

KANSAS FARMER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED FARMERS ADVOCATE

Volume 47, Number 51.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 18, 1909.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

Alfalfa, Past, Present and Future

There was in colonial days nearly as much interest, comparatively, in alfalfa culture as there is now. Of course there were then few farmers compared to the enormous number found today between the oceans, the lakes and the gulf. George Washington grew Lucerne somewhat at Mt. Vernon, and it was grown by advanced farmers almost everywhere from Vermont to Georgia. Why then did its culture die out? Mainly because the nature of the plant was not understood. All seed had to be imported and that made it costly. Soils then were less acid than now doubtless, but even then most soils in Virginia and neighboring states needed liming and I do not think that the close relation between lime in the soil and alfalfa culture was well understood. I do not believe Monticello, Thos. Jefferson's farm home, would today grow alfalfa without good liming and enriching. He was doubtless a good farmer, and I doubt not he had good alfalfa, and any one can see there is more pleasure in having good alfalfa to "contemplate" than to be mixed up in politics. Just why the culture of alfalfa died out is an interesting study. Doubtless there were so many failures owing to its being sown on sour land, or seed was so dear, that men got out of heart and ceased to grow it. Yet always there have been a few alfalfa fields in Virginia.

Only a few years ago, alfalfa hay was not named in the market reports, now it is conspicuous in the list of hays. Then there were thousands of sandy acres in Kansas and Nebraska being held at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, that now, seeded to alfalfa, are selling from \$30 to \$75 per acre. Then cultivated farms in those districts could be rented for \$1 per acre, now, seeded to alfalfa, they rent from \$3 to \$5 and more per acre. In the south cotton lands rent for \$5 and alfalfa lands at \$15 per acre. Land in the Yellowstone Valley was worth 'wild, \$1.50 per acre, now, under irrigation and seeded one-half to alfalfa and one-half to wheat, it commands \$100 per acre. Then farmers were poor, and trade was dull, now a farmer who owns 80 acres well set in alfalfa, harvests 300 tons of hay worth from \$5 to \$16 per ton, and has the wherewith to buy automobiles and such necessities. When, as such is the case alfalfa increases the rental and selling value, and consequently the taxable value of land, when it increases the demand for and price of labor; when it brings enlarged profits to the entire stock raising and stock fattening interests, and puts more money in circulation, it is inevitably to be considered a commercial factor.

Alfalfa calls for more work in harvesting than corn or clover or timothy, but one acre of prosperous alfalfa is worth two or three of corn, clover or timothy, even for market, while for feeding purposes, the difference is even greater. The "poor farmer, the lazy farmer, the corner grocery" farmer should not sow alfalfa. It takes brains to grow alfalfa and wherever you find this crop grown, you will find the farmers of more than the ordinary intelligence, is not that so? Alfalfa develops the brains in the community, because it compels a man to use them to grow this crop successfully. Alfalfa is a wonder plant, it fertilizes the soil, and

MRS. THEO SAXON, BEFORE THE SHAWNEE ALFALFA CLUB

furnishes nitrogen where the supply has been exhausted. It is the making of the soil that grows it.

Pound for pound of well cured alfalfa hay is the equal of wheat bran. Think of raising a ton of wheat bran to the acre at a cutting—and getting from three to five cuttings a year. We know alfalfa seed is worth good money. The most valuable load of farm produce ever marketed on one wagon was brought into Garden City this last spring by G. M. Dallas. It was one-third of his 1908 crop of alfalfa seed and sold there for \$3,000.

Great is alfalfa! We should like to

answer this one question. Why do you not raise more alfalfa on your farm? Why not cut out more of the grain acreage and put some of it at work growing alfalfa. You may say that alfalfa haying comes at a busy season of the year. If alfalfa hay is worth more than any other crop you might be working with why not climb the tree where the best fruit grows? And when you have a good field you have a gold mine always ready to mint, if cultivated and enriched. I know of a field in Atchison county sowed twenty-five years ago, and is a good field today, never failing

a single season to produce hay and seed. What other farm product will do that?

What better riches can we leave our children than to seed one-half the farm to alfalfa; it holds the soil from washing away, enriches the ground and a ready income at all times.

The National Corn Exposition.

It is probable that there are many very many people in the great "corn belt" states who do not grasp the magnitude or the significance of the National Corn Exposition which closed its doors in Omaha, Neb. today. Primarily it was an exhibition of corn, with grains, grasses and clovers, made for the purpose of comparing results and discussing methods. It was to exemplify the achievements attained in the development of plant values by means of the same kind of painstaking study and scientific care that has made possible the wonderful purebred animals that we know today. It was a showing of the trophies won in the battle against the scrub.

It was really national in its scope and was participated in by a majority of the states, but it was much more than this. Last year, for the first time, the acreage of corn in the United States reached the million mark, while thirty ears ago it was only half that. With this doubling of area has come the doubling in yield as well as doubling of price. In turn this increase in price has caused a tendency to sell direct to market instead of "on the hoof" and so has decreased the relative beef and dairy production. The great increase in the acreage of corn together with its advancing price has served, perhaps more than any other single agency, to increase the price of beef, pork and dairy products throughout the entire country and so throughout the world.

The National Corn Exposition is such only in name. It is world wide in its influence.

Corn is capital. Each crop that is raised and marketed is just so much capital that has been created, dug out of ground, and added to rural wealth. It is not so much a money crop as a means of making money. If it be stored in the crib it is capital in bank and becomes the farmers best safeguard against any radical change in the financial policy as well as the financial fortunes of the country. If it be fed to live stock it is capital invested. Without corn the farmer is poor, with it he is ready for anything because he is sure of maintenance until the next crop and he is an optimist.

It is not probable that the area of corn will greatly increase in this country over its present acreage but it will always retain its importance in American agriculture. Intensive methods of farming, seed selection, careful cultivation through which the present yield of 26 bushels per acre doubled, will make a greater area of will be greatly increased, if not doubled, will make a greater area of minor importance while its immense value in crop rotation and the consequent maintenance of fertility will only serve to add new jewels to the diadem of King Corn.



"Of Course there is a Santa Claus."

TENEYCK'S WORKS



PROF. A. M. TENEYCK.

The Agronomist Department of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station as at present organized includes four general lines of study or investigation, as follows: Crops, soils, farm mechanics, and farm management. The experimental or investigational work is being carried on largely with the first two subjects named. However, some special investigations in farm mechanics were begun during the past year, relating especially to the testing of planters, drills and grain grading machinery. These experiments include not only a comparison of the different machines but are also intended to determine the importance of grading seed grain and seed corn for general field culture. The department has also been carrying on some general farm management work, related mainly to soil improvement, as regards the reclaiming of waste land, damming of draws and ditches to prevent washing, and the leveling of rough lands in order to bring them into better farming condition.

The main lines of experimental work with crops and soils as outlined in previous reports, is being largely continued and the work of the past year may be briefly outlined as follows:

VARIETY TESTS.

The variety testing has been reduced somewhat in amount, the plan being to eliminate all inferior varieties after two or three years' trials. However, it seems necessary to test a number of new productions with a number of old standard sorts each year as a comparison or check on the new varieties—during the year tests were made with 220 different varieties of the several farm crops, including 80 of corn, 50 of wheat, 25 of oats, 20 of barley, and a number of varieties each of sorghum, Kafir corn, cow-peas, soy-beans, millet, flax, etc. It seems necessary to continue this work, or two principal reasons, namely, to test novelties or highly advertised varieties, such as the "Alaska" wheat, "Miracle" wheat, "Egyptian" corn, and "Oregon" winter vetch, etc., which the seedsmen bring on the market and offer at a very high price and the value of which must be determined by testing at the Experiment Station in order to prove the value and adaptation of these new productions and protect the farmer. Again, the breeding of crops by the Experiment Station is continually developing new strains or varieties which must be tested in comparison with the old standard sorts to prove their value before seed is finally propagated and distributed for general growing.

CROP IMPROVEMENT.

Under this head may be considered the breeding, by the "head-row" and "ear row" methods, of corn and sorghums, including Kafir corn, sorghum, broom corn and milo, and of wheat and other small grains. In 1907 the "head row" breeding work included twelve varieties of wheat, two of winter barley, one of winter rye, three of spring wheat, three of oats and one of emmer. Of these

Report of the Agronomist of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

several grains and varieties, 606 different heads were selected and 30 grains of each planted in separate rows in breeding plots and the yield and quality of the grain from each separate head row was determined and the seed from the best producing heads saved for further planting and propagation, by which method we shall be able to secure improved and pedigreed strains of some of our best-producing varieties of the standard grains.

The department is breeding nine of the leading varieties of corn by the ear row method, as follows: Kansas Sunflower, Reid Yellow Dent, Hildreth Hogue Yellow Dent, egal Tender, Leaming, Boone County White, Rose-land White, McAuley White Dent and White Injun. From these several varieties 425 ears were selected and the kernels from each ear planted in separate rows in nine separate fields, and the data were determined from each row, both as to yield and quality of grain produced. The best ears from the high producing rows are again used in the breeding plots and the second selection is used as general seed for planting the increase plots to produce seed to be used for distribution. In a similar manner are being bred four varieties of sorghum, two of Kafir corn, one of milo maize

and two of broom corn. The seed from 325 selected heads of these several crops were planted on separate rows in separate fields for each variety. Thus the total number of ear rows of corn, etc., planted last season, was 750. Some breeding work is being done also with millet and the annual legumes—cow-peas and soy-beans. The seed from selected single plants of one variety of each of these crops is being planted in separate rows each year. This work last year included the planting and harvesting of 69 separate rows.

This breeding work requires a large amount of time and careful attention, and one or more special assistants are continually employed in this work alone. There is no more important work being undertaken by this Experiment Station than the improvement of our standard crops by the breeding methods as outlined above. The purpose of all this breeding work was originally, and still is, in part, to secure purer strains of the best producing varieties of the standard crops, the ordinary seeds being very impure and badly mixed. However, in the progress of the work it is possible to secure not only purer strains, but pedigreed strains having a capacity to produce larger yields and a better quality of grain, and the ulti-

mate purpose is to separate the seed of good quality produced by the high yielding rows and eventually make these plants the founders of new and improved strains or varieties, which will be propagated and the seed distributed to the farmers of the state.

It has been the plan of the department for several years that as soon as a variety was shown to be hardy and a better producer than others to improve this variety by breeding and selection, with the purpose of increasing it and distributing the seed to the farmers of the state. During the past year the department has sold and distributed 1,691 bushels of good seed wheat of these improved best producing varieties. 157 bushels of an improved strain of Tennessee Winter barley, 341 bushels of well bred seed corn of eight different varieties, some 50 bushels of dwarf milo maize and selected broom corn, 105 bushels of sorghum seed, 110 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of flax, and 30 bushels of cow-peas and soy-beans, making a total of 2,707 bushels of well bred seed of the better producing varieties as shown by the tests at this Station. The department is growing or having grown under its direction this season (1908) some 130 acres of high bred corn, 90 acres of well-bred wheat, 15 acres of oats, 15 acres of winter barley five acres of spring barley, 27 acres of Kafir corn, sorghum, milo, and broom corn, 10 acres of cow-peas and soy-beans, eight acres of flax and four acres of millet, or a total of 304 acres, and in connection with the growing of these crops for seed production various experiments are also being conducted, as outlined in this report.

These seeds are sold at a good price—usually about twice the market price—and the seeds offered for sale by this department have been in great demand and the work has been well appreciated by the farmers, very few unfavorable reports having been received from the growers of college-bred seed. Often farmers report yields of 25 to 30 per cent above that secured from home-grown seed sown in the same field or in adjacent fields.

There is little question but that the sale and distribution of well bred seed of these best producing varieties has had a marked influence in increasing the yield and improving the quality of our several standard crops, especially wheat and corn. In the judgment of writer this work is of vast importance to the state. The Experiment Station should be the center for crop improvement and the distributing point for well bred seeds. Improvement of crops by breeding and selection is a work which the general farmer cannot well undertake, although he may grow the high bred seed and thus become a further distributor of the improved seed-grain.

SOIL CULTURE.

Two general plans of experimentation are being carried on in soil culture, namely, seed-bed preparation and crop cultivation. The testing of different methods of preparing the seed-bed for corn includes early plowing, listing and disking and a comparison of methods of planting with the lister, surface planter and disk furrow opener attachment to the surface planter. The seed-bed preparation experiments with wheat include early plowing and cultivation with the harrow, Acme harrow and disk; disking without plowing or stubbling in the wheat; late plowing and deep and shallow plowing. The general purpose of the experiment is to study the conservation of soil moisture as affected by the different methods of seed-bed preparation. Temperature studies are also being made in connection with these experiments, and some very important results are being secured. The yields from plots which were given special cultivation last season in some cases were double the yields from plots which received little or no cultivation previous to planting.

The cultivation experiments are mainly with corn and include deep and shallow cultivation; combination of both; right and wrong time to cultivate, and cultivation with different kinds of cultivators. Previous experiments indicate that the depth or method of cultivation, hence the ex-

"A Timely Suggestion For Christmas"

Ordinarily it is hard to decide on an appropriate Christmas gift for our friends. It is not always the costly gift that is the most appreciated, and not by any means is it always the expensive gift that will do our friends the most good.

In last weeks issue of Kansas Farmer we made an offer that is proving very popular. If you overlooked this offer we want to again call your attention to it.

If you are at present a paid up subscriber to the Kansas Farmer we will send it one year to any of your friends or neighbors AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT FROM YOU, upon a receipt of a remittance for 50 cents for each name sent in. If you want to renew your subscription at this time and will send us \$1.25 we will credit up your subscription one year and send the Kansas Farmer one year to one of your friends. If you will renew your subscription for two years at our SPECIAL RATE OF \$1.50, we will send the Kansas Farmer absolutely free to one of your friends as a CHRISTMAS PRESENT FROM YOU.

Better still! If you renew your subscription for three years at this time, at our SPECIAL RATE OF \$2.00 we will send the Kansas Farmer one year free to two of your friends or neighbors as A CHRISTMAS GIFT FROM YOU. Further than this, we are preparing a very neat card which we will mail to each name you send in, informing your friend or friends that you are sending them the Kansas Farmer one full year AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT FROM YOU. It will not be necessary for you to notify them yourself. These cards will be mailed out just before Christmas and in time to reach your friend the day before Christmas, if possible.

What better Christmas gift can you think of than fifty-two copies of a high grade agricultural paper like the Kansas Farmer? And if you renew your subscription now it will not cost you one cent for at least one or two of YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Remember that the names sent us must be new subscribers and that this offer is good only until Christmas of this year. Send your order at once, as the time is getting short and there will be hundreds of subscriptions pour into our office on this offer in the next few days.

We will notify every subscriber before Christmas day.

periment, "the right and wrong time to cultivate."

On account of the dry spring, followed by the continuous wet weather, the experiments in harrowing wheat and other small grains were discontinued last season.

SOIL FERTILITY.

Fertilizer experiments were continued with wheat and oats during the past year with marked results favoring the use of barnyard manure. However, certain chemical fertilizers or combinations of chemical fertilizers have also given increased yields, nitrates and phosphates showing a marked effect, especially with wheat. A new fertilizer experiment has been undertaken with alfalfa, the purpose being to determine the comparative effects of barnyard manure and combinations of chemical fertilizer applied to worn land, to the previous crop, on the starting and growth of newly seeded alfalfa. The results of the

first year's work are wonderfully in favor of the use of well rotted barnyard manure in starting alfalfa on old worn upland, the yield of alfalfa the first year from the manured plots being more than double that secured from the plots which received no fertilizer.

SEED-WHEAT INVESTIGATION.

In carrying out the provisions of the seed wheat bill passed by the state legislature authorizing the investigation of seed wheat, the writer visited the province of Alberta, Canada, in August, 1907, and made a study of the growing of winter wheat in that province, publishing Press Bulletin No. 157 as a result of his investigation.

Samples of wheat were obtained from Alberta and a number of the Alberta samples were planted in trial plots last fall. The Russian samples obtained by the director were not received early enough for planting. A large number of samples, however have been received and will be planted

in the fall of 1908. The purpose is to test these samples as regards yield, quality, purity, etc., previous to securing large importations of seed.

A new and important series of experiments was begun last spring in the grading of seed grain and seed corn for field planting. Along with the grading corn, a test of planters was made. The machine graded corn was planted with four different planters in a comparison with "whole" corn (including butts and tips) and with seed corn from which the butt and tip kernels were removed by hand.

Grain grading experiments with the fanning mill were begun with oats last spring and will be continued with wheat this fall, the plan being to separate the seed grain into two grades, the heavy and the light, each of which is planted in separate plots and compared with the ungraded grain, which is planted in a third plot as a check. To check and prove the work and compare the individual light and

heavy grains, 900 grains of each grade were planted by hand, a single grain in a place, in separate rows or plots. This should be a very important investigation, and it is hoped that it may be continued long enough and so carefully conducted that the results may give conclusive proof regarding the value of grading grain for general field planting, which is now a subject of dispute.

Other experiments are being conducted in cutting and storing alfalfa hay, including stage of maturity to cut alfalfa for hay and the storing of green alfalfa in the shed. The first experiment is being undertaken in cooperation with the Chemical Department of this Station and includes a chemical analysis of the alfalfa at different stages of growth when it is cut for hay. The storing of green alfalfa in the shed has not been fully successful but the work has given valuable suggestions for further experimentation.

Kansas Road Dragging Law.

A correspondent asks for the Kansas law pertaining to the dragging of country roads. The following is the full text of such law:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the township board for the purpose of this act to designate such roads as in their judgment by reason of amount of travel and grade conditions shall be known as drag roads. They shall divide such roads into sections as will best carry out the purpose and provisions of this act. And it shall be the duty of said board to see that the provisions of this act are enforced. Beginning at a point nearest to city or town these sections shall be continuous to the extreme point dragged or to the township boundary, except where soil conditions make it impracticable to drag. Said board shall appoint a drag man for each section duty it shall be to drag the public highway on his section when the conditions of such highway require such work. The township board shall provide a road drag for each section which shall be shod with steel blades and not to be less than seven feet in length. Said board shall divide such roads as require, by reason of travel and grade width, more than one trip with drag. For the purpose of the act a trip shall be the dragging of the entire length of a section and return. The township board shall designate what portion of the road shall be single trip road and what portion shall be double-trip road.

Sec. 2. In the selection and appointment of a drag man the residents abutting their section shall have the preference, provided the township board may remove the drag man from his position on account of inefficient work and make another appointment for said section at any time.

Sec. 3. Compensation for a single trip road shall be at the rate of not to exceed 50 cents per mile with a maximum expenditure of \$5 per mile for any one year; and for double-trip roads at the rate of 75 cents per mile with a maximum of \$7.50 per mile for any one year.

The Green Bug and Its Natural Enemies.

As a result of the work of Prof. S. J. Hunter in co-operation with the wheat growers, millers and grain dealers of the state, a large volume of 220 pages has just been issued by the State University of Kansas giving a life history and the natural enemies of the green bug. Every wheat farmer in the state will remember that in the spring of 1907 a European insect commonly called the green bug, made its first appearance in the wheat fields of Kansas. Some may remember also that this pest spread very rapidly because it had not yet been overtaken by its natural parasite. The Department of Entomology at the University of Kansas, introduced the parasite at a number of points in the state, and did considerable work of investigating both insects. As the funds of the Department were very limited, however, and as the issue in hand seemed to be so very important and to threaten disaster, the millers and grain men of the state and of Kansas City contributed funds for the further prosecution of these investigations. This book is one of the results brought about by this co-operation of work, and credit is due to Prof. S. J. Hunter, head of the Department of Entomology of the University of Kansas.

Uncle Sam's Granary

Farm Production in 1909 Exceeds All Other Years.

Secretary Wilson concludes his review of the production of 1909 as follows: "The agricultural production of 1909 must add much to the prosperity of farmers. The record is unexampled in wealth production and tells of abundance and quantity. Year by year the farmer is better and better prepared to provide the capital and make the expenditures needed to improve his agriculture and to educate his children for farm life and work."

Most prosperous of all years is the place to which 1909 is entitled in agriculture declares the Secretary of Agriculture in his Thirteenth Annual Report, made public recently. The value of farm products is so incomprehensibly large that it has become merely a row of figures. For this year it is \$8,760,000,000, a gain of \$869,000,000 over 1908. The value of the products has nearly doubled in 10 years. The report says, "Eleven years of agriculture beginning with a production of \$4,417,000,000 and ending with \$8,760,000,000! A sum of \$70,000,000,000 for the period. It has paid off mortgages, it has established banks, it has made better homes, it has helped to make the farmer a citizen of the world, and it has provided him with means for improving his soil and making it more productive."

The most striking fact in the world's agriculture is the value of the corn crop for 1909, which is about \$1,720,000,000. It nearly equals the value of the clothing and personal adornments of 76,000,000 people, according to the census of 1909. The gold and silver coin and bullion of the United States are not of great value. It has grown up from the soil and out of the air in 120 days—\$15,000,000 a day for one crop, nearly enough for two Drednaughts daily for peace or war. This crop exceeds in value the average of the crops of the five preceding years by 36 per cent.

Cotton is now the second crop in value, and this year's cotton crop is easily the most valuable one to the farmer that has been produced. With cotton lint selling at 13.7 cents on the farm November 1 and with cotton seed selling for about \$25 per ton, the lint and seed of this crop are worth about \$850,000,000 to the farmer. No cotton crop since 1873 has been sold by farmers for as high a price per pound as this one.

Third in value is wheat, worth about \$725,000,000 at the farm, and this largely exceeds all previous values. The November farm price was almost an even dollar a bushel, a price which has not been equaled since 1881. This is the third wheat crop in point of size, with 725,000,000 bushels.

The hay crop is valued at nearly \$665,000,000; oats at \$400,000,000; potatoes at \$212,000,000; and tobacco at nearly \$100,000,000. Beet and cane sugar and molasses and sirup, from farm and factory, will reach the total of about \$95,000,000. The barley crop is worth \$88,000,000 flaxseed \$36,000,000, and 1,000,000,000 pounds of rice \$25,000,000.

COMPARISON WITH FORMER YEARS.

The production of all cereals combined is 4,711,000,000 bushels, an amount considerably greater than that

for any other year except 1906. It exceeds the average of the preceding five years by 6.5 per cent. The value of all cereals in 1909 has never been equaled in a previous year. It is almost exactly \$3,000,000,000, or 34 per cent above the five year average.

Compared with the average of the previous five years, all principal crops are greater in quantity this year except cotton, flaxseed, hops, and cane sugar; but without exception every crop is worth more to the farmer than the five year average.

This is the year of highest production for potatoes, tobacco, beet sugar, all sugar and rice; next to the highest production for corn, oats, and all cereals. Compared with 1908, gains in value are found all along the line, the exceptions being barley, buckwheat, rye, and milk. The increase for cotton, lint and seed is \$208,000,000; wheat, \$107,000,000; corn, \$105,000,000; hay, \$29,000,000; oats, \$22,000,000; tobacco, \$18,000,000; potatoes \$15,000,000.

The increase in the value of farm products this year over 1908, \$869,000,000, is enough to buy a new equipment of farm machinery for over 6,000,000 farms. The value of the cereal crops to the farmer would pay for all the machinery, tools, and implements of the entire manufacturing industry. The value of all crops, \$5,700,000,000, would make a half payment on the value of all steam railroads, according to the valuation of 1904.

State Horticultural Meeting.

Secretary Wellhouse is sending out the program for the forty-third annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, to be held in the Supreme Court room in the State Capitol, Topeka, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 28, 29, 30, 1909.

"In sending this program," says Mr. Wellhouse, "a cordial invitation is given you to attend this gathering. You doubtless enjoy meeting with your neighbors and with your county organizations, to discuss problems of mutual interest; why not broaden your horticultural horizon by meeting men from all parts of the state well informed along pomological lines? It is hoped you will come, thereby benefiting yourself, and also giving your support to our organization and its purposes."

"The yield of fruit this season has been good in some orchards, while many have failed to give the reward expected. Let us meet and discuss the factors of success and failure."

"One of the best-informed horticulturists of our country, especially on grape culture, will meet with us to give freely of his knowledge and experience."

"Late spring frosts have caused much damage to our fruit crops in the last few years. Fruit-growers of other states have succeeded to some extent in preventing loss from this cause. This subject will be discussed at our meeting. Many other interesting topics will be presented."

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1:30 P. M.
"Growing Pears in Kansas," B. F. Smith, Lawrence.

7:30 P. M.

Address of Welcome, Hon. W. R.

Stubbs, Governor of Kansas.

Response to Address of Welcome, President Edwin Snyder.

Song, Mrs. B. B. Smyth, Topeka.

"Flowers of the Home Garden,"

Mrs. John C. McClintock, Topeka.

"That Yard of Ours," Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, Tonganoxie.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1909, 9 A. M.

Report of Officers: Report of president, Edwin Snyder; report of vice-president, E. G. Hoover; report of secretary, Walter Wellhouse; report of treasurer, C. V. Holsinger; report of official entomologist, Prof. S. J. Hunter; report of Official entomologist, Prof. T. J. Headlee; report of microscopist, Prof. B. B. Smyth; report of committee on credentials of delegates; report of committee on audit.

"Fruit and Insects of the Pacific Coast," Geo. A. Blair, Mulvane.

1:30 P. M.

Election of Trustees for first, third, fifth and seventh congressional districts.

"Horticultural Progress and Needs of Northwestern Kansas," J. J. Alexander, Norton.

"Horticultural Progress and Needs of Southwestern Kansas," C. A. Blackmore, Medicine Lodge.

"The Prevention of Damage by Late Spring Frosts," F. W. Dixon, Holton.

"Picking, Packing and Marketing Apples," Geo. C. Richardson, Tonganoxie, president and manager Missouri Valley Orchard Co.

7:30 P. M.

Music.
"Grapes," T. V. Munson, grape specialist, Denison, Texas.

Music.
"Kansas Forestry," Prof. Albert Dickens, State Forester, Manhattan.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1909, 9 A. M.

"Commercial Gardening," Geo. W. Holsinger, Rosedale.

"Bees, Honey and Flowers," Walter Parish, Bee Expert, Lawrence.

The San Jose Scale.

The Kansas State Entomological Commission has issued in its circular No. 3 a fund of information in regard to the San Jose scale in Kansas. A history of the habits, life and distribution of this orchard pest is given, together with methods of control through both natural enemies and by artificial measures. The circular is well illustrated and will be of value to orchardists who have had trouble with this scale or who may be threatened by it. The summary of results shown in the bulletin is given as follows:

1. San Jose scale, accidentally imported from China in the early '70's, now infests scattering localities in most of the states.
2. San Jose scale and fruit production are diametrically opposed—the scale must be controlled if fruit is to be grown in infested territory.
3. San Jose scale reproduces and spreads with startling rapidity. If present in a few of your neighbors' orchards, it is or soon will be present in yours.
4. San Jose scale can be controlled by judicious use of pruning-hook, ax and fire, accompanied by thorough application of home-made or prepared lime-sulfur, or of home-made or prepared miscible oil.
5. The home-made limesulfur wash has the advantage over all others that, in addition to its scale-killing power, it is able to destroy serious fungous diseases. If the grower

(Continued on page 8.)



The soil and its condition are a better indication of planting time than the almanac.

New Year resolution: Boost every good thing as hard, as often, and in every way you can.

It has been said that there are three kinds of cows. Those that are good for beef, those that are good for milk and those that are good for neither.

Only 17 Jersey cows in the world's history has produced more than 700 pounds of butter in one year. Five of these, or nearly one-third were bred and developed by the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Every farmer who owns a farm of any size should own a small flock of sheep. They eat up weeds and bushes and a lot of things that other stock won't touch, and if properly handled are sure money makers year after year.

An important part of the work of the farm is the training of the farmer. Even though you have had a course of study at the Agricultural College your training is not complete. The college training simply made it possible for you to go on and grow. Of course it is possible to grow without a college training but not nearly so fast nor so well.

If you are new in the milk business use the cows you have and then weed them out by selection. Use the Babcock test and every cow that does not make money for you send to the block. Pure bred dairy cattle are better milk producing machines than grades and their progeny can be sold as breeders, but when it comes to milk production a good grade is often an efficient machine.

If your college days are over there may yet remain the short course whose value in inspiration more than in information, has never been calculated. If this is beyond you there still remains that self-training which comes through reading which is necessary whether you go to college or not, in your reading matter the first place naturally assigned to your farm paper which is your trade paper and your guide, philosopher and friend always. This may be supplemented by special works but the main dependence must be the farm paper.

There are days when the farmer feels like sitting by the fire except when giving the necessary attention to the stock but such days are not numerous in Kansas if weather conditions alone are considered. Other days he must go to town but there are yet other days when there does not seem to be anything that is really pressing. When such days come what excuse can there be for not repairing a few gates, rehang the barn doors, if needed and doing a little fixing up generally? Neatness has a cash value and if your farm is neat and well cared for it will not only be worth more money but it will cause you to live on better terms with your neighbors because you will be on better terms with yourself.

HUTCHINSON FAIR RECOGNIZED AT CHICAGO.

At the annual meeting of the Association of State Fair Secretaries which was held in Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition the dates of holding the state fairs in the Western Circuit were fixed. As heretofore Iowa leads with the first fair. This is followed by Nebraska, Hutchinson, Kansas and Oklahoma in the order named. The placing of Hutchinson fair immediately after Lincoln will enable Secretary A. L. Sponsler to carry out, his elaborate plans for a great two-weeks semi-centennial fair and exposition in 1911 without conflict with Oklahoma or the Missouri state fairs.

THE CAUSE OF PELLAGRA DISCOVERED.

If pellagra in man is the same disease as blind staggers in the horse, the cause may have been discovered.

KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

Published Weekly at 625 Jackson street, Topeka, Kansas, by The Kansas Farmer Company.

ALBERT T. REID, President. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.
J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer.

T. A. BORMAN, L. D. GRAHAM, Editors.

Chicago Office—1736 First National Bank Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Manager.
New York Office—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice, as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years. The date of subscription will be found on the label on your paper. We follow the usual custom of publications, and conform to the desire of most subscribers, by sending the paper until an order is received to discontinue it. We must be notified in writing when the subscriber desires the paper stopped. Returning the paper is not sufficient as we cannot tell from the label alone what the address is. Both name and address must be given and all arrearages paid.

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OUR GUARANTEE.—It is our belief that all advertisements in this paper are from reliable persons or firms. To show that we are in earnest in protecting our subscribers we guarantee the trustworthiness of our adver-

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

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Correspondence invited on all farm topics, live stock, soil cultivation, grains, grasses, vegetables, household matters, recipes, new and practical farm ideas, farm news. Good photographs 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.

Investigators at the Kansas State Agricultural College have recently isolated a germ from decaying corn which forms a toxine fatal to horses and rabbits. It also produces many of the symptoms and lesions of cerebritis or blind staggers in the horse.

These seem to be the first positive results upon the subject. It is generally conceded that blind staggers in the horse is an acute form of the same disease as pellagra in man.

Most investigators have confined their researches to the form of the disease as it occurs in man alone. The veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has proceeded upon radically different lines, aiming rather to strike at the original of the trouble keeping prominently in mind the principles applicable to human life, and the tremendous significance of the disease in man.

Dr. F. S. Schoneleber in his recent report to the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College said: "We have every reason to believe that the cause of this human scourge will ultimately find its solution through the research done in some veterinary laboratory in one of our great corn producing states. All the scientific facts bearing on the subject of pellagra as described in the recent article in McClures, and more have been recorded through experimental work done in the veterinary laboratory of the Kansas State Agricultural College months ago. There should be absolutely no reason why the opportunities afforded in the corn fields of Kansas, which are extremely fertile in the materials for the work, should not be appropriated and the research pushed to at least international prominence, if not to a successful issue."

The work done is being prosecuted mainly along three general lines:

First.—A complete study of the micro-organisms occurring upon corn, with especial reference to their ability to produce toxins.

Second.—A corn survey of the state now being made to determine the species of molds and bacteria present upon the corn.

Third.—Extensive feeding experiments now in progress with corn affected with molds and bacteria.

Minor lines of investigation are being pushed and every precaution is being taken to safe-guard the work at every step.

As an indication of the magnitude of these researches, it may be stated that several hundred samples of diseased corn from different sections of Kansas have been examined and the organisms causing those diseases determined. Over a score of molds and half as many bacteria have been found—some of them apparently new to science. Many of them harmless to animals but causing a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the corn growers in the state of Kansas alone because of diminished crops through

barren stalks and damaged ears. One result of the work is the demonstration of the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars might be saved to the farmers in the corn belt each year by simple rotations that would make impossible the growth of these corn diseases.

Dr. Schoenleber and T. P. Haslam and their assistants are pushing these investigations as rapidly as possible consistent with good work and results will be anxiously awaited by the stock man, the corn grower, the physician, and the scientist.

PROSPERITY RESTS UPON THE FARMER.

William Allen White has so successfully told the story of Kansas as to make himself a national figure in literature and a most influential factor in economic thought. So wonderful has been the progress in his state, that in the past two years, when financial conditions were most unsatisfactory in the eastern manufacturing sections, Kansas, individually and collectively, was easy in the way of spending money. The same thing is true more or less in Missouri, Nebraska and Texas, and soon will be in Oklahoma, though the working out of the problems before the new state requires most conservative and careful thought, but her future is certainly one of great possibilities.

These impressions bring us to the underlying truth that the products of the farm are in the main the reason for the substantial conditions prevailing. There are, of course, many factors other than this basic element of prosperity, but none so important. In this category can be named the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, as being prosperous in the first instance, through the fertility and tilling of the soil. In every case there has been great development in other lines but not of a character to permit interest to wane in the necessity for encouraging the best agricultural growth.

This history of the Missouri hen is so romantic in nearly commercial supremacy, that intermission for a year of her plain duty would enforce economy in many homes, and reduce in a most material form the earnings from transportation. While the great corporations, with their billions of money in effective plants, are the proper pride of many sections, the modest men who grow the food of the nation are the bulwark of both the interests that rule in trade and commerce. Railways buy, it is estimated, the larger proportion of manufactured iron articles, yet they buy only when the results of agriculture make necessary the purchase, and only can the manufacturer sell when they have to buy.

Recently a railway president has spoken of encouraging farm development, and, while the editorial efforts

of those who were watching railway enterprise have been frank with this advice, it is a happy omen to see those so vitally interested outspoken in opinion as to its necessity. We are nearing in several ways the limit of our resources based upon present methods, and the most active and effective channel operating so far to better conditions has been the Secretary of Agriculture, performing a most valuable service to the nation and in a most unostentatious way.

It is time for manufacturers and transportation lines to recognize the full duty of co-operation, in the form of conversation indicated, and this can be co-ordinate with so many other improvements as to revolutionize conditions, and permanently clear away the dangers we are now approaching. If America is to be the commercial Mecca of every pilgrim, and our civilization is to represent anything beyond a material progress of a few short years, computing the life of nations, we must get away from the immediate present and plan like the nations of the old world for the faraway future.—Traffic Bulletin.

FARMING IN NORTHEASTERN COLORADO.

On a recent trip through the northeastern section of Colorado included in Yuma and Washington counties, KANSAS FARMER representative witnessed some results obtained by modern methods of farming in this so-called semi-arid region, that were to him but little short of the marvelous. The country is an attractive one and noted for its healthfulness, and these facts coupled with the character of the soil, the prices of land, the generally prosperous condition of the farmers and the growing application of scientific methods, serve to make of this a most interesting region especially to those who are searching for a location in the west.

The vast stretches of prairie which include thousands of acres of smooth, level, productive soil, form a picture that attracts the newcomer, while the prices for lands which still obtain in this section and the yield secured through modern methods of farming are almost sure to hold him. This region is being rapidly settled, and converted into fine farms and beautiful homes and this result is due entirely to a thorough knowledge of the conditions and the application of scientific methods through the energy and intelligence of the men who live there. This application of scientific methods in this part of Colorado has created a condition that has never been excelled in agricultural America, when the amount of capital and labor invested is considered. Wheat, oats, barley, corn and alfalfa are all being produced now in abundant yields by means of what has been called the dry farming methods or the Campbell system of scientific farming.

Yuma county, which only a few years ago was sparsely settled, is now rapidly building into one of those beautiful and thrifty communities such as have been extending themselves eastward for many years past. At Ray, the Yula County Real Estate Company cited many cases where individuals had demonstrated the worth of this country when properly farmed. Near here is the home Mr. Calloway, who produced 61 bushels of wheat to the acre last year, and as good specimens of corn as are to be found in the corn belt. J. L. Miller, another farmer who formerly lived in Norton county, but who is now one of the live real estate dealers of eastern Colorado, has done remarkably well through his Yuma county investments.

United States Experiment Station, which is located three and one-half miles east of Akron, the county seat of Washington county, and a division point on the Burlington railroad, is one of the interesting institutions of Colorado. Here the government maintains both an agricultural experiment station and a forestry reserve, in the latter of which it is planned to plant 100,000 trees next spring. Sixty acres have been prepared for tree planting and experiments will be made with Catalpa speciosa, blue ash, black walnut, American elm, hack berry, honey

locust, and some varieties of pine. Among the pioneers of Washington county who have succeeded, none are more conspicuous than Mr. August Muntzing, who is modest enough to confess that he landed in this country 22 years ago with a very limited amount of this world's goods. He first located at Yuma, where some of the largest and most thrifty trees in this section stand today as living monuments of his industry and foresight. Mr. Muntzing is by no means a one-ideaed individual, and did not confine his efforts to tree planting. He has studied the systems of dry farming and adopted those which promise money making possibilities. As a result of his study and forethought, he has been able to acquire a modestly handsome fortune, and now owns several thousand acres of the best soil in the locality and one of the most elaborate homes in the town of Akron. When others lost faith and fled the country, Mr. Muntzing stayed on and improved his opportunities. For four years, between August 1894 and 1898, Mr. Muntzing held the position of register of the United States Land Office at Akron, and while in this position he gained a wider fund of information about land in this section than is possessed by any other one man. His faith in the country was such that when others became discouraged and desired to leave, he was ready to buy or to help them make a sale. Mr. Muntzing came from Kansas where he once lived at Attica, in Harper county, and in reply to our question as to how he had the courage to come so far west into a country which was then considered a desert, he said that he knew Kansas when land in Harper and adjacent counties was selling at a low price because it had the same reputation. Land in Harper county is now selling for \$100 per acre, and he finds that the same experiences are now being had in Yuma and Washington counties, Colorado. He thinks that these experiences have been repeated in ten-year cycles during the past 40 years in which he has been an observer, and that civilization, good farming methods and success have continued westward from the Missouri River toward the Rocky Mountains along the lines of the great trans-continental railway. He has seen the time when land at Lincoln and other towns in Nebraska was selling as cheaply as here, and also jump from \$10 to \$50 per acre in less than five years. He has lived in northeastern Colorado long enough to see the same conditions and the same increase in prices. Being an enthusiast, as a result of his successes and that of his neighbors, Mr. Muntzing takes pleasure in supplying information to people who inquire about his chosen home.

Another man who has made a conspicuous success in this country is Clarence S. Scarborough, who came from Perry, Ia., three years ago and took a homestead 15 miles south of Akron. He now owns 480 acres, worth three times what it was when he came there. He has raised three bumper crops of wheat, corn, oats, millet, cane, rye and potatoes by dry land farming. This fall he sent to the Dry Farming Congress at Billings, Mont., four varieties of corn, three of which yielded 65 bushels per acre. His neighbors prosper with him, and they have built a handsome new church and improved their homes so that their present environment is not widely different from what it was in Iowa. The case of Mr. Scarborough is only typical of that of many in this section and serves to show the success that attends the use of proper methods in farming.

Southeast of Akron is a 100-acre corn field that yielded 35 bushels per acre and was all farmed by one man on land that cost only eight dollars per acre three years ago. Alfalfa is being successfully raised on the uplands with only the natural moisture from the elements to feed it. Newton Kaser, a farmer and stockman near Abbot, 25 miles southeast of Akron, is farming in an advanced manner. His alfalfa yielded three tons at three cuttings this year, and as he has demonstrated, the profitability of alfalfa raising through dry farming methods he is seeding more and more land to this crop each year. In one of his fields he cut samples of alfalfa that had grown 32 inches in height in 30 days with only one light sprinkle of rain. Next spring

he will seed ten more acres in row, the rows 16 inches apart, which he proposes to cultivate with a beet cultivator. Mr. Kaser has also been experimenting with sugar beets through the dry land system, and although he had a long dry spell to contend with he was successful in maturing a crop that was almost equal in tonnage to that of irrigated land and tested stronger in sugar at the beet sugar factory.

With the system of moisture conservation and that of dry farm cultivation now in vogue here, it has been demonstrated that 12 inches of rainfall per annum is ample for abundant crops. The United States official report shows an average yearly precipitation of 19.79 inches for the past five years.

With thousands of acres of Turkey Red wheat now growing and with a soil thoroughly saturated with moisture from the fall rains and snows, a conservative estimate of the prospect for next year's crop would compare favorably with that of a like area very much farther east.

At a recent public sale on Mr. Huntzinger's farm, south of Otis, Colo, some time ago, the sale footed up \$5,200 and while the terms were seven months time without interest if paid when due, buyers took advantage of these terms only to the extent of \$400, all the balance being paid in cash. Northeastern Colorado is prosperous and has taken over the method pursued in Kansas of paying cash because it is able to do so and finds it cheaper.

Campbell system than any others in the entire country contiguous to McDonald.

I interviewed these men the other day as to their methods and successes, and they tell me that they first began to try the dry farming system in 1903 by plowing with ordinary turning plows in June, then harrowing the plowed ground after each rain until fall. This land was then sowed to wheat in September or the first week in October, and they found that the fields thus treated each year were so much better in yield than that farmed otherwise, that they kept it up. All the time, however, they were looking for better tools and better methods of handling the land. In the spring of 1908, they each bought a double rowed lister and a two rowed shovel cultivator, and beginning in June, they each listed 160 acres and a few weeks later split this out, thus making it all double listed. Then, as soon as the weeds started, they cultivated it exactly as they would have done had the corn been on the land. They harrowed it as often as weeds started, throughout the entire summer and up to seeding time.

J. L. Payne kept his land entirely free from weeds or vegetation of any kind clear up to seeding time in September. Through the harvest season, however, A. R. Payne got so overtaxed with work that he could not get over his land in July or the first of August. J. L. Payne had 155 acres thus treated that produced last year 5,838 bushels of wheat on ground that had been in continuous cultivation for sixteen years. His brother's yield was

be the biggest thing for western Kansas when all wheat growers adopt this method. There is a friendly rivalry between the Messrs. Payne, and A. R. Payne says that his brother has only beaten him by doing his work better than he did, and he was determined that this should not be the case another year. He now has 180 acres of as fine appearing wheat as was ever seen in any country, that he summer-fallowed in this way last summer and sowed between September 14 and 25. It entirely covers the ground now. He says that on a recent trip to Topeka he kept close watch on the wheat fields along the way, and saw none that was the equal of this one.

The information which was furnished KANSAS FARMER above was furnished by L. D. Hughes of McDonald, Kan., who offers to answer any questions pertaining to the country adjacent to that town.

The Kansas Experiment Station to Start New Line of Work.

The Kansas Experiment Station has been authorized to employ the best wheat expert obtainable in the country to be put to work on the problem of better methods of handling wheat after harvest. Correspondence which the director has received from mill owners in the past few weeks indicates that they are anxious that this work be started as soon as possible, some mill men pledging financial aid if such is needed to push the work.

Dean Webster, director of the Experiment Station, has been making a close study of the wheat and milling industry of the state, and has become convinced that there is enormous loss resulting each year because of damages occurring in shock, in stack and bin, and in transportation and grading of Kansas wheat. The extent of the damage can be estimated only on close examination of the quality of wheat as it reaches the mill. It amounts to many millions of dollars in the past decade. The greater part of this loss might be saved to the farmer.

At the last meeting of the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, the director of the Experiment Station was authorized to begin this line of work which will be of such enormous value to the Kansas wheat industry. The work of the Station has heretofore been mainly in the line of wheat breeding and the determination of better cultural methods to increase the yield. The work along these lines has added millions to the revenue of the farmer but it should not stop there.

Kansas has earned a world-wide reputation as a wheat-producing state. Kansas No. 1 Hard Winter Wheat stands at the very top in point of excellence from the milling and baking standpoint. Kansas mills are making a reputation that extends around the world for their flour made from the highest grade Hard Winter Wheat.

It is proposed to have the grain expert begin a systematic campaign along the following lines:

1. A thorough study of wheat after it is cut; i. e. the shocking, stacking, threshing, storing on the farm, and the handling in local elevators as this practice may influence its market grade and milling qualities.

2. A study of the present system of grading as practiced by buyers, state inspectors, etc., and its influence on the general situation of marketing Kansas wheat. And

3. The eventual establishment of a state testing and baking plant of sufficient magnitude to make results reliable, and to have such a plant operated for the benefit of elevator and mill men.

This last line will be a matter of gradual growth as the necessity of such a plant is worked out.

A conference of the millers has been called for December 30 at the College to discuss the work in all its details. Many millers have promised to attend. This meeting will result in much good and the Station and the milling interests will be brought into closer relation with each other.

It will require the united effort of millers and growers and Station authorities to make Kansas what she might be in this direction. But Kansas wheat and Kansas flour will lead the markets of the world. Kansas farmers and Kansas millers can do it.

THE "KNOW HOW" IN FARMING. TEN WEEKS.

JANUARY 4, 1910. TEN WEEKS.

FARMING and DAIRY SHORT COURSES
KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN.

Today the "know-how" is of more value to the farmer than ever before. The Agricultural College believes in giving the young farmer many chances to get this know-how and to get a zeal for the best in farming.

A Short Course in Farming. A Short Course in Dairy Farming.
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Breeding, Stock Breeding, Butter Making, Stock Feeding, Orchardling Poultry Breeding, Poultry Management.

Open to men 18 years of age and over with good English education. No entrance examinations. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address

PRES. H. J. WATERS, Manhattan, Kan.

JANUARY 4, 1910. TEN WEEKS.

Box F. Winter College Term opens Jan. 4.

Farming in the Shortgrass Country. I have lived at McDonald, Rawlins county, Kan., since the fall of 1901, and have watched crop prospects and results both quite closely. I think the



average yield of wheat for the whole locality has been about 12 to 15 bushels for that period and of barley 20 bushels. Cane, Kafir corn and millet have all done well. We have two farmers living seven miles from this town who have been doing very much better farming than the average of the county since I came here. They are J. L. and A. R. Payne, and they have proved beyond a doubt that better farming pays here as elsewhere, and they have come nearer real scientific dry farming or the use of the

not quite so good, and they both say that it was because of lack of cultivation the last of July and first of August. I asked Mr. Payne why his average was so much better than that of his neighbors, and he answered by saying that it was only because of the better condition of the land at seeding time and the conserving of the moisture of the preceding summer. I then asked him if this was an average yield for the country, and was told that it was not. I asked him if his average was above the general average of the country and was told that it was fully double or more. In response to an inquiry as to whether he had any objection to the publication of these facts, Mr. Payne stated that he had no objection and if they would help others to see the advantages of this method and the possibilities of this country he would be glad to have it done, as this method pays big for the extra work. Mr. Payne was then asked if he had reached the best results attainable by this method, and was emphatic in his answer that he had not. He stated that there will yet be 50 bushels per acre raised on this land and that he intended to reach that figure. He was then asked if he was satisfied with the tools he was then using. He stated that he was not entirely satisfied, but that the ones they now have are the best he had yet examined, unless possibly the spring tooth harrow should prove to be better than the common harrow, and this they hope to test soon. Inquiry developed the fact that several of Mr. Payne's neighbors were already trying out his methods and more of them were planning to do so. Among those who are now trying it are S. L. Davis, John Reneau and Fred Hilty and others, and it is hoped that many others will take hold of it because the results obtained by the Paynes serve to convince that it will

LIVE STOCK



Match your horses first in temperament and then in size, color and style. Horses of a like disposition do their work better and easier to both themselves and their driver

The man who sends his live stock of any kind into the winter in thin flesh simply robs himself of a part of his profits. Fat is a provision of nature upon which the animal may draw for heat in cold weather. A little fat, just enough to make the animals show good condition, is a mighty good thing for the animal when the cold wave comes and it is a mighty good investment for the owner as well.

One of the most important sources of profit on the farm comes from the young stock of all kinds. Care of the young stock therefore becomes simply a money making proposition if we choose to leave out the humanitarian side of it, and good care brings good money. Good shelter, plenty of bedding and a proper supply of flesh and bone forming feed furnished the youngsters a little later on.

Don't "monkey" with scrubs. It don't pay. Why should a man start out to make money in farming and then handicap himself with the poorest tools he can buy? In these days of high priced land the best you can buy in the way of money making machinery is none too good, and your stock, your crops and your orchard are your machines. Scrub corn and scrub wheat are just as bad as are scrub cattle, scrub hogs or scrub men.

Put the broody sows in a pen by themselves. If you let them herd with the others pile up on cold nights it may cost you any number of fine letters. Pigs is pigs these days.

Even a hog needs some care. In his wild state he could do for himself but the modern hog is an artificial product. He don't ask much but he pays big wages to those who care for him. Plenty of feed and water, a dry place to sleep that is free from drafts and he will do the rest.

Be sure the hogs are in good condition when you put them on full feed and you can then rush them. The quicker you can get them upon the market after you begin to feed the larger will be your margin of profits.

A hog will change corn into big, round dollars a little faster than any other farm animal provided he is a good one. If he is a scrub he will do business the other way round.

The secret of success in making hogs is comfort. Make a hog comfortable by plenty of the right kind of feed, a good dry place to sleep, a fresh drink of water, and he will pay you for it.

Got anything standing around in the barn yard or horse lot than can hurt the stock? When you let them out these frosty mornings they are apt to be pretty playful and frisky. It's easier to prevent a crippled animal than it is to cure it.

Where is your self binder, mower and cultivator? Out in the field where you last used them? It is this kind of neglect on the part of the farmer that keeps the junk dealer in business. It costs a whole lot less to build sheds than to buy new machinery.

International Grand Champion Steers.

In order to show into what kind of company Prof. Kinzer of the Kansas Agricultural College carried his great steer King Ellsworth when he landed him the Grand Champion of the International and in order to show the relative importance of the Angus breed in these contests the following table of Grand Champion by years is given.

Grand champion single fat steers of International Shows, with name and selling price:

Year.	Name	Breed.	Per lb.
1909	Kings Ellsworth	Angus	\$.18
1908	Fyvie Knight	Angus	.26 1/2
1907	Roan King	Shorthorn	.24

1906	Peerless Wilton 99th's Defender	Hereford	.25
1905	Blackrock	Angus	.28
1901	Clear Lake Jute 2nd	Angus	.28
1903	Challenger	Mixed	.26
1902	Shamrock	Angus	.56
1901	Wood's Principal	Hereford	.50
1900	Advance	Angus	1.50

In order to further show the importance of the Angus breed in the fat cattle classes the following table is given:

Year.	Owner.	Breed.	100 lbs.	Per
1909	Keays & Oglesby	Shorthorn	\$15.00	
1908	Funk Bros.	Angus	11.00	
1907	C. Krambeck	Angus	8.00	
1906	Funk Bros.	Angus	17.00	
1905	Krambeck	Angus	8.65	
1904	Krambeck	Angus	10.50	
1903	Herrin	Hereford	8.35	
1902	Echer	Angus	14.50	
1901	Black	Hereford	12.00	
1900	Kerrick	Angus	15.50	

The International Pure Bred Sales.

Interest always centers about the sales of pure bred breeding stock at the International Live Stock Exposition because they are on index of the market for this class of cattle for the ensuing season. Owing to the fact that many of the animals sold at this time have previously appeared in the show ring and some of them won prizes, the prices may average a little better than at other sales but this is due to the better fitting and condition of the animals.

If the demand is brisk at the International sales the prices will be good and when these conditions exist breeders throughout the country take courage in the knowledge that things are coming their way.

The International is the culmination of the seasons efforts for the breeder in two ways. It is the arena of final struggle for supremacy in the show ring and it is the last of the National Association's sales of pure bred breeding stock. The breeder who is an exhibitor here meets his competitors of the State fair circuits in which he has completed as well as the winning herds of all other important circuits and of Canada as well. The bull or the stallion which here wins the purple ribbon carries honor to his owner as being the best of his kind in America. The breeder who does not show is keenly interested in these contests of the prize ring but more intensely so in the sales of breeding stock which come home to him more directly. Any sale of good cattle of his particular breed is of interest but the sales made at the International are of special value.

A Chicago, last week, there was an unusually good lot of Shorthorns sold in the International sale and the prices ran very evenly. Countess Selma 2d brought \$1,500 and topped the sale. The 17 bulls averaged \$260.30; the 33 cows, \$339.25; and the total average on 50 head was \$294.40.

The Aberdeen-Angus offering was equally good but the larger number of animals together with the more restrict field made the average seem somewhat lower though in reality they were not. In this sale there were 50 females which averaged \$256.20; 14 bulls averaged \$229, and a general average of \$250 on 64 head.

The Herefords were more evenly divided between the sexes and the averages appeared a trifle lower for this reason. It was a good sale with an average of \$205.95 on 21 females; \$179.44 on 27 bulls with a top price of \$960.

The Galloway average for thirty-six head was nearly \$200, 25 cows averaging \$208 and bulls \$190 each. The top price of the sale was \$345.

Ring Bone—Mares Out of Condition.

1. I have a seven months old mare colt, bay, that has a growth on her left hind foot, about half way between the hoof and the pastern joint. The growth has been there for about six weeks and it makes her a little lame until she gets it limbered up. What is it and what is the best treatment?
2. This colt and her mother sweat standing in the stable. I don't believe it is because they are too warm. They eat hearty and seem well. They have been fed clover and prairie

hay mixed and oats and corn mixed. I have not been feeding grain very heavy. Can you tell me what causes this and is there any cure for it?—A Reader, Parsons, Kan.

Ans.—1. It is a ring bone and if you will take biniodide of mercury five drams, Russian cantharides two ounces and hog's lard two ounces, mix, and clip off the hair and rub in the blister with the hand for 10 minutes, leave on 24 hours and wash off and grease. Wash clean and dry every eight to 10 days and repeat. If it is not better in about six to eight weeks with this treatment, have a qualified veterinarian fire it, using a small puncture point in doing it so as not to leave a scar.

2. This is caused by the feed and being out of condition. Take one pint of Elixir-calisyra iron and strychnine and give a tablespoonful in feed to each twice a day.

Facts About Influenza Antitoxin.

Influenza Antitoxin is a remarkably efficient agent in the treatment of febrile diseases of horses and mules, particularly influenza (pink-eye, catarrhal or shipping fever) with its complications of cough, laryngitis, bronchitis, strangles, pneumonia, and purpura hemorrhagica. It reinforces the disease-resisting powers, checks loss of flesh, restores appetite and expedites recovery, generally with immunity from recurrence.

A prophylactic dose of 30 cubic centimeters should be given ten days before shipping, exhibiting, or otherwise exposing horses to possible infection. W. Anson, head of the River Ranch, Texas, reports that this greatly reduces losses during transportation, and says: "I should never dream of bringing over any more horses without having them immunized before shipping."

To abort an attack, one or two doses of 30 cubic centimeters given twelve hours apart, in the first stages, are usually sufficient. Veterinary Surgeon Plummer reports that in an outbreak of influenza at Fort Riley, Kansas, he injected 35 colts with Influenza Antitoxin and concluded that it was of undoubted value as a preventive, and that if the disease developed, its severity and duration were less than usual.

As a curative agent one dose of 30 cubic centimeters is frequently sufficient, though doses of 60 or even 90 cubic centimeters may be necessary in severe cases, repeated every twelve hours till improvement is evident. Truman, whose sire stallion, "The Nigger" (5 years, 2,000 pounds) was attacked by pneumonia with laminitis at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, reports that though many prominent horsemen declared the animal could not recover, a cure was rapidly brought about after administering the Influenza Antitoxin.

J. E. King, formerly Assistant State Veterinarian of Missouri, after five or six years' experience with Influenza Antitoxin, stated that it will abort strangles and cause the tumors to gather and discharge in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and in pneumonia it will enable the veterinarian to save 90 per cent of those grave cases that invariably die under medicinal treatment alone.

The fact that Influenza Antitoxin is made from horses which have had influenza provides a true antitoxin. It is stated by veterinarians who have made comparative tests of antitoxins offered for immunizing purposes that the immunity conferred by the use of Influenza Antitoxin is more complete and lasting than can be secured from the other so-called immunizing serums.

The antitoxin should be injected into the jugular vein, allowing the syringe to remain in situ for a few moments till the blood stream has carried the antitoxin away. Pressure should then be applied to close the puncture, and the site should be disinfected. All apparatus must be carefully sterilized before and after use.—Veterinary Notes.

If you have been trying to think of an appropriate gift for some of your friends or neighbors, don't fail to read our Christmas suggestion article on page 2.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Expeditious to produce cure of Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.



Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

is the stockman's safeguard against livestock troubles and distempers—the farmer's guarantee of flocks and herds free of disease and uniformly thrifty—the poultry-keeper's assurance that Roup, Cholera, Gapes and similar disastrous troubles will never wipe out the profits of his business.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant has a gentle, healing influence on the skin, yet is powerful enough to destroy the deadly germs of the most infectious animal disease or any form of skin parasite.

Especially valuable as a deodorizer and disinfectant. Purifies hog-pens, cow stables and any place where decay threatens disease. Prevents danger to both animal and attendant. No owner of farm stock can afford to be without Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

It only requires one gallon of dip to make from 70 to 100 gallons of solution. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Write for circular.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE



—or at any other time, use Kendall's Spavin Cure to cure that Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growth or any other lameness. It's the safest way. Keep a bottle of

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

on hand so you can use it promptly. "Please send me one of your books, 'Treatise on the Horse.' I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for years and find it a sure cure for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint and Lameness."

W. M. Singler, Perham, Minn.
Good for man and beast. Your druggist will supply you. Price \$1.00 per bottle; 5 for \$5.00. Also ask him for that valuable book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write direct for a copy. Address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

COLE 30

A Car of Superb and Silent Service



A \$2,500 QUALITY CAR FOR \$1,500

THE secret of the WONDERFUL VALUE in the COLE 30 is the fact that it is sold on the principle "OF SMALL PROFITS AND BIG SALES." Don't buy a car at any price until you have seen the specifications of the COLE 30. A car with the trouble left out. Catalogue and specifications of this classy, capable and serviceable car, mailed free. A Marvelous Car at a Marvelously Low price. Dealers write us regarding our 1910 contract. Immediate delivery of 1910 cars. MONARCH MOTOR CAR CO. 38 Monarch Bldg., 1625 Grand, KANSAS CITY, MO.

DAILY FARM LOSSES.

Three Farmers Tell How Their Neighbors Lose Money Daily.

The cost of negligence on a farm is great. The value of a searching mind backed by a will power to execute is greater. To be a successful farmer requires an unusual active mind and one must be possessed with will power strong enough to execute the good things to be done after he has seen them.

Heavy daily losses occur from negligence, and the extent of this loss can only be measured by the extent of the negligence. Farmers too often measure their ability by their physical ability alone and are unconscious of the fact that they at times get affected with mental laziness, so to speak. Right here is where the greatest loss occurs, which in my estimation amounts to cutting the farm profits at least half in two, and in many cases it is the direct cause of an actual loss on a year's business.

At this season of the year farmers feel that the greatest responsibility of the year is over with them that their corn is laid by and the harvest of small grain and hay is over. I beg leave to say that in my estimation the average farmer is just now subject to a severe attack of negligence, in fact, I am not feeling just right myself. Right here is where one of the greatest losses occurs on the farm. I don't wish to be quoted as saying that a farmer should not have rest, but I do say that to be a financial success he is compelled, by force of competition, to work all the time, year in and year out, to the best of his judgment, and never to sit down and wait for something to turn up but go out on his farm and look over his crops with a view of making them better next year, at the same time plan something of the best disposition to make of them to yield the most profit. His leisure days should be spent in repairing his machinery and fixing his fences so they will not get out of repair at a crucial time and delay some important work. He should take sufficient time to read all the commercial news and keep posted on markets, especially those of live stock and grain, to the extent that he knows their value to his own satisfaction. And it should be remembered that the agricultural press is indispensable to good scientific farming at this time. Again I say that it is negligent to go down and delve into these little things of future preparation and lack of will power to execute ones best judgment. In doing these little things and doing them well is the direct cause of heavy daily losses on the average farm.—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.

We all know there are many daily losses on the average farm. I wish to speak of a few of them. There is an old adage, "A woman can throw out more with a spoon than man can bring in with a shovel," which is only too true. Did you ever notice a cook clean out the crock in which she has stirred up a cake? I have seen some of them leave a spoonful in the dish. At that rate, she would soon throw out a whole cake. The same is true in emptying butter dishes, and many other things, too numerous to mention.

There is another great loss I have noticed in many homes. The children are allowed to waste so much at the table. In our home, we knew if we left our potatoes on our plates we could have no dessert. Just try this plan for awhile and see how well the plates are cleaned.

Here is one loss which is very important, if you have a great deal to accomplish in a short time. Did you ever stop to think how much time is lost by poor management? When I am going down cellar I always take something with me if I have some canned fruit to carry away, I take it down cellar when I go to skim the milk. Then, if my hands are not full, I often carry something I may need through the day back with me. The same rule can be applied with profit when you go upstairs.

There are many ways in which we can make our heads save our heels, and save time, if we only try.—Louise Monroe, Ottawa, Kansas.

It is very different on a farm where hired help is employed than on the (Continued in Col. 4 of this page.)

Readers Market Place

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 3 CENTS A WORD

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ECONOMICAL AND PARTICULAR people to take advantage of our prices and service. Western Printing Co., Ptg. Dept. of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN AS local representative in every Kansas county. Splendid chance to make good wages without great effort and no expense. Write for particulars. Address Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

CATTLE.

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

SEE US BEFORE PLACING YOUR stock catalog printing. Western Printing Co., Ptg. Dept. of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, CHOICE BULL calves of the very best breeding \$25.00 each. A few cows and heifers. H. C. Young, Wineland Farm Dairy, Lincoln, Neb.

FOUR SHORTHORN BULLS FROM 10 to 15 months old. Three by the grand champion Master of the Grove and one by Ruberta's Prince. C. W. Daugherty, Sedalia, Mo.

FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, one red September yearling, sire Barmpton Knight, out of a Gallant Knight cow. One roan pure Scotch bull fall yearling. Sire Lord Bauff 2nd, out of Red Lady 5th, a pure Scotch cow. Harry H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—HERD headed by Archer's Victor 232012. For Sale, Prince Consort 187008, beautiful dark red, 8 years old, sired by imported Prince of Perth, dam full sister to "Lavender Viscount." Is a straight Scotch bull of the finest breeding. Also four fine yearling bulls, red in color, and about 8 richly bred cows and heifers, all at a bargain. Come and see them. Chas. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED Jersey bulls, ready for service. Out of daughters of Stoke Pogis Marigold (dam and sire's dam 25 lb. cows), and sired by Financial Count (sire and dam Island prize winners, dam, 1st prize over Island 2 years in class, has butter record 550 lbs. at 3 years). Financial Count is half brother to Financial Countess, last year champion butter cow of Jersey breed. Price, 2 at \$55 and 1 at \$60. No females. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kan. W. C. Moore, Box 357, Parsons, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR price list. Charles Clemmons, Waldo, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, two years old, making of ton horse. G. A. Stites, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED BLACK Percheron stallion, 5 years old, weight 2,000 pounds. Fine individual and sure breeder. Can show two seasons' colts. One 6-year-old black registered jack, sound and right, will weigh 1,100 pounds. Two road stallions, two Shetland ponies, studs, black, nicely broke to ride. Up-to-date Poland Chinas, both sexes, for sale. Can meet parties at Raymond, Kan. J. P. and M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan.

SWINE.

O. I. C. BOARS OF ALL AGES AT farmer's prices. Prize winning stock. Arthur Mosse, R. F. D. No. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE HONEY, TWO CANS 120 POUNDS \$8.50; single can, \$4.50. F. O. B., care W. P. Morley, Los Animas, Colo.

FOR SALE—NEWSPAPER PLANT, reasonable on terms. Fine location. Address J. M. Pardue, Vaughn, N. M.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW INVENTION, perfect shoe sweep, big seller, sample 50c. Circular free. Baker Bros., Box 32, Armourdale Sta., Kansas City, Kan.

HIGH BRED BROOM CORN SEED FOR crop improvement, more corn to acre, finer quality. Write W. P. Fanning, Broom Corn Seed Specialist and Broom Corn Broker, L. Box 32, Oakland, Ill.

AGENTS EARN \$5 TO \$10 DAILY selling the wonderful \$1.50 Goodson Chemical Fire Extinguisher. Instant death to all fires. Every farmer needs several. Write now for open territory. Goodson Mfg. Co., 126 Point St., Providence, R. I.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES ARE PAID well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet \$09 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE.

WE CAN TRADE YOUR PROPERTY. Book of 500 exchanges free. Graham Brothers, Eldorado, Kan.

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

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

CHOICE KANSAS FARMS AND Ranches. Bargains in Pottawatomie and Wabausee counties. Write Umschied & Ulrich, Wamego, Kan.

BUSINESS CARDS 500 FOR \$1.50— Prompt service. Send for samples and estimates. Western Printing Co., Ptg. Dept. of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE DAIRY FARM—240 ACRES, 1 mile from Concordia, Kan. Alfalfa, corn, wheat, pasture, water. Write Theodore Laing, Concordia, Kan.

A LARGE LIST OF DESIRABLE farms for sale on very liberal terms and prices. For further information call on or address Thomas Dorcey, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

BUY A HOME IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA, 50 farms for sale, three illustrated booklets brimful of information free for the asking. Write, Oklahoma Land & Loan Co., Wagoner, Okla.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN WILSON CO., Kan., 30 acres good bottom land broken, new six room house, barn, large orchard, remainder pasture and meadow, running water. Rural free delivery and telephone. Price \$30 per acre. Mrs. Mary Moran, 1208 N. Grand, Pittsburg, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH IN less than 90 days; properties and business of all kinds sold quickly in all parts of the world; send description today, we can save you time and money. The Real Estate Salesman, K. Funke Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

NO. 80—30 ACRES OF CREEK BOT- tom, balance upland, 60 acres in cultivation, 3 acres meadow, balance in pasture, a new 5 room house, and small barn, good water, only six miles from the county seat and a bargain at \$3,600. J. S. Boyle, Bennington, Kan.

KING ALFALFA MAKES FORTUNES for owners of Eastern Colorado sub-irrigated low-priced farm lands, near Denver. Send for our alfalfa literature. Colorado Farm Land Association, 279 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Live agents wanted in town or country.

WHO WANTS THIS INVESTMENT?—\$20 acres of nice rolling, not rough land, 9 miles from town. 285 in cultivation; 30 nice meadow, a small granary, only building. This is a good wheat farm and for an investment pays a good income. \$37.50 per acre. Write for list. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kan.

WANTED—FARMS AND BUSINESSES. Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. American Investment Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

POULTRY.

25 WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS FOR SALE—Wildwood, Neal, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

WINNING BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Paul Cress, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—\$1 AND \$2 each. Mrs. John Beck, Ackerland, Kan.

50 WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND A few good pullets for sale. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens, pullets, cockerels. R. W. Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—BUFF WYANDOTTE cockerels. Write for prices. Address W. K. Heaton, Garfield, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Mrs. E. L. Rice, Route 2, Eureka, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS, also Houdans and Buff Orpingtons. H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kan.

CHOICE R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS from World's Fair and Jamestown winners. Mrs. A. L. Scott, R. 1, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington cockerels, hens and pullets; also Buff Orpington ducks. C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels; fine birds; good laying strain; \$1.50 and \$2.00. Mrs. G. B. Lanning, Welda, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, prizewinners at \$1.50 and \$1.00 each; also Pekin drakes \$1.00 each. L. T. Spellman, Route 8, Paola, Kan.

R. C. BROWN AND R. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels and M. B. Turkeys, all fine stock. Address W. M. Eagle, Melvern, Osage Co., Kan. R. F. D.

CHESTNUTS GUARANTEED FORMU- las for Roup and Poultry Food. \$1.00. H. W. Chestnut, Centralia, Kansas (breeder of White Faced Black Spanish Chickens).

small farm where all the help needed is returned day for day with your neighbor. Returning help is very poor economy as it puts one way behind with his own work. It is also poor economy to raise scrub cattle and milking cows that are calf and milk producers which many a farmer does; raising a pedigreed calf at say \$40 is far better than a scrub at \$10; losing a calf with blackleg by not vaccinating; letting your fences run down and cattle breaking into corn fields and alfalfa causing bloat; feeding dusty, dirty feed; all corn to brood sows and mixing all kinds of breeds together and feeding any time you happen to get there.

We either grease or paint our shovels on cultivators or plows as soon as through with them; over-haul our windmills twice a year; have reservoirs to store our water from mill for a time of scarcity of wind; use double-row corn tools and gang plows; dip our hogs, etc., and store our machinery under a roof when not in use.—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan.

What To Read.

If you have the "blues" read the twenty-seventh Psalm.

If your pocketbook is empty read the thirty-seventh Psalm.

If people seem unkind read the fifteenth chapter of John.

If you are discouraged about your word read the one hundred and twenty-sixth Psalm.

If you are all out of sort read the twelfth chapter of Hebrews.

If you can't have your own way in everything keep silent and read the third chapter of James.

If you are losing confidence in men read the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

If you want to get on in the world, read the KANSAS FARMER.

"Don't Spend Money Foolishly."

Thousands of dollars will be spent in the next few days for Christmas gifts that don't really do any one any good. Many people wait until the last minute to buy their Christmas presents, then rush to town and buy a lot of articles that are attractively displayed in the store windows and show cases because they feel that they must buy something for their friends at any cost. We believe we have made a timely suggestion on the second page of this week's issue of KANSAS FARMER. Read it!

Graner's Sale.

On account of zero weather and poor accommodations for selling H. C. Graner's sale, held at Lancaster, Kan., was not a decided success. The hogs sold very well making an average of \$35 on the matured animals. Several of the highest priced ones going to parties from a distance. The Shorthorn cattle sold below value, due to lack of proper fitting. Three Percheron fillies belonging to W. H. Graner were sold. G. H. Malby of Barnes, Kan., buying Flora the handsome 2-year-old filley for \$405 and Queen, the yearling filley, at \$200.

LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES— Descriptive of your business. Best prices. Send for samples. Western Printing Co., Ptg. Dept. of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—A number of good cockerels from prize winning stock. Write your wants to S. S. Jackson, Scranton, Kan.

100 EXTRA GOOD BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock Cockerels. They are of the E. B. Thompson strain, large birds and nicely barred, have won over 50 premiums in last three years; satisfaction guaranteed. Paul Oliver, Danville, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, fine birds, no disqualification, \$1.00 each. Selected for high scoring, \$2 to \$5 each; yearling hens, \$12 per doz.; return if not satisfied. H. M. Johnson, Formosa, Kan.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—Brown and black spaniels, both sexes, good ones, cheap; closing out. Thorndale Kennels, Wayne, Kan.

THOROUGHLY BRED ARKANSAS RABBIT hounds, trained right, shipped on trial. Write your wants. J. R. Stephens, Calico Rock, Ark.

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

COLLIES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE— They are stock drivers, pets and home protectors, 260 head sold last year. Write for illustrated circular and prices. Would like to buy a few ferrets. Address Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

LAWYERS.

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

PATENTS.

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

DUTY OF NATION AND STATE TO AGRICULTURE.

Chas. F. Scott, Congressman, at Inauguration of President Waters at Kansas State Agricultural College.

Congressman Scott said in part: "I do not know how better to declare what the nation and the state should do to promote this great industry than to discuss what they have done and are doing. If the question had been asked of the average farmer few years ago, What is the general government doing for agriculture? the answer most probably would have been: It sends us a package of garden seeds every year—provided we stand in with our congressman. But that answer would hardly be given anywhere now, for the Department of Agriculture which the nation maintains at Washington has extended its activities so widely that nearly every farmer has been the beneficiary of its helpful influence.

Through its Weather Bureau, forecasting the weather with singular accuracy and giving timely warning of floods and frosts; through its Bureau of Animal Industry safeguarding the health of the people and providing a market for our surplus meat products through its inspection service, safeguarding the health of our flocks and herds by stamping out contagious and infectious diseases; through its Bureau of Plant Industry, scouring the world for new varieties of seeds and plants, studying and combating plant diseases, instructing the people in better cultural methods, and in a thousand ways helping to make farming more profitable and farm life more pleasant; through its Forest Service, not only preserving from destruction what remains of this part of our National wealth, but spreading the knowledge of how this great resource may be used without waste and be made to contribute to other resources; through its Bureau of Entomology waging ceaseless warfare upon injurious insects; through its Bureau of Chemistry adding the aid of that science to the farmer's resources; through its Bureau of Publications, printing and distributing among the people millions of documents containing the results of scientific research and experiments conducted solely in the interest of the farmer; through its Office of Good Roads, testing road-making materials and offering the services of the most highly trained road building experts in the work to any community that may wish to avail itself of them—through all these and almost innumerable other agencies the great department is extending the helping hand of the Nation to the Nation's greatest industry.

"But the general government has not stopped with establishment and maintenance of the department at Washington. It has gone into every state and territory in the Union and has established colleges such as this, supplementing them with experiment stations, and thus encouraging the states to take up and carry forward the work with an attention to local conditions and requirements which could not be given through Federal agency alone. And it is in building upon the foundation thus laid by the Nation that the duty of the State lies. I am a Federalist of the Federalists and the term States' Rights has never sounded very pleasantly in my ears. But there are state duties and state responsibilities which I do not believe the states can shirk or evade. There are many problems affecting the agricultural interests of the Nation which extend beyond state lines and can only or at least most successfully be studied and solved through Federal agencies. But there are other problems which are peculiar to the states in which they exist and these I believe the states should attack. There is perhaps a twilight zone where it may be a little difficult to draw the line of state and Federal duty or responsibility, and touching these the master word should be co-operation as defined just now by Chancellor Strong in discussing the relations that should exist between this College and the State University. I would have the Department at Washington and the state colleges and experiment station understand that they are both the servants of the same master and that the interest of the people is the one consideration which

should be paramount with them both. There is not only glory enough for all but there is work enough for all who are engaged in the great enterprise of helping to make two blades of grass where only one grew before."

Feed the Land.

A contributor to an exchange says that it is profitable to use a quarter of clover, and as much timothy seed, on every acre of small grain at the usual seeding time, the seed to be mixed with wheat, oats, etc. Even if plowing is begun soon after harvest, the accrued growth will be a fine green manuring; while the fields plow later or left till spring will give a fine fall feed, amply repaying the cost of seed. This, of course, does not refer to fields regularly seeded; which should not be disturbed by cattle at all. The growth of next year will generally be reduced by as much as is eaten off the previous fall. The plan has not in this section been tried so far as this editor knows, but in the clover belt it should work to good advantage.

SCHOOL WORK AT K. S. A. C.

Solve Problems of Agricultural Education.

Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism of Missouri university, at the formal inauguration of President Waters, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in an address extended the greetings from colleges and universities outside of Kansas. In part he said:

"Splendid the material resource of America of today. It is the world's treasure chest, it is the world's granary. With but one-twentieth of the world's population, it produces one-third of the world's food.

When the west is as densely populated as the east, it will contain not 16, but a hundred millions of people.

"For the bread and butter of these hundred millions of people the agricultural colleges of this western land are hostages. Except as the colleges fulfill their mission along thoroughly practical lines, the people suffer. The bread loaf shrinks in the ultimate consumer's hands. It is for these colleges to make two blades of grass to grow where one had been, to add to the fatness of the land, to make bigger the red barn of the farmstead, and to render certain and more profitable the crops sold or stored therein. Among the nation's schools they first teach bread-winning, the science and the art of agriculture, and the arts and sciences thereto allied. And, beyond the selfishness of individual bread-winning, they teach addition to the wealth of all the state, the making great the commonwealth.

"Here in the central west are to be solved for all the world the great problems for its own. The coast states have special problems, special work, but here in the central west is the agricultural laboratory of the republic—nay, of the world—in which the vexing problems are to be worked out for the good of man everywhere.

"The emphasis of study has changed. In the '70s it was upon English; in the '80s upon physical science; in the '90s upon manual training and laboratory work. Now, in this first decade of the twentieth century, emphasis runs quick beside the industrial, vocation—the bread and butter—upon the social sciences—the bread and butter for the other fellow—the accent is upon the part of living, the finest of all fine arts, of living on farm an in shop, in home and church and state. Man may not live by bread-winning alone.

"If the state school is the child of the state, so must it be the servant of the state. In the alphabet of national wealth the first word is 'agriculture.' He who promotes agriculture makes for larger greatness. Right at home lie the agricultural problems, conversation, utilization, transportation. But your Agricultural College has a larger problem and greater mission. It is here, if I mistake not, not merely to increase the quantity of the crop, but to increase the quality of the growers of the crop. It is here to promote intensive farming, that there may be from Kansas fields more abundant harvest—yes. But it is here also and more, to promote that which shall give to every farmer

U. Cream Separators

The Recognized Criterion by which others are judged.

Holds World's Record



Holds Grand Prize

The modern dairymen want a Cream Separator that fulfills to the highest degree these three requirements:

Close Skimming, Easy Running, Long Life.

The U. S. is the only separator that combines leadership in all three of these essentials.

The U. S. has received more and higher awards (acknowledging its superiority) in 1909 than all other makes combined.

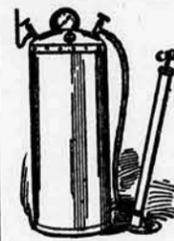
A request for Catalog V will show you all about this thoroughly practical separator and tell you all about our latest awards.

Vermont Farm Machine Co. Bellows Falls, Vt.

SHEET MUSIC, 16c A COPY. ANY SEVEN \$1.00, POSTPAID.

VOCAL.	INSTRUMENTAL.
Alexander Jones.	Beautiful Star of Heaven.
Are You Sincere.	Boulevard Glide—New.
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Bolo Rag Song.	Black and White Rag.
Baltimore Bombashay—New.	Carbolic Acid Rag.
Clover Blossoms.	Chung Lo—New Chinese monkey doodle.
Can't You See.	Dance of the Brownies.
Denver Town.	Dill Pickles.
Down in Jungle Town.	Dublin Daisies.
Dreaming.	Enterpriser March.
Daisies Won't Tell.	Easter Lilies Waltz.
Dublin Daisies.	Fire Fly—Intermezzo.
Games of Childhood.	Floating Along.
Garden of Roses.	Fairy Kisses Waltz.
Garden of Dreams.	Golden Arrow—Indian.
Her Name is Mary Donohue.	Indian Summer—Intermezzo.
Helnze—New Comic Song.	Icicles Rag.
Honey on Our Honeymoon.	Joan of Arc Waltz—New.
Hat My Father Wore on St. Patrick's Day.	Love Watches Waltz.
I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid.	Love's Golden Dream.
I Used to Be Afraid to Come Home in the Dark.	La Sorella.
I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark.	Hand in Hand—New Novallette.
If I Only Had a Beau—New.	Merry Widow Waltz.
I've Lost My Gal.	Moon Winks.
It Looks Like a Big Night Tonight.	My Pony Boy.
I Wish I Had a Girl.	Moon Bird Intermezzo.
I Want Someone to Call Me Dearie.	Powder Rag.
If I Only Had a Sweetheart.	Pearls—New.
Longest Way Round is the Sweetest Way Home.	Red Wing.
Lonesome.	Razzle Dazzle—New Rag.
Lady Love—New big hit.	Rainbow.
Knabe and Story & Clark Pianos.	School March—New.
	Texas Steer—New.
	Valse Mignon—New.
	Wedding of the Fairies—Waltz.
	Yankee Kid—New.
	When the Moon Plays Peek-a-boo.

E. B. GUILD MUSIC CO., 722 Kansas Ave., Topeka



Light for the Farm Homes

Make your home comfortable by installing one of our Gasoline light systems guaranteed to be perfectly safe and reliable. Any one can install them. Will be pleased to send special prices on any sized system. Write today for descriptive matter.

TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE.

Topeka,

Kansas.

in the State of Kansas and to every farmer's wife and to every farmer's son and daughter, beside the more abundant life. If the harvests from the soil are not transmutable into terms of service for the higher things of the spirit, no insistence upon the practical can keep the College work, in last analysis, from dismal failure.

"Is such education expensive? Its cost matters not. Your prudent business man does not inquire the cost, but the profit. Does agricultural education pay? What are the dividends? Does it pay to add to the yield of Kansas farms? This College has paid for itself many times over in actual crop yields made possible by its research and experiments. It has paid yet more in the broadening of mental and spiritual vision, in the development of the rural home. And that it will do much more—those who know Kansas and are acquainted with your new President and his associates confidently expect. These men and women, strengthened in mind, body and spirit—these are to be dividends that the College pays, the returns upon the state's investment."

The San Jose Scale.

(Continued from page 3.)

is troubled with peach-leaf curl, apple-scab, or other fungous diseases, as well as San Jose scale, this wash is best for his use. On the other hand, if his trees are too few or he is not troubled with any fungous disease, he can kill the scale satisfactorily by the rough application of a prepared lime-sulfur wash or soluble oil solution.

6. The secret of controlling the scale lies in the destruction of all hopelessly infested plants, from the tip ends of the twigs to several inches below the surface of the soil; thorough and careful pruning of those that may be saved; prompt burning of

these prunings; thorough preparation of a standard wash, and such a complete application of it at the proper time that every scale will be soaked, repeating the treatment every year so long as traces of the scale remain.

The Skim-Milk Calf.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article first appeared in Kimball's Dairy Farmer several years ago. The series of articles than planned will be completed, and will appear in KANSAS FARMER.

Do not beat, kick or swear at the calf when giving his first lesson in drinking. How much would you, when only a few hours old, have known about drinking, and how much would matters have been improved, if some big man had straddled your neck, grasped an ear in one hand and with the other jabbed your nose in the milk up to the eyes? You can't expect a calf a day old to know more than yourself at the same age. Kindness is an essential in rearing a good calf as it is in securing from the cow a good flow of milk.

Teach the calf to drink when young. Don't let him suckle a week or ten days; at that time he will have the suckling habit firmly established and he is strong to put up a hard fight on drinking methods. Allow the calf to suckle but once and then only for the purpose of getting the colostrum as the first milk is called, because the calf's stomach demands just what nature provided for it. After suckling once take calf from the mother, and put him in a dry and light pen, allow him to remain undis-

turbed for 10 to 12 hours, or until he calls for something to eat.

When feeding the calf the first time offer him a half gallon of milk at as nearly natural temperature as possible. Back the calf into a corner. Stand astride his neck; insert the two first fingers of one hand in his mouth, if hungry the calf will suck the fingers; lead his head into pail and he will get a taste of the milk and after a few seconds withdraw the fingers. If calf fails to drink at first trial repeat the operation until he gets a good swallow of milk, and the task is completed. The calf when hungry soon finds out that he can drink. If at the first feeding, calf drinks fairly well do not feed again for 12 hours. Let him get hungry; he won't die from starvation even though he didn't drink a drop at first attempt to feed. This is the editor's plan and we have seldom ever failed on the first trial.

During the first week of the calf's existence we would feed no skim-milk even though we had skim-milk warm from the separator. At the end of the first week we would give the calf a chance to begin eating chopped Indian or Kafir corn and nibbling a little hay or corn chop, which he will soon learn if given an opportunity. So soon as he begins eating we would add one pint of skim-milk to the feed of a half gallon whole milk, until one gallon of milk per feed had been reached at end of second week, of which one-half would be whole and one-half skim-milk. At the end of the second week, the calf would be eating well of corn and hay and we would begin reducing the quantity of whole milk fed until at the end of the third week the calf would be on a ration of skim-milk and grain. By this plan, calf should be doing as well as though suckling. It will have entered upon a life of thriftiness, economy and profit to feeder and owner.

In feeding calves, as in feeding all other animals, no hard and fast rules can be made governing quantity to be fed. Calves, like children, are often of delicate appetite and not good feeders. In such cases the quantity of feed given should be reduced, probably, much below the accepted standards. Let it be the calf feeder's axiom: "Don't overfeed anything at any time"; stop feeding before the calf gets all he will eat or drink. Overfeeding causes indigestion and scours in calves as in children, and more calves die from overfeeding than from starvation. To do well the calf must have a good appetite. This he can't have if overfed, and particularly so if overfed when young. We have known farmers to claim that skim-milk poisoned calves. Skim-milk in proper quantities never killed a calf but skim-milk taken down in gorging quantities will kill calves, or any other animal, and so will corn, oats, clover hay, alfalfa or anything else which the calf craves and of which he eats enough to gorge himself.

The pot-bellied, cat-hammed, stunted and miserable calf creatures to be seen on so many farms are the result of improper judgment used in feeding the baby calf. The calf so described is a curse to the feeder and the owner of such should feel ashamed of himself for having produced the like. Books and papers containing the experience of the best and most successful feeders are so plentiful and cheap and the experiences so plain and the directions so simple that any man of intelligence who reads may learn and any man who fails to avail himself of these opportunities to know and makes one of God's innocent little creatures so miserable as some skim-milk calves, is deserving of punishment in the hereafter. It will be our purpose to discuss calf feeding in all

its phases and will deem it a favor if given the opportunity to make reply to the inquiries of dairy farmers who may want specific information. Our next article will discuss further the broad and important subject in the foregoing only begun.

New Milk Record for Missouri.

A sixth name has recently been added to the list of cows having yearly records of over 700 pounds of butter owned by the Agricultural College of the University of Missouri. This time it is a Holstein and her name is Princess Salatine Carlotta 56190.

Carlotta calved Aug. 15, 1908 and six weeks later was taken to the state fair. While there she averaged 65 pounds of milk per day. Her highest day's yield during the year was 73 pounds. Her record in detail is given below:

	Milk	Fat
Aug. 1908 (15 days)	946	32.7
Sept.	1950	66.3
Oct.	1868	66.0
Nov.	1819	47.3
Dec.	1477	50.2
Jan.	1552	55.9
Feb.	1397	46.4
Mar.	1589	58.8
Apr.	1439	54.8
May	1465	47.3
June	1258	39.0
July	1155	37.5
Aug. (16 days)	486	15.9
	18405	618

This amount of butter-fat is equal to 727 pounds of commercial butter. Her average per cent of fat for the year was 3.41, which is about an average for her breed.

While such a milk production means is not realized until its actual market value is calculated and compared with ordinary cows. To make a liberal estimate the average cow that is used for producing milk, not including those where only part of the milk is taken and the calf gets the remainder, yields around 4,000 pounds of milk and 180 pounds of butter per year. If this figure is correct, Carlotta produced as much as four and as much milk as four and a half ordinary dairy cows. The milk produced by Carlotta was used for buttermaking. During the year the average price we received was 32 cents per pound, at this rate her butter for the year was worth \$232.64. In addition there was about 15,000 pounds of skim-milk and buttermilk. Counting this at 25 cents per 100 pounds its value for hog feed, although we actually received considerable more, it adds \$37.50 or a total value on the butter basis of \$270.64. The retail price of milk by the quart in Columbia is 7 1/4 cents. Had the milk produced by Carlotta been sold in this form it would have brought \$690.

The question at once occurs to the reader as to how such an animal is fed and cared for. Carlotta is an unusually healthy animal, weighing about 1,400 pounds. She is nine years old and has had seven calves and has never been sick in her life. She is a cow with a great appetite, as all such great producers must be. While making this remarkable record she was, of course, well fed but there is no special secret in such feeding. Only ordinary feeding stuffs were used. In the winter corn silage and good alfalfa furnished the roughness. In summer she was on pasture and had what alfalfa she could consume. Her grain ration during the year consisted of corn chop, bran, oats, gluten meal and linseed meal. As a rule, the mixture fed at any one feed contained at least three of the above. Her highest grain ration was 24 pounds per day for a short time and her lowest 10 pounds. The total amount fed in the year was approximately three tons of grain, two tons of alfalfa hay. The average grain ration being 16 pounds per day. The total cost of the ration for the year we estimate at \$100.

Two agricultural Colleges now have sons of Carlotta at the head of their Holstein herds. One of her grand daughters has, with her second calf, produced over 13,000 pounds of milk already in eight months and promises to pass the mark set by her grandam. There are at present 700,000 cows classed as dairy cows in Missouri. If they could be replaced with cows like Carlotta, two out of every three could be sold and still the total product would exceed that now realized. —C. H. Eckles, Professor Dairy Husbandry, University of Missouri.

Keep \$25 to \$50 in Your Own Pocket—That's as Near Home as You can Get

"I'll Treat You Square"



Send your name today and let me write you personally and send you my splendid, big color-illustrated separator book right away.

Friends—

SEND me your name—just tell me how many cows you milk, and I will write you my personal advice so you can try for 30 days free the best Galloway Bath-In-Oil Cream Separator to do your work—over 200 to 950 pounds capacity per hour, according to your needs.

Spend a cent now, this way, for a postal and you can just as easily save from \$25 to \$50 as not. Why pay more when for only \$33.50 and upward, I prepay the freight to you on 30 days' free trial—90 days' approval test, if you say so, and give you my 30 years' guarantee? You cannot get a better offer—to make you more money or save you more money on any separator made—and I will send you the best separator in the world today and you can prove it without any salesmen there to talk you over. Why not send Galloway

Let Me Send You My GALLOWAY Bath-In-Oil SEPARATOR On My Real 30 Days' Free Trial

YOU can test the Galloway alongside of the highest-priced \$85 to \$110 separators sold by anybody today—to prove that my new Bath-In-Oil principle is the greatest invention in separator history. Gears run in oil like a \$5,000.00 automobile. Dust-proof—no oil-hole. Impossible to heat or wear or put out of commission the splendid mechanism which gets you the biggest profits—all the cream—all the butter-fat. All gears enclosed—handsomest machine made (as you can tell below by the illustration); milk and cream spouts high for cans; lowest revolving milk tank, only 38 inches high; so no high lifting. The Galloway is the easiest to clean, with few parts, which come out easy and cannot get back out of place; easiest to run; high crank; low tank; no high lifting and no "back breaking" cranking. Gets the finest cream qualities—and all of it. No lumps or churning, as Nature's true principle is followed without forcing either the milk or cream the wrong way up or down. Skims closest, in any climate or season, no

matter whether your milk is warm or cold. This handsome machine, compact and substantial, with beautiful finish, cannot be beaten at any price. And you cannot get my new Bath-In-Oil principle on any other separator. Remember, that this is most important. It proves to you why I can afford to give you a 30 years' guarantee because I know that the parts cannot wear this out—get hot—clog—or clash and put the separator out of commission like others do where you have to be remembering to oil them all the time. The Galloway is the only separator into which you can pour oil at the top once a month from your oil jug, or can, and have it oil itself without danger of running dry or ruining it like others. This costs you nothing extra—is worth \$50.00 more than separators built the other way. Remember, that I am an actual manufacturer—not a supply house, catalog house, dealer or jobber. You get the lowest direct factory price from me every time. Write me today for my big separator catalog and let me quote you prices that will astonish you.

Wm. Galloway, President THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY OF AMERICA 383 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Revolving Milk Tank Only 38 Inches High

Highest Crank

No Stooping

Closest Skimmer

Easiest to Clean

Simple and Sure

Big Book FREE

Prompt Shipments \$33.50 and Upward FREIGHT PREPAID

All Capacities From 200 to 950 Pounds Per Hour

All Gears Enclosed and Run in Bath of Oil Positive Insurance Against Wear No Oil Cup or Oil Holes No Danger From Getting Caught

"OK"

Wm. Galloway

ONE MILLION IN USE

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO

165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 48 E. MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

A small farm in the Ozarks pays better than a big one elsewhere

James J. Hill says that in a few years the big farms of this country must be cut up into small ones and those small ones must be intensively farmed if this nation is to be fed. This is a prophecy that cannot be answered for it is true.

The waste of cultivating a big farm is enormous—it is extravagant use of both the soil and the farmer's time.

Why not do voluntarily now what necessity will compel later. Think this over—a small farm in the Ozarks will pay a bigger net profit than a larger one elsewhere.

Land in the Ozarks that can now be bought for \$5 an acre up to \$25 can be made to pay \$100 an acre clear profit. This is not because the land is so wonderfully fertile, for it is not. It is good land and will grow good crops of corn and wheat, but there is a better use that you can put it to.

The Ozarks are pre-eminently a dairy, poultry, live stock, fruit and vegetable country.

Grasses, clover and forage crops grow admirably, and there are green

pastures all winter. With the pure mountain water and timber shelter, and all the cheap feeds, live stock can be raised and butter fat produced cheaper than in any other part of the country. Mules are very profitable to raise; so are sheep. Hogs can be raised at a cost of 2½c to 3c a pound. Poultry thrives and produces better than anywhere else.

Fruits, vegetables and berries are big money makers.

In subsequent advertisements I shall take up different features of intensive farming in the Ozarks and tell what can be done and how to do it. If you are interested in solving the problem of decreasing your investment, your responsibility and your work and at the same time increase your income, it will pay you to read these advertisements.



If you will get a small farm in the Ozarks, set out an orchard of well selected varieties, lay out a vegetable garden and berry patch, stock the farm with poultry, cows, pigs, sheep and mules, grow the feeds and grasses you need for them, you will realize a greater profit than you possibly could make on a big grain farm elsewhere.

Furthermore you would live in a beautiful country, in healthful surroundings, free from malaria and away from severe cold and snow. You would be within a few hours of three large markets—St. Louis, Kansas City and Memphis and would have advantage of good local markets, schools, churches, etc.

It will be worth your while to look farther into this. We have some attractive books full of plain facts about the Ozarks. They will interest you. Write for free copies today.



A. Hilton, General Passenger Agent, 1510 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis

THE STRAY LIST

Woodson County—John E. Barrett, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up, Oct. 11, 1909, by I. T. Summers, in Vernon, Kan., one roan heifer, "F" on right hip; valued at \$20.

Stafford County—J. B. Kay, Clerk. CATTLE—Taken up, November 9, 1909, by George Lightner, in Cleveland tp., one red yearling heifer, ears have been frozen; valued at \$10. One red steer, short yearling, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.

Greenwood County—W. O. Blackburn, Clerk. STEER—Taken up November 8, 1909, by W. P. Kirk, in South Salem tp., one red 4-year-old steer, branded on left thigh; valued at \$40.

L. M. PENWELL

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

511 Quincy. Topeka, Kan

What are Your Seeding Conditions?

Have you any peculiar seeding conditions confronting you? Are there any particular seeds that you want to plant? Here is a chance for our readers to get, free of all cost, any special information they may desire.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Indiana, manufacturers of the Hoosier Grain Drill, will be pleased to furnish any special information along this line to any farmer who will write and ask for it. If it is a matter of sowing fertilizers, or grain, or style of furrow opener best adapted to your needs, they will tell you frankly and honestly what they

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About Its Wheat-Producing Power:

"The greatest need of this country (United States) in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country." J. J. Hill.

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada. Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat were harvested in 1909, and the average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of \$5 per acre. Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptor of 160 acres (at \$3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

J. B. CRAWFORD, 25 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BERMUDA GRASS

Several General Inquiries Answered by PROF. A. M. TENEYCK.

In the effort to replace worn out prairie grass pastures many inquiries are received regarding Bermuda grass. In Oklahoma this grass is affording excellent pasture, and is in fact, just what farmers in that latitude have been needing. There is some question as to whether or not Bermuda grass will stand the vigorous winter weather of the northern two-thirds of Kansas. All the evidence to date indicates that in this latitude it will winter kill. The southern one-third will probably find Bermuda giving satisfactory results. It is worth a trial in southern Kansas. That part of the state is badly in need of a pasture grass.—Editor.

The usual method for starting Bermuda grass is to plant portions of the roots of the plant. The following methods of planting are described by Prof. Thos. Shaw in his book on "grasses":

(1) Portions of sod are obtained and are cut into pieces about two inches square with a sharp spade or corn knife. Shallow furrows are made both ways in well prepared land and the pieces of sod carried in baskets or otherwise are placed in the intersections of these. The top side of the sod is kept upward. Sometimes the earth is adjusted to the pieces with a hoe or they are covered lightly with the plow, the land then being smoothed with the harrow.

(2) In the fall while breaking the land with a turning plow, drop small pieces of sod in every furrow behind the plow one to two feet distant, the next furrow slice being made to cover these. Then sow rye on the land and in the spring graze down by cattle to aid in removing the shade from the crop and to firm the land. Horses and sheep should not be thus grazed while the grass is setting, as they bite off many of the creeping stems and thus interfere with the spread of the grass.

(3) In the light furrows made between the rows of corn when ready to be laid by, drop small pieces of the sod one to two feet apart and cover with a small harrow or plank leveler, such as may be run between the rows of corn.

(4) The plants are dug up and shaken free from earth and run through a cutting box, the aim being not to make the lengths short, and these are scattered over well prepared land and covered with the harrow, followed or preceded by the roller as may be advisable under the circumstances. It has been recommended to sow it thus with oats, but there is the objection that the shade from the oats will hinder the growth. If the oats are cut for hay however, the injury thus resulting may not be any more than from weeds growing amid the plants.

When the roots cannot be easily obtained it is often advisable to sow seed on a small area in order to get a stand of plants to be used as cuttings for future plantings. Sow the seed rather late in the spring after the ground is warm, choosing a time when the soil is moist, taking care to prepare a good seed-bed before sowing. It is recommended to sow seed broadcast and cover with a rake, although if the soil is finely pulverized and level, the seed may be covered with a light harrow. Use about three to five pounds of seed per acre. It is advisable to test the germination of the seed since the Bermuda grass seed is apt to be very deficient in vitality. The young plants from the seed grow very slowly and it will be necessary to keep weeds out in order that the grass may not be smothered.

Bermuda grass can be purchased from almost any reputable seed-house. Usually the price is very high, ranging from 50 cents to \$1 per pound.

BERMUDA HAY.

The two and one-half acres of upland that were planted to hardy Bermuda grass on June 29 and 30, 1906, have been cut for the third time this season.

The first cutting in the season of 1906 was made July 12. The total yield of cured hay from the field was 15,145 pounds, or at the rate of 5,658 pounds per acre.

The second cutting for 1906 was Aug. 8. The rainfall from June 12 to

time of second cutting was 6.53 inches. Before the second crop was fully cured it began raining again and 5.34 inches of water fell on the hay before it was hauled in and weighed. This through bleaching reduced the weight materially, but the final weight of dry hay was 7,275 pounds from the two and one-half acres, or 2,910 pounds to the acre. The third cutting was made Sept. 18 and the hay cured without being rained upon. The total yield of cured hay for the field was 7,840 pounds, or at the rate of 3,136 pounds per acre.

The total yield of hay per acre for the season was 11,704 pounds or 5.08 tons. Land of the very same nature adjoining this field does not produce over one-half of prairie hay of inferior quality.

Bermuda hay contains twice as much digestible nutriment as the best of prairie hay, is much more palatable, free from stems and weeds, and in every way superior to hay made from wild grasses. It is time farmers were beginning to wake up to the possibilities of this remarkable grass, not only as a pasturing grass but also as a hay crop.—From Press Bulletin No. 137, issued by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

MORE ABOUT BERMUDA.

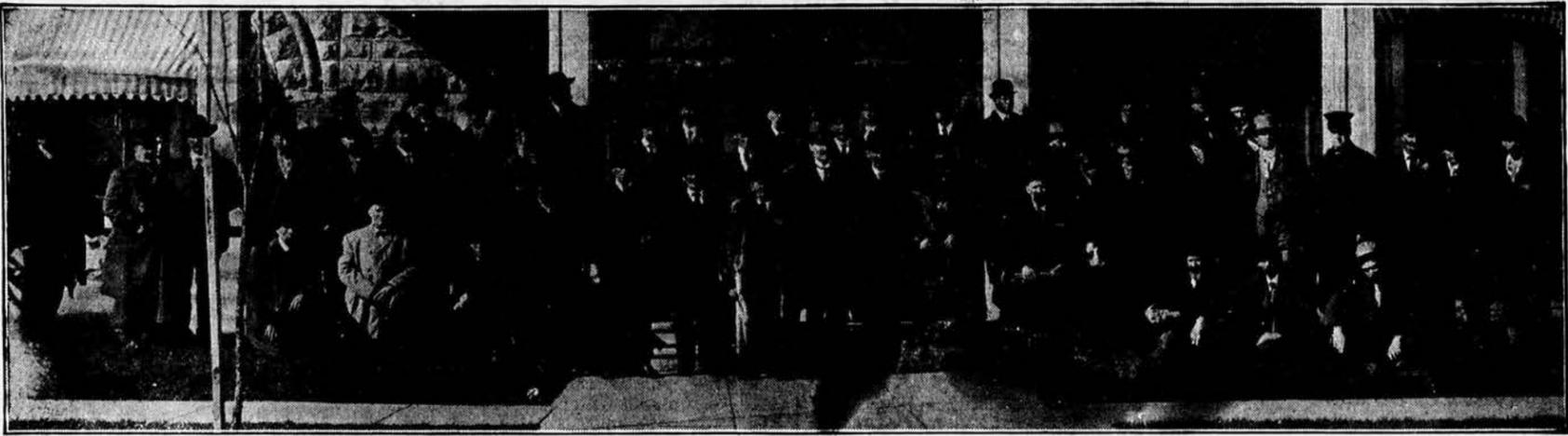
Bermuda grass is a creeping perennial. The creeping stems produce nodes or joints at intervals and each node is capable of producing a new plant. These stems extend laterally, sometimes 12 to 15 feet, in a single session, and the joints take root as they come in contact with the earth. From the underground creeping stems arise numerous leafy branches four to 10 inches in height, and this is the part that is cut for hay, furnishing usually a light yield at a single cutting but the hay is very nutritious and of good quality because of the large percentage of leaves. The grass may be cut for hay several times in a season. Usually the yield of hay would be very light on soil of ordinary fertility, but if heavily fertilized the grass grows much more rapidly and more rank. In one report when nitrate of sods was used as a fertilizer yields of two tons of hay per acre were harvested in a year. On ordinary land without fertilization however, the yields of hay usually do not exceed two to three tons per acre, and to secure this yield the grass must be cut several times in the season.

Bermuda grass has always been considered more valuable for pasture than for hay. It is unquestionably the best pasture grass in the south, but it is a warm weather grass and is not adapted for growing in Kansas except, perhaps, in the southern counties of the state. We have a patch of it at this station which has stood now for two winters. However, in previous trials the grass has always winter-killed sooner or later. It is possible that hardy varieties may be introduced. The grass is being grown some in your section of the state and several farmers have reported that it is apparently hardy.

Live Stock Builds Up Land.

It is very well known that in the old agricultural districts of Europe where land has been under cultivation for 2000 years there is an increasing tendency to expand live stock industry. It is now recognized that animal husbandry is a wonderful help in not only maintaining the fertility of the soil, but also live stock industry builds up the land. Germany now has 10,967,000 milch cows, an increase of 500,000 in the past seven years. The total number of cattle in the empire aggregates 20,631,000, a gain of nearly 5,000,000 since 1883. Pigs total 22,147,000, as against 9,206,000 in 1883. The only class of live stock which shows a decrease is sheep, which declined 2,000,000 in the past seven years.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built strong and durable. Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 255 Winchester, Indiana.



(Photograph taken October 29th of a delegation of 41 Wisconsin farmers who came to visit William Galloway and inspect his Big Factories and investigate his methods of Co-operating with farmers, at Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa. Galloway stands in the center of the front line above cross-mark.)

"We Have Found a Big Brother"

That's What 41 Wisconsin Farmers Said To Galloway At His Factories October 29

THESE 41 practical Wisconsin farmers came to Waterloo on William Galloway's invitation and at the expense of the William Galloway Company of America, to inspect Galloway's manufacturing methods and selling methods for themselves, October 29th. That is what is happening almost every day in the year at Galloway's factories. He has for five years extended the invitation to farmers, everywhere, to visit his factories. He is glad to have any and all farmer delegates visit Waterloo.

He is glad to do this, so as to give farmers everywhere in America all of the real inside facts about his manufacturing methods—his materials—the kind of labor and machinery he employs—the kind of factories he has—and to let every visiting farmer go over his office records and see, county by county and state by state, the inside facts of the satisfaction that tens of thousands of farmers all over America are having, everywhere, with Galloway machines.

He shows you their letters, maps, sales records—freight receipts—every day's orders—costs—pay-roll expenses—and every detail of this great business of his manufacturing and selling direct to the farmer at the cost of raw materials bought in great quantities—cost of labor—and with only one small profit added, by selling this way direct to the user.

Galloway has always considered himself the "Trustee of the Farmer" in this great manufacturing business of his.

These Wisconsin farmers, after they had spent all day and all evening going over Galloway's factories, office methods and plans, said to him, when they were bidding him good bye that night—

"We're glad we came. We know there was such a man as Galloway—we supposed you had some kind of a factory—but we had no idea in the world that we would find anything so splendid, so big, and so well conducted in the interests of farmers as we have found today. We feel as if we had found a Big Brother—and we tell you right here that if the farmers of America could only have the experience that we have had today in seeing what you have got and what you offer, you would get orders from a million of them tomorrow and there would not be factories enough in the State of Iowa or the central west to take care of your business."

In thanking these FARMERS, William Galloway said: "There is nothing I enjoy so much as to have the farmers come here, as you have today, and see what we've got and what we are doing. You have found that our manufacturing methods are right—our selling methods are right—that we are the trustees of the farmer in this business—that I am simply here working for you—selling direct to you on this big co-operation plan of ours—you keep all dealers—supply houses—catalog houses—brokers—and other unnecessary profits of the outsider in your own pocket.

"When I sell you a Galloway Spreader and save you \$50 or more on the price, that is what I call 'patronizing home industries.'

"You put that \$50 right down in your own pants pocket.

"That is as near home as you can get, isn't it?"

No salesman or jobber in the big cities gets any of that to spend—no supply house, catalog house or dealer gets any of it. You keep it all. I haven't anything against the dealer, understand. He is a good fellow. He is not to blame. I have lots of good friends among the dealers myself. But I do not see any reason why some broker sitting in his big, leather chair, somewhere in the city, wearing a diamond as big as a hickory nut in his shirt front, should get any of your money. Do you!

I call patronizing home industries keeping the money in your own pocket and just paying for raw materials and labor and getting the best quality that brain and brawn and ingenuity can deliver to you in practical products, delivering direct to your farm from my factories. And I can see that you agree with me.

There are over one hundred thousand farmers in this country today who also agree with me on this proposition.

Here's Galloway's invitation to the readers of Kansas Farmer.

Write Me Today

- Get My Big, Free Spreader Book.
- Get this \$5.00 Cash Money Saving on My Price Direct-to-You.
- The Lowest Ever Made on a First-class Manure Spreader—Imitators Prosecuted for Damages to the Full Extent of the Law.

I am the Manure Spreader man. I sell Galloway Manure Spreaders direct from my factories to the railway stations of any farmer in this country at a cash saving to you of from \$25 to \$50 on price.

I am making 30,000 Galloway Manure Spreaders this year and my price is based on that capacity—based on the actual cost of the enormous quantity of materials I buy—on the cost of labor shown by my regular Tuesday pay-roll with only one small manufacturing profit added to the price.

Every Galloway machine is made of the highest quality. Galloway Spreaders have four features, alone, which are worth from \$25 to \$50 extra for the work and service that you get in Galloway Spreaders—

1. Is Detachable Force Feed. 2. Is Roller Feed. 3. Lightest Draft Spreader Made. 4. Adjustability to any kind of wagon gear—to be had on no other make of spreaders. Do not overlook these 4 points. Besides, also, Galloway's 11 patents, which he proposes to protect against all infringers for damages. A quarter of a million dollars backs this up, or more, if necessary to protect them.

I send you any Galloway Manure Spreader—made in 5 sizes, from 50 bushel to 70 bushel, including a complete steel-truck spreader—any machine you want, freight prepaid (east of Rockies) on 90 days' free trial instead of 30 days' if you say so, and be the judge and keep my machine if it proves satisfactory in every way.

Money back at 6% interest after 360 days if any Galloway Spreader does not prove a paying proposition to you.

Any Galloway machine sent right away, prompt delivery from my factories substations in every leading trade center from New England to California. Here's how I will sell you a Galloway for only \$42.30 if you say so.

If you send the \$5.00 cash free coupon in the corner of this ad and want to buy and pay freight from Waterloo, Ia., I will sell you my Galloway Wagon Box Spreader without mud lugs or force feed for only \$42.30 (but you absolutely need them on any spreader).



Send Me Your Name - I'll Treat You Square

The William Galloway Company of America
The Farmers' Manufacturer

Wm. Galloway
President

Galloway Spreaders

Get \$5.00 Cash off the price at once. Freight Prepaid (east of Rockies) to you anywhere, direct from factory on 90 Days' Free Trial. Money back at 6 per cent interest after 360 days. If my spreader does not prove a paying proposition to you. Quick, Prompt Delivery Now

That is my selling plan. Nobody can beat it. Nobody can touch it. It has them all on the run. All my prices are in right proportion to the size of the spreaders that I make.

Do not get fooled or misled by the other fellow's prices. They haven't got the exclusive, practical, patented features found on all Galloway machines. They haven't got my force feed, and they can't get it, or other patents of mine. They charge you extras in freight. Watch out and see for sure what you are doing before you buy. I have told you just above how I will sell you a Galloway for \$42.30 without mud lugs or force feed if you pay the freight from Waterloo. But if you want to buy my whole outfit complete, which sells regularly for \$59.50, including freight prepaid east of the Rockies (average estimate of \$5.00 for freight), force feed \$5.00, mud lugs \$1.00, then send me the \$5.00 Cash Coupon in the corner of this ad and \$4.50 and I will send you the complete Galloway Spreader outfit, freight paid. Or, I will send you the Spreader, less the Force Feed and mud lugs, and you pay the freight—from Waterloo—for \$42.30 and the \$5.00 Cash Coupon. My Force Feed is the greatest invention in manure spreader history—the only endless apron force feed in the world, easily worth \$25.00 alone in labor saved. Nobody else has it or can get it for you. Nobody can beat these prices—made to show you that we can knock the Dollar Spots off Competition from Everybody and all of them Combined FOR YOU and you get all the savings.

Remember—No Obligation—Write For Book
Just send your name for my big, free, color illustrated Galloway Manure Spreader book and this offer by writing me, and then decide on your good judgment how quickly you will let me send you, promptly, safe delivery guaranteed freight prepaid east of the Rockies.

Wm. Galloway, Pres., The William Galloway Co., of America, 389 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.
Authorized Capital, \$3,500,000.00.

My New Roller Feed is Worth \$50 Extra and Costs You Nothing Extra on this Galloway



The Only Spreader with Malleable and Steel for All Parts that Break and Wear Out in Other Spreaders

Only \$54.50

and Upward—Without Trucks.
—Regular price, \$59.50
—And Upward—Direct—
90 Days' Free Trial—
\$25,000 Guarantee—5 Sizes,
50 to 70-bu.—Remember, this
Price is All complete and—
FREIGHT PREPAID
East of Rockies, and north of Tenn.

Free Coupon Proposal Worth \$5

\$5

In Cash

William Galloway
President
The William Galloway Co.
of America
389 Galloway Station
Waterloo, Ia.

Here's my name. Write me personally—send your big, free Galloway Manure Spreader Catalog and latest \$5.00 cash reduction on price, direct to my Farm on your 30,000-capacity proposition on 90 Days' Free Trial instead of 30 days, if you say so. No obligation on my part.

Name.....

Address.....

Town..... State.....

ONLY \$91.25

For My High Quality, Guaranteed 4 1/2 H. P. Gasoline Engine

I AM making a specialty of a 4 1/2 H. P. gasoline engine which is best suited for pumping water, grinding feed, sawing wood, shelling corn, operating cream separators, churning and for general farm work.

The Sensation of the Season is the Caldwell Special Gasoline Engine

I challenge the world to produce an engine of equal merit to my **Caldwell Special** that can be bought for the price I offer you my engine. Give me a chance and I will prove to your satisfaction that the **Caldwell Special** is the engine for you to buy, because I can give you better value for your money than any one else. I sell my engine direct from factory and can save you the dealers' jobber's and catalogue house profit. If this money is as good to you as to the other fellow, write me and I will prove to you all that I say.

All I ask is for you to take the engine, try it free for sixty days on your own farm and if you are not fully satisfied with the engine and convinced that I have saved you money, return the engine to me and I will pay freight charges both ways and it will not cost you one single cent to secure the proof I offer.

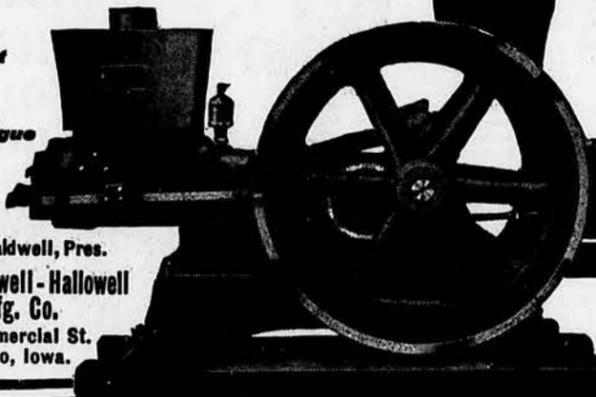
I have satisfied and saved money for thousands of purchasers and know that I can satisfy and save you from \$25 to \$100 on the price of your engine.

All my engines are well built, finely finished and guaranteed against defective material for five years. My engine is so simple that you would not have the least difficulty in starting and successfully operating it at all times. I mean just exactly what I say and will put my engine up against any engine in the world.

If you are going to buy an engine I want to ask you to write for my free catalogue; compare my engine with any or all engines you know of, then put my prices along side those of others and see for yourself what I can save you.

Write without fail for catalogue and price list.

J. D. Caldwell, Pres.
The Caldwell-Hallowell Mfg. Co.
506 Commercial St.
Waterloo, Iowa.



FARM INQUIRIES



ANSWERED BY Prof. A.M. Ten Eyck

Oats—Yellow Seed Corn.
The wheat I bought of you is looking fine; has large broad leaf and looks as if it would make 50 bushels to the acre.

I write you in regard to oats for seed on upland which has been in a hog lot for five years, raising corn and hogging it down then using it for a feed lot till the next year so it is in good shape now for clover. I wish some good oats for this five acres of ground.

What kind of good yellow seed corn have you?—Joseph Martin, Galesburg, Kan.

I hope you will not be disappointed in your expectations of 50 bushels of wheat per acre next harvest.

Three varieties of oats are easily the best producing varieties at this station. These are the Red Texas, Kherson, and 60-day varieties. The Red Texas variety is generally adapted for growing in this state. We have a somewhat improved strain which has been selected and bred for several years. We are selling seed at \$1.50 per bushel for graded oats, f. o. b. Manhattan. These oats are not absolutely pure, containing a trace of Black oats which is characteristic of all Red Texas oats. We have seed of the Kherson variety at \$1.25 per bushel. The Kherson oats are second best in yield at this station; nearly as good as the Red Texas and are reported as being the best producing variety in Nebraska and Iowa. The original seed was originally imported from Russia by the Nebraska Experiment Station. The Kherson oats are a little earlier maturing than the Red Texas, making little shorter growth of straw and are less apt to lodge. The Kherson oats has a smaller grain than the Red Texas but the variety yields well and seems to be very hardy and rust resistant. For your section of the state, however, I would recommend the Red Texas in preference to the Kherson. Shall be pleased to receive your order for seed. You may also secure seed of the varieties of oats named from regular seed firms; also from farmers. I am preparing a list of the farmers who have previously secured seed oats from us, who have seed for sale.

I am mailing you circular 12, giving information regarding "Seed Corn." Will have about the same varieties of corn for sale this year as named in circular 12. Price \$4 per bushel for choice ears 70 pounds in crate and \$3 per bushel for choice shelled and graded 56 pounds in sack, f. o. b. Manhattan.

Upland Prairie Sod Planted to Corn.
I wish to break 40 acres of upland prairie sod this fall and plant in corn next spring. How deep should I plow the ground and how shall I work it after plowing so as to have the most profitable seed-bed for spring planting?—W. A. Kohler, Paola, Kan.

If your purpose is to plant corn on this sod land next spring I would advise to break about five inches deep this fall or during the winter, and prepare the seed-bed next spring by disking and harrowing. Prefer to set the furrows slightly on edge. This will make the sod disk better in the spring and give more mellow soil for planting.

The Liming of Soil for Alfalfa.
What preparation does soil need for the production of alfalfa? Soil is covered with sorrel. Will lime sweeten it? If so, how much should be applied per acre?

Will land that produces cow-peas or sweet clover need to be inoculated? We have been experimenting in Indiana for 10 years but have failed to produce alfalfa. Since I have come to Kansas I have learned considerable about the treatment of the soil. I have been told that where sorrel grows land can be treated with lime

so as to bring a crop, and that it is necessary in some localities to use soil from an alfalfa field. Could you give me a more intelligent answer if you had some of the soil for analysis? If so, I will send and get some for you. I want to learn how to raise alfalfa in Indiana. It is not so far north but that it could be grown, since it is grown in Michigan, seventy miles north of the Indiana state line.—J. W. Clement, Howard, Kan.

Land which is covered with sorrel is apt to be acid, and the application of lime may sweeten it, as you have suggested. Prefer to make light application of lime at intervals of two to three years, rather than to make heavy applications at less frequent intervals. One thousand to 2,000 pounds is the amount usually recommended per acre for a single application. I am mailing you Circular No. 2, giving information regarding the "Liming of Soil."

If the sweet clover has been grown on the land for some time or if soil from a sweet clover patch is distributed over the field, this will inoculate the land with bacteria for growing alfalfa. The bacteria which grows on cow-peas probably does not reproduce on alfalfa, but cow-peas is a good crop with which to precede the sowing of alfalfa, since the cow-peas act as a fertilizer and put the soil into good condition for starting the young alfalfa plants. If you can get soil from an old alfalfa field it may be preferable to use such soil for spreading over the land which you intend to seed to alfalfa, in preference to the sweet clover soil. I am fairly well acquainted with the soil condition in your section of the state; it will not be necessary to send in a sample.

The instruction which I have given relates to seeding alfalfa in southeastern Kansas, but the same principles apply also to seeding alfalfa in Indiana, except that your climate and soil conditions may be somewhat different there. Alfalfa will only grow well on well drained land and does not succeed well in too wet a climate. I am mailing you a copy of our Bulletin No. 155, which gives a great deal of information regarding the "Seeding and Culture of Alfalfa." I advise you also to write to the Indiana State Experiment Station, LaFayette, Ind., and to the Illinois State Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. The men at these stations will be more informed regarding the conditions which you must meet in growing alfalfa successfully in those states.

Pasturing Stock on Muddy Ground.
What effect will stock have upon the ground when pasturing it when the ground is very muddy? Will the freezing during the winter help it? I would be pleased to hear from you in regard to what will be the effect and what shape it puts the ground into.—Wm. I. Neil, Sabetha, Kan.

The tramping of very wet ground by stock causes the soil to "poach" and puddle, and if it dries out in this condition the soil becomes baked and very hard, and in such a condition that it is almost impossible to pulverize it by any method of tillage. If ground in such a condition is plowed, either wet or dry, it is apt to remain in a bad physical condition for a long time, even for several years. If the surface is left exposed to freezing and thawing the poached or puddled condition of the soil will be largely corrected.

If this land is in grass, about the best you can do with it is to run over the field with a harrow or disk during the winter when there is an open period, or cultivate it early in the spring. If the land is unplowed I would advise not to plow it until after the freezing and thawing, then it would be a good plan to disk it previous to plowing. If this ground which has been tramped with stock while very wet is handled properly, as suggested above, the tramping may not result in seriously reducing the yield of crop another season. There

GALLOWAY SAVES YOU \$50 to \$300 If You Answer This Ad



Cut or tear out this coupon—or write a postal or letter—and send your name to me before you buy any kind of a gasoline engine—keep \$50 to \$300 cash in your own pocket, in savings, and get a better engine—you be the judge and jury. I promptly quote you prices direct from my factory to you—also send you my big, free engine book and special proposition. Address

William Galloway Company, of America
385 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.

Name.....
Town..... State.....

This small advertisement will make you big money if you send me your name. I can only tell you a few words here, but the Farmers of America know that what I say I will do—I DO.

William Galloway, President

I Promise You

The best—most practical—not complicated like others, but most simple, dependable and easiest to operate gasoline engine, of 2 to 22-H.P., in the market today. Only 4 quick, simple operations to start instantly. Comes complete to start working—(1) turn the gasoline on—(2) turn on oil—(3) turn on battery—(4) give fly-wheel a whirl—that's all. Bird's started. Ready to work day and night. Stops by twist of your thumb. No smoke. No steam. No soot, cinders, fire or flame. Perfectly safe. Women, boys or girls can run it. Just investigate

GALLOWAY GASOLINE ENGINES 2 TO 22-H. P.

5 Years' Guarantee—30 Days' Free Trial—Highest Quality—Interchangeable Parts—All-Steel Heavy Crank Shaft—All-Steel Connecting Rod—Hard-Oil Cups, etc. See Free Catalog.

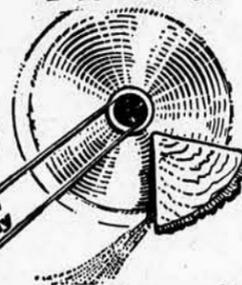
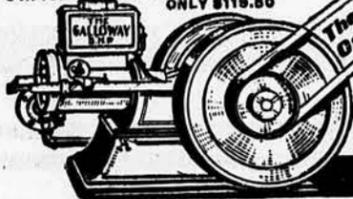
Save all dealers, jobbers and supply-house profits. We turn them out in such tremendous quantities, all alike, by automatic machinery, that we can sell you any Galloway engine, direct, at less money than merchants, dealers, jobbers, etc., can buy inferior or similar engines for, in car-load lots for spot cash. Buying from us you get the material at actual cost, labor at just what we pay on pay-roll and one very small profit, based on our tremendous output. You do not think anything of buying a horse. Be practical, then, and join the Galloway crowd of practical farmers (over 40,000 strong) and let me send you, for only \$119.50, the best all-around 5-H. P. gasoline engine made on the American Continent. I recommend my 5-H. P. Do not make the mistake of buying too small an engine. Never buy a cheap-built engine. I can send thousands of testimonials. Here is one:

A. C. Anderson, Spencer, Ia., wrote me Aug. 15—
"My Galloway 5-H. P. will do any farmer's work—would rather have it than other makes that cost \$250 for same power, as it is so simple, not so many trinkets to get out of order, like others. Sell Your Peasant Horse and Buy My 5-H. P. ONLY \$119.50

Get Galloway's Biggest and Best FREE GASOLINE BOOK

Write today for my beautiful, new, 50-page engine book in 4 colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of information, showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a Galloway gasoline engine on your farm. Write—

Wm. Galloway, President
THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY, OF AMERICA
Capital \$3,500,000.00
385 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



Better Farming

A John Deere Book

—Just Out—
A Farmer Can Get It Free

IF interested in farming, get our FREE book called "BETTER FARMING." It tells all about—

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|-------------------|------------------|
| Alfalfa | Making Hay |
| Dairying | Fighting Frost |
| Seed Wheat | Stilos |
| Corn Crops | Cultivation |
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| Art of Plowing | Soil Fertility |
| Boll Weevil | Gasoline Engines |
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Hired Help Costs Big Money

Your land is high priced and hired help expensive. There is only one way to make big money—use implements that cut down the cost of your crops. Isn't it true that when you break something on a plow it is nearly always a cast part? Wherever strain comes on a John Deere Plow there you will find steel—tool steel. Take any plow that has had hard work for five years, put it along side of a John Deere which has been in service that long—and see the difference. Then there is no paint to cover up poor material. You can see the wear and the defects. The John Deere will be solid, staunch and ready for the hardest job. Then you begin to know that quality counts.

You can take pride in owning a John Deere—the standard plow of the world for two generations.



We will send you the 80-page, illustrated book free if you write and ask for Package No. 13. Mention the package number sure, then you will get exactly the right stuff.
DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

Agents are Surprised



At the great demand for our Self-filling, Self-extinguishing, Non-explosive Safety Lamp Burners. Fits all house lamps and lanterns, gives large light, has nickel cone reflector, lever puts it out, no blowing or turning down wick, puts itself out if upset. People come from miles around for them. They are the only article that make the agent welcome. Nothing sells like them or gives so great satisfaction. Needed for years. Also unbreakable glass chimneys, patent wicks, and 80 best household articles made. To those meaning business, samples free. Phoenix Burner Mfg. Co., 25 Mechanic St., Newark, N. J.

THE TOPEKA PACKER

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. 18, will bring prices and full description. THE TOPEKA FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., Topeka, Kansas

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AGENTS 200% PROFIT

Handy, Automatic **HAME FASTENER**

Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.
F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 803 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

BOWSER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. 4 or 2 horses. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. Grind corn with shucks or without. And all small grains including Oats and Wheat. (Also make 8 sizes belt mills.)
C. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

TAX DEEDS. If you have old mortgages, or ever lost land by Tax Deed, write Lawyer. Look Box 338 Akron, Colo

\$\$\$ FOR YOUR IDEAS \$\$\$

Guide Book on Patents and What to Invent sent Free. G. PAGE JONES & CO., 708 9th St., Washington, D. C.

will be some injury to the soil, however, and there is danger of neglect or improper handling, which may result in very materially injuring the land for future cropping. The safer plan is to keep the stock off of the fields or pasture whenever the soil is so wet that it will poach or puddle when the animals step on it.

Rolling Wheat in Spring.

I noticed a short time ago in KANSAS FARMER that wheat which had been rolled in the spring had produced over five bushels more per acre than that which had not been rolled. I am interested in raising wheat in Ford county and would be glad to have your opinion on rolling wheat land there. I came from Kentucky two years ago, where wheat land is nearly all rolled in the fall just before seeding, or just after seeding. Farmers here tell me that it will not do to roll it on account of blowing out. I shall be very thankful for your opinion in the matter. None of my land is sandy and none of it is very hard. Some of the wheat is on sod and some of it on land that has been cultivated two or three years. Some of it was sown in the corn stalks, that is corn was raised on some of the land this year. We have had a 1.75 inch rain in Stafford county and the wheat is looking fine.—J. A. Tubbs, Stafford, Kan.

I think the experiments in rolling wheat, to which you refer, were carried on at the Oklahoma Experiment Station, at Stillwater, Oklahoma. We have not undertaken experiments along this line.

There may often be some advantage from rolling wheat in the spring when the soil is loose, but with the abundance of rain which we are having this fall there will hardly be any necessity for rolling wheat next spring.

I prefer the Kentucky plan which you describe, namely, that of rolling the ground if necessary before planting the wheat. In other words, have the seed-bed well prepared before the wheat is planted. If the ground needs firming or pulverizing do this work before sowing, in preparing the seed-bed.

It is true that rolling with the ordinary smooth roller may leave the soil in condition to blow and drift with the wind, namely, the surface is left smooth and fine. Usually I would not recommend using a roller but pulverize and settle the soil by the use of the disk and the harrow, leaving the ground in a furrowed condition on the surface at seeding time rather than smooth and level, as it would be left by the roller. If it is necessary to roll ground the harrow should follow the roller in order to produce a furrowed condition.

Now, while rolling in the fall before seeding may produce the undesirable condition stated, of leaving the ground too smooth and fine, so that it will blow, the rolling in the spring when the wheat is well started may not have the same effect since the soil is protected somewhat by the growing wheat and the firmer soil with the protection of the wheat may not be inclined to drift or blow so much as the mellow, loose soil.

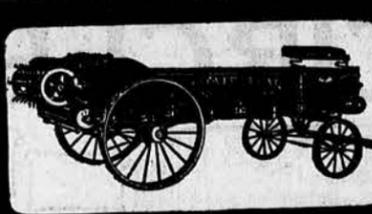
The object in rolling wheat is to press the soil about the roots of the plants and prevent the surface from drying out. If you are having the rains which we are having in the eastern and central part of the state I see no reason for rolling this winter or next spring. I observe that you have recently had a heavy rain.

For further information on this subject I am mailing you Experiment Station Circular No. 2 on "Seed-bed Preparation for Wheat," and Circular No. 9 on "Wheat Culture."

Friend of the Leghorn.

The way I became a friend of the Leghorn, was through the kindness of a neighbor of mine some nine years ago. The family, on their way to town, stopped in to visit a short time and placing a shoe box on the table the lady informed me she had brought me some Yellow Leghorn eggs. The hens which she had raised from a setting of eggs she had sent to Missouri. These eggs cost \$1 per setting.

It was the last of May and I had about all the young chickens hatched I could care for, but just the thoughts of having some pure bred chickens was something extra. The style of our poultry improvement in this neighborhood had always been to gather up a couple of settings of eggs



ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH A 20 ACRE CROP FROM A 40 ACRE FARM?

YOU know it costs as much in time, labor, seed and implements to raise a poor crop as it does to raise a good one. You know also that unless your land is kept constantly supplied with lime, nitrogen and phosphates and the ingredients of barnyard manure it becomes worn out and loses its fertility.

You know further that it costs more and trebles your labor to spread manure by hand than it does to use a well-made manure spreader.

Maybe you don't know that one load of manure evenly spread by a mechanical spreader is worth four loads scattered by hand—

And that your crop, whether rotation or continuous, will be increased from 20 to 40 per cent if you use an

I. H. C. Manure Spreader

Made in three styles as follows:

The Corn King, Return-Apron Spreader.

The Kemp 20th Century, Return-Apron Spreader.

The Cloverleaf, Endless-Apron Spreader.

I. H. C. spreaders are made of the best material—wood and steel. They have powerful steel frames and steel-bound boxes, which damp manure cannot rot.

I. H. C. spreaders are easily drawn. They can be adjusted to spread a thin or heavy coat with equal evenness.

I. H. C. spreaders are so simple in operation that a boy can do the work which used to require a strong man.

An I. H. C. spreader will save you in time and labor more than enough to pay for itself in one season.

Your increased income from better crops will be clear profit.

Scientific experiment has proved that this profit will vary from \$4.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

You cannot afford to be a half-crop farmer and there is no reason why you should be one.

An I. H. C. Spreader will give you the full return from your land, whatever the size of your farm.

Call on our agent in your town and talk the spreader over with him, or address us directly for catalogue and other information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



THE IHC LINE

LOOK FOR THE I. H. C. TRADE MARK. IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

WHEN BUYING A CORN SHELLER.

Insist on Clean Shelling, Thorough Separation, Large Capacity and Lasting Qualities. These are Distinctive Features of

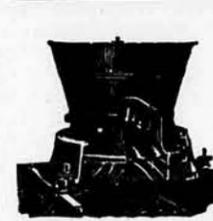
The NEW HERO

2-hole and 4-hole Custom and 2-hole Farmers' Positive Force-Feed Shellers

They have Chilled Working Parts and other points of strength and convenience. We make Horse Powers, Wood Saws, Huskers, Farm Trucks, Manure Spreaders, etc. We guarantee our Goodhue Wind Mills for five years.

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Write to-day for Free Catalogue.



Anti-Friction 4-Burr Mills Double the Capacity of Geared Mills.

Two-horse mill has 24 ft. grinding burrs, (two set) all grinding at once, and grinds from 25 to 50 bu. per hour. Four-horse mill grinds from 60 to 80 bu. per hour.—30,000 Bu. WITH ONE SET OF BURRS: I have ground with one set of burrs more than 30,000 bushels of corn with my Mogul No. 1 mill and the burrs are still in good condition.—F. F. Craig, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Two complete mills in one, has double the capacity and double the durability. ABSOLUTELY NO FRICTION OR GEARING. Will earn cost price in three days. The largest ears of corn to these mills are like popcorn to other mills. We manufacture the most durable and fastest grinding line of mills sold, including our FAMOUS IOWA NO. 2 for \$12.50. Send for our free Catalogue.
Bovee Grinder & Furnace Works, 118-8th St., Waterloo, Iowa

and go to some neighbor that had a little different color than ours and exchange eggs.

Out of this setting of eggs I raised two pullets and several roosters. Being so late the hawks got a good share of them. These pullets began to lay in December and for about eight weeks their eggs were all the eggs I got, although I had over a hundred hens at the time. Next summer I set all of these pullets eggs, which were easy to distinguish from the other hens' eggs, being chalky white.

I liked Leghorns so well by the next year I borrowed some of my neighbor's poultry papers and finding an advertisement to suit sent for eggs

and have been sending occasionally ever since. The first time I sold a trio and shipped them was a red letter day. One of the best things in poultry raising is to have eggs the year round and be able to accommodate your neighbor with a dozen fresh eggs at Christmas time.

Some people that see my chickens, make the remark that they are big tor Leghorns. I am keeping some Buff Rocks. I like to see them grow and I think they make fine mothers, and as the Buff is the same shade as the Leghorns makes my flock utility. I do not think I would be satisfied to go back to keeping mixed chickens.—Mrs. Cora Ben, Moline, Kan.

HOME CIRCLE



The Best Way.
If I make a face at Billy,
He will make a face at me;
That makes two ugly faces,
And a quarrel, don't you see?
And then I double up my fist
And hit him, and he'll pay
Me back by giving me a kick,
Unless I run away.

But if I smile at Billy,
'Tis sure to make him laugh;
You'd say if you could see him,
'Twas jollier by half
Than kicks and ugly faces.
I tell you all the while
It's pleasanter for any boy
(Or girl) to laugh and smile.
—The Religious Herald.

Advice Is Easily Given.
It is easy to sit in the sunshine
And talk to the man in the shade;
It is easy to float in a well-trimmed boat
And point out the places to wade.
But once we pass into the shadows,
We murmur and fret and frown,
And our length from the bank, we shout
For a plank
Or throw up our hands and go down.
It is easy to sit in our carriage,
And counsel the man on foot;
But get down and walk, and you'll change
Your talk.
As you feel the peg in your boot,
It is easy to tell the toiler
How best he can carry his pack,
But not one can rate a burden's weight
Until it has been on his back.
The up-curl'd mouth of pleasure
Can preach of sorrow's worth;
But give it a sip, and a wryer lip
Was never made on earth.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Do You Know Your Endurance? . . .
We are not all of equal strength, and while each person can do much to guard himself against the nervous breakdown, it does not follow that all should be expected to show the same endurance, writes Dr. J. J. Putman in Good Housekeeping Magazine. There are twelve - or fifteen - hours - a - day workers and others whose normal limit is much less. Failure to note this obvious fact is a source of serious injustice. Some persons underestimate their strength and many remain forever unaware of the added capacity for work that long and careful training, under favorable circumstances, may develop. The attempt to do without this training, and, in spite of obvious warning, to work beyond one's power, is foolish recklessness and may lead straight to the collapse which we are now studying. There are many persons, indeed, whose power and duties force them to "stand and wait" in relative obscurity, and who yet keep their interests and sympathies fresh and even become centers of inspiration for their stronger neighbors. Such persons should not be classed or class themselves as "invalids." It may happen that the use or the avoidance of the term decides whether or not they fall as victims to nervous breakdown.

How Charles and Mary Lamb Wrote Stories for Children.

A hundred years or so ago a thin but lively little London boy was taking life as he found it in Christ's Hospital, the "Blue Coat" school for the sons of poor men. The little boy was Charles Lamb, and life as he found it there was a pretty hard matter, for the masters beat the boys shockingly, and the lessons, Latin and Greek were long and severe. The great stone school with its paved floors was cold and damp, and the meals were very scant of nourishing food. It was a dreary enough school life, compared to what we have now, but Charles Lamb's father could afford no other; and little Charles took his floggings and poor food with as much courage and patience as he bore his trials in after life. At any rate he studied well and bright spots came often in the form of holidays. Then he would trot off to his father's house where his loving, older sister, Mary, waited by the cozy fire. She listened eagerly to her brother's stories of school life, or if he chose to get a book from the tall bookcase, the two would read together.

For Lamb, from a little boy, was a lover of books, and one of the happiest events of his childhood was the gift a kind of gentleman gave his chum, Samuel Taylor Coleridge. It was a free ticket to the King's Library. Many a rainy holiday, when the teaming streets of London were too chill for the little boys in long blue coats (the school uniform) to wander in them

Lamb and Coleridge went in happy haste to the library, and I may add here, that books and libraries were far scarcer and more prized then than now.

Lamb's choice always went to the great writers of Queen Elizabeth's day, and first of all he chose Shakespeare. He loved the men and women who thronged those pages with their joys and sorrows; he read and re-read the mighty plays. No doubt on his visits home he and Mary often talked and read together of Shakespeare.

Lamb's childhood passed as quickly as does every one's else, and young manhood found him full of troubles. His parents died, he had to work desperately hard, and take constant care of Mary, who had grown very delicate. But the brother and sister were very happy nevertheless, for they loved each other dearly, and Mary kept their little rooms bright and cheery.

One day, thinking perhaps of the way she and Charles had enjoyed Shakespeare, Mary had an idea. She would do three things at once, make a little money, write about the poet she loved, and do something for the little people of whom she was so fond. The plan was to write the stories of Shakespeare's plays for children, that they might early enjoy them. Charles decided to do the tragedies while Mary did the comedies and it was a great success, for in those days few people had given a thought to books for children.

Now "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare" has become a classic, and every child would turn as soon as possible, to the pages the gentle brother and sister wrote for him so long ago. Therein he will find, as Charles Lamb says in the preface, "a lesson of all sweet and honorable thoughts and actions, to teach courtesy, benignity, generosity, humanity, for of examples teaching these virtues his pages are full."—M. C. H., in Scattered Seeds.

A Frontier Sketch.

Sixty-two years ago the late George Q. Cannon crossed the plains in company with companions who were then seeking homes in the far west. He was then a youth of twenty years, but was deeply interested in the future of this western country. He felt that there was a great future for it and to all those Mormons who traveled at that time, it was so different to all the old conditions under which they had lived that it seemed like a new world. They entered Salt Lake Valley about eight weeks after the pioneers headed by Brigham Young had arrived. Young's band consisted of 143 men and three women but the total was soon swelled to 200.

In 1848 after planting grains and vegetables the settlers found that to obtain the food they needed they could not depend upon rains but would have to water the land from the streams, and as they did not have any scientific friends nor a reclamation service to fall back upon they went to work as best they could and took water by the simplest means in reach. They were successful in raising at least a part of a crop. After the grain had been sowed and the fields looked promising, black crickets came down by the millions and devoured the crops. Fields of wheat that looked as promising as they could in the morning would by evening be as bare as the palm of a man's hand—devoured by these crickets. For a time it seemed that everything planted would be destroyed, and we can imagine the precariousness of their position.

California on the west was 800 miles distant; to the east there was no settlement this side of the Des Moines river in Iowa, with a few settlements perhaps in upper Missouri, so that they were entirely dependent upon the food brought by the settlers in their wagons. The supply was so limited that it was dealt out with the utmost care. George Q. Cannon used to say to us: "I was a growing boy and I had never worked so hard as we

had to them. My allowance of food therefore, was not sufficient for my wants and I was continually hungry during the winter. It seemed to me that I was hungry to the ends of my toes and fingers. I was an orphan, but I lived with an uncle and aunt.

"My birthday came in mid-winter and my aunt said to me on that day: George, we will have all we can eat today as it is your birthday. Invite your young friends to come in and partake with us." Until meal time I looked forward with anticipation to having a good, square dinner. I ate all I could, but was hungry in ten minutes afterwards. The crickets destroyed a great many fields and it seemed for a while that they would devour everything that was planted, but still every man appeared to feel that he would stay there, no matter what the consequences might be. However, relief came like a direct interposition of Providence. Sea gulls came by hundreds and thousands, and before the crops were entirely destroyed these gulls devoured the insects, so that the fields were entirely freed from them.—Denver Field and Farm.

Some Pointers on Cooking Beef.

Meat is getting beyond the pocket-book of the housewife because the beef supply of the country is not keeping pace with the growing demand. Settlers are filling the country formerly given over to the range cattle, says the Wichita Beacon. The high prices for corn and wheat have led the farmers to plant them instead of raising cattle. This has greatly decreased the number of beef cattle from the middle west.

Americans are beef eaters. At present 80 per cent of the American beef consumers demand the very best cuts, those from the loin and ribs of the carcass, which constitute only 25 per cent of the supply. As a result these cuts command from two to eight times the price for other portions of the carcass, although the cheaper cuts are just as nutritive and fully as palatable if properly prepared. In European countries, where the scarcity of meat long ago taught the lesson, the demand is equalized all over the carcass, with the result that even with high prices the people can afford to eat meat. It is the duty of American housewives to familiarize themselves with the various cuts of beef and their uses.

Loin—The loin is divided into porterhouse, T-bone and sirloin. The porterhouse consists of the first five or six steaks from the small end of the ribs. Next comes the T-bone steaks and the last six or eight steaks are the sirloin. The tenderloin is the inside portion of lean meat next to the rib end of the loin.

Round and rump—The fleshy portion over the thigh. Excellent for pot roasts, pan roasts, steaks and stews.

Flank—That portion of the lean meat lying over the flank makes excellent steak. The rest of the flank goes into sausage and hamburger. Do not fry steaks in grease. Put it on a hot frying pan or skillet.

Ribs—Used for roasts, and consists of the first seven ribs. Those nearest the loin are the cheapest. Next to the chuck the meat is coarser, but excellent for stews, beef pies, etc. Have the oven very hot before putting the roast in.

Chuck—Excellent for pot roasts and stews, and contains much lean meat that is cut into steaks. The portion next to the neck usually sells for pot roasts. Pot roasts should be parboiled and finished with very little water.

Plate—May be used for boiling, and contains much good meat. Boiling makes meat tender if properly done.

Brisket—Makes a fine pot roast or boiling piece. It is of thick flesh and has some heavy bone, but is good meat and can be cooked in a variety of ways in the stew pan. Stew meat with savory vegetables and kitchen herbs.

Shank—Used for soup meat and for boiling—A large shank bone will make soup stock for a week.

Neck—Coarse meat, but fleshy, and is used for boiling. Coarse meat is as nutritious as tenderloin.

Sirloin Ends—The ends of the sirloin and T-bone steaks, which in some markets are chopped off, are coarser than loin meat, but properly cooked are excellent in stews. Cheap cuts are used by the chefs in the richest families.

Ginger Cookies.

One cup of lard, one and one-half

cups of sugar, one cup molasses, two teaspoons of ginger, two teaspoons of soda, one-half cup of hot water. Mix dough quite hard, roll out and cut.

Orange Cake.

Two cups sugar, one-half cup butter (scant), two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, five eggs omit one white, grated rind of one orange, one-half cup of orange juice.

Hot Water Ginger Bread.

One cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of boiling water, two cups of flour. Mix in order given and bake in a shallow pan.

Peanut Blocks.

Take two cups of molasses, one cup of brown sugar, one tablespoon of butter and one of vinegar. Put all together and boil. When done, pour over the peanuts. The nuts must be ready before the candy is made. Crack them, rub off the brown skin and spread the nuts on large plate, which must be well buttered. Cut in blocks while warm.

Buttered Pop corn.

Boys and girls, try this, which you will find better than any pop corn you ever ate: Select some fine large-grained ears of sweet corn and let them ripen on the stalks just where they grow. When dry pull off the ears; do not husk, but tie in bunches and hang up in a dry place. In a few weeks the corn will be dry enough to parch. Shell an ear or two in a frying pan and place over a moderate fire; stir often to prevent burning. When the grains are puffed up almost round and are a delicate brown color, they are done. Turn into a bowl, add a piece of butter, sprinkle with salt, mix well, and they are ready to eat.

Three Economical Christmas Cakes.

DARK CAKE.

This cake, famous in our family and a great favorite with friends, requires no shortening, but at the same time is a moist, wholesome cake, which may be kept indefinitely. One teaspoonful of sugar, one coffee-cupful of molasses, three cupfuls of flour, sifted, two-thirds cupful of sour milk, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon, one of cloves, one-half a nutmeg grated, one coffee-cupful seeded raisins and one teaspoonful of soda.

NUT AND FRUIT CAKE.

This cake originated in our family. It is the result of careful experimenting, and has been tested many times with gratifying results.

Use three whole eggs, or five yolks; one cupful of sugar, white or brown; one-half cupful of butter or lard, two-thirds cupful milk, from two to three cupfuls of flour. With the flour sift two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of soda.

Have ready one cupful of seeded and chopped raisins, one cupful of well-washed English currants, one cupful of chopped nut meats, one-half cupful of candied orange peel cut in small pieces, two teaspoonfuls of powdered cinnamon, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one-quarter teaspoonful of allspice (or grated nutmeg if preferred), two teaspoonfuls of almond extract.

Sour milk can be used; some cooks prefer it. With sour milk use a full teaspoonful of soda, but do not omit the baking powder.

Cream butter and sugar together; beat in the eggs, then add a little milk and a little flour alternately, beating thoroughly each time. The batter should not be very stiff, but must not run. Mix the fruit and nuts with a little of the flour and stir in last.

Bake in a steady oven, not too hot, for about an hour. This rule will make one large loaf, or two of moderate size. When the cake is cool, ice it, and decorate the top with halves of English walnuts or blanched almonds.

This cake will keep in a tin box any length of time almost, and grows better with age.

FRULINES.

Mix together one cupful of powdered sugar, one-half of a cupful of maple syrup, one-fourth of a cupful of cream and a few grains of salt. Bring to the boiling point and let boil until a soft ball may be formed, when mixture is tried in cold water. Remove from range and beat until the mixture is creamy. Add one cupful of pecan nut meats cut in pieces. Drop from tip of spoon in oblong piles

FASHIONS

8521—A Dainty Morning Jacket.

In this dainty model for a dressing sacque the front back and sleeve are cut in one piece. An unusually trim, neat appearance is given at the waist line by the fullness being gathered into a smoothly fitted peplum, finished by a belt of ribbon-run beading. The style is adaptable to such materials as lawn, batiste, dotted swiss and cotton crepe. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes—small, medium and large. Medium size requires 2½ yds. of 24-inch material.

8323—Ladies' Tucked Shirtwaist.

A simple tucked shirtwaist is always well liked. The one here illustrated is made with two tucks over the shoulders. The model is easily made and always smart for wear with a coat suit or separate skirt. It requires no trimming but may be made in a combination of materials. Chiffon cloth, voile, cashmere, soft silk or light weight satin may be used for its development. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, and requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material for the 36-inch size.

8416—A New Apron Model Embodying Two Styles.

As here shown this pretty model may be

made with long close sleeves or with gathered cap sleeves. The apron is gathered to a pointed yoke that may be of tucking or embroidery. The sash ends may be omitted. The design is good for lawn, cambric, gingham or muslin, and may be trimmed with lace or edging. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for the 8-year size.

8612—Misses' College Dress.

This illustrates an up-to-date and popular model, fashioned on "Moyen Age" lines. The dress is fitted by side front, side back and underarm seams, and is joined to a plaited skirt portion. The dress may be cut in high neck style or with a sailor collar. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes, 14-16-18 years, and requires 6½ yds. of 36-inch material for the 16-year size.

8619—A Practical Kitchen Apron.

Every woman, whether she has to do the work about the house or not will find use for a simple, practical work apron, such as the one here pictured. It slips on and off easily and is the simplest of garments to make. Besides it is infinitely attractive and becoming with its long lines and square cut neck. The usual apron materials are suitable for reproduction, such as linen, gingham, Holland and percale. The medium size requires 3½ yds. of 36-inch material for



made with long close sleeves or with gathered cap sleeves. The apron is gathered to a pointed yoke that may be of tucking or embroidery. The sash ends may be omitted. The design is good for lawn, cambric, gingham or muslin, and may be trimmed with lace or edging. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for the 8-year size.

6117-6122—Boy's Outing Suit.

No other suit quite takes the place of this simple one made with outing shirt and knickerbockers. It is so loose and comfortable that the boy can enjoy active life to his heart's content. As here pictured the shirt is of soft washable flannel and the knickerbockers of serge, but the whole suit, trousers and shirt, may be made of lightweight woolen materials. The medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the shirt and 1½ yards for the knickerbockers.

Boy's Outing Shirt. No. 6117. Sizes for 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 years.

Boy's Knickerbockers. No. 6122. Sizes for 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 years.

8407—Ladies' Four Piece Skirt.

This skirt is an excellent one to be developed with a waist that closes at the side, meeting with the skirt closing. The back

the medium size. Cut in sizes small, medium, large.

8499—A Ladies' Shirtwaist.

This simple attractive model is particularly adapted to the linens, but will develop well in other materials such as madras, lawn, cotton voile and taffeta. The fullness of the front may be distributed in narrow tucks or be simply gathered. The yoke extending over the shoulder seam may be omitted if desired. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size will require 3½ yds. of 36-inch material.

8493—Child's Dress.

Linen, pique, gingham, galeata and serge may all be used in the making of this simple little garment, suitable for either girl or boy. It is in double breasted style closing at the side. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes—for 2-4-6 years. The 4-year size will require 2½ yards of 24-inch material.

8615—Ladies' Nine Gored Skirt.

Nut brown broadcloth trimmed with buttons was used for this up-to-date design. It is appropriate for silk or woolen goods. The back has an inverted plait underneath below founce depth. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes, 22-24-26-28-30 inches waist measure. It requires 8 yds. of 24-inch material for the 24-inch size.

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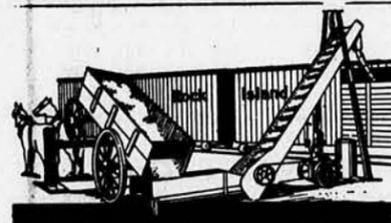
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POULTRY



We hope that during the late cold snap, the combs of your roosters did not get frosted. If they did, the best remedy is to rub them with glycerine.

To prevent the repetition of frosted combs, see that your poultry house is made warmer by closing up all the cracks and crevices and lining the house with tarred papers.

No matter what kind of poultry you have, it will pay you to advertise them in KANSAS FARMER. We have inquiries for several odd varieties of fowls that are not advertised in these columns.

The nights are long now and it is a long time between the evening and the morning meal, especially if the latter is not given till nine or ten o'clock. The fowls should be fed as soon after daylight as possible. If you are a late riser or have other duties to perform before feeding the chickens, it would pay you to scatter grain in their pens after they go to roost, so that they may get it early in the morning.

A correspondent claims that his fowls have throat and stomach trouble from eating whole oats, and others may be in the same predicament. If they would only soak the oats over night, we are sure the trouble would cease, for no better food can be fed to laying hens than soaked or scalded oats. We would soak them overnight and then pour hot water over them in the morning and feed in a warm state. If a little salt is added to the water we are sure the hens will eat them ravenously and be benefited by a change of diet from the ever-present corn.

If you have no skim-milk or buttermilk wherewith to feed your hens, it would pay you to buy some of the concentrated buttermilk, manufactured by the Continental Creamery Co., Topeka. This is a very concentrated food for laying hens and a little of it will go a great ways. It will be found to be one of the cheapest foods that can be fed to poultry, these days of high-priced chicken feeds.

The winter poultry shows are now in full swing and it will pay any poultry breeder to attend one of these shows just for the instruction he may receive while attending. If he has pure bred poultry he should send some of his birds there to be scored by competent judges and take a chance at winning some of the premiums offered. If there is a poultry show anywhere near the vicinity where you live attend it by all means. The State Poultry Show this season will be held at Wichita, Kan., Jan. 10 to 15, 1910. The premium lists are now ready for distribution and a copy can be had by applying to the secretary Thos. Owen, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

A pen of prize-winning hens in a recent contest for best layers were fed raw chopped liver, two ounces per head twice a week, a mash of bran and middlings in the morning and corn or wheat for supper. Nothing is said in the report as to what the hens got between the morning and evening meal, but it is a good plan to have plenty of litter, six inches deep, in which small grain is scattered, where the hens can scratch and keep themselves warm. In this way chickens can get all the exercise they need to keep them in good health, and a variety of seeds that goes to make up the egg ration. Millet seed is one of the best things for this purpose. It is so small that the hens cannot gorge themselves with it in a few minutes as they would with corn, but it is so palatable and they like it so well that they will scratch and work for it all day. Besides it is one of the healthiest feeds that can be fed to fowls.

The man who keeps hens mainly for their egg-laying qualities ought to be making money, these days of high

prices for eggs, provided his hens are laying as they ought to, and that he has not too many non-producing hens in his flock that reduce the profit. They ought to be discarded as soon as they are found out. We fear that the average farmer does not pay much attention to this matter, but takes what eggs he can get without knowing which hens are laying and which are not. He cannot, of course, give enough of his time to trap-nest his hens and thus be sure as to which are laying; but by ordinary observation he can easily discern the hens that are moping around doing nothing, from the hens that are shelling out the eggs. The fancy poultry breeder who wants his hens to lay eggs in the springtime for hatching purposes, is not worrying about his hens not laying in winter, for if they did they would lay out before the time that he wanted the eggs, but the farmer who keeps hens for eggs, wants eggs now that they are bringing high prices and does not want to feed non-producers. Professor Gowell of the Maine Experiment Station who set out to develop the 200-egg hen, never hesitated to reduce the number of his laying pullets by just as many as were not fully up to the mark. During one winter he condemned 500 pullets out of 1,900, after a two-months' trial, simply because they did not come up to his standard. He adhered to this rule with the result that within four years he built up large flocks of the best laying birds in the country. He did not hesitate to condemn any hen that did not lay more than 20 eggs in a winter month. Many hens that produced from 12 to 17 eggs per month we condemned to the axe for market. We would not advise anyone to go as far as the professor, unless he also was trying to develop an extra good laying strain of fowls; but what we would like the farmer to do is to get rid of the hens that do not lay any eggs at all.

The Feeding of Laying Hens.

At the present time there are two general methods of feeding hens; they are commonly called wet and dry feeding. With the wet method some part of the daily ration is fed in a moist or crumbly condition; while with the latter method everything is fed in the dry or natural condition. For convenience these methods will be designated as the dry system and the wet system.

There are many successful users of both systems, which proves that the success of feeding depends as much on the man as on the kind or way in which the feed is given. For one who is about to start in the industry the dry system is recommended; mainly because there is less danger of under or over feeding; a great saving in labor, and the lessened danger of bowel trouble from the sloppy mashes.

In the feeding of poultry a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In the springtime the production of eggs on the farm is an easy matter. Fowls which are at liberty to roam find an abundance of green and animal food on their range, which with grain furnishes a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. As far as possible the feeder should aim to make the winter conditions springlike. Fowls like humans do much better on a variety of foods, and care should be exercised not to feed too great a quantity of one food for any considerable length of time.

Whether the fowls are on free range or confined, see that they have an abundance of fresh water, oyster shells, grit and charcoal. Examine the feed and see that it is sweet and wholesome, as moldy feeds are poor producers of eggs. Keep the houses clean and dry during the winter months, as these two points have much to do with keeping the hens happy. If green food is neglected you must not expect a full egg basket at night.

Methods of Maryland Poultrymen



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FOR SALE 50 CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. These birds are extra good; all from my prize winning pens. We guarantee every one to be first class. Prices reasonable. WHITE BROS., Buffalo, Kan.

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Station—Grain Mixture—100 pounds cracked corn, 100 pounds wheat, 100 pounds oats.

Mash Mixture:—100 pounds bran, 50 pounds linseed meal, 50 pounds cornmeal, 50 pounds middlings, 50 beef scrap, 2 pounds charcoal, 2 pounds salt.

For the morning feed each pen of 40 fowls receives two quarts of the grain mixture well scattered in the litter. Between 8 and 9 o'clock from three to five pounds of cabbage is given to every 40 fowls. At noon the grain mixture is repeated the same as in the morning. This constitutes all the feeding that is done by hand. The dry mash mixture, grit and shell are kept in hoppers to which the fowls have free access to all times. This method of feeding has proven very satisfactory both as to egg production and general health of the fowls.

Dry System, Free Range, Mr. J. Cassel, Westminster, Md.—Grain:—Wheat screenings, corn.

Mash Mixture:—1 bushel wheat, 2 bushels bran, 1/2 peck beef scrap, 4 teaspoons of ginger and black pepper mixed to every bushel of mash.

In the morning the fowls receive a feed of wheat screenings well scattered in the litter, and alternating mornings cabbage and ear corn are hung up in the pen. A liberal feed of shelled corn is given at night. The dry mash mixture, beef scrap, grit and shell are kept in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times.

Dry System, Free Range, Belle Hill, Elkton, Md.—Grain Mixture:—100 pounds corn, 100 pounds barley, 100 pounds oats, 100 pounds buckwheat, 100 pounds Kafir corn.

Mash Mixture:—100 pounds model egg mash, 100 pounds wheat bran, 200 pounds beef scrap, charcoal and salt.

The hens on this farm are kept in flocks of 1,000 and both grain and mash are hopper fed. The fowls are always well supplied with grit, shell and the charcoal. The green food is made by sprouting oats and allowing them to grow until they resemble a thick mat of green grass; this is kept before them most of the time. During the molting season linseed and cottonseed meals are added to the mash, and sunflower seed is also fed liberally.

Dry System, Free Range, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Havre De Grace, Md.—Grain Mixture:—200 pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds gluten meal, 100 pounds linseed meal, 100 pounds beef scrap, 100 pounds oatmeal (when available).

The morning feed is the grain mixture scattered in the litter, about one quart to 20 fowls. At 9:30 mangels are given as a green food. The evening feed is given at 3:30 and consists of grain the same as in the morning. The mash mixture, grit, shell, charcoal and bone are kept in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times.

Dry System, Free Range, Myers Bros., Havre De Grace, Md.—Grain Mixture:—20 pounds wheat, 40 pounds corn, 10 pounds oats.

Mash Mixture:—100 pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds beef scrap, 8 pounds charcoal.

Our system of feeding laying hens is to give half as much more of the grain mixture in the morning as at night. The amount of grain fed is regulated by the quantity of dry mash consumed; our aim being to feed twice as much grain as mash. The grain is fed in the litter or scattered broadcast in the runs in favorable weather. The dry mash mixture, grit, oyster shells and cracked bone are fed in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times. During the winter months they are fed about two per cent more corn and two per cent less of wheat. For green food we give (on alternative days) beets, cut clover hay or alfalfa; allowing about two pounds of beets and one pound of clover or alfalfa to every 100 hens. Beginning in August, five per cent of "Old Process Oil Meal" is added to the daily ration for the purpose of encouraging and hastening the molt.

Wet System, Confined During Winter, Mr. McGraw Hagerstown, Md.—The morning feed is scattered in the litter after the fowls have gone to roost, and consists of three quarts of wheat for every 100 fowls. At 9:30 on alternative days one quart of millet seed and one quart of hulled oats

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THOMAS OWEN Topeka, Sta. B, Kansas. Breeder of WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS Exclusively. A few good cockerels for sale.

are well scattered in the litter. About 11 a. m. green bone is fed at the rate of half-ounce per bird. At 1 o'clock a moist mash of the following ingredients is fed at the rate of four quarts to every hundred fowls. About eight quarts of cut clover hay is scalded and to this is added 12 quarts of the mash mixture, mixed thoroughly and fed in a crumbly condition. Mash Mixture:—200 pounds bran, 100 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds gluten meal, 100 pounds linseed meal, 100 pounds beef scrap. At 2:30 in the afternoon every hundred fowls are given about six quarts of sprouted oats; this is fed as green food. The evening meal consists of four quarts of corn, to which a little wheat is added in warm weather, for every hundred fowls.

Wet System, Free Range, Friedel Bros., Reisterstown, Md.—The morning feed consists of equal parts of wheat and buckwheat fed in the litter. At 10 o'clock they are given a feed of green bone and meat mixed, this is fed at the rate of one ounce to every hen. The green bone and meat are procured by buying old horses and cows, these are slaughtered on the farm, and the hide sold to help pay for the animal. Between 3 and 4 o'clock a moist mash with the following ingredients is fed: One bushel of small potatoes (cooked), 25 pounds cracked corn, 40 loaves of stale bread (which has been soaked for several hours) and enough bran added to the mass to make it crumbly. At night they receive all the corn they will eat.

Wet System, Confined During Winter, Mr. Chaney, Burtonsville, Md.—The morning feed is a moist mash, which is made by mixing bran and clabbered milk together; this is fed in a crumbly condition and allowing just what they will clean up in half an hour. At 10 o'clock steamed wheat is fed, giving all that they will eat; at noon the steamed wheat is repeated the same as at 10 o'clock. The night feed is corn or wheat, and care is exercised to see that there is none left over for morning. Beef scrap, grit, shell and charcoal are kept in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times. The process of steaming the wheat is quick and simple. It is placed in a large feed cooker and covered with water, a fire is then started and the whole allowed to steam for two or three hours; the grain is then very soft and quickly assimilated by the fowls.

Wet System, Confined During Winter, Mr. Getty, New Windsor, Md.—The morning feed consists of a moist mash which is composed of the following ingredients: 10 pounds corn chop, 10 pounds bran, and 10 pounds of middlings; steamed alfalfa and meat scraps are added and the whole mixed thoroughly. The noon feed consists of five or six large sheaves of wheat for every hundred fowls. At night they are given all the corn they will eat, turnips and pumpkins are fed as green food whenever available. Grit, shell and charcoal are kept in hoppers to which the fowls have free access at all times.

Wet System, Free Range, Mr. Taylor, Berlin, Md.—For the morning feed four quarts of wheat, to every hundred fowls, is well scattered in the litter. The noon feed is a moist mash consisting of two parts by measure of bran, two of cornmeal, and one of middlings; these materials are thoroughly mixed with steamed clover hay and the whole fed in a crumbly condition. On alternative days soaked oats are substituted for the mash. For the night feed they are given all the corn they will eat. Beef scrap, charcoal, grit and shell are kept before them at all times.—Bulletin Maryland Experiment Station.

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320 acres, 1/2 mile out, 35 or 40 acres creek bottom, 170 acres in cult., 6 or 8 acres alfalfa, balance pasture, part of which could be farmed; good 6 room house, fair barn, good granary, well with good water, nice young orchard, living water in pasture, fenced and cross fenced, over 100 acres in wheat, 1-3 goes. A bargain at \$40 per acre.

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Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 29th day of December, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M., there will be sold at public auction, for cash, at the east door of the freight depot of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, one carload of ties, shipped from Forsythe Junction, Missouri, to Topeka, Kansas in car 31216 Frisco, by W. K. Folks, of Lawrence, Kansas, on or about January 8th, 1909.

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160 acres, 6 miles from Eldorado, Butler Co., Kan., R. F. D. and telephone, 90 acres first class corn and alfalfa land, 40 acres alfalfa fenced hog tight, 10 acres timber, balance pasture, good orchard, good well and wind mill, house, barn and outbuildings are good and new. Price \$75 per acre.

Eldorado, I. L. KISER, Kansas.

McPHERSON COUNTY BARGAINS.

86 acre good farm, 5 1/2 miles from Lindsborg, 55 acres cultivated, balance in pasture and meadow, good corn land, small house, barn and other buildings. Possession any time. Price \$4,500; terms, 240 acres 4 miles from town, 130 acres cultivated, balance pasture and meadow, good water, 2 story house, barn, granary, other buildings, orchard. Price \$9,500. Write for particulars and list.

Lindsborg, JOSEPH A. BRANDT, Kansas.

TWO FARMS MUST SELL.

40 a. near Garnett, Kan., good land, improvements and water, R. F. D. and telephone, 1/2 mi. to school. 120 a. close to Ottawa, Kan., fine land, 7 room house, natural gas, good barn, etc., 10 a. hog tight, good water, close to school and church, R. F. D. and telephone. We have a large list of farms for sale cheap. If you want a farm clip this ad and come. Car fare refunded to purchaser.

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GOOD STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.

220 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, balance good grass, all but 50 acres of this can be plowed and put to crop. Improved with good 6 room house, barn, hen house, crib, etc., all in good repair. Located 5 miles from good R. R. town and 33 miles from Wichita in Butler county, Kansas. Price \$30.00 per acre. This is from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre less than other land in vicinity is selling for on account of it being owned by an eastern party. See the Nelson Real Estate and Imp. Co., 13 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan. Send for list of other farms.

WICHITA'S GOOD THINGS TO BUY.

This is 80 acres, eight miles out from this 50,000 city, and has 15 acres of bottom land now set to alfalfa and balance is good upland and in a community where the land is regularly about \$100 per acre. Good six room house, barn 16x24 and shed 16x32. All in cultivation but 18 acres. This is a good farm and well situated and below the price of land about it. Party wants to leave the locality.

Also 146 acres, 5 miles out of town, and has 50 acres in fruit, six acres in grapes and small piece of alfalfa; land is a good all round farm for the situation here close to town as it has some good truck land on it and that is so profitable here close to the city. Fruit land set in trees is worth \$250 per acre and this amount of fruit would make this farm a cheap place. The place can be bought for the very low price of \$125 per acre, and can't be bettered in this locality. Good house and barn and fence.

I. B. CASE & CO., Over 103 West Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

A Private Experiment Station in the Short Grass Country.

I am not much of a hand to exploit what I have done in the papers, but if our experience will be of benefit to others I am glad to do my share as a bulker up of the community in which I live.

The experimental farm is owned by W. S. Ferguson, president of the Thomas County Bank, at Colby, and myself. It consists of nine quarter sections, of which seven of them are under cultivation, and farmed by us, with a foreman on the land who owns the tools and horses, and we pay him by the acre for the work done for us in operating the farm.

We have raised wheat as the principal crop, and experimented with 10 kinds of seed, for several years in an attempt to get something that would stand our climate, and simmered from 10 varieties down to four kinds, namely, Theiss, Red Turkey, Kharkoff and Malakoff, with Theiss as the favorite of the four.

We have tried all sorts of methods of preparing the ground, one year we took a quarter section, and plowed 40 acres, listed 40 acres, disked 40 acres, and seeded 40 acres right in the stubble without any work but drilling it in. The season was unfavorable for a good crop. And the disked land made the best yield the stubble second, the listed stood third, and the plowed poorest.

We have found that the secret of good wheat raising is, however, in doing the work of preparing the land early, and to start the disk or plow right after the header is the thing to do. You thus get a seed-bed that will bring results if any will. The mistake is made with a lot of our farming for wheat, by trying to farm too much, and doing the work too late and after the weeds are seeded and ripe, you turn them under, and what can you expect but a crop of weeds, as you have seeded it yourself, but with early preparation, you turn the weeds under before they have seeded, and hence they rot and make a good fertilizer for your land instead of the reverse.

We planted three years ago last spring, 10 acres to an orchard, with a variety of all kinds of fruit trees, and we are proud of the result, to make in any country, and the past year our cherry, plum and peach trees were white with bloom, but a late freeze killed the bloom so that we had no fruit as yet but will have. This orchard has been planted to demonstrate the fact that trees can be grown here without irrigation, proved beyond a doubt that they can. We have followed the Campbell system to the letter in our orchard, and by thorough cultivation, and top culture after every rain, and allowing no weeds to grow to sap the ground that we can retain the moisture, and our shallow and often cultivations bring it to the surface as needed.

We have also made a number of experiments with alfalfa on upland, and the years have been unfavorable for the starting of it, but we have 40 acres seeded in rows 30 inches apart, which promises well, and as good a stand as any mans creek land. We cultivate it the same as corn, and fully believe now that it can be done profitably for a seed crop, as well as hay.

We have also made a number of demonstrations with timothy, oat grass, and a number of other grasses, but must say that so far they have been failures, on the upland.

I homesteaded in the county nearly 25 years ago, and have seen the county develop from the sod house stage, to a vicinity of well to do farmers with substantial frame buildings with every evidence of thrift.

And there is no question any more about whether we can produce a living any more, as the evidences are on every side of us that it can be done.

Our demonstrations have proved that with early preparation of the land, and a study of our conditions, taking advantage of the improved methods of farming, that we fare as well financially as any place.

And it is only a matter of intelligent farming to make it as well here as any eastern State.—Ike W. Crumly, Colby, Kan.

KANSAS LAND

RANCH PROPOSITION. 1,760 acres smooth land, 9 1/2 miles Dighton, small improvements, 600 acres cultivated, a bargain at \$10.50 per acre; might give some terms. WARREN V. YOUNG, Dighton, Lane Co., Kansas.

CLAY COUNTY FARMS. If you want a choice farm or stock ranch at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre, call on or address ERNEST PINKERTON, "The Pioneer Land Man," Clay Center, Kansas.

BARGAIN. 400 acres near Hutchinson, Kan., very best in Reno county, \$67.50 per acre. Imp. worth over \$6,000; best of wheat, corn and alfalfa land, easily worth \$100 an acre; good terms. McDERMED & GETTER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN OUR BEST—\$40 TO \$45 PER ACRE. For bargains come to Labette Co. Most sales in state now being made; back numbers of this paper give some of our bargains. Here are 3 of our best quarters. No. 1 lays fine, rich, no waste, lots of tame grass, 40 alfalfa land, fine large house and barn, gas fuel, 3/4 to school, \$45. No. 2 lays right, good house and outbuildings, young orchard, rich dark loam soil. Not a foot of waste. A peach for \$40 a. No. 3 just like 2 only a little better house and fine tame grass pasture, now supporting stock; 2 and 3 belong to two old soldier brothers and were never offered for sale before. No. 3 priced at \$42.50; either will bring \$50 in a year. DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kansas.

NEBRASKA LAND

FINE NEBRASKA FARM. 320 acres, 3 miles from Chester, with good improvements, good orchard and good neighborhood. Land all around it selling from \$75 to \$100 per acre. Price \$65 per acre for quick buyer. Other bargains in smaller tracts. For further information call on or address R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

DONT MISS THESE LAND BARGAINS.

320 acre choice farm, Hayes Co., Neb., 7 1/2 miles from Pallsade, smooth, best of soil; 200 acres to wheat; 1-3 rental; good 4-room house, well, windmill, etc. A perfect beauty, in fine neighborhood. For quick sale, \$35 per acre. 1,200 acre ranch, Lincoln Co., Neb., 5 miles from Wallace; 450 acres good bottom alfalfa and corn land; balance good pasture, timber and living water, \$20 per acre. For other good land bargains see or write us. SMITH BROS., Pallsade, Neb.

ALFALFA LANDS.

All lands in Webster county, Neb., will grow the finest alfalfa, three and four crops every year. We want to send you illustrated matter regarding this beautiful prosperous country. We have a snap for a quick sale on a half section with 35 acres alfalfa now growing, 135 a. cultivated; finely improved. Write for particulars. RED CLOUD REAL ESTATE CO., Red Cloud, Neb.

45 BUSHEL WHEAT LAND, \$25 PER ACRE.

We own and control 20,000 acres of Cheyenne county, Nebraska's, choicest farm land, now on the market. The heaviest crop yielding county in Nebraska for ten years. Alfalfa also a leading crop. Write for folders and full particulars. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for our proposition at once. Railroad fares refunded if things not as represented.

LUNDINGSLAND & SEVERSON, Sidney, Nebraska.

TWO SPLENDID FARM BARGAINS.

400 acre farm in Red Willow county, Neb., 2 1/2 miles from McCook, good 8 room house, good barn and other good improvements; 150 acres choice valley alfalfa land, 55 acres now growing, 100 acres bottom and 40 acres upland, cultivated, balance pasture; well watered, some timber and abundance of choice fruit trees, bearing. Actual value of land over \$20,000, but belongs to non-resident, who will take \$16,000 if sold soon—only \$40 per acre. Act quick; don't miss this.

560 acres 12 miles from McCook, 7 miles from Troyer, Kan.; 400 acres choice, smooth farm land, balance good pasture, half cultivated, slight improvements. A splendid bargain at \$16 per acre. For other snaps in farm and ranch lands write or see ACKERMAN & STEPHENS, McCook, Neb.

CHASE COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

Farms and Ranches for Sale. Ranches from \$5 to \$12.50, good level farm land from \$15 to \$30 per acre, where wheat makes from 15 to 40 bushels per acre and corn from 20 to 50, hog cholera unknown, the undersigned has lived here 2 years and can prove the above statement to be facts. We have the lands for sale and automobiles with which to show it. All inquiries answered. Mention this paper and call on or address BONNER & JOHNSTON, Imperial, Neb.

ALFALFA FARMS, DUNDY COUNTY.

160 acres creek bottom, running water, rich soil; 100 acres will grow alfalfa, 6 mi. to town, house, cave, ice house, barn, sheds, \$25.00 per acre. 160 acre valley farm, black soil, 2 mi. Benkelman, new house, barn, sheds, well. Under fence, 80 acres will grow alfalfa, irrigation ditch on land, \$30.00 per acre. 320 acres improved, divide farm, \$20.00 per acre. R. D. DRULINER, Benkelman, Nebraska.

262 1/2 acre farm, in Franklin Co., Neb.

9 1/2 mi. from Bloomington, Co. seat. About 200 acres choice bottom, alfalfa and corn land. 60 acres good pasture, fair improvements, fine spring, never falling water, from hill, 30 feet above level of house and barn and 45 feet above level of balance of farm land. One of the most ideal farms and best bargains to be found. Price only \$16,000. Choice 1250 a. ranch, well improved. Several quarter section and larger and smaller farms that are bargains. For information see or write Wm. Anderson, Franklin, Neb.

KANSAS LAND

CLAY COUNTY, KANSAS FARMS
are my specialty. Own a farm where good things abound. Call or write for my list before you buy. Tell me what you want. I can get it for you.
GEO. A. BIGLER, Clay Center, Kan.

800 ACRE BARGAIN IN NESS COUNTY, KANSAS.

Only 1 1/2 miles from Ness City, all in cultivation and will all be sown to wheat and 1-4 crop goes to purchaser. Price for a short time \$25 per acre. Look this up, a genuine bargain. Let us send you our land list. **KIRBERG & MILLER,** Ness City, Kan.

100 FARMS FOR SALE.

300 acres adjoining Horton, one of the best locations in eastern Kansas. \$80 per acre. This is a real bargain. Write for complete description.
MCCORMICK & FRIEND, Horton, Kansas.

FARMERS, BUY LAND WHERE IT PAYS RETURNS.

640 acres, 11 miles from town in famous Cheyenne Valley, perfectly smooth, choice land. This section will sell for \$20.00 per acre within 12 months. Get busy if you want it at \$13.00 per acre. Cash.
W. O. FALLIS, St. Francis, Kansas.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME?

No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of THE FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. It contains the largest list of farm lands, city property and stocks of goods of any paper published west of Chicago. It reaches 50,000 readers each issue, 85 per cent of whom are farmers. Every one who has any property they wish to advertise will find this journal one of the best advertising mediums published. Advertising rates 2c per word each insertion. Send 75c and we will mail you the Journal for one year, or for 10c in silver or stamps we will send it for two months on trial and stop it at the end of the two months unless you renew your subscription. **FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,** Traer, Iowa.

DOES THIS SUIT YOU?

200 acres, Cherokee Co., Kan., 12 miles west of Joplin, splendid roads; 75 acres in pasture and grass, 5 acres in orchard, yard and stock lots, 80 acres in cultivation; 40 acres sown to grass last spring; hedge and wire fence; every foot tillable, no rock or waste land; lays fine; good bearing orchard; good 6-room house, cellar, smoke and chicken houses, corn cribs, hog sheds, barn 24x48. An ideal home in a good community and a rich country. The price is only \$50 per acre; half cash, balance on liberal terms if desired. The owner has made enough money to retire.
SHARP REALTY CO., Wichita, Kansas.

KINGMAN COUNTY LANDS

Banner wheat and corn county of the state. Write for selected list.
Brown Real Estate Co., Kingman, Kan.

Hodgeman County Lands.

Choice wheat and ranch lands. Write for price list and country map.
F. M. PETERSON, Jetmore, Kansas.

COWLEY COUNTY FARM

440 acres, 11 mi. from Winfield, 5 miles from Townsend. 160 acres cultivated, balance blue stem pasture, living water, good buildings, orchard; alfalfa, prairie hay, fine grain and stock farm. Price \$13,500, good terms.
CHAS. N. PAYNE, Hutchinson, Kansas.

HOMESEEKERS

Send for a copy of the southeastern Kansas Homeseeker, the best land journal published. It's free to those wanting homes or investments. We make a specialty of lands on small payments and easy terms. Address
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Longton, Kan.

NESS COUNTY LAND.

\$4,000 will buy a quarter section of fine smooth land 1/4 mile from center of Ness City, all fenced and in cultivation. Fifty acres in wheat. Other good corn, alfalfa and wheat land at \$15 to \$35 per acre. Write for information.
J. C. LOHNES & SON, Ness City, Kansas.

STOCK RANCH.

Five thousand acres, two hundred and fifty in cultivation, ten room house, large barn, good outbuildings, living water. Fenced and cross fenced, \$20 per acre.
APPLING HORTON & MEEK, 123 N. Lawrence Ave., Wichita, Kan.

\$3,000

Will buy 80 acres in Anderson county, Kansas, three miles from Mont Ida, three and one-half miles from Welda and six miles from Colony. All second bottom land, no overflow. A good 4-room cottage. Will need a little repair. Part down and terms on balance. We have land ranging in price from \$30 to \$60 per acre. Write.
EBERT C. SIMON, Garnett, Kan.

BARGAIN IN WASHINGTON COUNTY LAND.

430 acres creek bottom under cultivation, 4 miles from Washington, 1 mile to school, 2 sets of improvements, good water. Price \$55 per acre. **W. J. GORDON,** Washington, Kan.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARMS.

Montgomery county is second in population and 5th in wealth in Kansas. Write for list of choice farm bargains and prices.
W. J. BROWN & CO., Independence, Kan.

How to Select a Farm.
The following is taken from an article in the North Dakota Farmers' Institute Annual.

"If the farm is old, a good deal may be learned by noticing the crops growing, or taking account of the yields per acre. But if the land is new some other method must be followed. Perhaps as good a one as is at present in use is that employed by the railroads in making their soil surveys. Provide yourself with a spade or two-inch auger having a shank at least 40 inches in length. Find a corner of your land and work from that along one line. On a ruled piece of paper indicate the forties as you go along. Go to the center or a high point and map the whole area. Get the hills accurately located and if there is a creek, fix its location.

"After the map is completed divide your land into 10-acre plots and in the center of each make a hole boring at least 30 inches deep, and put down in black and white what you find. In connection with this, notice the ground thrown up by badgers, prairie dogs or gophers. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the matter of subsoil and subsoil moisture. It marks the line between arid and productive lands. It means success or failure. Where that subsoil in the middle of summer shows a plenty of moisture, the chance becomes a fair assurance. But where the subsoil besides being dry is leachy in character, unless you can irrigate or live in the Land of Many Rains—don't buy.

Kansas' Week of Farmers' Institutes.

A good indication of the growing of the institute idea among Kansas farmers is to be held from the big state farmer's institute held at Manhattan under the auspices of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Three years ago the attendance was only 142, and last year it was about 1,200, with 500 boys and girls, prize winners, sent by various institute committees, all expenses paid. That was the largest attendance of that kind at any state farmer's meeting ever held anywhere. Some sent as many as twenty-five boys up there and paid all expenses for five days and considered it a good investment.

At the county and local institute boys' contest for the best ten ears of corn and the girl's contest for the best loaf of bread, and the committee sends the winners (as far as their money holds out) to the state meeting. There the boys have instruction in corn and stock judging and the girls have instruction in cooking and sewing. The boys take their best ten ears of corn and compete for state prizes, and the girls on some day of the institute bake wheat and corn-bread and contest for valuable prizes.

Several big state organizations meet there that week—Corn Breeders, Dairy Farmers, Draft Horse Breeders, Sheep Breeders, Miller's association, and the county surveyors and county engineers will hold a meeting there too; also all county institute presidents.

The morning hours will be devoted to corn and stock judging, dairy and creamery work, a poultry class and to cooking and sewing. The afternoons will be given over to meetings of the various associations, and the evenings will be general for everybody. The list of lectures includes some of the most noted agricultural authorities in the country—Hon. W. M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. L. W. Page, chief of bureau of public roads; Prof. C. P. Hartley, Department of Agriculture; Hon. R. H. Rahl, dairy division, all of Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. H. Pettit, University of Illinois; Prof. Thos. Cooper, University of Minnesota; Hon. E. C. Bishop, Stat Superintendent Public Schools, Nebraska; Prof. F. W. Howe assistant in agricultural education, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Hon. W. E. Skinner, Denver, Col.; A. J. Glover, editor Hoard's Dairyman, and others; altogether a great program for the farmers and stockmen of Kansas. The work will begin at 2 o'clock on Monday, December 27, 1909, and end at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, January 1, 1910.

KANSAS LAND

\$20 PER ACRE.
320 acres of perfectly level land, 160 acres in cultivation, good improvements, close to school, on telephone line and Rural Route. Terms on \$3,000.00 if desired. If interested please write for full complete description.
EDWIN LYMAN, McDONALD, KANSAS.

A BARE SNAP.

160 acres adjoining town, all in cultivation, good house, barn granary, good orchard of all kinds of fruit, fenced and cross fenced. This is one of our best bargains, and if you are interested do not delay. (First come first served.)
HUNTER REALTY COMPANY (Est. 1893), Enid, Okla.

FARMS IN THE FAMOUS WASHITA VALLEY.

110 acres fine river bottom. All in cultivation. A few nice pecan trees, no gumbo, sandy loam. Produce 60 bushels of corn to the acre. Finest alfalfa land, barn, but no house. Incumbrance \$3,000; long time if sold quick. Price \$50.00 per acre. Write for particulars.
GUARANTEE LAND & LOAN CO., Wynnewood, Okla.

ZIMMERMAN IRRIGATED LANDS.

Advance \$10 Per Acre December 1, 1909.
Forty acres in alfalfa will afford an annual income of \$2,000 per year, and more than double that amount in fruits or early vegetables. Thirty dollars down will secure you a contract for 40 acres and the balance in 10 or 20 payments, without taxes or interest if fully paid before 1913; when a warranty deed and deed for perpetual water rights will be given.
Write for particulars about the best investment in irrigated lands in America, to the General Selling Agents.
THE HEATH COMPANY, 109 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kan.

PINEAPPLE CITY, MEXICO.

Excursion Jan. 4.
Almost one-half of the 12,000 acres we advertised in this page last week is sold. If you want in on the ground floor on this proposition make your arrangements to be with us on the Jan. 4th excursion, write for our illustrated booklet, it tells the whole story.
THE MEXICO IMMIGRATION LAND & FIBER CO., 201 S. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

LIVE AGENT WANTED.

In your locality to assist in selling corn, wheat and alfalfa land. We own thousands of acres in Pawnee, and adjoining counties. Write us for a proposition on our own ranches.
FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kan.

SEDGWICK CO. FARM BARGAIN.

For Sale: 480 acre farm, level dark soil, 300 a. in cultivation, 180 a. in pasture. Good 11 room house, large barn 32x56 ft., also good tenant house and barn, close to good market town and 18 miles of Wichita. Price only \$24,000, \$8,000 cash will handle this, balance at 6 per cent interest 5 years.
BEATTY REALTY CO., Opposite Post Office, Wichita, Kan.

A HOME.

For you at a bargain price, 320 acres fine level land. For particulars write to
WINN REALTY CO., Jetmore, Kansas.

HELLO FARMERS!

Have you read my list of GREENWOOD CO. FARMS? The best corn, alfalfa, clover cattle and hog country in the west. Fine blue stem pastures. Write for list and prices to
F. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.

RICE COUNTY FARM.

160 acres, 5 miles Sterling, new 7-room house, barn 32x40, 20 acres alfalfa, all good corn, wheat and alfalfa land, 80 acres in wheat goes. Price \$15,000, good terms. Other bargains.
W. W. BARRETT, Sterling, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS PASTURE LAND FOR SALE.

Consisting of 480 a. all fine soil, well watered and fenced with four wire fence, in good repair. Located 4 miles Onaga, Kan. About one-third would make excellent farm land, balance the very best of pasture. For quick sale at \$25 per a. with terms.
C. E. TINKLIN, Corning, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY LAND.

320 acres 10 miles from Ness City, 100 acres in cultivation, 4 room frame house, barn, well and windmill, some good alfalfa land, place is all fenced, land lays good and in good locality. Price \$16.00 per acre; \$2,000 cash, three to five years time on balance.
LOHNES & CASON, Ness City, Kansas.

SCHUTTE & SHINEY, the Rush county Kan., real estate hustlers, 30 years in the same old place. Good farmers raised from 26 to 47 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre here last season. We can sell this land at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Good improved ranch land, 1/2 good farm land, at \$15 per acre. Good bottom land not over 5 miles from market at \$25 to \$35 per acre. Well improved and running water, plenty of timber. See us, or write us at La Crosse, Kan.

Sumner Co. Kansas Land for Sale

Wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa and hogs. All kinds of fruit and berries do fine. Abundance of water. Fine climate. Farmers get rich here; so will you. Prices \$30 and up. Write us, information free. List your stock of merchandise for exchange.
H. H. STEWART & SONS, Wellington, Kansas.

HERE IS THE BIGGEST SNAP OUT.

160 acres, 3 1/4 miles northeast of Fredonia, Kan. Good 1 1/2 story farm house with 5 rooms. Good barn 24 by 30. Land well fenced with hedge and wire. Two acres orchard, 35 acres in cultivation, 70 acres pasture. Balance in meadow, part of which is tame grass. Land is well watered by two branches, 3 wells and one cistern. Land slightly rolling and one of the best bargains in Wilson county at \$35 per acre. It is a splendid home and nicely located. Write me about this.
C. R. CANTRELL, Fredonia, Kansas.

KANSAS LAND

ROOKS COUNTY LAND

One Hundred Farms for sale. Write for lists.
C. H. DEWEY, -:- Stockton, Kan.

Buy Western Kansas Land.

Should you want to buy any Western Kansas land for speculations or for a home, don't fail to write me. I am selling land throughout all counties in western Kansas. I am myself farming extensively on the kind of land I offer for sale. I can sell you land that will make you money. Write me at once for prices. Address
EUGENE WILLIAMS, Minneola, Kansas.

Good Bargains

Six room house. Eighty acres of valley land, balance good mow land and good pasture and orchard for family use. Price \$4,000. And I have several other good 80-acre and 160-acre and so on up to 640 acres, and several large ranches. **WM. FORBES, Fall River, Kan.**

AN IDEAL FARM FOR SALE.

Kansas farm of 300 acres, adjoining a flourishing railroad town, forty miles west of St. Joseph, Mo. The soil, naturally rich, has been made more fertile by twenty years of judicious crop rotation, and by the liberal application of manure; well watered, fine walnut timber, finest blue grass pastures, alfalfa, timothy and clover meadows; finest corn and wheat land; well fenced; cav. cattle and horse barn for a large amount of live stock; large silo, water tanks, granary, fine mill, etc. A model stock or grain farm, ready for use. An excellent opportunity. For complete information address K 225, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

DAIRY FARM

80 acres, 30 under cultivation. Balance fine blue stem pasture; 14 of alfalfa; living water; timber; fruit of all kinds; good improvements; 1 1/2 miles from Manhattan, a town of 8,000 people and location of the K. S. A. C. A bargain. Price \$6,500.00. Good terms. Address,
BARDWELL & BARDWELL, Manhattan, Kansas.

Every Man is Entitled to a Slice of This Good Old Earth.

Some Are Getting It; Some Are Not. Are you one that is not? You can get a slice from \$10 to \$20 per acre in the wheat belt, where they have fine soil, fine climate and plenty of water if you will write **TEED & ORBISON, Jetmore, Kan.,** for their list of farm lands. They have something good.

FARM BARGAIN.

640 acres finely improved, all tillable, new fencing, 250 acres in cultivation, 160 acres of meadow, balance pasture, barn 28 by 48, 82 a. wheat, one-third to purchaser, \$12,000; 160 a 17 miles Topeka, 5 mi. town, 40 a. clover, all in cult., good 6-room house, barn 48 by 60, extra fine farm, only \$9,000; 80 a. 11 miles Topeka, 75 a. in cult., no waste land, new 5-room house, small barn, spring water, \$5,000. Write for list stating what you want, as we make specialty of selling farms worth the money.
SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAINS

160 acres Dickinson county, near Solomon and Abilene, guaranteed perfectly smooth rich land, 7-room house, barn 28 by 48, 82 a. wheat, one-third to purchaser, \$12,000; 160 a 17 miles Topeka, 5 mi. town, 40 a. clover, all in cult., good 6-room house, barn 48 by 60, extra fine farm, only \$9,000; 80 a. 11 miles Topeka, 75 a. in cult., no waste land, new 5-room house, small barn, spring water, \$5,000. Write for list stating what you want, as we make specialty of selling farms worth the money.
WINGETT LAND CO., Stormont Bldg. 109 West 6th. A. J. WHITE, Farm Salesman.

Breeders' Sale

350-HORSES-350

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill.

February 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1910.



On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday we will sell

300 Imported and Native Bred Registered

Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.

100 HEAD of Stallions and Mares just imported.

150 HEAD of the Best Registered Mares that ever went in the auction ring.

50 REG. STALLIONS of the very choicest of breeding and individuality.

On Friday, February 4, 1910

we will sell 100 head of Registered Trotters, Grade Draft, Saddle and All-Purpose Farm Horses, Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

CONSIGNORS—Moots Bros., John C. Baker, A. M. Storm, Downs Bros., Miller Bros., W. S. Halane, H. I. Messinger, W. C. Baughman, O. R. Thompson, J. Wilt, John Yoder, M. G. Murray, Leeman Bros., Enos Stewart, W. H. Ritter, Sess Bros., D. D. Brotherton, J. W. Cavanaugh, W. H. Welch, E. J. Gable, T. T. Hix, Fred Musselman, Chas. Stewart, T. Stubbiefield, W. A. Turnipseed, D. Augustin, G. B. Loper, W. S. Day, Ewing & Tavener, Gerd H. Behrens, J. W. Montgomery, Earl Johnson.

BREEDERS' SALE CO.

C. W. HURT, Mgr.,

Arrowsmith, Ill.

100 RHEA BROS. 100
Acclimated Percherons

You may say, this little ad looks cheap offering so many good horses. Well friend, it is cheaper than a larger space, that's why we use it. The buyer pays for it. **REMEMBER THAT.** You who have seen our horses at the State Fairs for years know that they are not the cheap kind; although by our economical system of raising and selling our stallions we can sell cheaper than most dealers. The records show that we exhibited three year old Percheron stallions at the Nebraska State Fair 1909 with five importers who claim to have bought the best in France and our horses stood 1st 3rd and 5th. They are all for sale at very reasonable prices. Every one fully guaranteed. Terms to suit. Life insurance furnished.

Write today or come to

ARLINGTON, NEB.

On main line C. & N. W. R. R., 25 miles N. W. of Omaha, 8 miles east of Fremont, 12 passenger trains daily.

5 Jersey Bull Calves

at Farmers' Prices, from 4 weeks to 5 months old, from dams that have made from 300 to 500 lbs. butter in 12 months. As I am going to leave soon will make very low prices—\$5 to \$25 while they last.

Dr. W. M. Shirley, Hiawatha, Kan.

"ENTERPRISE"
MEAT AND CHOPPER
FOOD

The most useful of kitchen helps—an invaluable aid in sausage making. It actually cuts anything that goes through it—meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, etc. Strong and simple. Made in 45 sizes for hand, steam, and electric power. No. 5, small family size, \$1.75. No. 10, large family size, \$2.50. Also makers of "ENTERPRISE" Bone, Shell and Corn Mills, Sausage Stuffers and Lard Presses, Coffee Mills, Raisin Seeders, Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses, Cherry Stoners, Cold Handle Sad Irons, etc. The "ENTERPRISE HOUSEKEEPER" contains over 200 recipes. Sent anywhere for 4 cents in stamps. The Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pa., Dept. 36 Philadelphia, Pa.



No. 5
\$1.75

No. 10
\$2.50

Look for name
"ENTERPRISE" on
machine you buy.

Three Farm Letters

**SWEET CLOVER---GOOD ROADS---
DODDER ERADICATION**

Cattle Eat Sweet Clover.

My cows and horses eat sweet clover as readily as alfalfa either green or hayed. Every animal that will eat alfalfa will eat sweet clover. You cannot find sweet clover growing in any pasture, chicken yard or hog pen, for the reason that it's eaten off and, being a biennial it kills out.

If sweet clover was a perennial it would be more valuable to the farmer than alfalfa for it will grow rank on the poorest of soil and is equally good to feed if cut before it gets woody. When it becomes woody nothing will eat it. Cattle not used to sweet clover may hesitate a little about eating it, especially if they are not hungry, but when they have once eaten it they will leave any kind of wild hay for it. There may be other kinds of sweet clover but I am speaking of that with white blossom, the kind we have around here.—James L. Dow, Manhattan, Kan.

Good Roads View.

J. C. Mohler's article, in KANSAS FARMER of Sept. 4 on farming in Europe contains a suggestion that will have to be considered seriously before many years are passed. It is in reference to macadam roads and the waste of land along our 40 to 80-foot highways. The waste and butchery of land along these wide highways deserves consideration along with the waste of other natural resources of which we hear so much. Of course the soil that has been cut with the road grader and washed away is gone forever, but in most instances there is still a strip of virgin soil on either side of the road that is worth saving, and can be saved as soon as we can get down to a sane basis of permanent road construction. In sections where material is abundant with which to make macadam roads (as it is here), rock crushers should rapidly take the place of road graders. If macadam road construction is commenced soon, where only dirt roads exist now, I believe bond issues for that purpose can be avoided. Otherwise the farmer must not be surprised some day to find himself saddled with a ruinous tax rate for the wholesale construction of good roads. Even now farmers in this section, I venture to say, are paying from 15 to 50 per cent of their net income in taxes. If the matter of good roads is left to the tender mercy of politicians, automobile manufacturers and good roads associations, communities which have been content to get along with dirt roads and old fashioned culverts will eventually lose control of their own roads. In this age of progress communities as well as individuals must move or be run over rough shod.—J. H. Morse.

Dodder and Its Eradication.

A letter from A. S. Love of Whiting, Kan., makes inquiry regarding a plant which he sends enclosed, and which he says grows in quantity over his clover field in spots from one to 10 feet square.

The plant sent for identification is what is known as dodder and it is one of the worst weeds that can get into clover and alfalfa fields especially. The dodder plant is a yellow vine, which twines around the stalks of various kinds of succulent plants, sending suckers into their stems which absorb the juices that the plant is producing for its own nutrition. The dodder plant is therefore what is called a "parasite," and is peculiar in that during its mature life it does not have any connection with the ground, but depends entirely upon the plant around which it twines (called the "host-plant"), and into which it sends its suckers to secure nourishment and support. Growing in this way the dodder plant often forms a large mass of tangled vines, which never bear leaves, and which often cover rather large patches in clover and alfalfa fields, amongst weeds along road-sides, and on the edges of ravines, etc.

Through August the dodder produces an abundance of small whitish flowers borne in rather dense clusters. The individual flowers have five

tiny petals, just within which are five small yellow stamens, and in the center the large swollen ovary, which, at maturity, bears two brownish or yellowish seeds with a roughened surface.

The seeds of dodder are shed from the ripened ovary of the flower, fall on the ground and live over winter. In the spring they germinate, producing the yellow vine of which we have spoken, and a short root which maintains the supply of water for the vine for a short time only, until it can find some juicy stem of a green plant around which it can twine, and from which it can get its support or food. Once this is established, the root dies and the dodder becomes severed from all connection of the earth. In case the young seedlings cannot find any host-plants to feed upon they soon perish.

Dodder can be eradicated either by plowing the infested parts of the fields under, while the vines are young, or by mowing the vines and the plants upon which they are growing and burning them. It will be necessary to keep a careful watch the next year for the reappearance of the dodder plants in the previously infested patches.

In this case, as in many others, prevention is better than cure. Dodder is usually introduced in the clover and alfalfa fields through the admixture of dodder seed with the clover or alfalfa seed purchased for sowing. If therefore, farmers will send into the office of the department of botany of the Experiment Station, samples of clover and alfalfa seed, the purchase of which they are considering, they can obtain information at no expense to themselves as to whether dodder seeds occur in their samples or not.

As to getting rid of dodder by plowing under especially, as Mr. Love inquires, that will do very well, so long as the plant has not yet set seed, but in this specimen sent to me there are not only flowers in abundance but there is a considerable quantity of young seed formed. I would therefore not take the risk of plowing under, but would prefer mowing the patches and burning them.—H. F. Roberts.

Hog Cholera Never so Bad.

Charles E. Sutton, grower of Berkshire and president of the Kansas Board of Agriculture is quoted in the Kansas City Star as saying that the hog cholera epidemic in Kansas has this year taken a more virulent form than ever before known in the state.

"Kansas has had some bad cholera years," Mr. Sutton said, "but none of them has been so deadly as the last two. Last year I lost 137 hogs from my herd while over the entire state the loss must have totaled 2 million dollars at the least estimate.

"The cholera this year is much more virulent than we ever have experienced. It takes the hogs suddenly and they die in a few hours. I have seen them walk up to the trough to eat and fall over dead. One neighbor was looking at his herd just before he went to bed and remarked what a fine, healthy lot of hogs he had, when he came out to feed them in the morning he found 15 dead.

"I do not know just what relief can be expected from the government, but the farmers of Kansas will watch any experiments made with great interest."

Recently a successful test of anti-hog cholera serum was made at the Kansas City stock yards. A report was submitted to the Department of Agriculture, under whose surveillance the test was made, but no bulletin has been issued by the government and no effort made to make the serum available to farmers.

45 SHROPSHIRE EWES 45

Imported and home bred, all bred to Imp. Clover Hill Lordship. Will also sell this buck, 3 Imp. ewes, \$100. Others \$15 each.



FRANK McLELLAND, Maple Hill, Kan.

Kansas Farmer ads Bring Results

O. P. HENDERSHOT'S
Eleventh Annual Sale
LINCOLN, NEB.,
DECEMBER 30,

40-Imported and Home Bred Percheron Mares-40
20-Imported and Home Bred Percheron Stallions-20
5--Kentucky Mammoth and Spanish Black Jacks--5

You will find a clean well bred lot of Percherons, with extra heavy bone, good feet, strong loins, good style and action, plenty of size, not fat but in good breeding condition, plenty of ton stallions that weigh 2000 pounds.

I believe every mare in this offering to be safe in foal. All mares over four years old have had foals this season and are bred to some of the best sires in America. YOU'LL LIKE MY PERCHERONS and Jacks. My guarantee will please you. Write for catalog, mention this paper.

O. P. HENDERSHOT,
Hebron, - - - Nebraska
 Auctioneers: Col.'s Woods, Branson and Page.
 Daniel Kelly & Son sell Imp. Percherons, Shires and Belgian mares the day before my sale at Lincoln, Neb.

KELLY & SON'S
Big Auction Sale

OF IMPORTED PERCHERON, ENGLISH SHIRE & BELGIAN MARES AT THE BARN OF WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO. OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY STATE FARM, AT LINCOLN, NEBRASKA,

Wednesday, Dec. 29

is one that you cannot afford to miss if you are looking for the best in the mare line. These mares were all selected by Mr. Kelly, Senior, for their outstanding individuality and breeding. The offering consists of 10 PERCHERONS, 9 ENGLISH SHIRES and 4 ROYAL BELGIANS with one BELGIAN filley imported in dam. All the mares range in age from 2 to 5 years and are the big, broad, heavy-boned, low-down, blocky type so much in demand by the best farmers to day and the kind needed to improve the stock of this country. We feel justified in saying that there never has been offered at auction in the United States the equal of this number of strictly first-class imported draft mares. All the mares will positively be sold without reserve or by-bid. Write for catalog.

Wish to announce that O. P. Hendershot will sell at auction at the Fair Grounds at Lincoln, the day following this sale, 60 head of American bred Percheron stallions and mares.

F. M. Woods, Auctioneer.

Daniel Kelly & Son,
Lincoln, - - - Nebraska

THE VETERINARIAN

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when they desire information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this Department one of the most interesting features of The Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this Department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

Lame Horses.

I have a mare that has spells of being lame and dragging her foot. I think the trouble is in her shoulder. What can I do for her?

I have a horse with a lump on his front knee. I have tried blistering it but it seems to do no good. It does not seem to pain him but he cannot raise his foot very high.—A Subscriber.

Ans. 1.—Apply the following, to the point of the shoulder and about six inches below, with the hand and repeat every 10 days for three applications. Tie the head up while this is on. Russian cantharides two ounces, hogs' lard three ounces, mix and boil for 15 minutes and when cool stir and apply with the hand.

2.—We would recommend leaving the knee alone if it is not growing.

Pink Eye in Cattle.

What would you advise for pink eye in cattle? I have a valuable bull that has it.—A. Lalouette, Florence, Kan.

Ans.—Take boric acid and mild Chlor. Hyd. each two drams. mix and blow one-fourth in each eye, and repeat in two days. Tie a cloth on and let it hang down loose over the eyes.

Cattle Have Lumps on Their Jaws.

I have two head of cattle with lumps on their jaws, one under the jaw and the other below the ear. They are loose from the bone, seem to be in the glands, but have pus in them. Kindly advise what is best to do.—A. W. Roberts, Ponca City, Okla.

Ans.—Actinomycosis, (lump jaw) is a contagious disease. It is a mold

germ and will live on grass and feed and is taken in with the same and causes the disease in the glands or bones of the head, usually, but may be in any part of the body, in cattle and in people the same way. The best way is to have a qualified veterinarian dissect them out clean and they will heal up this time of year without any treatment. Or you can take four ounces of iodide of potassium and add water sufficient to make 12 ounces, and give two tablespoonful to a cow in a half teacup of water once a day. This will be enough for one case and will usually clean them up good where it is in the glands. It sometimes comes back and is best to fatten them and send them to market after they have been cleaned up about a month.

Horses Pasturing on Alfalfa.

We have been pasturing some of our horses on alfalfa. They seemed to be alright until recently when some were taken sick and one died. Can you tell me the cause and a remedy?—H. H. Dale, Lenora, Okla.

Ans.—It is probably a small worm about the size of a pin and from a quarter of an inch to a half-inch in length. If you look close in the manure when they are physicizing you can find them. If it is the cause let us know and we will give treatment for them. The alfalfa should not hurt them and cause the symptoms you give.

Sheep For Every Farm.

The sheep specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture is sure there should be a few sheep on almost every farm in Illinois. It is easily admitted that a few horses, a few cattle, a few pigs, and some poultry must be kept on every farm, from necessity or because they are economical. Why not sheep? If the dogs bother the sheep, shoot the dogs. The chief objection is that the people don't understand sheep; but they can't possibly understand them until they begin to deal with them. A few sheep may do better than a good many; 50 would be a "few" on a 160 or 200-acre farm.

H. A. Winter, of Marshall county, is

a very practical farmer, and he believes that each year the lambs sell for as much as the mothers cost and the wool pays the cost of keep. The ewe, 120 pounds, at 5 cents, costs \$6. It is no exaggeration to say that there will be as many lambs as ewes. A 100-pound lamb will sell at six cents, bringing \$6, as much as the mother cost. This ewe will shear a nine-pound fleece, which, at 20 cents per pound, will sell for \$1.80, which will pay for the keep of the ewe and offspring. The farmer has the ewe, which, at 4 and one-half cents a pound, will bring \$5.40, a profit of 90 per cent on the investment.

Sheep delight to clean up neglected places, in the potato patch, the pig lots, the stubblefield, fence rows, here, there, and anywhere.

To Conserve the Beef Supply.

The Beef Producers' Association of America was organized in Chicago, Aug. 17, by the pure bred beef breed associations. Its objects and purposes were primarily to conduct a campaign of education throughout the entire year on modern lines of breeding and feeding, so that the work of the show yards at the state fairs and stock shows might thus be kept prominently before the farmers and stockmen of the United States throughout the entire year.

The range lands of America in the west and southwest have practically been broken up, and farmers settling upon these lands have not engaged in meat animal production to meet the expectations of the country. While our population is increasing enormously, our live stock production is on the decrease. While unquestionably this condition will be overcome by the production of beef animals in time, yet a decade must pass before the re-establishment of a crop of cattle sufficient to meet the beef demands. The high prices of feed-stuffs has been a strong incentive for the farmer of the middle west to sell his grain rather than feed, so that this is a very timely opportunity to bring about a discussion amongst the farmers and stockmen of more improved methods of producing and feeding their cattle

for market, and believing that an adjustment of the demands for the various cuts of a beef carcass by the housewives of America would bring about more stable prices for beef over the retail counter, and thus tend to enable the butchers to give a more equitable price based on the cost of producing and feeding, this association intends to conduct a campaign of education, by the aid of the domestic science departments of the agricultural colleges, by having them experiment for methods of the most palatable and nutritious preparation of the so-called cheaper cuts for consumption.

With this platform before it, the beef producers believe that they will bring our beef animals to the very highest state of perfection and bring about an era of prices that will pay the producer handsomely.

The first annual convention of the new association will be held in Denver, Jan. 11-13, in connection with the American-National Live Stock Association.

The Unbeatable Exterminator.

As an all-around Killer for destruction of Rats, Mice, Ants, Roaches, Bed Bugs, Crows, Hawks, Gophers, Squirrels Chipmunks, Prairie Dogs, Wolves, etc. Nothing so effective and economical as Rough on Rats, the old reliable that never fails. Is not dangerous to handle. Poisonous only when eaten. Odorless and tasteless, can be mixed and disguised in many different ways to meet conditions. 15c., 25c., and 75c., at Druggists. E. S. Wells, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

"A Charles M. Sheldon Year Book."

One of the handsomest books of the season has just been issued. It is a compilation of quotations for daily reference from the writings of Dr. Sheldon.

This new book by the widely known author of "In His Steps," should prove a very popular gift book. It is printed on hand-made, silk tissue, Japanese paper, and is a beautiful specimen of the printer's art.

"A Charles M. Sheldon Year-Book," is printed by Crane & Co., Topeka, Kansas, and the price is \$1.00 post-paid.



ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A FIRST-CLASS STALLION?

If so, call and inspect our horses. The cut shown above is a kodak picture of some of our Percherons and Belgians. We now have 100 head of Percherons, Shires and Belgians in our stables, ranging in age from 2 to 5 years. They are the low-down, heavy-boned kind with lots of quality. Our prices cannot be duplicated, breeding and quality of horse considered. Our 60 per cent breeding warranty is as good as a Government Bond. Write today for our new catalog, stating your wants. It will show you a large number of actual photographs of horses now in our barns. Do not delay, but write today.

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.,

Lincoln, Neb.



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

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percherons, French Draft, Shires and Coachers

We have just landed 25 more stallions of the ton kind on our ranch. And just one word with you, Mr. Buyer, if you want a first-class stallion or mare either imported or American bred and will come and inspect our horses, if you don't think you have found the best bunch of horses in the state of Kansas and our prices the lowest considering quality, you are getting, we will pay your expenses here and back to your city. All of our horses are bought and personally selected by us and we can save you big money; you to be the judge. Write for our prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

Draft Stallions and Mares

Imported and Home Bred Registered Percherons, Belgians and Shires.



We have over 200 young stallions and mares. All will make ton horses and we will guarantee satisfaction in quality and price. 60 per cent guarantee on stallions and mares guaranteed breeders. Come and see. Send for catalog.

NORTH & ROBINSON, Grand Island, Neb.,

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS



—FOR SALE NOW—

Several good young stallions and mares.

J. G. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas



Percheron Stallions

50 head for sale of the ton size and show quality, from yearlings to five years old, prices from \$300 to \$1000. All stock registered and guaranteed of the best breeding. Every horse sold sound. Also have a few matched pairs of 2-year-old fillies priced \$300 and up. Come and see me.

J. W. BARNHART, Butler, Mo.

HOLLAND STOCK FARM

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron and German Coach Stallions and Mares

100 head as good as grows and the best lot of stallions and mares west of the Mississippi. All in excellent condition and will be sold at exceptionally low prices. If you wish quality and finish in imported or American-bred stallion or mare or young registered stock produced from the most select herd of imported mares in America, we will supply you for less money than others. Mares are all acclimated and bred. Come and see for yourself. Don't fail to see our consignment of 10 head of imported Percheron stallions and mares at the Enid Fair and Live Stock Assn.'s sale, Enid, Okla., December 11 to 13. The best Percheron stallions and mares. The best German Coach stallions and mares. **CHAS. HOLLAND, Proprietor, Springfield, Missouri.**

FOR SALE AT RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

5 Percheron Stallions from 2 to 5 years old, 5 Percheron mares from 15 months old to 5 years old. All colors good. All registered and breeding guaranteed. A fine young registered Shorthorn Herd with Royal Glosster at the head, a pure Scotch bred bull. I will trade this herd on a good farm. Come and see my stock, or write.

O. L. THISLER & SONS,

Chapman,

Kan.



Imported Percheron Mares and Stallions

For sale, several nicely matched teams of two and three year old Imported Percheron mares, bred, black and grays. Several extra good two and three year old Imported stallions. We handle only the best. Come and see us.

J. A. FEE & SONS, STAFFORD, KAN.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES SADDLES and JACKS



23 registered jacks and jennets, 12 registered Percheron stallions and mares, 1 Imp. English stallion, 1 comb. harness and saddle stallion. Good stuff and at prices that will move them.

FRED POOS, Potter, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kansas.

SPRING VALLEY FARM



Headquarters for Big Stylish Mammoth Jacks. Some extra good ones of serviceable age for immediate sale. Prices consistent with quality.

L. T. SUTER, Box 62, Palmyria, Mo.

JACKS FOR SALE



WE have at all times a good supply of Jacks from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high. Buy one this fall and save money. Thirty head to select from.

All Guaranteed. **SEDALIA, MISSOURI, PETTY BROS.,**

STALLIONS AND JACKS.
One 4-year-old Belgian stallion.
One Percheron stallion.
One standard bred stallion.
One eight-year-old extra good black jack, neatly pointed, guaranteed all right and a good breeder. All these stallions are registered and will be sold at a bargain if sold soon. Will trade for good land. Come and see me.
L. H. HEDGES, Chase, Kan.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets for sale cheap, at all times quality considered. They have big bones, big heads and ears, and breed big mules. They are Missouri jacks—the best that grow—14 1/2 to 16 hands high. A big lot to select from. Everything guaranteed as represented. Established 1892.

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Proprietor, EOLIA, MO.

75 HEAD JACKS AND JENNETS

All ages up to seven years old. Guaranteed as represented and priced reasonable. Special prices for fall trade. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER, MOLINE, KANSAS.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE—20 imported stallions and a few bred mares. We have recently returned from Scotland with the finest importation of ponies ever brought to Nebraska. Write for private sale catalog. **CLARK BROS., Auburn, Neb.**

I HAVE THE LARGEST JACKS IN THE WORLD.

In both imported and home bred. I have sold over seven hundred jacks from my farm here and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first-class jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DeCLOW, Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Fourth large importation within the year arrived November 23rd, which, added to our present stock, offers intending purchasers the finest collection in America. If you want the best horses, horses with bone, quality, size, action and best breeding stallions or mares; if you want fair and liberal treatment; if you want lowest prices consistent with good merchandise, visit Oaklawn. Catalog shows the place and the horses.

W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

The Draft Stallion.

Everything now points to the truth of the suggestion that there will be more draft horse breeding the coming spring than in many years past, on account of the increasing demand for heavy horses. One of our exchanges says: Unless all signs fail, more pure-bred stallions will be purchased and distributed over the country generally within the next five months than have ever changed hands in any like period. Every one of the importers is stocked up to the limit and the output of home-breds is greater than ever before. Combined the imported and native stallion crop available for the coming season is the largest ever offered in North America. Everywhere horses are selling at record-breaking figures. Demand continues unabated. Promise is that more mares will be bred next spring than have been counted into the breeding ranks in any one year in the past decade. Many new men will enter the stallion business, and generally the prospects are that the selling season will be a profitable one all around.

Most men who determine to purchase stallions make the mistake of holding off until the end of winter, thinking that by so doing they lessen the risk they must run of loss by death and save money in interest and keep. This is a mistaken view. It takes a stallion several months to become accustomed to the changed conditions he must encounter after removal from the importer's barn to the country. He should have plenty of time in which to become acclimated and the best possible place for him to do that is right in the barn in which he is to stand for service. If he is to contract distemper as a result of shipping, or some kindred trouble, he should have ample time to become thoroughly healthy again before beginning his season. Therefore the best time to buy a breeding horse is as soon as possible.

35 Jacks & Jennets 35

Few good Percheron and saddle Stallions. Jacks 14 1/2 to 16 hands and the very largest that can be found. 40 miles K. C. on U. P. and Santa Fe. Long distance phone

AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan

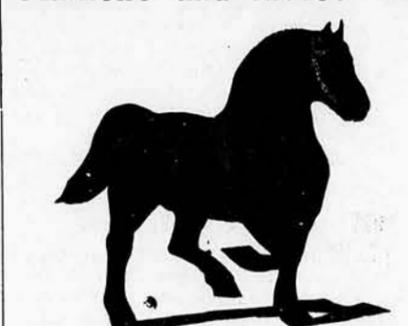


For Sale

27 Missouri Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, 3 stallions and Hereford cattle. **J. T. Watson, New London, Rails Co., Mo.**



50 Imported Percheron Stallions and Mares 50



Ton stallions, blacks and grays, selected for the best trade. Handsome animals, nothing but imported horses handled, of the best breeding, terms, insurance and guarantee.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., Chas. R. Kirk, Pres., South St. Joseph, Mo.

STUFFED DATES.

Shell and remove meats from Brazilian nuts, leaving them whole as far as possible, and with a small sharp knife cut off the brown skin. Make a cut the entire length of the dates and remove the stones. Fill cavities with the Brazilian nut meat, and shape in original form. Roll in granulated sugar and pile in rows on a small plate covered with a doily.

COLORADO LAND

COLORADO LAND

COLORADO LAND

COLORADO LAND

Why Pay Rent

At from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre when you can buy land from \$3.00 to \$15.00 per acre that has produced 20 bushels of No. 1 wheat from land that was broken the previous winter. Same land has produced 30 bushels of good corn on spring breaking. On old land as much as 50 bushels of corn per acre. Over \$80.00 per acre realized from crop of potatoes on 15.00 land. \$50.00 per acre from crop of broom corn raised on new breaking. Alfalfa successfully raised. I have thousands of acres for sale in Lincoln county, Colorado. Hugo is the county seat. This is the finest body of good agricultural land in America now for sale at low prices. Excellent markets. The best of water at a depth of from 10 to 50 feet.

DO YOU KNOW OF ANY SAFER INVESTMENT

or one that will bring greater returns on the money invested than the lands I offer? For further particulars call on or write

A. S. Mitchell, The Land Man,
Hugo, - - - Colorado

Colorado Land Snaps

Colorado is strictly in the limelight. Now is the time to buy for the certain rise in prices. We quote:

4,600 acres, fair ranch improvements; running streams; shallow water for domestic use or irrigation by pumping; level land; excellent soil; at only \$8 per acre; half cash. Better investigate this if you want a big buy.

3,400 acres, sub-irrigated; water shallow and easily raised to the surface for ditch irrigation, and plenty of it; level land and good soil; only 25 miles from Denver; \$15 per acre.

1,280 acres, nice level land; 2 1/2 miles from main line railroad station; \$8.50 an acre; easy terms. This will sell for double in two years.

320 acres, six miles from Denver, and 160 acres four miles from Denver, at \$15 an acre. Better investigate these.

160 acres, four miles out; level, sandy loam; fenced one side; a great big bargain at \$15 per acre; won't last long.

170-acre improved valley farm, \$6,500.

470-acre improved mountain farm, \$8,000.

Three fruit farms in the justly celebrated Paonia section of Delta county, Colorado; sure crops of the finest fruit raised anywhere in the world; frost does not bother; water rights A-1; fair improvements. One man owns all these three places, is getting old and wants to sell, and in order to do so makes prices just one-half less than neighboring places are selling for. Eighty acres, 1,000 four-year-old Jonathans, apple trees; 700 Elberta peaches, apricots, cherries; besides some old orchard in full bearing; berries, grapes, currants, gooseberries; 18 acres alfalfa; 13 acres grain land; oak grove around house; running spring that supplies kitchen and milk-house; price, \$10,000; half cash; balance, easy. Eighty acres, 350 Elberta peaches and 125 Jonathans apples, 3 years old; 487 winter variety full-bearing apple orchard; 3 acres alfalfa; price, \$6,000. One hundred and sixty acre ranch, 1,500 apple trees—mostly Jonathans, over one thousand Elberta peaches; various other kinds of fruit and berries, alfalfa, etc.; 2 sets farm improvements; some live stock and farm implements with this place; price, \$15,000, which is less than \$100 per acre. Unimproved land, under water, in this section is worth \$150 to \$200. If you want a fruit farm investigate these quickly. Write or call on

IRVIN L. RICHARDS

405 QUINCY BUILDING DENVER, COLO.

CALL OF THE WEST

Why do you rent? Why give the best years of your life working for others? Own your own farm—you can do it on payments less than the rents you are now giving.

BE INDEPENDENT—DO IT NOW.

We have plenty of choice, smooth, fertile lands, such as are now producing from 25 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre and yield abundantly of corn, alfalfa, oats, potatoes and other crops, we can sell you at from \$10 to \$25 per acre on good terms.

Write us at once for information as to the splendid opportunities for investment in lands, both irrigated and irrigable, or choice farming uplands.

These lands are in Logan and Weld counties, and the famous Crow Creek Valley.

THE BEST OF NORTHEASTERN COLORADO.

Act now and get the benefit of the rapid rise in values. Some good homestead lands subject to filing.

THE WESTERN LAND CO.

Sterling, Colorado.

Kiowa County, Colo., Land.

1,200 acres of choice wheat land, offered in quarters and half sections. On line of Mo. Pac. R. R., close to three good towns.

Prices range from \$5.00 per acre upward.

Write for terms and descriptions.

ALBERT E. KING, - - - McPherson, Kansas

320 a. Homesteads Choice farm and ranch land bargains in Washington Co. Write or see Sigel Johnson, Akron, Colo.

IRRIGATED FARMS.

Frowers county, Colorado, offers the best opportunities to the homeseeker of moderate means. Write for information and prices of farms.

J. B. TRAXLER, LAMAR, COLO.

IRRIGATED LANDS in the famous South Platte Valley of Colorado. Fine 160 under the old ditch. Price \$180.00 per acre. Owner will guarantee \$15.00 per acre cash rent. Fine 160, all in alfalfa, \$100.00 per acre. Will rent for \$10.00. Fine one-half section at \$75.00 per acre. We have a number of good quarters from \$30.00 to \$40.00. We have some fine propositions for exchange for business blocks or general merchandise. We also have some fine tracts of cheap land, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre for colonizing. Raise fine crops under the Campbell system of farming. Write us for prices and literature.

CASTLE & WYCKOFF LAND CO.,
Fort Morgan, Colorado.

320 ACRES DEEDED LAND.

Perfect title; under one of the largest storage irrigation projects in Colorado, near good town, land is very smooth, and soil of great depth. Price \$40.50 per acre, with good water right. Easy terms.

BELL & WHITE,

Lamar, Colo. Civil and Irrigation Eng'rs.

WE SELL THE BEST IRRIGATED LANDS.

At \$40 to \$80 an acre up, according to improvements, within 2 to 4 miles of shipping point, these prices include perpetual irrigation water rights deeded with the land, good title to both land and water or no sale. For further particulars write or see

THE GEO. A. WATSON LAND CO.,
Lamar, (Established 1886) Colo.

ROCKY FORD BARGAIN.

160 acres irrigated farm, 2 miles from Rocky Ford, good soil, easily cultivated, all in crop, 40 acres alfalfa, new 8-room house, complete outbuildings, R. F. D., telephone. Price, \$135 per acre. Good terms. Write or see

THE ROCKY FORD REALTY CO.,
208 S. Main St., Rocky Ford, Colo.

Big Crops

GROWN ON EASTERN COLORADO LAND

1500 farmers settled in Cheyenne county recently. The county is fast settling up. The investor should buy now. The homeseeker should secure a home while LAND CAN BE BOUGHT AT

\$10 to \$15 an Acre on Easy Terms.

Modern School Facilities.
High School and Manual Training.

Cheyenne Wells, the county seat of Cheyenne county, is keeping pace with the development of the county. Just completed a \$30,000 court house and a \$15,000 high school without bonding the county.

Telephone System.
Rural Free Mail Delivery.

A County Agricultural Society was formed last spring and a very successful fair was held this fall.

Come and see the crops grown on this cheap land.

A trip to Eastern Colorado is always pleasant, especially so in winter. Delightful weather, pure water.

Land is selling rapidly and prices will advance fast. For further information write

The
Cheyenne County
Land Co.,

CHEYENNE WELLS, COLORADO.

320 ACRE HOMESTEAD FREE.

Fine farm lands, Colorado, near Denver. Good railroad towns near. Produces potatoes, wheat, oats, alfalfa and fruits. Fine stock country. Land free to homesteaders. We locate you; write for particulars.

CHARLES M. CARROLL,

Government Land Locator and Settlers' Agent,

713 17th St., Denver, Colo.

TWO GREAT LAND BARGAINS IN YUMA COUNTY, COLO.

Famous for corn and wheat yields—320 acres, 2 miles from Wray, Colo.; fair improvements, 225 a. cultivated, bal. pasture, \$25 per a. 160 a. 5 miles from Vernon, Colo., 80 a. cultivated. Sell or trade, at \$20 per acre.

Other attractive bargains in choice farms and tracts of land, ranches, etc. Write for information concerning opportunities for investment, where the country's greatest yields of wheat are recorded.

YUMA COUNTY REAL ESTATE CO.,
Wray, Colorado.

WHERE THE GOOD CROPS GROW.

320 acres, 9 miles northwest of Yuma, all level, good soil and no waste land. Price only \$12.50 per acre. This is only one of the many attractive bargains we have and offer in choice, smooth, rich and productive farm lands in Yuma county, the Queen of eastern Colorado. Where large crops of corn and small grains grow and where scientific farming is an established success, without irrigation. Come, let us show you or write for information to J. L. Miller & Co., Yuma, Colo.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Buy now in Washington county, Colo. Where choice land, with best of soil can be had; where good farmers raise from 20 to 45 bu. wheat per acre, and oats, barley, corn, spets, potatoes and alfalfa grow abundantly on upland, without irrigation; in a county rapidly settling and being improved by good thrifty farmers. We have many tracts of choice, smooth, fertile farm lands, with healthful climate and abundance of good water, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$15 per acre. If you are looking for good investments, write or see

VANDERHOOF & MacDONALD, Otis, Colo.

KANSAS LAND

WHY NOT BUY LAND of the owner and save from \$5 to \$10 on the acre? Land of all descriptions from \$3.50 per acre up. Send for circular and come and see us. G. N. DAVIS & CO., Cimarron, Gray Co., Kan.

BEST FARM IN JACKSON COUNTY for the money. 297 acres, 200 under plow. 225 acres alfalfa, rest pasture, \$10,000 worth of improvements, half mile from town. Price \$80.00 per acre.

MANVILLE & BAILEY,
Holton, 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, Kan.

LAND BARGAIN.

560 acre improved grain and stock ranch at a bargain. Located 6 miles from Colby, Kan. A snap for some one. For particulars address

STEVENS & RUBY,
Stockton, Kansas.

SHARON VALLEY ALFALFA FARMS. Choice corn and alfalfa farms for sale in Barber county, Kansas. Crop failures unknown. Write for particulars and list. Address

WILLIAM PALMER,
Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

KANSAS LAND

QUICK BARGAIN.

320 near station on Santa Fe, all fine, tillable upland, fair set of improvements, well worth the price, \$40.

120 near church, school and store, \$5,000.

Write or call and see us.

H. L. DWELLE & CO.,
528 Commercial St., Emporia, Kan.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low, but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest prices, address the Secretary of the Commercial Club, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAINS IN ANDERSON COUNTY.

187 acre farm in Anderson Co., Kan. 100 acres of choice creek bottom land in cultivation, 45 timothy and clover, 25 timber, balance pasture, 7-room house, stable 16x24, corn crib, granary, 1 mile to school, rural mail, price \$87.50 per acre.

360 acres, Anderson county, Kan., 4 miles from Welda and Colony. 200 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture, nice 7-room house, good barn, fine orchard, rural mail, telephone, price \$85 per acre. This is a splendid stock farm. Let us show them to you.

SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

OKLAHOMA LAND

OKLAHOMA LAND

Investors and Farmers

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF CHANGING YOUR LOCATION, BUYING A HOME FOR YOURSELF, SONS, OR DAUGHTERS OR FOR A GOOD PAYING INVESTMENT, I WOULD SUGGEST THAT YOU COME AND LOOK OVER ONE OF THE VERY BEST AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS OF THE GREAT NEW STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

Wagoner County, Okla.,

Considered by many to be the best situated with greater resources and possibilities than any county in Oklahoma.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL is of a diversified character. All kinds of farm products and fruit grow successfully.

THE PRODUCTION OF CORN, as evidenced by government reports, average with Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska.

THE CLIMATE IS IDEAL, no extreme of heat or cold.

OUR RAINFALL IS EQUAL to any of the older States and crops are just as certain and just as large.

BY COMPARISON with Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, it is found that the productions of our best lands are fully equal to anything in the above named states.

THE WATER IS OF THE HEALTH giving quality, with an abundant supply.

GOOD SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, BRIDGES AND GOOD ROADS ARE TO BE FOUND EVERYWHERE.

I HAVE THOUSANDS OF ACRES of good farming land to offer at from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre and can secure you any size tract you care for. Can procure loans on any lands I have for 50 per cent to 60 per cent of price asked. Good title guaranteed.

Come to Wagoner, make my office your headquarters, I will be pleased to show you the country whether you buy or not. Let me know your wants.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION TO WAGONER FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH.

W. H. LAWRENCE,

The Land Man.

Wagoner, - - Oklahoma

EASTERN OKLAHOMA BARGAINS



The profits from this potato crop more than paid for the land.

We Now Have Splendid Bargains in Eastern Oklahoma Farms Near Muskogee That Appeal to Farmers and Investors From the Whole United States. The Soil Here is New, Rich, Black and Productive.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

160 acres two miles from good town and Market, fine soil, 80 acres in cultivation, fair buildings, splendid well water, desirable community, close to school, some good timber, land underlaid with coal, good prospect for oil and gas. A desirable home farm and a bargain at \$27.50 per acre. Printed list of other farms on application.

R. B. BEARD,

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA.

First State Bank Bldg.,

A SNAP

160 acres, 5 miles of Ponca City; 110 acres in cultivation. \$5,000 if sold in 30 days.

TRUMBLY & BARRETT,

Ponca, City, Oklahoma.

"SNAPS" IN GRANT CO., OKLA. 160 a. 7 1/2 miles of county seat, 6 1/2 miles of railroad town, 110 a. in cultivation, balance pasture and meadow, 30 a. wheat with farm, 5 room house and shed barn, granary, good water, 1 1/2 miles of school, good soil, R. F. D. Price, \$5,000 for 30 days.

BATTEN REALTY CO.,

Medford, Oklahoma.

800 BUSHELS CORN GOES with \$10 acres of the very best land for stock and grain farm in Craig county, near Vinita, Oklahoma. 160 acres in cultivation; balance hay and pasture. Price \$25 per acre. For further particulars, write

LEFORCE & BADGETT, Vinita, Oklahoma.

MISSOURI LAND

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

WILLIAM BOWEN,

Houston, Missouri.

Oak Grange Institute.

For years the KANSAS FARMER has reported the annual farmer's institute of Oak Grange, Shawnee county, Kansas. This institute is always a success. The program, made up almost entirely of neighborhood people, are always instructive and entertaining. The Oak Grange farmers institute is in a class all its own and in the near future this paper will tell its readers why this is so. The story will be interesting and should appeal to people who desire to create and throw around country life an atmosphere which in many ways is desirable.

The meeting last week was the 24th annual farmers institute held by Oak Grange. Think of it! For twenty-four consecutive years a two days farmers' institute has been held by this organization. Is it any wonder that the reputation of this community extends beyond the borders of Kansas. Is it any wonder that in this community are the best of farmers, fine farms and buildings, and a degree of intelligence which enables this community to select from among its numbers institute speakers the equal of any in the country.

"The Farm Orchard," was discussed by J. F. Cecil. He is an experienced orchardist and says there is no reason why every farmer should not have a succession of fruits sufficient for his own needs. Spraying is necessary always. A few trees well sprayed will give every farmer fruit every year.

Clark Witwer, a dairy farmer, discussed "Silos and Ensilage." He was enthusiastic regarding the economical feeding of dairy cows when ensilage made the bulk of their ration. The silo converts into the choicest of food the corn stalks and leaves, representing about 60 per cent of the corn chop, which are wasted. He filled his silo this year at a cost of 90 cents per ton but will fill next year for 50 cents per ton. In Shawnee county thirty-five new silos have been built this year.

Prof. J. C. Kendall, urged farmers to increase their profits through dairying by improving the dairy cow. Selection and breeding and more intelligent feeding was the key note of his address. While the character of the dairy cow owned by Oak Grange members is far above the average there is great opportunity for improvement.

"The Farm Dairy" was discussed by T. A. Borman, editor KANSAS FARMER. On every farm should be kept as many really good dairy cows as the farmers' family can milk. Six real good cows can be milked by one person if necessary and these will produce as much profit as 20 poor ones. Not every farmer can milk 20 but every farmer can milk six. Comfortable and clean stabling should be provided and the wife and daughter will be glad to do their share of the milking.

Other addresses, entertaining and instructive were given by Mrs. Ward Page, on "Burbank's Work"; Mrs. George A. Huron on "Nature and Art, and Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile, of Kansas State Agricultural College on "Domestic Science" from the standpoint of the farmers wife.

The winners of the Grange corn contest were: 1 Will Little; 2 August Engler; 3 J. E. Maus; 4 Fred Engler; 6 Will Engler.

General Manager F. S. Kirk of the End Fair and Live Stock Association writes: "We wrote you some time ago that we had hopes of making our December show the largest show of the kind ever held in America. We are now glad to assure you that we feel safe in saying that our show will be the largest combination pure bred stock and poultry show held in America in the year 1909. In our last letter we stated that we were short on cattle, but our entries did not close until Dec. 4. We still have five days for entries to be made in, and we now have about 20 head more Shorthorn cattle entered in our show than was entered in either the Royal or International. We have the most prominent show herds of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus that are exhibiting at the International this week. We have all arrangements made for a special train, Chicago to End, and this train will be made up of the best exhibits at the International. There was 41 head of draft horses at the Royal and we expect to have more than 300. This is not as many as is entered at the International, but our hog department will be six to eight times as large as the International, and there is no question but what our total number of entries will be larger than any show held in America this year. Our sale is composed of consignments from the best herds that have been exhibiting at the various State Fairs this year. Fully 60 per cent of all the horses, cattle and hogs that will be sold have contested for and won premiums at some of the State Fairs this year. The sale catalog only shows about half of the stock that will be sold, as pedigrees were received too late for catalog. The draft horse sale is the largest and we think the best offering ever made west of the Mississippi river. About 60 head of imported draft stallions and mares will be sold, and about 40 head of American bred draft stallions and mares."

KANSAS LAND

MARION, MORRIS AND DICKINSON county, Kansas, lands. Bargains in improved farms at prices ranging from \$45 to \$80 per acre. Write for big list. T. C. COOK, Lost Springs, Kan.

COWLEY COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, good six room house, about 80 acres bottom, never falling water, 12 acres alfalfa, 60 acres corn, close to school and church. Price \$7,500. Terms if desired. R. A. GILMER, Arkansas City, Kansas.

BUY A HOME CHEAP. We are showing lands in the Lost Mountain section of Canada at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20. Low excursion rates twice a month. Write for full information. NELSON BROS., Clyde, Kan.

A 30 DAY BARGAIN. 42 acres, adjoins Baldwin, the home of Baker University. 400 bearing apple trees, balance good farm land. \$4,200 if sold in the next 30 days. Write Baldwin, Wm. M. HOLLIDAY, Kansas.

200 ACRES IN Marshall County, Kan., three-fourths mile from town, 100 acres in second bottom land, 160 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, 7-room house, cellar, small barn, cattle shed, hog house, orchard, well and windmill. A bargain at \$90 per acre. Good terms. SUMMERFIELD REALTY CO., Summerfield, Kan.

REPUBLIC COUNTY LAND. 25 farms in this county for sale, ranging in prices from \$50 to \$75 per acre. Choice corn, wheat and alfalfa land bargains. Write for information, or call on J. G. HELWICK, Belleville, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. 166 a., 3 1/2 miles from town, 75 a. cultivation, 2 a. orchard, balance native grass. 5-room house, good cellar, barn for 8 horses with loft, other outbuildings, good water, close to school, R. F. D. and phone. Farm on main traveled road. Price \$45 per acre. For particulars write J. C. RAPP, Osage City, Kan.

44,000 ACRES Just put on the market in Texas, close to the Simmons property, lays fine and a black sandy loam. We will sell the entire tract for \$10 per acre. A fine colonization proposition for some one who can handle this tract. 160 acres, 2 miles from a good town in McPherson county, Kansas, well improved, 100 acres under cultivation. Price \$5,500. Fifteen quarters in Hodgeman county, fine for a ranch. Price \$7.50 per acre. CHAS. PETERSON, 18 1/2 N. M. St., Hutchinson, Kan.

BARGAINS For CASH or TRADE

Of all kinds direct from owners of farms: ranches, mdse., hardware, hotels, livery barns. Send for our book of trades or cash list.

BERSIE REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Eldorado, Kansas.

BUY A CHEAP FARM. 480 acres of good corn land, northwest of Burton, Kan., 8-room house, barn 30x40, basement 30x40, cow sheds and other buildings, 3 wind pumps, orchard, groves, fenced and cross fenced, all good land; a splendid stock farm, only \$27.50 per acre. 160 acres south of Hutchinson, 3 miles of Darlow, 7-room house, stable, 10 acres alfalfa, 7 acres orchard, near school, \$13,000. ROSE & SON, 55 Sherman, East, Hutchinson, Kan.

BEST FARM IN KANSAS. 550 acres bottom valley land, all smooth, fine, black sandy loam, no waste land, small orchard, 20 acres fine alfalfa land, new 10-room house, hot and cold water, lighted with acetylene gas, bath and toilet, 500-barrel cistern, sewer system, R. F. D., telephone, 5 1/2 miles to two railroad towns. Price \$65 per acre. For further particulars write NEAL A. PICKETT, Arkansas City, Kansas.

MR. TENANT. QUIT PAYING RENT! 160 a. located 6 miles east of Independence, 2 miles from street car line, 50 a. in cult., balance in meadow and pasture, two good springs, 6-room house and barn for 6 horses, good school and church just across the road. Only \$35.00. Terms if desired. ROSS DEFENBAUGH, Independence, Kan.

BARGAIN. 160 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, 10 acres hog tight, balance grass; timber for wood and posts; 7 room house; barn 20x60; wagon, implement and cattle sheds; corn cribs; well and cistern; nice shade; 6 1/2 miles from Climax; school 1/2 mile; R. F. D. Price \$30 per acre, worth \$40; can carry \$2,500. G. K. JACKSON LAND CO., Eureka, Kansas.

BOURBON COUNTY FARM BARGAINS. 160 acres, 4 miles north of Fort Scott, Kan. 65 acres in cultivation, 40 acres wild and tame meadow, 55 acres pasture, practically all tillable, good 5 room house, barn, abundance of water, near school and R. F. D., telephone. Small orchard and grove. Price \$50 per acre. We have others. Write for list. MURPHY & SIMPSON, Fort Scott, Kansas.

AN EXTRA FINE FARM. 240 acres, 1 1/2 miles from shipping station, 5 miles from good town, on R. F. D. and telephones, 140 acres under cultivation, 100 acres in pasture, land in extra fine condition. Large house, large cattle barn, 40x62 large horse barn 40x50, all new. Fine young orchard, 2 acres of timber. Lots and all fenced in best condition. Price \$50 per acre. T. F. COLLINS, Kansas.

SMITH COUNTY, KANSAS, LAND. Let me know your wants. Choice bargains and money makers. Make a specialty of exchanges in land and merchandise. What kind of a proposition have you got? Let me hear from you. CARL G. ANDERSON, Athol, Kansas.

FRANK IAMS

Says "Huskey Ikey Horsemen"—Cheer up!

Every day is "bargain day"—a "horse show day"—and a day of "profit and pleasure" at Frank Iams' "Stallion and Mare Emporium," and largest in U. S. at St. Paul, Nebr.—the best town in the "grasshopper state," you will positively see here—more imported Stallions and mares—"Topnotchers"—"Medal winners," "ribbon grabbers"—and every day "business" horses—than at any "Horse plant in U. S., and double all others in Nebr. Iams—backs up his "ads and catalog" with a "\$500.00 Bonus"—(no others do this). He gives (5) of best banks in Nebr. for reference— Iams'

200 KINGS AND QUEENS OF "PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS"

are all "topnotchers"—no International "tall ends"—no "auction stuff"—no "pick-ups"—or "peddlers' horses"—but the best bunch of big-boned, big drafters—of quality and finish in U. S., and in the "pink of condition." Iams is the "big fly in the ointment" in the "Horse business"—He "sets the pace" for all competitors—Iams leads the procession—"you Candy Kid"—Buy an imported Stallion and 2 mares of Iams—the horseman that "does things"—

GET INTO IAMS' BAND WAGON

don't be "sidetracked" by any "Hammer Knockers." Mr. Ikey Boy—"Waltz me around once again" and land me at Iams' "4 Importing Barns" and Box Office—Filled to the roof with big "black boys and girls"—at bargain prices. Iams is the only horseman that really "has the goods" as advertised.

1910 promises to be the most prosperous year in history. "Uncle John"—"Never mind who is president." "Come on down town." All the world knows Mr. Frank Iams, the big horseman. He sold sixty imported stallions and mares to "Iowa boys" in 1909 and 185 "topnotchers" to the boys with brains in other states. Iams sells \$4,000

IMPORTED STALLIONS AT \$1,000 AND \$1,400

(some higher); imported mares in foal, 1,700 to 2,200 pound girls at \$700 to \$1,000; many state prize winners. Iams sells the "wide-as-a-wagon-kind" that don't need to be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to "catch suckers." Iams has stood the test for twenty-seven years and is building more barns yearly. Mine son, Ikey, get Johnny wise. You try Iams, the "peaches and cream" stallion man. He is the largest individual importer and breeder of Percheron-Belgians in the U. S. Iams has a "warm spot in his heart" for all stallion buyers. He is saving farmers thousands of dollars yearly by selling stallions direct to the people, (saving them all middlemens' profits). Iams is an expert horseman, he knows the "topnotchers" and delights in selling first-class stallions at less money than any competitors. He is "pushin'-and-a-

SHOVIN'" HIGH PRICES OFF THE CHRISTMAS TREE

He is "Johnny on the spot." He is selling the stallions.



IAMS, AND BELGIAN AND PERCHERON, REAL "PEACHES AND CREAM," WINNERS.

He knows the "tricks" of the slick stallion salesman that are "pulling the wool" over the eyes of the honest farmers and selling them a \$1,000 stallion for \$3,000 to \$4,000. Son Ikey! form your own "stallion company." Visit Iams' town of stallion barns filled to the roof with big, black boys, the "best ever"—"Iams' kind." His 200 stallions, 2 to 6 years old, weighing 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 90 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses, are a

Horse Show Better than the International

You and your friends will not be angry with the judge, as Iams' stallions are prize winners and sons of winners, and Iams is too big a business man and gentleman to bar you from Iams' Horse Show. It's free every day in the year and his "peaches and cream" stallions and "let live" prices have them all "skinned a mile and repeat." Iams' twenty-seven years of successful business, importing and selling stallions, make him a safe man to do business with. He sells stallions on honor.

A Boy Can Buy as Cheap as a Man

and get a better horse of Iams—the square-dealing horseman. If you visit him and don't find every statement in his advertisement or catalog as represented, you can get that \$500 that he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher), than are being sold to farmers' stock companies at \$2,500 to \$4,000, with 80 per cent breeding guarantee, freight and fare paid by Iams.

He Can Furnish Buyers \$1,500 Insurance

You say, "Why can Iams sell better stallions at half the price of others?" Iams buys and sells every stallion himself, at his horse barns, he buys stallions by special train-load, 200 at a time. He speaks the languages, saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you \$300. He pays no "slick" salesman \$100 to \$1,000 to sell you a fourth-rate stallion. He has no two to ten partners to share profits with. He pays spot cash for his stallions, owns his farms, houses, barns, stock and stallions. He sells stallions by "hot" advertising and having the goods to make every statement good. Iams sells stallions so good that they do not need a "slick" peddler or the "auction block" to sell them.

Iams Will Save You \$1,000 or More in Commissions

and middlemen's profits. Dear old dad. Buy me a pair of imported (branded mares). They will raise me colts at six months old that I can sell at \$500 and be good for twenty years. Iams has the kind that lay those "golden eggs." Don't let one of these "auction men" "hand you a lemon" with one of these so-called American full bloods with questionable breeding. Write for Iams' Million Dollar horse catalog. Iams'

Guarantee is Backed by Half Million Dollars.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons
Dec. 29.—Danle Kelley, Lincoln, Neb.
Dec. 30.—O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb., at State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Neb.
Jan. 25, 1910.—W. H. Rhodes, manager, fair grounds, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 8-9, Lakewood Percherons, H. C. McWilliams & Son, Sioux City, Iowa.
Feb. 15, Whitewater Falls Percherons at Wichita, Kan., J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Draft Horses.

Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4.—Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shires, Clydes, Tratters, at Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 1st and 2d—Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo.
March 1st and 2d—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

Feb. 15—O. P. Dovel, Auburn, Neb.

Shorthorns.

Feb. 24—Glover & McGlynn, Grandview, Mo.

Holstein-Friesians.

Feb. 8-10—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, at South Omaha, Neb.

Poland Chinas.

Jan. 7—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.
Jan. 19, 1910—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 20, 1910—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 21, 1910—H. B. Vanhooser, Eldon, Mo.
Jan. 26—W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kan.
Jan. 27—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kan., sale at Clearwater, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 10, 1910—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Feb. 11, 1910—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsay, Kan.
Feb. 12, 1910—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 16, 1910—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Feb. 18, 1910—Miller and Manderscheid, St. John, Kan.
Feb. 23—G. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 24—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 25—Chas. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kan.
Feb. 28—Lee Gress, Nelson, Neb., and John Barnard, Angus, Neb., at Nelson, Neb.

Durocs

Jan. 6, H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kan.
Jan. 11—W. M. Puttman, Tecumseh, Neb.
Jan. 18, 1910—J. M. Worley, Potwin, Kan.
Jan. 24—W. L. Addy & Son, Parnell, Mo.
Jan. 27—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Jan. 31—J. E. Joiner, Clyde, Kan.

TREES THAT GROW

Apples 5c, Peach 5c, Plum 15c, Cherry 15c. Best quality, good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord Grapes \$2.50 per 100. Forest Tree Seedlings \$1.00 per 1,000 up. We pay the freight.
GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE
CARL SCHWENKERS, Prop.
German Nurseries, Box 122, Beatrice, Neb.

Here It Is New Baler

Advertisement for the Luebber Baler, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits for hay baling, including 'Bales 3 to 7 tons per hour' and 'No hauling, no stacking'.

Cement STOCK TANKS

Send for our FREE BULLETIN on how A. L. Saylor made a Stock Tank, Feeding Floor and Hog Dipping Tank on his Kansas farm with

Advertisement for Sunflower Portland Cement, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the cement's strength and availability from United Kansas Portland Cement Co.

Feb. 1.—Sollenberger & Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 2.—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 3.—Rinehart & Slagle, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 4.—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
Feb. 8.—Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 9.—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 9.—Minor & Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 10.—Samuelson Bros., Blain, Kan.
Feb. 14.—R. B. Marshall, Willard, Kan.
Feb. 17.—Frank Elder, Green, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 18.—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 21.—F. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 23.—Pearl H. Fagett, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 23.—R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, Kan.

Berkshires.

Feb. 15—F. T. Hadachek, Wayne, Kan.
Feb. 22, 1910—Leon Waite, Winfield, Kan.

Combination Sales.

Feb. 16, 17, 18—Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan.

For \$25.00 per acre you can buy a fine 175-acre Labette county, Kan., farm in a very fine productive location. Write the Bowman Realty Co., Coffeyville, Kan., for further particulars.

Mr. W. H. Lawrence, "The Land Man," of Wagoner, Okla., has a large display advertisement on another page of this issue, that should be read by every farmer who is thinking of changing his location.

The Jackson County Poultry Association will hold its annual show at Holton, Kan., on Jan. 19-22, 1910. Full information and premium list may be had by addressing J. S. Kenoyer, Secretary, Holton, Kan.

Maaadam & Wheeler, whose advertisement appears in Kansas Farmer, won the championship prize on Percheron mares at the International. This firm of breeders and importers is quite popular in Kansas and they have sold many good horses to this state.

When the railroads offer cash scholarships to men who will take work in the Agricultural College, the economic value of Agricultural College instruction must be recognized. The Wabash Railroad, after a careful investigation of the Missouri College of Agriculture, has offered eighteen scholarships to be awarded to students who will complete satisfactorily the work in the short winter course in agriculture at Columbia, which begins January 4, 1910. These scholarships are to be awarded upon the basis of good work in the studies of the course.

S. W. Alfred, Sharon, Kan., will have a nice bunch of ten head of his Duroc Jersey hogs in the Enid, Okla., show and sale this week. One 2-year-old sow will be bred to the champion, Top Commodore, three of whose daughters, all bred to Alfred's Colonel 89499, by Prince of Colonels, will also be included. One gilt by B. F.'s Ohio Chief, bred to the same boar, and six sons of Top Commodore, constituting the entire show herd of S. W. Alfred & Son will be included. Mr. Alfred's record as a breeder, the pedigrees of the animals offered and the record of this show herd, combine to insure a choice offering at Enid.

The Winchester is the rifle that went to the North Pole. It was carried personally by Commander Robt. E. Peary. In regard to this Commander Peary says: "Personally I always carry a Winchester rifle. On my last expedition I had a Model 1892 .44 caliber carbine and Winchester cartridges, which I carried with me right to the North Pole." Harry Whitney also carried Winchester rifles and cartridges on his hunting trip in the Arctic regions. He says: "They never failed me." Ex-President Roosevelt, too, is using Winchester rifles and cartridges in Africa and writes of his success with them in his Scribner articles. The fact that all these great figures in the present day annals of hunting and exploration personally chose Winchester rifles and cartridges for their equipment carries its own suggestion. Such experienced men would not carry rifles and cartridges which they did not consider absolutely dependable.

With this issue we announce O. P. Hendershot's eleventh annual sale of Percheron stallions, mares and jacks, at Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 30, 1909. Mr. Hendershot has the fol-

lows pure bred 'Superior' of purebred Percheron horses and Kentucky jacks and believe I have maintained the lead of all competitors in the quality of horses and jacks handled as my show record will testify that I won more premiums for the show made than any other American breeder. The most exacting buyers will be able to get just what they want in my sale offering. I believe I can show more bone, better feet, broad-backed, good bodied, stallions and mares than has ever been offered at private treaty or public sale. These strong points have always been a hobby of mine and as a result of 25 years' conscientious faithful selections, I believe I have as good as the very best. My horses are all of the big draft kind, many of which weigh above the ton mark and all are good weight. I am satisfied that every mare included in my sale (that is old enough) is safe in foal. With one exception, every mare over four years old has had a foal this season. If you want as good as the best come to my sale and you will have an opportunity to get it. Write for catalog. Please mention this paper as it is only fair that it should have the credit for your request.—O. P. Hendershot, Hebron, Neb.

Shorthorn Bulls.

H. H. Holmes, of Great Bend, Kan., is advertising two Shorthorn bulls for sale. One is a strawberry roan and a pure Scotch bull; the other one is a deep red and nicely bred fellow. Write for prices and mention Kansas Farmer.

Mr. Tod's Great Liberality.

W. J. Tod of Maple Hill, Kan., presented a yearling from his Shorthorn lot, exhibited at the International Show, to the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. This is certainly another indication of Mr. Tod's magnificent liberality to the live stock interests of this country.

Kansas' Won Second Place.

At the National Horticultural Congress, held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, this year, the judging team of the Kansas State Agricultural College, won second place in an extremely close contest. This contest was open to the students judging teams of all of the State Agricultural Colleges which makes the honor all the greater. The Kansas team was in charge of Prof. Albert Dickens of the Horticultural department.

Corsa Gets the Champion Percheron.

The champion Percheron stallion at the International this year was Carrat, imported and shown by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. Immediately following the tying of the purple ribbon upon this magnificent young stallion he was sold to W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill., for \$10,000. In the hands of Mr. Corsa this horse will prove a good investment though the price paid for him appears to be a long one.

Auctioneer That Makes Good.

With this issue we start a card for L. E. Fife, of Newton, Kan., the well known auctioneer. He always makes good. He has been regularly employed on the Robison sales and always has a number of bids and is a good purchaser. We take great pleasure in introducing Colonel Fife to Kansas Farmer readers. Look up his ad and if you have not employed your auctioneer for your next sale write him for prices.

Barred Rocks From Prize Winning Birds.

The Shelley Bros., of Elmdale, Kan., are starting an ad in this week's Kansas Farmer. They were winners of a large number of prizes at the Newton, Kan., Poultry Show. They are offering for sale a number of Barred Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. The birds are first class and come from some of the best blood lines that the breed has ever produced. If you are in need of any show birds or birds for breeding purposes write to Shelley Bros., at Elmdale, Kan.

A Great Silo Proposition.

Readers who are interested in getting facts and figures about silos and ensilage feeding should write to Farmers Co-operative Creamery Co., Dept. L, Des Moines, Ia. This concern has a proposition that is sure to interest any farmer, especially those who are thinking about buying a silo. Write a post card or letter and ask them to send you their proposition and catalog, free. It will pay you and will prove very interesting.



A PAIR OF AL. E. SMITH'S 2-YEAR-OLD JACKS

Mammoth Black Jacks and Jennets. Al. E. Smith, of Lawrence, Kan., each year gathers from Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee a great string of mammoth black jacks and jennets that he brings to his farm near Lawrence, and adds to those he has bred, thus making his stud one of the best in the country to visit when looking for big black jacks or jennets. He is careful in his selections as he knows full well the requirements in bone, style and quality. At present Mr. Smith has 35 head. The ages are good, they are acclimated, and

ready for service. He also offers some high class Percheron, Belgian, saddle and standard bred stallions, so he can furnish to our readers a jack, draft, saddle or trotting stallion. All stock at special fall prices through this month. He places an absolute guarantee on every animal he sells. Railroad facilities Lawrence over both Santa Fe & W. P. are good as both are main lines with several branch roads assessable. See his ad and if in market for anything he offers go and see his stock before you buy. Notify him of intended visit and he will meet you at trains.

Advertisement for 'Morecorn Sorter' featuring an illustration of the machine and text: 'THIS IS IT! Means Thousands of Dollars To The Farmers Morecorn Sorter Will increase your corn crop from 5 to 15 bushels to the acre. 3,500 farmers bought Morecorn Sorters last season. They sorted their seed corn before planting and had 5 to 15 bushels more corn to the acre. Every machine was sold under a guarantee and not one was returned. This plainly demonstrates that the "Morecorn" Sorter and Grader is a tremendous success. It is pronounced by experts to be the greatest invention in years. Investigate now. WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG and FREE TRIAL OFFER. Our trial offer is fair and square. We'll ship the machine, try it 3 days, if it is not as represented, ship it back at our expense. We'll take the risk because we know you would not part with it for three times what it costs after you have once tried it. You can pay for it with the increased yield from two acres. One man last year doubled his yield and paid for his corn sorter, besides. Our catalog describes the working of the "Morecorn" Sorter. It tells you the experience of others with it. Monarch Self Feeder Co., Dept. 1 Cedar Falls, Ia.'

Advertisement for 'AMERICAN FENCE' featuring an illustration of a wire fence and text: 'AMERICAN FENCE Made of Hard, Stiff Wire, of Honest Quality'.

Fences Cost the Least and give the most returns of any improvements on the farm

Look around and see the farmer who has money in the bank and who buys another quarter-section every few years. See his farm—it is fenced hog-tight. What is good for him is good for you. Enough feed is wasted on the average quarter-section of unfenced fields to feed a large drove of hogs.

Any American Fence dealer will quote you figures that may astonish you on fencing your farm with heavy, hog-tight fence. You have no idea how little money it takes, considering what you will actually save.

American Fence is made of hard, stiff steel. It is made of a quality of wire drawn expressly for woven-wire-fence purposes by the largest manufacturers of wire in the world. Galvanized by the latest improved process—the best that the skill and experience of years has taught. Built on the elastic, hinged-joint (patented) principle, which effectively protects the stay or upright wires from breaking under hard usage.

The real test of a fence is the service you get out of it. Test, judge and compare American Fence under any and all conditions and you will find that the steel, the structure and the galvanizing are equal in durability, strength and efficiency to the hardest usage.

F. Baackes, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Sales Agent American Steel & Wire Co. Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

NOTE—Dealers Everywhere. See the one in your town and have him show you the different designs and give prices. Also get from him booklet entitled "HOW TO BUILD A CHEAP CONCRETE FENCE POST," furnished free for the asking.

Leroy N. Walling, 1007 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kan., always has a lot of good farm bargains to offer in and about Lawrence, where the State University is located. He mentions in his advertisement this week, two offers that would seem to be very attractive. Look him up and write to him.

Our Club Offers Are Popular

THEY SAVE YOU 50 PER CENT OR MORE ON EVERY DOLLAR

Since running our page of clubbing offers, hundreds of subscriptions have been pouring into our office from those who have recognized the MONEY SAVING VALUE of these combinations. We have decided to run this page of club offers again this week and if you have not already taken advantage of this great opportunity to secure your reading matter for the coming year, at less than one-half price, you should do so at once. We have tried to give you here a few of the best bargains we could frame up, but we can give you any other magazine, daily paper, in fact any publication you want at greatly reduced rates in a club with the Kansas Farmer. Papers may be sent to different addresses if desired. Foreign postage is extra.

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 The American Swineherd..... .50
 The Pig Feeders' Manual (a book of intensely practical information on feeds and feeding of hogs for profit, 31 chapters)..... .50

Total..... \$2.50
Our Price for all \$1.25

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 Kimball's Dairy Farmer (twice a month)..... .50
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 The American Swineherd..... .50

Total..... \$2.50
Our Price for all \$1.25

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean..... 1.00
 The Kansas City Weekly Star... .25
 The People's Popular Monthly... .25
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$1.50

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean..... 1.00
 The Wkly Kansas City Journal... .25
 The People's Popular Monthly... .25
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$1.50

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 Bryan's Weekly Commoner..... 1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 (Choice of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, American Swineherd or Fruitman and Gardener).. .50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$1.50

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Shepherds Journal..... .75
 The People's Popular Monthly... .25
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 The Fruitman and Gardener.... .50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$1.50

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 La Follette's Weekly Magazine. 1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 (Choice of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, the American Swineherd or the Fruitman and Gardener)..... .50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$1.50

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Fruitman and Gardener.... .50
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 The American Swineherd..... .50

Total..... \$2.50
Our Price for all \$1.25

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 Gleanings in Bee Culture..... 1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 The Fruitman and Gardener.... .50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$1.50

Some Irresistible Magazine Bargains

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 Good Housekeeping..... 1.25
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 McCall's Magazine..... .50
 One of McCall's Patterns (to be selected)..... .15

Total..... \$3.40
Our Price for all \$2.00

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 Good Housekeeping..... 1.25
 Cosmopolitan Magazine..... 1.50

Total..... \$4.25
Our Price for all \$2.25

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 Good Housekeeping..... 1.25
 Cosmopolitan Magazine..... 1.50
 American Magazine..... 1.50

Total..... \$5.75
Our Price for all \$3.00

The Kansas Farmer, Western Poultry Journal and your choice of Good Housekeeping, Cosmopolitan or American Magazine for..... \$2.00

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 Woman's Home Companion.... 1.50
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$2.00

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 McClure's Magazine..... 1.50
 Western Poultry Journal..... .50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$2.00

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 Hampton's Magazine..... 1.50
 Western Poultry Journal..... .50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$2.00

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 Success Magazine..... 1.00
 Western Poultry Journal..... .50
 McCall's Magazine..... .50
 One of McCall's Patterns (to be selected)..... .15

Total..... \$3.15
Our Price for all \$2.00

Here's a Great Opportunity

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 Uncle Remus' Magazine..... 1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50

And your choice of any one of these: American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Metropolitan Magazine, McClure's Magazine, Hampton's Magazine, The World Today, Technical World Magazine, Cosmopolitan Magazine, Pearson's Magazine, Sunset Magazine. } 1.50

Total..... \$4.00
Our Price for all \$2.00

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 Uncle Remus' Magazine..... 1.00
 Review of Reviews..... 3.00

Total..... \$5.50
Our Price for all \$3.00

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 Pearson's Magazine..... 1.50
 Uncle Remus' Magazine..... 1.00
 Paris Modes (an up-to-date fashion magazine)..... .50

Total..... \$4.50
Our Price for all \$2.25

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 Everybody's Magazine..... 1.50

Total..... \$3.00
Our Price for all \$2.00

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 World's Work..... 3.00

Total..... \$4.50
Our Price for all \$3.25

The Kansas Farmer..... \$1.00
 The Western Poultry Journal... .50
 Everybody's Magazine..... 1.50
 The Delineator..... 1.00

Total..... \$4.00
Our Price for all \$2.75

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. If you order one of these combinations on or before December 24 and add 25 cents to your remittance we will send the Kansas Farmer one year to one of your friends or neighbors as a Christmas gift from you, and will mail the Christmas notification card to your friend, referred to in our special Christmas offer on page 2.

Circulation Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Stallions and Mares for Sale.
 Breeders and stockmen looking for good registered Percherons, Belgian and Shire stallions should look up the advertisement offered by L. R. Wiley & Son, at Elmdale, Kan. They have the goods to back up their ad. They are so sure of this that they agree to pay prospective buyers' expenses both ways if they do not have as good as they advertise. All these stallions are sold sound and sure breeders. They are fine individuals and should suit the most careful buyers. Elmdale Kan., is on the main line of the Santa Fe, about seven miles west of Strong City, Kan., and just east of Florence, Kan. The shipping connections are good to any point. Look up Mr. Wiley's ad and write him for prices. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

Newton Poultry Show.
 The third annual show of the Central Kansas Poultry Association closed Dec. 11. Arrangements are already being made for a bigger show next year which will in all probability be in Newton again. The following men drew cups offered by various firms for the best bird exhibits: H. M. Palmer of Florence drew the cup for the largest number of birds scoring above 90; J. H. Pershing of Newton got one for the highest scoring pen and G. W. Perkins of Newton for the highest scoring single bird. The following officers of the association were elected last night: President, C. Chapman, Newton; vice president, H. M. Palmer, Florence; secretary and treasurer, E. D. Martin, Newton; C. C. Lindamood of Walton and W. B. Borders of Wichita were elected to the board of directors.

What "Home-Owner" means.
 In the country, home-owner means much more than it does in the small city or town. In the latter case it may mean an investment of \$1,000, possibly \$2,000, but beyond the house and lot it means nothing. In the country, the average farm in most agricultural states will reach 160 acres or more. At prevailing prices the land alone would be worth from \$12,000 upwards. In addition to this, there would be involved in the "home" and amount of grain and other products, farming implements and live stock sufficient to increase the total by \$3,000 to \$5,000. A farm home may easily mean an investment of \$15,000 to \$20,000, and a proportionate income and credit, and it is probable that the average of the readers of Standard Farm Papers will reach between these figures.—Wallace Richardson.

Percheron Sale at Abilene.
 Perhaps the best opportunity of the season to buy registered Percheron horses will be at the combination sale to be held at Abilene, Kan., Jan. 25. W. H. Rhodes of Manhattan, Kan., is managing this sale and already has secured consignments from some of the best herds in this and other states. The Kansas Agricultural College will consign a few head and J. H. Peak of Manhattan will put in several head of mares and young stallions. Mr. Rhodes sells his beautiful pair of black mares and they will go into the sale weighing 1,800 pounds each. They are good work mares and excellent producers. Mr. Rhodes would like to secure a few more good mares for this sale. Perhaps there is not another state in the Union where the demand is better than it is in Kansas at this time. Write Mr. Rhodes at once if you have something to sell.

C. E. Hinds of Los Angeles, Cal., sends the following message to the manufacturer of Absorbine, an excellent preparation for reducing Wind Puffs, Capped Hock, Thoroughpin, Enlarged Glands, Puffs and Swellings: "I used Absorbine on a mare that had a swelling between back legs. That has come out all O. K. I used nothing but Absorbine on her and now there is no swelling at all. The mare that had the puffs is getting better, also. The Absorbine has reached the sore spot and she is starting off better every morning, and that is the main part—to get air that soreness out of the tendons and joints." Descriptive pamphlet sent free upon request. Write for it. Your druggist can supply you with the remedy at \$2.00 per bottle, or sent express prepaid on receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. F. D., 211 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

Modification of Southern Cattle Quarantine.
 By an order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture effective Dec. 6, the following areas are released from the Federal quarantine for Texas fever or tick fever of cat-

COLORADO LAND

Colorado Lands and Sunshine

If you are looking for a home, investment or health, where the climate is perfect, where there is best class of people, churches, schools and no saloons, where there are thousands of acres of choice land coming under irrigation and selling very cheap, you will do well to write us for new printed matter on Morgan county, Colo. Address

THE B. W. JACKSON REALTY CO.,
 Fort Morgan, Colorado.

A FARM THAT WILL PLEASE.

160 acre farm 6 miles north of Cheyenne Wells, the county seat of Cheyenne county. New two room house, barn 14x24, soft water, 80 foot well with windmill, 100 barrel cement tank, 50 acres well fenced, 45 acres in cultivation, 20 acres in wheat, 4 acres alfalfa, balance stubble ground for spring crop, clear of incumbrance. Price \$16 per acre. Easy terms. Address the owner:

L. S. WILSON,
 Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BARGAINS.

Choice, smooth, rich soil. I own 40,000 acres of the best and am offering both improved and raw land at lowest prices, with terms to suit purchaser. Some 160 and 320 acre homestead relinquishments adjoining lands offered for sale. For information, plans and literature write

AUGUST MENTZING,
 Akron, Colorado.

LAND BARGAINS.

We under sell all others in low priced lands in Eastern Colorado, with small cash payment down. These lands adjoin lands now being farmed. Stock ranches a specialty. If you are interested write for free descriptive circular.

HENRY M. CHASE LAND CO.,
 Denver, Colorado.

tle: In Texas, Scurry county; in Oklahoma, Harmon county, that portion of Greer county west of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway, that portion of Caddo county north of the Mangum branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, and the remainder of Canadian county; in Arkansas, the counties of Mississippi and Polk; in Tennessee, Warren county and the remainders of Putnam and Dekalb counties; in South Carolina, the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and Anderson; in Virginia, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg counties, and Bruton district of York county.

This action is taken as a result of the progress made in the extermination of the ticks which spread the disease. Since the beginning of this work in 1906 over 80,000 square miles of territory have been freed from ticks and released from quarantine.

Mortimer W. Lawrence.

At a recent meeting of the Standard Farm Press Association, held in Chicago, the death of one of its most valued members was reported and, on recommendation of a special committee, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, in the death of Mr. Mortimer W. Lawrence, of Cleveland, vice-president of the Law-rence Publishing Company, the Standard Farm Paper Association has suffered the loss of a most useful and valued member; and, whereas, Mr. Lawrence was a universally loved and respected young man, of rare personality, loyal, considerate, and charitable, his death comes as a personal grief to each of those whose good fortune it was to know him. Resolved, that we, his associates of the Standard Farm Paper Association, manifest our feelings of loss of his companionship and counsel, and that this expression of our sorrow be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the grief-stricken family, and that we extend to them our personal and heartfelt sympathy.

Percheron Stallions and Mares.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of J. W. Barnheart, of Butler Mo. Mr. Barnheart is one of the reliable breeders having bred Percherons for over 25 years. In fact he says he never raised any other breed of horses but the Percherons. He has now over 50 head of stallions and mares from two to five years old. They are blacks and grays, all home bred and are acclimated and of the large, growthy kind, with all the smoothness and quality that any critical buyer may wish to find. At the head of this stud is the show stallion, King No. 50400. This great horse was first at Kansas State Fair in 1906 and 1907, and first at Missouri State Fair in 1907, also at the American Royal in 1907. He was placed first over all stallions of any age. If you are in need of a good stallion or a good pair of young mares you need not look any farther for Mr. Barnheart has the goods and has them priced right. For first class individuals look up his ad on another page and write for prices. You can make no mistake if you buy from Barnheart, at Butler, Mo. Kindly mention The Kansas Farmer when writing.

Percheron Mares and Stallions.

This week we start the advertisement of the Percheron Importing Company, located at So. St. Joseph, Mo. This company is without doubt one of the strongest importing companies in existence. Chas. R. Kirk, president of the company, has been in the importing business for 20 years. He is a man of exceptional ability and makes the trips to France, inspecting and buying every animal that is offered for sale by this company. He is well and favorably known as a judge of Percheron horses, and acted as judge at the entire satisfaction of all concerned at the International Percheron Show recently held at Chicago. To visit these barns and see the magnificent animals is like visiting a national show. The stallions are ton horses, mostly blacks and beautiful dark grays. They are very clean limbed, with short backs and are splendidly coupled. They have the style and smoothness that much smaller horses ordinarily have. The writer inspected five head that are wider and weigh more pounds than the five champions at Chicago. A man who is in the market for a good stallion or a pair of mares should visit St. Joseph before buying. Take stock yards car at Union Station and get off at Cherry street. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Four Times as Many Singer Sewing Machines Sold Each Year as All Other Makes Put Together.

Four times as many Singer Sewing Machines are sold annually as all other makes combined. The Singer travels all over the world, and outsells every make and variety of machine each in its own native district. This can mean but one thing, and that is the Singer is the best sewing machine manufactured and has a wide enough margin of superiority over every other machine to enable it successfully to fight against local prejudice, long distance freight rates and import duties, and become THE sewing machine, the recognized best, in every country under the sun. The Singer Sewing Machine Company has the most colossal manufacturing and distributing system in the world. It has over six thousand stores, offices and factories scattered over both hemispheres. Every Singer sold is backed by the guarantee of this tremendous system, with its record of two generations of square dealing and business honesty. The Singer Company is so confident of the merits of its machine and its ability to talk for itself, that it is willing to let all responsible persons give one a thorough trial in their own homes absolutely without charge, and without any obligation to buy. Write the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Singer Building, New York, for the booklet, "A Wireless Message from the Singer Sewing Machine" giving full particulars of this remarkable offer.

Here's the Only Folding Sawing Machine.

Every reader of this paper can profitably spend a moment's time to send his name by letter or postal for one of the most valuable books that any farmer or wood Sawyer can find on this subject. The book clearly shows the advantages of having a folding sawing machine on your place or for your work. It weighs less than 50 pounds and folds right up and is easy to carry from place to place. Always ready. Quickly changed from one log to another. Works on any ground. No ax needed among limbs. No back breaking work. You stand right up straight. It's the fastest saw. Will do twice as much work as an ordinary saw and is instantly adjusted. It is the easiest running saw and the thinnest saw of finest steel. The patented principle upon which the folding saw machine works, is that the saw is self forced by powerfully adjusted spring to cut fast and save the man's labor. The spring can be instantly adjusted so that even a boy can do practically a man's work with this machine. Just send your name today, on a postal or by letter to the Folding Sawing Machine Com-

KANSAS LAND

KANSAS LAND

DOWN IN SUMNER COUNTY

320 acres, 260 of which is Chickskia river bottom, no overflow, that mellow soil 20 feet deep and works easy, 45 acres pasture, balance in cultivation, 155 acres of which is fine winter wheat and all goes with place, 25 acres alfalfa, fenced hog tight, improvements worth \$3,000, school and M. E. church a mile, mail route and tel., over \$5,000 worth of products sold from place this year, corn, wheat and alfalfa. Price \$65 per acre; \$6,000 can remain on place at 5 per cent. No trades. Other good ones. Write for list.

Caldwell,

WM. HEMBROW,

Kansas.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS, ATTENTION.

If you want to know how and where to buy advertising space in a big farm paper, and a daily newspaper, covering the richest agricultural section of the United States, for less than half a cent a line per thousand circulation, write

627 Jackson Street,

ROY O. HOUSEL,

Topeka, Kan.

A BARGAIN.

228 a., 1 1/2 mi. to R. R. station, extra good farm, with good improvements, two houses, good barn and outbuildings, windmill and tank at barn, 60 a. bluegrass, bal. in cultivation, 18 a. alfalfa, 15 a. wheat, 10 mi. to Lawrence, 45 mi. to Kansas City. Good neighborhood. Price \$1,600, half cash; time on bal., 8 per cent. Write

Baldwin,

WM. M. HOLLIDAY,

Kansas.

IMPROVED 80 ACRE FARM BARGAIN near Mo. and Kan. line; all good cultivating, prairie land; new dwelling; near railroad, \$40 per acre; loan \$1,900, 5 1/2 per cent, 4 years. Address Frisbie Realty Co., 901 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA—GET NEXT?

A dandy, nice creek bottom farm of 160 acres, all can be farmed, 50 acres in cultivation, small pasture fenced, new frame house, stable, chicken house, well etc.; rich soil, close to a good school, all good alfalfa land, 10 miles of Spearville, price \$20 per acre for a quick sale. Get busy. No trades. Send for big list.

STINSON & WEYAND,

Spearville,

Kansas.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARMS IN DOUGLAS CO., KANSAS.

No. 8—140 acre upland farm, 2 mi. from Lawrence, the Co. seat; well improved, well watered, fenced; 8-room house, large barn; ten acre orchard, clear. \$100.00 per acre. Terms easy.

No. 15—160 acre stock farm, 10 mi. from Lawrence, 2 mi. from nearest trading point, fenced, 5-room house, good barn 32x45, sheds and other out buildings, well, spring, clear. \$45.00 per acre.

Also, over fifty other farms from 20 acres up.

LEROY N. WALLING,

1007 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

NEBRASKA LAND

\$11,500.00 BUYS

one of Nebraska's richest farms of 16 a., 5 miles from Fairbury, 6 room house, barn 67x78, 80 acres cultivated, 35 a. alfalfa. We have many other bargains.

NIDER & HENRICHS,

Fairbury,

Nebraska.

I SELL DIRT.

I have for sale one of the best improved ranches in Southwest Nebraska, containing three sets of improvements. The ranch contains 4760 acres of fine land, 2500 of which is fine alfalfa land. I also have for sale good farms from 160 acres up; write me.

S. STEINMANN,

Wauneta,

Nebraska.

PLATTE RIVER VALLEY BARGAINS.

710 acres, fine valley land, all under irrigation ditch, good 3 room house and other improvements, 4 mi. from R. R. station, 10 mi. Co. seat, all fenced; choice land and offered far below actual value at \$30 per acre, for short time only.

320 acre farm, 1 quarter deeded, 1 yr. school lease, subject to purchase; all choice valley land, 6 mi. from Bridgeport. Some alfalfa and all good alfalfa land, under irrigation. Fair improvements and fruit. Price \$20 per acre, cash. Other attractive propositions in the new Morrill county lands. Write for particulars or see

SCOTT & DAVIS,

Bridgeport,

Morrill Co., Neb.

WE SELL 6 PER CENT FARM LOANS.

Loans on Nebraska farms, Platte Valley irrigated lands and Idaho irrigated and orchard lands. All choice securities, which net the investor 6 per cent. Interest and principal remitted without cost to purchaser. Address

HEMINGFORD LOAN & TRUST CO.,

Hemingford,

Neb.

BOX BUTTE COUNTY BARGAINS.

29 1/2 acre ranch farm, 10 mi. to sta., best in the west, \$5,000 improvements, all good land. Price for quick sale, \$15 per acre.

2,000 a., well improved, 700 a. best hay land, 8 mi. to sta., all good land. Price \$25 per a. Will consider exchange for some good income property or eastern farm land.

320 a., all level, only 5 mi. to Alliance. Price \$20 per acre. 160 a., all level and good, 10 mi. to town, only \$12.50 per acre. Other choice bargains in all sized tracts, at \$12.50 to \$25.00 per acre.

DINEEN, RUBENDALL & YOUNG,

Alliance,

Nebraska.

Newton, Kan.

I can cheerfully recommend the Gal-lowsay Manure Spreader to any one needing a spreader. It is very simple in construction, consequently there is very little to break or get out of order.

It does all that could be expected of any spreader, and is all that is claimed for it.

It is invaluable for top dressing wheat ground and an alfalfa seed-bed.

C. C. BELL.

OKLAHOMA LAND

OKLAHOMA FARMS.

Best county for corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and tame grass. 80 acres \$3,500. 160 acres fair improvements, \$4,000. Write for list of bargains.

VOGELE & WOOD,

Newkirk, Okla.

CORN, OATS, WHEAT

And alfalfa and all staple crops grow to perfection here in the garden of Oklahoma. Prices reasonable. Write for list and descriptive literature.

C. E. POCHEL,

Newkirk, Okla.

COME TO NORMAN, OKLAHOMA.

The educational center of Oklahoma State University and best system of schools in the new state. Fine farming lands at reasonable prices. Good water. Write for list and prices.

MONNET & ZINK, Norman, Okla.

FOR SALE—160 acre valley land. 10 miles southwest of Vinita, Okla. This land is level, smooth, bottom land, and will grow anything. It is located just a few miles from the Chelso oil fields, and it is only a matter of time, when the land will be developed. Price \$40 per acre. Mullen & Brecker, Room 15, Turner Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

SALE.

We own and control over 50,000 acres of choice farm lands in Eastern Oklahoma, the garden spot of the new state, that will produce successfully corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover and alfalfa. Low prices, easy payments. Perfect titles. Few farms for trade. Agents wanted. Write

COMMONWEALTH LAND CO.,

Vinita, Oklahoma.

IMPROVED FARM.

180 acres, 160 in cultivation, good 9 room house, barn 45x65, tool shed and granary, 40x40, orchard, telephone, R. F. D., near school, 4 miles of county seat; price \$9,000. Write

J. T. RAGAN,

Vinita, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

Improved farm, 160 acres, good new house. Half section of unimproved land. Very fine. Several other good bargains. Write me if you want to know about Eastern Oklahoma. T. C. BOWLING, owner, Pryor Creek, Okla.

TEXAS LAND

TEXAS STRAWBERRIES

are ripe now. TEXAS CATTLE are grazing on green pastures. TEXAS FARMERS are planting crops, not burning and eating up last summer's profits. Come down and buy a Texas farm. We have the bargains. Write for lists TODAY.

A. C. SWANSON & CO.,
 Mason Building, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Will sell or trade for Kansas land my 340 acre improved rich farm, 5 miles from El Campo, Texas. Address

JOE PETERS,
 El Campo, Texas.

pany, 158-164 E. Harrison street, Chicago, Ill. U. S. A., and you will promptly receive their splendid catalog free, and their special price proposition to you which you cannot afford to overlook. They will also make you an offer of exclusive agency for representing them in calling attention of your neighbors to the folding sawing machine and making good profits on any sales that are made in this way, after you get your machine. Be sure to write today and mention Kansas Farmer.

Bees Important to Alfalfa.

It has been discovered that the honey bee is of even more importance to the alfalfa than the alfalfa is to the bee. The wonderful strength and speed of the bees take them long distances for their food and they have recourse to a great variety of plants. But the peculiar construction of the alfalfa blossom renders it unable to fertilize itself and its shape makes cross fertilization very difficult. In the marvelous "balance of good" in nature, alfalfa, like thousands of other plants, is aided in its lease on life by the insect world. It is not known just how many insects or birds assist this remarkable plant, but the honey bee is the most conspicuous, the most industrious, the most eager, and certainly the most useful. Careful observations have been made of seed pods grown near colonies of bees, and also of those so far from any bee colonies that it was safely assumed no bees had visited the fields producing the pods. In every case it was found that those from nearby fields had from 50 to 75 per cent more seeds than the others and that they were larger and more perfectly developed. In Colorado and western Kansas, where bee culture has been greatly developed in recent years, it is found that the alfalfa seed crop in fields nearest to bee colonies is much heavier and of better quality than that of fields but a few miles away. At the Kansas Experiment Station a small plot of vigorous alfalfa was covered just before coming into bloom with mosquito netting supported on sticks. It was therefore known that no bees nor other insects could come into contact with the blossoms. Later a careful examination disclosed that the pods which had formed were entirely without seeds.—F. D. Coburn.

Hendershot's Percherons.

"Hendershot's Percherons are about the best bunch of horses we have had the pleasure of looking at." The above remark was made at O. P. Hendershot's farm last week, Hebron, Neb., by a bunch of good horse judges that were critics from start to finish, in fact they make their living by judging good stock. One of these gentlemen remarked that "he had never visited such a breeding plant where they all seemed to be good ones." It is a fact, Mr. Hendershot has the very best to be had and you will agree with us when you see them in the sale ring at Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 30, 1909. Breeding mares that have all had foals this season and safe in foal again, good honest working brood mares that breed. The mares will average above 1,700 pounds for the entire offering. In blood lines they are as good as the very best, what more could we tell you that would interest a prospective buyer, who wanted mares to work and raise colts. All of the stallions are just as good for stallions as my mares are for mares and are fully guaranteed to be good, serviceable stallions, that will be producers of their kind. If you want a ton stallion that weighs 2,000 pounds you will find them in abundance. The stallion Bonhomme 55244 (Imp. 1908) that won at Des Moines, Iowa, this year over the stallion that won first in the 4-year-old class at the Nebraska State Fair, will be sold. This horse weighs 2,200 pounds and was fifth at Des Moines in the class with the stallion that Mr. Corse paid \$10,000 for at Chicago. Another excellent stallion is Imported Grivols 55265 (Imp. 1909) that was second at Des Moines last year in his 2-year-old form; weight 2,100 pounds. Please mention this paper in your request to O. P. Hendershot for a catalog.

How Can Cattle Feeders Make More Money?

Plenty of cattle men, just now, are discouraged by high-priced, feed, costly labor, and small returns. They would like to know how to get some money out of their business, instead of always putting some in. It is a serious problem when prices on grain and mill feed go sky-rocketing out of reach, and prices on beef and milk hold nearly stationary. Is it possible, then, for the hard-pressed stockman to make a better use of his costly grain? Can he follow any "feeding system" that will give a greater return? Yes! he can. Science helps the cattle feeder as it does other branches of farm effort. Science says that a large percentage of grain fed to fattening cattle or milch cows is lost through incomplete digestion. That's a startling statement, but a fact, none the less. If farm-

ers would dip into chemistry a bit and do a little analyzing out in the stable, they'd learn something. They would find the manure heap rich with food elements, which should be putting fat on the ribs of their steers; and if they could compute the loss they would find it amazing. Science points the remedy—give your feeding stock power to digest the maximum of all rations fed. It can be done. It is done by thousands of feeders who are successful in spite of hard conditions. These men use a tonic preparation, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), which contains tonic elements as strength givers; iron for blood building; and nitrates to act as cleansers. This preparation is called Dr. Hess Stock Food, but it really is not a food. No one would give it for any food value in itself. Rather, it makes food available; helps the animal turn food into blood, tissue, bone and fat. It is backed by a guarantee that guarantees. And any feeder who tries Dr. Hess Stock Food and is not satisfied gets his money back.

Kansas Prize Winners at the National Corn Exposition at Omaha, 1909.

Winners of prizes in Kansas for best corn, wheat oats and barley at the National Corn Exposition, Omaha, December 6 to 18, 1909. For best ten ears yellow dent corn; Kansas only: S. C. Trent, Hiawatha, first, \$50; Joel Strahn, Sabetha, second, \$12; F. C. Roe, Hiawatha, third, \$7.50. For best ten ears white dent corn; Kansas only: J. M. Gillman, Leavenworth, first, \$50; S. C. Trent, Hiawatha, second, \$15; Myron Gillman, Leavenworth, third, \$7.50. For best ten ears corn, other than yellow or dent corn: George Oshell, Gardner, first, \$15; W. B. Watkins, Anthony, second, \$5.50; F. A. Coffman, Manhattan, third, \$2.00. For best single ear dent corn, any color; Kansas only: Joel Strahn, Sabetha, first, \$5; J. M. Gillman, Leavenworth, second, \$4; W. J. Ryan, Leavenworth, third, \$3. For best peck hard winter wheat; Kansas only: Sigord Defrees, Ackerland, first, \$30; George Bell, Ackerland, second, \$5; S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, third, \$4. For best peck red winter wheat; Kansas only: W. E. Watkins, Anthony, first, \$55; J. H. Green, Bosehor, second, \$5; George Oshell, Gardner, third, \$4. For best peck wheat, other than hard or red winter; Kansas only: A. C. Mayer, Leavenworth, first, \$12.50; A. C. Dannenberg, Hiawatha, second, \$5. For best peck white oats; Kansas only: J. M. Gillman, Leavenworth, first, \$38; A. C. Dannenberg, Hiawatha, second, \$5; W. E. Watkins, Anthony, third, \$4. For best peck oats, other than white or black; Kansas only: S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, first, \$12.50; C. C. Mayer, Leavenworth, second, \$5; W. E. Watkins, Anthony, third, \$4.00. For best peck barley; Kansas only: A. F. Huse, Manhattan, first, \$10; W. E. Watkins, Anthony, second, \$5.

H. N. Holdeman's Sale.

The ninth annual sale of H. N. Holdeman was held at Pratt, Kan., on Saturday, Dec. 11. Owing to the unfavorable weather the sale was not as well attended as was expected. The offering was in first class condition and those selling bred to Kansas Meddler seemed in good demand and sold for a fair average considering the very cold day and the small crowd of buyers. The following is a report of all selling above \$15.00: A. W. Jones, Pratt, Kan. \$31.00; L. M. Shives, Iuka, Kan. \$4.00; A. W. Jones, \$25.00; H. Harold, Sawyer, \$20.00; A. W. Jones, \$23.00; J. J. Shoover, Pratt, \$25.00; A. W. Jones, \$21.50; J. J. Schoover, \$25.00; A. C. Keller, Minneola, \$24.00; F. C. Harrison, Pratt, \$19.00; J. J. Schoover, \$20.00; Jake Donner, Preston, \$23.50; J. J. Schoover, \$30.00; W. H. Stevens, St. John, \$28.00; L. M. Shives, \$26.00; L. M. Shives, \$23.50; G. W. Roberts, Larned, \$18.00; J. R. Swonger, Sawyer, \$15.00; R. H. Brockman, Pratt, \$12.50; J. E. Swonger, \$14.50; J. Fred Herrin, Pratt, \$16.00; G. W. Roberts, Larned, \$16.00; A. S. Fincham, Pratt, \$20.00; A. S. Fincham, \$17.50; D. Spivey, Pratt, \$10.00; E. R. Trout, Sawyer, \$12.00; A. C. Crenshaw & Son, Harper, \$28.00; John Hardsey, Pratt, \$16.00; W. S. Blakely, Prescott, \$21.00; John Dorney, Cullison, \$15.00; C. T. Dorley, Pratt, \$37.00; J. J. Schoover, \$32.00; J. F. Elliott, Pratt, \$16.50; Fred Herrin, \$15.50.

Hides and Fur Market

Furnished by James C. Smith Hide company, 103 D. Third street, Topeka, Kan. Below prices are for week ending December 18, 1909. While they may not prevail for week following, they will give you a very close idea of prices which will prevail.

Table with columns for Hides, Dry Hides, and Furs. Includes items like Green Salt Cured, Dry Flint, Raccoon, Skunk, Mink, etc. with prices.

Table listing various animal products and their prices: Civit, House ats, Fox, gray, Fox, red, prime, Wolf, prime mountain, Wolf, prairie, Wild Cat.

Table listing various animal products and their prices: Beaver, large, each, Beaver, medium, Beaver, small, Badger, No. 1, Others worthless, Otter, prime, large, Unprime furs at value.

WILL YOU SEND US A HIDE FOR CHRISTMAS. We absolutely guarantee you highest prices—full weight—correct selections—quickest service in remitting—now won't you ship us a hide for Christmas? Hope you will. Write for shipping tags. Post card is sufficient.

Topeka HIDE COMPANY Kansas. Logo with a horse head.

Mitchell County Breeders' Association

C. B. KERN, President. J. F. HOWARD, Secretary. Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—50 head registered cattle. Herd headed by Royal Goods 293325, by Select Goods, by Choice Goods. Young bulls ready for service, for sale. MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan. SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED Shorthorns. 40 head. Herd headed by Popular Knight, by Gallant Knight. Some choice bull calves of fancy breeding for sale. JOHN STROH, Cawker City, Kan. ELMVALE STOCK FARM. Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Scotch bull, Highland Laddy 243179 by Brave Knight by Gallant Knight; dam Daisy Bell by Inup. Lord Haddo. Young stock for sale. For information address Frank P. Cooke, Beloit, Kan. DUKE OF DUNDEE 285352, by Archer 205740, dam by Gallant Knight, is at the head of my herd. 6 cows by Rose Duke and some by Scotchman. Inspection invited. CHAS. S. McCLEARY, Beloit, Kan. UPLAND HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Headed by the Scotch Duchess of Glos-ter bull Dreadnaught. 1 red bull 20 months old out of a Lord Mayor dam for sale. GEO. W. BEEMIS, Cawker City, Kan. LOCUST GROVE SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by the pure Scotch bull Goster's Model 287840. Three Scotch topped yearling bulls for sale. Also a few cows with calves at side. ELMER C. CREITZ, Beloit, Kan. A YOUNG HERD of up-to-date breeding. Everything recorded. Our herd bull Alfonso by Magnet has produced us some great calves this season. BRINEY & BRINEY, Beloit, Kan. BOOKDELL STOCK FARM. Shorthorn cattle. Poland China hogs. Silver Laced Wyandottes. E. E. BOOKER & SON, Beloit, Kan. JENNINGS' SHORTHORNS—Some young bulls for sale by Senator by Hedgewood. Also a few got by Spartan Viscount. Prices right. 2 miles north of Simpson, Kan. S. G. JENNINGS, Simpson, Kan. FOR SALE—A few young Shorthorn cows and some young bulls ready for service. Best of breeding. Write for information and prices. VINTON A. PLYMAT, Barnard, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS—The home of Vidogue (Imp.) 40403, also the brood mare Risetta (Imp.) 51115. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town. E. N. WOODBURY, Cawker City, Kan. REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES—In stud: Imported Rabelais 42529 by Cosaque by Theidus, who sired Calipso and Casino. Visitors welcome. C. J. JOHNSON, Solomon Rapids, Kan. THE HOME OF JACQUE W. 41659 by Tiatrey, dam Imported Risetta. Inspection of my Percherons invited. RAYPH G. MCKINNIE, Glen Elder, Kan. COLEDALE STOCK FARM—The home of three first prize winners at the International. Nothing but the best in this herd. Come and see us. FRANK A. COLE, Barnard, Kan. GRANITE CREEK STOCK FARM. Percheron and Standard-bred horses. Make known your wants to M. A. SMITH, Supt, Cawker City, Kan. COACH HORSES. LAWDALE STOCK FARM—Oldenburg German Coach horses. International prize winning stock. A tried stallion for sale. Inspection invited. JOSEPH WEAR & SONS, Barnard, Kan. POLAND CHINAS. EUREKA HERD—POLANDS—Durocs. I bred both and have a nice lot of serviceable boars of both breeds for sale and a few choice gilts. Priced right. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan. LEBAN CREEK STOCK FARM—Poland Chinas. 100 spring pigs both sexes, for sale at private treaty. Also a few yearling sows bred for October farrow. LOGAN & GREGORY, Beloit, Kan. DUROC JERSEYS. GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM—Gilt edged Duroc Jerseys. 40 spring pigs, both sexes for sale at private treaty. Farm adjoins town. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan. ALFALFA STOCK FARM. The home of the best in Duroc Jerseys. Choice boars, fall sows, in fact, most anything you want. PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kan. HAMPSHIRE. HAMPSHIRE HOGS. 40 spring pigs, both sexes, for sale. Write for prices. A. B. DOYLE, Rural Route 1, Beloit, Kan. OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS. O. I. C. SWINE tracing to the famous Kerr families and the Big Mary family. Pigs of both sexes for sale. Write T. C. WRENCH, Beloit, Kan. AUCTIONEERS. COL. H. H. VANAMBURG. General and Live Stock Auctioneer. Phone 434, BELOIT, KAN. COLE F. I. SMITH. General and Live Stock Auctioneer. Phone 943, BELOIT, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD BULL CALVES for sale. Berkshire boars for sale. Spring farrow. Will trade 2 or 3 for gilts. Boars by Commander out of dam by Speculation; grand dam, Alice Majestic, champion sow at Kansas City Royal. W. B. & J. M. ROGERS, Beloit, Kan. 50 HEREFORD CATTLE comprising the H. B. Woodbury herd. Some famous cows in this herd. 8 young bulls of serviceable age for sale. 4 miles from Tipton, Kan. 8 from Cawker City. JOHN SCHMIDT & SONS, Tipton, Kan. 100 HEAD OF HEREFORDS. The home of Caster 259475, the winner in every big show he was ever in. A few choice young heifers and cows for sale. F. L. BROWN & CO., Sylvan Grove, Kan. ANGUS CATTLE. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE—A young but fashionably bred herd. Some fine spring calves to price later. ROY C. BIRT, Beloit, Kan. ANGUS CATTLE, the feed yard and show yard type. Young bulls for sale this winter. Inspection invited. HARRY BARNES, Beloit, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE!

DR. W. M. SHIRLEY, Hiawatha, Kan., Sells About 30 Head Registered Jerseys TUESDAY DEC. 21, 1909

This is one of the best herds in the West. A good many of the cows are fresh and have AUTHENTICATED FAT and MILK RECORDS. —The Home of— ANNIE POGIS 2d 143121, made 559 pounds butter in one year. PINKEY OF ST. LAMBERT 184163, made 22 lbs 10 oz. butter in seven days. IZZIE SALES 198833, made 479 pounds butter in one year. NETA COOMASSIE 146494, made 483 pounds butter in one year. JEANIE COOMASSIE 206421, made 362 pounds butter in one year with first calf, and a host of other good ones. Owing to our short time for advertising we feel that there will be many bargains. Come to the sale. Catalogues ready and mailed on request to B. G. SETTLES, Sale Manager, Palmyra, Mo.

Stark, Kan. In regard to the Galloway Manure Spreader, will say, I bought a wagon box spreader about a year ago. I have hauled over 100 loads with it without one cent for repairs. It gives complete satisfaction and I will recommend it to anybody needing a spreader. JOHN WILSON.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Mr. Stockman, what difference does it make to you when you send your hides away to be tanned and made up into coats, robes and rugs, whether the distance is less or more, so long as "Crosby pays the freight" both ways when three or more cow, steer or horse hides are sent in one shipment? Why not send them to the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, where you will be sure of good results? In that way you can get better and cheaper fur goods than you can buy. Figure on it and get our illustrated catalog, which gives prices and a lot of other useful information. Address The Crosby Frisian Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y.

THE RIGHT WAY TO STRETCH FURS. Let me help you get more money for your furs by sending you a set of patterns, the correct way to stretch mink, skunk, rats, opossum, civit cat and weasel. Sent post paid on receipt of 50c in stamps. E. H. LOHSE, Fremont, Neb.

A. W. Jones 25.00
 Fred Herrin 19.00
 Fred Herrin 21.00
 Fred Herrin 28.00
 Average on 39 head, \$21.00.

Dr. Shirley's Jersey Sale.
 Attention is called to Dr. W. M. Shirley's closing out sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Dec. 21, 1909. The herd consists of the most fashionable blood lines such as Tormentor, Oonan, Stoke Pogis, Signal, Coomassie and St. Lamberts. Dr. Shirley's Jerseys are known throughout the western states as one of the best small herds in this herd is measured by the amount of milk and butter she produces in a year and only those that "make good" are retained. Many of the cows in the sale have creditable milk and butter records, and a few of the cows are now on authenticated tests the result of which is published elsewhere in this issue. Among the cows I will mention Neto Coomassie, Jennie Sales, Lizzie Sales, Jeanie Coomassie, Pinkie of St. Lambert, Pinkie The Gold, and others equally as noted. The sale also includes two daughters of Guenon's Golden Ltd (Guenon's Besse and Guenon's Haynie. These two cows are high class in every respect and are big milkers as well fine individually. There are a number of very promising heifers in the sale sired by Iddia's Gold Boy who heads Mr. Shirley's herd. Iddia's Gold Boy is sired by Golden One and his dam, Iddia's Daisy has a test of 23 pounds, 7 ounces, in seven days. This is certainly a great opportunity for the western breeders to secure some very profitable money-making Jerseys at their own price. Practically all the cows are fresh and at the present prices for milk and butter this sale affords a splendid opportunity for the dairyman to buy cows that will make a nice profit at the fall this winter. Owing to the short time for advertising there will no doubt be many bargains and those who are on the market for good

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

REGISTERED MAMMOTH JACKS.
 Jacks, jennets, saddle horses, trotting and pacing stallions; 260 head to select from. Catalogues now ready.

J. F. COOK & CO.,
 Lexington, Kentucky.

SHELLEY BROS.' BARRED ROCKS always win. Central Kansas Poultry Show, Dec., '09, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, pullet; 2, 4, 5, hen; 2, 3, 4, cock; 3, cockerel; 1, 3, pen; State Show, 10 premiums with 11 birds entered. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular.
SHELLEY BROS., Kansas.
 Eldorado, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS

COL. ESSIE CRAVEN, NORTH BRANCH KAN
 Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Ask about him.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
 Newton, Kansas.

Breeder of Percherons, Shorthorns and Duroc Jersey hogs; posted in pedigrees; terms reasonable. Write or wire for date.

COL. JOHN B. SNYDER, Winfield, Kan.
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,
 Sales made everywhere. Write or wire me for dates. Prices reasonable.

W. C. Curphey,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,
 Write, phone or wire for dates.
 Abilene, Kansas.

LAFE BURGER,
 Live Stock Auctioneer.
 Write or wire me for date.
 Wellington, Kansas.

Residence Phones, . . . Office Phones
 Mutual 114; City 528. Mutual 134; City 626.

W. WEIDMIER,
 Experienced Live Stock Auctioneer.
 Terms reasonable. Big tent free. Write or wire me for date. Cameron, Mo.

Jas. W. Sparks

Live Stock Auctioneer. . . Marshall, Mo.
 Twenty years selling all breeds.

J. H. Moorman
 Live Stock and general farms sale auctioneer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance phone connection.
SOXOMON, KANSAS.

LIVE AND LET LIVE

is my motto. Reasonable charges and good service. Choice of dates if you write early.

JAS. T. McCULLOCH

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

R. L. HARRIMAN
AUCTIONEER
PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK
 Write me for dates.
 BUNCETON, MO.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING.

Trained, competent men make big money with no capital invested. You can be independent. Others are, Jones National School of Auctioneering teaches you how. (Over 500 graduates in the U. S. and Canada.) Mid-winter term opens January 3, closes February 11. Write today for free catalog. Address:

CARRY M. JONES, President,
 2856-2858 Washington Boulevard.
 Chicago, Ill.

clean, profitable Jerseys should by all means attend the sale. In conclusion I want to say that the cattle in this sale compare favorably with the best herds, and if you want good working cows—the sort that makes good at the fall every day in the year Dr. Shirley has them and he will appreciate your patronage at his sale. Ample accommodations will be afforded visiting buyers and the sale will be held under shelter if weather is bad. Remember the date and be on hand.

What the Chicago House Wrecking Company Really Is.

Chicago is a city of big industries in which nearly every phase of manufacturing is represented. The fall of smoke which hangs over it, and at times reaches far out over Lake Michigan, represents the fires in numerous and important manufacturing establishments. One of the big things of this kind in the city is the home plant of the Chicago House Wrecking Company at 25th and Iron streets, though it is doubtful if the average man who has not seen their works would think of it as being a manufacturing plant. That, however, is just what it is and one of the largest. This great institution sprang into prominence when it entered a contract to wreck the World's Fair buildings at Chicago in 1893. Since that time it has had a similar contract for every large exposition that has been held in America. The tearing down of buildings, the saving of good materials in the shape of lumber, gas, water and electric light fixtures and materials, building stone and brick was the prime object announced by this company in its earlier years. As it grew in size it patronized sheriffs' sales, bankruptcy sales and every kind of opportunity where large quantities of material could be obtained at the least prices. This placed the Chicago House Wrecking Company in possession of vast quantities of new lumber and other materials which was no better perhaps than what they had otherwise obtained but which would be more attractive to some people because of its having been new. This is a wonderful institution. It has a great machine shop where they repair anything that comes into their possession, even to an automobile. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which they bought outright, there was a vast amount of all sorts of building and plumbing material, furniture, carpets, and other useful things which had been in use only a few months and which could not have been damaged in any important way and all this went into their repair shops. Gas pipe was cut and re-threaded, lumber was squared up and sold in assorted sizes, furniture and plumbing fixtures were put in thorough repair, and then all offered to the public at ridiculously low prices for the quality it contained. For instance, the writer saw a bath-tub which was offered at about one-half the retailer's price simply because a part of the enamel had been chipped off in one inconspicuous place. The new material they offer, however, is fully as attractive in price, and especially the ready-made houses. As already stated in these columns, this company erected a handsome cottage on the Iowa State Fair Grounds which was complete in every detail, though a portion of it was left unfinished so that visitors might see the quality of the material before it had been painted. This whole cottage is shipped ready to put together for \$550. They make a better proposition in a two-story frame building, which is equally perfect and equally cheap, though of course the actual cost is a little higher. If you will just write the Chicago House Wrecking Company and tell them what you contemplate building or what you wish to buy they will be able to furnish you a suitable catalog giving descriptions and prices. Anything from a gasoline engine to a pig trough for the barn and the barn itself can be furnished, as well as the house and everything in it.

State Corn Show, Dec. 27, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1910.

The State Corn Show, to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, during the Christmas holiday week, Dec. 27 to January 1, under the auspices of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association and the Extension Department of the Agricultural College, promises to be the largest corn show ever held in the state. Over \$800.00 is to be offered in prizes. Professor A. M. TenEyck, of the Agronomy Department of the Agricultural College, in looking over the premium list remarked that more money and larger premiums were offered at the state show this year than are being offered in the Kansas class at the Omaha National Corn Exposition. Every farmer in the state growing good corn should plan to attend the corn show and make an exhibit. An entrance fee of one dollar will be charged each exhibitor, but a yearly subscription to some farm paper will be given each exhibitor not winning other premiums. A list of the premiums and the rules governing the contest follow. All inquiries for information should be addressed to Professor L. E. Call, Secretary of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.

OFFICERS.

J. G. Haney, Oswego, president; J. M. Gilman, Leavenworth, vice president; L. E. Call, Manhattan, secretary; J. J. McCray, Manhattan, secretary; A. M. TenEyck, Manhattan, inspector; directors, S. G. Trent, Hiawatha; E. B. Coffman, Manhattan; A. M. TenEyck, Manhattan.

RULES GOVERNING THE FARMERS' CONTEST.

First—Corn may be exhibited free by all members of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association. An exhibit fee of \$1.00 will be charged all others. This fee, however, may be used as an initiation fee to the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association.

Second—Contest is open to all farmers of Kansas. Only corn grown in Kansas during the season of 1909 may compete for prizes.

Third—All samples of corn exhibited for prizes shall become the property of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association.

Fourth—The corn must be delivered to the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kansas, care Professor L. E. Call, express or freight charges prepaid, by 2 o'clock p. m., December 28, 1909.

Fifth—Samples should be carefully marked with the name and address of grower, and the class in which corn is entitled to compete for premiums.

Sixth—All corn should be wrapped to prevent shelling, and should be tightly packed in a tight box for shipment.

Seventh—No corn shall be shown in more than one class.

Eighth—No exhibitor shall make more than one exhibit of one variety of corn in a single class.

Ninth—Exhibitors are allowed to remove four kernels from one place near the center of each ear of corn for the purpose of studying the kernel before exhibiting, but kernels must not be removed from other places over the ear.

Tenth—All entries to Class E, Acro Yield and Quality contest, will be judged, grading

Linscott Jersey Cattle

Established 1878. Registered in A. J. C. C. Any animal for sale.
R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

FOR SALE.
 12 bulls, 12 to 18 months; 20 cows and heifers for sale.
SHAW BROS., Glade, Kan.

FOR SALE.

10 choice young bulls from 8 to 12 months old, part straight Scotch.
 Choice yearling and short two-year-old heifers.
 Good colors, bright red, priced right.
C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kan.
 Address Mail R. F. D. 2, Enterprise, Kan.

ALFALEA LEAF SHORTHORNS.
 Special offering of four bulls. One by Archer 205740 out of a Victoria cow. Three by Nonpareil Star, one a Victoria, one imp. Edelweiss and one Christmas Gift. Also a few choice heifers of equal quality and breeding.
JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.

RENO HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Bulls in service, Forest Knight 226084 and Victor Archer 264156. Breeding stock for sale.
Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, Ka

Evergreen Home Farm.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Bred Hornless, Berkshire Hogs, Oxford Down Sheep.
 Bourbon Red Turkeys.
LATHROP, MISSOURI.

JEWEL SHORTHORNS

A young herd of up-to-date breeding. Also Percheron and Standard bred horses. In stud, the Percheron stallion Marquis De Wierre, (imp.). Also the Standard bred stallion, Red Seth 31185. Farm adjoins town. Come and see us.
Jewell, W. T. LOWE, Kansas.

GREENDALE STOCK FARM

25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardatham Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited.
COL. ED. GREEN, Prop., Florence, Kansas.

25 SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS.

All are bred or have calf at side. A few Good Young Bulls that I am sure will suit. Everything nicely bred and in good condition. Moderate prices.
D. H. FORBES & SONS, Topeka, Kan.
 R. F. D. No. 8, Bell Phone 31.

Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 145647 and Orange Commander 220590. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.
H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kansas.
 Bell Phone 59-2.

Spring Hill Shorthorns

300 Head Scotch and Bates Pedigrees
C. E. COCHRAN & SONS, PLAINVILLE, KANSAS.

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL STOCK FARM

Shorthorn cattle, large type Poland China hogs, 10 spring boars priced right. Write me your wants. I meet parties at trains. We can do business. Come and see me.
H. F. PELPHREY & SON, Humboldt, Kansas.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE and LANGSHANS.

Four good red bulls 8 to 12 months old. Sired by Good Scotch bulls and out of Wild Eyes and Kirkeveington cows. Dams are good milkers. Females for sale also.
E. S. MEYERS, Kansas.
 Chanute, Kansas.

Center Grove Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorn cattle and 20 bred sows and a few good spring boars of large type Poland China hogs. Write me what you want. No trouble to answer letter. Bell phone.
J. W. Pelphrey & Son, R. 6, Chanute, Kan.

SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS.

We have for sale some choice last spring bull calves sired by our herd bull Pleasant Hill Master, one of the best sons of Master of the Grove. Will make reasonable prices on these.
O. A. TILLER, Pawnee, Nebraska.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY CATTLE.
 Herd headed by Eminence of Berchwood, whose ancestors have better fat records of 668 pounds to 714 pounds per year. Herd tuberculin tested. Write for prices.
FREDERICK HOUGHTON, Galva, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLS.
 Choice young stock of both sexes for sale; also a few cows.
GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

AULD RED POLLS.

Herd established 7 years. Choice breeding and individuality. 3 young bulls for sale.
FRANKFORT, AULD BROS., Kansas.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

7 choice young bulls and a few good females for sale. My prices are right. Come and see my herd.
C. E. FOSTER, Eldorado, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

POLLED DURHAMS.

Young bulls. Cows and heifers bred to Rban Hero, the Double Standard champion. Prices reasonable. Write for terms.
Chiles, C. J. WOODS, Kan.

BELVEDERE X2712--195058

son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1685 150364 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

EAST SIDE DAIRY HOLSTEINS.
 Offers Arcula Fobes De Kol, born March 31, 1908, sire Hengerveld Sir Fobes, his dam Genesee Hengerveld over 22 lb. Aro, his sire Jessie Fobes Tritomia Duke, whose dam has over 24 lb. Aro. Dam, Lady Arcula Aro 12,998 lbs. butter 7 days as Junior 2 yr. old, her dam, Arcula 2d., over 19 lbs. Aro. Extra good individual, well marked. Price reasonable to prevent winter stabling. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by "King of the oPntiacs," "King Segis Pontiac," DeKol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd and other noted sires. A car load of these fellows on hand, and they will be priced to sell.
ROCK BROOK FARM, Henry C. Gillsman, Prop. Sta. B. Omaha, Neb.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Jacks and Hereford Cattle.

is my motto. Reasonable charges and good service. Choice dates if you write early.
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

BEAU BRUMMEL

10th 167719
 Modern Herefords. Herd bulls, Beau Brummel 10th 167719, Beau Beauty 192235—and Protocol 2d 91715. Robert H. Hazlett, Hazford Place, Eldorado, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

SMOKY HILL RANCH.

Galloway herd, headed by Pat Ryan of Red Cloud 20038, Starlight 2d of Tarrbroch 24473 and Valarius 29085. Bulls and heifers for sale from my herd of 180 registered Galloways.
E. J. GUILBERT, Gill, Kan.

Twelve Galloway Bull Calves

9 to 12 months old, all extra good ones. Good bone and coat of hair, most of them sired by "Imported Randolph," will sell very cheap if taken within 30 days owing to lack of feed.
S. M. CROFT & SONS, Bluff City, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

ANGUS BULLS.

Sons of Champion Ito (our show bull) a son of Imp. Prince Ito—cost \$9,100—and out of the \$3,500 champion cow, Queen Mother, 7th of Drumfergus, and RUTGER MIKADO \$2395, whose get took first prize at the Kansas State Fair last year, and from the best families of the breed. Also a number of females open or bred and some with calves at foot.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A few high class Canadian bred ewes with lambs at foot, sired by our Imported English show ram. The best you can buy anywhere. Write us your wants or come and see us.

SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

75 O. I. C. FIGS.
 Herd headed by Jackson Chief 2d, No. 12385, and Kerr Garnett 2d, No. 25488. Boars and gilts not akin for sale. Write or come and see them.
W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

R. & S. FARM.
In their Bred Sow Sale Feb. 3, 1910, at Smith Center, Kan., will offer about 40 select Golden Ruler Gilts bred to King of Kant Be Beat 88333, and R. & S. Prince of Col.'s 88797. Also a few tried cows bred to Golden Ruler 80555. King of Kant Be Beat is 2 years old and weighs 800 lbs. Has a 10-inch bone and stands perfect on his feet. Breeders should sit up and take notice of such an offering.
RINEHART & SLAGLE,
Smith Center, Kansas.

GILTS RESERVED FOR MY FEBRUARY 2 BRED SOW SALE.
Big growthy spring boars for sale at bargain prices. Bred right and fed right. priced right.
E. M. MYERS, Burr Oak, Kansas.

50 DUROC JERSEY BOARS, KING OF COL. 2ND BLOOD 50
I have decided not to hold fall sale and these are for sale privately. They are out of as good sows as the breed affords, and we have them by King of Col.'s 2nd. P. C.'s Col and other good boars. Plenty of herd boar prospects.
FRANK ELDER, (Successor to Grant Chapin, Green, Kansas.)

ELK CREEK STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEYS

Two valuable mature herd boars for sale. 100 spring pigs to select from. Best of breeding and individuality. Always something for sale. Come and see my herd or write me.
J. E. JOINES, Clyde, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY BOARS AND GILTS.
The tops of my spring crop. Sired by the Champion Chief Tattarrax and G. M.'s Carl Col. Dams of the richest breeding. Reasonable prices.
GEO. M. HAMMOND, Manhattan, Kansas.

SELECT BOARS
at a bargain, by champions at two state fairs, B. F.'s Ohio Chief and Top Commodore, and by dams of equal breeding.
S. W. ALFRED, Sharon, Kansas.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS FOR SALE.
By Bonney K. 47075 or others bred to him. Also both sows and gilts bred to Kant Be Beat 2nd. I will sell choice bred sows with Pearl H. Pagett at Beloit, Kan., February 1.
R. G. SOLENBURGER, Woodston, Kansas.

Hanley Strain of Durocs

Write for prices.
PAUL B. JOHNSON, Leavenworth, Kan.
GREENWOOD HERD DUROC JERSEYS.
Herd boar Dandy Duke 64662, few choice spring boars for sale and few extra good spring and fall gilts, few tried sows bred for spring litters. Write or come and see me.
R. D. MARTIN & SONS, Eureka, Kansas.

CROW'S DUROC JERSEYS.
Herd headed by Climax Wonder, he by Missouri Wonder. 100 head to select from. Prices reasonable. The electric car runs within three blocks of farm. Come and see my herd at any time.
W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD.
Spring gilts and herd boar prospects for sale. Sired by Tattarrax, the Kansas and Oklahoma champion. College Lad and Pleasant View King. Out of such sows as Pleasant View Queen, College Girl, John's Choice and Bob Orion. Prices reasonable.
R. B. MARSHALL, Willard, Kan.

"DUROC'S GROWN IN THE OZARKS."
Ohio Chief and Col. Blood. Litters by Muncie Chief, Model Prince King of Models, Inventor, the King I am Advance; several by Col. Carter my leading bred boar. They are grown right, are good, and we answer all letters of inquiry.
C. L. CARTER, Cabool, Mo.

HOWE'S DUROCS.
Special prices on boars and gilts sired by Rex K., champion at Wichita fair this year. Also a few by Perfect Improver Grand Champion at Wichita 1907 and 1908. Only a few left, get busy and send in your order.
J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kansas.

CEDAR LAWN HERD.
Nice lot of spring boars, sired by Long Wonder, Bells Chief, Rose Bell and Top Model, a choice lot of fall gilts open or bred, priced right to sell quick. Write me at once.
F. M. BUCHHEIM, Lecompton, Kan.

COPPINS CREST HERD DUROC JERSEYS.
For sale, a few choice spring boars and one yearling. These are sired by Royal Improver, Perfect Improver, Chief Tattarrax and King Ingomar. Priced right and all first class herd leaders.
H. A. J. COPPINS, Potwin, Kan.

For sale, few fancy spring boars and gilts, 10 fall yearling sows, bred or open, priced right. Gilts are out of Old Variety Maid, she by old Tip Top Notcher. Write your wants. A few bronze turkeys for sale.
J. M. YOUNG, Fall River, Kan.

Fitch's Kant- Chief Improver

A nice line of March and April boars to price worth the money after August 1. Write any time for prices and information.
W. T. FITCH, Minneapolis, Kansas.

I wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Commonwealth Land Company, Vinita, Okla., which appears elsewhere in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Parties who wish to buy land either for a home or for investment purposes in eastern Oklahoma will find it to their interest to write to this company as they are entirely responsible and are the largest land holders in that section of Oklahoma. They are selling land at low prices and on easy terms.

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B E R K S H I R E S

BRAKBURN BERKSHIRES.
Pigs, high-class in quality and breeding.
H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

RIDGEVIEW BERKSHIRES.
2 herd boars for sale. 1 two-year-old by Forest King, other males of different ages. Sows and gilts open.
MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS.
for sale. Long bodied, smooth spring pigs. The best breeding and excellent individuals. No culls shipped. Visitors welcome.
J. M. NELSON, Marysville, Kansas.

SAVE YOUR HOGS
By using the Ridgway Treatment against Cholera. Guaranteed to make your hogs cholera proof for life. Write today for circulars. Address
ROBERT RIDGWAY, Amboy, Ind.

BERKSHIRES—OVER 250 HEAD.
To select from. Choice boars and females of various ages. Baron Duke 7500 and Masterpiece 77000. Spring pigs for sale. We guarantee satisfaction.
Write **LEON A. WAITE, Winfield, Kan.**

MR. FARMER
You need a Berkshire boar—buy a good one; it pays.
We are offering 50 big boned, growthy fellows ready for business, weighing 125 to 250.
Every one a good one. No culls.
Order today and get first choice at special prices, \$20, \$25 and \$30. Satisfaction guaranteed.
SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kansas.

NEW YORK VALLEY HERDS BERKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS.
25 years' experience with these breeds. Sows bred to and sired by Field Marshal 103300 and Lee's Masterpiece 99715. Young stock for sale. 50 spring and summer boars and gilts at \$25 each; two extra fancy herd leaders at \$50 each. Bred sows and gilts from \$35 to \$100 each. Write your wants. Visitors always welcome.
J. T. BAYER & SONS, Yates Center, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS.
Early boars all sold, few younger ones at reasonable prices. Also spring gilts, will sell them and ship after they are bred and safe to my young Expansion boar.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

Menehan's Big Type Polands

Spring boars and gilts, the blood of Big Hutch, Beatrice Logan and other big type Polands.
J. F. MENEHAN, Burchard, Nebraska.

BOLLIN'S POLAND CHINAS.
We have for sale some very good spring boars. Write and get our prices on an extra high bred gilt or bred sow. These are representatives of the very best blood strains of the Poland China breed. We give customers satisfaction. Write today for particulars.
John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kan., R. D. 3.

BOARS 15 big, growthy Poland China boars ready for service. The kind that make good.
CHAS. O. PARSONS, Clearwater, Kansas.

GOOD POLAND CHINA BOARS.
A fine lot of young Poland China boars that were sired by the great Lalls Perfection and out of my choicest sows, for sale. All of March farrow and will be sold cheap if taken at once. Must close out as I need the room.
S. W. TILLEY, Irving, Kansas.

HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARM.
The only registered herd of big boned spotted Polands on earth. Write for catalog of my big bred sow sale Feb. 10.
H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

See our great Christmas offer on page 2.

SOUTH MOUND STOCK FARM LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Orphan Chief (50986), John Ling (49897), and Logan Ex. (51718) and contains 30 great strictly large type sows the equal to which is hard to find in one herd; the produce of which I will guarantee to be much larger and with as much quality as any medium type herd. Choice spring pigs and they are very choice, weighing as high as 271 pounds; 90 head of summer and fall pigs ready to ship. Let me know your wants and mention Kansas Farmer.
ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kan.

premium, John Deere Model B disk harrow, \$32.50; second premium, cash, \$25.00; third premium, Manson Campbell No. 2 corn grader and 2 bushels Boone County White seed corn, \$18.00; fourth premium, cash, \$12.00; fifth premium, cash, \$10.00; sixth premium, cash \$5.00 and 1 bushel Boone County White seed corn, \$3.00; seventh premium, cash, \$5.00; eighth premium, cash, \$4.00; ninth premium, Waterman Ideal fountain pen, \$4.00; tenth premium, 1 pair shoes, \$4.00; eleventh to twenty-fifth premiums, 1 year's subscription to some agricultural paper.
Class B—10 ears, and variety of corn grown west of the west line of Jewell, Ellis-

POLAND CHINAS

SNYDER BRO.'S HIGH CLASS POLAND CHINAS.
Either sex, bred sows and bred gilts, priced right for quick sale. Write your wants.
SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kansas.

SPANGLER'S BIG POLANDS.
For sale now, 25 big smooth spring boars and 25 gilts, mostly by Spangler's Hadley. Some top stuff among these, but all priced to sell.
J. D. SPANGLER, Sharon, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.
20 early spring Poland China gilts, tracing to the large type Expansion—will sell them bred or open, a few choice spring boars; prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed.
OLIVER & SONS, Danville, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS FOR SALE.
A few choice sows and gilts for sale, bred for fall litters. Write me your wants. I can please you.
A. W. SHRIVER, Cleveland, Kansas.

SPRING BOARS AT BARGAIN PRICES.
Out of sows by S. P.'s Perfection, Chief Perf. 2nd, Spellbinder and others. These young boars are fine individuals and by Sportsman and Corrector and out of a Meddler dam. Write me your wants.
JOHN B. FREESE, Bayneville, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by my big smooth boar Prince 45889. Our sows are strictly on the big order. 75 big strong early pigs ready to ship. Both sexes. Description guaranteed.
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