owing to the preconceived notions of many that the crop was one that required irrigation, farmers were backward about giving the plant a trial. To the rank and file its adaptability and usefulness first had to be proven. Skepticism as to its merits, however, was early removed by object-lessons in various neighborhoods, and its value was soon demonstrated. Progressive farmers began sowing greater or less areas, and at first with varying success. Many who tried it once pronounced it a failure, but on the same farms new fields of excellent alfalfa are flourishing and making their owners rich.

Experience has brought a better understanding of proper methods of preparing the seed-bed, sowing and harvesting, and correspondingly more satisfactory results are obtained. Gradually the sowing has been extended—a field here and a field there—explorers of the alfalfa frontier. The interest has grown, and the contagion spread to such extent that all portions of the state are infected, and the areas devoted to this incomparable legume are being steadily increased.

Only twice in its onward march has progress been checked; this in 1900 and 1904. The decreases, too, were perhaps due to an enlightened agriculture, wherein the rotation of crops is given larger consideration, with alfalfa as the pivot of the plan. Wide-awake farmers are more extensively making available for other crops the fertility stored in the soil by alfalfa roots, and in the two years mentioned the fields plowed up for such purposes more than offset the new sowings. Being a soil enricher, its areas are always subject to variation; a decreased area at any time does not necessarily mean lack of interest in alfalfa, but on the other hand may suggest only appreciation of its fertilizing values. Every year Kansas farmers plow up alfalfa, that they may turn into money through increased yields of other succeeding crops, the abundant supply of nitrogen from the air stored in the soil by alfalfa's roots.

Considered as to its numerous cuttings of rich hay each season, its elaborate system of deeply penetrating roots, and unusual drouth resisting powers, its long life, and as a fertilizer, alfalfa is truly a wonderful plant, and a most important factor in agriculture.

Others, far outside the commercial alfalfa-growing districts, are coming to appreciate alfalfa, particularly cow owners, and typical of these is an extensive dairyman of southern Ohio, supplying milk from hundreds of cows to the Cincinnati market, who reports that he has "tried all kinds of hay for winter feeding, but nothing equals Kansas alfalfa."

The call for alfalfa constantly becomes more insistent and from remote and unexpected quarters, but the supply is inadequate. Several years ago the market exchanges did not list alfalfa hay as an article of commerce, but after conditions forced its recognition. Its product has ranged higher in the daily quotations than has any other hay. The use of it on the farms where grown is constantly increasing as well.

That Kansans appreciate this situation is shown by the increased areas devoted to alfalfa, as revealed by the statistics annually compiled by the State Board of Agriculture. Alfalfa seems to find in Kansas the conditions congenial to its best growth and development. Realizing this Kansans are taking advantage of their opportunities, and doing more and more their part to supply the world's wants. The state early acquired the lead in alfalfa-growing, and from the latest available statistics it appears that she has nearly twice as much land in this crop as its closest competitor. According to the 1909 returns the state's alfalfa area aggregated close to one million acres, a net gain over the preceding year of 114,380 acres, or 13 per cent.

REASONS FOR BUYING A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR



Every owner of a milch cow and every user of other than an Improved De Laval Cream Separator is interested in the reasons why all the big and long experienced users of separators and all the Experiment Station and other competent authorities endorse De Laval separators and the great majority of all buyers purchase them.

De Laval separators save enough over any gravity creaming of milk, in butter-fat, quality of cream, sweet skim-milk, labor, time and trouble to pay for themselves every six months.

De Laval separators save enough over other separators, in closer separation, running heavier and smoother cream, skimming cool milk, greater capacity, easier cleaning, easier running and less repairs, to pay for themselves every year.

Improved De Laval separators save enough over De Laval machines of five, ten, fifteen and twenty years ago, in more absolutely thorough separation under all conditions, greater capacity, easier running, and all around betterment to pay for themselves every two years.

De Laval separators are made in every size, for from one cow to one thousand, at proportionate prices. Made to run by hand, steam turbine or any other kind of power. Made with the world's best knowledge of cream separator construction, with thirty-one years of experience in the building of more than a million machines, and under the protection of important patents preventing use by others.

De Laval separators are not only superior to all others in every way but actually cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, and they last for twenty years, while the average life of inferior machines is from six months to five years, according to the grade. They are sold for cash or on credit terms as to actually pay for themselves.

These are all facts, capable of proof and demonstration to anyone, who needs but to seek the nearest De Laval agent or communicate with the Company directly, and is urgently invited to do so.

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And for 5 hours' steady work it will cost you the price of one gallon of gasoline.

Is not that getting your hard work done at a pretty cheap rate? You will have plenty of other jobs for your

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine

There is something for it to do all the time. If it is not working it is not costing you anything. When the engine stops, all expense stops. But it is ready to start up again at the same work or any other work at any moment.

There are larger I. H. C. engines that consume more fuel and do more work—you have your choice of a number of styles and many sizes.

Vertical 2, 3 and 25-horse power.

Horizontal (stationary and portable) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Gasoline tractors 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Famous air-cooled 1 and 2-horse power.

Famous skidded engines 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8-horse power.

Also a complete line of Famous mounting engines from 4 to 20-horse power, and sawing, spraying and pumping outfits and jacks.

If you will look into the matter rightly, and learn to appreciate how much work an I. H. C. engine will do for you and how economically it will do it, you will inevitably come to the conclusion that you must have one of some kind.

The International local agent will be glad to supply you with catalogues and all particulars, or write us for further information.

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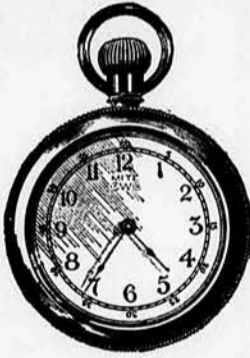
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DO YOU WANT A FINE GUARANTEED WATCH?



If so write us today for particulars of how to get one of these beautiful watches absolutely free.

This is a fair, square offer and one that every boy and girl who reads this advertisement should answer at once.

A postal card will do. Just say that you want to secure one of our watches. We will answer at once and you can have your watch inside of a week.

Address

**Watch Department,
Kansas Farmer,**

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

THE FARM



Manure vs. Commercial Fertilizers.

The Ohio Experiment Station has carried on several series of experiments in the use of fertilizers as compared with manures on crops grown in systematic rotations. In one of these experiments, located on the farm of the main station at Wooster, on a soil peculiarly responsive to the action of fertilizers and manure, there has been produced, from one of the treatments, a 14-year average increase to the value of about eight dollars and a half per acre annually in a rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy. The cost of the fertilizer producing this increase has amounted to \$23 for each five-year rotation, or a little more than \$4.50 annually, thus leaving a net profit at \$4 per acre, or enough to pay the rental of the land. I know of no similar test in which results equal to this have been attained for so long a period. But on the same farm, stable manure, used on a rotation of corn, wheat and clover, at the rate of 20 tons per acre every three years, has produced increase to the value of more than \$12 annually, or more than \$4.50 for each ton of manure. In other words, eight tons of manure has produced an increase greater by 50 per cent than that obtained from a fertilizer costing \$23.

It is true that manure is not always produced without cost, but the expert feeder expects that in the average the increase in value of the animal fed will pay for the feed and care, leaving the manure free of cost. And this very fact, that the manure is looked upon as a product that has cost nothing, leads to neglect in its management, so that a very large proportion of the manure produced on our farms is lost before it ever reaches the field.

Silos.

The shortening of pastures from the heat and drouth makes it necessary for the dairyman to supply some kind of succulent food to his cows if he expects to keep up the flow of milk. Corn silage is the best and cheapest substitute for green grass. Put up at the right time and in a proper manner it will keep indefinitely.

Corn silage may be fed profitably to all kinds of live stock. Cattle, horses and hogs all relish it and thrive on it when it is fed in proper quantities and with such other food stuffs as to make a balanced ration. Putting corn in a silo adds fifty per cent to its feeding value, if properly fed out. It is not suggested that a farmer having a large acreage of corn should put it all in a silo. Dry feed will be needed as well as succulent feed. But it is strongly argued that every live stock farmer build and fill a silo. He can make no more profitable investment.

There are silos and silos, but the safest and most economical is a stave silo. Make it of good height, say 30 feet but not of too great diameter. If the silo is too large much silage is injured in feeding. Corn for the silo should be nearly ripe. The leaves and stalks should be green but the ears should be somewhat glazed, they should be out of the milk state. Such silage will keep sweet a long time, and will come in very handy during such periods as this. It is not good for hot weather alone. All kinds of live stock relish a steaming hot ration of silage on a cold winter morning.

The Manure Spreader.

"Our experience has been that, when spreading by hand, the average man will haul out about ten loads of manure per day. With our wagon box spreader the same man with the same team will haul out and spread properly fifteen loads. At the present time a good man and team cannot be hired for less than \$2.50 per day, which, counting board and horse feed, means \$3 per day. This means, laying aside the value of the difference in the work, that our spreader is worth \$1.50 for each day it is put in use, from which should be deducted natural wear, tear and breakage, which is not great."

So writes a reader who has operated a spreader for several years. He further states that hired men like the spreader. They prefer forking the manure once instead of two times. This is where the spreader enters into the farm labor question.

Weight of Feeding Stuffs Per Quart.

The quart measure is often used in measuring the rations of concentrated feeds for farm animals. For purposes of calculating rations it is frequently desirable to know the weight of the quart of common feeds. The following figures, which are from an agricultural bulletin, will be handy for reference:

Feeding Stuffs	One qt. weighs pounds	One lb. measures quarts.
Alfalfa meal.	1.0	1.0
Cornmeal.	1.5	.7
Corn, whole.	1.7	.6
Cottonseed meal.	1.5	.7
Linseed meal, new process. . . . .	.9	1.1
Linseed meal, old process.	1.1	.9
Mixed feed (bran and middlings). . . . .	.6	1.7
Oats, ground. . . . .	.7	1.4
Oats, whole.	1.0	1.0
Rye meal. . . . .	.15	.7
Rye, whole.	1.7	.6
Wheat bran. . . . .	.5	2.0
Wheat, ground.	1.7	.6
Wheat middlings. . . . .	.8	1.3

Cement Water Tanks.

Cement tanks and feeding floors are becoming more popular every day. They are so easy to keep clean and free from disease germs and their lasting qualities are so great that it is a matter of mere economy to build them.

The usual size for a stock watering trough is 8 feet long by 2 feet wide at the bottom and 18 inches wide at the top. The depth is generally 18 inches inside. These troughs can be built either on a concrete foundation or on a bench bottom set in at each end. If the trough is not reinforced by the use of barb wire or other metal the bottom should be 5 inches thick and the sides and ends at least 4 inches at the top and tapering on the inside from the bottom upward. This inside taper prevents the tanks from breaking when frozen up in winter. The proper way to build is to make a form of boards for the outside which should be set in place and the 5-inch bottom put in and tamped. Then an inside form should be made and put in place and cement placed between the two and thoroughly tamped in position. The concrete for such work should be made of cement 1 part, sand 3 parts, and broken stone or gravel 3 parts, mixed thoroughly when wet and tamped inside the form. This should be allowed to stand until set, when the form should be removed. Smooth down with a trowel and plaster over with a mortar made of 1 part of cement and 2 parts of fine sand. Allow this to stand for 24 hours and plaster the surface thoroughly again, after it has been wet. Other form of cement tanks can be used but this is the most common one and if the ground around it is covered with concrete, will leave little to be desired.

The Time to Cut Alfalfa.

There is probably no more close observing grower of alfalfa than Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin. He has this to say about the time to cut alfalfa: "We notice that some agricultural papers are advising that alfalfa be cut when the bloom appears. This is the old way of determining the time, but there is a better way. In wet, cold seasons often the bloom does not appear when it should. The best method is to examine the crown and if the buds for the next growth have started, then cut, bloom or no bloom. In that case the next growth is given time to make a good start, whereas if the farmer waited for the blossoms he would trespass on the coming crop."

THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR. (Continued from page 2.)

Christine, Makin Bros.; second, Produce of... ADD CATTLE—Aberdeen angus... Junior Champion Female: First, Black...

GALLOWAYS. Aged Bull: First, Captain 4th of Tor... Bull 2 Years and Under Three: First...

Senior Yearling Bull: First, Utility 2nd... Junior Yearling Bull: First, Stanley's...

Senior Bull Calf: First, Fair Fame... Junior Bull Calf: First, Handsome...

Cow Three Years Old and Over: First... Heifer Two Years and Under Three: First...

Senior Yearling Heifer: First, Merry... Junior Yearling Heifer: First, Sweet...

Senior Heifer Calf: First, Elizabeth... Junior Heifer Calf: First, Ladylike...

Senior Champion Bull: Captain 4th of... Junior Champion Bull: Stanley's Mack...

Senior Champion Cow: Sadie of Meadow... Junior Champion Female: Ladylike...

Senior Yearling Bull: First, Favorite... Junior Yearling Bull: First, Winner...

Senior Bull Calf: First, Ruperta's Goods... Junior Bull Calf: First, Monarch...

Aged Cows: First, Dew Drop... Heifer Two Years and Under Three: First...

Senior Yearling Heifer: First, Ruberta... Junior Yearling Heifer: First, Princess Lady...

Davis & Sons. Junior Yearling Heifer: First, Nora... Senior Heifer Calf: First, Ilene...

Senior Heifer Calf: First, Innis... Junior Heifer Calf: First, Primrose...

Senior Champion Bull: First, Crema... Junior Champion Bull: First, Ruberta's...

Senior Champion Cow: Florence... Junior Champion Female: Nora...

Senior Yearling Heifer: First, Buttonwood... Junior Yearling Heifer: First, Scottish...

Senior Heifer Calf: First, Gay Lady... Junior Heifer Calf: First, Hero's...

Senior Champion Bull: First, Arcade... Junior Champion Bull: First, Hero's...

Senior Champion Female: Scottish Belle... Junior Champion Female: Buttonwood...

Senior Heifer Calf: First, H. W. Deuker... Junior Heifer Calf: First, H. W. Deuker...

Senior Champion Bull: Captain 4th of... Junior Champion Bull: Stanley's Mack...

Senior Champion Cow: Sadie of Meadow... Junior Champion Female: Ladylike...

Senior Yearling Bull: First, Favorite... Junior Yearling Bull: First, Winner...

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POULTRY



In New York City the price of eggs this season has averaged five cents per dozen more than the average of the last five years. We can say of the Topeka market that the increase of price is fully up to that of New York City.

In Buffalo, which is considerable of a poultry market, the Barred P. Rock is in competition with the Wyandotte. The public preference is for the Plymouth Rocks, which are so freely offered for sale, but the dealers prefer the Wyandottes for broilers on account of their blocky shape and plump appearance.

On the Buffalo market recently chickens were selling for 15 to 16 cents per pound live weight; roasters at 22 cents per pound and fowls 16 and 17 cents. Some extra fine 6 1/2 pound dressed ducks sold for 25 cents per pound. Prices in general were considered the highest since 1871. In Topeka we have not known the prices of eggs and poultry to be as high for twenty years and more.

While we are happy to praise the American Poultry Association for the good that it does, we cannot refrain from criticising it for allowing judges to exhibit their birds at shows where they officiate. No judge should be allowed to pass on the merits of his own birds when they are in competition with others and no reputable judge will do it, whether he is allowed to do so or not.

We were asked the other day as to which was the best breed of poultry. This is not merely a perennial but a perpetual question that refuses to stay answered. We have answered it hundreds of times. We tell the inquirer to go to the poultry shows or fairs, look over the different breeds exhibited, talk with the exhibitors, then pick out the breed that suits his taste and fancy. To him it will be the best breed on earth. There is a great deal more in the feed than in the breed.

One good sign of the times in poultry matters, was the expulsion from the American Poultry Association of W. Hallock and W. De Graff, the former for malfeasance in office and the latter for faking in the show room and exhibiting and advertising birds that were not his own. There is a good deal of this faking business going on in the smaller shows and disreputable breeders are allowed to remain in some poultry associations that have not the courage of the parent association to expel them.

Annual Meeting of the A. P. A.
The annual meeting of the American Poultry Association held last month at Niagara Falls, N. Y., was a very important one, on account of the revision of the Standard of Perfection being one of its main duties.

The very first thing the association did was to expel two of its members, R. H. C. Hallock of St. Louis, Mo., and E. T. DeGraff, of Amsterdam, N. Y. The former had already been removed from the office of secretary-treasurer for misconduct in office. Mr. DeGraff was expelled for various wrong doings as an exhibitor and dealer of fancy poultry. He admitted the charges of faking show birds, and of advertising winnings of birds neither owned or controlled by him; making no defense except that he did only what, as he declared, every one else was doing. He was expelled by unanimous vote. He was also expelled from the Rhode Island Red Club of America on similar charges and admissions. Geo. W. Tracy of Kinderhook, N. Y., connected with the charges brought against Mr. DeGraff, as the man who had loaned him birds to exhibit, was suspended for one year.

Among the more important matters passed by the association, were the following:

It was decided to incorporate the association, under the laws of the state of New Jersey. This was a

good move and has been in contemplation for several years.

An editing and publishing committee, composed of Curtis, Sewell, Kinney, Denny, Bryant and Nichols was appointed and ordered to go ahead and get out the new Standard. Half-tones will take the place of line drawings in the new work. There was much debating over this, but after it was all over, the half-tones won. They must be submitted to the Specialty Clubs for their approval before getting into the Standard. The next annual meeting will approve or reject the illustrations submitted to it. This means a short time wherewith to get out the work, if it is to be in the hands of breeders and judges for the fall and winter of 1910. The artists who are to illustrate the new Standard are to secure models from breeders who will agree not to advertise the fact that they supplied them. This means that great advertising value would result from such selection, and some jealousy might be developed. The committee on revision had recommended that all disqualifications should be eliminated from the Standard, but the association decided to let the disqualifications stand and added some more to them, as follows:

Clipped flights, except in waterfowl. Color of legs and toes foreign to breed. Absence of knob in African geese. Weight breeds other than Asiatic, more than two pounds under weight, Asiatics more than three pounds under weight. Bantams more than four ounces over weight. Feathers, stubs or down on shanks of smooth varieties.

It was contended that a totally blind bird would not find its way into the show room, and the words, "Blind in both eyes," were stricken out. Positive white in the face of cockerels and pullets in the Mediterranean classes, except White Faced Black Spanish, will disqualify the specimen.

In White Wyandottes positive enamel white covering more than one-quarter of earlobe will disqualify the bird. An effort was made to get the Decimal Score Card into the Standard but failed. An amendment was adopted providing that changes in the Standard may be made at the meeting at which the general revision shall take place, without having been filed with the secretary ninety days previous to the meeting, as is now required. This means that a great many more changes than now mentioned, will be made before the new Standard is finally adopted.

All the amendments offered regarding the giving of licenses to judges were lost. This matter was left to the executive board. The amendments in regard to posting of prize ribbons, the one allowing protests for errors of judgment, also that prohibiting a judge showing birds at a show where he officiates were killed.

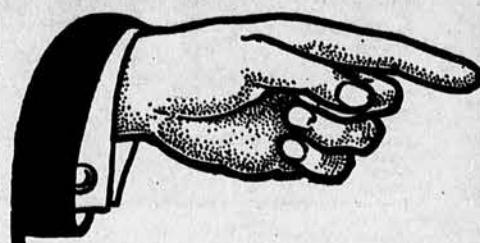
New breeds to be admitted to the Standard must be exhibited three times at American Poultry Association shows, and the judges who handle them must report on them to the secretary of the American Association.

Buff breeds get a handicap of one point; blacks of one and a half points, and white breeds of two points when competing for sweepstakes.

All ties in scores will hereafter be broken by giving the prize to the bird having the fewest shape cuts. No provision, however, is made where the shape cuts tie in some birds, as they frequently do.

The battle between the two Rhode Island Red clubs was going on in committee and club meetings until the last session. The old club, advocating the present Standard, won out and Rhode Island Reds will continue to have ticking in the hackle of females, and to be in other respects as the older breeders want them for a while at least.

There will be five colored plates showing feathers of the various breeds as true to life as they can be produced. The secretary's office has been separated from that of treas-



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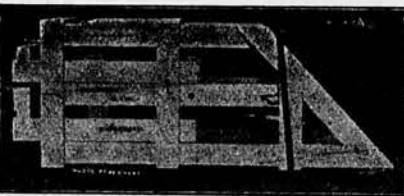


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A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kansas.

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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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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.
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LIGHT BRAHMAS—Young stock for sale. Cockerels, \$1 to \$3; pullets \$9 to \$12 per dozen. Order now. Prices higher later. Farm raised. Quality way up. Spitz dogs, all ages, \$5 to \$10. **MRS. A. P. WOOLVERTON, R. 3, Topeka, Kan.**

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S. C. White Orpington hens, cockerels and pullets.
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Rose Comb R. I. Red cockerels and pullets and a few
Diamond Jubilee Orpington hens and pullets. \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.
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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.
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urer. The executive board will appoint the treasurer and fix his salary.

The Plymouth Rock pullet has had her weight reduced to six pounds. Buckeyes were not dropped from the Standard, as recommended by the revision committee.

Weights for Black Spanish were abolished. The only new breed admitted to the Standard was the White Laced Red Cornish. Indian Games or Cornish fowls were not changed from the Oriental to the English crosses as recommended by the committee.

Columbian Rocks, Partridge Rocks, Single Comb Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Buff Orpington ducks, Bourbon Red turkeys and Old English Games were all denied admittance to the Standard.

The next annual meeting place of the association will be decided next spring by mail vote and each spring thereafter.

Hats Off to the Hen

Primary as the great crops are among the things that make for farm prosperity and business recovery, they are ably supplemented by such subsidiary sources of farm revenue as come from dairying and poultry raising. In 1899 the farm value of eggs produced in this country was \$144,286,158. That was when prices were comparatively low. During the current year the price has ranged from 16 to 40 cents a dozen at St. Louis, or fully twice that of eight years ago. It is, therefore, easily within the facts to say that the American hen now adds to the income of the farm in eggs alone no less than \$280,000,000 a year.

Few people appreciate how much these minor sources of farm income help to turn the tide from depression to prosperity. There are at a rough estimate 200,000,000 laying hens (roosters are excused) in the United States responsible for the production of at

least 1,400,000,000 dozens of eggs in the course of a year. When hard times run up against such facts as these there is going to be a change for the better. And this is why. From the cash income derived from these sales the current farm purchases are made for the individual and household needs, in the daily or weekly visits to the country and village stores. High prices for this and other produce help to increase the output. Month by month the command of the farm over the products of industry give proof of a demand which merchant and manufacturer are quick to recognize as the advent of better times. The turning point between bad times and better times is to no insignificant extent the work of the patriotic American hen. Hats off to her!—Wall Street Journal.

We are prone to imagine that all things emanating from Wall Street have a sulphurous smell, coming from that place which is neither in the heavens above nor in the earth beneath. But this tribute to the hen from that far famed street convinces us that there is at least one personage there, who has neither club feet nor a forked tail.

It is singular that this encomium on the hen should come from a place so far away from home, but things at home are often unappreciated, probably because "familiarity breeds contempt." But whether at home or abroad the old hen is not appreciated at her true value. Wall Street, and it knows the value of money, appraises her eggs at \$280,000,000 per year, while Secretary Wilson values poultry and eggs at \$600,000,000 per year; still the half has not been told, for no one knows the amount of poultry and eggs that are consumed at home. Another thing not taken into account when computing the valuation of the hen, is the economical cost of her living, and her services as maid-of-all-work in picking up things that go to waste. On the ordinary grain farm the hen gets her own living from things that would otherwise be lost. If the hen was not there who would pick up the scattered grain around the farmyard? Who would gather the grains from among the chaff of the oat and wheat stack? Who would roam around all day into every corner of the farm seeking its own food, were the hen not there? Then again, note the benefit the hen does in eating the bugs and insects that are on every farm, which if allowed to go unmolested would soon ruin any farm. Also the millions of seeds from noxious weeds and plants that would overrun all the country, and these waste products she turns into the most delicate and concentrated of foods in the shape of an egg and gives us the most delicious of dishes in the form of fried chicken and chicken pot-pie! Wall Street may doff its hat to the hen and the Secretary of Agriculture make her a most profound bow, but her triumph will not be complete till all the people of the earth call her "Blessed."

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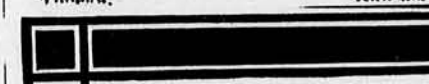
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Beautiful Book, containing more than 70 fine specimens of Penwork, FREE to all who wish to improve their Penmanship. Address **THE HAUSAM SCHOOL, Box 285 W Hutchinson, Kan.**

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BEST FARM IN JACKSON COUNTY. for the money. 297 acres, 200 under plow, 25 acres alfalfa, rest pasture, \$10,000 worth of improvements, half mile from town. Price \$80 per acre.
MANVILLE & BAILEY, Kansas.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY LANDS.

Pottawatomie county is the best all round section of country for diversified farming in the state. Our land is cheap. Write.
J. F. Leonard, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY KANSAS LAND.

Good soil as any in the state \$10 to \$15 per acre well improved land \$15 to \$25 per acre. Partly rough at \$6 to \$8 per acre. Come before the new railroad gets here or write.
J. G. COLLINS, Ness City, Kansas.

A DANDY FOR \$5,600.

160 acres, 1 1/2 mile from town, good limestone soil, no waste, good 7-room house. 115 acres in tame grass barn 28x44, good out-buildings, fine water, small orchard. Never falling stock water. Can carry \$3,000 at 6 per cent.
DONAHUE & Wallingford, Mound Valley, Kansas.

Buy Land in the Rain Belt in Colorado

Fine crops, no irrigation, no hot winds, crops do not burn up, have corn on sod that will make from 25 to 35 bu. per acre. Close to R. R. only 70 miles from Denver. Prices \$10 to \$15 per acre. Write **COOK & HAMILTON, 1628 Stout St., Denver, Colo.**

FINE CORN AND ALFALFA FARM.

containing 160 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, 30 acres in pasture, 30 acres in meadow, this is a black loam and every foot of it can be cultivated. Improved with a 5-room house, good barn and other out buildings. Located 18 miles from Wichita and 4 and 5 miles from two other good railroad towns on the main line of the Santa Fe R. R., has good orchard, is fenced and cross fenced, has 2 good wells of water. This is a bargain at \$19,000. Come and see this.
The Nelson Real Estate & Inv. Co., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

A FEW GOOD FARMS.

At prices and terms that command attention and investigation. 26—80 acres, 5-room house, barn 28x32, 5 mile town, 1/2 mile school \$2,900. \$1,200 cash. No. 31, 1/2 section Coffey Co., 3 1/2 mile town, 8-room house, barn 24x100 and one 24x80, newly painted, \$55 per acre, terms to suit; 40 acres, 2 miles Topeka, all in fine alfalfa, good house and barn \$140 per acre. No. 32—30 acres, 6 miles Topeka, 40 acre hog fence, 8-room house, barn 40x40, 15 acre alfalfa, \$8,500. Write for list and particulars.

WINGETT LAND CO., Farm Salesman, 109 W. 6th Ave (Stormont Bldg.)

GREAT ALLEN COUNTY BARGAIN.

340 acres, 230 acres under cultivation, 50 a. in timothy meadow, 60 a. pasture, living water and good shade for stock. Has a good 5 room house and splendid water. Barn for 14 head of stock, 20 ton hay, 1,500 bushels grain, good orchard and all kinds of small fruit. This farm is well fenced and is a good producer. Can be sold on terms. This fine farm is located 4 1/2 miles from the new town of Mildred, where the new million dollar cement plant is located which insures the best market in the country. This is one of the best propositions ever advertised for the money. If you want a bargain write or call on **WILSON & WOOD, Kansas.**

MONEY WELL SPENT.

Editor of Kansas Farmer: You will find enclosed my check for your advertising bill. I consider this money well spent as I have been getting lots of inquiries through the Kansas Farmer.—**J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan., breeder of large type Poland China hogs.**

The Big Grand American Handicap at Chicago Shot a Hero into the Shooting World.

Fred Shattuck, of Columbus, Ohio, the winner of the Grand American Handicap gave such a demonstration of pluck that his name will always be prominent in the shooters Hall of Fame. The race is for the best score out of 100 targets. After 80 had been shot one man had missed only one and several only two and three. Shattuck had missed four. The last 20 targets try a man's mettle and Shattuck knowing this, counted himself in the race though some thought he had little show. He had the grit and skill to break those last 20 without a miss which gave him a total of 96. All eyes were on Shattuck now, when it was learned that three other leaders in the race had missed enough to make their score 96 and tie him. His 20 straight under such a strain as that was marvelous shooting. The four men who were tied then had to shoot it off on a string of 25 targets. This is the most gruelling test of all. Shattuck was at 19 yards. Two men had an advantage of him—one at 16 yards and one at 17 yards. The referee lined up behind the four men and the race started anew. "Dead! dead!" he shouted, as Shattuck broke bird after bird. It was not a runaway race for all were scoring breaks with clock-like regularity. The 25th bird was reached—all had missed but Shattuck. Crack! and he breaks the target clean as a die. Then a great shout for one of the gamest finishes ever recorded—45 straight. Who could beat that? All hats were thrown in the air to Fred Shattuck. Shattuck lay much importance upon the fact that he used UMC Steel Lined Shells which have a tough band of steel around the smokeless powder. No other shell made has this improved feature.

An Opportunity For a Man with Money

We want to correspond with you, if you have the breadth of mind to grasp the possibilities of our proposition, the resources to play your part in it, and the force of will to make you an enthusiastic assistant in helping us to carry it out—this, one of the rare opportunities to join in developing a tremendous success. This is not a "get-rich-quick" scheme; the proposition is a success as it stands. But with the proper assistance there are greater possibilities we want to tell you about. Write to us, whether you have much or little money. Get the facts and judge for yourself.

Address, Secretary, 336 Sheidley Bldg., Kansas City, U.S.A.

HOME CIRCLE



Each Other.
Let us help each other;
This day must we try;
Wait not for another,
Time is flitting by.

Let us cheer each other;
Give the ready smile;
Thinking of another,
Shortens every mile.

Let us love each other,
'Tis a rule of god;
When we love another,
Love doth us enfold.
Helen Elizabeth Coolidge.

The Girl That Rides the Plow.
Ye city belles that stand and primp
Before the glass each day,
And try to put some color where
The bloom has fled away,
Behold your country cousin's charms,
And at her freshness bow;
The morning kisses her lips red
While riding father's plow.

I saw her drive the team afield,
And mount the iron seat
As lithe as any kitten when
It springs with cushioned feet.
The city miss with lazy yawn,
And marble face and brow
Was sleeping off the last night's dance,
While Cere's rode the plow.

The one is like the flower that grows
Within a sunless room;
The other drinks the richer bloom.
The other drinks God's morning air
That gives the richer bloom.
The one may pound the strident keys—
No music, we'll allow;
The other sings the world's bread-song,
The while she rides the plow.

When fashion's glided race is run,
And time has left his scars
On powdered beauty that once shone
Like meteoric stars,
Then who will press her painted lips,
Or breathe the lover's vow?
While summer tints with rosy blush
The girl that rides the plow.
—Lillian Cheney in Far World.

He Was Very Angry.

A hardware dealer wrote the following to his wholesale house: "Dere sur: I receve de stove which i by alrite but why don't you send me no feet, what is de use of de stove when he don't have no feet? I am loose tu customer sure ting by no having de feet and as dat's no very pleasure to me, what is de matter wih you? Is not my trade moneys so good like another man's you loose to me my trade and i am very angry for that, and i now tells you dot you are foolish and no good. I send you back at once you stove tomorro for sure bekaws you are such foolishness peoples.

Yurs respectfuller,

"P. S. since i wrote you dis letter i find de feet in de oven, excuse to me."
—Ex.

A Corn Party.

A corn party is an easily arranged and appropriate form of entertainment and is seasonable from the ripening of the corn onward.

The invitations and menu should be written on corn colored paper, and if one is artistic; an outline of an ear of corn on the menu card would be appropriate, in which case the menu should be written on the ear outlined. A single line or couplet from Hiawatha would be in order also, as: "Stood the maize in all its beauty."—Hiawatha.

The hostess can arrange the menu to suit her taste in all excepting the cake, which is a distinguishing feature. It is unique and is made and arranged as follows: Make as for roll jelly cake or any cake not too rich, bake in long pans, and while warm cut in slices at least one inch wide—two inches is better. Two sizes will be needed. Half the number will be required two inches less in length—the longer ones should be fifteen inches in length. Cover each slice with icing, and arrange on a large platter or try in the form of a cob-house, afterward fill the inside space with the whitest and plumpest of popped corn. Half the quantity may be dampened and rolled in red sugar if liked and mixed with the white. Heap the corn as high as possible. The cake can be used as a center piece if desired.

Napkins having ears of corn outlined in corners with crimson or corn colored silk should be used.

Hanging lamps should be festooned and looped gracefully with cheese cloth of either crimson or corn color. An ear of crimson corn should be suspended from the chandelier; the maid who is found standing under it can be kissed, according to the law per-

taining to the mistletoe. Ears of corn gilded may be used for ornamentation also. If obtainable, a bunch of golden rod and cat tails both plucked full length should be placed in the hall or a corner of the reception room.

The amusements of the evening are left to the taste of the hostess.—Mrs. McPherson in an Exchange.

A Penny Party.

A decidedly instructive, novel and interesting game recently given at an informal little gathering was a pronounced success, especially among the juveniles.

Each guest in turn was handed a pencil and pad at the top of which was an exact reproduction of a penny, both obverse and reverse; each one was allowed one minute in which to write his or her answer to the query propounded. To the one having the greatest number of correct answers a prize was given.

The interlocutor read from a slip upon which were written both queries and answers as follows:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—Why is a penny like a messenger? Ans.—One sent.

Q.—What part of a penny represents a spring flower? Ans.—Tulips (two lips on head).

Q.—What part of a penny resembles a stove? Ans.—Lids (eyelids on head).

Q.—Why is a figure on a penny like a term employed in early history? Ans.—Because it has a first settler. (Indian.)

Q.—What fruit does a penny stand for? Ans.—Date.

Q.—What part of a fowl do you find on a penny? Ans.—Feathers. (Indian head dress.)

Q.—What animal can you elucidate from a penny? Ans.—Hare (hair on head.)

Q.—What part of a mountain does a penny represent? Ans.—Brow (brow of Indian).

Q.—What part of a wheel? Ans.—Rim.

Q.—Why is a penny like a policeman? Ans.—Because it is a copper.

Q.—What part of a penny resembles a motor-car? Ans.—Shield (wind shield).

Q.—What part of a penny is like a river? Ans.—The mouth (Indian's).
—Ray Trum Nathan, in Pictorial Review.

The Fairies' Wash Day.

Gauzewing, Chief Lady of the Wardrobe to the Queen of Fairies, was in despair. It had been a very rainy season, and the fairies had continued their nightly revels in spite of cold and damp. Now not a dress remained in the Royal Wardrobe that was fit to be seen.

She looked at them critically. Grass-stained, torn, crushed, muddy! Dress after dress she put aside, until only one dress was left for the Queen, and none for the Princesses Mayblossom and Heatherbell.

"What shall I do?" exclaimed Gauzewing to her Chief First-Assistent, Silvershine. "If only Cobweb and Moonbeam, the Court Dress-makers, were here I could order new ones; but the Queen sent them away yesterday to Paris for the new fashions. What shall I do! The Queen will banish me to live among mortals! Oh, dear—oh, dear!" and she buried her face in the pile of garments before her.

"Speaking of mortals," said Silvershine coolly, from her perch on a swinging grass-blade. "Why don't you imitate them and have a wash day? I am sure we have watched them at work often enough to know how to do it, and you remember how clean and white the clothes look hanging on the line in the moonlight."

"The very thing!" cried Gauzewing, starting up from her thistle-top chair. "Quick, Silvershine, and summon all the Royal Servants, and all the others you can find. This is the night the Queen and the Princesses visit the wise old Owl who lives in the depths of the darkest forest, to find out what the coming year has in store for us

all. It will be dawn ere they can return. Go quickly, Silvershine, and bid all bring their soiled and stained garments for a Fairies' wash day."

Then all was hurry and bustle throughout the kingdom. Some brought the pods of milkweed for tubs, while others filled them with water from the brook.

All of the ladies were down on their knees looking over the great piles of clothing, while the Fairy Nurses, after putting their tiny baby charges to sleep in a real fairy ring, stood at the tubs and rubbed, and rubbed, on the little washboards made from the tops of some tough old toadstools that grew near.

At last the Fairy washing lay in great white heaps on the ground. But what could they do for lines?

Gauzewing fastened Princess Heatherbell's very best new Paris ball-dress, made of the finest threads of milkweed and thistledown to a low branch of a shrub that grew beside her. But, oh dear! there came along a sudden, little mischievous breeze that blew it over the neighboring leaves, and in a minute there was nothing left of the Princess Heatherbell's very best and newest gown.

Then all at once the fairies saw a procession of spiders coming. Big spiders and little spiders, fat spiders and thin spiders, black spiders and gray spiders, and at the head of them all was a very great, big, fat black grandma spider, with beautiful yellow stripes running down the center of her back.

They paused before the disconsolate Fairies, and great grandma Spider addressed them thus:

"Oh, Gauzewing, Chief Lady of the Fairy Queen's Wardrobe, and Silvershine, Chief First-Assistent: we know of your trouble and we have come to help you. Many a time have you driven a fat, juicy fly to our web when we were hungry, and many a time have you helped us to mend our homes when they were damaged by wind or rain. Scattered through the forest swing our homes in the gentle night breeze. Softly they sway to and fro. Hang your clothes there, oh, gentle fairies, and we will guard them until the dawn."

HAIR GOODS SPECIALTIES

Write to us for information about the best human hair switches, puffs, crowns, transformations, and all the newest arrangements. We can match any hair. Prices for puffs from \$1.50 up. For switches \$2 to \$12.50.

Kansas Mail Order Service
THE MILLS CO., TOPEKA.

Then all the fairy ladies seized an armful of their gauzy draperies, and away they sped. Soon throughout the forest hung the fairy garments, swaying in the wind, each watched over by a friendly spider; and long before the first streak of dawn warned the fairies it was time to hide from mortal sight, all the snowy dresses were back in place in the Royal wardrobe, and only the dripping spiderwebs were left to tell the story.

And now on a pleasant summer morning, little boys and little girls who go out very early before the sun has risen very high in the east, will find the spiderwebs still glistening with the drops left from last night's Fairy washing.—Emma F. Bush, in Successful Farming.

Cabbage Salad.

Shred one-half of a medium-sized cabbage, and pour over it the following: Three-quarter cupful of thick sweet cream, one-half teaspoonful of salt, sprinkle of pepper, and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir thoroughly and add three tablespoonfuls of vinegar.—Ex.

DeClow's Horses

At the Interstate Live
Stock and Horse Show

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept.
20 to 25 Inclusive

I will be at St. Joseph on the above dates with
30 stallions and mares freshly imported.

"DeClow's Horses" Mean
Useful Horses.

I want to meet every man who wants to buy a pure bred stallion or mare. Begin at the foundation head of pure breeding. Now is the time. Don't wait as good horses are becoming scarcer and higher each year.

REMEMBER, I am importing only the very best in quality and breeding that grow in France—blue ribbon exhibition stock.

W. L. DeClow, Prop.

"The New France of America"

Cedar Rapids,

Iowa

FASHIONS

dimity trimmed with bands of Swiss insertion. Other materials such as nainsook, lawn, China silk, challis, albatross and cashmere are available for reproduction. For a child of 5 yrs., 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material is required. Sizes 3, 5, 7 and 9 yrs.



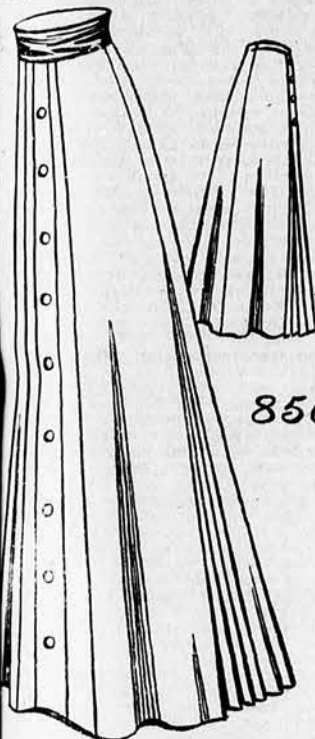
No. 8507—A Stylish Blouse.

There is no style in shirtwaists more universally becoming than those laid in tucks of the shoulders. The illustration shows a blouse of simple construction, well adapted for the wash fabric, such as linen, madras, chambray and pique, as well as taffeta, and satin. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. The pattern of this illustration will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c in stamps or silver.



8520—A Dainty Frock For a Little Girl.

Sheer white nainsook was used in the making of this quaintly simple little dress. The fulness of the short-waisted body is laid in fine tucks, or it may simply be gathered. The full short skirt is finished by a deep hem and joined to the belt. A simple design in eyelet embroidery lends a touch of daintiness to the square yoke, sleeve-caps, and belt, although all over embroidery or lace may be used. The pattern is cut in three sizes 2, 4, 6 years. The 4 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. Pattern here illustrated will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10c in stamps or silver.



8505—A Modish Skirt.

A trim, attractive style for general wear shown in the accompanying illustration. It is a five-gored model having the edge of the front gore finished in tuck effect. Among the materials suitable for development are serge, panama, silk, linen and cambray. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes—26 to 36 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires 4 yards of 44 inch material. Pattern illustrated will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10c in stamps or silver.



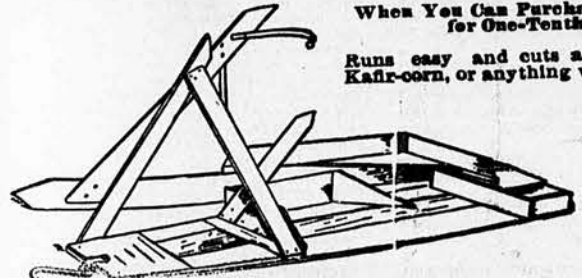
8527—A Pretty Little French Dress.

The little model shown here is one of the latest and most attractive that the season has given us. The long waisted French dresses have always been favored for the little tots, and this one is unusually simple and becoming. It is made of sheer white

EACH PATTERN 10 CENTS.

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

WHY BUY A CORN-BINDER



When You Can Purchase a SLED-CUTTER for One-Tenth the Price.
Runs easy and cuts and gathers corn, cane, kafir-corn, or anything which is planted in rows

Ask your Implement Dealer for it or send
\$10.00.
—TO—
Green Corn Cutter Co.,
TOPEKA, KAN.

What Are We To Do with Our Soils?
(Continued from page 3.)
and the cultural methods adapted to the different types; for these questions are important to the state, as to the nation, for in the aggregate they make the nation's wealth and the state's welfare, and it is necessary because of the lack of possible lines of organization, as we have with commerce and with mines and minerals, it is necessary for the state and the nation to help in the development of this, the greatest resource of them all, and the most permanent resource. And further, the national government, so far as I can speak through the limited powers given me by Congress from year to year in our annual appropriation bill, will be only too glad to cooperate with the state of Missouri and try and arrange a definite and consistent basis of work, so that the work can be concentrated and finished sooner than either could finish it alone. The many demands that are made on the National Bureau of Soils, from all parts of the state, from all parts of the country make it imperative that we give our attention to different places, that we scatter our work to satisfy the demands of the different states; but the time is coming, if Congress is willing, for me to take the position that where the state appropriates some money to carry on this soil survey and soil investigations, that the government will meet them with an equal allotment from our appropriations, and with the national forces and the state forces working together, we can evolve a plan, a continuous plan, that will enable us to get this information for a state, such as Missouri, in eight or ten years, instead of leaving it to the development of the general national policy which, while satisfactory to the nation as a whole, does not give an adequate service to any particular state. And this is one of the messages I have brought to Missouri: That we in Washington are glad to see that you are doing so much for yourselves, and would be glad to see you do more. We would be glad to see your Legislature make an appropriation of eight or ten thousand dollars a year, that we would, out of our funds derived from Congress, be glad to put in an equal amount and, by doubling our forces, maintain a constant service in the state of Missouri, so that the classification and survey of the state can be finished in eight or ten years; and that is what we would like to see done because we are interested in it from a national standpoint as well as from the standpoint of the state of Missouri.

Chinch Bugs in Corn Field.

I have a thirty-acre corn field that I have kept cultivated with a one-horse cultivator since it was laid, expecting to put it in wheat. Chinch bugs have appeared, but not very thick. Must I abandon all hope of putting in wheat? This field was in wheat last year, which was very wet, and no bugs were seen and no wheat within a half mile this year. I shall be pleased to receive any suggestions you may see fit to give me.—R. H. Long, Burlington, Kan.

It will not be advisable to plant wheat in the corn which is infested with chinch bugs. The corn stalks will furnish winter cover and the bugs will winter in the wheat and be ready to attack it next spring. If the corn were cut up and entirely removed from the ground and the field thoroughly disked and harrowed previous to seeding the wheat, the chinch bugs might be largely removed or destroyed. However, doubtless the safer plan would be to abandon the use of this field for wheat next season.

We have had a similar experience to the one which you describe, in which we sowed rye and wheat in corn that was infested with bugs. The result was that the bugs were very bad in the grain the next season and injured the crop very badly. Besides this, the field was a source of infection for other fields in the neighborhood.

Prof. Bainer, of Colorado Agricultural College, is authority for this statement: "Hand separator cream produces better butter than that separated by any other method. The deep shotgun can surrounded by cold water, is second best; pans and crocks are third best; and the water dilution method comes last."

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Save Automobile Tires

They are tire protectors, made of chrome leather studded with steel studs held on the tires by spring wires on each side. Anyone can easily fit them to any make of tires.

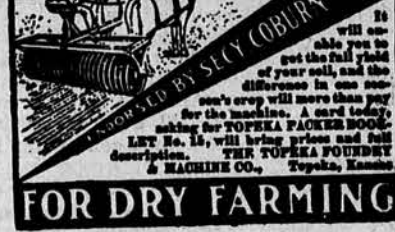
They cost only about one-half as much as tires.
Puncture Proof Non-Skidding
Will save double their cost even on good roads. On rough, rutty or rocky roads they will save over half the tire expense, besides going away with punctures and skidding.

The only protectors that never heat or chafe the tire.
Guaranteed to give good service and to save the tire.
Over 40,000 sold in last three years. Send for free catalog and our special offer.

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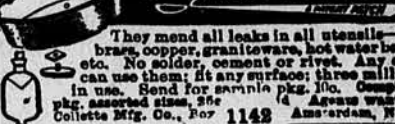
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FOR DRY FARMING

It will enable you to get the full yield of your soil, and the difference in one season's crop will more than pay for the machine. A card today, asking for TOPEKA PACKER BOOK, LET No. 12, will bring prices and full descriptions. THE TOPEKA FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., Topeka, Kansas.

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They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; three million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 1142, Amsterdam, N. Y.

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USE GAS, GASOLINE OR KEROSENE
Are known by a superior standard of construction. 25 years of service has demonstrated their worth. Does work at lowest cost and is always ready to saw, grind, pump, shell or do any farm or shop work.



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We build all sizes in stationary or portable type. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size wanted.
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HOOSIER STOVES
HAVE NO EQUAL
"Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory Prices?"
Hoosiers are delivered for you to use 30 days free in your own home before you buy. A written guarantee with each stove, backed by a Million Dollars. Our 20 new 1210 improvements on stoves absolutely surpass anything ever produced.
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15 Cents a Rod

For a 25-inch Hog Fence; 15c for 25-inch; 15c for 21-inch; 22 1/2c for 24-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 61, MUNCIE, IND.

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

Pottawatomie County Land. F. Leonard, of Olburg, Kan., starts advertisement in our real estate department this week. He has a very large tract of farms and ranches located in Pottawatomie county, one of the very best counties in the state. Write for the list and see Kansas Farmer.

The Railroads Hiring Men. The railroads need trained men; hundreds of good positions are now open. The National Railway Training Association, Kansas City, Mo., will furnish full information, also particulars by mail which prepares men to fill responsible positions paying \$60 to \$150 a month. See advertisement on another page.

Hay Stacker Readers. Another part of this paper appears the advertisement of the Swanson Manufacturing Company, who are makers of the famous swinging hay stacker. The reputation of the manufacturer has been long established for turning out superior farm machinery. The stacker will stand the severest inspection and criticism. It is claimed its makers that they have yet to discover a single dissatisfied user. The Lewis stacker is on different principles from any other built on device of its kind. It is simple, strong and has points of merit that every farmer contemplating the purchase of a hay stacker should carefully consider. Swanson Manufacturing Company will gladly answer everyone who writes to them complete information as to this hay time labor saver.

An Iron Water Supply Tank. H. Taylor, Enterprise, Kan. has in use on his farm a water supply tank which he has made. The foundation was made of concrete set 2 feet underground and 1 foot above built as to give strength to support the weight above and yet give room for pipe connections beneath. The tank is built of galvanized iron, No. 16 being used in the lower one-third of the tank. No. 18 for the middle section and No. 20 for the upper one-third. It is reinforced with iron draw-lug galvanized tanks such as are used on wooden tanks. The tank stands 30 feet high and is 10 feet in diameter. To prevent the tank from being over when partially empty it was bored to the concrete foundation with 1/2 inch stay-bolts. To prevent collapse there are fitted tightly to the inside 5 hoops of 1 inch pipe. This tank has withstood all of the heavy winds since it was built though other tanks and about 30 windmills have blown down in this neighborhood. The tank cost about \$200 and was to keep our stock well supplied with water from one well while before its erection was necessary to use three. With this supply tank the wind mill runs day and night and Mr. Taylor never lacks for stock water.

No Changes in Entrance Requirements at K. S. A. C. It has been reported that the entrance requirements of the Kansas State Agricultural College for this fall would be changed. This is incorrect, and the requirements as published in the college catalog are to be in full force. According to the catalog the following are the requirements for admission: Persons over fourteen years of age will be admitted into the subfreshman year in any of the following ways: 1. Kansas teacher's certificate, provided no subject is below seventy per cent. 2. Diploma received on completion of county course of study. 3. Certificate of passing the grammar grade or diploma from the high school of any city or county. 4. Pass a satisfactory examination in the common-school branches: reading, spelling, writing, geography, arithmetic, United States history, English grammar and physiology. It will thus be seen that persons over fourteen years of age may be admitted to the subfreshman classes of the college if they have met with the above reasonable requirements, and this is of especial interest to young people who have completed the common school course of study, who may, on said diploma from country school, or certificate from grammar school, be admitted to our subfreshman class.

The Chicago Housewrecking Company's Farm Cottage. We have just received from the Chicago Housewrecking Company, 35th and Iron Streets, Chicago, a copy of their new catalog, which is full of interesting matter for everybody who has to buy material or equipment for the home. One of the most attractive exhibits on the Iowa State Fair grounds was the neat farm cottage erected by this company to show the size of building and the quality of material which they advertise for \$550 complete. This is intended for a four-room cottage, for which they offer to supply the entire lumber bill at the price named. Of course, by changing partitions a different arrangement of rooms can be had. The cottage erected on the Iowa State Fair grounds was finished complete on the outside, but was left unshipped on the inside in order that visitors might see the quality of lumber that this company furnishes in filling this order. It was a great exhibit, as it showed a high quality of material used in the house itself, and a large amount of household necessities in the way of plumbing apparatus, carpeting, rugs, curtains, wall papers, furnaces, cooking stoves, and numerous other things, which made the little cottage one of the attractive places on the grounds. If you will write the address given above, and state what kind of goods you wish to purchase, this company will send you the catalog, covering same.

Mitchell County Fair. Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1 are the dates of the Mitchell County Fair. Mitchell county is recognized as one of the foremost counties in the state when it comes to pure bred stock. Last season there were considerable over 100 head of horses shown at the fair and this season the number of horses shown will reach 200. There will be almost that number of cattle while five different breeds of hogs will be represented. A big cattle barn is just being completed and other improvements have been made this season that will enable the association to take good care of the exhibits of all kinds that are coming. A new grandstand is among the improvements if this season. Mitchell county is fortunate in many ways but the reputation she is attaining as a fine stock center is one of her most valuable assets. The fine stock show here this season will be one of the biggest and best

in the state. Outside of the fine stock exhibits there will be many other attractions that are well worth seeing. One whole building will be devoted to the culinary department and will prove a big attraction. In the past the fine arts department has attracted much favorable comment but this season will see as fine a display in this department as will be seen in any fair in the state. The flower parade on Friday will be worth seeing. Thursday evening the Mitchell County Breeders Association will hold a banquet to which many prominent guests have been invited. It will be a big week in Beloit and all are cordially invited to attend. Arrangements will be made to take good care of visitors and with favorable weather Beloit will have one of the biggest crowds in her history.

Modern Conveniences and Farm Life. There is a distinct advance in the standard of living in the country. Aside from those well known and much talked of innovations, the telephone, rural free delivery, improved farm machinery and domestic conveniences, there has in the last ten years, developed a demand throughout the whole United States where intelligent farmers are fully alive to modern progress, for a better means of illumination. Improved lamps and lanterns have been developed, but the progress in this line has not been great, for a very good reason that about every known means of burning oil so as to secure the best illumination had already been worked out. It is not probable that any great further progress will be made along these lines. There has, however, come into the farm home a new means of illumination which gives to the farmer the very best light which the world affords. Recent investigation in Washington show that Acetylene is the nearest approach to sunlight of any illuminant, and as the sun is the standard by which the world sees best, the farm can now have the best light known. There is scarcely a farm community in which Acetylene is not used by some of the progressive farmers, and light for light, it is cheaper than kerosene burned under ordinary conditions. The first investment in a generator and piping is soon forgotten and really should not be considered, in view of the fact that it is practically a part of the house and is becoming as important to the house as the chimney. No one thinks of charging the cost of building a chimney up to the wood or coal bill for running the kitchen stove, and so it is equally absurd to figure that the Acetylene generator and the pigs of the house is really a part of the lightning bill. Every house and every building built in this city to-day is piped for gas and wired for electricity. The gas bill or the electric bill is really the cost of lightning; the rest is the cost of the building. Since farmers have recognized this, they have not hesitated to put in advance. Acetylene generators, but now has come a new and splendid further advance. Acetylene can be placed to any part of the farm buildings where light is needed, and the pipes need not be placed very much underground, either. By properly distributing the gas jets in the farm buildings, light can be had of splendid quality, at any time, at any point. This does away with the lantern, and as little attachments are now made by which, as the gas is turned on, it is immediately lighted by an electric spark, all danger from matches is eliminated. The result is that the danger of fire is reduced to a minimum and the convenience of the system is beyond all comparison. Think of the pleasure to the farmer, driving home at night, he enters the barn door and can have the place instantly illuminated without troubling to go to the house for a lantern or fumbling for matches and, in addition, running no risk of fire. The whole system is so safe, so economical and so manifestly convenient that it is more than probable that every progressive farmer will sooner or later adopt Acetylene for the household and then extend the system—lighting his barns and out-houses with great economy and convenience.

Will Be Largest Show. As the date for the fourth annual exhibition of the Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show in this city, Sept. 20-25, approaches, it becomes more and more apparent that the show this year is to be the largest in the history of the Interstate association. Every department is filling up with more effects than ever before. This, too, in a year when it was thought at the beginning of the campaign that the Alaska-Yukon show at Seattle would detract somewhat from the fall shows in the central and eastern states. The entries for the live stock show closed on August 31 and the books show that the breeders and feeders have not been unmindful of the importance of the big annual shows they have been liberal with the entry of their stock for the big shows. While the Interstate is going to be bigger in every department than it has ever been before, there is one department that is going to prove a veritable surprise to all visitors and that department is in horses. The books show that over 200 head of horses have been entered in the several classes that will go into the judging ring. These include representatives exporting and breeding stables in this country and will bring together a large class of the most magnificent animals in the big draft, driver, roadster, in fact all the useful breeds of horses and alone will make a show that will be worth the price of a trip to the show. The management of the Interstate is especially proud of the show of horses in the breeding classes and the entry books show it has a right to feel proud of the horse department of the coming show.

Clay County Kansas Fair. The interest taken in the live stock and agricultural divisions of the Clay county fair held at Clay Center last week seems to indicate that horse racing is the least of the attraction at any fair that is patronized by farmers. Heavy and continuous rains made the racing impossible for the first three days but there were better crowds present than on Saturday when the track was in excellent condition. There was a nice exhibit of Shorthorn cattle a few Herefords, Percheron horses, a nice display of Poland Chinas and Tamworths exhibited by Earnest. S. B. Amcoats won practically all of the premiums on Shorthorns every first one, only losing this because of a heifer not handling well. He showed 6 head and won 8 firsts. The Poland China premiums were won by C. W. Dingman and H. W. Griffiths both of Clay Center. There was also a large poultry exhibit. Among the largest exhibitors being W. C. Opfer and Mike Kube, A. S. Baralay, W. C. McCulley, W. S. Binkley and others.

A California Farm Will Yield a Fortune

A few acres of land cultivated carefully means a comfortable living and money in the bank. Go while there is a chance to get good land at a moderate price.

Low One-Way Colonist Rates

are in effect daily from September 15 to October 15, 1909, via

Union Pacific= Southern Pacific

"The Safe Road to Travel" Electric block signals—dustless road-bed. For literature and information, call on or address E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A., U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb. H. G. KAILL, A. G. F. & P. A., 901 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

CLOSING OUT SALE

SHORTHORNS

50 Head Richly Bred Cows, Bulls and Heifers.

Plum Creek Ranch, between Leon and Latham, Kan., Friday, October 1, 1909.

Having sold my ranch I will sell my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle including Thistle Lad 293018 by Lord Thistle 129960. I bought Thistle Lad from the well known herd of J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kansas. He is a very compact, blocky bull of much style and quality and a sure calf getter. My heifers are by Red Plum 204703 and Grand Lad 2d 153215. Grand Lad 2d was bred by Geo. Bo'hwel and sold to N. F. Frazier when a calf for \$200. The cows represent the well known Bates families: Strawberries, Foggathorps, Young Marys, Duchesses, Desdemonas, Barringtons, and Young Phyllises. These cattle are for the farmer, they have the combination of milk and beef. They are not fat and in show condition but have come out of the pasture in good breeding shape after raising husky big calves. This will be an opportunity that does not come often. I am not known as a Shorthorn breeder, but my cattle are known. I have never been an extensive advertiser, as I have always sold my cattle at home. Parties from a distance will be furnished with conveyance free from either of the above towns. Send bids by mail or telegram to Lafe Burger or O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care. Write for catalog. Auctioneers: Lafe Burger, W. W. Moss, J. W. Alvies.

P. H. GREENE, Owner, R. D. 1, Latham, Kan.

The Big Agricultural Fair of North Central Kansas

BELOIT, MITCHELL COUNTY,

SEPTEMBER 28, 29, 30, AND OCTOBER 1, 1909

Mitchell County's Fair Grounds at Beloit, Kan., is a beautiful natural park and located within walking distance from the business district of the city. This is Mitchell county's seventh annual fair. Mitchell county is noted for the number and excellence of its herds of pure bred stock. There are over 200 head of pure bred horses in the county and a very large per cent of this number will be exhibited at this fair. Among the noted horses will be seen MacDuff, the Percheron stallion that won as a yearling first at the International and first at five state fairs the same season, which was 1906. Also Pioneer that was raised in this county and exhibited at the International in 1906 as a yearling, winning second in the American class and fourth in the free for all class. Also Muti, the Oldenburg German Coach mare that won first at St. Louis World's Fair and was three times winner at the International and many others of the leading shows of America. Space will not permit mention of all of the attractions of this great horse show. There are 12 herds of registered Shorthorn cattle, three herds of Herefords, three of Angus and one of Holstein Freisians. There will be numerous attractions in the cattle exhibit. One attraction will be Castor, the two year old Hereford bull that won last season at the Iowa state fair and also at the International and many other leading shows and winning altogether more first in one season than any other bull ever shown. The Shorthorn breeders will fill every class with animals that would be a credit to any herd in the land and many of them have won at the Royal and elsewhere. The Angus class will, while not as many in numbers, be extra strong. Five breeds of hogs are bred in the county and will be represented at this fair.

Besides the live stock show there are other attractions that are being arranged for that are highly entertaining as well as instructive. There will be a fine art exhibit, also a very extensive exhibit of minerals from the famous Wacanda Springs, also in this county. A big flower parade on Friday. Exhibits of all kinds of grains and other instructive features that will occupy every minute of time. Best of hotel accommodations are to be had in Beloit. Everybody invited.

W. S. GABEL, Sec'y.

E. C. LOGAN, Pres.

force sale of 160 acres of Sumner coun-
ty is advertised on Page 5 of this
issue. Write Lock Box 135, Wellington,
Kan. for further particulars.

50 acres of all smooth land in Cowley
county, Kansas is offered at a very low
price by the Sharp Realty Co., Winnie Bldg.,
Wichita, Kan. See ad on another page.

Groninger & Sons' Big Polands.
A short stop was made recently at the
farm of Herman Groninger & Sons of Ben-
den, Kan. The Groningers have one of the
best herds of strictly big type Poland
hogs to be found anywhere. Their regular
annual fall sale will be held at the farm,
Sept. 21. Every lover of good ones should
attend and attend this sale is possi-
ble. Watch Kansas Farmer for further an-
nouncements.

**D. Spangler, breeder of the large type
and China hog, at Sharon, Kan., reports
that he has just made a number of fine
ones through his advertisement in Kansas
Farmer. Among these were two good
spring sows that sold to Lee Vaughn of
Lawrence, Kan., at \$50 each. Also a boar pig
to L. W. McCarter of Kiowa, for \$35. Mr.
Spangler never fails to make a good sale
and he can get the buyer to visit and in-
spect his herd. He finds that advertising
in Kansas Farmer brings the buyers.**

Polled Durham Sale Oct. 23.
White Bros., at Buffalo, Kan., will sell
their farm near Buffalo, 40 head of regis-
tered Polled Durhams cattle. Most of these
are Double Standard and are registered in
herd books. This will be a chance to
get some extra good cattle as most of the
ones come from one of the best herds in
the county. Watch Kansas Farmer for more
about this herd.

Milking Shorthorns to Sell Oct. 1.
On Friday, Oct. 1, P. H. Green, Latham,
Kan., will dispose his herd of valuable
orthorns at his farm near Latham, Kan.,
Latham, Kan. Parties attending this
sale can stop at either Station and find
convenience to the farm. There will be
a number of extra good milk cows in this
herd as well as heavy flesh-carrying beef
cows. The catalogs are now printed
and ready to mail out. Send for one and
inspect the offering over carefully. Kindly
mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**Manuring Bros. owners of the Ridge
Berkshires at Lawrence Kan., writes:
"Our hogs are doing well on the new corn
and are feeding and of which there is a
very good crop in this section. We shall
hold a public sale this year but will sort
out very close for our customers and any-
thing that is not first class for breeding
purposes will go into the feed lot. We now
have 7 nice yearling gilts for sale by For-
est King out of Columbia Moonlight dams.
We also offer King Forest, Columbia Moon-
light and another 2 year-old boar by Forest
King. Also some good pigs of spring farrow
and both sexes for sale. Ask about these
Berkshires. It will do you good."**

Bulletin No. 105 of the Iowa Experiment
Station, on "Notes on Eradication of weeds,"
gives the results of experiments carried on
by Prof. Pommel and his assistants along
this line. The bulletin also contains a
chapter on the selection of machinery for
spraying weeds, by Prof. Davidson of the
Agricultural Engineering Department.
Methods of exterminating quack grass and
other troublesome weeds that cannot be kill-
ed by spraying are also taken up. It can
be obtained without cost by applying to
C. F. Curtiss, Director for Iowa Experiment
Station, Ames Iowa.

Webb Sale Oct. 28.
W. R. Webb the big type Poland China
man of Bendena, Kan. claims Oct. 28 as
the date for his fall sale. Watch these
columns for further announcement.

Cream of the Herd At Auction, Oct. 5.
Most breeders when arranging for a pub-
lic sale select some special attraction either
in breeding or individually. J. D. Spangler
of Sharon, Kan. is arranging for his sale
Oct. 5 and has chosen 35 spring gilts and
25 spring boars, the pick from the herd of
over 300 pigs. There will be 60 special at-
tractions both in breeding and individual
merit. The 25 spring boars are every one
fit to head a herd. The 35 spring gilts
are all that anyone could ask for. They
are bred strictly the big type and grown big
and smooth. Don't fail to send your name
in early for a catalog and arrange to attend
this sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer
when writing.

Public Sale of High Class Jersey Cattle.
On Sept. 30 at Pierce City, Mo., Mrs Wm.
Brite will sell 30 head of registered and high
grade Jersey cattle. Mrs Brite is a lady with
honest principles and should be encouraged
in her chosen occupation. Mrs. Brite started
this herd with a small amount of means
and has built up a herd of Jersey cattle that
is the wonder and admiration of the com-
munity in which she lives. If you want
to buy some good cows, don't miss this sale
Sept. 30. Some of these cows that will be
offered will have very high tests giving as
much as 50 pounds of milk per day. Test-
ing as high as 5 1/2 per cent. These will
also be sold in this sale, 50 head of Poland
China. Send and get a catalog and arrange
to attend. You will find some bargains.
Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Dairy Cattle Sales.
That the Kansas breeders of Holsteins
are doing lots of business is shown by the
following list of transfers reported in a
recent issue of the Holstein Friesian Reg-
ister: Sir Aagie Ormsby Mercedes Dekol,
J. P. Mast to John M. Guy, Longford.
Sir Don Pedro, H. B. Cowles to J. C. Atchinson,
Agr. Sir Julian Dekol 2d H. B. Cowles
to J. H. Real, Derby. Belle Bessie 2d Dekol,
Belle Bessie 2d's Gerben 2d and May De
Laug to DeKol Korndyke (twin), H. B.
Cowles to T. G. Atkinson, Concordia. De-
lana Mechtild 2d, Lady Sultana Ruth 2d
and Slemke Korndyke, H. B. Cowles to C.
M. Elliot Concordia, Burton Henrietta Neth-

erland, G. Burton to Geo. Lenhart, Abilene.
Lady Truth Gerben Mechtild, Me E Moore
to C. F. Stone, Peabody. May DeLaag
Korndyke (twin), H. B. Cowles to Orlof
E. Brown, DeSoto. Prince Inka Aagle
Clothilde 3d, G. V. Pontious to Dell Stew-
ard, Russell. DeKol Black Diamond, F. J.
Searle to J. T. Borntager, Hutchinson.

200 Jersey Cattle at Auction.
An event that should interest hundreds
of Kansas farmers and dairy men will be
the big two days Jersey cattle sale to be
held at Kirksville, Mo., Oct. 14 and 15. Kin-
loch farm will sell on the 14th and C. A.
Robinson the day following at the same
place. This will certainly be the real op-
portunity to buy the best in Jersey cattle.
Some big prices will undoubtedly be paid
but after all it will be the very best place
for the beginner to go. For it always pays
to start with the best and there are always
snaps in a sale as large as these. Further
announcement, will appear in this paper but
it wouldn't hurt to file your application
for catalog at once by writing either party.
When you do so please mention Kansas Far-
mer.

Keesecker's Durocs.
G. F. Keesecker, the successful Duroc
Jersey breeder located at Washington, Kan.,
comes back to our advertising columns this
week. Mr. Keesecker is offering 45 pigs
of both sexes. They are individually the
best lot ever seen on the farm, very grow-
thy and all of them having good finish. They
were sired by the extra good boar Wests
Duroc Paragon a very large smooth boar
used by O. S. West and since one of Ches-
ter Thomas herd boars. Part of the pigs
are by this boar, and others by Kant Be Beat's
Hoar, a son of the noted Kant Be Beat and
out of an Improver dam. Mr. Keesecker
has an outstanding good sow herd the dams
of the pigs being for the most part mated
sows carrying the blood of such sires as
old Orion, Tip Top Notcher, Improver 2nd,
Ohio Chief, also the blood of Bessie H. and
Rose Wonder. There is for sale about 20
good strong boars and 25 selected gilts, all
of March farrow. Write or description and
low price mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Mortons Poland Chinas.
One of the great Poland China herds in
Kansas, is the herd owned and cared for by
the Mortons of Tampa, in Marion county,
Kansas. The Mortons are thoroughly in-
earnest in the breeding business and every
member of the family knows the blood
lines, etc., of the herd. The splendid farm
is located six miles from the town of Tampa
and 15 miles from Marion. The herd was
founded about two years ago with founda-
tion stock from the best herds both east
and west. The herd at this time numbers
nearly two hundred head. The principal
herd sires are Star Pointer, by Mastleton
and out of Thisletop making him a half
brother to Meddler 2nd. The sows are
daughters of such noted sires as Chief Per-
fection 2nd, Perfection E. L. Corrector 2nd,
Meddler 2nd, Tom Lipton, On and On, and
Dominer. The hundred excellent pigs are
mostly by Star Pointer. The Mortons have
claimed Nov. 5 as the date for their fall
sale. This will be one of the good sales to
attend.

Range Cattle at the Royal.
Range bred cattle will again this year
receive conspicuous attention at the Ameri-
can Royal Live Stock Show, to be held at
the Kansas City stock yards October 11 to
16. This division was a new feature of the
show last year, and met with such marked
success, in the size and importance of the
exhibits, and the satisfaction to exhibitors
and visitors, that it has been continued.
The larger prizes are contributed by the
Kansas City stock yards company, but other
prizes are also offered. The total money
put up amounts to around \$1,000. The sig-
nificance of this department of the Royal
consists as much in the opportunity of-
fered eastern feeders to see what the West
has to offer for them as in the premiums
available to Western stock raisers. The
men from the corn belt can get at the show
the pick of the ranges for their feeding op-
erations. The conditions of the range bred
cattle division, in which exhibits will be
by carlots, 20 head in a carload, follow:
Cattle to be range bred and raised and to
be held in the state where bred and raised

**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, "1,000
hogs a year." Address
ONLY MFG. CO., Sta. C, Hawarden, Iowa.

PURE HONEY.
Extracted in cans of 60 lbs net, amber
\$7.80, white \$9. Comb honey in one lb. sec-
tions. Send for price list. Nothing but
genuine bees' honey. Reference Kansas
Farmer. The Arkansas Valley Apiarist,
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 Ser-
vice. Write for proof and prices. Also have
fine line of trees of quality.
WINFIELD NURSERY CO., Winfield, Kan.

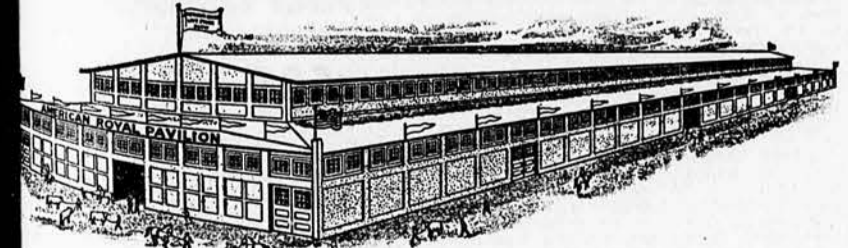
STOP HARD WORK.
Write today to Wenzelmann Mfg. Co.,
Galesburg, Ill., for catalog of well made
labor saving implements. State how many
acres of small grain you have.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Em-
balmer.
511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kan.

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

TREES Fruit and Orna-
mental, Shrubs,
Roses, Bulbs &
PLANTS
Trade Mark—Red Tag
Send for Descriptive Priced Catalog FREE
600 Acres, 13 Greenhouses. Established 1852
Dept. 44
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Bloomington, Ill.

until within 30 days of opening date of show,
October 11, 1909. Each carload must con-
sist of either all steers or all spayed heifers
(not mixed). Southeast district—Texas,
Arizona and New Mexico. Class 3—Best
carload of steers or spayed heifers, 2 years
old, under 3, \$60, \$25, \$15. Class 4—Best
carload of steers for several heifers, under
2 years old, \$60, \$25, \$15. Northwest dis-
trict—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho.
Class 1—Best carload of steers or spayed
heifers, 2 years old, under 3, \$60, \$25, \$15.
Class 2—Best carload of steers or spayed
heifers, under 2 years old, \$60, \$25, \$15.
Class 5—Grand Champion. Best carload ex-
hibited in range division from either North-
west or Southwest district, \$100. In addi-
tion to the premiums offered above, each
of the four cattle breeders' associations,
Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, Gallo-
way, offers liberal prizes for fat and feed-
ing cattle in carlots regardless of origin,
and these cattle are usually sold after the
show, too.



The eleventh annual American Royal
Live Stock Show, at the Kansas City stock
yards Oct. 11 to 16, will be notable for the
erecting of the new permanent home,
now being erected for the show by the Kan-
sas City Stock yards company. This build-
ing will take the place of the big tents that
have been used in the past years for the
feeding events and parades of the prize
winners, and the night horse shows. It
is being erected on the site previously occu-
pied by these tents, at Nineteenth and Ge-
eese streets, within the show grounds. The

pavillion will have seats for about 7,000 peo-
ple and a show ring or track 80x300 feet.
Cattle and horses will be judged in their
several classes in the ring during the day,
and the horse show will be held in it at
night. The building is 148 feet by 336 feet
in depth and will be built of frame with
outside walls, which are 20 feet high, of
cement on steel lath. The roof, which is 48
feet in height in the center, will be carried
on steel trusses spanning the show ring so
that it will contain no roof supports or
other obstruction of any kind.

FARM AND RANCH BARGAINS

COLORADO LAND

IRRIGATED FARMS FOR SALE. In the famous Arkansas Valley of Colorado and the Pecos Valley of Texas...

COLORADO—THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.

(SEND FOR OUR LIST OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTORS.)

1920 acres of land for sale. A bargain for prompt sale. We own and offer for sale, three sections of land located within two miles of the Union Pacific railroad...

THOMAS C. SCOTT & CO., 302 Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo. (We Sell Bonds and Securities.)

MISSOURI LAND

FARMS FOR SALE in South Missouri. I have several good farms for sale on easy payments from \$5 to \$10 an acre.

WILLIAM BOWEN, Houston, Missouri.

Ozark Fruit Farm For Sale.

120 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, balance fine timber. Good 3 room house, 3 fine springs, fine apple orchard, large thrifty trees, other fruits.

JOHN D. BAKER, Ava, Douglas County, Missouri.

TEXAS LAND

SOUTH TEXAS LANDS

For sale by the party that owns them, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$40. Any sized tracts, improved and unimproved.

J. K. WESTMORELAND, Eagle Lake, Tex.

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LANDS THAT PAY 100 PER CENT NET ANNUAL INCOME.

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FINEST WHEAT LAND. FINEST ORANGE LAND. FINEST VEGETABLE LAND. FINEST COTTON LAND. \$10 PER ACRE. EASY TERMS.

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READ THIS ABOUT EL CARRIZAL RANCHO COLONIZATION. 110,000 acres finest rich, level, alluvial, sub-irrigated fruit and wheat land divided in 100 acre farms at \$10.00 per acre.

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The greatest wheat country in America; 40 bushels or more can be raised to the acre. For several years past wheat in the West Mexican Coast District has sold at \$2 gold per bushel.

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