

KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARM AND HOME

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Established 1863, \$1 a Year

The Anti-Hog Cholera Serum

There is perhaps no disease known to farmers and stockmen that is of greater economic importance than hog cholera. Perhaps no one factor has served to limit the business of hog raising so much as has this disease. Unfortunately, there is no known cure for it and the farmer who raises hogs must depend upon preventive measures for his protection.

A great deal has been said of late about the anti hog-cholera serum treatment and its success as a preventive measure. Most of these reports, however, have been given as a result of work observed under laboratory conditions. Experiments were conducted on a large scale by officers of the Department of Agriculture, and of the states interested at the Stock Yards at Kansas City and at Omaha and the newspaper reports of these experiments indicated complete success. The writer has also observed experiments made under laboratory conditions at the agricultural colleges of both Kansas and Missouri, and in view of the fact that there has been some severe criticism made by farmers who had lost hogs after being vaccinated by this process, an opportunity was sought to make a thorough test of this treatment under field conditions.

This opportunity came with a recent outbreak of cholera in the vicinity of Silver Lake, Kan., where a number of herds were affected. The large farm of more than 600 acres belonging to R. J. Hodgins was found to be stocked with about 150 spring pigs, and this, because of the size of the pigs and their number, was believed to afford the best opportunity for making a thorough and careful test, particularly as Mr. Hodgins was willing to cooperate to the fullest extent in order that he might derive future benefits from the information gained, and that his neighbors might profit by the same.

The pigs weighed in the neighborhood of from 60 to 90 pounds, and there were evidences of cholera in the herd when the operations were first begun on October 11. Immediately on learning of the contagion in the herd, notice was sent to the state live stock sanitary commissioner, and through him to the state veterinarian as required by law. Dr. E. F. Kubin, assistant state veterinarian, was immediately detailed on the case and on his arrival at the farm he separated the pigs into two lots. It should be stated that this large farm is divided into two farms, each one of which is in charge of a foreman. The brood sows and a number of the young pigs together with the herd boars were kept on one farm, and at the time of Dr. Kubin's visit showed no evidences of contagion. The spring pigs to the number of 100 were kept on the other farm and it was this lot which showed the first evidences of contagion and upon which Dr. Kubin first operated.

The anti hog-cholera serum treatment is a preventive measure, although it has been found that infected herds, when treated promptly, are immediately benefited and a large number of animals saved. The doctor stated that the records in the office of the state veterinarian show that an average of 90 per cent of hogs have been saved when promptly inoculated with the serum.

Practical Field Tests Proving Its Value As A Sure Preventive

There are three methods of administering the serum, known as the slow method, which consists in giving the hog three increasing doses of virulent blood injected under the skin by means of a hypodermic syringe at intervals of seven to ten days. This method requires about a month to produce results and is not often used. The two more common methods of protecting hogs against cholera are called the "serum alone" method, and the "serum simultaneous" method. The serum alone method is used on herds where the disease already exists and has only a limited protective power. It produces immediate but only temporary immunity. If the animals should be exposed to the disease

during the treatment the period of immunity is prolonged and in some cases for life. The serum simultaneous method consists in injecting the proper amount of serum into the hog on one side and a certain amount of diseased blood or virus on the other side at the same time. The injections are made on the inner surface of the thigh as a rule although they may be made just behind the ear in the case of very large animals or sows that are nearly ready to farrow.

A description of the method of manufacturing this serum is perhaps not of great interest here as it can not be used by any except a qualified veterinarian. It may be stated, however, that blood is drawn from a hog which

has been rendered immune, the fibrin and blood corpuscles removed, and the remaining serum is mixed with a small quantity of carbolic acid to prevent it from deteriorating. The dose administered is about 30 cubic centimeters for each 100 pounds of hog, with a minimum of 15 cubic centimeters for pigs under 50 pounds and a maximum of 60 cubic centimeters for the largest hogs.

Dr. Kubin arrived at the farm where the spring pigs were kept with enough serum to treat sixty head of pigs. He managed, however, to actually treat sixty-two head. These pigs were turned into a lot adjoining the one in which the remaining thirty-eight head of untreated pigs were kept. Our first picture shows the bunch of treated pigs on pasture forty-eight hours after having been treated with the serum. These pigs were separated from the untreated ones by only an ordinary fence, and there was every opportunity for infection passing from one lot to the other. The pigs selected for the treatment were among the best in the lot as the owner naturally desired to save the best pigs. Dr. Kubin informed the owner that without the treatment the pigs would all suffer alike under the conditions in which they were placed but after the treatment the sixty-two pigs would be safe from further infection.

It has been customary for very many years for veterinarians to order the destruction by burning of hogs which have died by cholera and this was begun on this farm. Dr. Kubin informed the owner that the better and more economical way would be to thoroughly boil the pigs which died from cholera and feed them back as tankage to those which had been treated. Only one hog was burned up, and then a large kettle was swung into place as shown in the picture, and the hogs were thoroughly boiled and fed to those which had been rendered immune by the serum.

Another picture shows a pig which was just ready to expire with the cholera and which had been hung up on a gate for the purpose of procuring its blood from which to make a new supply of serum. This picture is shown in order that the reader may understand the exceeding care with which all these operations are conducted. After the pig was hung in place, the entire surface of his throat was carefully shaved and then thoroughly disinfected before the blood was drawn. This blood was received in disinfected vessels which were carefully sealed and carried to the laboratory at Manhattan where it was manufactured into serum for further use.

In the group of pictures may be seen the methods of injecting the serum on the inner side of the thigh. A small shoat may be held up by its hind legs, the injection made, and the hog liberated in about two minutes. Our picture shows the disinfecting material streaming down the body of the pig. This is composed of carbolic acid and soapsuds or some one of the well known stock dips.

As Mr. Hodgins had stated that he would be willing to bear any reasonable expense in making a thorough test of the serum treatment, and as

(Continued on page 5.)



Another Whaling Old Load

Price of 1911 Model E-M-F "30" \$1000

AND GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR ABSOLUTELY

THERE'S A LINE THAT WILL CREATE A SENSATION IN AUTOMOBILE CIRCLES



E-M-F Five Passenger Touring Car
For \$1000

It's Our Answer to the "Bargain Day" and "Automobiles at Half Price" Advertisements You've Been Reading of Late. Also We Give Herein Some Facts About the Present Automobile Situation—Especially Prices.

As Always, We Make It Openly—Take the Public Into Our Confidence and, Having Nothing Ourselves to Conceal, Tell Some Things Some Other Makers Would Prefer to Have Left Unsaid.



Flanders "20" Runabout \$700, with Rear Seat attached, \$725. Racy Roadster, \$700

IF THIS NEWS COMES AS A SURPRISE TO YOU as a prospective buyer of an automobile, what do you suppose will be its effects on the trade—on competition? Nothing so sensational has happened in this industry since the first announcement just two years ago, of the \$1,250 price of E-M-F "30"—a price which, for a car of that size and power and quality at that time, was little less than revolutionary.

BEFORE WE GO ANY FURTHER let us say this advertisement is directed to business men—men who are in the market for an automobile and who are looking for the best possible value for their money. The possession of the wherewithal to buy an automobile, is the best evidence of the business acumen and thrift of such men. We assume that you who read this are versed in sound business methods—that you have met and overcome crises in your own affairs—met competition of all kinds, fair and unfair—intelligent and the reverse.

SO WE ARE GOING TO TELL YOU frankly the reasons which have led up to and the reasons why it is advisable, as well as possible, for us to reduce the price of this sterling product \$250 from the former price. Much said herein may be open to misrepresentation—every frank statement is. But as we have said, we are not interested in the few super-critical folk who may read this. We expect it will be received with disfavor by those whom it hits hardest—our rivals; but just so long as it meets the approval of men who know and men who want to know the true situation—if, in short, it serves as a guide to you to buy right—we are satisfied.

SOME FOLKS WOULDN'T think this good advertising at all. One who read the original draft asked, "Aren't you advertising other concerns too much?" We admitted that might be so—but they are welcome to any crumbs of publicity, such as it is, they can pick from this. Another said, "Why expose inside affairs—what business is it of the public's?"

NOW WE NEVER COULD FATHOM the philosophy of the ostrich—nor see the sense of treating as trade secrets, matters that were patent to the whole world. You fool nobody but yourself. Besides, it's bad advertising, for it is palpably evasive. The reason E-M-F advertising has always been effective was because it was always frank and appealed to reason.

IT IS A MATTER OF COMMON GOSSIP that you can buy many of the best-known makes of cars at prices ranging down to half the list price. (In this regard it is only fair to say that "list price," with many manufacturers, has been a meaningless term—it represented merely the maximum price they hoped to get for their product. E-M-F "30" has been one of the few cars that could not be bought anywhere at less than list price—plus freight charges from Detroit to destination.)

SUCH PRACTICES MISLEAD the average buyer. He is mystified. When price cutting begins he wonders where it will end. And when cars of such well-known makes are offered at half (list) price, he naturally wonders if it is not the same with all. One effect has been to bring up the question, "Has the demand for automobiles fallen off?" The answer is easier than you suppose.

THERE IS NO LACK OF DEMAND for automobiles. The motor car has become and always will remain a necessity in modern life. There never will be a falling off in demand because the factories that will continue in business after the storm of the next few months has subsided, will be unable to more than supply the steady demand for good motor cars at right prices. Digest that last sentence—it means much not only to the trade, but to you as a possible buyer. It is a bad thing to buy an automobile from a concern that may not be in existence a few weeks or months hence.

BUT THERE IS A LACK OF DEMAND for obsolete models. There has been for some months. For cars with noisy, power-consuming, trouble-making planetary transmissions, there is no demand among the knowing. Cars with overhead valves and other obsolete features have been a drug on the market for some time. It is a truism that cars that can be bought at half price are twice too dear—and that term applies to obsolete models of any make. Better buy a second-hand car of modern design than such an one.

STILL THAT ALONE DOESN'T EXPLAIN the panicky condition that exists at this moment. This (September and October) has always been, with us, the best selling season of the year. Weather and roads are ideal and everything invites to out-of-doors. Besides, the prosperous farmers who have always taken the larger part of our output, are just now reaping bumper harvests and realizing in gold for them. Why such price-cutting at this time, then?

IT IS A NATURAL QUESTION—no one who is not familiar with the inside workings of things could answer it—and few of those who could would dare, for they are fearful of hurting their own business. It doesn't touch us, however, and we think it will clarify the atmosphere the sooner to let in some light and ventilation.

PROMOTION AND INFLATION is the answer in a word. Every good thing is limited. Every industry is plagued by promoters. The more prosperous the business, the more does it invite the activities of promoters. The automobile business has been no exception. The public, as usual, was misled for a time, but every intelligent man inside the lines knew—and waited for the inevitable. We did—and we were ready for it, as this ad proves.

THEY BECAME ENTANGLED in the meshes of their own manipulations. One expedient adopted in this extremity is the "Bargain Day" and half (list) price

sales you have seen advertised. If they had paid more attention to making good automobiles and selling them legitimately, instead of treating the automobile industry as a game to be played for big stakes, all would have been different.

NOW OF COURSE YOU EXPECT us to say that all of this does not touch the E-M-F product at all. That would be the usual—the ostrich way. But we never do the usual—that is not how big successes are achieved. Besides, you know better. You know that when thousands of automobiles of any kind, are thrown on the market at half (list) price, it naturally affects a concern with an output as large as ours. Every car sold is one less prospect for us—and the fact that people who buy these so-called "bargains" will later find they have paid more than the market price for lemons—to use the vernacular—does not help matters at this time.

IT DOES AFFECT US; and, since we saw it coming and had time to trim our sales to take advantage of the sale, we decided it was a good time to meet steel with steel—and set a price standard that will endure for a long time to come. For, observe, this is no temporary expedient. It is permanent. We made it rock bottom at a stroke so there could be no doubt about that.

NATURALLY THE QUESTION ARISES in your mind: If the E-M-F Company can reduce the price of E-M-F "30" one-fifth—from \$1,250 to \$1,000—was there not an exorbitant profit on that car previously? Our answer is, there was not. We will tell you why:

FLANDERS' FORECAST

IN MARCH, 1908, at the first meeting of the shareholders of the E-M-F Company, General Manager Flanders, after describing the type of car the company proposed to manufacture, said:

"Our strength is in quantity production. We have the talent, the capital, and we will have the factory facilities. We can manufacture more automobiles of a better quality at a lower cost than any other concern in existence, I verily believe.

"Cars of the type I have described (E-M-F "30" five-passenger touring car, fully equipped) now command prices ranging from \$1,500, \$1,600, \$1,750 and \$2,000. I believe these prices are too high—the value is not there. There is our opportunity.

"Manufacturing in large quantities, we can buy materials to the best advantage. Having the cash to pay and take our discounts, we can under-buy other makers. Most of them are merely assemblers paying intermediate profits to part makers. We shall manufacture every part of our cars—cast our own cylinders, forge and stamp and heat-treat our own steel, make our own bodies and every other part. In this way we can reduce the cost of manufacturing so as to be able to sell a better car than those I have cited, for about \$1,300.

"Then, if, as I firmly believe, the quality of the car, backed by the reputation of our organization, will so appeal to buyers as to create its own market, the selling cost will be so low, we ought to be able to cut off another fifty dollars and place the car on the market at \$1,250. If we can do that the demand will be greater than we can possibly supply.

"So much for the coming season. But we must build for the future. We here believe in the permanency of the automobile business—else we would be foolish to invest so heavily in permanent factories. We must begin now to plan for that future. E-M-F "30" has been designed with that idea uppermost. We have embodied those features that will meet the needs of the greatest number and endure longest. From year to year we shall improve wherever possible, but make no radical changes. Whatever other models we may from time to time see fit to bring out, they will be merely to fill out the line. E-M-F "30" shall remain our standard—our permanent model.

"The public has been saying prices of automobiles must come down. And while the public says many things without deep thought, and while this is said without a knowledge of the cost of making automobiles, the public is right, and eventually we hope to be able to realize that prophecy. But we shall not do it by making a cheap car in the sense that cheapness means poor quality. That would be fatal.

"Once we have built and paid for our factories and equipment, standardized our product and perfected it to the degree that will make few replacements necessary to keep our guarantee good; when we have developed a car that we can guarantee for a year absolutely; by that time our customers will be many and they will all, if properly treated, be our salesmen—then I believe we can produce this same car in its highly perfected state and sell it for NOT FAR ABOVE \$1,000."

WAS EVER PROPHECY FULFILLED more completely than that one? Was ever a business forecast more accurate? Was ever a worthier ambition realized?

REMEMBER THAT WAS IN 1908—April, to be exact. So the plan which we announce in this "ad" to place E-M-F "30" in the hands of buyers, backed not alone by its great reputation—there are over 18,000 in use today, and every owner boasting—but backed also by a full year's guarantee at \$1,000, was laid with the very foundation of this company—at its first meeting.

WE HAVE SAID WE SAW IT COMING. We did—and were ready for it. One man's embarrassment is

often another's opportunity, you know. This is ours.

WHY DID WE NOT DO IT BEFORE?—that's another natural question. Glad you ask it. Answer is: During the first two years this company had to expend large sums on factory buildings and the installation of machinery, tools, jigs and other equipment. Good business rules dictated that the cost must be absorbed by the output of those years. The price, \$1,250, was the lowest possible under those conditions, and, you'll recall, other makers predicted our speedy downfall, so narrow—so dangerously narrow—did they consider our margin of profit at that price.

TODAY WE HAVE \$7,000,000 INVESTED in plants for making E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars. We have practically unlimited financial resources—and everybody knows they are not furnished by our creditors. Our problem now is not to pay for those plants—they are all paid for—but to keep them running economically—which is to say, to full capacity the year around. Our capacity is, as you know, 80 E-M-F "30" and 125 Flanders "20" cars every working day.

FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF. Suppose we receive an average net profit of fifty dollars per car on such an output—pretty fair day's pay, isn't it? And you wouldn't mind paying that much "rake-off" to have the skill and experience of such an organization in the car you buy—and its guarantee back of it, would you?

YOU SEE, IT'S VERY SIMPLE when you strip it of all mystery and get down to brass tacks. The lower price will, we are confident, more than double the demand—places this car within the reach of thousands who would otherwise have to be content with a planetary transmission abomination, or do without—or pay more than they feel they ought to pay for the car they want. Having the demand, we shall run our plants the year around. The "overhead" or fixed charges will be distributed over the large number of cars, making it a small item on each. Most important of all, we can keep our splendid organization intact.

WE EMPLOY 12,500 MEN. These and their families depend on this company for their livelihood. They are the pick of the trade—most of them have been with us from the first. Every man is an expert in his line, be that line of great or little importance. That's what makes it possible for us to make a better car than others—one we can guarantee for a year.

OTHERS ARE RETRENCHING JUST NOW. That's our opportunity. We shall double up—the demand is there and will always continue. We haven't the slightest doubt about that. So you see our opportunity is also yours—for the factors that make it possible and the confidence that actuates us in putting the price of this car at such an un-dreamed of figure, also make it possible for you to own the best 30-horse-power family touring car ever made at the price you have always said a first-class automobile should be bought for.

UNTIL VERY RECENTLY this move was impossible—much as we would have liked to do it—for you'll remember we had it in mind from the very first. Last season when we bought materials and equipment for the 1910 model, prices were inflated beyond all reason. The promoters were at their zenith at that time. Legitimate makers found themselves bidding for supplies, against concerns we all knew could not stay in the business more than a year or two. Prices of tires and all other items went soaring. So we had to await the return of normal conditions—and that is what we now have. Some timid folk think it is a slump. It isn't—just water finding its level, that's all.

TODAY WE CAN BUY materials at their intrinsic value. Paying the cash our wants get first attention. This, and the other factors we have described above, make it possible to realize our fondest ambition and give you a car at a price and of a quality that cannot be equaled by any other concern on earth.

LET US IMPRESS THIS FACT UPON YOU. There is no change in the 1911 model. We could find no point to improve—there wasn't a weak spot in the 1910 model. E-M-F "30" is today recognized as the standard American car. It has set the styles and the pace for nearly three years. We believe it will do so for at least three years more.

THERE NEVER WAS A BETTER MOTOR CAR MADE. Never a better chassis throughout. It's equipped with a Splittorf magneto that never fails nor varies in efficiency. It is designed for hard work—to be driven not by expert chauffeurs, but by owners. It has proven the most economical car to maintain that ever was made. Eighteen thousand owners will add to what we have said—ask them.

IF E-M-F "30" WAS AN UNKNOWN CAR—a new and untried product—it would be different. This "ad" would not then be such a thunderbolt to the trade. But it is the best-known car in America today. It is in its third year in the present form. Never was a greater record of service and of satisfaction.

THE YEAR'S GUARANTEE which we announced some time ago—on the 1910 model—goes with the 1911 model also and at the \$1,000 price. And if you read that guarantee you'll find it is unequivocal—it means just what it says—we guarantee E-M-F "30" for one year absolutely.

PRICE OF FLANDERS "20" 1911 Model, is also adjusted to the new conditions. It is now \$700 for Roadster and Runabout types; Tourabout, \$725. We haven't said much about this car in this "ad"—wasn't room. We will in another, though. Watch for it—it will be enlightening.

E-M-F COMPANY, Automobile Manufacturers, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Read "A Talk With Flanders," sent free upon request. Over one million copies have already been distributed.

KANSAS FARMER

EDITORIAL

THE HOG CHOLERA LAW.

Generally speaking the legislature of Kansas can not be criticised because it does not enact laws. It has been and may be criticised because it passes too many laws without a thorough consideration of the facts and conditions which make them necessary. A case in point is the law concerning contagious diseases of domestic animals in the state. This law has been criticised by farmers in its various phases, but nowhere more sharply than in its application to hog cholera. Under the red tape prescribed by the present law the farmer who has an attack of hog cholera in his herd is sorely hampered. Naturally he has tried or heard of a great many remedies and near remedies for this dread disease and is anxious to try the anti-hog cholera serum which has proved so effective. In order to do this he must write or telegraph to the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner at Topeka, whose duty it is under the law to investigate the herd on the ground and if he finds that the hogs are afflicted with cholera he will order the State Veterinarian at Manhattan to come and give them the serum treatment.

Kansas is a big state and there is only one Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner. If the hog cholera should break out in a number of places at the same time and glanders or Texas fever or other diseases should break out among the horses and cattle, it would be manifestly impossible for the commissioner to respond promptly to the calls for assistance in the cases of hog cholera, which will not wait on any official. Between the time the first call is sent to him and the time when the veterinarian can reach the herd from Manhattan, there must be an official inspection of the herd by the commissioner and an allowance of time for both him and the veterinarian to reach the seat of the trouble. Meantime, the hogs are dying.

The serum treatment which has proved to be the most wonderful discovery in veterinary medicine in a great many years, is a preventive entirely. It is not a cure in any sense. If the hogs are treated with serum before they catch the disease they are rendered immune. If the treatment is not administered until after they are infected, it is still possible to save a large percentage of the hogs but the risk is much greater. This is a matter of such vital importance that there is no doubt but that the next legislature will be called upon to change the law so that the State Veterinarian can respond to direct appeals from the farmers without any unnecessary red tape and so that he will be equipped with sufficient means to properly care for diseased herds. This he does not now have. The law as it now exists practically defeats its own objects.

Sometimes one can see things of interest and value from a car window. On a recent trip of several hundred miles in Kansas this editor noticed a number of alfalfa mills and every one of them was standing idle. Opportunity for inquiry was limited to only one place and the information there was to the effect that the mill was closed because it did not pay. This town was surrounded by alfalfa fields which showed evidences of productivity in the long rows of stacks nearby so that the mill must have failed for some reason other than a lack of raw material. The question as to whether such mills are paying or whether there are too many of them for the demand for alfalfa meal is of interest and our readers are invited to answer it.

The Dry Farming Congress which held its annual meeting at Spokane, Wash., recently, announces its objects as follows: The true conservation as distinguished from the political. Truth in farming. The uplift of humanity. Education in agriculture for boys and girls. Restoration of waste places. World wide requirements for increased production of life's necessities. Upon this platform the Congress will endeavor to secure an endowment fund of \$500,000, the interest on which will pay running expenses and for scientific investigations and a permanent headquarters.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.
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PUBLISHERS' GUARANTEE TO SUBSCRIBERS—KANSAS FARMER aims to publish advertisements of reliable persons and firms only, and we will make good to any paid-up subscriber any loss he may suffer through fraudulent dealing on the part of any of our advertisers, provided complaint is made to us within thirty days after the transaction, and it is shown that the subscriber, in writing to the advertiser, plainly stated: "I read your advertisement in KANSAS FARMER." We do not, however, undertake to settle, or be responsible for the debts of bankrupts, or for petty and trifling disputes between a subscriber and an advertiser, although we extend our good offices to that end.

PICTURES—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited. Senders' names should always be written on the back of each picture. KANSAS FARMER can not be held responsible for any picture submitted, except under special written agreement.

CONTRIBUTIONS—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all communications and they should always be addressed to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ANTI-HORSE THIEF ASSOCIATION.

Perhaps few people realize the rapidity of growth, the objects or the power of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Starting in the early days, when the depredations of horse thieves were frequent this association was called into being by the exigencies of the times. Even in these early days, the members never assumed police powers. Their object was to render aid to the regular civic officers but never to supplant them or to perform their duties. As their good work brought results and horse stealing and cattle rustling became rare the scope of the association duties became broader and the members now render aid to officers in suppressing all crime against persons or property.

Perhaps in no state and at no time has there been a more efficient organization for the suppression of crime and the catching and punishment of criminals. While the old name has been retained and the Association has grown into national proportions there never was a time when its membership in Kansas grew so rapidly as now. The objects of the Association, when once understood, and the beneficial results of their work when known are all that is necessary to secure many new applications for membership. Every candidate, however, is carefully scrutinized and unworthy men are not admitted to membership. Although this Association had its beginnings in a community of interest in the protection of property it has grown both in methods and objects to such an extent that their best work now is the making of good citizens both by the individual training of the members and their influence upon the community.

While chatting with a farmer the other day he reported that some hunter had shot the best brood sow he had. Another farmer reported that he had lost a fine young heifer from the same cause, and there are probably many other similar losses or will be before the season is over. Here is another case of too much law and not enough enforcement. Hunters have absolutely no right to go upon the premises of another without a written permission nor can they legally shoot in the public highways. The law is ample but the enforcement is weak. Under Kansas laws there is no place in the state where any hunter can shoot game legally unless he has written permission from a land owner or owns the land himself. Farmers have the remedy in their own hands if they will force their officers to do their duty.

Every effort should be made to supply plenty of pasturage for animals during the fall. The best results are to be obtained only by keeping live stock in a thrifty condition throughout the year; and that any checking of growth or production, owing to a period of unfavorable conditions, is detrimental to the results throughout the year. Early sown rye, oats or barley will provide late fall pasture and will pay big on every farm.

FARMERS' AUTOMOBILES.

Much has been said in the papers about the farmers wasting their money in riotous automobile buying and of how they have threatened the financial stability of the country by mortgaging their farms to purchase the frivolous joy wagon. This condition may apply in some sections but not in Kansas. In the first place the automobile is not a pleasure vehicle on the farm but a very valuable farm implement. Of all classes of business men the farmers have more use for the automobile than any other except it be the physicians. In the second place the farmers of Kansas are not mortgaging their farms to buy automobiles. They do not need to. But even if they did, what would it amount to in the way of injury to their personal credit or a threat to the finances of the country. The kind of cars most frequently bought by farmers cost about \$1,500 on the average. The average value of the quarter section farm is, at a low estimate, \$10,000. Now suppose a farmer should place a \$1,500 mortgage on his \$10,000 farm, would the financial universe drop any stars? One load of hogs would pay it off.

Of the 12,000 automobiles now owned in Kansas perhaps 7,000 are owned by farmers and these have increased the prosperity and comfort of the farmers or supplied the means for it. The automobile on the Kansas farm is not a luxury in any sense but a most valuable farm tool.

Through the influence of Prof. E. L. Holton of the department of rural education of the Kansas Agricultural College a large number of companies of Rural Life Boy Scouts are being organized throughout the state. This is a new movement which has sprung into instant popularity. Among the objects sought are those outlined in the following program:

1. Games and athletic contests.
2. Contests in judging farm crops and stock.
3. Naming birds, wild animals, fish, flowers, trees, shrubs, etc.
4. Reporting on the savings bank accounts.
5. Contests in any other lines of work carried on in the county.
6. Talks on rural life subjects.

Professor Holton will furnish a copy of the constitution and rules with other information if addressed at Manhattan, Kan.

Following the pattern set by the city of Florence, Kan., in macadamizing its streets the townships interested will continue the work so that every road in the Cottonwood river valley which leads into the town will be paved in the same way. This paving will reach to the bluffs on either side and forever do away with the mud tax from which the farmers of the vicinity have suffered so long.

The farmer who owns an automobile usually has several markets within reach while the man with the team has but one.

THE TOPEKA STATE FAIR.

The state fair held at Topeka last September was so much of a success in every way that the citizens of the county and state were made to appreciate its value and desire its continuance and enlargement.

Visitors were impressed with the fact that this fair cannot accommodate many more exhibits with its present facilities. They were also impressed with the absolute necessity which now exists for a building suitable for woman's exhibits. The need for a horse barn is equally imperative. A suitable fence about the grounds is a necessity, and other improvements must be made if the fair is to continue and be successful. Already there are promised enough county agricultural exhibits to more than fill the largest building on the grounds. Already there is promised, conditionally, much more live stock than was shown last fall. Indications point to a very much larger display of agricultural implements than was ever shown here, and the fact is that the grounds must be equipped with suitable buildings or the state fair cannot succeed.

In view of these necessities the county commissioners have decided to submit the question of voting bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the purpose of improving these grounds. This money, if allowed by the voters, is to be handled entirely by the county commissioners for this one purpose. The state fair management does not handle one cent of this fund. As the county already owns the fair grounds the voting of these bonds would simply mean that the voters are improving their own property. All buildings erected on the grounds will belong to the county though they will be kept insured and will be used by the state fair management as long as their lease shall last.

It is believed to be a matter of simple business economy to vote these bonds on Nov. 8, in order that advantage may be taken of the excellent start that has been made towards the creation and maintenance of a state fair such as Kansas should and must have. At any rate the voters will have a chance to decide.

Beginning with October 17 the farmers' institute campaign conducted by the extension department of the Agricultural College will be in full force until near Christmas. About 200 of these institutes will be held in this fall campaign and this will be followed by the big state meetings at the college and by the winter institutes. In the present series the college speakers will discuss such subjects as farm dairying, poultry management, wheat improvement, practical forestry, soil fertility, farm pastures, home economics, road improvement, farm orchards, farm machinery, improved live stock and corn improvement. Farmers and their families who cannot attend school can and do derive an immense benefit from attendance upon these movable schools.

It is stated that because the farmers are so busy looking after dollar wheat, 60 cent corn and the fifth crop of alfalfa that they have no time to spare. There are thousands of bushels of apples rotting on the ground in the orchards of Kansas. The dealers and commission houses are handling all of the chop they can get but at present prices the farmers cannot afford to neglect their more valuable crops and so have turned the hogs into the orchards.

The International Live Stock Exposition will begin on November 26 and continue until December 3 this year. All of the judges have been named and the list includes the most capable men in America. Kansas has been honored this year by the appointment of Prof. R. J. Kinzer of the Agricultural College to judge the Galloway fat classes; Robt. H. Hazlett of Hazford Place, Eldorado, to judge the Hereford breeding classes and John R. Tomson of Dover to judge the Shorthorn fat classes. This is a larger recognition than was ever given this state before and when it is remembered that the number of judges is very limited and that they are drawn from all parts of America, from Canada and from Great Britain this signal recognition will be appreciated.

Further Education of Rural School Graduates

The following was written in answer to a thoughtful inquiry from a prominent educator of western Kansas:

1. The high school is the institution of the people, "the people's college," and the people must see to it that the high school gives effective instruction in the subjects that are of greatest importance to the community that supports it. Each community has its peculiar characteristics and its differences from other communities; and these characteristics and differences may very properly be shown in the studies that are pursued in the schools. Many subjects suitable for an agricultural community would not be equally suitable for a manufacturing or a mining or trading community. It must be supposed that every high school district is under intelligent management and that the trustees in control will insist upon the subjects and methods that are of most value to the high school students, in spite of undue pressure and dictation from outside bodies.

2. But the fact should not be lost sight of that many subjects are so fundamental that they must be included in every course of study for every high school. For instance, whether engaged in farming or mining, or manufacturing or merchandising, one should have a reasonable mastery of the mother tongue, be able to speak it with accuracy and a degree of fluency, to express his thoughts in writing clearly and forcefully, and should have some knowledge of the great literature preserved in the English language, and some familiarity with what the people who have lived in this world have done here; he should accept the challenge which comes to his intellect through suitable problems involving number, quantity and form. And so in all high schools everywhere there should be efficient teaching of English language and literature, history and government and the mathematics suitable to this period—arithmetic, algebra and geometry. These studies, constituting about three-fourths of the work of the high school, are essential to well-

By A. S. OLIN, Professor of Education, University of Kansas

rounded development, and give the young people who pursue them a feeling of identity with the world of which they are a part.

3. The remaining fourth of every year's work in the high school may well constitute a link between the student and the vocation that is of paramount importance to him. In other words, one-fourth of the student's time may well be given to vo-

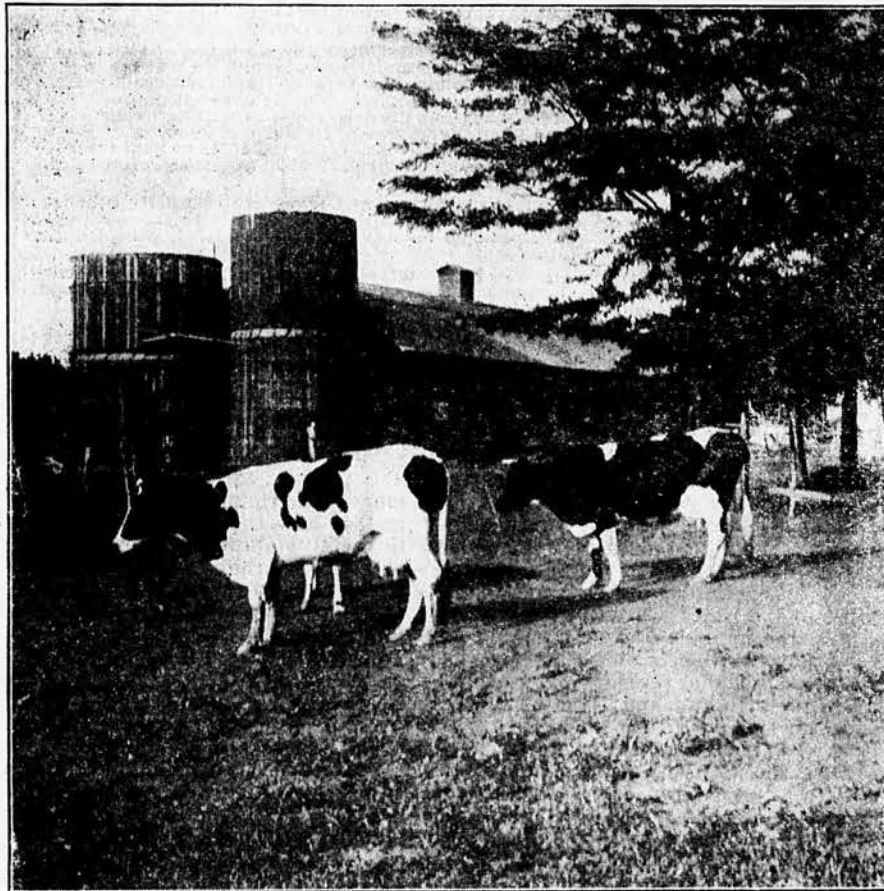
litional studies with no loss to the standards of the school and great gain in the interest of the individual. The college of which I know most permits one-fifteenth of the entrance work to be done in vocational subjects. This option must be very largely increased in the future. In my judgment, the time will very soon come when the colleges will grant admission to candidates who have done the work out-

lined in (2) of this paper; and who have also taken the equivalent of five "units" of work that is determined by the needs of the community and that the school is fitted to do well. In cities this work may be in Latin, Greek or some modern foreign language; in an agricultural community it may well be in the elements of agriculture, horticulture, domestic science, dairying, wood or metal work.

4. The character of the high school is rapidly changing. Two hundred years ago Latin and Greek were the only subjects taught. In the largest American high schools today more than three score subjects are taught. And the concrete, the practical, the vocational that which links the school to the activities of life which comes when school days are ended, are receiving a constantly increasing emphasis. It is easier now than before to fit the high school accurately to the needs of the people whom the school serves.

5. It was formerly said that the best preparation for college is the best preparation for life; now some courageous thinkers are saying the best preparation for life is the best preparation for college. When the colleges and the high schools come to understand each other better both statements will be true, for the two processes will be identical. There is no more reason that the colleges should dictate the work of the high schools than that the high schools should dictate the work of the colleges. The agreement that must be made between the two should be worked out in a spirit of co-operation not of dictation on one side and subordination of the other.

6. In conclusion my advice would be to depend on the high school, to modify its work, if necessary, to meet the highest needs of the community for which it exists, not forgetting that the ideal course of study must lead to a many-sided discipline of the mental powers, and a rich thought content, as well as to the acquisition of information that shall be of direct value in the work the student enters on leaving school.



Raising Sugar Beets In Kansas

The most important condition of the soil for the retention of moisture is an abundant supply of humus. Without this the soil becomes dry and dead in a short time, and an additional watering seems to be necessary. Beets, however, will not thrive in a soil that is deficient in humus. Humus not only helps the soil to retain moisture but renders it more or less porous so that the air can be readily admitted to the roots. The question of a porous soil is very important as it must be remembered that all parts of a plant are alive and carry on the process of breathing and other functions which require the presence of air. After each irrigation or rain the ground should be thoroughly cultivated. The object of cultivating the soil is several fold, namely, the breaking up of the crust so that air will penetrate the soil, and the gases from the beet roots escape; it will have a tendency to destroy the weeds, and forms a mulch or covering which prevents a too rapid evaporation of the moisture. The later cultivations of the beet should not be too deep, as numerous feeding roots are formed in the process of growth, and these should not be disturbed to any greater extent than is possible, as they are needed to supply the best plants with the necessary moisture and plant food. It is customary to lay the beet crop by in July, but it is advantageous to continue the cultivation through the month of August providing the foliage has not become so large that the leaves will be broken by the horses and cultivators. After the beets have been laid by the fields should be gone over occasionally to keep the ground free from weeds, which have been overlooked in the hoeing or have escaped the action of the cultivator. This will keep the ground clean which is very important for the most satisfactory harvesting of the beets.

Combined With Stock Raising and Dairying is Most Profitable

DR. C. O. TOWNSEND, Garden City, Kan.

The harvesting is usually begun in October and continued until about the middle of November. It is not safe in this locality to leave the beets in the ground later than November 20, owing to the danger of freezing weather after that date. Before the harvesting is begun the beet roots are sampled by taking several beets of average size from each field, and testing them for sugar and purity. In order that the beets may be profitable they should contain not less than 12 per cent sugar, nor have a purity of less than 80. The purity is based upon the relation between the sugar content and the total solids in the beets. If the purity is low it indicates that the proportion of salts is great as compared with the quantity of sugar present. The salts have a tendency to prevent the sugar from crystallizing and is therefore detrimental to the manufacture of sugar in the mill. In speaking of manufacturing sugar in the mill it would probably be better to speak of it as extracting the sugar, since all the sugar in the beet is manufactured in the leaf while the plant is in a growing condition. This sugar is stored by the plant in the beet root in exactly the same condition that it is separated in the mill so that the operations in the sugar mill consists solely in separating the sugar from the fiber of the root, and then removing it from the impurities that the plant has taken up during the process of growth. Since the sugar is stored in the beet roots, it is important that the roots have a ca-

capacity great enough to store a sufficient quantity of sugar to make the crop a profitable one. If we were to leave the beets without thinning we would have millions of beets per acre, but neither the tonnage nor the sugar content in the roots would be profitable for sugar manufacturing purposes. There is a happy medium in the size of the beet root which renders it most profitable to the grower and to the sugar manufacturer. A crop of beets which averages from one pound to one and one-half pounds each is the most satisfactory to all parties interested in the development of the crop and the manufacture of the sugar. Harvesting of beets consists of several processes. First, the roots must be loosened in the ground, a process which is usually performed by means of a plow especially constructed for this purpose. This implement is a double pointed plow, which is drawn through the ground in such manner that one point passes on either side of the beet root, and slightly lifts the plant so that it is loosened and can be easily handled. The beets are then pulled by hand and thrown in convenient piles or rows, and the roots are then topped by hand, each beet being cut off at the point of the lowest leaf scar. The object in cutting off the upper part of the beet lies in the fact that the crown contains a much higher percentage of mineral salts than the lower part of the beet, and it usually contains a lower percentage of sugar. The introduction of this excess of

mineral matter into the sugar mill would render more of the sugar incapable of being crystallized, and the losses would therefore be much greater. After the beets have been topped and thrown in piles they are loaded onto wagons and hauled to the mill or to a convenient loading station where they are transported by means of cars to the mill. After the sugar has been extracted from the roots, the remaining pulp is an excellent feed for cattle. It is frequently utilized in the wet state, known as "wet pulp" or it may be dried, in which condition it is readily capable of being transported to any part of the country for feeding purposes. The wet pulp will keep for months if piled in large piles, and in the dry state it will keep practically indefinitely. The dried pulp contains a small amount of moisture and is made up of the fiber of the beet together with such salts and a small amount of sugar that always remain in connection with the beet fiber. This pulp in the dried state is equal to first class hay for feeding purposes, and is usually sacked in 100 pound sacks, in which condition it is easily handled and finds a ready sale. There is a large amount of waste lime, as a by-product, in the manufacture of sugar, and this is a valuable substance for spreading upon the ground, especially in those cases where the soil is more or less deficient in lime. Lime has frequently been considered a fertilizer, but it acts only indirectly upon plant foods, and puts the soil in good condition for the liberation of the material necessary for the growth and development of plants. One of the best fertilizers for sugar beets is stable manure. Unfortunately there are very few localities where a sufficient quantity of stable manure is produced to supply the needs of the soil. For this reason it is desirable

(Continued on page 17.)

THE ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM

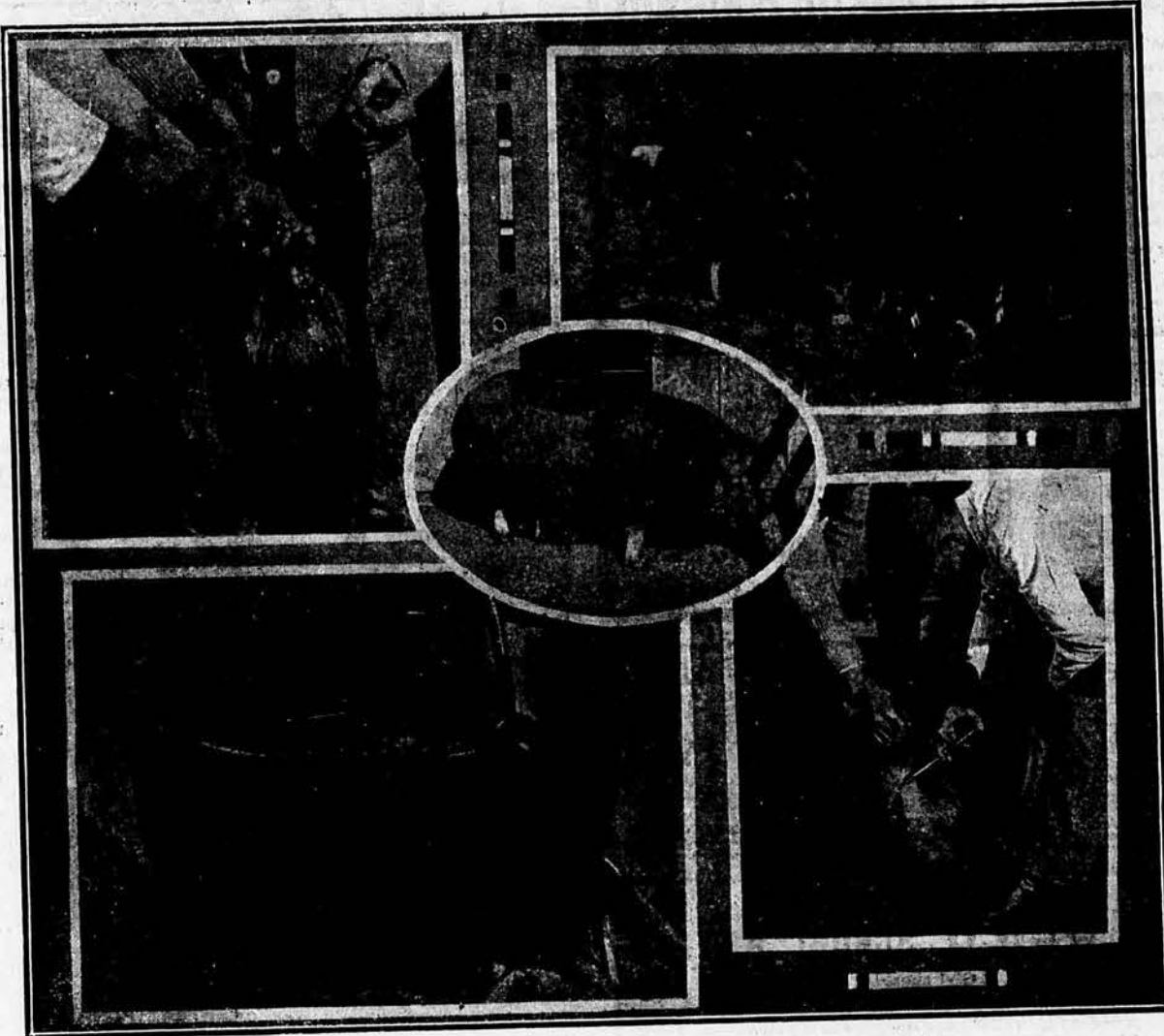
(Continued From First Page)

KANSAS FARMER was anxious to secure for the benefit of its readers all of the facts governing such an experiment. Dr. Kubin took the matter carefully in hand and made several trips to this farm in order to carry out the wishes of the owner. After the sixty-two pigs had shown every evidence of perfect recovery from the disease it was learned that some of the animals at the other farm house, about a half mile away, were showing symptoms of hog cholera.

As before stated, the herd boars, the brood sows and part of the crop of spring pigs were located here. The spring pigs at this farm were treated as were the others, by being held up while the doctor injected the serum in the thigh. With the larger hogs, however, it was found necessary generally to throw them and hold them on the ground while the injection was made. This process is shown in one of our pictures. In the case of herd boars, the most practical method was found in penning them closely between a fence and a hurdle and administering the serum behind the ear. In case of a large boar or one that is disposed to be cross-grained in disposition this is perhaps the best and safest method.

The large brood sow shown in the center of our engraving was so nearly ready to farrow that the injection of the serum was made while she was on her feet as it was not thought wise or safe to throw her. The picture is shown in order to emphasize the fact that this treatment may be given to brood sows before farrowing without any injury or bad after effects. Indeed, it is believed that the young pigs from such a sow will inherit in some degree the immunity which has been given to the dam through the serum treatment. On this question, however, full information is not now available. Of course, young pigs in an infected herd would be in serious danger of contracting the disease although their dam had been rendered immune and for this reason it is an extremely difficult matter to tell just how far immunity will extend to the litter from the dam.

The group of pigs shown in the



quest of the writer in order that every condition which would favor the spread of the disease to the bunch that had been treated might be fostered and the test made as thorough as possible.

As before stated, the serum alone method of treatment insures immunity for but a limited period, generally from two and one-half to three months. In many cases this might be all that would be required as the hogs would be ready for market within that time if they were of sufficient age and growth when the treatment was administered. In the case of brood sows, however, and of herd boars, something more is needed, as the farmer could not well afford to have this serum alone treatment given his herd every three months. Here is where the hyper-immune or serum simultaneous method is of great value. By consent of the owner and on request of the writer Dr. Kubin agreed to make another trip for the

ease does not exist and it was for this reason that Dr. Kubin found it necessary to make his last trip to farm No. 2 in order to hyper-immunize the herd boars and brood sows after the first treatment had taken effect.

Unfortunately, the symptoms of hog cholera are not constant and there are other hog troubles which present very similar aspects. This is notably true of disarrangements of the digestive tract, and farmers who lose hogs in the early fall after over-feeding on green corn find that they have suffered loss from a disease which appears to be very like hog cholera and is frequently so named. The usual symptoms of hog cholera are great physical weakness, a drowsiness and constipation followed by diarrhea. The hair becomes harsh and dry and the animals usually huddle together with their heads hidden under the bedding. The eyes are watery and the hog becomes weak in his hind quarters. Sometimes the skin around the flanks and fore legs is purple in color while the skin of the ear becomes inflamed and may result in a loss of part of the ear. The hogs show a distinct loss of appetite generally although in rare cases they will continue eating. In chronic cases there is a rapid falling away in flesh accompanied by great nervousness or a partial paralysis of the hind legs. There is a short, hacking cough and diarrhea usually develops a few days before death.

As there is no certain cure for this dreaded disease, precautionary measures should always be taken. The modern hog is bred for his pork production qualities entirely with practically no attention given to his vitality. This, together with the manner of handling hogs for the market, makes the animals easily susceptible to disease. Among the preventive measures that should be adopted are the cleansing of the pens with lime water, a solution of corrosive sublimate or any one of the good hog dips on the market. Plenty of free range with alfalfa or clover pasture is desirable. Feeding balanced rations which will supply all of the nutrients required by the animal, and not a corn diet alone, will serve to give a vigor of body which will help to ward off disease. It should be remembered that hog cholera is caused by a distinct germ and is highly contagious. Every effort should be made to protect the hogs against possible conta-

tion from other herds. Every new hog that is bought for use in the herd should be quarantined until the owner is sure that he has no disease. Small hogs should not be allowed to use the same lot and particularly the same sleeping quarters as large ones, and the sleeping quarters should be well ventilated but free from drafts.

This disease may be carried in a variety of ways but the most dangerous agents in its transmission are dogs, buzzards, crows, cats, English sparrows and other animals that may migrate from one farm to another. The disease may be carried by the shoes of persons who have been inside of infected hog lots.

It is believed that the experiment made at Silver Lake is one of the most thorough that has been yet attempted, and as it was made entirely under farm conditions the results are the most valuable. No report is here given of the results obtained from hyper-immunizing of the herd boars and brood sows for the reason that it is known that they are absolutely safe from the present outbreak of cholera in that region and at least one year should elapse before definite results could be reported. The pictures of the pigs in the pas-

ture will serve to show the present condition of those treated with the serum alone treatment. When it is remembered that these pigs were infected or had every chance to be infected at the time of their inoculation, and when it is remembered that they



The neck of the diseased hog is carefully shaved and then disinfected before the blood is drawn. This blood is used in the manufacture of serum.

have been fed daily a ration of tankage made by the boiling of hogs which died from cholera, and have been separated from a badly infected herd of thirty-eight head by only an ordinary board fence, it will be conceded that the test has been a thorough one.

December eggs are always welcome and high-priced. Don't blame the fowls if they do not lay. The test of a good poultryman is in the production of eggs in December. If you have April hatched pullets, a warm, dry house and proper food, there is no reason why you should not have a good supply at Christmas time. Cut bone, fresh meat, green food and exercise are great egg producers.



The diseased pigs 48 hours after they had been given the serum treatment. Note that they are feeding and feeling well. All were saved.

larger cut is the same shown in the small one, but taken at the end of eleven days after the treatment. It is doubtful if any one has a livelier or more healthful appearing bunch of sixty-two spring pigs than these, and yet they were separated from the pens in which they had been living with the other thirty-eight head only by a fence. The thirty-eight head were dying rapidly from the disease, and as they died they were boiled in a large kettle and fed back to the sixty-two head whose pictures on pasture are shown. This phase of the experimental test was made at the re-

sake of administering the latter treatment to the herd boars and brood sows on farm No. 2. There is some danger in this treatment, although not a great deal, and the results attained are immunity for life for the hog so treated. The serum is injected in one thigh at the rate of 20 cubic centimeters for each 100 pounds of hog, and with this at the same time infected blood or virus from a diseased hog is injected in the other thigh at the rate of 2 cubic centimeters per 100 pounds. Ordinary practice had sanctioned the use of this method in herds where the dis-

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THE FARM



The temptation to sell alfalfa is almost irresistible because of the high prices received for it. But some day the farmers will learn that more money is to be made by feeding it to their live stock than by shipping it out of the state. Kansas is a great producer of alfalfa. Not long ago the manager of the Lincoln Park zoological garden of Chicago contracted in Wichita for a year's supply of alfalfa, showing that Illinois is far behind in this respect.

However, if the farmers must sell something and must ship something out of the state, it is to be preferred that they sell and ship alfalfa rather than corn. Corn robs the soil of its richness. In 1,000 pounds of corn there are 16.2 pounds of nitrogen. At 15 cents a pound, a ton of corn would contain \$4.86 worth of nitrogen.

hurt the alfalfa if I pasture the oats. I notice that the Guinea hens nearly live on insects and weeds but will they eat chinch bugs? Has our experiment station made any investigations along that line?—D. Rathke, Olpe, Kan.

Alfalfa in its younger growth is a delicate plant and, as a general rule, it is best to favor it in every way until it is well established. The pasturing of the oats in this case would probably not harm the alfalfa except for the trampling of the animals which might and probably would do it serious injury, especially if the ground was wet. Keep the cattle out of the field in wet weather and probably no harm will result from pasturing the oats.

The Experiment Station has not published the results of any investigations into the food habits of the guinea hen. It would not take long to investigate. Serve one for dinner some time during the chinch bug season and examine the contents of its crop. As a rule those birds which feed largely upon insects will include the chinch bug in their bill of fare. The quail does and he is an aristocrat. We think it safe to assume that the guinea will account for a great many chinch bugs but cannot speak from positive knowledge as we have never grown them. Will some of our readers enlighten us?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If A and B own land adjoining and B fences his by putting the fence over on A's land can A have it put over on the line or has he lost the strip of land on the outside of his fence? This fence was put in three or four years ago and B's land has changed hands. —M. D. D., Weskan, Kan.

The fact that the fence was built in the wrong place does not change the ownership of the land. The fact that B's land has changed hands has nothing to do with the fact if all of the facts in the case have been stated. A certainly has the right to control his own land and B had no right to place his fence in any other place than on the line without special agreement or purchase. If the facts have been stated in full by our correspondent, A would certainly have the right to compel the owner of B's land to place the fence on the line and the new owner must look to B for any damages which might arise.

Whole Wheat Flour.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see that the millers are bleaching the flour now. They want to kill what life there is in it. Of all the grain known to man there is none so good for human food as wheat. But we want it all, not a part of it only. In wheat there is the right kind of nourishment for the human system but it has become fashionable to bolt the flour or sift out those parts that give it a dark color and make it snowy white. The bread is nice to look at but after several generations of people have eaten of this white flour they have to employ a great many dentists, doctors and nurses to help them. Even the children wear glasses. You see they got lost in the wilderness, got away from the laws of health.

Why do we spend our money for that which is not bread? When we buy flour now we only get a part of the wheat. If we are ailing we should eat whole wheat flour and many diseases will disappear. When we get the bran as in brown bread it aids in digestion, but when we eat this superfine flour it is just the other way. If you want health and success we must eat whole wheat flour. What would we think of a man who would buy apples, eat the skin and throw away the best part? That is what they are doing with wheat flour. So I say, get back to nature and follow her laws.—C. O. K., Morris Co., Kan.

Cost of Crops.

After six years of experimenting the Minnesota Station finds that the exact cost of producing a given farm crop is seldom known by the men who produce them. Even men who keep records do not agree, so the station made experiments on the home grounds and on 15 other farms in different localities. The results of this work are shown in the following table:

	Yield, bushel	Cost, acre	Cost, bushel	Farm price
Corn	42.72	10.26	24.0	38.5
Oats	37.33	8.86	23.7	29.2
Barley	26.40	8.21	32.3	40.0
Wheat	12.15	\$7.21	59.5	74.2

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice an article in your paper where you say that some of the most practical breeders of swine advocate only raising one litter a year. It may be possible to raise a better lot of stronger pigs by only raising one litter a year, yet the extra keep of the sow during the six months amounts to more than the better looking pigs are concerned. Also I would doubt very much if the pigs are any better or larger litters are raised where only one litter a year practice is followed. I prefer the two litter method. This seems to me the most practical. Of course there is often a sow in one's herd that farrowed late, and too late to have a litter of fall pigs, then this sow should be kept over to bring an early litter; but from actual experience this kept over sow does not raise any more or stronger pigs than the one raising the two litters. In fact, the sow not being kept at raising pigs is apt to get too fat and will not take the exercise necessary to produce strong pigs. Give the other fellow the one litter a year method, I'll take the two litter a year, and just keep half the number of sows, and see who will be ahead at the end of five years.—C. O. Anderson, Duroc Jersey breeder, Manhattan, Kan.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Scientists are not agreed as to whether the bleaching of flour has any deleterious effect or not but the volume of evidence seems to be that it does not. However, this does not affect Kansas people as our millers do not bleach flour. As to the value of whole wheat flour our correspondent is directed to the series of very able articles by Mr. Emmet V. Hoffman on the "Wheat Farmer and the Miller," which began in the issue of September 24 and in which will be found a full description of modern milling processes written by one of the most capable men in the state.]

Holland and Finland are the two largest consumers of American flour on the continent of Europe.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I sowed some alfalfa this fall and was advised by a neighbor to sow some oats with it to protect it from freezing out. Now I have the finest stand of oats and would like to know if it would

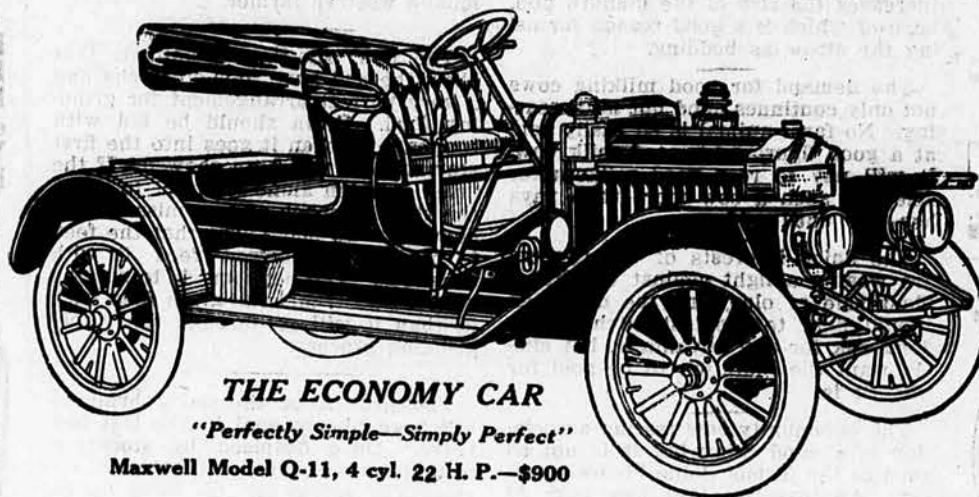
In some of the German egg depots a guaranty of quality is made by which if a purchaser should buy a bad egg he will be entitled to receive 16 good ones in exchange. This policy might work in another country which we shall not name.

The First Real Cost-Test Ever Made

Automobile vs. Horse

Maxwell per passenger mile— $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents
 Horse and Buggy, passenger mile— $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents

Horse and Buggy	
EXPENSES CONTINUE	
When not in use	
Distance Traveled, 197 miles	
COST	
Hay	1.20
Oats	4.50
Straw	.30
Shoeing	.498
Grease	.0012
Depreciation	3.349
	\$9.8482
Cost two passengers per mile	.05
Cost one passenger per mile	.025
Daily average distance 32 9-10 miles	
To operate the Horse and Buggy the cost is based on hay at 1c. a pound, oats averaging 25c. a 4-quart feeding, purchased en route; straw at \$1.50 cwt., 100 lbs. per mo.; shoeing, \$2.50 a month; grease, 12c. a pound; depreciation, horse, buggy and harness, costing \$375.00, .017 a mile, average 33 miles a day. Stabling not included.	



THE ECONOMY CAR
 "Perfectly Simple—Simply Perfect"
 Maxwell Model Q-11, 4 cyl. 22 H. P.—\$900

Automobile	
EXPENSES STOP	
When not in use	
Model Q-11 Maxwell	
Distance Traveled, 457 miles	
COST	
Gasoline	5.60
Oil	.60
Grease	.13
Depreciation, Car	3.66
Depreciation, Tires	6.85
	\$16.84
Cost two passengers per mile	.037
Cost one passenger per mile	.018
Daily average distance, 76 3-10 miles	
To operate the Automobile the cost is based on gasoline purchased at 16, 18 and 20c. per gallon, and oil at 65c. a gallon, purchased en route; grease at 12c. a pound; car depreciation, .008 per mile; tire depreciation, .015 per mile. Garage not included.	

I've Proved Just What You Want to Know

What Prompted the Test

Millions of people buy buggies yearly, believing them to be the most economical form of transportation. Thousands of farmers, merchants and professional men wrote me during the past year, saying "they would gladly purchase an automobile if they only knew it would serve their needs as economically as their horse and buggy."

I knew the Maxwell Model Q-11 Runabout, in its present state of perfection, could do three times as much work at half the cost and one-fourth the trouble, and decided to make a public test to prove it.

I Invited the Contest Board

of the American Automobile Association to conduct this test, in order that it might be in disinterested control. The Board appointed judges to attest its results. The two vehicles ran each day over a predetermined route about the streets of New York City and suburbs. Each ran continuously for six hours, regarded as a normal day's work. Account was kept of every item of expense entailed. The needs of each vehicle were supplied at roadside stores at current market prices.

Each Day a Different Route

was laid out, in order to cover all conditions of city and suburban traffic and all sorts of roads. One day they covered the densely congested districts of the city; another day they ran in infrequently traveled suburban roads. Everything was done to make the test normal, actual, eminently fair and conclusive, and the results confirm our claim that Maxwell automobiles are cheaper to use than a horse and buggy.

What It Means to You

The Maxwell automobile means new life on the farm, happier and healthier conditions, better schooling for the children, by enabling them to attend town schools. Easy shopping for the wife. Quicker errands about the farm and increased knowledge of business conditions in your section of the country. It will, if properly employed, increase your earning power, save your time, extend your field of action and keep the boys on the farm by its money-making possibilities. It is always ready, sanitary, and cannot be overworked.

It Proved Beyond Dispute

That the Maxwell Runabout is undoubtedly economical; that its pleasures are within the reach of men of moderate means; that it can travel three times as far, in the same time, as the horse and buggy, and, unlike the latter, can repeat the performance if found necessary; that its cost is about one-half; that it needs little or no care, as against constant care, and that while not in use expenses stop, while with the horse and buggy expenses never stop; that the Maxwell car is an efficient, economical, reliable, utility automobile, as near perfection as modern workmanship can make it.

These Books Free

I want you to know more about this test. Let me send you all the evidence, also our latest catalogue and Farmers' Economy Booklet. I will gladly send you these books free, and the sending places you under no obligation. A postal will do. Just say, "Mail Books."

J. D. Maxwell Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

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Sold during Oct., 1910	1,767
Maxwells in use today	39,156

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Pratts Poultry Regulator

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25 lb. pail \$2.50, also in smaller packages and in 100 lb. bags.

Pratts Roup Cure, presents as well as cures.

Pratts "Poultry Wrinkles" is yours for a postal, worth a dollar. PRATT FOOD CO., Dept. 23 Philadelphia, Pa.

DAIRY



Farm dairying certainly pays even when conducted by ordinary methods. The better the methods the better it pays.

The cow is and has always been the farmer's standby in hard times. Then why is she not of equal consideration in prosperous times?

The small farm, a herd of good cows, comfortable buildings and a silo will return a larger revenue per year and give the owner and his family more comfort and satisfaction than most large farms so conducted.

Plenty of bedding adds to the comfort of the cow, increases the milk flow, makes milking more pleasant, increases the size of the manure pile, each of which is a good reason for using the straw as bedding.

The demand for good milking cows not only continues good but is increasing. No farm animal is so easily sold at a good figure as a good milk cow. It will pay to rear good milkers for sale and such a cow more than pays her way until sold.

The dairy interests of the country are waging a fight against the fraudulent sale of oleo, and the dairymen should fight to the last ditch. They don't ask for any advantage, but simply want the imitation to be sold for what it is.

The community cow testing association is a good thing but it is not as good as the farmer doing his own testing. An investment of less than \$5 will enable every farmer to test his own cows and test his cream and know exactly what he is doing.

The centrifugal farm separator is of as great advantage to the user if he is making butter as when selling cream. The separator saves fat, makes more and better butter and the skim-milk fed warm and sweet is worth almost two times as much as when fed cold.

Good cows make dairying interesting. The principal reason of the dislike for milking is on account of the kind of cow milked. If a farmer has a fine cow he will take as much pleasure in milking and caring for her as he does in feeding and grooming a good horse.

It is a fact that enough good feed goes to waste in Kansas each year to feed in the very best possible way every horse and cow brute in the state. The principal waste is in the corn fields where the leaves and stalk are not saved. The silo provides the economical means of saving these. One acre of corn stalks in ensilage is worth five acres of corn stalks in the shock. Isn't the silo worth thinking about?

Two Great Dairy Cows.

A well informed breeder and good judge of dairy cattle, says Madison De Kol, the pure bred cow that took the red ribbon at the Topeka State Fair, is the greatest dairy cow of her age. She is six years old and has given 101 pounds 10 ounces milk (practically 12 gallons) in a single day.

Anna Battels, a nine year old cow, gives 85 pounds milk (practically 10 1/2 gallons) per day.

Both these cows were bought at Burton's last sale at the Topeka fair grounds, and are now owned in sight of the capitol dome.

Oleomargarine literature says that product is "equally pure, wholesome and nutritious" comparing it with butter. Butter and oleomargarine have never been, are not and never can be equally "pure, wholesome and nutritious." They are not identical in any particular, except as the manufacturer of oleomargarine in producing his article imitates butter, and this fact alone proves that they are not similar. Leave out those ingredients natural to butter and oleomargarine would neither taste, smell nor look like butter."

The people of these United States were helpless before the adulterators of human food before the passage of the pure food law. And even yet, with all the energy that the departments of government are able to exert a very large amount of cheating and swindling in foods continues. The oleomargarine swindle is yet in the field.

The Kansas farmer can sell what cream he produces in the winter as easily as that produced in summer. A dairy paper tells of the unusual early winter closing of creameries in the northwest on account of the dry pastures and short feed. The closed creamery and no market for the winter dairy product does not worry the middle western farmer.

The cow, sheep, and animals that chew the cud have four stomachs and a very perfect arrangement for grinding food. Grain should be fed with roughage as then it goes into the first stomach and will be rechewed. If the grain is eaten alone it is apt to go to the third stomach and so miss the rechewing. To make sure that the feed is thoroughly chewed feed it with roughage. The best way is to cut the hay or straw, mix the grain feed with it, than it will go through the whole grinding process.

The growth of the dairy business has been phenomenal in the last few years. Once despised by stockmen and farmers generally it has now become the aristocrat of farm operations. Many men who were engaged for years in breeding beef cattle have now become dairymen and the reason is not far to seek. In the beef business the products of the breeders' skill are subject to fluctuations in price caused by conditions which he cannot control. The profits of his labor are uncertain and each animal has to go to the block to bring returns on the investment of cash, time and labor. On the other hand, the demand for dairy products is constantly increasing and the market can probably never be glutted. The dairy cow will produce many times her own weight in milk each year and bring a return of 100 per cent on her cost annually, in very many cases. Dairying takes a little more care than is necessary in beef production perhaps, but really the labor is no greater. Even if it were, the farmer would care but little as that labor which produces good financial returns is really enjoyable.

Have the Right Ideal of Cow.

My friends, if we want to start with a dual-purpose cow, perhaps if we live long enough and are intelligent enough, by selection of the very best we will after generations have from the dual-purpose cow a dairy breed; that is, we will have the conformation of a dairy animal. There is no getting away from that. Now just let me ask you a plain, straight, honest question. Why not profit by what some other man or set of men have been doing for the last three or four hundred years, and start where they left off instead of going back and starting where they commenced? Have the dual-purpose cow if you want her, but you won't get as large profits as from the dairy breeds.—N. P. Hull, president American Dairy Farmers' Association.

"Little Farm Well Tilled."

Chas. E. Hill, McLean county, Ill., has a farm of 40 1/2 acres which returned him last year \$48.57 per acre in butter-fat. Besides the milk he sold two cows for \$80, and \$201 worth of corn. Before the close of this year he will have 22 cows giving milk. He has 3 1/2 acres of fair alfalfa; 15 acres of corn and 13 acres of clover from seeding in the corn immediately after the last cultivation. The yield of corn on this rich land was 98 1/2 bushels per acre. This dairying means rich land. The manure is spread directly on the field as fast as made.

Whether or not you start with one

Sooner or Later you will buy a DE LAVAL

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FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built strong chicken-tight. Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free.

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HORTICULTURE



Kansas Fruit Conditions.

Secretary Walter Wellhouse of the State Horticultural Society has made a report on the fruit conditions of Kansas which makes a very favorable showing as compared with other years. For this year the reports for the states as compared with the reports for September 1908 and 1909 are as follows:

	Sept. 1910.	Sept. 1909.	Sept. 1908.
Apples.	62	15	41
Pears.	42	10	37
Peaches.	57	3	46
Grapes.	53	41	54

Late spring frosts destroyed the prospective fruit crop in lowland orchards. Many upland orchards, where sprayed and well cared for, show good conditions both as to quantity and quality of fruit. Some owners report a full crop in fine condition.

The season has mostly been favorable for the maturing of fruits. Hail damaged it in a few localities.

The condition of apples has improved 5 per cent since the June report; pears, 11 per cent; and peaches, 7 per cent, while the condition of grapes has fallen off 7 per cent.

The eighth congressional district leads in yield of apples and pears and ties the fourth in yield of peaches.—Walter Wellhouse, Sec.

The Lawn or Yard.

In planning a new home, if you prefer a large lawn to a small yard, do not hesitate to lay out the preferred tract of land, for a large lawn will "raise" more pleasure than it would wheat or corn.

But whether the farm yard be large or small, there is no reason why it should not be beautiful.

Let the up-to-date farmer seed his yard to grass, clear up to the front and back door, the same as the up-to-date townsman, and let the grass at all times be mowed down short.

Country people love grass as well as city people, but they seldom have it, until they move to town.

I happened at the home of a retired farmer the other day. The family resided in a fine, comfortable residence and the yard was beautifully seeded to grass. The thought came to me that this man would never have lived that way had he remained on the farm. But why not? Why not live the same on the farm as in town? And best of all, on the farm when you slip out in your own yard to bask in your haven of rest, the critical eyes of your neighbors are not peering at you.

Why not prepare a haven of rest down on the old farm, and remain there to enjoy it, and at the same time induce the children to love it?

There should be a generous supply of shade trees and evergreens in both back and front yard. And as a rule the trees would look better set in single specimens and in irregular groups instead of in stiff rows. The trees should not be set so as to hide the dwelling; but so there should be a good view of the residence from the road and a good view of the sun from the kitchen.

At a very small outlay of pocket change a nice variety of trees might be purchased and with good care the trees will soon reward you with a rich mass of magnificent beauty. The lawn should also be planted to a nice variety of flowers; flowers are essential to a well planned home.

The care of flowers is pleasant and instructive work, and it is work that pleases most every woman and girl. Begin with a few flowers and learn their culture, and yearly add more until your bare, unsightly yard is an earthly paradise.

In many localities, flowers are to be had for the asking; but if you have no good neighbor from whom you can get flowers and shrubs, for real quality and beauty expend a small sum each year for flowers until you have sufficient flowers to beautify your home. In getting and putting out flowers and shrubs do not make the mistake of getting too many. Just a few looks much better than too many. And much or few,

they must be well cared for to look well.

Put up swings and hammocks in the yard. Most any farmer can afford a good strong rope for a swing. The swing can be put up on one or two strong projecting limbs, or on a stout pole resting in two trees; the higher the better if the children are large. There should be a few yard seats. These can be made at home by some one handy with tools.

Good walks should be put in waere needed, of gravel, boards, brick or cement. And last, but not least, put up a nice yard fence and front gate. A yard fence is a necessity the farmer cannot well dispense with, if he wishes to keep a neat yard.—F. Lincoln Fields.

The Care of Orchards.

During the past year the orchardists of Kansas, particularly in the eastern half of the state, have been favored with good crops of apples. Since but few growers have taken the pains to spray and prune their trees so as to secure the best fruit much of this will grade little better than No. 2. Furthermore, many of the orchards are in localities where fruit is not grown in sufficient quantity to justify buyers coming into these localities and it becomes quite a problem to the grower just what action he ought to take for the distribution of his crop.

Many growers have found it quite profitable to load in bulk and accompany the car to those sections where apples are scarce. This works out especially well when fruit will not grade high enough to figure on the additional cost of packages and storage.

At the request of a number of fruit growers the extension department of Kansas State Agricultural College has been compiling a list of names along the various lines of railroads in Kansas with the end in view that growers in eastern Kansas may be able to deal directly with merchants in the western part of the state where little of such fruit is grown, thus becoming their own commission men.

Parties who may have some of the above mentioned problems confronting them should communicate with the extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan indicating the section of the state in which it will be most convenient for them to dispose of their crop and a list of dealers will be sent to them.

The Cottonwood, a Valuable Lumber Tree.

The accompanying cut is a picture that was taken in August, 1910, of a barn in Pottawatomie county, built in 1877. Every stick of material in this building is native lumber. The siding is cottonwood, said to have been sawed from a single tree. The lumber was thoroughly seasoned before it was put in the building and the siding was painted as soon as put on, but has never been painted since. The building stands today in almost a perfect state of preservation and has been in constant use since it was built.

Without doubt this is an exceptional case where the cottonwood has withstood weathering. However, it takes the exceptions to prove the value of any material, and this instance proves the value of cottonwood for building purposes when properly handled. The cottonwood is more satisfactory and serviceable for interior purposes than for use on exposed parts of the building. The lumber is light when seasoned, strong and tough. It wears well when used for barn flooring. It is exceptionally serviceable for partitions between stalls, cribs, and other like purposes. It is an excellent wood for dimension stuff, planks and beams, when used in the dry.

Another feature about the cottonwood that increases its importance as a tree in this state is that it grows more rapidly than any other native species. In 25 years from the time the one-year-old seedlings are planted the trees have reached merchantable size, often measuring from 20 to 25 inches in diameter at the stumps. When planted in groves where the



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trees crowd one another they develop a straight clear trunk, tall enough to permit cutting logs of any desirable length up to 20 or 24 inches.

The cottonwood is well suited for planting on land that cannot be used for agricultural purposes. It reaches its best development on low ground where the water supply is not more than five feet below the surface. This permits planting on ground that frequently overflows and of practically no worth for other purposes than growing timber. As a tree it is not fastidious in respect to the kind of soil it grows in, growing practically as well on sandy river channels as on the richest bottom lands.

There are thousands of acres of waste land along the creeks and rivers within the state that can be very profitably utilized for the growing of cottonwood trees.

Another feature of the hardiness of the cottonwood is its ability to withstand the driest weather. It is a tree that in its natural range is found from the Atlantic coast west to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. In the semi-arid regions of western Kan-



sas and eastern Colorado it is found growing only along the creek and river channels. Under cultivation it grows well in dryer situations, but does not reach so large a size.

The amount of lumber that can be cut from a 25-year-old grove of cottonwood is much greater than the average cut of our native pine forests of the southern states. One hundred trees per acre yielding one log each 16 feet long and 16 inches in diameter at the small end will give a yield of 15,000 board feet, board measure, per acre. If valued on the basis of the price of lumber at our local yards this gives a handsome return for the use of the land after allowing a liberal discount for cutting, logging and sawing the lumber.

Cottonwood lumber, like all hardwood lumber, warps badly unless thoroughly seasoned before put into use. It may be seasoned in the log before it is sawed or in the lumber pile after it is sawed. When seasoned before it is sawed, the logs should be peeled and piled on skids that will keep them from touching the ground and permit a free circulation of air around them. When piled in this way it requires from 12 to 15

months for the logs to thoroughly season.

If the lumber is sawed from green logs, it should be piled straight and even with two or three inches of space between each tier and a strip of batten between each layer of boards to insure a good circulation of air. When the pile is completed the top boards should be weighted down with rocks or other heavy material to hold the lumber in place. When piled in this way it requires from eight to ten months to thoroughly season sawed lumber. The best results are obtained when the lumber is seasoned under a shed or roof of some kind to keep off the rain.—Chas. A. Scott, State Forester.

The County High School.

The county high school is the connecting link in the public school system between the common school on the one hand and the State University, the State Normal and the State Agricultural College on the other. Without such a link the educational system would be imperfect. The state agrees to give every boy and girl within her borders a university training at public expense, but in too many cases the student graduating from the common school finds that in order to reach the higher schools where tuition is again free he must pay tuition three or four years in a preparatory school. The result often is that he becomes discouraged and drops out of school. Thus the object of the entire system so far as this particular one is concerned is defeated, and the state perhaps loses the opportunity of furnishing one more educated citizen. For years the leading men and women have insisted upon a high school in the city where the boys and girls may prepare at public expense to enter the colleges and universities, but it is only in recent years that any thought has been given toward giving the farmers' children the same advantage. The rights of the country people have at last been recognized and the township graded school in some states and the county high school in others are the result.

Kansas has at present twenty-two such schools. These enrolled last year about 4,000 students. It is a safe statement, based upon the reports of the principals, that fully half of these would not be in school any place if the county school were not in existence. The law requires that each school shall provide for at least three courses of study: One, known as the college preparatory, which shall fully prepare for entrance into the State University and other colleges of equal rank; another, called the normal course, which shall prepare for teaching, and the graduates of which shall receive a teacher's certificate good for two years, without examination. The third, called the general course, provides a general business education for those who do not expect to continue in school after leaving the high school. Each course is for four years. By law, any one who has graduated from the common schools is entitled to enter without examination.

The law allows the board of trustees to levy as much as a half of one mill tax for running expenses, but very few if any levy so much. The school with which the writer has been connected for the past seven years levied only 22-100 of one mill last year. I do not have the figures at hand, but think this is about the average in the eastern part of the state. When we consider what an education means to so many boys and girls, and that so large a number would never have the opportunity if it were not made free, we cannot but see the necessity as well as justice in thus providing for the country children as well as those in the cities and towns.

During the last few years several states, among which are Oklahoma, Iowa, Nebraska and Montana, have adopted the Kansas idea of county high schools with some slight modifications. W. S. PATE, Prin. Crawford County High School.

One of the most important contributions to agricultural literature which has appeared recently is Bulletin 165 of the State Agricultural College. This bulletin treats of fertilizers and their use and is issued by the chemical department, of which Dr. J. T. Willard is the head. In it is to be found complete information concerning the elements of fertility, how they are compounded in commercial fertilizers, and such other information as will make of this bulletin a text book on this subject.

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EMPIRE BUILDERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE



"Without so much as a glance for the young woman across the aisle."

III. LOSS AND DAMAGE.

AT this period of his existence Stuart Ford troubled himself as little as any anchorite of the desert about the eternal feminine. It was not that he was more or less than a man, or in any sense that anomalous and impossible thing called a woman-hater. On the contrary, his attitude toward women in the mass was distinctly and at times boyishly sentimental. But when a young man is honestly in love with his calling, and is fully convinced of its importance to himself and to a restlessly progressive world, single-heartedness becomes his watchword, and what sentiment there is in him will be apt to lie comfortably dormant.

For six full working-days Ford had been immersed to the eyes in the intricacies of his railway problem, acquiring in Chicago a valiseful of documentary data that demanded to be classified and thoroughly digested before he reached New York and the battle-field actual. This was why he was able to ride all day in studious abstraction in his section of the Chicago-New York Pullman, without so much as a glance for the young woman in the modest gray traveling coat directly across the aisle.

She was well worth the glance, as he admitted willingly enough afterward. She was the dainty type, with fluffy bright brown hair, eyes the color of wood violets, a nose tilted to the precise angle of bewitching piquancy, and the adorable mouth and chin familiarized to two continents by the artistic pen of the Apostle of the American Girl. How he could have ridden within arm's reach of her through all the daylight hours of a long summer day remained as one of Ford's unanswered enigmas; but it required an accident and a most embarrassing contretemps to make him aware of her existence.

The accident was one of the absurd sort. The call for dinner in the dining-car had been given, and Ford was just behind the young woman in the rear of the procession which filed forward out of the Pullman. The train had at that moment left a way station, and the right-hand vestibule door was still open and swinging disjointedly across the narrow passage. Ford reached an arm past the young woman to fold the two-leaved door out of her way. As he did it, the door-knob hooked itself mischievously in the loop of her belt chataleine, snatched it loose, and flung it out into the backward-rushing night.

Whereupon: "Oh!—my purse!" with a little gasp of sudden bereavement, and a quick turning to face the would-be helper.

Ford was honestly aghast when the situation fully enveloped him.

"Heavens and earth! Did you ever see such idiotic clumsiness!" he ejaculated. And then, in deepest contrition: "I won't attempt to apologize—it's beyond all that. But you must let me make your loss good."

In all the pin-pricking embarrassment of the moment, he did not fail to remark that she quickly recovered the serenity which belongs to the well-bred. She was even smiling, rather ruefully, when she said:

"Fortunately, the conductor has my passes. But really—and now she laughed outright—"I am afraid I shall have to go hungry if I can't borrow enough to pay for my dinner."

Another man, a man less purposefully lost in the purely practical labyrinth of professional work, would have found something fitting to say. But Ford, having discovered a thing to do, did it painstakingly and in solemn silence. There was an unoccupied table for two in the dining-car; he seated her, gave her his purse, called a waiter, and would have betaken himself forthwith to another table if she had not detained him.

"No," she said, decisively, with a charming little uptilt of the adorable chin. "I do not forget that you were trying to do me a kindness. Please sit down here, and take your purse. I'm sure I don't want it."

He obeyed, still in somber silence, gave his dinner order after she had given hers, and was wondering if he might venture to bury himself in a bundle of the data papers, when she spoke again.

"Are you provoked with yourself, or with me?" she asked—rather mockingly, he thought.

"Neither," he said, promptly. "I was merely saying to myself that my wretched awkwardness didn't give me an excuse for boring you."

"It was an accident—nothing more or less," she rejoined, with an air of dismissing finally the purse-snatching episode. Then she added: "I am the one who ought to be embarrassed."

"But you are not," he returned, quickly. "You are quite the mistress of yourself—which is more than most women would be, under the circumstances."

"Is that a compliment?" she asked, with latent mockery in the violet eyes. "Because if it is, I think you must be out of the West; the unfettered West: isn't that what it is called?"

"I am," Ford acknowledged. "But why do you say that? Was I rude? I beg you to believe that I didn't mean to be."

"Oh, no; not rude—merely sincere. We are not sincere any more, I think; except on the frontier edges of us. Are we?"

Ford took exceptions to the charge for the sheer pleasure of hearing her talk.

"I'd be sorry to believe that," he protested. "The conventions account for something, of course; and I suppose the polite lie which deceives no one has to have standing-room. But every now and then one is surprised into telling the truth, don't you think?"

"If I can't agree with you, I can at least admire your point of view," she said, amiably. "Is it Western—or merely human?"

He laughed. "Shall we assume that the one implies the other? That would be in accordance with your point of view, wouldn't it?"

"Yes; but it would be a distinct reversal of yours. Truth belongs to another and simpler time than ours. We are conventional first and everything else afterward."

"Are we?" he queried. "Some few hundreds or thousands of us may be; but for the remainder of our eighty-odd millions the conventions are things to be put on and off like Sunday garments. And even the chosen few of us brush them aside upon occasion; ignore them utterly, as we two are ignoring them at this moment."

She proved his assertion by continuing to talk to him, and the dining-car was emptying itself when they realized that there is an end even to a most leisurely dinner. Ford paid the steward as they left the car, but in the Pullman he went back to first principles and insisted upon some kind of a definite accounting for the lost purse. "Now you will tell me how much I threw away for you, and I'll pay my debt," he said, when she had hospitably made room for him in the opposing seat of her section.

"Indeed, you will do nothing of the kind!" she asserted. "You will give me your card—we're going back to the conventions now—and when we reach the city you may lend me enough money to take me up-town. And tomorrow morning my brother will pay you back."

He gave in because he had to. "You are much more lenient than I deserve. Really, you ought to stick me good and hard for my awkwardness. It would serve me right."

"I am considering the motive," she said almost wistfully, he fancied. "We have drifted very far from all those quiet anchorages of courtesy and helpfulness. If we lived simpler lives—"

He smiled at the turn she was giving it.

"Are you, too, bitten with the fad of the moment, 'the simple life'?" he asked. "Let me assure you that it is beautiful only when you can look down upon it from the safe attitude of a comfortable income. I know, because I've been living it for the past two years."

She looked as if she were sorry for him.

"That is rank heresy!" she declared. "Our forefathers had the better of us in many ways, and their simpler manner of living was one of them. They had time for all the little courtesies and kindnesses that make life truly worth living."

Ford's laugh was boyishly derisive. "Yes; they certainly had plenty of time; but they didn't have much else. Why, just think, for a moment, of what our own America would be if merely one of the modern civilization, the railroads, had never existed. There simply wouldn't be any America, as we know it now."

"How can you say that?" "Because it is so. For nearly two centuries we stood still, because there were no means of locomotion—which is another word for progress and civilization. But in less than fifty years after the first railroad was built we had become a great nation."

She was silenced, if not wholly convinced; and a few minutes later the train drew into the Forty-second Street Station. When the parting time came, Ford dutifully gathered her belongings, said good-by and put her on a north-bound subway; all of this without remembering that he did not know her name. The recollection came, however, when the subway train shot away into the tunnel.

"Of all the blockheads!" he growled, apostrophizing his own unreadiness. "But I'll find her again. She said she'd send her brother to the hotel with the dinner money, and when I get hold of him it will go hard with me if I don't manage some way to get an introduction."

This was what was in his mind when

he sought the down-town hotel whose name he had written on his card for her; it was his latest waking thought when he went to sleep that night, and his earliest when he awoke the following morning.

But when he went to the clerk's desk, after a leisurely breakfast, to get his mail, he found that the sure thread of identification had broken in his fingers. There was a square envelope among the other letters in his key-box containing the exact amount of the young woman's indebtedness to him; this, with a brief note of thanks—unsigned.

IV. COLD STORAGE.

If courage, of the kind fitted to lead forlorn hopes, or marchings undaunted up to the muzzles of loaded cannon, be a matter of gifts and temperament, it is also in some degree a matter of environment.

Stuart Ford was Western born and bred; a product of the wider breathing spaces. Given his proper battlefield, where the obstacles were elemental and the foes to be overcome were mere men of flesh and blood fighting freely in the open, he was a match for the lustiest. But New York, with its submerging, jostling multitudes, its thickly crowding human vastness, and, more than all, its atmosphere of dollar-chasing, apparent and oppressive even to the transient passer-by, disheartened him curiously.

It was not that he was more provincial than he had to be; for that matter, there is no provincialism so rampant as that of the thronging, striving, self-sufficient city. But isolation in any sort is a thing to be reckoned with. The two pioneering years in the Rockies had done their work—of narrowing, as well as of broadening,—and the plunge into the chilling sea of the money-mad metropolis made him shiver and wish he were out.

This feeling was really at the bottom of the late rising and the leisurely breakfast, making him temporize where he had meant to be prompt, energetic and vigorously aggressive. Having pocketed the young woman's unsigned note, he glanced at his watch and decided that it was still too early to go in search of President Colbrith.

"I don't suppose he'll be in his office for an hour yet," he mused reflectively; "and anyway, I guess I'd better go over the papers again, so I can be sure to speak my piece right end to. By Jove! I didn't suppose a couple of thousand miles of easting would take the heart out of things the way it does. If I didn't know better, I should think I'd come here to float the biggest kind of a fake, instead of a life-boat for the shipwrecked people in the Pacific Southwestern. It is beginning to look that way in spite of all I can do."

Going once again over his carefully tabulated argument did not help matters greatly. He was beginning to realize now how vastly, antipodally different the New York point of view might be from his own. It came to him with the benumbing effect of a blow that his own ambitions had persistently looked beyond the mere money-making results of his scheme. Also, that President Colbrith and his fellow-investors might very easily refuse to consider any other phase of the revolutionary proposition he was about to lay before them.

By ten o'clock postponement was no longer a tenable city of refuge; the plunge had to be taken. Accordingly, he fared forth to present himself at the Broadway address given in the Pacific Southwestern printed matter as the New York headquarters of the company.

The number proved to be a ground floor, with the business office of the eastern traffic representative in front, and three or four private desk-rooms in the rear, one of them labeled "President" in inconspicuous gilt lettering. Entering, with less assurance than if he had been the humblest of place-seekers out of a job, Ford was almost relieved to find only a closed desk, and a young man absently scanning a morning paper.

Inquiry developed a few facts, tersely stated but none the less enlightening. Mr. Colbrith was not in; the office was merely his nominal headquarters in the city and he occupied it only occasionally. His residence? It was in the Borough of the Bronx, pretty well up toward Yonkers—locality and means of access obligingly written out on a card for the caller by the clerk. Was Mr. Ford's business of a routine nature? If so, perhaps, Mr. Ten Eyck, the general agent, could attend to it. Ford said it was not of a routine nature, and made his escape to inquire his way to the nearest subway station. To pause now was to lose the precious impetus of the start.

It was worth something to be whirled away blindly out of the swirling human vortex of the lower city; but Ford's first glimpse of the Colbrith mansion depressed him again. The huge, formal house had once been the country residence of a retired dry-goods merchant. It fronted the river brazenly, and the fine old trees of a ten-acre park shaded its architectural stiffness. Ford knew the president a little by family repute and more particularly as a young subordinate knows the general in command. It struck him forcibly that the aspect of the house fitted the man. With the broad river and the distant Palisades upon its outlook windows were narrow. With the sloping park and the great trees to give it dignity, it seemed to assume an artificial, plumb-line dignity of its own, impressive only as the product of rigid measurements and mechanical uprightness.

From the boulevard there was a gravelled driveway with a stone portal. The iron gates were thrown wide, and at his entrance Ford stood aside to let an outgoing auto-car have the right of way. Being full of his errand and of the abstraction of a depressed soul, Ford merely remarked that there were two persons in the car; a young

(Continued on page 17.)

CHRISTMAS AND THE

What would be better, or more appropriate as a gift to Mother, Daughter, Sister, or Friend, than a **NEW HOME**, the sewing machine of quality. It would be a source of pleasure for a lifetime, and make home life more cheerful.

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One practical housewife has told of how she used old boot and shoe tops to make holders of. She cut off the tops and covered them with strong cloth such as muslin or ticking. The seams in the leather make the holders fit to the iron handle and they make a durable holder as well as one that the heat does not easily penetrate.

A good thing to know is that when a person is choking, on account of a foreign substance which has become lodged in the throat, they can be quickly relieved by pouring the raw white of an egg down their throat. Also if a fish bone is the cause of the trouble a sip of vinegar, it is said, will soften the bone so that it can be swallowed.

Our new fall and winter catalogue has just been issued. It contains over 400 of the latest designs in dress for ladies, misses and children. No home dressmaker should be without it. Sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

Our Schools and Churches.

This bright Sunday, after finishing up my household duties, I sat down and read Miss Van Zille's article on "Our Future Home Makers." Every day as it goes beyond our call, man is taxed more and more to provide living necessities for the family. Woman must take her part and do her work in educating her children and to the church and school she can look for assistance. The nation demands stronger women. In my travels I too often find that the man's time is almost entirely taken up buying food for his family. "I do not know what is needed," is too often heard from the wife, and is a lack of knowledge or proper training.

Many years ago in my visit to a large church near London, I saw kneeling, surrounded by her servants, the young Queen Victoria. With her knelt the Duke of Wellington, the conqueror of France. This great woman with all her duties found time to pray to God for guidance in raising her children to know how to provide for a home. Yes, we must look to our God and His church for help, as all have done before us.

I know as I find it, it is not popular to bring God's name into use and ask His guidance amongst our educators. Too many publicly proclaim they do not find in science a God, nor can they understand His teachings as proclaimed by Moses, the learned Egyptian, and other Bible writers. Well, the great Gladstone stated they were too deep for him, and trusted God's guidance. I do not understand Moses' writings handed down to us, nor do I comprehend Shakespeare, but I am not going to proclaim that such persons never existed.

The Turk teaches us a great example. I saw the Turkish fleet visit Queen Victoria. As the sailors passed the Queen's ship they called, "Great is God and Mahomet His prophet."

Sisters, teach your children God is great and Christ is His prophet, and you will find a more obedient child. You can lead to ways of usefulness, and when they are men and women they will bless you as their mother.

The home is not what I remember of it in an eastern state. Yes, it is improved with better stoves and other furniture, but so many lack the endearing call of the old American home and public men and women know it and are calling for progress in the proper directions to produce in America the home that is a blessing to the nation. Woman as well as man

has a great work before her. The coming generation will meet an over-populated earth and must be prepared to meet conditions we know not.

We are now in this western new state conquering the desert of our parents. Many there are with large families to fit for life, I hope a life on nature's soil raising food for the coming millions. As I look upon city life and the many young women from the farm earning, not a living, but clothes to adorn themselves, I certainly pity them and feel like asking them to go home to friends and protectors. Their fine big rats and bleached hair and pink dresses are ornaments to women in their proper places but not as a saleslady or stenographer. I should often mistake some I meet as chorus girls if I were living in a large city. Yes, they have as much right to wear such adornments as I have to wear rings, but say, sisters and mothers, what, in your estimation, do business men struggling to make both ends meet, and save for the future, think?—Mrs. B. R. Buffham, Chaves Co., N. Mex.

8684-8572.—A Fashionable Coat Suit. 8684.—This is an excellent model for a coat of a two-piece suit or to be worn separately. The deep closing will be one of the important features



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8572.—The skirt worn with coat 8684 is on the most popular order, having a panel front and neat yoke lengthened by a plaited flounce. The lines of this skirt conform nicely to those of coat shown with it and together make a very chic suit for the coming spring season.

Coat cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure and requires 3 3/4 yards of 44 inch material for the 36 inch size. The skirt is cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 inches waist measure and requires 4 1/2 yards of 44 inch material.

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(Continued on page 17.)

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You don't have to pay one cent for a pair of the best work shoes made if you can tear our little Buffalo Calf with your fingers. Ask your dealer for the Calf and tear it in his presence. It's made from same leather as our shoes. We take it from well-fed, inside-raised animals under three years old. We use summer-killed stock only to insure the best wearing hides.

B. & O. Buffalo Calf Shoes
\$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00

are the toughest, yet the most comfortable work shoes made. Our Buffalo Calf Tannage Process toughens the skins, shrinks them, retains their "life," and makes them soft and pliable. We use only highest grade, heaviest weight Texas steer hides for our outsoles. All counters, insoles and linings are made of leather. Send us your dealer's name if he doesn't carry B. & O. Buffalo Calf Shoes and we'll send a Buffalo Calf and a free pair of our best shoes if you tear it.

BENTLEY & OLMSTED COMPANY (3) **DES MOINES, IOWA**

ELBURN H-2 THE MOST POPULAR PIANO IN THE SOUTHWEST

Winning its way by sheer force of merit, the Elburn has become the factor in a home life of the Southwest. Hundreds of satisfied owners are spreading its reputation for quality and durability. We have often said, and we repeat it now, that the Elburn H-2 is the BEST PIANO IN THE WORLD FOR OUR PRICE OF \$225. It is made after our own plans and specifications. We know that the quality of the material that goes into it is superior. We want you to see the Elburn H-2, to test it and to realize that all we say of it is true. Therefore we will send the Elburn to you, freight prepaid. Try it carefully; have all your friends try it, and if it is not all we represent it to be, return it at our expense. You run no risk. The trial will cost you nothing.

\$225 Buys the ELBURN H-2—the Best Piano in the world at the price, \$6 monthly pays for it.

USED PIANOS—SCORES OF BARGAINS—many of them as good as new. All of them priced at one-third to one-half their original value.

We are also factory distributors for **STEINWAY, VOSE, WEBER, KURTZMANN, ETC.**

Write for catalogs.
Address Piano Dept. 2,
W. JENKINS SONS MUSIC CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

20 ENVELOPES printed with your return 10c postpaid. H. Sullivan, Fulton, Ky.

Arleen Silk Poplins

The dress fabric de luxe—the most beautiful and practical material for dressy gowns. Soft, fine, richly lustrous.

The manufacturers' guarantee of satisfactory service woven into the selvage of every yard.

Send for samples of the 26 new shades, 24 inches wide, \$1 a yard.

KANSAS MAIL ORDER SERVICE
The Mills Co., Topeka.

Serma Flannels

Make Charming Children's Garments for either home or school wear. They are so cheap in price, beautiful in design, and strong to wear that both children and parents are delighted with garments made from them. Sold by retailers most everywhere at 10 cents a yard.

If not found write for samples **PACIFIC MILLS BOSTON**

Christmas Post Cards Free
Send me two 5c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Christmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE. W. T. MEREDITH, 125 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Sweet Potato Recipes.

Baked Split Sweet Potatoes: Wash large well-shaped potatoes split into halves the long way; if very large cut each half through the middle. Place in a pan, split side down, pour over them water to stand 1/2 inch in the pan. Mix 5 or 6 teaspoons of sugar with the water before pouring it over the potatoes. Cover and bake until soft.

Southern Sweet Potatoes: Mash some boiled sweet potatoes while hot, and season with butter, salt, a little pepper and a little sweet milk. Beat well and turn into a greased baking dish, leaving a rough surface. Pour over this 2 tablespoons molasses and one teaspoon butter mixed together. Bake a light brown.

Beef and Sweet Potato Pie: Divide a small piece of lean beef into four pieces and put to boil in cold water. Peel two large sweet potatoes, cut into quarters and drop into the kettle with the beef. When all is done, take out the beef and cut into small pieces. Line a pan with biscuit dough, put the beef and potatoes into the pan, dredge with flour, pour half of the broth over the whole, cover with a perforated crust and bake in a quick oven. Make a nice gravy of the remaining broth, with cream and flour, and serve with the pie.

POULTRY



If you need new blood for your flocks next season, this is the time to buy cockerels. You can get them much cheaper and have a better choice than if you wait till spring.

We are having beautiful fall weather, but we must expect the severe kind before long. Don't let the cold weather catch you unprepared.

The main factor in securing success with poultry in winter lies in the hen house being perfectly dry and warm, sufficient light and ventilation. Beware of providing too much ventilation for in winter that means frozen oombs, colds and kindred evils. Have all cracks and crannies closed, as drafts are to be avoided. Do not overcrowd if you would obtain best results. If too many fowls are kept in a small enclosure, the younger and weaker ones do not get sufficient food and consequently they do not lay, are in poor condition and liable to disease.

Thanksgiving is not so very far away and whether you have turkey, goose, duck or chicken for your dinner, any and all of them will be better if they are fattened a few weeks before they are killed. Coop them up for two or three weeks and feed them a mess composed of corn meal, wheat flour, milk and some tallow. They will take on fat readily and the meat will be white and tender, besides having more of it.

Salt is Good for Chickens.

There is a popular notion that salt is harmful, if not positively poisonous to poultry, and great care was always taken to keep salt away from them. We presume the reason for this notion was that somebody's fowls at some time got an overdose of salt and possibly were killed. But the moderate use of salt for fowls is beneficial and should be given in all their mashes of food. Salt in some quantity is a necessity to living animals. Some food contains all the salt that is needed, but the amount in others is small. In order to guard against any possible deficiency it is well to feed some salt, especially if it increases the palatability of the ration.

At a western agricultural station, moderate quantities of salt had been fed to poultry with apparent advantage, but the limitations of its use were not known. A feeding trial was therefore made with twelve hens to get some suggestions as to the approximate limit of its safe feeding to mature fowls. For one lot of hens salt was mixed in the food, increasing in amount by periods of feeding until it was fed at the rate of 0.63 ounce per day per fowl, nearly one-half pint per day for 100 hens. No bad effects were noticed. With this amount, however, diarrhea attacked a few of the hens, but the trouble disappeared when the amount of salt in the food was reduced about one-third. When the hens were allowed free access to boxes of coarse barrel salt, not enough was eaten to show any ill effect, either by hens that had been fed salt freely for two months, or by those

which had been without any for the same time.

Little significance was attached to the egg yield from these old hens, fed at an unproductive time of the year, but twice as many eggs were obtained from the salt-fed hens as from the others. When reporting the experiment it was suggested that salt at the rate of one ounce per day for 100 mature hens could be fed without risk, but in later feeding it was found that five ounces of salt in every 100 pounds of food was a safe proportion. The station has not advised the feeding of salt to young chicks, or until they are two or three months old.

Take Care of the Quail.

Careful estimates made by officials of the Department of Agriculture show that approximately one-fourth of all the cultivated crops are destroyed each year by insects. If this is true then we must pay 25 per cent more for these crops than we otherwise should. Every means of combating this horde of destructive enemies of our crops should be fostered, and among these the most effective are the insect eating birds, of which the quail is king because he also destroys vast quantities of weed seeds and thus helps us to combat two of our worst enemies.

From examinations made in Ohio of the digestive cavities of these birds it was discovered that during the fall and winter season when the insects are dormant, the food of Bob White consists largely of weed seeds, of which he devours sixty different species. One specimen examined showed in the crop of the bird 250 seeds of smart weed, 500 of red sorrel, 700 of three-seeded mercury, and 1,000 seeds of rag weed. This is only the quantity necessary for one meal, and as the digestion of birds takes place very rapidly it is safe to say that a quail would eat three times this number in one day. In fact, quails have been discovered which have eaten 5,000 seeds of green foxtail and 10,000 seeds of pig weed. The statistics obtained from thousands of examinations show that each quail consumes not less than one-half ounce of weed seed each day from September 1 to April 1.

From June 1 to September Bob White's bill of fare is made up of one-third insects and two-thirds seeds, and it is really remarkable with what instinct he picks out those insects which are the worst enemies to growing crops. The list of insects which he likes best and eats most of are the chinch bug, cotton worm, Mexican cotton boll weevil, army worm, potato bug, cucumber beetle, bean leaf beetle and quite a number of different grasshoppers. The quail is the most effective enemy against the potato bug, and birds have been examined which contained over 100 potato bugs in their crops at one time. Wire worms and cut worms are eagerly devoured whenever found, and the stomachs of the birds are frequently found packed with these insects. It is likely that quails may be depended upon to kill from 50 to 100 potato bugs or grasshoppers each day.

A little figuring will give startling results. Suppose there were only one quail on each quarter section in Kansas. This would mean four quail to the section, and if each one of these eats a half ounce of weed seed per day they would consume about 700 or 800 tons of seed each year which would be enough to smother out 40,000 acres of wheat.

Every quail is worth its weight in gold on the farm. It should have every protection that can be thrown around it by the farming community. The laws of the state are ample for this purpose and farmers should see that their officers are diligent in enforcing them. It is true that an open season of one month is provided by law, but no hunter has a right to shoot on any farm without a written permit from the owner, and no hunter has a right to shoot in the public highway under any circumstances. A hunter must own the land himself or secure a written permit, or there is no place in Kansas where he can legally shoot game.

Selling Your Surplus Poultry

This is the time of year to advertise your surplus birds for sale in KANSAS FARMER. Last season our poultry advertisers proved for themselves that KANSAS FARMER is the greatest poultry seller in the West. Hundreds of poultry breeders found quick sales at good prices for their stock and eggs by using only small cards in our columns. In many cases no other advertising was used than that placed in KANSAS FARMER, and that proved more than enough to sell all the advertisers had to offer.

Write for our Special Poultry Circular. This gives special poultry advertising rates, and shows how our poultry advertisers sold their stock and eggs last year for their prices. Write today. Address plainly.

KANSAS FARMER
TOPEKA, KAN.

Mayer's

Leading Lady SHOES

the leader of ladies' fine foot wear—a style leader and a leader for comfort and durability. Mayer Leading Lady Shoes give a trim and stylish appearance and have all the qualities of refined footwear. They are satisfactory for all dress-up occasions, yet durable for general wear.

Leading Lady

Shoes are made of choice leather, selected for its quality, strength and suitability for fine shoes. They fit comfortably and are stylish looking. They are high grade quality shoes, yet they cost no more than ordinary shoes.

To be sure you are getting the Genuine look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole.

Free—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Leading Lady Shoes, we will send you Free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15 x 20.

We also make *Honorbill* shoes for men, *Martha Washington* comfort shoes, *Yerma* cushion shoes, *Special Merit* school shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



TRADE MARK



Olds Gasoline Engines

You will appreciate our catalogue — mailed free

It is a common sense talk on gasoline engines by the oldest exclusive gasoline engine manufacturers in the country. Olds Gasoline Engines have exclusive features that are necessary to a satisfactory engine—no gasoline pump, a mixer that cannot get out of adjustment, removable water jacket, a guarantee against all repairs for a year.

Send for the free catalogue today, tell us the work to be done and we will help you with practical advice.

J. B. SEAGER, General Manager
Seager Engine Works
OLDS GAS POWER CO., F. W. BERKS, Mgr. 1026 Seager St., Lansing, Mich.
1226 W. 11th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.

Send us your name and address. We will send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If at the end of that time you're satisfied that it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us \$1.75. If not, just send back the razor and there will be no charge. But you can't help liking this fine English crucible steel, open tempered and bevel edge razor because it's made right—tempered right—ground right—stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Isn't it worth writing to find a razor that suits your beard?

Complete Cutlery Catalog Sent Free. U. S. CUTLERY CO. Dept. 23 St. Louis, Mo.

POULTRY RANCH FOR SALE.
One of the best poultry ranches in the state. Two acres adjoining Washburn college campus, 9-room house, cellar, cistern, well water, barn. Best poultry house in county. Fruit and ornamental trees. Price \$4,000. Half on time is desired. No trades. **POULTRYMAN, Kansas Farmer Office.**

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
A few choice breeding cockerels, bred from my prize winners, at \$3 each or two for \$5, while they last.
C. R. BAKER,
Box F. Abilene, Kansas.

READERS MARKET PLACE

Classified Advertising
3 cents a word

HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED—MEN WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS have made fortunes. If your invention has merit, lose no time in turning it into money. Our free booklets tell how. From the first step in patenting it to the actual sale of the patent. Write TODAY. Desk 558, Patent Development Corporation, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY.

Sell or exchange a good second hand automobile, address at once 115, care KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US. SEND FOR LIST. Bersib-Meredith, Eldorado, Kan.

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY WRITE Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

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

FARM LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT from \$500 up, at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Betzer Realty & Loan Co., Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

3 MILES FROM KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL College. Choice bottom tracts 5 a. or more. One mile from Manhattan. Easy terms. A. M. Jordan, Owner, Route No. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

GREENLY COUNTY, KANSAS: 160 ACRES: \$1,300, smooth, level, unimproved; \$500 down; balance easy terms. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

75 ACRES, 50 CULTIVATION, 15 PASTURE, 45 fenced, balance timbered, 3 acres orchard, 2 sets houses, good well water, all tillable, level, near town; \$1,000, easy terms. 180 acres bottom, 40 cultivation, \$1,500. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

OREGON INFORMATION—FOR AUTHENTIC detailed information concerning fruit growing, dairying, general farming, manufacturing and business opportunities in any part of Oregon, address Portland Commercial Club, Room 642, Portland, Ore.

480 A. BUTLER CO. LAND, 6 MILES from town, 160 a. in cult., 320 pasture with running water, timber, 6 room house, barn, 10 horses, 1/2 mile to school. Price \$12,000; \$4,500 March 1, 1911; bal. 7 years at 6 per cent. Write for list. G. F. Morris, Burns, Kan.

OKLAHOMA FARM FOR SALE—160 acres 3/4 miles east of Cooperton, Kiowa county. Well fenced, 25 acres in cultivation; 5 acres alfalfa; 3 acres in orchard; house and stable. Balance of land fine grass, \$250. One half mile to school. Twenty-seven head of cattle and horses and colts and some feed on place. Prefer to sell all to same party. Immediate possession. A. G. Russell, Owner, Pine Bluff, Ark.

APIARY

STRAWS FROM DODGE CITY.

Fowl brood is a bacterial disease of the larvae or brood of bees.

Bee-keeping is quite a business; it cannot be picked up and learned in a day.

In my opinion, food is the pivotal point upon which turns the wintering of bees.

If bees can enjoy frequent flights, out of doors is the place to winter them.

As many colonies ought to be placed in an out-apiary, as the location will bear; certainly enough to make a day's work at each visit during the busy season, as it would be unprofitable to drive off five or six miles to do only part of a day's work.

In taking off comb honey we do not need to wait for the completion of every section in the super. The outside rows are rarely perfect, and we usually put these unfinished sections back on some other hive to be finished.

A man who has decided that he will make beekeeping his life business, makes a mistake when he gets a few colonies and attempts to learn the business all by himself. Both time and money will be saved by passing at least one season in the employ of some successful bee-keeper.

Bees do not place themselves in orderly ranks and work away each at its own cell, but each bee as it were comprehends the design of a honey-comb in a cake of wax and each con-

tributes its share of labor to the whole without any apparent regard to law and order.

111 A., 4 MI. OF PARKER, 100 A. TILLABLE, 35 a. tame grass, 10 a. timber, balance in crop; fine creek bottom land, best of soil, 5 room house, two barns, other outbuildings, orchard plenty of water, school just across the road. Price \$50 acre. Call on The Double O Realty Co., Parker, Kan. Send for list.

CATTLE.

TWO HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL calves for sale. W. Surber, Peabody, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE—20 HEAD of double standard cows, heifers and calves; fine condition; priced right. D. M. Whitehead, Walnut, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE—TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1910—Sixty high class Holstein and Jersey cows and heifers and 10 young registered bulls. Send for sale bills. G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—HERD headed by Archer's Victor No. 292012. For sale, a choice lot of richly bred yearling bulls; also some heifers and cows, at prices easily within the reach of any farmer who wishes to improve his herd. Write or call on Chas. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND FONIES—WRITE FOR price list. C. R. Clemmons, Waldo, Kan.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—SPRING RAMS of best of breeding and quality at reasonable prices for quick sales. E. P. Gifford, Beloit, Kan.

POULTRY.

YOUNG TOULOUSE GESE AND GANDERS 7 months old; weight 11 to 20 pounds; prices reasonable. They are not \$5 each. Write Mrs. E. C. James, Plankinton, S. D.

BUFF ROCKS—SOME FINE YOUNG cockerels. Eggs in season. J. W. Key, Neal, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale. Mrs. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and pullets. \$1.00 each. Mrs. Harry S. Adams, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels. Jennie Martin, Route 5, Frankfort, Kan.

PURE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKER-els for sale. Address A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE BREEDING HENS \$1.50. Circulars free. B. B. Romig, Woodland, Mo.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKER-els \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

BARGAINS—ON ACCOUNT ROOM, leading breeds blooded poultry, pigs, calves, sheep, cats, ferrets, dogs, hounds. Wanted, foxes. Captain Mason, Kirksville, Mo.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EX-clusively. Standard bred cockerels \$1 each if taken soon. Samuel Andrews, Kinsley, Kan.

WE HAVE GOOD EVEN BARRED AND yellow legged B. P. Rock and S. C. R. I. Red cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Write us. O. C. Gentry, Norton, Kan. R. No. 2.

DO YOU KNOW EARNSHAW'S S. C. Brown Leghorns? Most superior strain of layers ever produced. Stock and prices will please you for money makers. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$3. S. C. White cockerels \$1.50. Fine stock. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—KHARKOF SEED WHEAT, college bred, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. J. A. Lovette, Linnville, Kan.

WANTED—ALFALFA, RED CLOVER, timothy, millet, cane, Kafir corn and other seeds. Write to The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

DOGS.

FOX TERRIER PUPS FROM CHOICE ratters; males, \$2.50; females, \$1.50. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

BARGAIN—ONE COLLIE STUD DOG; one brood bitch; pedigreed. Victor Hargrove, Richmond, Kan.

FOR SALE—POINTERS, COLLIE AND White Esquimo puppies. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

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

SPECIAL PRICES ON SCOTCH COLLIE puppies; sable and white and tri-color; from trained parents. Imported and American blood. We have the goods and propose to make prices to get the business. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PIGS, EITHER SEX. O. T. Harlow, Route 1, Vesper, Kan.

FOR SALE—NICE REGISTERED DUROC Jersey boars and gilts; spring farrow; good breeding. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

HIDES AND FURS.

SHIP HIDES AND FURS TO JAMES C. Smith Hide Co. Quick returns. Highest prices. Write for prices and shipping tags. Topeka, Kan.

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SEND FOR FREE BOOKLETS—ALL about patents and their cost. Shepard & Campbell, 500 J. Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CHEAP. Perfect condition; does splendid writing. A child could operate it. Could ship on approval. Frank K. Payne, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

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HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE IN CAR lots. W. H. Bitts, Melvern, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO MAKE CANDIES AND CHILI— Price \$1. Alf Higgins, Stafford, Kan.

SEND STAMPS FOR SAMPLES OF FINE air-cured chewing and smoking tobacco. Jesse Miller, R. 1, Adams, Tennessee.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY COMPANY—STA- tion "A." Kansas City, Mo. Hay receivers and shippers. Try us.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN REBUILT STE-vens-Durham. We have several slightly used cars taken in trade. These are fully equipped and guaranteed; best cash offer gets them. See us at once. Nolan-Rieke Motor Car Co., 1708 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE—COMPLETE COURSE in advertising in International Correspondence School. I have taken a similar course for which I paid \$85 and I know I never got a bigger \$85 worth in my life. And I have spent considerable money, too. I got this complete course on a trade to help out another party, and will sell it for the same liberal discount for which I got it. The long winter evenings are coming on—the best time to work out such a course, and if taken hold of now will prove a most excellent investment to anyone who is sincerely looking for an easily available opportunity for self-improvement. Write me for full information and price, but don't wait until this snap is gone before writing. Address S. T. J., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

"ONE FOR ALL," No. 1

Wool Grease, Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur. Both a Contact and Poison Spray. An Insecticide and Fungicide. Positively the Only Thing Needed for All Pests or Fungus.

Positively the Only Thing Needed for All Pests or Fungus.

A tonic for vegetation. Sick trees made well; old trees rejuvenated to youthful vigor, better foliage; larger and more abundant fruit. Neither sucking or chewing insects nor fungus will attack wood that has "One For All" upon it. After one fall spraying no dormant spraying will be needed. Spraying confined to the growing season. Scale exterminated. Positive evidence from practical growers furnished upon application.

PRICES, F. O. B. NEW YORK.
Barrels, 425 lbs.05c. per lb.
1/2 Bbls., 200 lbs.05 1/2 "
160 lbs.06 "
50 lbs.08 1/2 "
25 lbs.08 "

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
Established 1852
42 Front Street New York



ALFALFA ADJUSTABLE HAY KNIFE

This is the only knife that will successfully cut alfalfa, wet hay, straw, cane or millet in the stack or mow. No farmer, who has hay to cut, can afford to be without one of these knives.

Price prepaid \$1.50.

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Wichita, Kan.

L. M. PENWELL
Funeral Director and
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Kansas Land

WICHITA COUNTY

180 acres choice agricultural land only 10 miles from Marienthal and 17 miles from Leoti. All smooth and tillable black soil, free from sand or stones. Sheet water at 100 feet, good neighbors and a bargain at \$1,200. Further particulars on application.

ALBERT E. KING

McPHERSON, KAN

Two Special Bargains in Land in Southwest Kansas

No. 81—320 acres, 4 1/2 miles from town, sandy loam soil, 80 acres too rolling for farming, balance smooth farm land, 4 room house, stable, granary, well, mill, tank, pasture fenced, 165 acres in cultivation and in wheat, one-third goes with the place delivered in town. Price \$9,800; \$5,700 cash, \$1,000 in one year at 8 per cent, \$3,900 in five years at 6 per cent. Come out and let us show you this.

No. 168—640 acres, 12 miles from town, 300 acres in cultivation and in wheat, one-fourth goes with the place; an old house and well on the place, 3 miles of fence, 160 acres rough, balance level and smooth. This is new land, the 300 acres being broken this spring. Can give terms of one-half on this land for three years at 8 per cent. Price this tract is \$23 per acre.

Come out and look at some of the lands that we have for sale. Write for complete list.

MINNEOLA LAND CO.
Minneola, Kansas.

COME TO FORD COUNTY AND GET RICH

Come to the famous Ford County wheat belt, where two crops pay for the land. If I do not show you that this is true I'll pay your fare for the round trip. Best of climate, soil and water. Descriptive price list upon application.

G. L. PAINTER & Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

A GOOD GRAIN AND STOCK FARM.

190 acres, 140 acres in a high state of cultivation, balance pasture and meadow, 50 acres in wheat, 30 acres in alfalfa, good 6-room cottage, good barn, granary and corn crib, chicken house, etc. Good wells and running water joins the pasture on one side, good orchard, all fenced and cross fenced, some hog pastures. Located 3 miles from a good railroad town in Sedgewick county, with two railroads. Price \$15,000.

EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO., 107 S. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.

160 acres 1 1/2 miles from Osage City, Kan., 45 acres under cultivation, 5 acres good orchard and grove, balance native grass pasture and meadow, 4 room house in good repair, barn with hay loft, corn cribs, hen houses, hog and cattle sheds, plenty of good water, R. F. D. and phone. This is a bargain and won't last long. Act quick. Price \$9,000. For full particulars write

J. C. RAY & CO., Osage City, 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, and city with natural gas at lowest prices, address the

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

Farms, ranches, lease, Trades, would you find an agency? Buckeye Agency, Agricon, Kan.

ANDERSON COUNTY BARGAINS.

160 acres, good improvements, 3 1/2 miles good town, \$40 acre, improved 100, 3 miles garnett, \$9,000. Improved 80, \$3,000. Write for free list.

J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kansas.

ANDERSON COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE, AT \$40 PER ACRE AND UP. EXPANSION LIST FREE TO BUYERS.

SAUNDERS LAND CO., Garnett, Kansas.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CENTRAL KANSAS, WESTERN KANSAS OR COLORADO LANDS FOR A HOME OR INVESTMENT, MAKE YOUR CHOICE AT O. C. WALLACE, DEQUILLE, KANSAS

120 ACRE COMBINATION RANCH.

25 head horses and cows above average and one registered Percheron stallion. Write for particulars. 30 acres first-class alfalfa and in famous Artesian valley at a great bargain. WM. MILLER, Meade, Kansas.

WILL PLEASE THE MOST PRACTICAL.

400 acres fine land and fine improvements, \$65 per acre. Large and small farms, attractive prices, good terms. New free lists.

MOLCOMB REALTY CO.,
Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas.

FORD COUNTY wheat and alfalfa lands at the lowest prices. Special: 320 acres to exchange for hardware stock. Write us.

LOTT BROS. & WOLF,
Dodge City, Kansas.

ALLEN COUNTY IMPROVED FARMS \$40.00 and up. Cheapest land in Kansas, rainfall and location considered. Information free. IOLA LAND CO., Iola, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS.

160 a. well improved; all soil plowed, 2 mi. from Richmond. If sold soon \$52.50 per a. Write us, or better come see it.

RICHMOND LAND & LOAN CO.,
Richmond, Kansas.

WHEAT, alfalfa, sugar beet and ranch lands, in Finney and adjoining counties, at reasonable prices. Shallow water lands a specialty. Write for handsomely illustrated booklet, mailed free. Good trades considered. Maddux & Jessup, Garden City, Kan.

YOU'LL LIKE LINN COUNTY, KAN.

We have abundant coal, wood, natural gas and good water. The land raises magnificent crops of alfalfa, timothy, clover, bluegrass, oats, corn and wheat, R. F. D. and phone at your door. Price \$20 to \$80 per acre. Last free. A. E. ROOF, Pleasanton, Kan.

COME TO LIBERAL.

New lists Seward and Stevenson Co., Kan. Beaver and Texas Cos., Okla. Wheat and broomcorn land. \$10 to \$25.

Liberal, Kansas.

KAN. & OKLA. LAND CO.

EASTERN KANSAS,

Where clover, timothy, wheat and corn is king of crops, 80 smooth, improved. Price from \$40 to \$60 per acre. 240 improved, a bargain, \$40. Write W. K. SHAW, Garnett, Kansas.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass country, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.

J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

FOR FREE INFORMATION about Miami and Linn county land, at the lowest prices on best terms, write or see J. D. BERNES, La Cygne, Kan.

MIAMI COUNTY—Improved farms \$45 up, good terms. Cheaper and better than farther west. List free. Carpenter & Peck, Miami County Bank Bldg., Paola, Kan.

FOR SALE—Eastern Kansas black prairie corn, alfalfa and clover farms. Some exchanges. Write today for free list and map. G. T. KINSEY, LeRoy, Kan.

WESTERN AND WEST CENTRAL KANSAS corn, wheat and alfalfa lands at \$12.50 per acre and up. Write today for new list, mailed free.

PORTER YOUNG, Great Bend, Kansas.

KIOWA COUNTY, KANSAS. 20,000 acres where wheat, corn and all staple products produce paying crops every \$50 per acre. Don't wait to write, but come Edgar B. Corse, Greensburg, Kan.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. Heart of the corn, clover and bluegrass belt. Prices lower than farther west. New eight-page list free to buyers. Send your name. Princeton Land Co., Princeton, Kan.

KANSAS WHEAT LANDS, and some corn and alfalfa lands, \$8 to \$25 per acre. Write for information. J. C. Reeve, Garfield, Kan.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS LAND Where corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa produce big crops, at \$40 per acre and up. Oklahoma land, \$12 to \$25 per acre. Write for new list, sent free.

MONARCH REALTY CO., Coffeyville, Kansas.

WRITE FOR FREE LIST JUST OUT of Lyon and Coffey county and Western Kansas lands, for sale or exchange. Send your name today.

COLE & HEDRICK, Hartford, Kan.

DO YOU KNOW

that you can still buy wheat and alfalfa land in Ford county for \$15 an acre and up? List free.

J. E. REESER & CO., Dodge City, Kansas.

GRAY COUNTY WHEAT LANDS that often pay for themselves in one crop, \$10 to \$25 per acre. Write for full information to

KANSAS LAND CO., Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas.

A BARGAIN. 160 acres of fine creek bottom land, 50 acres in cultivation, 3 miles from good town and in good neighborhood. It won't last long. Answer quick. A snap at \$1,500.

MAURER & EVANS, Liberal, Kansas.

YOU'RE NEXT—160 acres, all in good grass, 2 large never failing springs, over one-half of it good land, in a good neighborhood, less 1/2 mile to a good school, 1 1/2 miles of Spearville, for a quick sale only \$11 per acre, \$900 cash, balance to suit you; act quick; no trades. Stinson & Sheldon, Spearville, Kan.

GRAY COUNTY BARGAIN—We offer for immediate sale 160 acres, 6 miles from good railroad town, rural telephone and mail route by place, fine road to town, school 1/2 mile away, heavy dark loam soil, buffalo in grass covered, water less than 100 feet in inexhaustible supply. Level as land can lay. Price \$15 per acre cash. F. M. Luther & Sons, Cimarron, Kan.

TRADES.

We will exchange irrigated sugar beet and alfalfa lands, unirrigated wheat and ranch lands, city property, merchandise and live stock for good proposition anywhere. Describe and price your proposition.

CONKERS & PIPPENGER,
Garden City, Kansas.

160 ACRES 2 1/2 MILES FROM HARTFORD.

160 acres well improved, all kinds of fruit, half in cultivation, half in grass, 26 sown to alfalfa, good stand, quick sale \$65 per acre, leave \$3,500 on farm at 5 per cent. 30 page list of bargains free.

HARTFORD REALTY & LOAN CO., Hartford, Kansas.

435 ACRE FARM—DIRT CHEAP.

435 acres, 2 to 8 mi. from 5 towns, Linn Co., Kan. Rich soil, small grain, corn and tame grass farm. Improvements worth \$5,000; good repair. All fenced; part hog-tight. A genuine bargain for \$27.50 per a. Large list and detailed description free.

T.-O.-M. LAND CO., Coffeyville, Kansas.

FINNEY COUNTY LANDS.

That produce mammoth crops of sugar beets, alfalfa and all staples at reasonable prices on good terms. Prices are advancing rapidly; now is the time to buy. Write for prices, descriptions and full information.

CHARLES D. GORHAM,
Garden City, Kansas.

FARM SNAPS

FARMS FOR SALE—Large list; correspondence solicited; ask for list. Desirably located. Thos. Darcey, Real Estate, Offerle, Kansas.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS

Large 40-page, handsomely illustrated book, containing valuable information and list of 50 farms, mailed free and postpaid. Send your name today.

P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kansas.

BOURBON COUNTY LAND.

160 acres, 1/2 mile from railroad town; 10 miles from Fort Scott; nearly all can be cultivated; about 80 acres in timothy and clover; fair improvements; orchard and small fruit; plenty of water. Price \$35 per acre.

160 acres 7 miles Fort Scott; good house; fair barn; 80 acres in cultivation; 60 acre prairie meadow; 20 acres pasture; no rock. Price \$40 acre.

Others all sizes.

GEORGE N. BAINUM,
Fort Scott, Kansas.

MEADE, Ford, Clark and Gray county land, \$10 to \$20 an acre; prices advancing rapidly; now is the time to buy. Write for full information. Chas. Schwerdtfeger, Fowler, Kan.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

320 a., 140 in cultivation, bal. pasture and mow land, good soil and water, seven room house, large barn, cribs, etc. Five miles to R. R. station. Price \$35 per a. Terms easy. A snap. Write for full information.

GEO. W. ILLER & SON, Garnett, Kansas.

FOUR EIGHTY CRESS.

Level 80 a., improved, orchard, close in, \$50 per acre; gas and oil rental; \$2,500. 80 a., all first bottom, fertile, improved, big new barn, orchard, free gas. \$4,500. These are snaps.

40 a. improved, close in. A snap at \$1,000 cash.

B. H. DUNBAR, Tyro, Kansas.

FORCED SALE

Best located and one of the best farms in Allen county; 480 acres, 3 miles from Iola, 360 acres under plow, balance in grass. All tillable. Will sell all or divide to suit purchaser. Worth \$85 an acre. Will sell for \$50. Very easy terms. Must sell. Call on or address

THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Longton, Kansas.

SEWARD and STEVENS

Counties corn and wheat land, \$10 to \$25 an acre. Crops often pay for the land in one year. The best investments in Kansas are to be found here. Write for free descriptive literature.

CHARLES MOLTER,
Liberal, Kansas.

320 ACRES, unimproved, 8 miles Dodge City, about 100 acres rough, all well grassed, near school, \$3,500. 640 acres, 9 miles Dodge, 5 miles station, fenced, cross-fenced, 320 acres in cultivation, school on land, running water, fine stock proposition. \$19 an acre. Other lands. New list free.

L. L. TAYLOR & CO., Dodge City, Kan.

Wheat, Corn, Alfalfa

In Meade, Ford and Clark counties; land \$25 to \$50 an acre. List free. Eugene Williams, Minneola, Kan.

Clark County Farm

520 acres, small set improvements, 300 in cultivation, 16 miles R. R. town, \$25 per a. Lands for sale in any size tracts to suit purchaser at low prices.

HALL & CLARK LAND CO.,
Minneola, Kansas.

HERE YOU ARE

200 acres, 5 miles Williamsburg, new 7-room house, large barn, all necessary out-buildings in good repair, small fruit, 1/2 cultivated, balance could be. \$40 acre. Good terms. Owner old, can't farm it. New list free. SEVENS & HUTCHISON, Williamsburg, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS in S. W. Kansas and N. W. Oklahoma, \$10 to \$25 per acre. Write Moore & Kails, Liberal, Kan.

KORN AND CLOVER.

Farm bargains in Eastern Kansas. \$30 to \$50 per acre. Don't fail to write, but come and see.

HALEY-McMULLEN CO.,
Mound City, Kansas.

TREGO COUNTY LAND.

Where prices are advancing rapidly. At low prices, on liberal terms. Near markets, churches and schools. Write for prices and descriptions.

J. I. W. CLOUD, Wakeeney, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

Some fine homes. Best of land in corn, wheat and alfalfa belt. Some excellent stock ranches. Some fine wheat land. Very cheap. Write us.

GARRISON & STUDEBAKER,
McPherson, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY BARGAIN.

320 acres 3 miles from Ness City, 190 acres in wheat, 1-3 of wheat goes with place delivered at market. Place is all fenced, living water, about 30 acres of rough land, balance all good wheat land, well located. Price \$25 per acre.

GEORGE P. LOHNES,
Ness City, Kansas.

FORD COUNTY LANDS.

15 an acre and up on good terms. Lands in Grant and Kearney counties, \$10 and up. Good trades considered. If you want to double your money soon, buy quick, before prices advance.

WATKINS & STANSBURG,
Dodge City, Kansas.

KIOWA COUNTY LANDS

At \$20 per acre and up with liberal terms, where all staples produce abundantly. We have better corn right now than you have on your \$150 land. Descriptive literature free. THE WAYNE LAND CO., Greensburg, Kan.

160 ACRES

2 1/2 miles of town, and in good country. Good house, good barn, some other outbuildings and a good orchard. 100 acres in cultivation and the balance in mow land and pasture. Can sell this at \$50.

O. L. HOLLAND,
Goff, Kansas.

HOW IS THIS?—A few quarters good land in Stanton Co., Kan., lays nice, good soil. Close to the Artesian Belt on new R. R. survey. Bonds voted. Price for short time, \$1,200 each; can carry half at 7 per cent. See what a little money will do. Address H. M. Davis Realty Co., Greensburg, Kan.

LOW-PRICED NORTHEASTERN KANSAS LAND.

Produces corn, clover, bluegrass and all staple crops in big yields. We can sell you improved farms here for \$40 to \$50 per acre. Have some good exchanges. Write for full information. THE OWL LAND AGENCY, Ozawie, Kansas.

NORTHEASTERN KANSAS.

The best agricultural section of Kansas. Wheat, corn, alfalfa, tame hay, potatoes and fruit are making our farmers rich. Land \$25 up. Big list to select from. Write for full information.

E. L. HORTH, Centralia, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 11 miles Plains, 11 miles Jasper, both good shipping points, level roads; perfect quarter of buffalo grass land. Price \$13 an acre; terms. No adjoining lands can be bought for less than \$15 an acre. Other bargains.

FULLINGTON & MARRS,
Meade, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES

In Greenwood county, the best known county in Kansas, where corn, clover and bluegrass grow to perfection. We own and control much land here, and will suit you.

WICKER & MARSHALL,
Madison, Kansas.

Kansas Land

RUSH COUNTY BARGAINS.
Wheat and alfalfa lands in Central Kansas. Improved and unimproved farms at from \$20 to \$50 an acre. Cheap western lands \$6 to \$10 an acre. Write **JAS. H. LITTLE, THE RUSH COUNTY LAND MAN, La Crosse, Kansas.**

Finely Improved 300 Acres For Quick Sale

In N. E. Kansas, close to live R. R. town and only a day's drive from St. Joseph. Has fine dwelling house and barns for large number of horses and cattle, large silo, water tanks, fine mill, granary and other improvements, on which money has not been spared to make them desirable, useful and up-to-date in every way. All improvements in excellent condition. Soil is very rich, has been judiciously manured for 26 years, and always well farmed, observing systematic crop rotation. This farm is well watered, has fine walnut timber, with finest bluegrass pastures, alfalfa, timothy and clover meadows. All well fenced. Finest wheat and corn land there is. It is an exceptionally good stock farm, all ready for use, and in a country where crop failure is unknown. A finer farm could hardly be found anywhere. Owner selling on account of old age. No trade can be considered. If you want to arrange to look this over, or have detailed description and location furnished, address at once.

S-30, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

LINN, Anderson and Bourbon county farms, \$25 to \$75 per acre. Best bargains in Kansas. Write for full information. **R. A. BARNES, Blue Mound, Kan.**

LOOK! SOMETHING GOOD.
Chance to buy cheap land. Investigate our land. It will pay better than depositing your money in a bank at 3 per cent interest. Prices to suit your purse. Investigate for yourself. Write me at once.
H. A. STINGLY, Well-ton, Oklahoma.

CHEAP 160 ACRES.
4 1/2 miles to Waverly, new 3 room house, stable, 80 a. of it in cultivation, balance in pasture and mow land. This is good new land. Can be handled with \$2,000. Price \$35 an acre. Write for new list.
RILEY & GOODY, Waverly, Kansas.

160 ACRE FARM, on the line of survey; 40 acres in cultivation and sown to wheat; 1/4 goes to buyer. Land all tillable and of dark sandy loam, surface rolling. This farm must sell in the next 30 days and is priced to sell at \$7 per acre. Write for particulars, The Fidelity Land & Trust Co., Meade, Kansas.

WESTERN LANDS
For sale and trade. List free. See us for homes or investment.
McNINCH & WEST, Ransom, Ness Co., Kan.

FIELD NOTES.
Eli Zimmerman's Sale.
One of the very best Poland China sales of the season so far, everything considered, was made by Eli Zimmerman of Hiawatha, Kan., Saturday, Oct. 22. The offering was a good one, fully appreciated by the farmers and breeders of the locality. Herman Groninger & Son of Bendena topped the gifts offering at \$35. W. C. Singer of Hiawatha paid the same price for another good one. The top boar of the sale went to J. W. Firkin of Seneca. Twenty-two boars averaged \$35.81. Fifty-four head of boars and gilts averaged \$33. Representative sales follow:

2. J. W. Firkin, Seneca, Kan.	\$58
3. Henry Keller, Baker.	26
4. H. C. Lee, Troy.	49
5. A. R. Spaulding, Seneca.	35
6. K. Knutson, Robinson.	39
7. Jake Salverson, Everest.	28
8. Wm. Seckle, Leona.	29
11. Frank Bergman, Seneca.	31
12. Lawrence Lawson, Holton.	48
13. J. E. Shannon, Hiawatha.	31
14. F. R. Dean, Fairview.	36
20. G. H. Slater, Hamlin.	30
21. J. J. Shide, Everest.	30
24. Walter Hildewin, Fairview.	44
27. C. W. Hazen, Robinson.	44
28. B. Reinhouse, Seneca.	51
30. John D. Harter, Sabetha.	40

NOVEMBER SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION BARGAIN

You can have a whole year's subscription to **COSMOPOLITAN Magazine, FREE**, if you will send us one new subscription to **KANSAS FARMER** for a year at \$1. This is the best chance offered in a long time to get one of America's really great magazines for an entire year, for only a few minutes' time and effort. This offer is not open to any subscription agents or agencies. If your own subscription to **KANSAS FARMER** is in arrears, pay it up to date, and also for a year ahead, at \$1 per year, and get **COSMOPOLITAN Magazine** for a full year, without further cost. If your subscription to **KANSAS FARMER** is paid to date, or ahead, advance it one year, by sending us \$1, and get **COSMOPOLITAN Magazine** for the ensuing year, without any further outlay. These great offers cannot be duplicated anywhere or by anybody. We can keep them open for a limited time only—so send your orders and remittances at once, while the chance is open. Sample copies on request. Address,
KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

OUR SPECIALTY.
Buy, sell or exchange all kinds of property. Send for list of good farms, at low prices.
SPOHN BROTHERS, Garnett, Kansas.

640 ACRES
Ten miles from county seat, 500 acres smooth tillable land, 180 acres in cultivation and in wheat, rent share to purchaser; 320 acres second bottom alfalfa land, soil deep black sandy loam, shallow to water. Price \$15 per acre. Write quick.
MAIRS & SCHILLING, Kinsley, Kan.

85 MILES SOUTH OF KANSAS CITY

320 acres, 1 1/4 miles from good town on M., K. & T., all level, no stone, plenty of fruit and water; improved 260 acres in cultivation, balance prairie meadow. Price \$15 per acre. Worth \$55 today. Write quick. Other farms.
S. S. IRWIN, Kincaid, Kansas.

JOHN W. BAUGHMAN
Prices \$10 to \$50.
Terms: 1-10 down, balance 1-10 monthly. Good level, well located lots, in rapidly growing town. Best lot proposition ever offered. Sure profits. To get the choicest locations write today.
PLAINS TOWN LOTS

\$5600 BUYS GOOD ALFALFA 160.
Just listed above. Alfalfa has been grown on adjoining farm 11 years; some on this now. Place is well fenced, good six room house, stable and outbuildings, lays fine, rich black and dark loam soil, 125 acres under plow, 2 1/2 miles from this city. \$3200 cash buys it; \$2400 can be carried four years.
DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kansas.

EXTRA SPECIAL IN FORD COUNTY LANDS.
Seven sections fine wheat land, in a solid body, close to Spearville, for sale for \$25 to \$60 per acre. Write quick.
SMITH & BARTZ, Sole Agents, Spearville, Kansas.

31. Geo. Winslow, Fredonia	49
32. Wm. Secker, Fredonia	29
33. Mr. Peterson, Robinson	33
35. Chas. Weltmer, Hiawatha	29
37. Jake Soden, Robinson	50
Extra—Herman Groninger, Bendena	35
41. W. C. Singer, Hiawatha	35
42. H. Peterson, Baker	30
43. Jake Takerson, Horton	37
45. A. J. Thompson, Horton	39
52. F. W. Kouth, Robinson	29

The Registration of Percherons.
Secretary Chas. C. Glenn of the Percheron Registry Co., Columbus, O., calls attention to the fact that there has been some confusion caused recently among the breeders of Percheron horses as to the time limit in which American bred animals may be recorded. This has had a tendency to mislead many breeders and cause them to withhold their stock from registration, or to sell the same without the important matter of registration. In order that all breeders of pure bred Percherons may not be misled we wish to say that the Percheron Registry Company will accept for record all pure bred Percherons up until two years of age without any penalty. Animals two years of age or older, of American breeding, will be charged a penalty of \$10.00. Some breeders have gained the impression that this fee of \$10.00 applies to animals under two years of age and we wish to correct such impression. There has been some talk of reducing the time limit on American bred animals, but no action in this will be taken before next January, so that in the meantime all breeders should be prepared and have their pure bred recorded before next January.

Facts About Percheron Society of America.
Secretary Wayne Dinsmore of the Percheron Society of America, writes: "The business done by the Percheron Society of America was \$1 per cent greater in August, 1910, than in August, 1909. The gain for September was even greater, the business being 60 per cent greater than that done in September, 1909. The gain in membership since July 14 has amounted to no less than 317 new members. Steps are being taken to increase the capital stock of the society, so as to take care of the many new breeders who are just beginning to breed pure bred Percherons, and who wish to obtain the assistance of this great breed organization. The inspection at the port of entry is giving excellent satisfaction, and gives accurate information regarding horses imported. Many serious discrepancies have already been detected, and correction required before recording the horses in this country. The number of horses imported to date is not quite as great as in 1909, but already nears the 1,000 mark. Exactly 971 Percheron horses have been imported by members of the Percheron Society of America since July 11. There were 344 in July, 421 in August and 206 in September. The largest importation made by any one man was 155 head. There are many new importers, who are also breeders. These men have been bringing from two to 20 head, and in many cases intend to keep the mares for their own breeding operations. More mares have been imported than ever before. So many requests have been made for an opportunity to record Percheron mares that have been previously recorded in one of the other recognized books, that the board of directors decided to permit members of the society to record such animals at \$2 per head for American bred and \$5 per head for imported mares. This will permit Percheron breeders to get their stock straightened out and all recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America. This offer will stand open until January 1, 1911, and all who have animals to re-record, should take advantage

of this very liberal offer. The secretary of the Percheron society is prepared to furnish any information regarding Percheron horses and is glad to answer any inquiries that may be of interest to farmers and breeders." Address the Percheron Society of America, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Kincaid Farmer's Institute.
The Farmer's Institute held at Kincaid, Kan., was perhaps one of the most successful in point of numbers, attendance at lectures, new membership enrolled, and agricultural and livestock exhibit that has as yet been held in Eastern Kansas. This institute opened on September 30th, and ended evening of October 1st. The lecture program was conducted by Professors P. E. Crabtree and Frances L. Brown and the subjects "Liv Stock," "Broad," "Possibilities of the Farm," "Right Educational Work for Girls," "Improving Country Roads" and "Are Our Schools Educating Towards or Away From Farm Life" were presented by Messrs. A. P. Caldwell, C. E. Durall and Senator Milligan. Three lecture sessions held were attended by one hundred ninety-two persons and a membership of one hundred for the ensuing year was secured. These facts indicate an awakening of a general interest on the part of the farmers of this county and the result will be far reaching. Since the inauguration of the Institute Lectures, about five years ago, the membership at this place has grown from fifteen in number to one hundred and the management hopes to double the present membership another year. Those who visited the institute gave it as their opinion that the agricultural products, horticultural, and live stock exhibits were as good, if not superior to any similar show they had ever seen. An adequate idea of the increase over last year may be had when it is shown that the boys' corn exhibit of 1909 consisted of seven lots while that of 1910 consisted of thirty-one lots. There was one hundred thirty head of as fine horses and mules in the show ring as can be found in the middle west. The exhibits in the horticultural department demonstrated that the apples, peaches and pears grown on the farms are as fine as the best anywhere. Every wide awake, progressive farmer should encourage the Farmer's Institute both by his influence and attendance and active work. It is the class of farmers who attend these institutes least that need the information to be gained. S. S. Irwin, assistant secy.

Singer Averaged \$24.
W. C. Singer's Poland China sale, held recently at his farm in Hiawatha, Kan., was the last of several sales to be held at that town during the past few weeks. Mr. Singer's offering was good, but lacked finish. The pigs by Prince Hadley were exceptionally good and uniform. The 36 head sold averaged \$24, the boars outselling the gilts by \$10. A list of sales follow:

1. A. N. Pile, Hiawatha, Kan.	\$30.
2. C. E. Leitz, Fairview, \$26.	
3. W. R. Webb, Bendena, \$37.50.	
4. H. H. Foster, King City, Mo., \$46.	
5. J. W. Tinsley, Willis, Kan., \$21.	
6. H. H. Foster, \$32.	
10. H. E. Walter, Effingham, \$25.	
14. W. E. Wiley, Steel City, Mo., \$22.	
17. Henry Sewell, Fairview, \$20.	
19. Jacob Sparks, Battonburg, Mo., \$25.	
21. T. Tarkelson, Everest, \$36.	
22. H. E. Vandalsen, Fairview, \$27.	
23. H. Peck, \$27.	
24. Eli Zimmerman, Hiawatha, \$26.	
26. Frank Leigunford, Hiawatha, \$23.	
27. O. Bosfield, Willis, \$24.	
32. Walter Hildewin, Fairview, \$20.	
34. A. Knudson, Everest, \$25.	
35. Chas. S. Curran, Hiawatha, \$25.	
Wm. Hill, Reserve, \$24.	
37. Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, \$36.	

Easy to Buy Guaranteed Shoes.
A new method of making shoes has just been unearthed by a large shoe manufacturer of St. Louis, which he claims will revolutionize the shoe business among both farmers and town people. Through the use of specially imported hides from Switzerland and France and a secret tanning process, this manufacturer finds he can make shoes that will defy at least six months of the very hardest kind of wear. To prove his faith in his new shoes, the manufacturer is offering a written guaranty with each pair which insures the purchaser at least six months' wear for every \$4 he spends, or a

refund in actual cash for even more than the proportion they fall short. In addition to their extra wearing qualities, the manufacturer claims that his guaranteed shoes are much neater, lighter, more comfortable and more stylish than any other shoes selling at the same price. The soles are flexible and waterproof, which offers another important advantage over the ordinary shoe. Readers of this paper can get a copy of a style book which shows all the styles in which Six Months Shoes are made by dropping a postal card to Desnoyers Shoe Co., 2204 Fine St., St. Louis, Mo. The name of the dealer in your town who sells Six Months guaranteed shoes will be sent with the style book, so that you can actually see the shoes if you wish.

George M. Hull's Sale Good
On Oct. 28, George M. Hull of Garnett, Kan., pulled off his fifth annual sale of Poland Chinas. Mail bids and breeders were present from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. About two-thirds of the offering went to breeders at a distance, while the local support was good. The offering was the best one Mr. Hull has ever sold, and the returns were very satisfactory to Mr. Hull. Following was a report in full of all selling above \$30:

BOARS.

No.	Name	Price
1.	H. Hohenstein, Chelsea, Okla.	\$125.
2.	C. B. Blauley, Lone Elm, Kan.	\$39.
7.	A. W. Hoff, Mount Ida, Kan.	\$31.
8.	W. A. Garrison, Garnett, Kan.	\$31.
9.	C. O. Hoag, Centerville, Kan.	\$30.
36.	Iven Allen, Hartford, Kan.	\$51.
37.	John Peney, Garnett, Kan.	\$31.
38.	W. E. Petefish, Lawrence, Kan.	\$31.
41.	E. M. Schoetflin, Chanute, Kan.	\$35.

GILTS.

No.	Name	Price
4.	H. F. Pelphrey, Humboldt, Kan.	\$39.
5.	S. A. Bogg, Hamilton, Mo.	\$49.
6.	Iven Allen, Hartford, Kan.	\$45.
12.	S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.	\$41.
14.	Wm. Anderson, Garnett, Kan.	\$52.
15.	A. J. Eberhart, Adrian, Mo.	\$40.
26.	T. F. Hall, Thomas, Okla.	\$39.
32.	C. S. Novis, Chiles, Kan.	\$38.
33.	S. N. Hodgson, \$39.	
34.	R. M. Cowden, Mount Ida, Kan.	\$37.
35.	S. N. Hodgson, \$39.	
39.	H. Hohenstein, \$39.	
40.	D. V. Stahle, Lone Elm, Kan.	\$43.
42.	Iven Allen, \$35.	
43.	R. M. Cowden, Mount Ida, Kan.	\$37.

The total on 50 head sold for \$1,604; average on 50 head, \$32.08.

Cost of Rearing Heifers.
Since 1907 the Connecticut Experiment Station has been keeping careful records on the rations consumed by the heifer calves and yearlings being raised for the dairy, and a recent bulletin gives the results for five animals. The feeds are valued as follows: new milk, \$2 per hundred; skim-milk, 25 cents per hundred; hay, \$12; silage, \$4; grain, \$30 per ton.

Prices vary in different parts of the country so that the cost in dollars and cents is not a definite measure, but the amount of feed of the various kinds would be approximately the same for all sections.

At the prices above mentioned, the cost of feed till the animal was two years old for the five individuals was as follows: \$52.29, \$54.88, \$55.43, \$54.11, \$61.28. This is not all the story by any means, but I will leave it to those who read the bulletin to learn the rest of it. The fact is that a good young cow, when she first comes into the herd, is actually worth a great deal more than we have been figuring, especially after it is found that she is worthy of a place in the herd.

J. M. K. Smith, County Clerk.—Rice Co. TAKEN UP—One dark roan gray gelding, weight 900 lbs.; no marks; value \$40; taken up Aug. 10, 1910, by F. W. Arntman, Ellinwood, Kan., route No. 1, Tanner twp. First advertised Nov. 5, 1910.

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EMPIRE BUILDERS

man driving, and a young woman, veiled and dust-coated, in the mechanic's seat beside him. None the less, there floated out of the mist of abstraction an instantly vanishing phantom of half-recognition for the West-erner. Something in the pose of the young woman, the way she leaned forward and held her hat with the tips of her gloved fingers, was, for the fleeting moment, almost reminiscent.

If Ford had wished to speculate upon abstruse problems of identity, there was neither time nor the mental aptitude. A little later he had given his card to the servant at the door and was waiting in a darkened and most depressive library for the coming of the master of the house. The five minutes of waiting nearly finished him. As the absurdly formal clock between the bookcases ticked off the leaden-winged seconds, his plan for the rescue of the Pacific Southwestern took the form of a crass impertinence, and only the grim determination to see a lost cause decently coffined and buried kept the enthusiast with his face to the front.

After all, the beginning of the interview with the tall, thin, gray haired and hunched old man, who presently stalked into the library and gave his hand with carefully adjusted cordiality to the son of one of his college classmates, was only a little more depressing: it was not mortal. Ford had been born in Illinois; and so, something better than a third of a century earlier, had the president. Moreover, Mr. Colbrith had, in the heyday of his youth, shared rooms with the elder Ford in the fresh-water university which had later numbered the younger Ford among its alumni. These things count for somewhat, even when the gap to be bridged is that between the president of a railroad and one of his minor officials.

But when the revolutionary project was introduced, the president's cordiality faded like a photographic proof-print in the sunlight, and the air of the darkened library grew coldly inimical.

"So you came to talk business, did you?" said the high, rasping voice out of the depths of the easy-chair opposite; and Ford raged inwardly at the thought that he had clearly placed himself at a disadvantage by becoming even constructively the guest of the president. "As a rule, I positively refuse to discuss such matters outside of their proper environment; but I'll make an exception for Douglas Ford's son. Your plan is simply impossible. I can understand how it may appear possible, and even attractive, to a young man, and especially to the young man who invented it. But as an investment for capital—my dear young sir, go back to your division, and strive by faithful service to rise in the accepted and time-honored way. You are wasting your time in New York."

Curiously enough, Ford found his evaporated courage recrystallizing under opposition. "I can not believe that I have made the plan, and the present condition of the system, sufficiently clear to you, he insisted; whereupon he went patiently and good-naturedly over the argument again, emphasizing the desperate straits to which the Pacific Southwestern was reduced.

"We know all that, Mr. Ford," was the unyielding reply. "But granting it to be the fact, don't you see the absolute futility of asking for thirty-five millions additional capital at such a crisis?"

"No, I don't," said Ford stubbornly. "I know—as I can not explain to you in detail in a half-hour interview—that this plan of mine can be made successful. For two years, Mr. Colbrith, I have been the man on the ground: no word that I am saying to you is speculative. Every clause of the proposition has a carefully established fact behind it."

"No doubt it seems so to you," came the rasping voice from the chair-deeps. "But thirty-five millions!"—with a quivering gasp. "And at a time when our earnings are falling off steadily and the stock is going down day by day. It's—its simply preposterous! I must really decline to discuss it any further."

Ford had his packet of data in hand. "I have all the exhibits here, carefully tabulated and condensed. Won't you reconsider far enough to examine them, Mr. Colbrith?"

A thin white hand of negation and protest waved out of the depths of the engulfing easy-chair.

"I am sorry to disappoint you, Mr. Ford. I knew your father, and we were great friends. You are like him," he added reminiscently. "He might have died rich if he had gone into corn-buying with me when we were graduated, as I wanted him to. But he was too enthusiastic. He wanted to turn the world upside down—just as you do, my dear young man; just as you do."

Ford got upon his feet. The time had arrived for the firing of the shot of last resort, and he aimed it deliberately.

"I came first to you, Mr. Colbrith, because it was my duty as a subordinate, and your own appointee, and because you were my father's friend so many years ago. I may say, frankly, that I did it against good advice. Men who profess to know you have counseled me to appeal directly to the board. What I wish to know now is if you are willing to take the entire responsibility of turning this plan of mine down. Will it not relieve you of all responsibility if you will call a meeting of the directors, and let me lay this absurd proposal of mine before it? You can surely have no fears of the result."

The shot told. The president struggled to his feet and took a nervous turn up and down the long room. When he replied, it was with the indecisive man's reluctance to commitment of any sort.

"If I called the meeting, I shall be ridiculed; and if I don't call it, I sup-

pose you'll go to Brewster and Magnus and tell them I've muzzled you. Have it your own way. I'll issue the call for ten o'clock, the day after tomorrow, in McVeigh and Mackie's offices in Broad Street. But I warn you in advance, Mr. Ford: I shall not be able to help you in the least. And I may add this: that when you reach that part of your proposal where you call for thirty-five millions additional capital, you may as well put on your hat and go home. That will be the end of it."

"And of me," laughed the enthusiast. But in spite of the cold comfort, and of the still colder promise of opposition, he took his leave with a lighter heart, refusing Mr. Colbrith's rather perfunctory invitation to stay to luncheon.

And on the gravelled drive, where he again had to make way for the auto-car purring in on its return, he did not so much as look up at the pair in the driving-seat.

(Continued Next Week.)

Raising Sugar Beets in Kansas.

(Continued from page 4.)

that a beet growing section should also be a stock section. There are many reasons why the dairy business will thrive in a sugar beet locality. Aside from the stable manure that is so essential to the maintenance of the fertility of the soil, the by-products (especially beet pulp) may be utilized for the feeding of dairy cows. The wet pulp when fed to dairy cows, in connection with the proper amount of dry feed, will increase the flow of milk without reducing the quality of the product. Dry pulp may be fed in much the same manner as hay, and is likewise an excellent feed for dairy cows.

In addition to the pulp, alfalfa and other feeds, such as sorghum, Kafir corn, milo maize, etc., are extremely productive in western Kansas, making this section of the country one of the best for the development of the dairy industry. While thousands of acres are now devoted to the production of sugar beets in western Kansas, there are many thousands of acres that have not been broken, that are just as capable of producing good crops of sugar beets as are the thousands that are now under cultivation. There is every reason to believe that sugar beets could be grown with equal success in many other parts of Kansas. The sugar belt, as it is called, extends from the southern part of California and Arizona up into the New England states. Sugar beets do not seem to store a high percentage of sugar when grown in the extreme south, owing to the intense heat that frequently prevails during the growing season. An average temperature of about 70° during the growing season seems to be the most satisfactory for the development of the beet and the storing of the sugar. In those sections of the country where irrigation is not practiced, there is necessarily more or less risk of too much or too little moisture during the growing season. In this locality, along the Arkansas river, where we can draw directly from the river, from our large reservoir, in which we store annually thirty thousand acre feet of water to be used during the summer months, and where we can draw from the underflow by means of pumps, the beet crop is practically an assured success each season. The underflow seems to contain an inexhaustible supply of water, and thousands of acres of our beets, alfalfa, and other crops are grown by the application of water from this source.

The labor problem is one of the most serious in all sugar beet sections. Large numbers of laborers must be employed each season for the thinning, hoeing, pulling and topping of the beets. This gives profitable employment to thousands of people annually throughout the sugar beet belt. In our own section many of the laborers remain and become beet growers and employers of beet labor.

The United States holds second place in the list of the world's gold producers. First place is held by South Africa.

It is said that the largest incubator in the world is in Australia; 11,440 duck's eggs or 14,044 hen's eggs can be hatched in it at one time.

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HOME CIRCLE.

First Aid to the Injured.

(Continued from page 12.)

are accomplished by the action of the various muscles. Some muscles run across two or more joints, and so in a measure assist in controlling the movement in each of them.

The most common injury to a joint is a sprain. It is usually caused by a sudden twist or wrench of one of the bones that goes to make up the joint. It may, however, be produced by slow over-bending (extension or flexion) of the joint as when a person is trying to bend backward as far as he can or take some unusual position.

The degree of injury done is variable and depends upon the kind of sprain, the direction of the force applied, and what joint is affected. A dislocation is merely a severe sprain that has torn enough ligaments and structures around the joint to allow one of the bones to slip out of its place.

Sprains are frequent in young and middle aged adults. The most common locations are at the ankle and wrist joints.

Severe sprains, if not treated properly, are liable to cause a permanent limitation of motion in the joint, or disability for a long period of time. It is very desirable that the physician see the sprain before the swelling becomes too marked, because when it is present it is next to impossible to tell whether or not a partial dislocation or a fracture also exists.

Since a joint that has been sprained once is more easily sprained a second time, it should be supported some way by a brace while any exercise or work is being done that will bring more than the usual strain upon it.

In treating a sprain we want to limit the degree of swelling as much as possible. In slight sprains the part may be bandaged tightly or strapped with adhesive plaster (which is usually kept at all drug stores and is a handy thing to keep in the household), and the patient allowed to use the part the same as before.

Severe sprains should be put at rest for 24 to 36 hours and the part kept elevated so as to lessen the amount of blood to the part. Soaking the part in cold water while it is gently rubbed is usually the most effective way of reducing the swelling. Sometimes very hot water is more comfortable and often acts as efficiently as cold. The part should then be bandaged tightly as the pressure in a measure prevents swelling. The injured part should be watched closely so that the swelling does not make the bandages too tight. Quite serious harm can be done by too much pressure being applied. After the acute pain has subsided and the swelling has ceased getting greater, usually about the beginning of the second 24 hours, gentle massage and passive movements (working and moving the joint with the hands) should be begun and the force used should be gradually increased. After a few days the part may be strapped with adhesive plaster or bandaged and used a little as normally.—William A. Bailey, A. M., M. D., University School of Medicine.

Butter Apple Dumplings.

Make a rich dough as for soda biscuits of buttermilk and butter. Roll out a piece of dough, lay two apple halves on the dough, a spoonful of sugar and a lump of butter. Lap the edges of the dough over the apple and place smooth side up in a pan well greased with butter. After the dumplings are all in the pan, place a bit of butter on the top of each, sprinkle lightly with sugar and bake in a moderate oven.



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**Percherons Mares,
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210	45.00

For full description, terms, etc., address J. F. HART & CO., Butler, Mo.

MINTER & WINN, Kirksville, Mo. Leading dealers in high class real estate, are offering some attractive bargains in North Missouri lands. Responsible and careful in their dealings, they have built up a large business in Adair and adjoining counties. Some special tracts with brief descriptions will appear in this space from week to week, and inquiries addressed to our firm will receive prompt attention. Address Minter & Winn, 108 S. Franklin St., Kirksville, Mo. Offices, City National Bank Bldg.

MISSOURI FARMS. Well improved farms in best farming section of Missouri, \$50 up. Ranches \$10 to \$25. Natural home of corn, clover and bluegrass. Abundance of pure spring water. Descriptive price list free.
J. H. FREDERICK, Cole Camp, Benton Co., Missouri.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. The State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Martha C. Collins, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate, are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court in and for said county, sitting at the Court House in the City of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1910, for a full and final settlement of said estate. Dated Sept. 30th, A. D. 1910. B. F. COLLINS, Administrator.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM

200 acres; all fine bottom farm; 200 acres under cultivation; 50 acres of fine alfalfa. Practically all the farm tillable land. Lots of improvements all in good condition and nearly new. Two miles from Manhattan, Riley county, Kansas. Price \$25,000. Good terms. Address
BARDWELL & BARDWELL, Manhattan, Kansas

OSAGE COUNTY BARGAIN. 160 acres, five miles from Overbrook; well watered, spring and creek; land lays well; no wash land; 100 acres in cultivation; 15 acres mow land, balance blue, mostly grass pasture, new 8 room house, barn 34x44, new double crib in granary 28x36, cow barn, chicken house, corn crib, hog house, cistern and other small improvements; \$2,500 worth of new buildings on place. One mile to school, R. F. D. and phone. Only \$9,000 for quick sale.
H. T. CRAIG, Overbrook, Osage County, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE For good improved or partly improved farm worth \$13,000. Good profitable business; over 20,000 sq. ft. ground, buildings, paved street, switch tracks, etc. Rare chance to get long established and profitable business combined with an ever increasing real estate investment. Address
RESIDENCE, 1121 STATE AVE., Kansas City, Kansas.

1100 ACRES, improved, 12 mi. county seat Gove Co., Kan. All smooth; 200 acres alfalfa land. Price \$15 an acre. Write for description. Natoma Real Estate Co., Natoma, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE and EXCHANGE COLUMN

SECOND HAND AUTOMOBILE. If you want to buy, sell or exchange a good second hand automobile, address at once 115, care KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

LEON CARTER'S POSTPONED SALE OF Golden Rule DUROCS MONDAY, NOV. 21

At his farm adjoining Asherville, Kansas, Eight Miles From Beloit.

40 Head Selected From His Crop of 140 Spring Pigs.

20 MARCH AND APRIL BOARS. 20 MARCH AND APRIL GILTS.

Everything sired by Golden Rule Special (by Pearl's Golden Rule), or by Golden Rule Wonder (by Chief Wonder by Ohio Chief and out of a Crimson Wonder dam).

Golden Rule Wonder was sweepstakes boar, any breed or age, at the Mitchell county fair last season.

Parker's Echo and Ohio Major, two well known herd boars formerly in my herd, sired many of my brood sows and I want you to see them sale day.

LEON CARTER, Prop. Asherville, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—John Brennan, H. H. VanAmburg and F. L. Smith. R. G. Sollenbarger, Fieldman Kansas Farmer, will handle in buyer's interest bids sent him in my care.

VIRGINIA FARMS

You can buy fertile farms with timber, fruit and water for \$10.00 per acre and up—five years ago the price was only \$5.00. Splendid country for fruit growing, dairying, stock raising and general farming. Fine climate, abundant water, convenient Eastern markets, good neighborhood. Our Illustrated Booklet, maps, Homeseeker's Excursion rates and other information on request. Write for them now. They tell WHY Virginia land is so low in price.
F. H. LaBaume, Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 2038, Roanoke, Va.

\$10 AND UP PER ACRE NOW BUT PRICE RAPIDLY ADVANCING

BOAR and BRED ... GILT SALE ...

AT
SMITH CENTER, KAN.
SATURDAY, NOV. 19

Twenty-five boars and 25 gilts, part of which will be bred to my new herd boar by Belle's Chief. The offering is a No. 1 in every way. The offering is mostly sired by

WALDO 71763 AND A. LINCOLN TOP 81109.

and out of sows by such sires as Ohio Chief, Improver 2d, Proud Advance and others equally well bred. The best offering we ever made and are sure it will please you. Send now for catalog and if unable to attend send bids to R. G. Sollenbarger of this paper.

PHILLIP ALBRECHT
Smith Center, - Kansas

FIELD NOTES.
Indian Creek Grange.
Program for the Indian Creek Farmers' Institute, to be held in the Indian Creek Grange Hall, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 9 and 10, 1910:
Wednesday, Nov. 9—8 P. M.
Music for the evening in charge of Mr. Ray Wilson.
"Can we make our farms yield a profit to ourselves and still leave the land to our children better than we found it?"—Mr. W. H. Coultie.
"Intensive vs. Extensive Farming"—Mr. Henry McAfee.
Address—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon.
Thursday, 10 A. M.
Music in charge of the Misses Browning.
"The Sheep as a Weed Killer and a Money Maker"—Mr. Joshua Browning.
"Raising Grapes for the Home and for Market"—Mr. Buckman.
Demonstration of the fireless cooker—Crosby Bros.
Farm and household wrinkles by members of the Institute.
Luncheon and Social Hour.
Music—Mrs. B. B. Smyth.
Lecture, "Birds and Bugs"—Prof. B. B. Smyth.
An original story, "Old Cosen"—Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter.
Address—Prof. Cady.
Thursday Evening.
Music—Miss Lella Retter.
"Co-operation"—Mr. C. J. Evans.
Illustrated lecture, "Liquid Air"—Prof. Cady of the State University.
H. K. EVANS, President.
MRS. O. F. WHITNEY, Secretary.
Monasmith's Sale.
On Oct. 27, W. E. Monasmith of Formosa held a very successful sale considering the weather conditions, as the wind and dust blew so hard at times the crowd could hardly tell what was being sold. The top was \$50, three head selling for this amount. List of sales follow:

- | No. | Name | Price |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | P. Peterson, Formosa, | \$50. |
| 2. | R. F. Miner, Gulde Rock, Neb., | \$29. |
| 3. | Chas Dyas, Formosa, | \$22.50. |
| 4. | J. C. Starr, Vinito, Okla., | \$50. |
| 5. | J. Emigh, Formosa, | \$36.50. |
| 6. | A. E. Clark, Webber, | \$27.50. |
| 7. | C. C. Thomas, Webber, | \$40. |
| 8. | M. J. Kehaller, Esbon, | \$25. |
| 9. | C. J. Brunner, Formosa, | \$22.50. |
| 11. | A. W. Walter, Courtland, | \$25. |
| 12. | G. P. Field, Randall, | \$25. |
| 13. | H. E. Rosena, | \$25. |
| 14. | A. R. Lake, Montrose, | \$19. |
| 16. | L. Shuler, Lovewell, | \$25. |
| 24. | Wm. Pepper, Courtland, | \$21. |
| 33. | Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, | \$50. |
| 34. | T. E. Gothe, Leonardville, | \$30. |
| 35. | G. F. Lintz, Randall, | \$45. |
| 36. | T. R. Fitch, | \$25. |

Lambert Bros. Sale.
The sale of Polands by Lambert Bros. at Smith Center, Kan., on Oct. 20, was not well attended on account of the inclement weather, but those present were more than pleased with the offering. It was good throughout and was a credit to the sellers. They still have a few good boars left and if you are looking for a good young boar write them at once. They can please you. A list of sales follows:

- | No. | Name | Price |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | A. Montgomery, Smith Center, Kan., | \$39. |
| 2. | F. C. Strebel, Alton, Kan., | \$50. |
| 3. | A. Montgomery, | \$27. |
| 4. | W. H. Lyon, Smith Center, | \$21. |
| 5. | Roy Clough, Bellaire, | \$18.50. |
| 6. | A. Montgomery, | \$25. |
| 7. | Henry Bryan, Smith Center, | \$20. |
| 12. | W. J. Bowman, Smith Center, | \$26. |
| 14. | Aaron Roberts, Lebanon, | \$20. |
| 15. | Ernest Wolf, Gaylor, | \$22.50. |
| 16. | George Hammond, Smith Center, | \$20. |
| 20. | Chas. Davis, Bellaire, | \$25. |
| 22. | A. M. Wachter, Riverton, Neb., | \$41. |
| 28. | W. Colby, Kirwin, | \$47.50. |
| 30. | Andrew Reed, Smith Center, | \$25. |
- (Continued on page 23.)

Kansas Farmer ADS Bring Results

CLARK'S NEW 1910 SELF-SHEDDING CORN-HUSKING HOOK Husk 100 Bushels Per Day



You can do it with the right kind of a hook. Clark's New 1910 Spear Point Self-Shedding Hook is the right kind. This corn husker is the readiest seller on the market, and sells strictly on its merits.

This most approved hook has a spear point which causes the husks to pull on the top bend. The slant or diagonal bend

turns the husks for shedding. The beveled, rounded and curved edge turns the husks loose without clogging or friction.

Every farmer should have one or more of these huskers.

HERE'S HOW TO GET ONE, WITHOUT ONE CENT OF EXTRA COST.

Send \$1.00, check, money order or stamps, for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER, either new or renewal, and we will mail to you, postpaid, FREE, one of these Corn Huskers. If you are already paid ahead, we will advance your subscription a year from the present date of expiration, and send you a husker, on receipt of your dollar. Don't delay. Order now.



KANSAS FARMER :: :: Topeka, Kansas

Amcoats' Big Type POLAND CHINA AUCTION

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11

AT FARM THREE MILES EAST AND ONE MILE NORTH OF

CLAY CENTER, KAN.

50 - HEAD IN ALL - 50

Twenty spring boars, 1 choice yearling boar, 20 spring gilts and 7 tried sows. All of the spring pigs but three litters are by the big boar, Bell Expand by Bell Metal and out of the great sow, Beatrice See. His pigs have strong backs, good feet and feeding quality. These good qualities combined with immense size make them very desirable from both the breeders' and farmers' standpoint. One litter is out of dam by Looks Grand; they were sired by Growthy King, a very large boar with wonderful feeding quality. One litter by Chief Designer by Designer, he by Expansion. The dam of this litter is by the 1,000 pound boar, Guy's Monarch. One litter by Colossus and out of Bell Metal dam. Dams of pigs are descended from Pan Famo, Grand Look, Gold Metal, Expansion See, etc. Offering will be in nice breeding condition—but not fat. Catalog sent upon application.

Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson at Clay Center.
AUCTIONEER—Jas. McCulloch.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Free transportation to and from farm; also entertainment for breeders from away.

White Plymouth Rocks

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

For 13 years I have bred White Rocks, the best of all purpose fowls, and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at a reasonable price, \$2.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any point in the United States.

STATION B,

THOMAS OWEN,

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Vanhooser Stock Farm Sale 60-High Class-60 Poland Chinas TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1910

Shall we write you or will you consider this as a personal invitation? Or would you prefer to send your business to O. W. Devine, representing the KANSAS FARMER?

We mean business. We've got the goods. We will show you. You will not be disappointed if you come to our sale.

Great Litters by Decatur.

Great Litters by Parnell.

Great Litters by Class Leader.

Don't overlook the Golden opportunity to get

foundation stock from this famous herd.

60 head of great big lusty spring pigs, none better.

You set the price, we offer the chance.

Drop a card for a catalogue.

H. F. OVIATT, Sale Manager.

AUCTIONEERS—Col. Lafe Burger, Col. H. O. Correll.

Vanhooser Stock Farm

Eldon

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Missouri

HORSES AND MULES

**PERCHERON
STALLIONS and MARES**

Choice young Stallions and young Mares bred in matched teams priced right, come and see me.

J. W. BARNHART, Butler, Mo.

SHEPHERD 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.

CLARKE BROS., Auburn, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

H. N. HOLDERMAN, Meade, Kansas.

THE BEST IMPORTED HORSES, \$1,000 each. Home-bred, registered, draft stallions, \$250 to \$650 at my stable doors. Address A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

HOME-BRED DRAFT STALLIONS \$250 to \$600; imported stallions, your choice \$1,000. F. L. STREAM, Creston, Iowa.

One of the largest number of large bone and smooth Jacks in the West; 14 to over 16 hands high; prices reasonable. 40 miles west of K. C. on U. P. and Santa Fe Rys.



AL. E. SMITH, Box A, Lawrence, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS
20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.



PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE—A few young animals of choice breeding for sale. Springdale Stock Farm, Concordia, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

PARKER PARRISH & CO.
HUDSON, KAN.
Pure Blood Angus Cattle

Herd bulls: Japan Ito, Envoy 2d, Evener 2d, Jelts Hale Lad, 400 in herd. Violet's best blood; can ship on Mo. Pac., Santa Fe or Rock Island. Stock for sale at all times.

80 Angus Bulls

OF SERVICEABLE AGE. Herd Headers and Range Bulls. Many of them by Champion Ito.

SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence Kan.
500 HEAD IN HERD.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoining town.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

offers a few choice cows in milk and some bred heifers. Milk and butter records accurately kept.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

Jerseydale Stock Farm

Imported and American Bred Jerseys. Carthage, Mo.

PHIL HANNUM, JR., Owner.

I am offering a yearling bull ready for service, out of a five-gallon cow, bred along the same lines as the cow that won at the World's Fair, at a very reasonable price. Write today if you are in need, as I price stock at figures that sell them.

Grade Jerseys bought on commission.

I have already for service a few grandsons of Merry Maiden's Third Son, Financial Count, Eurybia's Son and Fontain's Eminent. Prices and extended pedigrees upon application. These bulls will make excellent dairy sires and are fit to head any herd registered in A. J. C. C.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS. Headed by Ooner's Eminent 85865. For sale—Bull calf 6 months old, sired by Beatrice Stockwell and out of dam by Silverline's Lad. Recorded and tuberculin tested. Splendid individual.

JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE. A car load of the famous Jersey Lawn herd to go at private sale. The attention of Jersey breeders is called to this herd and the sure opportunity to obtain stock of the richest breeding. Victorious Champion Lad, first prize and senior champion at Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri State Fairs, 1909, and Stockwell's Fern Lad, the prize winning son of Stockwell, that sold for \$11,500. Dam a daughter of Golden Fern Lad head our herd.

J. B. SMITH, Beatrice, Nebraska.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

EIGHT YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS for sale, Scotch and Scotch topped. Good individuals. Will sell few cows and heifers. Poland China sale Nov. 11.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

SHORTHORNS

A few choice heifers for sale, nicely bred and good individuals, priced reasonable. Write or come and see my herd.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kansas.

Center Grove Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. 300 head large type Poland Chinas, with extra quality. Herd headed by Erie Expansion. Prices reasonable. Bell phone.

J. W. PELPHEY & SON, Route 6, Chanute, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

Five extra good Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, 10 months old. Roans and reds, sired by Victor Archer and Forest Knight by Gallant Knight. Priced right.

R. A. STEWART, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Humboldt National Stock Farm

Shorthorn cattle, large type Poland China hogs, 10 spring boars and gilts priced right. Write me your wants. I meet parties at trains. We can do business. Come and see me.

H. F. PELPHEY & SON, Humboldt, Kansas.

GOLDEN KNIGHT, by Golden Prince by Gloster, at head of herd; a few choice heifers for sale, excellent breeding; also Percheron stallion colts. Prices reasonable.

JNO. W. TREADWAY, Kincaid, Kan.

Tomson Shorthorns

Herd Bulls—Barmpton Knight and Gallant Knight's Heir. A very choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale. Several are half brothers or sisters to our grand champion heifer, New Year's Delight. Come and see our herd or write your wants.

T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Kan.

R. R. Station Willard, on R. I., 16 miles west of Topeka.

10-SCOTCH BULLS-10

from 10 to 14 months old. One roan, 9 reds, sired by show bulls and out of show cows. Must be sold to make room. Priced at \$75 to \$125. These are all good. I make steers out of my poor ones. Come at once. They will suit you.

COL. ED. GREEN, Florence, Kan.

SHORTHORN SALE.

On Wednesday, Nov. 9. 50 head Shorthorn cattle, large portion heifers. Send for catalog.

ISAAC NOVINGER & SONS, Kirksville, Missouri.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Have two choice six months' old, both dark reds, one pure Scotch, the other Scotch topped. Sired by Royal Ramsden, priced right for quick sale. Also a few cows and heifers.

H. H. HOLMES, Great Bend, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—Richland Grove Farm, breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. Lavender Goods No. 300096 and Victor Orange lead this herd. Lavender Goods sired by White Goods; Victor Orange sired by old Victorious. Address H. R. Confer, Savannah, Mo.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Brookside Farm, Savannah, Mo., breeders of Hereford cattle. Herd headed by Hesold 101st No. 162585 and Horace No. 306428, he by Beaumont. Young bulls for sale. Mail orders given prompt attention.

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Mo.

SPRING CREEK HERD HEREFORDS.

Headed by Christy 234417, Prairie Donald by Beau Donald 7th, and Sir Morgan by Onward 18th. Cows of Anxiety 4th, Hesold, etc., breeding, including Imp. animals. Over 100 head in herd. Few choice young bulls and some females for sale.

TOM WALLACE, Barnes, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. The Most Profitable Dairy Breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America.

F. L. HOUGHTON, Sec., 114 Brattleboro, Vt.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

Do you need a high class bull ready for service whose three nearest dams average from 26 lbs. to over 29 lbs. butter in 7 days? I have them for sale. Also choice bull calves 6 to 10 months old, and a limited number of choice A. R. O. cows to offer; might spare a few bred heifers. Holstein are the most profitable cattle—figures prove it.

F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

ROCK BROOK FARMS—HOLSTEINS. Special offer on 10 bulls 4 to 10 months old. Ten cows to freshen in the winter and spring, all bred to select bulls. These are a high class lot and will be sold worth the money. Mention this paper and get a dollar free.

HENRY G. GLISSMANN, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

RED POLLED CATTLE

CHOICE RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd the oldest in Marshall county. The best in breeding and individuality. Stock for sale at all times.

AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE. A few choice young bulls for sale; also a few cows and heifers.

C. E. FOSTER, Eldorado, Kansas.

COBURN HERD of Red Polled cattle and Percheron horses. Young stallions, bulls and heifers for sale.

Geo. Groemiller & Son, Pomona, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MOSSE OF KANSAS

Kansas Herd of Improved Chester Whites. Grand Champion Sow Kansas State Fair.

ARTHUR MOSSE, Leavenworth, Kansas.

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C's. The best blood lines represented in this herd. When in need of quality write.

R. W. GAGE, R. D. 5, Garnett, Kansas.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Get prices of the "Black and White" Stock Farm's spring boars and gilts of these two popular breeds.

ORIE J. SMITH, Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.

BERKSHIRES

RIVERSIDE FARM BERKSHIRES. Herd headed by Kansas Baron and Uneeda's Longfellow. A few choice spring pigs for sale. You will find herd headers among them.

RAYMOND G. BROWN, Minneapolis, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

DEER PARK STOCK FARM. Richly bred Poland Chinas headed by the great Impudence E. L. and Noble Chief by Nobleman. Choice lot of spring pigs for sale by Impudence E. L. and Dawley's S. P. Perfection.

D. A. WOLFERSPERGER, Council Grove, Kansas.

SUNNY SLOPE STOCK FARM. Poland China hogs, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. 50 growthy spring boars and gilts. Yearling and spring rams for sale. Visit my herd and make your selections or write me and mention the Kansas Farmer.

W. T. HAMMOND, Fortis, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Toulon Prince 50559 heads herd. Mated to 700-lb. sows. Choice pigs, either sex, for sale.

L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kansas.

WALBRIDGE POLAN S

WORTH THE MONEY. One car sows at \$25. One car sows at \$40. One car gilts at \$15. Individuals right.

L. C. WALBRIDGE, Russell, Kansas.

CHOICE POLAND CHINA PIGS. Sired by Voter 133333, Perfect Mischief 43911, Senator and Voter's Pride. Sows of equal breeding and richly bred. Pigs ready to ship. Attraction's Voter's boars out of Meddler dam.

W. C. MILLIGAN, Clay Center, Kansas.

Sunshine Herd Poland Chinas

An exceptionally fine litter of March pigs by Bandmaster out of a Chief On and On sow.

A. L. ALBRIGHT, Pomona, Kansas.

FOR SALE. Spring pigs by Hadley, Spangler's Wonder and Logan Look priced very reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.

HARRY W. HOAK, Attica, Barber County, Kansas.

GOLD METAL 43343 By Bell Metal 40388 heads my herd of big type Poland. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prices right.

JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Neb.

AUCTIONEERS



H. R. LITTLE

Live Stock Auctioneer Abilene, Kan. A close student of men and methods with 20 years' experience as a breeder of Shorthorns. Entire time devoted to auction work. Reasonable charges for first-class service. Write or telephone.

COL. CARL G. ANDERSON, Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Years of experience enables me to get the value of your property. Sales cried and business solicited anywhere. Write me.

ATHOL, SMITH COUNTY, KANSAS.

LET ME BOOK YOUR WINTER SALE DATE. Can make right terms and give satisfaction. On block or in the ring. Write, wire or phone.

COL. RAY PAGE, Friend, Neb.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale by H. U. McCURDY & CO., Hutchinson, Kansas.

JAS. T. McCULLOCH Makes a specialty of crying sales of pure bred stock. Has conducted some of the best sales ever held in Kansas. For terms and dates address him at Clay Center, Kansas.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Live Stock Auctioneer, Independence, Mo.

Am selling for the best cattle and hog breeders in the West. Terms very reasonable. Write or wire for dates.

"Get Zaun; He Knows How."

Jas. W. Sparks Auctioneer, Pedigreed Live Stock, Marshall, Mo.

FRANK REGAN, ESBON, KAN Years of continuous selling has proved my ability and my employers are my best advertisers. Write, wire or phone for dates.

JOHN D. SNYDER AUCTIONEER, WINFIELD, KANSAS. I sell for many of the most successful breeders.

LAFE BURGER LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire me for date. WELLINGTON, KAN.

L. E. FIFE LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Newton, Kansas. Breeder of Percherons, Shorthorns and Duroc Jersey hogs; posted on pedigrees. Terms reasonable. Write or wire for date.

W. C. CURPHEY, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write, phone or wire me for dates. ABILENE, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINAS

MEDDLER SUNSHINE by Meddler 2d, grand champion Kansas State Fair, 1910, and On the Spot by On and On, head my herd of richly bred Poland China sows. Boars, gilts and sows bred to the herd boars for sale.

E. J. MANDERSCHIED, St. John, Kan.

MEISNER'S BIG POLAND CHINAS. Headed by Metal Choice. Sows are daughters of such sires as Nebraska Jumbo, Pawnee Chief, Big Hadley, etc. Fifty fine spring pigs to date and more sows to farrow. Inspection invited.

T. J. MEISNER, Sabetha, Kansas.

HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS. Headed by Morgan's Monarch 45858 and Capt. Hutch 39068. Over 100 choice pigs to select from. Visitors made welcome. Also Barred Rocks.

J. H. HARTE, Westmoreland, Kansas.

STRYKER BROS.' HERD POLAND CHINAS. The greatest show and breeding herd in the West. Write your wants and they will please you. Buy the best and make the most. They breed the kind that win; the kind you want. Address STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

80-FEBRUARY POLAND CHINA PIGS—80 Large, smooth and good individually. Sired by my herd boars: Wilkes Again and Grand Success, out of as fine a lot of big type sows as there is in the West. Inspection invited.

J. B. WHIPPLE, Falls City, Neb.

RIDGEWAY STOCK FARM—Big Type Poland Chinas, headed by Union Leader, Major Hadley and Hadley Prince. Sows by Expansion, Grand Look, Big Hadley, Bell Metal, etc. Spring pigs by herd boars and Colossus. W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.

EXPANSIVE. The 1,000-lb. boar heads my herd of Big Smooth Poland Chinas. A few choice boars by him for sale. Fall sale November 1.

H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas.

BLUE GRASS VALLEY STOCK FARM. Big boned Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Big Hadley, King Ex. 3d, Long John the 2d and Missouri Wonder. Four of the best breeding boars of the breed; young stock for sale at all times; everything guaranteed as represented. W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

DESIGNER. SEARCHLIGHT



Kansas Live Stock History Does Not Give the Name of Two More Consistently Successful Animals Than These, Our Chief Herd Bull and Boar. They and their assistant are the factor in the everyday "make good" business practice which has given us a mighty satisfactory business in SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS. Stock for sale at all times, and prices reasonable. Look for our sale dates and send for catalogue; each year better than the year before. C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Miami County, Kansas.



BIG-BONED POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars for sale, sired by my herd boars; ORPHAN CHIEF by Orphan, JOHN LONG by Long John. The best lot I ever raised. Get your order in early and get your pick of my herd. ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas.

THE MORTONS

QUALITY AND SIZE POLAND CHINAS. Herd headed by Equipment #1530 by Impudence. For quick sale 20 summer and fall gilts sired by a son of Meddler 2d, bred for August farrow. Also 3 fall boars. All representations guaranteed. THE MORTONS, Tampa, Kansas, Marion County.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

By First Choice, he by Grand Chief and Little Baler, he is a grandson of On and On. We can please you in size, quality and price. Also one good yearling Shorthorn bull for sale. S. B. YOUNG, Glasco, Kansas.

EUREKA herd of pure bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys, 115 head to select from, with quality, size and good litters. Order early and get the best. Ready to ship after August 1 at farmers' prices. W. H. SAUER, Simpson, Kan.

SULLIVAN COUNTY HERD Poland Chinas, 200 head in herd; best blood known to the breed. For sale, eight choice fall gilts; also eight Collier pups. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Missouri.

LAREDO HERD Poland Chinas, headed by Impudence Style 182278 and F. R.'s Meddler by Meddler, for sale. 15 fall gilts bred for fall farrow and 9 other gilts. G. W. MCKAY, Laredo, Mo.

200 LARGETYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Big Hadley, Long John 2nd and John Ex. Young stock for sale at all times. A few choice Hadley boars. CHARLES Z. BAKER, Butler, Missouri.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOAR for sale. O. K. Chief, a great breeder. Can't use him longer to advantage in herd. Will price reasonable. Public sale at farm Nov. 2. Write for catalog. H. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

12 - BOARS FOR SALE - 12

12 good, growthy Poland China boars for sale, from \$20 to \$30. Write me your wants. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

10-BIG TYPE BOARS-10

For quick sale at bed rock prices. Sired by the 1,000-lb. Guy Monarch. The blood of Expansive, Colossus, etc. H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.

40-BOARS AND GILTS-40

Herd boar, Forest Supreme by King Forest, dam by Lord Lee. For sale, 20 spring boars and 20 spring gilts, good ones. Price \$20 for choice. Write at once. MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

SUCCESSFUL SWINE RAISING

J. R. Sparks, breeder of fancy Poland Chinas, has compiled a valuable book on "How to grow, breed, feed, judge and exhibit in strong competition." This is one of the best of its kind. Write at once and mention Kansas Farmer. Address J. R. SPARKS, Hunter, Oklahoma.

100 POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS.

Booking orders to ship later. Get your order in early and get first choice. Mostly sired by Filbuster 150605, a heavy boned son of the great Meddler 2d. Pigs out of dams of the best breeding, 240 head in herd. Description guaranteed. J. D. Wilfong, Zeandale, Kan.

THE HAWTHORNE POLAND CHINAS.

Ten Strike, grand champion at the Oklahoma State Fair, 1908, heads the herd. Special prices on 10 strictly tippy boars, sired by Ten Strike and out of richly bred sows. These boars are of December and January farrow, good enough to head any herd. 50 choice gilts at very low prices. All pedigrees furnished when hogs are delivered. T. M. CHAMBERS, Onwego, Kansas.

GEO. SMITH'S BIG POLANDS

Headed by Mammoth Hadley, the best son of Big Hadley. Sows, daughters of King Do Do, Johnson's Chief, Gold Metal, First Quality, Chief Gold Dust. 5 litters by Grand Model by Grand Chief. 100 choice pigs doing well. George W. Smith, Burchard, Neb.

FEERLESS PERFECTION 2D,

Grand Champion at American Royal, 1906, heads my herd of RICHLY BRED POLAND CHINA SOWS. "Feerless Pigs" are always good sellers. I have a few choice boars and gilts by him, also sows bred to him for sale. F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kan.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS.

Forty choice sows and gilts, open or bred, and several select boars at bargain prices. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS.

Good ones for sale sired by Expansive, Expansion See, Once Gold Bull Metal. Out of big mature sows. Write for prices. FREELAND & WILLIAMS, Valley Falls, Kansas.

GRAND PERFECTION 77899.

Spring pigs. Boars and gilts by this pig for sale. Price \$15. JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS WITH SIZE.

Headed by Pawnee Look. I have bred pure bred Poland for 26 years and have learned many valuable lessons, and in the future shall breed nothing but the big, smooth kind. More hog and less hot air. F. F. OERLY, Oregon, Missouri.

SPRING MALES AND GILTS.

Now is the time to buy your breeding stock while the best is yet unsold. My pigs are strong and thrifty; are well bred and have been fed with an eye to future usefulness. Write me now. Address C. H. TILQUIST, Osborne, Kansas.

LOBAUGH'S-BIG SMOOTH ONES.

For sale, 15 strictly top boars and 40 extra good gilts, early farrow; all but two litters sired by Kansas Ex., the best breeding Expansion bred boar in Kansas; out of sows by Chief, the 1,000-pound Mouw bred boar. A. C. LOBAUGH, Washington, Kansas.

175 BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS.

Both sexes, March and April farrow, sired by Bell Metal M. 54349 and Success 53651. Heavy boned and strong. Strictly big type. Reasonable prices. J. E. BOWSER, Abilene, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Gold Standard by Chief Gold Dust in service. Sows represent the most noted big type strains. Choice lot of spring pigs. WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

25-SPRING DUROC BOARS-25

Only the tops of the 1910 crop. All sired by Helen's Wonder (a son of Red Wonder and Helen Blazes 21st) and S. D.'s Inventor (a son of Inventor). Many of these boars are out of May Boy sows. All of this is rich breeding and is combined with excellent individuality, and they are priced to sell. Also have for sale Shorthorn bulls by Captain Archer. J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kansas.

CEDAR LAWN HERD.

Twenty boars for sale by Long Wonder 21867 and Lincoln Chief 91913, a son of Chief Tatarax. Will also offer some spring gilts at reasonable prices by such dams as Josie Surprise, Bessie Advance, Proud Queen by Ohio Chief. F. M. BUCHHEIM, Lecompton, Kansas.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS.

Best of breeding and top quality. Some early spring boars—good, strong, growthy fellows—will be priced right. By such boars as Agra Top Notcher, Paul Jumbo, Bonney K, and I Am a Bonney K; also gilts of equal breeding, quality and size, priced right. Address W. C. WHITNEY, Agra, Kansas.

Some Choic - Duroc Jerseys

Nebraska Wonder and King Col. blood. 25 males and gilts. Close price made when a number of gilts are taken. CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kansas.

SPRINGBANK DUROC JERSEYS.

Headed by W. H.'s Col., first prize junior yearling boar Hutchinson State Fair, 1905, assisted by Chief Orion, third prize aged boar. Sow Sale—Ten tried sows by Chief Orion bred to W. H.'s Col. Come and see them. W. H. WILLIAMSON, Raymond, Kansas.

SAMUELSON BROS.' DUROCS.

Fifty spring boars for sale, the pick of 300 head of spring pigs, sired by 10 different sires; good growthy fellows; heavy bone; the best of color; good quality. We can suit you in blood lines and quality. Our price right. Come and see or write us. Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

GOETHE'S DUROCS.

I have for sale 40 extra good boars, March and April farrow. Sired by Big Crimson 69413, Walnut Wonder 81111 and Crimson Bob. Out of matured dams of the very best breeding. T. E. GOETHE, Leonardville, Kansas.

RIVER BEND HERD DUROCS. Headed by Fitch's Kant by Kant Be Beat and out of a son by Ohio Chief, one of the best individuals and breeders in the state. Let me know your wants. W. L. FITCH, Minneapolis, Kansas.

ALFALFA STOCK FARM DUROCS

Over 300 head of spring pigs now on the farm, the sires of which were sired by such boars as Ohio Chief, Billie K., Prince Wonder and from sows equally well bred. Fifty boars have been selected from a bunch of 200 and reserved for breeding purposes. Will quote you prices on single animals or in any size lots to suit. Address PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kansas.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS FOR SALE.

Good individual descendants of Orion, Valley Chief, Farmer Burns, etc. Reasonable prices. O. A. TILLE, Pawnee City, Neb.

R. & S. FARM Public sale Oct. 29 of 25 choice Duroc-Jersey boars and 15 gilts. All early spring farrow, sired by Golden Ruler No. 80555 and King of Kant Be Beat No. 83333. Bred sow sale Feb. 3, 1917. RINEHART & SON, Smith Center, Kansas.

DUROC SOWS and GILTS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS. 20 choice fall yearling gilts for quick sale. 10 tried sows, at prices to move them. Will breed and hold until safe. Fall sale Nov. 4. CHAPIN & NORDSTROM, Green, Kansas.

BRED SOWS, AUGUST FARROW.

Duroc sows and gilts sired by Bell's Chief 4th and bred to richly bred boars. Will sell and ship when safe. FRANK VETISKA, Pawnee City, Neb.

FIELD NOTES.

Stodder's Duroc Jerseys. J. F. Stodder, the noted Shorthorn and Duroc Jersey breeder of Burden, Kan., is now offering 25 head of fine young spring boars that are the tops of his 1910 crop. Sired by Helen's Wonder by Red Wonder and many of them out of May Boy sows, these boars have the richest breeding and with this is combined an individuality of the highest. These pigs are priced to sell. Ask about them. Mr. Stodder also has several splendid Shorthorn bulls by Captain Archer to sell. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

THE BANKS JERSEYS.

One of the biggest things in the way of a dairy cattle herd is the splendid bunch of

DUROC JERSEYS

Jerseys owned by W. N. Banks of Independence, Kan. Everybody knows what the Jerseys can do and the demand for them is rapidly growing. Mr. Banks has provided for this demand by getting together a herd of several hundred head, so that the purchaser may have his choice of both individuals and blood lines. Breeds may come and breeds may go, but the Jersey goes on forever. Mention Kansas Farmer and write Mr. Banks.



Boom's Nigretta 116131. Owned by Mrs. S. B. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.

The cut herewith presented is from a photo of the great Jersey cow, Boom's Nigretta 116131, grand champion cow at Minnesota State Fair, 1905. Her daughters, Uncle Peter's Rigeletta and Gorgeous Nigretta, won junior and senior championships at same state fair two years later. At the same fair this great cow was dam of first prize bull calf, first prize yearling heifer and first and third produce of cow. Boom's Nigretta is a daughter of Uncle Peter's Gold Mine and now in her 16th year is still a profitable dairy cow. She and 13 of her sisters and seven daughters go into the S. B. Thomas sale, to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 15.

Of Value to Horsemen.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

American Royal Cattle Sales.

It has long been the custom of breeders of the four breeds of beef cattle to combine in public sales at the American Royal. These sales are generally held under the management of the several national registry asso-

ciations and are supposed to be in a manner representative sales of the different breeds. At the last American Royal there were sold 38 Shorthorns at an average of \$181.18, the top of the sale being \$415. There were 48 Herefords sold for an average of \$169.48, the top being \$325; of Aberdeen-Angus there were sold 52 head at an average of \$111.83, the top being \$300. The 59 Galloways averaged \$88.30, with \$210 as the top figure.

The Banks Jerseys. One of the biggest things in the way of a dairy cattle herd is the splendid bunch of

FULTON MAKES GOOD SALE.

One of the good offerings of big type Poland Chinas went through the ring a few weeks ago at the sale of W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan. The entire offering, with the exception of six head, were by the great boar, Fulton's Chief, H. B. Walter of Effingham topped the gilt offering, paying \$14 for No. 11. Seventeen fall gilts averaged \$30. The entire offering, 41 head, many of which were small boars and gilts, averaged \$25. Following is a list of representative sales:

1. Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo., \$40.
2. Ike Johnson, Waterville, \$25.
3. A. L. Albright, Waterville, \$34.
4. Harry Thompson, Marysville, \$34.
5. H. B. Walter, Effingham, \$29.
6. F. W. Roepke, Barnes, \$24.
7. R. Kuehn, Parallel, \$38.
8. Fred Oberhelm, Randolph, \$27.
9. W. M. McKeon, Waterville, \$30.
10. C. J. Nelson, Leonardville, \$25.
11. H. B. Walter, \$44.
12. Lee Gross, \$30.
13. A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, \$30.
14. F. W. Roepke, \$25.
15. Ike Johnson, \$24.
16. Walter Hildwein, Fairview, \$35.
17. Sam Zeller, Waterville, \$25.
18. Sam Zeller, \$24.
19. Sam Zeller, \$27.
20. W. L. Henderson, Waterville, \$29.
21. Sam Zeller, \$22.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
R. G. Sollenbarger.....Woodston, Kan.



PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Horses.

Percherons, Belgians and Shires.
Nov. 10—Sale at farm, J. C. Robison, Topeka, Kan.
No. 15—16—Lakewood Percherons, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Sioux City, Ia.

Shorthorns.

Nov. 9—Isaac Novinger & Sons, Kirksville, Mo.
Nov. 15—J. E. Joiner, Clyde, Kan.
Dec. 8—Chris Wilson, Glasco, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Nov. 10—T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.
Dec. 2—American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association at International Live Stock Show, Chicago.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 7, 8, 1911—Rock Brook Farm, Sta. B. Omaha, Neb. 150 head will be offered.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 15—Mrs. S. B. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.

O. I. C. Swine.

Feb. 16—Fantz Bros., Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Nov. 16—E. F. Lout, Cherryvale, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. E. Joiner, Clyde, Kan.
Nov. 19—Phillip Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Jan. 23—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

Poland Chinas.

Nov. 8—W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan.
Nov. 9—T. J. Meiner, Sabetha, Kan.
Nov. 11—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Nov. 11—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 15—H. B. Vanhooser, Eldon, Mo.

Designer Sale Nov. 11.

Don't fail to attend the Poland China sale of C. S. Nevius on Nov. 11, 1910, at Chiles, Kan. This offering consists of a valuable lot of spring boars and gilts of the large, useful kind.

H. N. Holderman, the big Holstein breeder at Meade, Kan., finds that visiting the big fairs with his herd is fairly profitable. When he returned from the Oklahoma State Fair he found in his pocket \$460 in premium money, \$200 received for a 15 months old bull and another \$200 received for a female, besides exchanging his old herd bull for two younger ones and getting a cash bonus.

Big Sale Coming Nov. 15.
One of the very best sales yet to take place will be that of H. B. Vanhooser at Eldon, Mo., on Tuesday, Nov. 15. This is a large offering and prices are not expected to go high. The catalogs are ready and combine much valuable information. Don't fail to send for one and arrange to attend this sale. Mention the Kansas Farmer.

Tripp's Sale Was Good.
In spite of a cold, windy day, F. A. Tripp & Sons of Meriden, Kan., had a good Poland China sale. They were further hampered by holding their sale in a poorly lighted barn, which was not large enough to accommodate the crowd. Mr. Tripp advises other breeders to avoid his mistake. They sold 46 head at an average of \$39.12. Grouped according to ages and litters the pigs averaged as follows: Nos. 1 to 10, \$37.95; Nos. 11 to 19, \$30.67; Nos. 20 to 27, \$29.50; Nos. 28 to 37, \$29.75; Nos. 38 and 39, \$25; Nos. 40 to 45, \$20.50, and No. 46 at \$27. The bunch numbered 40 to 45 were May 18 litters. The top gilt was No. 8, who went to L. L. Clark, Meriden, for \$52, and the top boar was No. 2, for which W. L. Carpenter, Burlington Junction, Mo., paid \$51. No. 1 went to the Kansas Agricultural College for \$50.

T. J. Tomson's Shorthorns.
After their triumphant march through the big state fair circuit with their show herd of Shorthorns, T. J. Tomson & Sons of Dover, Kan., find that they have a splendid lot of young bulls and heifers that they can offer at moderate prices. These are not culls, as the Tomsons do not sell that kind, but are of such quality that several of the

bulls should go to head good herds and the heifers are just as good. All are richly bred and of good individuality and will please intending buyers. They are of the quality and breeding that made their show herd famous. The Tomsons write that they are glad to get settled at home again and naturally feel proud of the record made by their show herd. Well! Who wouldn't?

Prewitt Type Polands.

On Nov. 16, W. A. Prewitt of Asherville, Kan., will sell 25 boars and 25 sows and gilts of the large smooth kind. They are sired by Mr. Prewitt's great breeding boar, Expansion Chief by old Expansion, and with a dam by Grand Chief; also some by First Look and Blue Valley Quality. Some of the gilts will be bred and others sold with breeding privilege. Mr. Prewitt has never gone after any man's fad or fancy, but has kept straight ahead, breeding the Prewitt type, and if you attend his sale you will agree he

Albrecht's Duroc Sale.

On Nov. 19, Phillip Albrecht of Smith Center, Kan., will sell a draft of 25 spring boars and 25 spring gilts that are simply fine as silk. Great big, strong, growthy, smooth fellows that are just right to go out and do the buyers good. A number of the gilts will be bred to the prize winning Belle's Chief boar, Belle's Top 99469, which Mr. Albrecht bought at Lincoln this year at a good price. He also bought the first prize gilt at Lincoln of Waltmeyer Bros., so you can see the kind of stock that is kept on this farm. Mr. Albrecht is an expert feeder and the offering will be in fine condition. One thing especially we wish to call your attention to is these bred gilts. They are large, roomy, growthy, well bred gilts and then bred to this young show boar by old Belle's Chief. This is the best opportunity you will have this winter to buy a bred gilt. The gilts are right, bred to a boar that is right, and they are both bred in the purple,

- 16. E. G. Duff, Beloit, \$27.50
17. J. Kaul, Barnard, \$25.
18. E. P. Whaler, Fortis, Okla., \$25.
19. W. H. Rehmer, \$25.
20. Chas. McKinney, Beloit, \$28.
21. Barney Kresse, Beloit, \$25.
22. Chas. McKinney, \$31.
23. J. Kaul, \$31.
24. Chas. McKinney, \$46.
25. F. Plymire, \$27.
26. McBride Bros., Barnard, \$36.
27. J. P. Fuller, Beloit, \$29.
28. J. Zimmerman, Beloit, \$31.
29. J. Thompson, Beloit, \$51.
30. L. Cool, Glasco, \$50.
31. J. Hyde, Beloit, \$47.50.
32. W. Hewitt, Beloit, \$41.
33. E. P. Gifford, Beloit, \$40.

Swingle Made Good Sale.

In a recent sale at Leonardville, Kan., J. F. Swingle made a good average on his Poland Chinas. The offering was first class and came into the ring in ideal breeding condition. The average for 45 head was \$30.90. Representatives sales follow:

- 1. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan., \$50.
2. Theo. Olson, Leonardville, \$37.
3. Albert Isaacson, Walsburg, \$32.
4. W. F. Fulton, \$50.
5. James W. Anderson, Leonardville, \$35.
6. S. A. Lawson, Leonardville, \$48.
7. F. E. Anderson, Leonardville, \$50.
8. James Waltensberger, Leonardville, \$32.
9. H. F. Speer, Winkler, \$29.
10. S. P. Mable, Green, \$25.
11. John Lipsenberger, Leonardville, \$28.
12. Henry Meyer, Leonardville, \$25.
13. S. P. Mable, \$37.
14. Henry Uhlenhohn, Leonardville, \$25.
15. Henry Janke, Riley, \$45.
16. Chas. Wickstrom, Stockdale, \$46.
17. Ed. Michelson, Leonardville, \$34.
18. Jack Harvey, Riley, \$32.
19. W. D. Williams, Riley, \$35.
20. C. E. Harbour, Green, \$32.
21. H. H. Stroer, Winkler, \$32.
22. John Lewis, Riley, \$36.
23. H. Hilmich, Winkler, \$43.
24. F. W. Toburen, Cleburne, \$42.

Webb Makes Best Sale of the Season.
A magnificent offering, a big crowd of breeders and many order bids from three states, coupled with expert salesmanship, resulted in a record breaking average for W. R. Webb of Bendena at his sale of big Poland Chinas last week. The top boar, No. 3, sold for \$50, going to George Anderson, Everest, Kan. H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan., bought the top sow, paying \$105 for No. 48, Expansion Fan by Expansion. Twenty-five boars averaged \$34.08; 26 females averaged \$45.86; 51 head sold for \$52,944.50; average, \$40.80. Following is a list of the best sales:

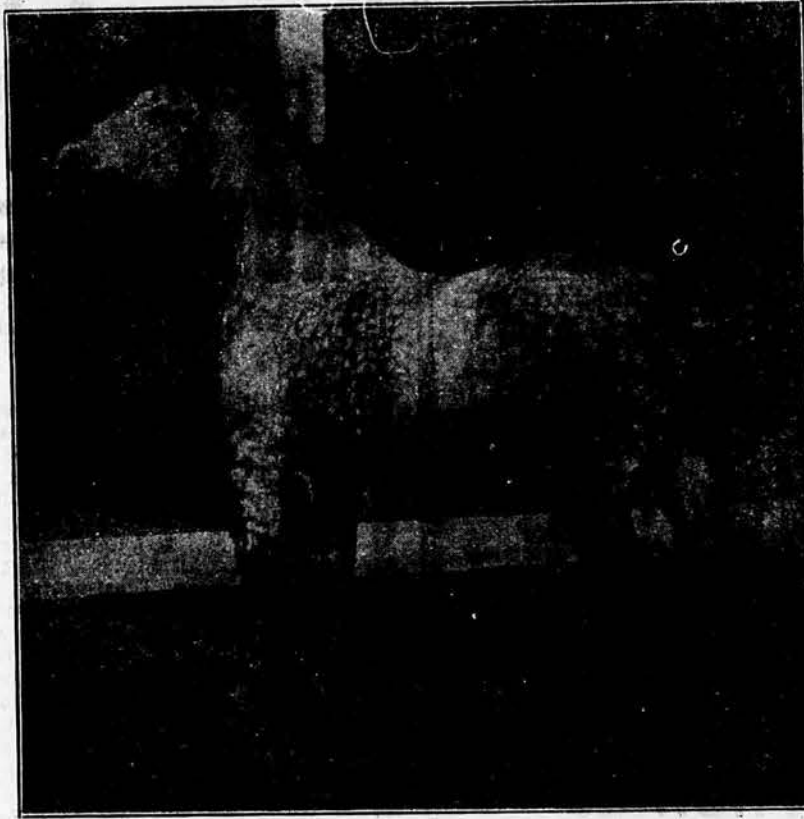
- 1. Jesse Cox, Horton, \$42.
2. F. T. Bannon, Troy, \$35.
3. George Anderson, Everest, \$50.
4. C. D. Swain, Bendena, \$55.
5. G. Alfors, Bendena, \$38.
6. W. M. Webb, Bendena, \$41.
7. Walter Hildwein, Fairview, \$25.
8. Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo., \$48.
9. Lee Gross, \$42.50.
10. D. W. Evans, Fairview, \$37.
11. Theo. Tempier, Severance, \$35.
12. Tom Wood, Troy, \$61.
13. Tom Wood, \$61.
14. W. M. Webb, \$40.
15. Leonard Howard, Bendena, \$38.
16. Leslie Franklin, Bendena, \$38.
17. W. D. Gilmore, Highland, \$38.
18. W. M. Webb, \$52.
19. J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, \$66.
20. L. Larson, Leona, \$39.
21. J. C. Meese, \$39.20.
22. Albert Cordinier, St. Joseph, Mo., \$46.
23. H. C. Graner, Lancaster, \$35.
24. H. H. Forter, King City, Mo., \$38.
25. J. W. Owens, \$40.
26. H. B. Walter, Effingham, \$108.
27. W. C. Singer, Hiawatha, \$50.
28. John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb., \$49.
29. C. D. Swain, \$55.

Hildwein's Sale a Fair One.
A cold stormy day resulted in a small crowd at Walter Hildwein's Poland China sale at Fairview, Kan., on Oct. 27. The offering was not well grown out and lacked a little in fitting, but was appreciated by those buyers who were present and 21 boars averaged \$22.04; 23 females averaged \$20.91; 48 head averaged \$23.93. A list of the best sales is as follows:

- 1. John Stowell, Wetmore, Kan., \$30.
2. J. E. Garton, Powhattan, Kan., \$34.
3. S. M. Fritz, Fairview, Kan., \$30.
4. John Stowell, \$32.
5. Wm. Anderson, Fairview, \$37.
6. Wm. Thyer, Fairview, \$37.
7. Chas. Schmidt, Fairview, \$25.
8. W. C. Singer, Fairview, \$27.
9. Herman Groninger, Bendena, \$20.
10. Wm. Smith, Sabetha, \$27.
11. Peter Williams, Powhattan, \$22.
12. B. Scooby, Fairview, \$21.
13. A. Peterson, Fairview, \$27.
14. H. Hinkle, Fairview, \$30.
15. Carey Cardman, Powhattan, \$32.
16. Extra—Wilson Fry, Fairview, \$29.

Harter Makes Good Fall Sale.
J. H. Harter, at his farm near Westmoreland, Kan., made his best fall sale last Friday, Oct. 23. The offering was composed entirely of spring pigs and was a mighty good one and well appreciated by Mr. Harter's neighbors and visiting breeders from different parts of Kansas. He also had a goodly number of mull bids from this and other states. D. S. Burgess of Westmoreland, Kan., topped the boar sale, paying \$61 for No. 1 in catalog. The highest priced gilt brought \$60, No. 6 1/2, going to W. R. Webb of Bendena, Kan. Boars averaged \$37.11; gilts averaged \$37.35; 41 head averaged \$37.35. Following is a list of leading sales with prices and buyers' names:

- 1. D. S. Burgess, Westmoreland, \$61.
2. John I. Burgess, Westmoreland, \$46.
3. John Velene, Cleburne, \$34.
4. James Quigly, Blaine, \$34.
5. John Amell, Randolph, \$37.
6. Otis Warrensburg, Seneca, \$31.
7. W. R. Webb, Bendena, \$60.
8. John Commedford, Salina, \$60.
9. John Clark, Onaga, \$40.
10. M. W. Prang, Westmoreland, \$40.
11. Chas. Morris, Westmoreland, \$27.
12. L. C. Siddens, Westmoreland, \$35.
13. J. W. Grindal, Westmoreland, \$35.
14. A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, \$36.
15. John Commedford, Salina, \$36.
16. H. Graner, Lancaster, \$39.
17. B. F. Gebhart & Son, Kidder, Mo., \$42.
18. B. F. Gebhart & Son, \$43.
19. B. F. Thompson, Havensville, \$40.
20. J. D. Williford, Zeandale, \$35.
21. B. F. Thompson, \$50.
22. J. H. Plummer, Westmoreland, \$49.
23. W. A. Scott, Abilene, \$27.
24. G. M. Hildford, Osburg, \$46.
25. J. W. Grindal, \$42.
26. Johnson Bros., Disburg, \$31.
27. John Commedford, \$33.
28. E. L. Axelton, Garrison, \$33.
29. Shaffer Carnahan, Garrison, \$35.
30. W. E. Long, Ozawick, \$40.
31. Extra—A. Brenner, Soldier, \$40.
32. E. E. Colter, Wheaton, \$39.
33. Fd Hough, Blaine, \$35.
34. Will Sweeney, Manhattan, \$38.
35. John Falkenrich, Flush, \$38.

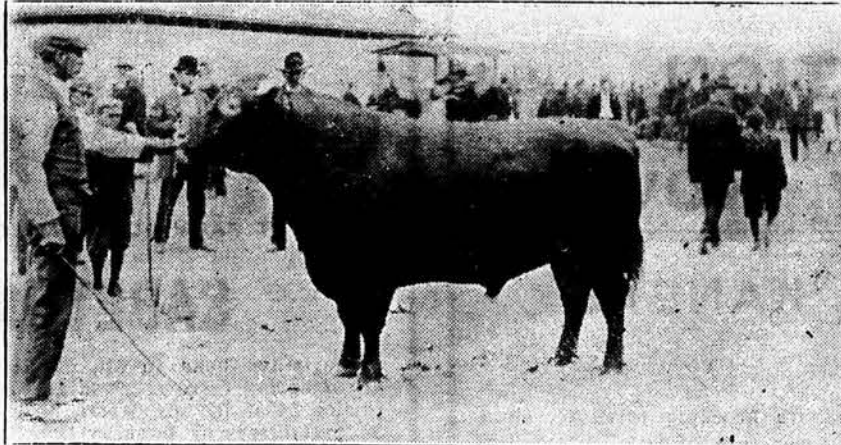


Delia—First prize Percheron mare in class of 4 years old and over, American Royal, Kansas City, and champion mare, Topeka, Kan., State Fair, 1910; shown by Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.

has succeeded in establishing a hog with plenty of size and bone and with equally as good finish. This offering is good and merits your patronage. New blood can be had here. Send for catalog and attend sale or send bids to R. G. Sollenbarger in Mr. Prewitt's care.

Crimson Herd of Durocs.

The Laut Brothers of Cherryvale, Kan., are setting a pace with their Crimson herd of Durocs. Laut Bros. have always been known as breeders of high class and up-to-date hogs. They grow them large and at the same time maintain the quality. In this issue will be found their sale ad, announcing a public sale at the farm on Wednesday, Nov. 16. This will be the best lot of Durocs to be sold that we have had the pleasure of seeing this year. They are bred right and well grown out. The 20 spring boars are good enough to head many herds and a few of them are extra good. The 25 spring gilts are large and growthy. They look like the good broody kind that will grow out and make 600 pound sows. The catalogs are ready to mail out. Don't fail to send your name in early for one. Mention the Kansas Farmer.



Gallant Knight's Heir, Grand Champion Shorthorn bull at Hutchinson, 1910. Bred and exhibited by T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Kan.

G. W. Roberts' Sale Nov. 19.

It is said opportunity comes once within the reach of every one. We wish to call our readers' attention to the great opportunity to buy high class Poland Chinas that you can not afford to miss—100 head of richly bred sows and gilts, about half of which will be bred for spring litters. To enumerate all the good things to be sold in this sale would tire our readers. The dam of more state fair champions than any sow living today, is no doubt one of the greatest Poland China sows known to Poland China breeders. Weeping Willow is certainly a great sow and one of the sure attractions in the sale. Lady Bell is a sow that has made much Poland China history and will be a great prize to add to any Poland China herd. Darknee Last is a sow that is admired by every one. She always produces the kind that win at the state fairs. There will be seven Meddler 2d sows, all the very choicest of his get. There will be 40 other sows that will add grace and dignity to any herd. It would require a whole page in the Kansas Farmer to give a correct mention of this herd. The catalog tells the whole story. Don't fail to send for one. Mention the Kansas Farmer, and come to the banquet evening of Nov. 18.

quality and weighs 220 pounds. These are among the very best we have raised the past season and are really tops from nearly 200 head. Prices from \$25 to \$40. Better write Samuelson Bros. at once if you want good pigs and treatment.

Pagett Has Good Sale.

On Oct. 26, P. H. Pagett of Beloit, held one of the most successful fall sales so far recorded. The offering was second to none in breeding, and such a lot of large growthy spring boars are seldom seen in one sale. The offering was given hearty support by neighbor breeders and farmers. The top was No. 1, a good spring boar, which was taken by Perry L. Elkhorn of Ionia, Kan., at \$66. Other sales follow:

- 1. J. F. Broadbent, Beloit, \$30.
2. D. Finney, Beloit, \$30.
3. Grant McMann, Beloit, \$40.
4. Harry Ney, Beloit, \$28.50.
5. W. C. Whitney, Agra, \$24.
6. Hugh Miller, Beloit, \$32.
7. Slater White, Beloit, \$32.50.
8. Morris Kellher, Esbon, Kan., \$25.
9. Leon Carter, Asherville, \$27.
10. W. E. Monasmith, \$19.
11. B. Bogardus, Beloit, \$30.

FERNDALE JERSEYS

Winners at the pail, in the churn
and in the show ring

Herd Headed by Fern's Lad of St. Martin 80126
son of the immortal Golden Fern's Lad, dam
Rosa of St Martin certificate of merit winner in
a public Island test with a record of 2 lbs. 3 1-2
oz. when 248 days in milk.

PUBLIC SALE

NOVEMBER 15, 1910

60 Head to be sold, mostly sired by
or bred to Fern Lad of St. Martin

SEND FOR CATALOGS Mailed Nov. 1., Send for one

Mrs. S. B. Thomas

R. R. No. 1. St. Joseph, Mo.

Send bids to Jesse R. Johnson in my care.

Short Grass Herd OF Poland China Hogs

THE BIG TYPE HOT BLOODS

Will Sell 100 Head on

NOVEMBER 19, 1910

There are 20 prize winners included
in this sale

Consisting of my entire herd except my fall crop of pigs. There will be some of the greatest animals known sold in this sale—the sow, Keep On Sunshine, the dam of all the champion boars at Kansas State Fair; King Darkness, the sire of more prize winners at Kansas State Fair than all other boars combined. All of my show herds will go in this sale and such noted sows as Weeping Willow, Lady Belle, Darkness Last, and a number of others. Seven Meddler 2d sows, all the very choicest of his get. I have not space for all of the great sows. The young boar, Toastmaster, that topped the sale at Eldon, Mo., last fall, the reserve grand champion and reserve junior champion boar at Kansas State Fair 1910, and a number of the greatest prospects for herd boars and show boars for another year that can be found anywhere on earth, and my record has proved it. Come to the banquet the night before the sale and if you don't find them as good or better than I represent I will pay your expenses on the trip. Send at once for catalog. Yours for better hogs.

AUCTIONEERS—Col. John D. Snyder, Col. H. O. Correll, Col. James W. Sparks.

O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer. Bids sent to him will be for catalog. Yours for better hogs. carefully handled.

G. W. ROBERTS, Larned, Kansas

PREWITT TYPE POLANDS

AT AUCTION

Wednesday, Nov. 16

ASHERVILLE, KANSAS

Thirty boars and 30 sows, sow sold with breeding privilege, sired by Expansion Chief by Expansion, First Look and Blue Valley Quality, all of the large, smooth type. These hogs are bred with an eye both to size and finish and breeding qualities.

We will show you an offering that you will say is good and one you will be glad to pick herd stock from. Don't forget the place and date. Write now for catalog and if unable to attend send bids in my care to R. G. Sollenbarger.

W. A. PREWITT

ASHERVILLE, KANAS

Col. J. Brennen, Auctioneer

Meisner's Big Type Poland China Sale

WEDNESDAY NOV. 9TH

AT FARM FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF

SABETHA, KANSAS

Forty-five head in all, divided as follows: 21 boars and 24 gilts, all of spring farrow. A large per cent sired by the herd boar, Metal's Choice 54005 by Mo. Metal, he by Bell Metal, dam by Hobson's Choice. Several litters by Lengthy Bob 54006 by Reno by Orchard Prince 47164. His dam was by Pawnee Chief. 12, 13, 14 and 15 in catalog are by Expansion's Son and out of Quality Bell by Missouri Metal. One litter by Sunflower King. No. 33 is a boar by Big Hadley's Likeness and out of Jumbo Queen by Neb. Jumbo. Others by Longfellow 4th 55155. Boar No. 27 is by Metal's Choice and out of the great sow, Orange Maid by Big Orange he by Orange Chief.

Note the variety of good breeding. The offering is a good, strong and useful one and will be sold in a condition that will insure future usefulness. I am in the business to stay and solicit your patronage, believing that what I have to sell will do you good.

Catalogs now ready. Write for one.

AUCTIONEERS—Jas. W. Sparks, Roy Kistner.

Send bids to Jesse Johnson, representing this paper.

T. J. MEISNER

Sabetha - - - Kansas