KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARM AND HOME

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Reading Room

THE first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests upon the possession and use of land.

Men develop resources, enlarge enterprises and establish commerce, but the farmer alone creates. From the hidden wealth of the soil, the air and the sun, he brings forth each year millions in new wealth.

That which was not, he causes to be. His was the original vocation of the race, and all human well-being rests upon his primitive activity. In its pursuit no knowledge, no wisdom, no invention, but is available as his help.

Man cannot know too much to be a farmer, and his calling brings him close to nature and near the Great First Cause. —*L. D. C.*

The First Farmer and the Last, Each the Wealth Creator of His Time.

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Big Type Poland China

SALE AT

Farm, 2 Miles North of

NODAWAY, MO.

October 30th, 1911

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Twenty-five Choice March and April Boars ready to ship.

JOHN O. HUNT, Marysville, Kansas.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR

The eleventh annual State Fair at Sedalia, Mo., which closed Friday, October 6, was, by far, Missouri's greatest State Fair; and, as an exhibition of a state's resources, was one that is seldom equaled. The exhibits in every department were not only larger but were, by far, the finest in the history of that fair, and Missouri's State Fair board is to be congratulated on the success of this year's exhibition, which places Missouri in the list of states holding great fairs that advance agricultural interests and assist and encourage the development of every resource within the borders of the states where such great educational exhibitions are held. The live stock departments at Sedalia this year were filled to overflowing and the class of stock entered made it one of the strongest stock shows held this year, and winners at Sedalia may be justly proud of every ribbon won in the Missouri State Fair show ring. The best draft horses from both East and West were on exhibition; the quarters assigned to light harness horses were filled and it was necessary to house many entries in that class under canvas. The beef cattle exhibit was one of the best, and the sheep and swine exhibit was unusually strong. A feature of the draft horse exhibit was the splendid showing of Missouri-bred, registered draft horses. The exhibit of jacks, jennets and mules was large in numbers and high in quality, and was well calculated to uphold Missouri's reputation for fine mules. The display of agricultural products was complete in every department and, with the fruit display, was a strong feature of the fair. On Saturday, September 30, the opening day, President William H. Taft spent the entire day at the fair and visited every department, and during the afternoon witnessed from the grandstand a unique parade arranged especially for his edification. This was the parade of Missouri mules, 347 of Missouri's finest mules and jennets, valued at $100,000, being in line of parade before the grandstand, and the unusual event was highly enjoyed by the President. Among the permanent improvements made since the 1910 fair is the enclosing of all space under the grandstand, converting the same into splendid display rooms, which were occupied by the very large exhibit of automobiles. The permanent buildings now on the State Fair grounds at Sedalia are the best of any state fair grounds in the West, and it is the purpose of the fair board to add to the permanent improvement in the way of buildings, walks, driveways and all modern improvements as rapidly as possible, and to make the Sedalia fair grounds and buildings the best and the Sedalia fair one of the largest in the West.

The following were among the winners in the Missouri-bred Percheron horse class: Stallion, 2 years or over, Grant & Otis Bowen, Dawn, Mo., on Black King 65606. Mare, one year and under 2, Novinger & Sons, Kirksville, Mo., first on Lady Combier 78561, and 2nd on Roberta Bell 78563. Mare, 2 years or over, Novinger & Sons, first on Ruth 71207 and second on Lady Roberta. Foal, either sex, under 1 year, Novinger & Son, first on Combier 2d 78550, and second on Lady Coliberta 78549. Mare and foal, Novinger & Sons, first on Coliberta and foal, second on Milhand and foal. Best group three mares, Novinger & Sons. Two animals, either sex, produce of one mare, Novinger & Sons, first on Ruth and Lady Combier, and second on Lady Roberta and Roberta Bell. Champion mare, any age, Novinger & Sons, first on Ruth, and second on Lady Combier. Champion stallions, any age, Grant & Otis Bowen, on Black King. In one of the strongest Poland China swine shows of this year, Fuller Bros., of Humphreys, Mo., Noel Bros. & McKone, of Monticello, Mo., H. T. Hall, of Kirksville, Mo., J. E. Finley, of Sedalia, Mo., and G. M. Curnutt, of Montserrat, Mo., were among the Missouri exhibitors who were awarded a good big share of the ribbons.

Robert Hazlett, of El Dorado, Kan., showed his splendid herd of Herefords and won third on 2-year-old bull; second on junior bull calf; first on 2-year-old heifer; fifth on senior heifer calf; fifth on junior yearling heifer; fourth on junior heifer calf; fifth on young herd; fourth on get of sire; fourth on calf herd, and third on produce of cow. No stronger competition exists than that found in this fair.

Tomson Bros., of Dover, Kan., showed their Shorthorn herd, and won second on 2-year-old bull; second on 2-year-old heifer; champion group; first on steer or spayed heifer calf; first on 2-year-old steer or spayed heifer, and second on senior yearling steer or spayed heifer.

How to Grow Black Walnuts

By C. A. SCOTT.

Under favorable conditions the black walnut is a tree that is easily grown. The seedlings reach a height of from 12 to 24 inches the first season, and this height growth is exceeded from year to year during the sapling and pole stages of development. The nuts should be planted where the trees are to be permanently located for the reason that the seedlings develop a very strong tap root the first season and transplanting is impractical.

The nuts mature in October, and they should be gathered soon after they fall from the trees. They should not be hulled, as the hull in no way interferes with germination and it protects the kernel from injury by drying. The only treatment necessary before planting is to see that the nuts do not dry out, as drying seriously injures their germinating powers.

Nuts for fall planting keep perfectly in small piles in cool, shaded places. The piles should not be made more than 12 or 15 inches in height, on account of danger of the nuts heating if the pile is large.

For spring planting, the nuts should be stratified over winter. They may be stratified in moist sand or leaves in any protected place. In stratifying, a 2-inch layer of sand or leaves should alternate with a layer of nuts of the same depth. The pile should be kept moist and allowed to freeze and remain frozen throughout the winter.

The nuts may be planted either in the fall or in the spring with equally good results. The fall planting should be done any time after the nuts are gathered up to the time the ground freezes. The spring planting should be done as soon as the ground is in a workable condition. The danger in delaying planting until later in the season is that the nuts begin to sprout soon after they thaw out, and once throughthe shell the sprout is easily broken off. It is also necessary to exercise due precaution to prevent the nuts from becoming dry after they have been stratified, as the germ is then very delicate and easily injured.

The ground in which walnuts are to be planted should be thoroughly cultivated for two or three years before the nuts are planted, as the trees will not make a satisfactory growth in virgin soil. The black walnut is a tree that requires the deepest, richest soil that can be found along creek and river valleys for its best development.

The nuts should be planted three feet apart in furrows 10 feet apart and not more than four inches in depth. After the nuts are planted, the furrows may be filled in with a cultivator. It is not necessary or even desirable to level the ground more than is required to securely cover the nuts. If the furrows are not leveled they will catch the excess surface water in times of heavy rainfall.

If the nuts cannot be planted in furrows the next best plan is to plant them in seed spots. Seed spots are places where several nuts are planted in an area 16 or 18 feet in diameter to ultimately form a small group of trees. The ground for such planting should be spaded and pulverized, so as to increase the moisture-holding capacity of the soil, and [illegible] six to 10 seeds should be planted in each seed spot.

On account of the black walnut being a lover of moist, rich soils it is very sensitive to dry, parched conditions. It is, therefore, very necessary to give the seedling trees the best of cultivation until they develop a good root system and take possession of the ground. Thorough surface tillage that will maintain a dust mulch is the most desirable cul-

(Continued on page twenty-four)

KANSAS FARMER EDITORIAL

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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOG CHOLERA.

daily papers would have their rs believe that Kansas is suffering, his time, from an attack of hog a that is more prevalent and more nant than has ever scourged the before.

h is not the case, if the word of le veterinarians who practice in all of the state, and observing farmnd swine breeders who live in dift sections, is to be believed.

en if it were true there is but little to be gained in the publication of On the other hand, there is very of harm. The hog cholera story ke the Kansas cyclone story—it s in the telling.

reful investigation and inquiry g veterinarians of large practice re- the fact that Kansas has no more a among her hogs than has Nea, Missouri or Oklahoma, and yet, se the world has grown accustomed atch for news from Kansas, the of our sufferings has gone nd wide. Missouri, Nebraska or oma papers do not publish the ment that their states have been ically depopulated of their porcine bitants, and what good Kansas s can get from such stories passes rstanding.

is inquiry has developed the further that, while the cholera is no more alent than it has been before, the ledge of and interest in the serum ment has awakened public interest uch an extent that we may hear about it than formerly when there no serum to bring hope to the hog er.

rther, it is demonstrated that the ent outbreak, which is no worse in t than that of former years at this on, is not nearly so malignant. era manifests itself in two ways—as monary or intestinal—and the pulary, which affects the lungs and h is the prevalent type this season, ot nearly so malignant as the inal, of which there are but rare nples at this time.

holera is always present in some s of the corn belt, and the danger n epidemic may come any year. The thing to do is to adopt preventive sanitary measures as the regular ctice, and let the newspapers hunt other items.

ext time you have any difficulty in ring good farm help, and especially next time you hear your boy talkabout leaving the farm, just set down think. What causes the hired man the boy to be dissatisfied on the n? Is it because of inherent lazi or general shiftlessness? Maybe so egard to the man, but do you believe bout your boy? Is the cause anyg that you can control or remove? o, then the trouble may be made to ppear in their case, as well as your , because you work under the same itions and are affected by them. k a moment. Is not the greatest ent in the problem of dissatisfied n help and farm boys to be found the long hours of labor required of m? Getting up at 4 o'clock and doing hours in chores before breakfast; a full day in the field, quitting at down for another two hours of chores, h supper eaten by lamp light, and kept up for months on end, is gh to cause dissatisfaction, as well broken health, and the worst of it is t it is all so unnecessary. Except harvest or in emergency there is no e reason why the farmer should not p regular and reasonable hours of r than there is for the business man he city. Not only this, but he would ally do more and better work, he ld keep his help, and his boy would want to leave.

ew York has lately taken a step ch should commend itself to each of sister states. This is no less than passage of a law prohibiting the ing of signs or advertisements on es, telephone posts or roadside trees, making it legal for any citizen to troy such offending signs. Beauty is tal and belongs to the public, and e is nothing more beautiful than landscape. Just why any man should allowed to thrust his business in your e by painting his signs on the fences nailing them to the trees, is someg that shows easy tolerance of the lic in allowing its property to be troyed that some cheap mortal may e another dime.

THE STATE FAIR.

The successful efforts of a body of business men may bring about results that are for the public good when public sentiment has not been educated up to the point of compelling public action.

Such has been the case in Kansas this fall, and the wonderful array of purebred live stock, the splendid displays of agricultural and horticultural products, of farm machinery, domestic arts, poultry, bees and mineral resources which were displayed this fall proved that Kansas has as much material, and of as high quality, with which to make a state fair as has any state.

The great crowds of people who flocked to see these exhibits proved at once the appreciation of the public in the efforts put forth by these private individuals to supply a public need, as well as their estimation of the educational value of the exhibits themselves. Kansas needs a state fair, supported by the state, as one of her public institutions and, what is even more important, she cannot afford to be without one. Such an institution represents an investment by the public for the public good, just as the State University does, and, like the State University, it should be free from and far above political influence. The time is ripe for it, and each would-be senator and representative should be interviewed as to his attitude in regard to a permanent state fair, supported by the state, before he passes the ordeal of the primaries.

It costs every man, woman and child in the United States the sum of $2.39 per year to pay for losses by fire, while in Germany the loss is only 19 cents each per year, and the whole of Europe only pays 33 cents each. City and government officials state that perfection in fire fighting methods has been attained and that progress in the future must be made along the lines of prevention. Care in building, in the storage of inflammable materials and in the use of matches are three directions in which precautionary measures can be exerted, and much of such precaution can be exerted on the farm.

Some men will permit signs to be painted on the sides or roofs of their barns and thus render them an offense to the neighborhood and the entire traveling public. Our strenuous life in conquering the waste places of a new world has hardly given us time to consider the real value of beauty, but now that we are getting so forehanded as to consider ourselves the richest nation on earth, we have time to consider such things, and even a little consideration will bring about a change. It is sorely needed.

The pessimistic, blue-spectacled plodder can see nothing in the future and his occupation is work to him—hard work with small reward. The man who is in business because he likes the game, sees the great possibilities ahead and is determined to make other opportunities. His daily occupation is not work, it is his pleasure and his pride.

RUSSIAN THISTLE DAY.

The farmers' institutes of Western Kansas will be asked by the Agricultural College to meet to discuss methods of eradicating the Russian thistle. This is becoming a very serious menace in the western part of the state, taking moisture needed for crops, spoiling hay and grain crops and becoming a nuisance in tillage and in many other ways. The College does not offer any solution, but thinks much will be gained if the farmers' institute people will get together and discuss varoius methods that have been suggested for destroying entirely this pest, and, if a method is agreed upon, concerted action should follow. While this call is only made to the farmers' institutes in counties west of Ellsworth county, other institutes in counties east of that line may also want to discuss the subject.

Necessity is often looked upon as a harsh master. Instead, it deserves our gratitude. A great many people are sick and suffering because they have nothing else to do. Were they under the necessity of getting up at half past 5 every morning, and working the day through, their pains which make them wretched would disappear. The people who find the heat of summer most trying are not the farmers working out in the hot sun, or the women toiling over the washtub and the ironing board, nor the athletic young folks romping through a game of tennis. They are the people who have nothing to do but keep their eye on the thermometer. Most of us would not amount to much were it not for the "must" which daily confronts us.

It would seem that a great country, with such a variety of rich soil as has the United States, might be able to raise enough potatoes for its own use, but such is not the case. Statistics show that in 1909 we raised 376,537,000 bushels and imported 6,717,863 bushels. In 1910 our crop amounted to 338,811,000 bushels, and imported 1,632,081 bushels. Our crop of 1911 will be only 73.8 per cent of the crop of 1910, while the British Isles will have a very short crop, though Germany has an abundance.

Another thing in connection with the farm help question: There are many men among our very best farmers who began their active lives as hired help on the farms. Their healthful mode of life, their desire for something better and their freedom from the temptations to spend money which come to the city bred youth, has enabled them to go into business for themselves and succeed as landed proprietors. The land owning farmer is the balance wheel of our entire national structure, and the quality of such men must determine the quality of the government.

If you don't live on a farm, you don't really live—you simply camp out. If you live on a farm and don't farm better than you did last year, you don't really farm, and hence don't get all of life that is your due.

ROBBING THE SOIL.

So much has been said of late about soil robbery, the conservation of the soil, etc., that it would seem that this matter should be pretty well understood by this time.

Apparently, it is not. A correspondent states that he has no need for soil conservation, as his land is in a rich river bottom and produces fine crops with anything like a favorable season. This is just where conservation comes in. Its purpose is to preserve the qualities and producing power of this soil, rather than to try to build it up after it begins to fail.

These big crops are just what is wearing out the soil, and the bigger the crop the more rapidly are the elements of plant food consumed. Nothing wears out land faster than big crop yields except it be big weed yields, and these do so only because the weeds stand more closely upon the ground than do the cultivated crops.

Carefully compiled figures show that with every ton of cowpea hay taken from the farm, the manure of which is not returned to the soil, robs it of $7.96 worth of fertilizer; a ton of cotton seed, $18.80; an acre of corn producing 50 bushels, both stalk and grain, $18.56. The grain alone contains $9.36 worth of fertilizer. An acre of oats producing 35 bushels removes in the entire crop, $11.33 worth of fertilizer, and $4.72 for the grain alone. While a ton of butter made on the farm takes away but 50 cents' worth of fertility, because practically all of it remains and in a better and more available form.

This may not prove the case, but when confirmed by world-wide experience, it comes pretty near doing so. At any rate, these figures show that the rich farm must be kept rich by the application of fertilizers while it is rich, and that the best and only economical way to do this is by keeping live stock to consume and manufacture the rough products of the farm.

It always pays to manure pasture land, as this not only produces a better growth of grass while it is still a pasture, but puts the land in much better shape to plow under for other crops. Alfalfa, clover, cowpeas and such crops are good manures where plowed under, but there is nothing yet discovered which can equal barn-yard manure as an all round fertilizer.

Some farmers find it profitable to keep live stock for the manure alone, and one large seedsman keeps a large herd of dairy cows for their manure product, and considers the milk and herd increase as only a side line. When live stock is raised, there will remain on the farm 80 to 90 per cent of the fertility taken up by the crops. Without live stock, the farm is sold off by the wagon load.

Ever notice that the leader in any farm community is the man who reads? Also, did you ever notice that the man who reads is the man who thinks? Further, did you notice that the man who thinks is the man who leads? The leader becomes such because he thinks about his business and this brings success. His habits of thinking permits of the consideration of public, as well as private affairs, and this compels the reading which affords information and food for thought. His first source of information is his trade journal, which gives him pointers about his own business and, with the farmer, this is always and naturally that live stock and agricultural paper which is published at home and which deals with the conditions under which he must work and live. Good farm papers are published in every state in the Union, but they cannot deal with Kansas conditions. The home paper does.

At the present rate of progress, Kansas will have made a name for herself in the next 10 years for the excellence of its concrete bridges and culverts. For more than four years every farmers' institute, at one time or another, discussed the advantages and the importance of this form of structure. County boards of commissioners have been urged to adopt concrete as the most economical material to be used, with the results that in numerous counties it has been resolved that no other bridges are to be erected. More concrete bridges were built in Kansas last year than were standing in the state six years ago.

INDIAN CATTLE IN THE U. S

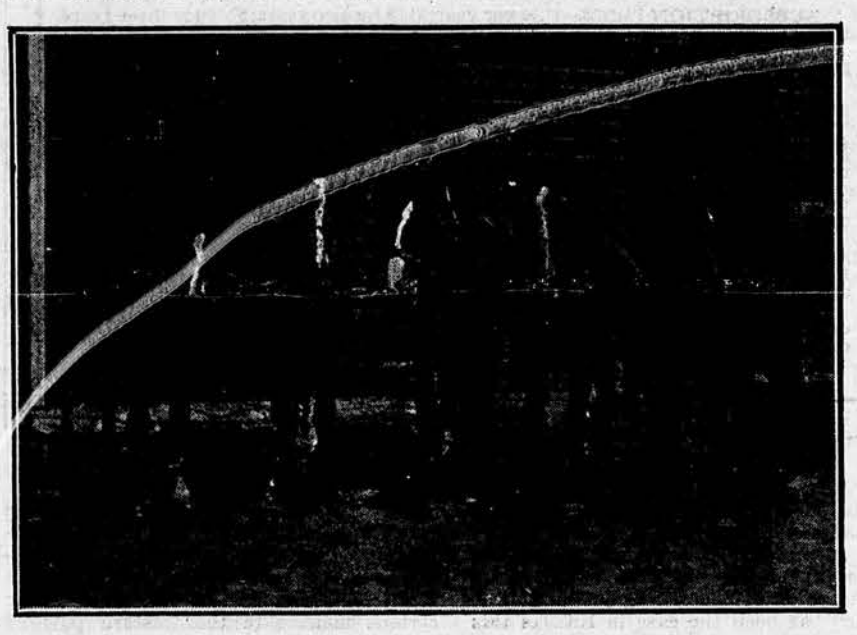
Crossing With American Cattle Brings Immunity From Disease

By A. P. BORDEN, Pierce, Texas

The zebu or humped cattle of India form a distinct species and are scientifically classed as Bos indicus. Darwin in his work on animals and plants under domestication says that the zebu was domesticated as may be seen on the Egyptian monuments at least as early as the Twelfth Dynasty; that is, B. C. 2100. Some time in the early fifties a few animals of this breed, familiarly known as Brahma cattle, were brought into this country, and their offspring then distributed all along the Gulf Coast. Observing stockmen soon learned that they stood the climatic conditions and insect pests better than any other breed. From time to time there has been a bull or two obtained from shows and added to the breeding herds of the Gulf Coast country.

In 1904 Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, made a visit to Texas and after seeing the condition of the Brahma grade cattle as they then existed on the ranch of A. H. Pierce and comparing them with the beef breeds found on the same ranch had a special permit issued to A. P. Borden, executor of the estate of A. H. Pierce, for the importation of some pure bred animals direct from India. The story of the permit for importation, my trip to India, the purchase of the fifty-one head of animals, their arrival in New York, their quarantine on Simmonson's Island, and thei rinal release would make an interesting tale. The points of practical interest are that the cattle were bought with difficulty in India and could not there be tested When put in quarantine on an island outsider the harbor of New York, it was necessary to be at the expense of a long quarantine period to be sure that all brought to the mainland were free of the dread disease surra, which is even a more serious disease in horses than in cattle.

This importation landed in New York in June, 1906, and in south Texas in November of the same year. It consisted mostly of young bulls. Upon arrival in Texas the cattle were first tested for Texas fever by Doctor Francis of our State Agricultural and Mechanical College. After carefully watching them for ten days he pronounced them to be free from Texas fever. This opinion proved correct, for in the three years since they were imported there have been no signs of this fever. The herd was divided as equally as possible between Mr. O'Connor and the Pierce estate, who jointly had shared the expenses of the importation. I have not seen Mr. O'Connor's cattle, but he tells me they have more than met all his expectations. The object of the importation was to find a race of animals which would resist the insect pests of this section of the country, the principal one of which is the tick which causes Texas fever. These European beef breed grades do well in bulls were bred to the best cows on the Pierce range and to a bunch of Hereford cows in 1907 and again in 1908. The crop of calves in 1908 were fine and did remarkably well. We are in the business of raising cattle on the open range where they must care for themselves most of the year. Crosses of these native and grade cattle with the be the feed lot, yet for the range we fi them delicate and susceptible to the ra ages of the tick. To make a fair te of the Brahma cattle I turned the bul on the range with the best cows I cou procure in this section of the countr mostly high-grade Herefords. These cow were covered with ticks all the year an as we had no dipping vats we had n way to remove them. We would oc casionally find small ticks on th bulls, but were never able to find fully developed tick on them. The fir crop of calves at this writing, Nove ber 17, 1909, is from 14 to 20 month old. They have been in tick-infested pa tures with ticky cattle all their live but they fail to carry any ticks to ma turity as far as I can see. It is onl occasionally that we ever see a tick o one of these animals. This first cro of calves, about 300 in number, has grow upon the range as all our cattle an they are fully 50 per cent heavier th our ordinary range calves. They are heavy as the calves a year older out the same mothers, but sired by pur bred Hereford bulls. The cross-bred an mals are smooth, with very strong co stitution, are good rustlers, of rap growth, and are animals that have cou age enough to look you in the face whe you go about them. The results a better than I expected. It may be claime for these cattle that they have the pow of immunity from Texas fever. The stand a tropical and sub-tropical climat better than the other breeds of cattl They have the power of transmittin the tick-resistant quality through sever generations. An animal with only a eighth or a sixteenth of the Bramb blood in his veins shows ability to thriv in this climate. Several Indian breed are represented in this importation. wish to state that I am under many o ligations to Secretary Wilson and oth officers of the Department of Agricultu and also the chairman of the committe on the introduction of plants and anima of the American Breeders' Associatio Mr. David G. Fairchild, formerly of Ka sas, whose letters of introduction an assistance were of service to me.



FIVE GENERATIONS OF MARES BRED AND OWNED BY FRED NOVAK, HADDAM, KAN. MATURE MARES WEIGH FROM 1400 TO 1500 POUNDS EACH. THE EFFECTS OF GRADING UP BY USE OF A GOOD SIRE.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

Electric Motors Will Harvest The Crops Of The Future

By H. J. GONDEN

"Electricity on the farm has passed its experimental stage and now it remains for the progressive central station managers to see that it is properly introduced to the farmer. It may be truthfully said that until the last year or two those in charge of central stations did not take much interest in the subject, arguing that if electricity could be utilized on the farm that, because of distance, the farmers would be forced to use isolated plants. Experience has shown, however, that the opposite is the case. Almost in every instance where farm installations have proved successful, the power has been secured from central stations, or from the transmission lines of interurban railways.

"The practical farmer must be convinced of the economic value of electricity for farm work before he will consider the expense involved in its adoption.

"The extent to which electricity should be adopted will vary with the different conditions on each farm. On some of the farms which have been electrically equipped, the electric current is used only for lighting and for driving auxiliary machinery by means of motors, while other farms have been completely equipped with electric appliances for field work, farm building machinery and household use.

"If we compare electricity with other forms of applied power for farm work, we find that its chief advantages are reliability, safety, cleanliness and flexibility in application. The latter quality has a peculiar value in equipping farm buildings with motor drive, since, due to the scattered location of the buildings on the average farm, the cost of equipping the various buildings with individual engines (except in special cases) is practically prohibitive. On a farm supplied with electric current every building may be provided with motor drive and the power transmitted from the feeder lines by means of wires which can be easily run, and can if necessary be conducted underground so as to avoid any interference with the operations in the yards. It is instructive to note that in practically every case where electricity has been adopted, the original equipment has been added to as the farmer became convinced of its practical utility, convenience and economy.

"The electric motor can be readily applied to all classes of farm and dairy machinery. The sizes of motors usually required are light in weight and can, therefore, be installed without special foundations. They may be mounted on the machine itself or on the floor, wall or ceiling, and drive by means of belts or gears; or, for some classes of machinery, they may be direct connected to the driving shaft. The adoption of electric drive does not involve any radical change in existing machinery, and even the hand operated machines may be driven by small motors by simply substituting a pulley for the handwheel or crank.

"If alternating current induction motors are used, they may be safely installed inside the farm buildings, and as they have no commutator or other moving electrical contact, there is an entire absence of danger from sparking. This type can, therefore, be utilized without risk of fire in buildings where there is inflammable dust, such as is found in grist mills, grain storage lofts and carpenter shops. Where direct current only is available, the motors used for driving this class of machinery should be installed in a separate building, or else should be provided with protective covers.

"The greatest economy in the consumption of electric current can generally be obtained by providing each machine with an individual motor, as in this case, if current is received from a central station or trolley company's lines, the cost of operating the machine is only entailed during the time it is actually running. The use of individual motors will usually permit each machine to be equipped with the smallest sized motor which can efficiently operate it.

"In order to reduce the first cost of the motor equipment it has been the practice in some instances to provide a portable motor, which can be moved from building to building and belt connected to the various machines, or transported to the field for the operation of threshers, loaders and other machinery, In this latter case it is, of course, necessary to run wires to the point at which the motor will operate; these wires can be carried on a reel, unwound as the motor is taken into the field, and rewound upon its return.

"The motor-operated hay hoist is a good example of the saving in labor which may be obtained by the use of motor drive in barns, as well as the safety with which electric motors may be installed and operated in proximity to combustible materials. This hoist is operated by a 10 horse-power motor which drives it through gears, and a simple drum controller is used to regulate the hoisting and traveling speeds. This hoist has been installed and operated with entire success for a period of more than three years, the method of operation being as follows: The load of hay is driven in onto the main floor of the barn and stopped under an opening to the loft, located in the cente of the building. The U-shaped forks a inserted in the hay by the driver an the hoist is started by a man in th loft and the entire load elevated theret the motor controller being so placed nea the loft opening as to give the operato an uninterrupted view. The hoist pulle is then automatically tripped, and th load of hay thereby transferred to a overhead rail, along which it is pulle by the hoist to the position selected fo it in the loft. The forks are next re leased by pulling two light trippin ropes and the hay is deposited on th loft floor, the hoist tackle returning fo the next load. The entire operation carried on by two men, and a ton of ha can be lifted from the wagon and store at either end of the loft in less tha five minutes.

"Electric drive is equally adaptable t the operation of hay presses, feed grind ers, root choppers, corn shellers, husk ers and ensilage cutters. In the latte application a portable motor is generall used and drives the ensilage cutter an silo filler through belting.

"A simple portable motor outfit con sists of a motor and controller mounte on a wooden framework which can b easily dragged or carried to the poin at which it is desired to operate th motor. When motors are required fo operating field machinery at some dis tance from the source of power, a mor elaborate portable outfit is used. I ordinarily consists of a small covere truck with broad wheels in which th motor, controller and cable reel are en closed. This type of portable motor out fit can be readily equipped with ar or incandescent lamps so that opera tions in the fields can be effectively carried on at night. An outfit of thi kind is equally adaptable for operat ing a thresher, ensilage cutter, millin machinery, or for intermittent irriga tion pumping. A portable field outfi can often be very profitably used dur

Continued on Page 17

HAWNEE ALFALFA CLUB

Season's Experiments in Seed Production Sweet Clover as a Preparatory Crop

r having taken the first vacation history of nearly five years, the ee Alfalfa Club began its regular ly meetings on the last day of nber.

call to order was responded to unusually large number of mem- nd visitors, who did not hesitate press their regrets that any vaca- ad been taken at all. The vagaries e past season had served to de- new experiences, and with these embers had felt the desire, if not eed, for the exchange of ideas, these meetings afford.

subject for the meeting was: Summer Experiences," and the first on raised was, "How to patch a which contains bare spots?

W. McAfee, who is one of the t growers of alfalfa in the mem- p, advised that the field be thor- disked after the third cutting and drilled. When this is done, the growth will not be injured in the cutting. This met with general val.

J. F. True called attention to the hat bare spots in an alfalfa field kely to be occupied by crab grass ox tail, and stated that he had been sful in fighting these pests by giv- he field a thorough disking after rst cutting and then drag out with arrow. If the field is dry this has d the most effective method, and is atisfactory. If the ground is wet, nethod will be useless, as it simply to propagate the crab grass.

ator A. L. Brooke stated that he purchased a new disc harrow, at Sterling, Ill., and named the ling," which has proved to be the disc he ever saw used. It is far than the spike tooth or "alfalfa ator" as this is better than the disc. His own experience in re- g bare spots consisted in scatter- he chaff from the thresher over This proved a splendid success, ugh he found he had thus used an essary amount of seed. He stated this had been a season of surprises. neighbor, who thought he had a erful crop of seed, threshed 35 acres lfalfa and only secured 21 bushels ed, while his own seed yield was so that it choked down the thresher.

C. P. Baker stated that he got a big load to the acre each from his first and fourth cuttings, and that he would have fully as much from the fifth cutting, but that the second and third cuttings were practically failures. In answer to a question as to whether the variety of alfalfa made any noticeable difference in results during a dry season, Mr. Baker stated that the effect of the drouth on the soil makes more difference. Different soils are differently affected by the dry weather, and no man can judge his own crop by that of his neighbor.

In this opinion, he was confirmed by Mr. Brooke, who stated that the soil and the season are all important, and if these are right the variety of seed does not matter.

W. A. S. Bird, who owns a farm in Pottawatomie county, spoke of the experiences of the season, and mentioned those of a neighbor who threshed 224 bushels of alfalfa seed from 19 acres, and sold it for $7.80 per bushel. This is a return of $93.60 per acre on $100 land. He also referred to another neighbor who is remarkably successful with his 720 acres of alfalfa, and whose practice is to double disc each spring by lapping the harrow, but he never cross discs.

J. W. Bigger spoke of the effect of disking in splitting the crowns and cutthing off the roots, and stated that he had even plowed up a field of alfalfa and had a better stand than before. He is of the opinion that the shallow rooting resulting from this practice does not give the plan a firm hold on the ground, and that the cutting of the tap roots may tend to reduce the yield.

Mr. Brook thinks that the average plowing for any crop is much too shallow. One of his neighbors plowed from 12 to 14 inches deep and raised 50 bushels of wheat this year, and the ground was never dry, while another plowed but 4 inches deep and got only 20 bushels of wheat.

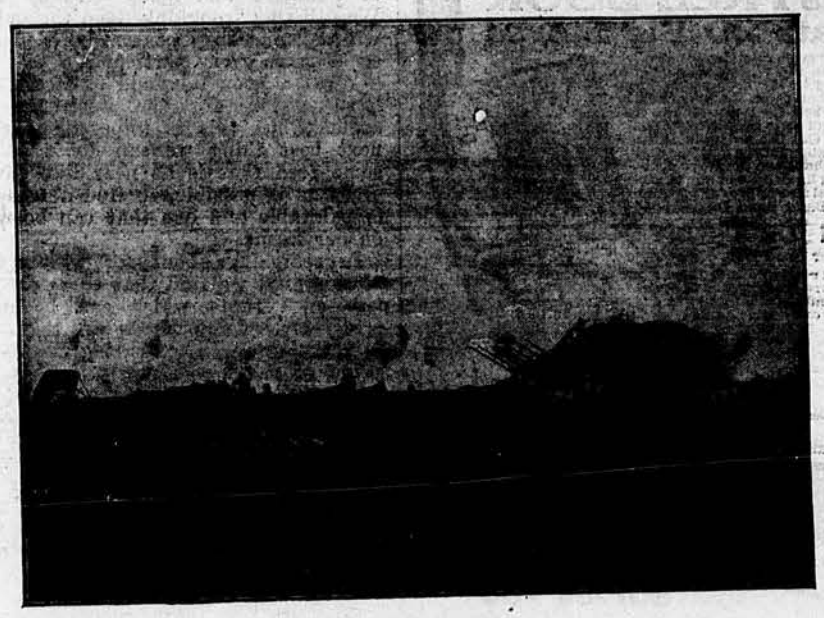
Mr. Chamberlain, of Osage county, grows alfalfa on land that has been cultivated since 1869, and succeeds. He coincides in the opinion that a thorough disking in the early spring will kill weeds and improve the alfalfa crop.

As the club had been asked to discuss sweet clover as the only known plant which would secrete the same bacteria as alfalfa, and which would grow where other useful crops would not—on clay points, washed-over land and hard pan, the secretary read a letter from Hon. Case Broderick, of Holton, who had experience with sweet clover as a crop. Mr. Broderick stated that his pasture, a part of which was seeded to sweet clover, saved the day for his cattle during the dry spell, as it withstood the heat and furnished good feed. Sweet clover, cut early and well cured, makes good hay.

Col. True stated that, after 40 years' experience with sweet clover, he found it worth while in many places. Scientists say that sweet clover contains more nitrogen and potash to the acre than is contained in 25 tons of barn-yard manure.

The secretary suggested that there are now hundreds of thousands of dollars being sent out of this community for the purchase of land in far away states, most of which will not be productive for years, if ever, while our own advantages remain unknown even to our own people. Alfalfa produced more than $100 per acre this year, apples more than $700 per acre last year and the dairy as high as $240 per acre, and with a good market for everything right here, the people should be informed so that they will prefer to in est here, while immigrants may be induced to come by a plain statement of facts. On motion, the matter of exploiting our county resources was referred to the president and secretary for action.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, October 28. Everybody is invited.



HARVESTING THE FIFTH CROP OF ALFALFA, KANSAS' GREATEST MONEY CROP

THE REQUISITES OF A FARM

Properly Equipped the Farm is Most Attractive and Most Profitable

speaking about the things neces- for a farm we do ont have in mind commercial farm with its elevators, gang plows, its harvesters or its dollar making capacity, but we to talk about that highest type of ulture which is found on the home The commercial side of farming ound in chicken farms, grain farms, farms and fruit farms is very im- nt and demands certain require- s to fulfill its needs, but money ng on the farm is only successful the dollars are saved and spent in a manner that they will bring the test completeness, happiness and entment to the home farm and its ly, writes Mrs. Oliver Kline in the e.

he first requisite for this farm is— an—a farmer. Living in the year teen hundred and eleven with the petition to be met, the labor prob- to be solved, the diseases of plants animals that must be fought, the ner must bring to his practical ex- ence the newly discovered aids of nce. He must mix his labor with ns. It is not enough that he plows furrows straight and turns his cor- square. He must be a man broader his acres and deeper than his fur- s, if he brings to the home farm the gs it should have. It is the size of farmer rather than the size of the n that counts.

here are some men who cannot cul- te a potato patch without making losing proposition. There are other who can farm hundreds of acres make it pay. David Rankin farmed re than 20,000 acres and died a mil- aire.

he theory of intensive farming is rect, but we Americans cannot ap- it in the way it is used in Europe the Orient today. The great per- ion of farm machinery within the t few years and the amount of it used in American farming has made the farm of from 160 to 250 acres and sometimes more desirable and profitable when the right man does it. It is true that the small farmer has a chance to give more time to his few acres, but, as a rule, does he do it? Is he the first in his neighborhood to harvest his crops, keep down his weeds and put all things in shape? Usually he does not.

Of course, there are exceptions to this rule. It is not so much the size of the farm as the size of the farmer that counts. It is the man who studies to get the best results from the amount of land he controls, the man who puts in his time in the best way, the man who thinks about his work who succeeds with the many or the few acres that he farms. Another requisite of the home farm is a woman, for there never was a home farm without her.

The farmer's wife is an important factor in the economic side of agriculture. She keeps the home which provides shelter for the labor which makes possible diversified farming, the rotation of crops and the keeping of live stock. Where the roof tree is established, where wives preside over farm homes and where children are reared is where we find the best agriculture of the land. Hence labor saving devices should be installed in the farm home and the wife's work should be made as convenient as possible so that she may save her time and strength to fulfill her mission in the work of the farm.

Another requisite of a farm is boys and girls. They do our chores, run our errands, enlarge our hearts, our hopes, our ambitions and our dining tables. They make us so much work and save us so much work that we wonder what we would do without them. While The Old Homestead family possesses three children, upon the estate there live at the present time, eight more aged from 2 to 13 years. They are the children of the workmen who live in the rental houses on The Old Homstead estate. When we see these children living so much of the time in the open air under plenty of shade trees, and eating all the friut they want from the orchards, we often think how much more fortunate are they than are the children in the crowded city with its hot air, smoke and dirt. Truly the farm is the place for children.

Again another requisite for the home farm is some bells. One of these bells should be a church bell proclaiming the mission of the country church. We have a new one in our neighborhood, for we have a remodeled country church. How clear it sounds as it rings so sweetly on Sunday morning. It speaks well for a community that has a country church bell—especially a new bell on a new and modern church.

Then another kind of a bell needed for the farm is a school bell. It will be necessary for us at The Old Homestead Farm to say school bells since from our porch we can hear no less than four ring, for we still have the district school, and not the consolidated school.

Then among these bells necessary for the farm is the telephone bell. We realize how necessary this bell is whenever we cannot get "Central." How lonesome the farm seems, what a feeling of calamity comes over us when we cannot get "Central." We sometimes can catch our neighbors on the phone and we ask them if they can get "Central." If they can and we cannot, how gladly we cast our burdens upon them. What commissions we assign to them! Finally the lineman comes along looking like a medieval knight with his belted tools and steel framed shoes. He soon connects us with our beloved "Central" and the farm work goes on smoothly again. Yes, we need the telephone bell on the farm and some farmers think they need two bells or two phones. The Old Homestead Farm thinks it cannot make all the wheels go around without three telephone bells.

Lastly, the dinner bell is needed upon the home farm. O, poor neglected bell it is sometimes! The church bell and the school bell call us to be on time. How we hustle at the call of the phone bell! But many a cook has had her dinner and her temper spoiled because the men do not heed the dinner bell.

A town should be not too far off and yet not too near the farm, where you can buy your flour and sell your grain. As for neighbors, they will like us if we like them. Those who travel in pursuit of better neighbors never find them. From the papers and letters which the postman puts in the rural mail box flow the true waters of civilization. By them the last isolation of the farm is broken down, for they tell of what the world is doing.

We think a huckster wagon necessary for a home farm. By watching the market prices you can hold them to time and get as much for your eggs as when you haul them to the grocery. Then how convenient to know the huckster will pass when you need some article that you find you are "out of." It is well to watch the market, watch his weights and prices and quality of goods and encourage the huckster at the door.

$5.00 to $40.00 Less Than You Thought for the Stove of Your Choice

STOVE purchasers will find a very pleasant surprise in the Kalamazoo Stove Book with its prices cut $5 to $40 below regular prices. You'll be astonished at the saving. Many people supposed the Kalamazoo was expensive because it was the best, when in reality the prices run as low as $6.50 and up, delivered east of the Mississippi and you can see and try the stove in your home for 30 days before deciding. We have so much confidence in the stove and our proposition that we gladly pay the freight to you and return freight also if you decide against the stove or range after the trial. You are absolutely free to judge for yourself. No salesman visits you except our catalogue which is our salesman. In addition to the free trial you have 360 days Approval Test before making your final decision.

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For cooking or heating the Kalamazoo offers more than any other stove made. Base Burners, soft coal and wood heaters you're proud to have in your home. An ornament to any room. Ranges that can't be equalled for economy of fuel and good cooking. Convenience, cleanliness and handsome lines and finish put Kalamazoo Stoves and Ranges in a class alone—as an aid to particular housekeepers. The proof of the superb value in Kalamazoo stoves lies in our list of customers—larger than any other stove company in the world, and in the many repeat orders from friends of Kalamazoo owners. The big free book tells all. Read below.

Kalamazoo Radiant Base Burner

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20 stores in 20 cities could never show you the variety of stoves to be found in the Kalamazoo Stove Book—sent free. Just write us a postal. See for yourself the 400 styles and sizes beautifully illustrated. Get the valuable information about stove making and selling that even the stove dealers don't know. Read about the Free Trial and Approval Test, the $100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee.

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Send for Free Stove Book

If you really want the best stove made you can secure it easily, for the terms offered on the splendid Kalamazoo line are as convenient as your dealer extends and still you'll save $5 to $40. Send right now for the Free Book with complete explanation of every feature of this great offer. At least know before you buy—send at once. Ask for catalogue No. 189.

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"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" — And Gas Stoves Too

GALVANIZED WIRE

100 Lbs. $1.35

For Fencing, Stays, Grape Vines, or Any Purpose Where Ordinary Wire Is Used

The galvanized wire which we offer at this great Bargain Wrecking Price is brand new, smooth stock. In manufacturing, wire mills accumulate mill ends—irregular lengths ranging from 50 to 250 feet which are bundled together in coils of 100 lbs. The wire itself is exactly the same as that which is wound on spools, the only difference being that the lengths are not continuous. Such wire is known as

Galvanized Wire Shorts

Handy to have about the farm for many purposes. Extensively used by fruit growers, fence builders, for all kinds of repairs, etc. Absolutely new, smooth, clean wire. You save big money in buying your wire in this way.

For the next 30 days, with every wire order **Free** enough wire staples to put it on with.

GAUGE NO.	APPROXIMATE NO. FT. TO 100 LBS.	PRICE PER 100 LBS.
6	1023	$1.35
8	1436	1.40
9	1724	1.50
11	2617	1.60
12	3424	1.65
14	5917	1.75

Above prices are based on orders for at least 100 lbs. Place your orders promptly as these wrecking prices will soon exhaust our stock.

Samson Fencing

Built so it will not stretch narrow between posts. Wire is hard and springy. 39 inch Samson Hog Fence, per rod, 15c; 26 inch, 20c. Your perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalog showing price wrecking bargains on hog, cattle, poultry, field and lawn fencing, lawn gates, poultry netting, etc.

Barbed Wire 100 pounds..... $1.85

Four point, galvanized new wire slightly shop worn, but in good condition; put up in each weight coils, wrecking price, 100 pounds, $1.85. Regular, brand new, first class barbed wire, 80 rods to spool, painted, $1.40; galvanized, $1.60.

Cement Coated Wire Nails, Per Keg $1.92

A patent process coats these nails with a cement preparation that lasts forever. Do not rust, drive easily, hold tight. Superior to common kind for every purpose. Sold in full kegs only—not by pound weight. Size 60d to 20d ranging from 1100 to 3100 nails to keg, $1.92—other sizes equally as cheap.

Write for Wire Catalog No. P.G. 61

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

Willet M. Hayes, assistant secretary of agriculture, is working on a plan for the establishment of community breeding centers under governmental supervision. It will, of course, require a large appropriation to bring it about and for this reason it may be years before it is an accomplished fact, for congress is a little suspicious of such bugs under the rug. Horace Greeley said that the way to resume is to resume, and so it is in this breeding business.

Silo For The Average Farm

By B. F. FRAZIER, Before Texas Dairymen

The subject of silos and ensilage has been before the people for at least a quarter of a century. At first extravagant claims were made for it; as a result, many conservative and practical farmers would not give it serious consideration. However, silos and ensilage, after all of this, have come to stay and it is today, in a majority of states of this country, the paramount question in economical feeding. All farmers will agree that pasture furnishes the most ideal feed for all classes of live stock and, judging from the experiments, the most profitable adjunct of corn and hay in a ration for dairy cows, fattening steers and sheep.

There is no feed like the green grasses of our pastures to tone up the system of the aged stock and put the young stock in a condition of thrift and growth. We all know of the good condition of our stock when they come into the yard in the fall. They are sleek, fat and have made an astonishing growth during the summer months. But how different the picture when we see the same animals push through the pasture gate when spring again comes. They are thin, out of condition and many actually weak. We call this "roughing them through the winter," and they generally fit this description in every particular.

What a boon it would be if we could have pasture for our stock the year around, but this is impossible, so the next best thing we can do is to find some feed that is as near like pasture grass as is possible, to find a feed that is palatable and one that can be raised on our farms.

In searching about for winter feeds of this kind we find that there are only two such feeds which can be grown profitably. These feeds are roots and corn ensilage. In comparing the feeding value of these two, we find that corn ensilage has a slight advantage in that it gives us larger gains in milk yields, but this is very small and of little consequence. Let us consider then which crop gives the larger tonnage per acre and requires the least labor to make grow. After we have compared roots and ensilage we are in a position to say which of these grass substitutes is the best for the stock farmer.

First, we find that ensilage will yield, on the average, about one-half again as much per acre as mangle, the largest yielding root crop we can grow, considering the labor. Prof. Armsby of the Pennsylvania station says it costs over twice as much to raise and harvest an acre of roots as compared with raising and putting into the silo an acre of corn. Drawing our conclusions from these statements, corn ensilage is by far the best pasture substitute of the two.

Let us now look at an analysis of pasture and corn ensilage.

Pasture grass—Water, 80; nitrogen extract, 9.7; fiber, 4; ash, 2; ether extract, 8; protein, 3.5.

Corn ensilage—Water, 75; nitrogen extract, 1.11; fiber, 6; ash, 2; ether extract, 8; protein, 1.7. (Henry's Feeding. pp 622 and 623.)

We see that they are practically the same with the exception of the protein content, and this can be adequately supplied by clover or alfalfa hay; clover in the north and east and alfalfa in the middle west. Alfalfa can be grown most anywhere cotton grows, if you know how. With these two feeds, which can be so abundantly and easily grown, we have a perfectly balanced ration in roughage; corn ensilage to supply the carbohydrates and clover or alfalfa hay to supply the protein. We have a combination which makes one of the best as well as the most economical winter feeds known.

Now that we have found the best pasture substitute, as far as composition is concerned, let us look at the cost. I might add here for farther proof of its similarity to pasture grass that a number of experiments were carried on at different experiment stations with dairy cattle and with fattening cattle, brought in off of pasture and put on ensilage, and to their surprise there was an increase in the milk flow and also a gain in flesh over the pasture. This is proof enough that corn ensilage is a genuine substitute for summer pasture. Not only can it be fed to milk cows and fattening cattle, but with as much profit to growing stock, sheep, hogs and chickens.

Going back again to the cost, we find that a hundred-ton silo, a corn harvester and an ensilage cutter will cost about $600. This first cost is a barrier that keeps a good many of us from erecting silos, either because we do not have the money or because we figure th have gotten along so far without can continue to do so, as it is costly improvement. There are mo in this last condition than the fi consider there is no argument th be urged that is as strong as th ings of our experiment station m

Prof. A. L. Haecker of the Ne station has worked out some inte data on the cost of producing a silage. Figuring in the rent of plowing, cost of seed, planting a tivating, he found that it cost 72 per ton. The cost of filling the s lowing a liberal wage for men and he found to be 74 cents per ton cost of machinery and storage, in all items such as interest on mon vested, depreciation and repairs, a taxes and insurance, was 48 cen ton. Adding these three initial co gether, we find the cost of produ ton of corn silage to be $1.94. John Bower of Iowa has anoth of figuring it, in which he arri about the same figures.

The next question would be, w a ton of corn silage worth? Since no market value, because it can shipped or hauled about, we wi to figure its value by comparing other feeds and roughage. On thi the best authorities estimate it at from $5 to $6 per ton. Tak lowest value of $5 a ton and de the $1.94, the cost of a ton of sil still have a margin of $3.06 per to a hundred-ton silo, this would m saving in one year of $306 wo feed, to say nothing of the labor and the general good condition stock resulting from the feeding of So the farmers are right who that a silo erected on their far filled will pay for itself in a yea

No crop will yield as many pou digestible nutrients per acre as acre of corn placed in the silo is admirably shown by the fo table.

	Di Nu
One acre—	
Corn silage (12 ton yield).....	
Tame or prairie hay (½ ton)....	
Corn (50 bushels).....	
Oats (50 bushels).....	

Another advantage in the use silo is the great economy of space. 50 cubic feet is required to store of ensilage, while a ton of hay mow occupies 10 times as much or 500 cubic feet.

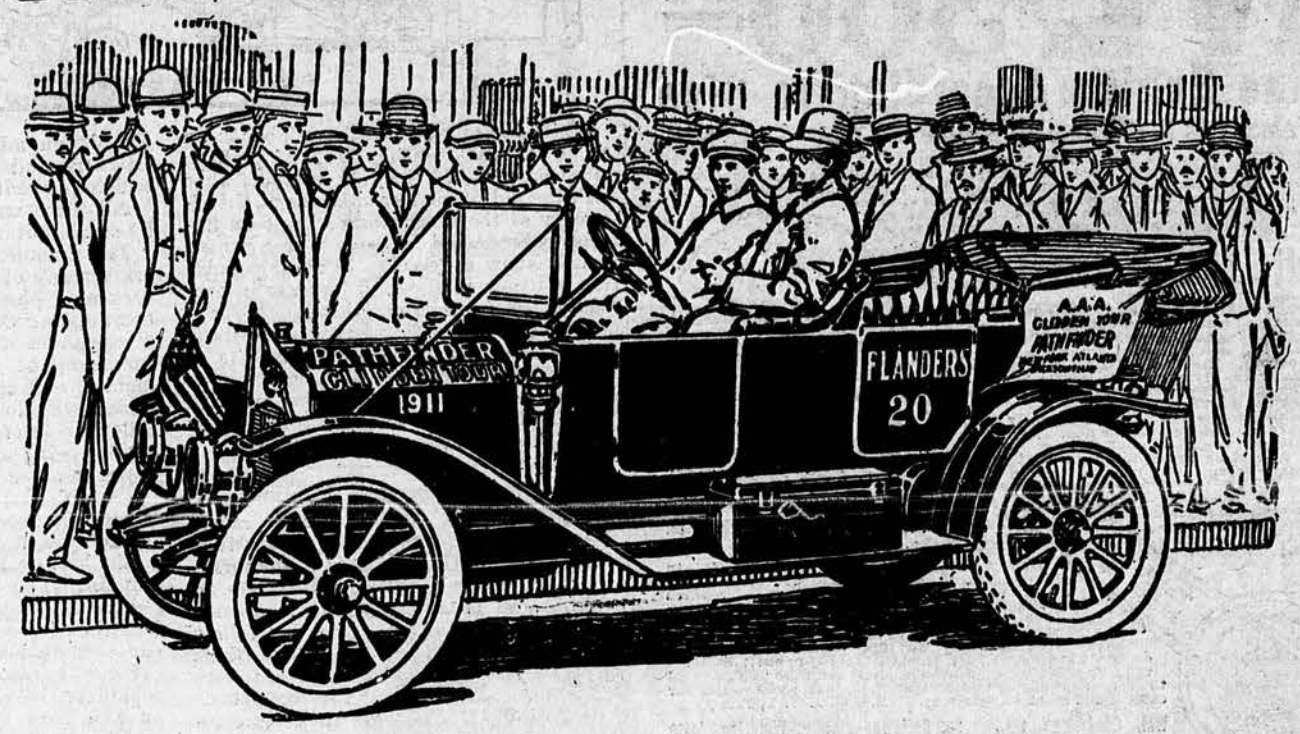
We have been looking at the far from a money-making or savin of view. Let us now consider venience and the labor saved in i At the Nebraska station, wher silage is used in both the dairy a barns, one man can get the feed the silo and feed 40 head in les one-half hour, and all this is done shelter. Think of the time need disagreeable work it would be were obliged to go into the field or three times a week to get this feed in the form of dry, unpalatabl stalks. Often the work is made disagreeable by the shocks freez the ground and the loading mad ficult on account of the high When this dry fodder is hauled barn, we are told by the best auth that it has lost from 25 to 35 pe of its food value, while if the sam had been put in a silo the loss not exceed 5 per cent.

In sumimng up the subject, I say that every stock farmer shoul a silo for the following reasons:

First, because corn silage is the est and most economical substitu pasture grass, which is the most of all our rations. Second, that a of corn ensilage yields from 600 to pounds more nutrients per acre tha other of the farm crops. Third there is a great economy of space use. Fourth, that its use makes i pleasant to feed stock, and also a great deal of time and labor. because with its use in the winter larger gains and milk flows are sult. Sixth, with its use, practical entire food value of the corn c saved. Seventh, thatt he silo enabl farmer to keep double the numb head of stock on the same farm. that our fields are cleared and for fall wheat or rye, as all our stalks are safely stored in our si stead of going to waste in the Ninth, and lastly, and probably the convincing of all, is the fact that tically every farmer now using th would not do without it.

This Flanders "20" Is the Car That Laid Out the Glidden Route

Is the ghtest and west Priced r That Ever rformed the at—and It d It Better— de Better me and nished in tter Condition.



Not Only Beat All Previous Pathfinding Records But Also All Records for the Route— the Dixie Trail— 1,490 Miles in 10 Days.

EN MR. S. M. BUTLER, Chairman of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, first saw the Flanders "20" with which driver "Bill" Soules had been instructed to report at A. A. A. Headquarters in New York to lay out the route for the Glidden Tour to Jacksonville, Florida, he exclaimed:

HERE MUST BE SOME MISTAKE! Surely you do not expect this little car to carry four passengers and cover the route in the time at our disposal? You see there are only 36 days between now and the date the tour must start, and maps, booklets and other data must be gotten out. We can't allow more than sixteen days of that for the pathfinding."

HY, WHAT DID YOU EXPECT, MR. BUTLER?" asked Driver Soules, who feared he had misunderstood his instructions—and Soules never does that.

HY, I EXPECTED an E-M-F '30'—the old war horse that has laid out so many routes. I surely did not expect a smaller car and I am surprised that W. E. Flanders, Manager of the Studebaker automobile business, would risk his and their reputation with the 2,600 dealers of the Studebaker Corporation in such an important event on so light a car. What will a 20 horse-power car do on the slippery clay roads of North Carolina and the sand trails of Florida? Why—!"

HAT WILL SHE DO?" asked Soules—now thoroughly on his mettle—"I'll tell you what she'll do, Mr. Butler: She'll make the $5,000 cars that have laid out former Glidden Tours look like thirty cents—plugged.

HAT WILL SHE DO?—you say you can only allow sixteen days; that's an average of eighty-five miles per day. We—this little three speed car and me—will take your official party over that route on the tour schedule—that's ten days—and we will give them as comfortable a ride as they ever had—and we won't be late for supper once."

HY, THE E-M-F '30' TOOK 38 DAYS to cover the 2,600 miles from Detroit to Denver and return when pathfinding for the 1909 Glidden," said the chairman. "And that was a great performance." "That's true, Mr. Butler, but we make wonderfully good cars nowadays. That's just what we are going to prove to you."

OU'RE ALL RIGHT, SOULES," exclaimed the Chairman enthusiastically now. "You have the right spirit and it is very evident you believe in your Flanders "20." Go to it—and if you do the trick, hanged if I won't buy one—I begin to like the looks of her. She certainly is a trim looking little rig."

RIVER SOULES WAS PLEASED—but he took issue with the chairman on one point. "She isn't so 'little,' Mr. Chairman—she has 102 inch wheel base; will carry five just as easily as four, and we'll show you there's the biggest 20 horse-power under that bonnet you ever saw in a car."

ELL, TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT, she did it and she did it magnificently. Each succeeding day when Pathfinder Westgard wired the head office the surprise of Chairman Butler and his associates became greater.

ON SEPTEMBER 11th Mr. Bruce, Manager of the A. A. A. Touring Bureau, wrote in part as follows: "We have today received a telegram from Mr. A. J. Westgard, our special representative, saying the Flanders car made the trip yesterday from Gettysburg to Staunton, a distance of 179 miles—a splendid performance considering that the road detail is being taken all the way for map making * * * will not you arrange to have the Flanders '20' continue after finishing the Glidden route, and come up from Jacksonville thru Savannah to Charlotte, connecting North and South by the Shenandoah Valley, Charlotte, Columbus, Augusta and Savannah." We wired, "Glad to do it, or to continue the route to Panama or the Pacific Coast—it's all the same to the sturdy Flanders car."

NOW THIS IS ONLY ONE of several great feats the new three speed Flanders "20" has performed during these past few weeks. We set out to show that in this three speed, fore-door model we have a car that has not a superior in the world—and not an equal outside of our own E-M-F "30," the staying qualities, speed and hill climbing ability of which is so well known that it no longer needs demonstrating.

JUST LISTEN TO THIS: Flanders "20" has won every event she has entered—has more reliability runs, more hill climbs to her credit than any other car this season. Not a day passes but she adds one or two more victories to her credit—one or two more trophies to her collection.

Flanders "20" Wins

1. IOWA'S LITTLE GLIDDEN: Flanders "20" made three perfect road scores out of a possible three. Going some!

2. TWIN CITIES TO HELENA, MONTANA: 1390 miles over prairie trails and mountain passes—mud hub deep in places. $4,000 cars succumbed to the difficulties—Flanders "20" won 1st and 2d—all the prizes there were.

3. DEAD HORSE HILL: At Worcester, Mass. This is America's Greatest Annual Hill Climbing Contest. Flanders "20" won first, clipping 47 seconds off previous record and making her nearest competitor look like an also-ran.

4. ST. LOUIS TO KANSAS CITY Reliability Run: Flanders "20" won 1st with score of 998 out of possible 1,000. Other cars penalized 150 to 999 points—and out.

5. BUFFALO ENDURANCE RUN: A test devised to eliminate all if possible. Proved to be four days of mud plugging—that's nuts for Flanders "20." Won first—of course.

6. NEWPORT HILL CLIMB: This was not a sanctioned meet but is the biggest event of the year in Indiana—worst hill in the state. An owner entered his own car—and he not only won in his class, but made a clean sweep of seven straight events in larger car classes. A 90 horse-power Knox beat her time 2 seconds—Hooray!

7. DES MOINES, IOWA—Speed Event: Two special racing cars came to town—fine frameup for a record. Dealer took stock car off the showroom floor—and cleaned them up—1st easily.

8. SEATTLE TO HAZELTON, B. C.: This was not a contest—for the very good reason that no other car has ever dared attempt the trip for gold medal offered two years ago. Flanders "20" went after it—through the wilderness. Brought it back, of course. This will long stand as a record of endurance for motor cars of any power or price.

9. PATHFINDER FOR GLIDDEN TOUR—first official car over the "Dixie Trail"—New York to Jacksonville, 1,490 miles in 10 days—average 149 miles a day. Chairman Butler of the A. A. A. says the cleanest job ever done in laying out a Glidden Route—a wonderful car.

WITHIN EIGHT WEEKS SHE HAS WON NINE important events—enumerated in the panel. In one she made three perfect road scores out of a possible three; in another, Minneapolis to Helena Reliability Run, she won first and second—all the prizes there were. And at Worcester, Mass., she won America's premier hill climbing event, chipping 47 seconds off the previous record and beating the time of several cars of four and five times her price.

IF YOU FOLLOWED THE NEWS you have doubtless been struck by the consistent performance of this car in all reliability events. To say that Flanders "20" is entered in a reliability event is to say Flanders "20" has won First—and most likely Second and Third also. Always first thru.

THAT'S WONDERFUL WHEN YOU CONSIDER that in these events, while entered only in her own class, her merit scores at the end make those of cars in the higher priced classes look cheap indeed.

TAKE THE TWIN CITY RUN—Minneapolis to Helena, Montana, over prairie trails and mountain passes, in which such cars as Packard, Stoddard-Dayton, Abbott-Detroit, Simplex, Maxwell, Cole, Krit, Hupmobile and other cars failed to finish with perfect scores, and two out of three Flanders "20's" did.

IS PRICE ANY INDICATION of the road ability, the staying qualities, the reliability and the capacity for standing hard knocks? Surely not in view of these splendid victories of this "20" horse-power $800 car.

NO, IT CERTAINLY IS NOT—we have never claimed that the E-M-F "30" was a better car than the three speed Flanders "20." The thirty is a little larger—ten inches longer wheel base, will go faster—say 55 miles per hous as against the 47 that any Flanders Touring car will go; but it won't—and no car made will—climb a hill better; it won't—and no car made will—stand rougher usage or perform so well month in month out with so little care or attention or expense.

FLANDERS "20" IS MADE OF SAME high grade steel—the best the science of metallurgy knows how to produce—by the same careful methods and in the largest plant in the world devoted to the making of one model. We make every part—"from pig iron and the raw steel bar to the finished car." And we guarantee every car for a year, giving the buyer a bond signed by General Manager Walter E. Flanders himself. ....

FLANDERS "20" IS YOUR CAR—it is the ideal car for the man who does not feel he can afford, or who does not care to put more than $1,000 into an automobile—whether it be the one car he and his family shall use for all purposes, or an auxiliary car for the rich man who wishes to save his big, expensive, more cumbersome touring car or limousine.

DELIVERIES—YES, THAT'S THE ONLY TROUBLE—we can't seem to catch up with the demand—can't promise you immediate delivery. August was the biggest month in our history. September will surpass it by 500 cars—shipping 125 Flanders "20" cars per day now and increasing our factory facilities just as fast as we can. Bought the original Ford plant last month and putting on 1,000 more men. This will increase our output 20 per cent. Trying our best to catch up—but people have come to appreciate this car and the demand still leads the supply.

ONLY WAY IS TO SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER at once. Get your order in, pay a deposit, so the order will be sent to the factory and given its regular serial number—then you won't have to wait long. Every day's delay in placing the order makes two more days' delay in getting the car, for Flanders "20" is carrying everything before her, and the "tin cars" are losing ground fast. Flanders "20" has the call—but if you hurry you'll be "lucky."

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION

AUTOMOBILE BRANCH

1620-22 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WARREN D. OAKES, Manager

SAVE $50.00 To $300.00

On a Gasoline Engine According To Size

Ranging From Our Famous 1½ H. P. Pumping Engine ($27.50) To 15 H. P.

Buy from a real engine factory, save dealer, jobber and catalog house profits.
No such offer as I make on the class of engines I sell has ever been made before in all gasoline engine history.
Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factories equipped with automatic machinery, one man running as high as six machines at a time and turning out thousands of perfect pieces. I sell them direct to the user, saving all middlemen's profits and actually sell the very highest grade engine on thirty days' free trial for less money than some factories can make them at actual first shop cost.

Galloway Will absolutely and positively save you from $50 to $300 on a gasoline engine that will exactly meet your requirements, no matter how large or how small.

All you pay for is acutal cost of material, (and I buy in tremendous quantities) cost of labor and one small profit based on large output.

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a strictly high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I know what I am talking about. I have been a dealer, a jobber, a salesman. I started in at the bottom of this engine business, and I am giving you the truth when I tell you that our price is lower than dealers and jobbers are today buying engines not as good as ours in carload lots for spot cash.

This I absolutely know, and I cordially invite you or anybody to inspect our factories and make the comparisons for absolute proof. We simply have to make our engine so good, for we send it anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to inexperienced users on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made regardless of price, of a similar h. p. that sells for twice as much, and are willing to let the man who tries it be the judge. Don't buy an engine of any make at any price until you get our beautiful 50 page engine book. Why not sell one of your poorest horses and buy our famous full 5 h. p. Galloway.

Get Galloway's Biggest and Best Free Gasoline Engine Book

Write for it today while you think of it. It is in four colors, 50 pages; pictures our engines, factories, and contains hundreds of letters and pictures from actual photographs of our engine in use in every state in the Union. It's full of valuable information.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it.

You are throwing money away if you pay more for a gasoline engine than I charge you. Save that money or use it for something else. I positively and absolutely can save you from $50 to $300, according to size you want. I invite you to get our catalog and make comparisons. WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.,

WM. GALLOWAY CO., 385 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Bovee Furnaces at Manufacturer's Prices

Saves 50 per cent of cost; 40 per cent of fuel

Most Durable, Most Economical Furnace Sold

Has a Perfect Ventilating System for Every Part of Building

RESIDENCE HEATING PLANT

Hot air registers in five rooms, cold air return in two rooms. 40 in. Furnace, 20 in. Fire Pot, 28 in. Combustion Chamber, 10,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $65.00

BASEMENT VIEW OF 1 RUN PLANT. BEST WAY TO HEAT A ONE ROOM BUILDING

CHURCH AND SCHOOL HEATING PLANT

One large hot air, two cold air registers, 54 in. Furnace, 32 in. Fire Pot, 40 in. Combustion Chamber, 40,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $85.00

Special prices on large heating plants for any style church or building.

Horizontal Furnaces with large doors at same prices as Economy for equal heating capacity.

BASEMENT VIEW OF 3 RUN PLANT FOR RESIDENCE, CHURCH OR SCHOOLHOUSE

Bovee Grinder & Furnace Works, 198-8th St. Waterloo, Ia

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

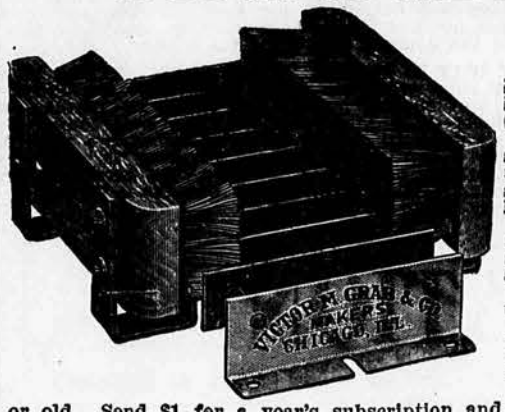
FOR THE FARM

For inside floors use the paint made expressly for the purpose—Sherwin-Williams Inside Floor Paint. Easily applied, dries over night with a hard gloss surface that will stand scrubbing. Does not mar easily under foot wear. Ten colors.

Sold by dealers everywhere. Ask for color cards

Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co., 730 Canal Road, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio

A BOON TO THE HOUSEWIFE



CRAB'S FOOT SCRAPERS SAVE TIME,

labor and temper and reduces the labor of housecleaning to a minimum.

This is the most practical foot scraper ever invented. Tacked upon the front porch or walk, it is as good as a sign "Wipe Your Feet Before You Enter!"

It cleans the sole and side of the shoe in one operation. Made of sheet steel and the side branches are made of the best stiff bristle.

One of these foot scrapers ought to be upon every door step.

The regular selling price is $1, but we will send one prepaid to any subscriber of Kansas Farmer for only 75 cents.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old. Send $1 for a year's subscription and 25 cents extra for express.

Sent absolutely free to anyone sending four new trial subscriptions to Kansas Farmer for three months, at 25 cents each. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

SEND 4 cents in stamps for our catalogue of special farm books. KANSAS FARMER.

Don't shut up a little colt in a dingy place by himself. Give him companionship. A calf will do if theer are no other colts on the farm.

THE FARM

While the question of farm labor is an important and pressing one, and perhaps will continue so, the fact remains that with the aid of modern machinery, the efficiency of the farm laborer has been immensely increased. States whose census reports show a decrease in rural population continue to show an increase in production of farm crops through the application of scientific methods, the more careful selection of seeds and the use of improved machinery. As long as such a condition exists perhaps the pressure for the admission of cheap Oriental labor is not really so great.

The Need of Farmers' Meetings.

That there is a need of farmers' meetings goes almost without saying. Much of the progress that is made in manufacturing, railroading, in the professions, in banking and in merchandising has come from each one learning from his fellow worker. These all have their meetings where they come together and learn from each other. Then again, the location of their business is such that they come together a good deal anyway.

But imagine a fellow starting in banking without much experience in banking and then never attending a bankers' meeting or going where he could learn from other bankers. If such a thing could happen there would result a queer bank. Or suppose a merchant started out in his business and never tried to learn from his fellow merchants, what kind of a store would he have? Apply that to the farm. Many farmers started in without much experience, and if they have not learned from the fellow farmers their methods are likely not the most up-to-date.

In farming there are so many things that require knowledge and skill that farmers need to get together oftener than anyone else for sake of learning from each other and at times to have some outside speaker address them.

Then there is the further reason for meeting. Farmers live more or less isolated, so are in need of the social feature of a meeting. Their wives and children need it. This is an age in which we need to learn to work together to profit by each other's experience. That is what has made the railroads powerful and prosperous, the manufacturing concerns large and profitable, the banking business a remunerative one.

There are many operations on the farm that are carried on in an expensive way. The best way of learning how to reduce the cost of them is for the farmers to get together and talk over the different ways that each has found to be the best. From this kind of an experience meeting much good will come.

Talk it over with some of the neighbors, set a time and place to meet. Elect a president, vice-president, secretary and librarian. A program and also a social committee should be appointed. Among the duties of the social committee will be the providing for lunch, so it might be well to appoint ladies.

It will be surprising how much can be learned from such meetings.—W. C. Palmer, North Dakota.

Farm Electricity.

The farmer is just awakening to the importance of power in connection with his agricultural work. It has been practically demonstrated that electricity is the ideal power for farm use, because it can be readily transmitted, with safety and economy, to any point where needed and applied in any quantity desired. With electricity the power plant, whether the energy is generated from water, steam or gasolene, is always located in one place and the current is transmitted over insulated wires to the milk room, the dairy, the hay loft or to any other part of the farm and farm buildings to do the work or dispel the darkness.

Among the power machines which can be purchased for a nominal sum in these days of labor saving devices are the following:

Feed grinders, root cutters, fodder cutters, fanning mills, grindstones, circular saws, corn shellers, drill presses, ensilage cutters and elevators, horse clippers, milking machines, grain separators, churns, vacuum cleaners, ice cream freezers, dough mixers, feed mixers, chic hatchers and numerous other mach and implements.

All these machines can be readily by small motors.

The amount of power required to erate many of these is small. The ence of a plant of sufficient capacit operate one or two particular mach often makes it possible to use the po for many of the other purposes. amount of work that a small amou power will do may be judged from following brief statements of what is tually being done with small exis power plants.

Three horsepower furnishes all po needed to make 6,000 pounds of into cheese in one day.

Six horse power will run a feed grinding 20 bushels of corn an hour.

Five horse power grinds 25 to bushels of feed, or 10 to 12 bushels ear corn an hour.

Seven horse power drives an 18- separator, burr mill and corn cob cr er and corn sheller, grinding from to 15 bushels of good, fine meal an h

Five horse power will drive a 30- circular saw, sawing from 50 to cords of stove wood and from hard in ten hours.

Six horse power saws all the w four men can pile in cords.

Twelve horse power will drive a inch circular saw, sawing 4,000 feet oak or 5,000 feet of poplar in a day.

Ten horsepower will run a 16- cutter and blower, and elevate the silage into a silo 30 feet high at rate of seven tons per hour.

One horse power wil pump w from a well of ordinary depth in s cient quantity to supply an ordin farm-house and all the buildings w water for all ordinary uses.—Farme

Wheat Crop?

No one can give an absolute ans to this question, because much depe upon the weather. The fly is pre in small numbers everywhere throu out the area of its distribution, w includes the whole of the state east an irregular north and south line r ning through Clark, Ford, Hodgem Ness, Trego, Graham and Norton coun

Since the winter of 1908-1909, fly d age has been very slight and local character. In the fall of 1910 it found in small numbers in early so and volunteer wheat at Marysville at Hays City. In the fall of 1910 the following spring it was found in so numbers in Northeast Kansas. In so instances the infestation was hea The past spring and summer, on acco of the lack of moisture, have been favorable to the fly. It seems, therefo that there is little likelihood of the co ing wheat crop suffering more than lo damage.

The man whose wheat stubble year is badly infested should not, h ever, fail to take measures against fly, because failure to do so may m complete loss of his next crop.

In Bulletin No. 176, of the Kansas St Experiment Station, page 24, the wr sets forth the steps which, if consc tiously followed, should enable the gro to escape serious fly damage. Wh fly is now known to be present in seri numbers, there remains only one me ure that may enable the grower to cape damage. That measure is late s ing. The main crop of wheat should sown on or after the fly-free date, tober 2 in the northern, October 7-S the southern and October 14 in the treme southern portions of the state. this time badly infested wheat stub which has not been plowed under carefully and deeply buried under co pact soil, should be avoided as a s for wheat, because, although late so ing will protect the crop from the brood, it will be damaged by the that emerges from the old stubble n spring. Infested stubble fields intend for plowing the following spring or su mer should be winter plowed and the buried beneath about four inches of s in order that it may not get out n spring and damage adjacent fields wheat.—Prof. T. J. Headlee, En mologist, Kansas State Agricultural C lege.

Seeding Sweet Clover.

An absolutely certain way of getting a stand of sweet clover, says a correspondent in Wallace's Farmer, is as follows:

"Plow a field of sod this fall, disc the sod as for a corn crop, and the first week in May sow 20 pounds of hulled sweet clover per acre, harrowing the seed well in. This seeding might be done as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry early in the spring, but for me the best results have come when sown at the above date.

"Another good method of securing a stand of sweet clover is sowing it with some crop which is taken off the ground early, such as barley or Early Champion oats. Still another method is to take the small grain crop off the land as early as possible, plow and disc and seed the sweet clover not later than the last week in July. Seed sown the second week in August has failed to live through the winter, while in cases where there is plenty of moisture in the soil that sown the last week in July has done splendidly. Sweet clover acts very much the same as does red clover and alsike, and, like them if sown after the first of August, is likely to fail to live through the winter. Even when sown as early as the latter part failure is likely to follow unless an abundance of moisture is present in the soil. This method is not reliable in a dry season.

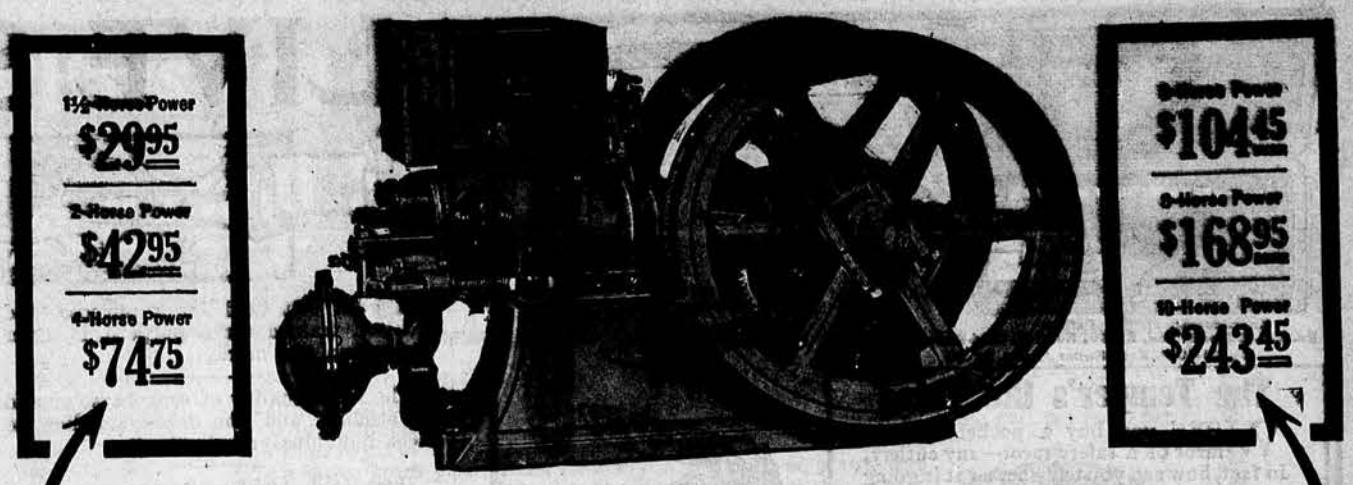
"Seeding sweet clover in corn at the last cultivation gives fair results if the stand of corn is not too thick and the growth is not so very rank. This plan is not to be trusted as a general rule, however, and has not given me such very satisfactory results. Everything considered, sweet clover does its best when sown alone.

"For the very best results with sweet clover rich ground should be selected. Limestone land is especially favorable, too, for sweet clover. It is not altogether necessary to have sod ground, but it is necessary in order to secure a strong stand to have the ground thoroughly rich, and free from weeds.

"When sweet clover is sown with Early Champion oats about 20 pounds of the seed should be harrowed in lightly. It takes a pretty good weed to outdo sweet clover on good soil. By harvest time it will be high up in the oats and on this account it is well to cut the oats high up from the ground. Sweet clover seed has a very strong germinating power, and always comes up strongly whether sown on rich or poor soil, and it is when the plants are young that many people are deceived, thinking that the soil, even though it is run down, is growing as good sweet clover as the very best of land. The fact is, however, that later on the sweet clover sown on poor soil commences to dwindled away and die for lack of nitrogen.

"It is my opinion that after sweet clover is planted on a farm and the bacteria gets fixed in the soil a stand will not be so difficult to secure. When a few farmers first sowed this clover here, none succeeded in getting a catch, but this year most all who used proper methods are succeeding, in spite of the severe drouth. My stand of sweet clover, which was sown on sod ground, is all that could be desired. The sweet clover in the wheat stubble, however, is thin because the wheat sapped the moisture out of the soil. Some of my neighbors inform me that sweet clover sown with a thin stand of oats has come through in fair shape.

"There is more to the successful growing of sweet clover than most people think. The selection of the right type to begin with is of great importance. There are a great many different varieties of both the white and the yellow.



If all advertised horse power were real, or if the real horse power of all engines were advertised, some engines or some advertisements would have to be different. A lot of farmers have tested out the Economy Gasoline Engine. Those farmers will tell you from their own experience that there is ONE engine that actually delivers ALL the power claimed for it by its makers, ALL THE TIME and sometimes MORE.

get REAL power when you buy "horse" power

This announcement is published to show you how, if you will mix just a little horse sense with your engine money, you'll be able to get real horse power for it.

In the testing department of our engine factory the Economy has shown itself the equal of engines selling at twice its price and more. We want you to try it under your own farm conditions. **Here's the proposition:** Send us an order for an Economy Gasoline Engine. Let it do your own work in your own way. Put it to every test you can think of. Work it **hard** every day for sixty days. If at the end of sixty days you think you could get along without it, **send it back at our expense.** If in sixty days the Economy Gasoline Engine doesn't earn its right to a permanent place on your farm, **don't you keep it.** If you can afford to work without it say so and back comes your money and freight charges.

Under This Wide Open Trial the Economy Gasoline Engine Has Gone Out to Thousands of Farms and MADE GOOD

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me a copy of your new Economy Gasoline Engine Catalog.

Name _____

65K67 *Postoffice* _____

R. F. D. No. _____ *State* _____

P. O. Box No. _____ *Street and No.* _____

Send in your order. The very day it reaches the factory, we'll load your Economy Gasoline Engine into a freight car, and the best farm hand you ever saw will be on the way eager to go to work. Use the coupon if you want our free Gasoline Engine Catalog.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

The Fall Army Worm.

"Where the worms are generally distributed over young wheat, little can be done except to crush as many as possible with a roller and turn pigs and poultry into the field," says Dr. T. J. Headlee, of the Agricultural College. "Some years ago during an outbreak of the variegated cutworm, stock hogs were found to be very effective in checking its ravages, and did not seriously injure the crop. In fact, Mr. Wenrich, of Oxford, Kan., cleaned the pest out of his alfalfa and converted it into high-priced pork by the use of about 120 hogs.

"In large fields of young alfalfa little can be done except to crush the worms with a roller. In fields of old alfalfa, where there is a sufficient growth to make hay, it should be cut immediately and raked by means of a go-devil rake—the kind that is dragged on the ground. Afterward this should be drawn over the field several times. If another kind of rake is used, a heavy log should be drawn over the field to crush the worms. A device that seems promising enough to merit trial is formed by tying the larger ends of a lot of willows, other brush or branches of trees, securely together, placing a heavy weight on their tops and dragging the mass over the field. In old alfalfa, where the crop is short, many of the worms may be crushed with a roller.

"Worms in rye fields will be destroyed if the roller is used, or if the field is pastured with hogs and poultry.

"When a field is infested in spots, the worms should be destroyed by thoroughly spraying the foliage on which they are feeding with lead arsenate at the rate of 5 pound to 50 gallons of water, or by dusting the infested plants with a mixture of air-slaked lime and Paris green, using 1 part of Paris green to 16 parts of the lime. Flour may be used in place of the lime. Stock should not be allowed to feed on plants that are either sprayed or dusted until a heavy rain has washed the poison off.

"When the worms are migrating they should be trapped in furrows and destroyed. The furrows are of two sorts. One is deep, with a steep, unbroken wall next to the field to be protected. Completing and maintaining this wall may require considerable work with a spade. The other type of furrow can be made with a plow. In the first type, shallow holes are sunk with a post-auger at intervals of several feet. The worms collect in these and are destroyed with a tamping stick, or by pouring kerosene on them. In the latter type of furrow the worms are killed by dragging a log back and forth in it. Where water is available a very successful barrier is made by running the furrow full and covering the surface with a little kerosene.

"Many farmers have volunteer wheat infested with the worms on land which they wish to seed this fall, and are wondering whether it is advisable to delay seeding and thus avoid injury. If the volunteer wheat is destroyed at once and the poisoned bait recommended for grasshoppers—we will repeat our recipe for bait to anyone asking for it—sown on the infested area after the worms have fasted for several days, most of them will be killed and the danger to the succeeding crop removed.

"Worms infesting either wheat or rye may migrate to young alfalfa or other succulent crops if the former are exhausted before they reach maturity. In case they do migrate they may be destroyed by spraying poison on vegetation in their path, or by trapping in furrows as described."

Railroads Doing Their Part.

Purely business reasons, of course, are behind the movement on the part of railroads to educate farmers into better methods of farming. If the country can be made to produce more tonnage the railroads will make more money. The increase in tonnage can be had by inducing full development of the lands through bringing homeseekers and investors and through securing more intensive methods and better application of scientific principles on the farms that are being operated. There have been sent out by the railroads corn specials, cotton specials, hog specials, dairy specials and the like, with demonstrators and lecturers to spread the gospel of bigger harvests along the line. The theory of seed selection has been propagated by railroads in connection with other interests till farmers generally recognize the value of good seed. Soil and seed are large subjects, and successful farming is mainly dependent on a good understanding of them. The good results that have followed the work of the railroads in this educative effort have led to more extended enterprize on the part of transportation companies and to a broadening of their field of operations. It really is up to other interests to join with the roads in introducing these methods. The merchants have much to gain through these improved methods, and the inflow of population and should join these public carries in making a success of the work.

A Kansas Farmer reader wants to know how many of our readers are using motorcycles, and the engine power and the name of the manufacturer. A good many rural route carriers use these vehicles and their work probably subjects the cycles to more severe tests than any other. Their experience would be valuable.

Everybody has something to sell and somebody wants it at a good, fair value. The only thing then is to bring the buyer and seller together. That is all there is to advertising.

The Temper's the Thing

WHEN you buy a pocket knife—a razor or a safety razor—any cutlery, in fact, how can you tell whether it is going to give satisfactory service? You can always examine their external points, such as handles, linings, rivets, springs and finish, but the *temper* is the important thing, and in ordinary cases you can tell nothing about the temper until actual use shows it to be good or bad. Keen Kutter Tools and Cutlery have been the standard of America for over 45 years as a complete line—every article of the highest quality.

Every tool bearing the name Keen Kutter is guaranteed, not only to be perfect in steel, temper and adjustment, but this guarantee allows you to be the judge. If, for any reason, any Keen Kutter tool does not measure up to your reasonable requirements, your money will be refunded.

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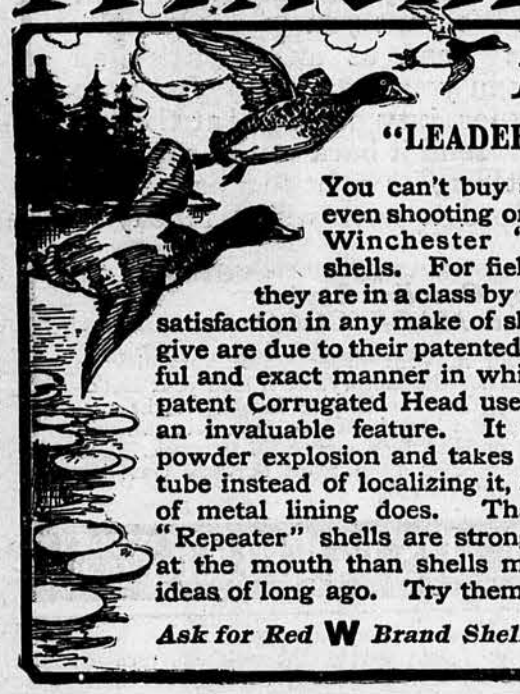

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You can't buy safer, faster, harder, more even shooting or better keeping loads than Winchester "Leader" or "Repeater" shells. For field, fowl, or trap shooting, they are in a class by themselves, and give entire satisfaction in any make of shotgun. The results they give are due to their patented construction and the careful and exact manner in which they are loaded. The patent Corrugated Head used on Winchester shells is an invaluable feature. It absorbs the shock of the powder explosion and takes the strain from the paper tube instead of localizing it, as the old English method of metal lining does. That's why "Leader" and "Repeater" shells are stronger and less apt to cut off at the mouth than shells made according to English ideas of long ago. Try them and you'll be convinced.

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are the best rubber boots. The Woonsocket Rubber Co. began making rubber boots 45 years ago, producing 60 pairs a day. Its output has grown to 10,000 pairs per day. This enormous growth, far beyond that of any other company, proves the quality of Woonsocket Boots. And the Elephant Head Boots

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LIVE STOCK

A good colt bred for a purpose, and fed and trained for a purpose, is never a drug on the market.

The individuality of each horse should be studied, and the feeds supplied to meet individual requirements.

Pure feed, plenty of air and regular exercise are best for the mother horse. But dont' overdo the work.

Oats are the best single grain food for a horse and the best for road purposes.

While there is not much danger of cattle or sheep bloating when fed on corn silage, it is best to be careful at first. Clover, rape or alfalfa are much more likely to cause bloat, though any green, succulent feed when given in large quantities following dry feed, is likely to cause bloat.

That shredded corn fodder will make excellent feed for work horses is the belief of many farmers who have had years of experience. Some of them state that their horses did better on shredded fodder during the winter and came out better in the spring than they had formerly done on hay. If you don't have plenty of alfalfa, try shredding some fodder.

Perhaps no farm crop will be found that is better for making silage than corn, though milo, Kafir, sorghum, alfalfa, clover, soy beans and cow peas have been successfully used. The experiment of alternating layers of corn and alfalfa has worked well, but the silage is rather "messy" to handle and has no greater feeding value than that made from corn alone.

Boys' live stock judging contests are gaining in popularity, as they should. Probably no way was ever devised which served to give to the boys so much of real information along lines that are of such real value to them as these same stock judging contests. Not only do these boys learn what constitutes the best types of farm animals, but they learn how they are produced by breeding and feeding operations. They also gain a new interest in farm life which goes very far to remove the lure of the city.

Some veterinarians and farmers still advocate the burning or burying or hogs dead from cholera. This practice is all right if it is well done and quicklime is put on the hogs before being buried. If the other hogs in the herd have been vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum the best way is to cut up the dead ones, boil them thoroughly in a farm kettle until the meat is shredded and then feed them back to the innoculated hogs. This gives the hogs a meat ration upon which they will thrive wonderfully, but it must not be done unless the living hogs have been properly vaccinated.

What is the best and most economical form of hog house? Is there greater danger from disease in the large house which houses many hogs than in the smaller one with fewer? Are cots absolutely necessary to the best success with brood sows? What are the possibilities of cement concrete in hog house building? Are hollow cement blocks better for side walls in the hog house than a solid cement wall? Do the air spaces in the blocks tend to even the temperature in both winter and summer? Is a galvanized iron roof on a hog house a good thing, or should it be tabooed? There are a thousand questions about hog raising that the beginner would like to have answered, and no one can do it so well as the experienced hog raiser. Kansas Farmer would like to hear from its readers on any question concerning hog raising.

In addition to the pure-bred sire club which was first started in Wisconsin, but which is now being pushed to success by the extension department of the Kansas College, there is now on foot a movement to organize county horse breeders' clubs in every county in the corn belt states. The members are the owners or users of pure-bred sires, and announce as their object the improvement of the several breeds of horses, the observance and enforcement of laws in regard to horse breeding, the regulation of service fees, and the spread of educational literature in regard to the breeding and care of horses.

The Nebraska Station shows that second growth sorghum is not more dangerous as a feed than the first growth, provided it has had the same advantages of sunshine and moisture. But if the second growth has had less moisture and more sunshine than the first, it is pretty sure to be more or less stunted, and stunted sorghum nearly always has prussic acid in its composition, and this is one of the most deadly drugs known. Cane that has grown without being stunted, or that has matured the heads, is not likely to contain this poison and may be safely fed when properly cured, as hay.

After all the controversy in regard to the subject, the facts simmer down to the conclusion that the most suitable and enduring horses for the cavalry service has been found in our great plains country, says Field and Farm. The native grasses of the plains and intermountain country of the west, curing in the field so that they make a strong, nutritious article of feed in winter as well as summer, and the conditions of life in the open at this altitude give the horses raised here bone of flint-like quality and large, capacious lungs. Horses of good formation are produced with endurance and courage that are not equaled in other parts of the country.

Country Hams.

Of all the flesh foods that nature gives us, ham is probably the choice of the mass of the people. Fried or boiled it is toothsome, wholesome and nutritious. Moreover, it is convenient to keep and use, occupying small space and easy to prepare and serve. Packing house hams are now the rule and country-cured hams the exception. Time was when country hams were preferred to the commercial product of the packing house by all epicures; but the art and science of curing and packing all kinds of meats have been so highly developed in recent years that this preference has lost much of its force. Economic necessity has brought about the change, however. Country-cured hams, being more expensive than the packing house article, have logically been displaced by it to a large and growing extent.

We we are convinced that the time is ripe for thousands of farmers to cure and sell hams and other meats of their own growing. We have a large and increasing percentage of fastidious people who could and would buy such meats at higher prices than are current for their packing house counterparts.

Any farmer who produced a superior quality of pork, killed and cured it and offered it for sale in attractive packages could work up a permanently profitable trade. It would pay him much better than selling his pork on the hoof. He would, of course, be compelled to go to some expense in equipping a plant for the purpose, but its cost would be wiped out in a short time, and net profits would be incredibly generous, if we may take the experience of a few men now in the business, as a basis of judgment.

We know a farmer who makes sausage for a select trade which he has secured, by degrees. He receives 40 cents a pound for all he produces. He does it up in attractive packages, emphasizes its quality and convinces his patrons that it is infinitely superior to any commercial sausage on the market. He could do equally well with hams, but sausage is his specialty, and he does not care to expand his business at present.—L. E. Frost.

Pure-Bred Pigs on Every Farm.

Progressive farmers realize the value f having a few pure-bred pigs which hey can grow at comparatively little xpense, considering the large amount f by-products from the dairy, orchard nd kitchen that have no cash value unil they are converted through the pigs nto good, wholesome meat. Some perons are indifferent to these facts and y procrastinating fall behind their enerprising neighbors who are on the alert o make the most profit from their eason's work.

No domestic animals increase or derease as rapidly as pigs. It is said hat within 10 generations, a period of ess than 15 years, a sow and her female lescendants will produce over a thouand individual pigs. Carelessness at nating and at farrowing time causes arge decrease in the production. If good itters of strong, healthy pigs are desired he breeder must feed the sow from he date of mating until the youngsters re weaned a nitrogenous food that has oth nourishing and developing power. With good care and judgment, 80 per ent of all pigs born should live and levelop. This would result in a more niform scale of prices, as the yearly output of pork products could be determined. A new beeder may be honest, ntelligent and enthusiastic, but if he lacks energy he cannot make a success, for it is not a lazy man's vocation.

Breeding pure-bred animals is an industry that requires labor and ambition; it places business first and pleasure second, a determination to make the pigs a herd that represents the best of the chosen breed. Dealers who know the value of good individuals are always willing to buy them at reasonable prices. Success in handling pure-bred pigs from a commercial point of view depends on the demands of the general public. The animals must please the critical breeder and also meet the requirements of those who sell choice cuts to exacting consumers. In order to realize the full benefit of a pure-bred herd, and obtain the greater profit, one must know the wants of the different trades. A breeder could not raise and sell pure-bred animals of any breed if he could not dispose of the surplus at the packing house, thus enabling him to reserve the animals to be used for future reproduction. The best interests of all concerned can be obtained through recognition of all types of pure breeds for pork production.

Utility should be the most important consideration in every instance, developed under different conditions and environments. And the many opinions of breeders of their respective breeds; all should conform to the demands of the general market that supply meat for the world, thus realizing the greatest profit for every person concerned.

The uniformity of the herd in color, form, size, thrift and finish is a sure index of the farmer's ability and skill in feeding, breeding and fattening. A person of these qualities will make a success of the business. Liberal feeding is essential to the production of good breeding animals. Pigs whose ancestors have been fed for several generations under the improved and economical methods cannot be expected to thrive with a careless and indifferent method.

Pigs reserved for breeding stock must be selected from the best the herd affords. Inferior pigs improperly fed will not produce the desired results. Take pains to develop each animal into a choice yearling if the foundatoin for a profitable herd is to be laid, and continue then good care and nitrogenous food as long as they are retained for reproduction. They are at the best from 2 to 6 years old. Their pigs are larger and develop into better animals. There is no truth in the saying that an old sow will farrow a small litter. One of my 7-year-old sows farrowed 15 pigs. She was sired by a 9-year-old boar and she was the last sow he ever sired. The first litter a sow produces is no criterion of her future usefulness. One of my sows had twins the first time, and for four successive years she farrowed two litters each year of eight to 10 pigs each, earning me over $150 each year.—H. W. W.

It Pays You in CASH, Convenience and Permanent Satisfaction to Buy Stoves From Your Home Dealer

Garland Cast-Iron Range

Stoves are one thing that it pays to buy *at home* and not send away for, as people who have tried both ways now know.

It is so much easier to have your home dealer deliver your stove and set it up for you than to go to the trouble of doing it yourself. And when you buy a stove from your home dealer you are sure of *permanent* satisfaction. It is always easier to *talk* to a man you *know* than to *write* to somebody you *don't* know, in case some trouble should come up regarding your range or stove.

One of your home dealers sells stoves which outwear *three* ordinary stoves. It is really much less expensive to buy one *good* stove than to have to buy *three* of the commonplace kind.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

Cheap Stoves an Extravagance

Curious as it seems, the stove that you pay the *least money* for is very apt to be the most *expensive*. Pretty *pictures*, alluring *descriptions* and loud *claims* can't make up for poor *materials* and careless *workmanship*. Remember *that!*

Disadvantages of Buying Stoves Away from Home

A stove you send away for never comes set up. You must go to the depot for it. You must load it at the depot, unload it at home, uncrate it, put it together, fuss with a lot of stovepipe, set it up, black it and assume the whole responsibility of the job. Compare this with ordering a stove from your dealer. Don't buy stoves sight unseen. You pay *excess* freight, too. Your order may be delayed. You get no better terms than your home dealer will give you.

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The St. Joseph Interstate.

With the torrid weather all against it, and with the festival arrangements placed in the latter end of the week, the Interstate Live Stock Exposition at St. Joseph had much to contend with. Yet it was a good show—a splendid show.

Apparently the management had thought little of serious advertising, and apparently they made the mistake of placing the big attractions at the end instead of near the beginning of the week, and so the crowds were small in the earlier days, and it was thought by outsiders that the management would hardly "break even" in a financiel way.

But they did put up a good show for all that. And their hospitality and good fellowship! These made a combination which will not be easily forgotten and which will do much for the show next year.

Five studs made the Percheron show, and of these three were from Missouri, one from Iowa and one from Illinois. The Percheron Importing Company, of South St. Joseph, made a killing with their 4-year-old stallion, Dandy, who won first and championship. H. G. McMillan, of Rock Rapids, Ia., got first and championship on their aged mare, Rosine, while W. S. Corsa, of White Hall, Ill., won strongly in the younger classes.

Two Missouri studs made the show of Shires and both champion and Reserve champion went to the Percheron Importing Company. Two Missouri studs made the show on Belgians, and divided the ribbons, while the Percheron Importing Company again captured the championship on Coach horses.

William Clark of Cunningham, Kan., has the honor of defeating the great Missouri mule on his home grounds, and this he did by winning the championship on his aged exhibit.

Ten exhibitors of Shorthorns from Wisconsin, Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri sent forward an aggregation of show yard cattle that was the equal, if not the superior, of any exhibition that has occurred west of the Mississippi river this season. Teh forces of the east and west have in many instances met here for the first time, and keen competition in every class has been the result. C. D. Bellows, of Maryville, Mo., acted as judge. Thomson Bros., of Dover, the only Kansas representatives, won a place inside the money on their splendid young bull, Imperial Victor, and stood first on their 2-year-old heifer, Daisy Queen.

Hereford exhibitors of the east end west assembled here an array of whitefaces that reached a greater total than was the number of entries of any other breed in the show. They sent forward the best specimens of the breed and entries included a number which have figured as first prize and championship winners in state and national shows, for the past two or three years. A number of others which promise to work their way to these distinguished positions, were included. The task of rating them fell to the lot of J. O. Bryant, of Savannah, Mo. His work was consistent and satisfactory. His long experience as an exhibitor has given him a practical schooling which has served to a good advantage in his work here.

Klaus Bros., Bendena, were the only Kansans, but they got into the money in practically every class, and they had some mighty good herds to beat.

Seven herds competed for the Angus money, but among them Kansas had no representative. Together, they made the best show of daddies that has yet been made this season.

Straub Bros., Avoca, Neb., who made such a strong showing at the Topeka State Fair in the Galloway division, had but one competitor, and that was an Iowa herd.

The showing of Durocs was much larger in number than that of any other breed of swine, exhibiting at this show. Many of the most prominent herds of Iowa and Missouri were in competition for honors. The classes were well filled and the entries bore the earmark of systematic breeding and feeding. G. C. Council, Vandalia, Ill., tied the ribbons.

In the Berkshire, W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill., had matters pretty much his own way. He won 14 first prizes and all the championships, and thus added another series of victories to those won at Des Moines, Lincoln, Topeka and Hutchinson.

The Hampshire swine show was made up of three herds. W. F. Davis, of St. Joseph, W. J. Brennegar, Blythedale, Mo., and Sharp & Son, Coal Valley, Ill., were the competitors, and the ribbons were distributed impartially by G. C. Council.

Seven breeds from Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri made the sheep show, and they did it well. In fact, this was one of the best shows of sheep that has yet been made in the corn belt this season.

The Interstate Live Stock Exposition is a good show, well housed in permanent buildings and generally well managed. It is deserving of abundant patronage and if it fails of this it is not due to the quality of the show, but to the fact that the people do no know what that quality is.

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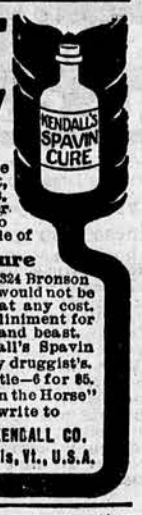

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handy at all times. John Sayer of 324 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ont., writes: I would not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure at any cost. It is a priceless liniment for both man and beast. Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. $1 per bottle—6 for $5. "Treatise on the Horse"—free—or write to

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DAIRY

Filling the Silo.

The season for filling the silo is here and every silo user should be ready for it.

The machine used for filling may be of any type, although the blower type gives the best satisfaction in distributing the corn in the silo. The force resulting from the blast of air packs the silage to better advantage if a distributer is used. It can be purchased for from $12 to $25, and will pay for itself in a single season's use. The distributer is merely a series of joints of pipe fastened together with snaps in a manner to make it flexible. The ensilage is thus evenly distributed all over the silo, which is not the case when the cut corn merely falls from the top of the silo either with a blower or chain carrier. The heavier portions, such as the kernels and pieces of the ears, will fall closest to the distribution point, while the lighter portions, husks and stalks, will be scattered further away. This makes it necessary to fork over the ensilage, and with the greatest care the corn and stalks are not evenly distributed. Success in feeding depends to quite an extent upon the uniformity of the feed used. The distributor will give an absolutely uniform distribution and will save the labor of one man in the silo.

While filling keep the out edges a little higher and do most of the packing there. In tramping, the foot should be placed next to the staves and the entire weight of the body thrown on it. This will pack the ensilage on the outside in a manner that will prevent the loss of a good many pounds. The packing is best accomplished by men constantly tramping. Very often it will pay to keep an extra man in the silo for this purpose, although with a distributor it is probably not necessary to have more than two. One man can do the work better with a distributor than two can without it.

The ensilage may be cut in almost any size desired. From one-fourth to one-half an inch is probably the best size. The customary size is one-half an inch. If much larger than this it is not quite so palatable, and pieces are often left in the mangers, especially if the corn is rather mature and the pieces include a joint of the stalk.

It is well to have everything in readiness for filling the silo early in August. It is much better to be a month too early than a week too late. A drouth may come, and in order to save the corn crop it will have to be put in the silo. An early frost may come, and if everything is in readiness the ensilage can be made. If, however, it will take several days to prepare after the frost, and especially if another one follows with some severity, the corn will be greatly damaged. From the farm management standpoint it is always better to have things all ready long before they are needed. It doesn't take any more time to see that the knives of the cutter are sharpened, and that the binder is in good working order at one period than at another, and it may mean a good many dollars to the farmer. No money is saved in filling by attempting to get along with too little help. Filling the silo at the best is rather heavy work, and, as a rule, farmers do not like that part of it which demands the handling of heavy bundles of corn. If teams and men enough are on hand to complete the work in a short time, less trouble will be experienced in getting help. One of the heaviest expenses in connection with filling is the engine and engineer, when hired usually costing $8 or $10 per day. If the cutter is of large enough capacity to fill a 100-ton silo in a day, every effort should be made to do so. Very often by the addition of one extra man and team in hauling from the field this can be done.

Some farmers favor getting a smaller cutter and letting the filling period extend over more time. In some instances this is probably an economical arrangement. I know one man in Iowa who uses a small cutter with a chain carrier, the type that demands the least power, and runs it with his farm gasoline engine. He uses the help of the farm, with perhaps an addition of a few men, and will extend the period of filling a 100-ton silo over a week. This has the disadvantage of allowing a portion of the corn to become too ripe, while the portion which was put in first may be a little green, especially if bad weather intervenes.

There is no need of getting a cutter with an extremely large capacity to fill one or two medium sized silos on one's own farm. I have a 12-inch cutter with a traveling feed table and a rated capacity of 10 tons, and the boys reported last year that the cutter was plenty large and would take care of the corn as fast as they could get it to the machine. I made a trip to the farm at the season of filling and was surprised at the manner in which the cutter would handle the bundles without cutting the bands. In no case were the bands cut and the cutter would take the entire bundle. I am satisfied myself, however, that if I were purchasing another machine I would get one a little larger to enable the man at the feed table to get along with a little less work and worry.

The cost of filling will vary a great deal upon different farms. The cost of a ton of ensilage depends upon the methods employed in growing the corn and in filling the silo. If a man is a good farmer and raises a large crop of corn and the cost is based on the cost of producing an acre of corn, it will be seen that his ensilage will cost a great deal less per ton than the ensilage produced by his neighbor who uses a small amount of corn. Last season I saw one farm where eight acres filled a 100-ton silo, while on an other farm not more than three miles distant, it took 25 acres to fill a 100-ton silo. The market value of the land was about the same. It can thus be seen that estimates on the cost of production will vary greatly, probably due more to the amount of ensilage produced per acre than to the cost of filling, although that is no small item. The variation in estimates will not be so great if it is figured on the basis of the bushels of corn produced per acre, at market value. Prof. Mumford of Illinois states that corn yielding 42 bushels per acre and worth 35 cents on the market will give ensilage at $2.75 per ton. In my own instance, last year where it took 18 acres to fill two silos of 110 tons each, and with an estimate of the corn at 60 bushels per acre, at 35 cents per bushel, and with the labor of filling extending over a period of four days, and costing $110, and allowing the stalks to be worth $1 per acre on the market, the cost of ensilage per ton was $2.59. Mr. Rusk of Union county, Iowa, produces ensilage at $2.49 per ton for a 100-ton silo. Prof. Haecker of Nebraska Station bases his estimate upon the cost of growing the corn and states that ensilage can be grown and put in the silo at $1.95 per ton. Mr. Richardson of Scott county, Iowa, says that it cost him for growing and filling, $1.15 per ton. I believe careful farmers can easily produce ensilage at $2.50 per ton, figuring the cost on the market value of the corn if it had been harvested and sold, and at this rate it is one of the cheapest and best foods in connection with alfalfa or clover hay that can be produced in the corn belt.—Prof. C. W. Pugsley, Nebraska Station.

Utilizing the By-Products of the Farm.

The phenomenal success which has attended the operations of the packers has been due mainly to the fact that they can utilize the by-products, as the ordinary country butcher can not do. Their money has been made not by profits on the sale of beef or hides, but on the saving of the hides and offal. As our readers know, everything that pertains to the steer is utilized, says an exchange.

This is measurably true of every other manufacturing industry. It can usually be carried on at a profit if the by-products can be utilized successfully. The same is true of the farm, where there is a greater proportion of by-product than in any other business. These by-products are various: corn-stalks after the corn has been harvested; the gleanings of the fields; the pastures along fences and in fence corners; the straw, even weeds if properly handled; the droppings from live stock; the manure; the skimmilk and buttermilk of the dairy. All these are valuable by-products, and if they are used fully, the wheat and corn and oats can be sold at the bare cost of production and still make the farmer reasonably rich.

There is, however, no way that we know of to secure the full benefits from these by-products except by keeping live stock; and this is the reason why we have urged so persistently the adoption of live stock as an essential feature on every farm. By the proper use and management of live stock, everything that grows on the farm can be turned to account. The pigs and calves will take like skimmilk. The hogs will take care of the droppings from the cattle. The cattle will take care of the cornstalks. Sheep or swine will take up the gleanings of the fields, provided a proper rotation is adopted and the farm is properly fenced. Sheep will make good use of about every weed that grows on the farm, except, possibly, thistles and mullein, and turn them into first-class mutton, if the weed diet is properly balanced with good grass and grain.

It is not, however, a question of immediate profit. The fertility of the land can not be maintained permanently without making use of the by-products. Whenever our lands lose their vegetable matter, the essential elements of fertility in the soil become unavailable. Most of the nitrogen goes with the vegetable matter. The land gets out of physical condition, and very soon the farm is known as worn-out or in the process of being worn-out.

If the farms of the West, fertile as they may be, are to maintain their fertility for the next generation of farmers, the by-products of the farm must be conscientiously conserved. There must be no burning of straw stacks, or, what is almost as bad, allowing them to rot in the fields and become a breeding place for weeds. They must be consumed, not by fire but by live stock, or used as bedding. It is only by the use of bedding in abundance that we can hope to utilize the liquid manure, which is nearly half its total value. There must be no more dumping of manure into streams, or allowing it to leach out by summer rains in the yard or lose its ammonia by useless heating. Unless this by-product is conserved, the land must sooner or later lose its fertility; and so with every other by-product. The time is coming when we must no longer pasture our cornstalks, but must keep enough live stock to utilize the total crop, limiting if need be the acreage of corn, but making up for it by an increase of yield, which can be easily done, other things being equal, if we increase our pasture and our live stock and utilize fully the by-product of solid and liquid manure. It is not a question of this farm or this generation alone, but of future generations as well—and it is fortunate that by making the best use for our own generatoin we are at the same time promoting the welfare of the children that are to follow us.

One reason why Kansas is always an optimist is that she is a farm state, but the greater reason lies in the fact that the mossback farmer has given place to the greenback farmer.

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Dairying and Cotton Seed Oil.

hief Rawl, of the Dairy Division at shington, worked out the figures that w that in every cotton growing state butter production was from sixty to r a hundred dollars to one of cotton d oil sold to the oleo manufacturers. d the reckoning wasn't fair to the ter, either for he was obliged to go the census of 1900 for the butter ures, while the cotton seed oil was koned from the statistics of 1909. he census of 1910 will, no doubt, s Hoard's Dairyman, show a still ater disproportion. In view of the t that the southern congressmen have, a rule, been more loyal to a dollar's rth of cotton seed oil than they have a hundred dollars' worth of butter, we e that they will soon see the larger th in its true light. The south needs cow as an agent for the redemption southern agriculture, but they do not d oleomargarine.

Four Systems of Dairy Farming.

The Illinois Experiment Station, in cular No. 151, says. "The amount of lk and butter fat produced per acre generally speaking, the final test of ofitable dairying where all feed is sed on the farm. The final resultant pends not only on efficient cows but so on raising crops that contain a aximum amount of digestible nutrients, d especially protein, which is so estial for dairy cows. This circular exins and compares four different sysms of cropping for dairy farms. The st will make 991 pounds; the second, 75 pounds; the third, 2,025 pounds, and e fourth, 3,150 pounds of milk per acre. e poorest system of cropping returns 25.20 per acre in milk, and the best stem returns $48.30. per acre. The st system will give an annual return $2,632 from a 160-acre farm, and the st, $8,263, or more than three times e first.

"But this is not all. The fertility of e farm is diminished by the first stem, as there is an annual loss of 00 pounds of nitrogen. The second stem shows 110 pounds, the third, 280 pounds, and the fourth, 5,830 unds increase of nitrogen in the soil. hese differences are due entirely to the nd of crops raised and their adaptabilty to the feeding of dairy cows, for the ws are figured as of the same natural ficiency and the soil equally producve, in each of the four systems. It is rtainly worth while to consider crop ans that make such differences in the turns and in the maintenance of the il.

The crops raised and the rotations acticed under each system are as folws:

System No. 1—Corn, oats, corn, oats, mothy, pasture, pasture, pasture.

System No. 2—Corn, corn, corn, oats, lover, clover and timothy, pasture, pasure.

System No. 3—Corn, corn, corn, oats, lover, alfalfa, pasture, pasture.

System No. 4—Corn, corn, corn, corn, orn, alfalfa, alfalfa, alfalfa.

In order to put the system of farmng on the same basis, it is necessary o take a definite yield for each of the rops raised. This has been fixed as nearly as possible at the average production per acre for the different crops n the better class of farms in Illinois. The results shows that the total digestible nutrients increase 77,177, 56,767 and 23,601 pounds, respectively, from system to system, and that system No. 3 produces 80,237 pounds digestible protein, or over three times that of system No. 1.

Wonders of increased production have been worked on many dairy farms by getting better cows; and it is here shown that amazing results may also be obtained by following a better system of cropping. It must be remembered that all results in this bulletin are comparative.

The marvelous differences in the profits derived from these four systems of cropping are best shown by a direct comparison of the profits left by each system. System No. 1 returns $2.43; System No. 2 returns $780, or 321 times the profit of No. 1; System No. 3, $1,947, or 801 times that of No. 1, and System No. 4, $3,928, or 1,616 times the profit of System No. 1, besides adding 5.830 pounds of nitrogen to the soil of the farm. Thees figures show that an intensive system of dairy farming will rapidly increase the profits and the producing power of the farm, even though all the milk is sold, if the system includes the liberal growing of legumes, the careful saving and applying of all manure, and the addition of a few cents' worth of mineral constituents per acre annually, thus making not only a permanent agriculture, but an accumulative agriculture which at the same time is highly remunerative.

Cows Pay on the Small Farm.

In these days when farm help is not easily obtained, the farmer who has no children, or whose children have outgrown the home, finds himself in a position where he has to consider new methods of compelling the land to yield a living. Often added to the above mentioned difficulty he finds himself no longer able to put up as big a day's work as he once could, and has to guard his strength that he may hold out during the season. This, of course, applies to the small farmer, the possessor of 40 or 80 acres of land.

Such a condition confronted a farmer friend, who owned 60 acres, 40 of which were under cultivation, the remaining 20 being used as pasture. This pasture was wild land and had never been seeded to any crop. He had four ordinary cows, and as he could not do much hoeing himself, and hiring was out of the question, he sowed more grass and grain, raising plenty of clover and other hay, also some cornstalks, and fed the cows well all the year. The result was that at store prices he sold over $150 worth of butter during the year. He cleared something like $50 on pigs raised almost entirely on the skim-milk, and added to this $50 for eggs from his 40 hens.

This all required work, but it was not so difficult as hoeing, cultivating and digging potatoes, and was largely chores. The sowed crops required only an occasional day's work by hired labor, and easily yielded enough to pay the help. taxes and left some surplus. Of course, enough other crops were planted for his own use, but the cows and hens were the principal source of cash, and went a long way toward making a comfortable living without too great an effort. He did not try especially to produce the very best results. One other advantage derived was that plenty of natural fertilizer was obtained so that the land was constantly being enriched and improved.

While the results in this case were satisfactory, to the thoughtful farmer it should appear that, with careful planning and thorough cultivation, much more might be accomplished. We have become accustomed to our large fields, and intensive farming is only in its infancy; in most communities only an idea of a very few. It seems reasonable that the same results above mentioned might be obtained on 20 acres of ground with much less effort.

But the above is a simple narration of facts, the following an idea of intensive farming that to me, at least, seems practical. In the Southwest, West and Middle West alfalfa yields from three to four tons ~~to the~~ acre per cutting, with three cuttings per year. At this rate, four acres will produce from 36 to 48 tons per year. A 6-acre lot sowed to good pasture, with a fence through the middle, ought, with the help of the alfalfa, furnish pasture for four or five cows. Three acres of oats well fertilized and well cultivated easily produce plenty of grain for a team of horses, and three acres of corn easily produces enough to feed a flock of 100 hens and finish fattening all the pigs that the skim-milk would grow. That leaves four acres for potatoes and other vegetables, a good kitchen garden and a fruit garden that should yield fruit in plenty for the year.

This would insure an income of from $300 to $400 per year, besides supplying the house with everything but flour, fresh meat and groceries, thus insuring a comfortable living to the farmer of simple tastes, who is no longer able to put forth the greatest effort, and he is in plenty in number.—W. H. Underwood.

Extent of Use of Commercial Fertilizers.

The annual consumption of commercial fertilizers is increasing at the rate of 500,000 tons annually, reaching a reported total of 5,765,341 tons in 1910-1911, valued roughly at $125,000,000.

The past rate of increase is, however, no measure of future increase, for the reason that education in the proper utilization and value of fertilizers is proceeding more rapidly than ever before, and for the further reason that artificial fertilization, originally regarded as a necessity only on worn-out soils, is now known to be a profitable investment under nearly all circumstances. Whatever the crop yield may be, if a dollar invested in fertilizer will produce five dollars in the form of enhanced production, that form of investment becomes increasingly popular. The working out of this theory is already seen in the extension of the feritilzer market, once confined to the south, to include western and southwester states.

And when it appears that the average American wheat production, for example, is but 15.8 bushels per acre, as compared to 30 bushels or more per acre in Germany, where fertilization has been reduced to a universally applied science, it is evident that the millions of acres of the United States will eventually demand fertilizer in quantities not yet dreamed of.

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Jersey Cattle Sale.

Kirkpatrick & Sallee, of Wellsville, Kan., will sell their entire herd of Jerseys at auction on Oct. 18. The sale will include the 2-year-old herd bull, Exile St. Lambert, and a number of heifers by Financial Count. Remember the date and place. Write for catalogue and mention Kansas Farmer.

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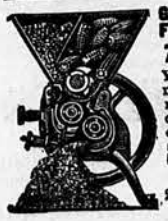

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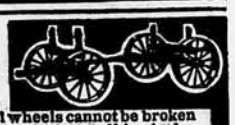

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POULTRY

Preparations for winter are now in order, and the more substantial they are the better will be your chickens during the cold weather.

Those chickens that are now roosting outdoors should be accustomed to inside quarters, **or they are liable to be caught napping one of the cold nights that are coming.**

A subscriber wishes to know how much meat meal to feed to 150 or 200 hens; also, how often to feed and what kind of feed to mix in it. From five to six pounds of meat meal a week would be sufficient to feed that many hens; would feed it to them twice a week and mix with corn chop and bran for their morning meal. While we have restricted the quantity to six pounds per week for 200 hens, that number of fowls could easily get away with twice that quantity of meat meal, but whether profitably or not, would depend on the price of the meal. Meat meal varies in price from 2 cents per pound to 5 cents per pound, and the price is not always indicative of the quality. At 2 cents per pound, 10 pounds per week could be fed profitably to a flock of 200 hens, but when it comes to 5 cents per pound, we are not sure about its being worth that much to the poultry raiser.

The flocks of hens that are kept busy scratching do not contract the vices peculiar to those fowls that have nothing to do, and they keep fresh and in good health. The bright red comb, clean plumage and plenty to do on the part of the hens, indicate that egg foods are unnecessary and eggs plentiful. But if the hens are kept in small, crowded houses, there is no room for them to run around and scratch and keep busy. They will mope around or huddle together until disease and death come and take them away. In connection with every well appointed poultry house should be a scratching shed for the fowls to wallow in if they desire, or for them to hunt for their food among the litter in the shed. All the feeding in the world will do no good if the hens are overcrowded. But give them a good, roomy scratching shed, apart from their roosting place, and they will soon pay for its cost in the extra eggs they will furnish the proprietor.

Those who have large numbers of fowls are apt to have poor accommodations for them during the winter months, and the number of eggs they get is out of all proportion to the number of hens they have on hand. If they cannot afford suitable buildings for all of their large flock of chickens, they might remedy the matter to some extent by building a small, but substantial, poultry house that would accommodate a dozen or more hens. By building this good and tight, so that it would be comfortable in the coldest weather, and having an outdoor scratching place for them during fair weather, the hens ought to supply an ordinary family with all the eggs they would need during the winter. This arrangement would include the necessity of picking out from the general flock the hens that are most likely to prove good layers, and also that they are fed in a manner to induce them to lay eggs. By such an arrangement the main portion of the flock could be wintered over the cold period at comparative small expense, until the regular laying time of spring. Eggs cannot be produced in winter at the same cost as when produced in spring and summer. It takes not only better care and attention, but better feed and more of it to procure eggs in winter than in spring. They bring better prices than they do in summer, but even the best of prices is not commensurate with the labor and cost of feed to produce them. But fresh eggs daily in cold weather are a delicacy that ought to be appreciated more than it is. Some breeders of pure-bred poultry are indifferent about having their flock lay in winter, for they want the eggs for hatching purposes in the spring, when a sitting of eggs commands several dollars in price. They know that if they allow their flock of hens to lay all through the winter, that they will have layed themselves out by spring and that there would be no eggs for hatching forthcoming when they needed them most. But even the breeders of thoroughbred poultry might follow the idea we have suggested above and have **a few of their hens set aside for laying purposes to furnish enough eggs for the table, at least.**

Feeding the Laying Hens.

An abundance of eggs for home use and for market purposes is desirable at all seasons. Under natural conditions eggs are more freely produced in the warm months than in the winter, and an important problem in poultry feeding is the production of large numbers of eggs during the colder months when prices are high.

As regards the general food requirements for poultry, W. P. Wheeler, of the New York State Experiment Station, in a recent summary based on station work, points out that the construction of the digestive apparatus of poultry and other birds indicates extreme efficiency and a capacity for rapid work. Like any complicated and delicately adjusted apparatus, he suggests "that it should not be over-loaded nor violently disturbed when running at high pressure. It may be said to run at high pressure while the extremely rapid growth of young birds occurs, and during the extended laying season, for the resulting products call for an uninterrupted supply of food and the transformation of all material that is available." It should be borne in mind that "growth and egg production can only be sustained by the food in excess of that required to support life. Hens in full laying seem to require rations which have a larger relative content of protein and ash, and show an increase in fuel value of 15 to 40 per cent, according to size, over those required for mainetnance."

According to Prof. Wheeler's estimate, when the egg yield is assumed to be 100 per year, the production of a pound of eggs requires 4.56 pounds of digestible organic nutrients in the food, and each pound of increase in the egg yield above this limit requires 5.1 pounds of digestible organic nutrients.

On the basis of a large number of tests carried on at the New York State Station, Prof. Wheeler has calculated feeding standards for laying hens as follows, the results being expressed for convenience in calculation on the basis of 100 pounds live weight:

Feeding Standards for Hens in Full Laying.

(Digestible nutrients required per day per 100 pounds live weight):

Hens of 5 to 8 pounds weight—Total dry matter, 3.30 pounds; protein, 0.65 pounds; fat, 0.20 pounds; carbohydrates, 2.25 pounds; ash, 0.20 pounds; fuel value, 6,240 calories; nutritive ratio, 1:4.2.

Hens of 3 to 5 pounds weight—Total dry matter, 5.50 pounds; protein, 1.00 pounds; fat, .35 pounds; carbohydrates, 3.75 pounds; ash, 0.30 pounds; fuel value, 10,300 calories; nutritive ration, 1:4.6.

As in the case with feeding standards for other farm animals these values are not regarded as absolute and inflexible, but rather as a starting point which may be followed in the calculation of rations. Judgment in such matters must always be exercised. As a sample of a ration which would correspond to the requirements of the standard mentioned above, Prof. Wheeler suggests the following for hens weighing 5 to 8 pounds: Cracked corn, 1 pound; wheat, 0.75 pound; cornmeal, 0.75 pound, and 0.5 pound each of wheat middlings, buckwheat middling and animal meal, with 0.66 pound of fresh bone and 0.75 pound of young green alfalfa.

The natural food of poultry consists of grains, insects, green forage, and grit, and accordingly in domestication it is reasonable that they should be fed cereal grains and other milling products, such animal feeds as meat meals and skimmilk, and should also receive an abundance of green feed or such substitutes for it as roots or steamed clover. Oyster sheels, grit, and an abundance of clean drinking water are also prime requisites.

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ite feed for chickens, though, as Prof. Wheeler states, common grains "seem practically interchangeable and many grain by-products can be freely substituted for different whole grains or for each other and all combined as desired."

The Massachusetts Station has compared corn with wheat, and corn with buckwheat, beef scraps or other animal feed constituting a part of the ration in every case. As regards corn and wheat, the results for several years have not been entirely consistent, though on the whole the egg yield on both grains has been satisfactory. In a comparison of corn and buckwheat, "the egg yield has been rather small, with the advantage decidedly in favor of the corn."

In a test at the Utah Station the egg yield on a wheat ration was better than on corn, though both grains were fairly satisfactory. Substituting sunflower seed for most of the corn, did not materially affect the egg yield, though the cost of feed per dozen eggs was somewhat greater on the sunflower seed ration.

In Ontarion, an important poultry region, where the winters in general are more severe than in the United States, wheat, according to Prof. W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College, is the most popular feed. Corn, he states, is not used there to so great an extent as in the New England states, though he believes that its use is justified and might be profitably extended. Owing to its high fuel value, and fat-producing qualities, it is an important addition to winter rations. According to Prof. Graham, oats should be a first-class food for poultry; but, owing to the large percentage of hull, they are not relished by chickens, and for this reason they are somewhat indigestible. When ground, they are used pretty freely in mash food; also, the rolled and granulated oatmeals are used for feeding young chicks. The ground oat, without the hull, is used extensively for fattening fowls.

Barley, either whole or ground, is very good. It has rather too much hull; but otherwise it is a satisfactory food. It is considered by many to be next to wheat in point of value.

Buckwheat is very popular as an egg-producer in districts where it is grown extensively. Some difficulty is at times experienced when first feeding it to fowls in getting them to eat it, but this is usually overcome in a day or so, if other feeds are withheld. Boiling the buckwheat will sometimes start the birds to eat it. After the birds once get accustomed to its appearance, it is much relished by them. Ground buckwheat is an excellent food to use in a fattening ration, is somewhat like corn in its fattening properties, and therefore it is better for winter than summer use.

Shorts and wheat bran are both used extensively in making mashes, or soft foods. They are excellent foods to use in maintaining the health of the flock.

The relative merits of whole grain and of ground grain made into a mash have been studied from time to time. The practice of successful poultry raisers and the results of numerous tests, show that to secure the best results the day's rations should be made up of both sorts of feed. In experiments at the West Virginia Station better results were obtained with both old and young fowls "when about one-third of the grain ration was fed ground and moistened than when all of the grain was fed whole and scattered in the litter." Scattering a portion of the underground grain, however, has the advantage of compelling the hens to take exercise which they need. Opinions differ somewhat as to the proper time for feeding whole grains and the mash. According to tests at the Massachusetts Station, the best results followed feeding the mash in the morning and the grain at night. According to Prof. Graham, it is more satisfactory to feed the mash at night.

The objection to the former plan, he states, is that the hen is likely to become gorged with food early in the morning, and thus take to the roost for the rest of the day, which is usually followed by hens becoming too fat, and the egg record becoming small; but notwithstanding, many successful poultrymen use this method to advantage. The objection to feeding the mash at night is that it becomes quickly digested, and the bird has not sufficient food to last it during the long winter night; but this objection can be overcome by giving a little whole grain after the mash at night.—United States Department Bulletin.

Alfalfa As Human Food.

Everyone is familiar with alfalfa and its importance in animal feeding. If it has enough nutritive value to make good food for animals, it surely must be valuable as human food. Alfalfa is known to have a high percentage of protein in comparison with most vegetables and cereals. Corn, one of our most nutritious cereals, has only 7.14 per cent of protein, to 10.58 per cent protein in alfalfa. The fat per cent is lower than the corn and this is also true of the percentage of carbohydrates. If, then, alfalfa can be used in human food, the excessive use of meat protein may be eliminated from the daily dietary, as it induces unnecessary waste of body energy. The protein of alfalfa is about 75 per cent of that of fresh beef and carries with it carbohydrates and fat to make a fairly well balanced dietary by itself.

Economically, alfalfa used as tea or meal, is very inexpensive. An ordinary grade of tea is 60 cents a pound, while alfalfa with the stalks removed, is not 2 cents. A mixture of half tea and half alfalfa would then cost 31 cents a pound, and by actual experiment, it is impossible to tell the difference. Using alfalfa in this proportion would do away with half the tanin, the effects of which are so injurious.

Used as a meal, it is just half the price of graham flour, and but a trifle over half the price of wheat flour. The meal is very easy to procure by rubbing the dry leaves fine and then putting through a sieve. Theoretically, the use of alfalfa as human food is entirely desirable. Practically, we find a few difficulties in using alfalfa for food. The two principal objections are the taste and the deep green shade produced by cooking. At present, those objections have to be remedied by the ingenuity of the cook, but there will undoubtedly be found some method of preparing the meal without this color. The best remedy now, when the use of alfalfa is such an undiscovered field, is to cover up the taste and color by use of dark food materials and spices.

Knowing that the cereal companies buy alfalfa meal at $40 a ton, it is immediately seen that it must be an important constituent of some of the cereal products. The first experiment was with cereals. Alfalfa was boiled with Cream of Wheat and oatmeal, but the results were unsatisfactory, owing to the unappetizing green color. A cereal coffee was tried, using one-fourth alfalfa meal with three-fourths bran, moistened with molasses. This was browned in the oven and then ground and used as coffee. The results were far from satisfactory. The other experiments were with alfalfa as a flour substitute. Boston brown bread was made from the following recipe and was good, the color and taste being concealed by the other constituents:

Boston Brown Bread—1 cup alfalfa meal, 1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup graham, ¾ cup molasses, 1 teaspoon salt, 2½ teaspoon soda (level), 2 cups sour milk, raisins.

Alfalfa biscuits seemed possible and three trials were made before the result was satisfactory. At first, alfalfa meal was substituted for all the flour. The color was too dark and the flavor too strong. In the next trial, half alfalfa and half white flour was used with unsatisfactory results. The biscuits were finally made in the proportion of 1 part alfalfa to 3 parts graham, and were decidedly good. Two other experiments were tried with alfalfa in 1:2 or 1:3 parts. The recipes follow:

Hermits—2½ tablespoons butter, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ⅛ teaspoon cloves, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ⅔ cup flour, ⅓ alfalfa, 2 teaspoons milk, 6 black walnuts, ¼ cup raisins. (A little caraway was added.)

Brown Nut Bread—1 cup graham, ½ cup white flour, ½ cup alfalfa meal, ½ cup sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ egg, 1 cup milk.

In allowing these alfalfa products to stand, they improved. The flavor was sweeter and they retained the moisture much better than when straight flour was used.

At present we are not recommending alfalfa as a great delicacy, but it is wholesome and inexpensive, for persons with good appetites needing hearty nourishing food.—Miss Edith Ingham, before Shawnee Alfalfa Club.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS.

My advertisement in Kansas Farmer has sold nearly all of my White Rock Cockerels. I stil lhave a few fine fellows, April ana May hatched, that I will sell for $3 each. They are worth twice this. Address,

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If he does not happen to have them in stock, have him get them for you or write us for free literature. Get in line for Barnyard Shoes now. Address

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Write for our new and attractive catalog describing the best, strongest and most durable windmill on earth at very lowest price.

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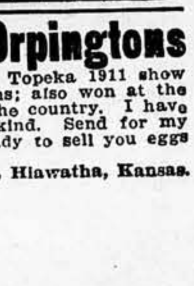
(Sold with or without elevator.)

Crush ear corn (*with or without shucks*) and **Grind** *all kinds of small grain*, and *head kaffir.* **Have Conical Shape Grinders.** *Different from all others.*



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S. C. Buff Orpingtons

I won first on pen at Topeka 1911 show against 12 competing pens; also won at the other leading shows of the country. I have the large, heavy-boned kind. Send for my 1911 mating list; am ready to sell you eggs for hatching.

EVERETT HAYES, R. 4, Hiawatha, Kansas.

This Pair Of Patriot Shoes Was Worn 4 Years

The Wearer is a Blacksmith. Read What He Says.

Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo. *Musselfork, Mo., July 28, 1911.*

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find a pair of "STAR BRAND" Shoes that I bought from A. W. Walter. He guaranteed them to be good shoes, and after wearing them for four years the heel came off the left shoe. I returned the shoes to A. W. Walter but he would not make them good. If the heel had not come off they would have lasted two more years, so I thought I would send the shoes to you for your inspection. You can tell by their looks that they have underwent hard service. You can adjust this matter according to your own judgment. I have been wearing "STAR BRAND" Shoes ever since they were made.

Yours respectfully. *A. F. CHAPMAN.*

If a pair of "STAR BRAND" Shoes will give good service to a blacksmith for four years, what better evidence of "STAR BRAND" quality could you ask?

"Patriot" shoes are fine shoes for men—perfectly and honestly made. And they are "Star Brand" shoes.

The "Patriot" is made in all the popular leathers of the finest quality, and 50 different styles. They have solid oak tanned soles, heels and counters. Sold at $4.00 to $4.50.

For dress or business or wear anywhere, you'll find the "Patriot" better than other shoes sold at the same price. They fit perfectly and don't hurt.

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM. If he cannot supply you, write for our "Star Brand Family Magazine." It is full of good reading and household helps and it illustrates and describes 92 popular styles of "Star Brand" shoes. Write today.

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Have Healthy Hogs

Well-conditioned hogs are not liable to become diseased — to get wormy or have cholera. If they should be stricken, then good condition should pull them safely through. Think of this *now*—not *after your hogs are dead.* Begin *now* to protect your hog profits by mixing with your hog feed a little of

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

A quarter of a can to every barrel of slop is sufficient—a teaspoonful to five gallons. There is not a better conditioner and preventive of disease. But be sure you get Lewis' Lye—it's in the can with the Quaker on it. It's the pure, full strength lye—you can't afford to take chances with any other. It has been the standard since 1854—sold and guaranteed by all grocers.

Ask your grocer or write us direct for our free Lye booklet. It will give you the facts about lye and hogs.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
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SILO

SALESMEN WANTED. Each to take charge of a block of Kansas or Oklahoma territory. Man should have acquaintance among farmers in his block. When writing, give all the reason you can why we should employ you. THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BEST ALL PURPOSE FOWLS IN EXISTENCE

GOOD TO LAY, GOOD TO EAT, AND GOOD TO LOOK AT.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45 and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN Sta. B, TOPEKA, KAN.

According to location, from 10 to 14 bushels of wheat per acre are required to pay labor and investment expenses, and the profit in wheat raising does not begin to accrue until this mark is passed. On new land and with good weather conditions this mark is easily passed, but on land which has been cropped to wheat for many years or where the weather is bad, the margin of profit is likely to be small. Good seed, good methods and deeper plowing offer the only promise of profit making crops.

One of the cheapest, most important and necessary tools on the farm is the lead pencil. With the ordinary implements one can raise the crops; with the teams and wagons one can market them, but with the lead pencil one can know his business. Good crops may be raised and marketed and the bank balance may be sizable at the end of the husking, but unless these crops have been economically produced and sold there may be a loss instead of a gain. The lead

ABOUT ALFALFA

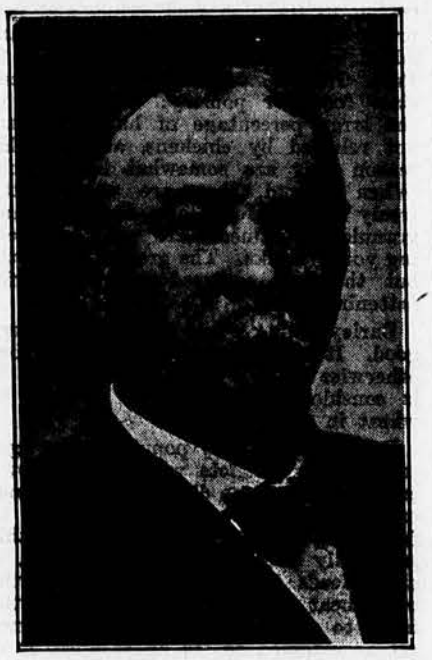
Something About Alfalfa Feeds and Early Alfalfa History

"Alfalfa is the most wonderful forage plant known. It has greater feeding value and will give far better results than most of its enthusiastic supporters claim for it. It has doubled the value of farm lands in Kansas within the past 10 years, and, as farmers know it better, it will increase still more the value of lands adapted to its growth."

These were the words of Otto Weiss, the veteran alfalfa miller and dealer, of Wichita, addressed to Kansas Farmer editor last week. I am somewhat of an alfalfa enthusiast myself, and most of the afternoon was spent with Mr. Weiss discussing alfalfa and alfalfa feeds, and what is here recorded I believe will be of interest to the readers of this paper.

* * *

Mr. Weiss was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, which little town is surrounded by the finest alfalfa fields in the world. Thus, from boyhood, he has had an interest in alfalfa. He came to Wichita direct from Germany, arriving in that town May 14, 1872, and was a passenger on the first Santa Fe train entering that town. William Grieffenstein, uncle of Mr. Weiss, was the founder of Wichita, and to him belongs the honor of inducing several farmers



OTTO WEISS, PRESIDENT OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO., WICHITA, KAN.

of Sedgwick county to sow alfalfa in an experimental way. The first farmer to sow alfalfa was Mr. Jewett, father of the former warden of Kansas penitentiary, who, in 1878, had a beautiful field which was pastured by hogs with wonderful results. Mr. Weiss believes that this was the first alfalfa hog pasture in Kansas. From this it will be seen that Mr. Weiss has been connected with the early history of alfalfa in this state.

* * *

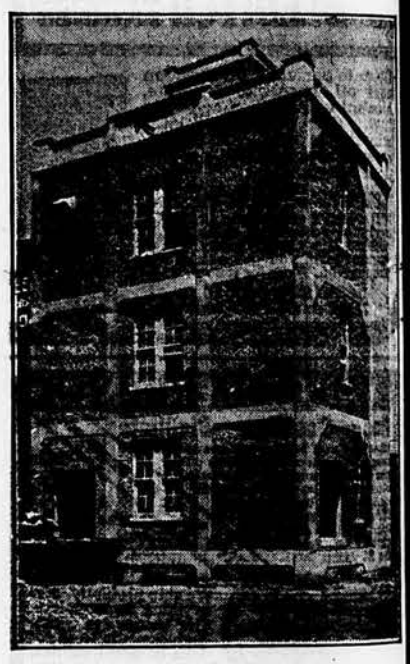
For years Mr. Weiss was a wholesale flour merchant. As a pastime he grew fancy poultry, and won many blue ribbons. Alfalfa was a mainstay in his poultry ration. In 1892, he compounded a balanced ration for poultry, the base being alfalfa, and it was from this beginning that the great alfalfa mixed feed industry of this country grew. The success of the alfalfa poultry food led to alfalfa combinations for horses, dairy cows, fattening steers, each combination a balanced ration for the animal intended and for the work that animals has to perform.

* * *

Many of our readers will here recall the alfalfa meal mill promoter who has called on most of the farmers around every lively town in Kansas in an effort to subscribe stock for the erection of a mill. Many of these mills have been built, and none of them are idle. These mills are equipped to grind alfalfa. The promoters claim that fine grinding alfalfa hay to a powder increases its digestibility, and we have even heard them say there was more protein in the ground than in the whole hay. These foolish claims disgusted many an experiment station man and thousands of institute lecturers, with the result that much adverse criticism has been directed to alfalfa meal. But, the cutting process appeals to us, and this is the process employed by Mr. Weiss in the preparation of all his alfalfa feeds. Grinding makes a dusty feed and much of the fine is lost; more is lost than the feeder can afford. Farmers in Germany use hand cutting machines and feed alfalfa hay cut into one-half to three-quarter-inch lengths. Every thoughtful feeder knows that the stomachs of cows and horses are constructed to handle coarse, bulky feeds, and not the pasty mass resulting from pulverized, dusty rations. The pulverized alfalfa meal we do not like at all. It is our opinion that whole alfalfa can be fed much more successfully.

* * *

Farmers are not yet educated to the proper marketing of alfalfa, Mr. Weiss thinks. It is his belief that the farmer does not realize that, as a feed, alfalfa has a fixed value and that value at all times is in proportion to the value or market price of corn, cottonseed meal, etc. For this reason, the farmer every fall and winter holds for a higher price, feeling that after the mill supply has been exhausted and the mill has been idle a few months the miller will pay more money. This feeling often results in the farmer selling alfalfa in the spring for less money than he could have gotten in the fall. Held alfalfa suffers a shrinkage in the stack and loss from discoloration. Alfalfa is marketed more



CONCRETE POULTRY FOOD PLANT OF OTTO WEISS STOCK FOOD CO., WICHITA, KAN. ONLY ONE OF A HALF DOZEN LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THIS COMPANY.

spasmodically than wheat or corn. More steady marketing would result in better prices.

* * *

In all the large markets of this country, alfalfa hay and alfalfa mixed feeds are known. It is largely through Mr. Weiss' efforts that this is so. He has been a missionary, as well as manufacturer, and when you come to think of it, every line of business has and must of necessity have it missionaries. This statement will give you an idea of the work done by Weiss, the pioneer:

"We have done more to place alfalfa before the people of the United States than any other concern. We have spent thousands of dollars advertising our alfalfa feed in the East and South, and the demand is constantly increasing. The first time we sent our traveling man to New York City to talk alfalfa, one of the general freight agents of one of the largest railroads in the East sent for him to come and show him what alfalfa was, as he had heard of it, but never saw any. The first time he called on the Produce Exchange in New York City with sample, trading was stopped for a half hour so the dealers could examine alfalfa. Probably, nothing else short of a cyclone could have ever stopped the wild speculating bunch that frequents the exchange."

* * *

Of course, the real test of feed value can be had only by trying out the ration in actual practice. Mr. Weiss is long on trying his own medicine. He has a ration made of 56 pounds corn, 32 pounds alfalfa, 7 pounds bran and 5 pounds oil meal. A year ago he made a test with 100 head of steers fed on this ration. When placed in the feed lot they weighed 1,090 pounds, and when put on the market they weighed 1,554 pounds, and

(Continued on page seventeen)

Electricity on the Farm

Continued From Page Five

ing harvesting operations, as it will, in the case of emergency, enable the field work to be carried on both day and night without interruption.

"On farms where manufacturing processes are carried on, such as the making of sausage, etc., meat grinders and mixers, casing fillers and bone grinders can profitably be motor-driven; as these processes are independent and require comparatively little power, group drive is usually adopted.

"For poultry raising on the electrical farm, motor-driven food grinders and self-regulating, fire-proof incubators, and brooders are available.

"One of the most complete electrically equipped farms, probably in the world, is that of Commodore Tom Lee at Rigby, Idaho. The local paper recently published an entertaining description of the 'Electric Farm,' a part of which is as follows:

"'To be properly understood it is well to state that the Bungalow is an electrically operated farm, that everything about the place requiring power of any kind is hitched to live wires.

"'At the home of Commodore Lee on the Bungalow is a small terminal house. Here the power wires are controlled. In this power house there is a motor for operation of all machinery required at headquarters, such as turning grindstones, pumping air into the underground tank—water being raised by atmospheric pressure—furnishing water pressure in case of fire, and, in fact, any other thing that is necessary in carrying out the general work on the ranch, and the Bungalow is the home of system. Electric lights are all over the place, and the yard lights can be seen for miles at night.

"'All of them want to know how it is done. A practical observance of the apparatus in operation would startle them in its simplicity. The power is generated in Idaho Falls and transmitted 14 miles to the Bungalow, the regular line of the power company running comparatively close to the ranch. Then, as stated, the Commodore has tapped the wires with a private line about four miles in length, including the side lines that run across the ranch in various directions.

"'After the power was secured, Commodore, having the idea long in mind, proceeded to invest $7.50 in an old wagon with stout wheels. He reversed the wheels, putting the hind one in front. In the front end of the wagon he placed a 15 horse-power General Electric motor. Attached to the framework on one side of the wagon behind the motor is a starter. On the rear end of the wagon are a couple of transformers. The wagon is covered with a common canvas stretched over a simple frame. To the rear end of the wagon is a detachable pole bearing a cross arm. This short pole carries the wires out of reach of the head of any one on a wagon. The wires are strung out to the nearby power line and connected with a simple twist, and that end of the apparatus is ready to work by turning on the switch in the wagon.

"'The wagon stands 20 or 30 feet away from the separator, and a common belt transmits the power, running direct from the hub of the motor to the pulley on the separator. The way the combination turns out grain is certainly a gratifying proposition.

"'The motor was attached to a small separator this season, and threshed at the rate of 1,500 bushels of wheat a day, and reached a much higher figure on oats. This implies a day of 10 hours. To say that the power is much more satisfactory than steam would hardly be stating the thing right, as steam is not to be taken into consideration in the matter, either for efficiency or economy.

"'Getting the hands out into the field and moving with the system that characterizes everything on the Bungalow, and notwithstanding the fact that there was a large crop on the big acreage this year, virtually speaking, the grain was threshed before they knew it. There was no smoke, no danger of fire, no ashes were spread all over the ground, the power was even and there was no engine to break down and no water to haul, and the entire scheme was so gratifying to the working force that it was a pleasure to handle the crop, though it kept the feeders busy.

"'But the cost? The expense of this is no greater than the expense of any other improvement. Anything can be made economical or expensive, all depending on the business capacity of the individual. The installation of electrical apparatus on any farm will pay for itself in the saving over the old method the first season. Electric lights, heat and power will, in a short time, work wonders for the farmer and increase his bank account. By applying electric power to his threshing outfits he saves insurance, coal and help—the latter one of the greatest items about threshing time. The economy of the proposition is the strongest argument. The expense of threshing, on the basis the Commodore is now operating, is a little less than one-fourth that under the steam power method. With improved apparatus we can see where there will come a still greater reduction.'

"The installation at Commodore Lee's farm is but typical of the electric farm of the not far distant future. Electricity on the farm has opened a new field for the wonderful power, which will benefit the public, but reducing the cost of production, benefit the farmer by making his work less hard, benefit the central stations by providing a profitable outlet for their current and benefit the manufacturer and dealer in electrical supplies, by supplying them with a new market."

ABOUT ALFALFA

(Continued from page sixteen)

sold at $8.10 to the Cudahy Packing Company of Wichita, and were pronounced the fattest bunch of steers that the company ever killed. This same ration was fed to a team of 4-year-old work horses used on a delivery wagon. The team weighed 3,000 pounds, and in two years gained 1,000 pounds and sold for $610.

* * *

Mr. Weiss has a grand business and it is getting bigger every day. That, however, is incidental to the grand work he has done in advertising and boosting the cause of alfalfa. He has forced the gospel of alfalfa upon the feeders of this country. He says alfalfa is better known in the United States today than it is in Germany, where it has been grown for a hundred years. If this is so, Otto Weiss must have credit for doing a large share in making Kansas alfalfa a commercial commodity. The farmer who is skeptical about the value of alfalfa will be repaid for a trip across the state for a half hour's talk with this man.

FIELD NOTES.

Cocoanut is a Valuable Food.

Cocoanut is one of the best health producers among our foods, and is readily recognized by authorities as being highly nutritious.

Aside from its delicious taste and its various uses in desserts, etc., cocoanut supplies the body with energy. The per cent of protein, fats and carbohydrates is very high—95.2 per cent—these produce heat and muscular power in the body. This assertion is based on the analysis furnished by the Department of Agriculture and is authentic.

Cacoanut also contains 1.3 per cent mineral matters, which form bone and assist in digestion, making it especially good for children.

An instructive little booklet written by Marion H. Neil, principal of the Philadelphia School of Cookery, is distributed free by the Franklin Baker Company, 1 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia. It contains a host of recipes for delightful cocoanut dishes and an interesting article on the growth, etc., of the cocoanut. Write for a copy.

Perhaps no other delicacy is so versatile as cocoanut. Many desserts are too rich for digestion and even if they are not, their only mission is to please the taste—they produce neither health nor strength. With cocoanut in desserts, however, they at once become an important part of a good meal. Cocoanut not only helps to make some of the most likable desserts, but it is easy to digest and, in addition, is valuable to the body, as shown above.

Halderman's Gold Metal Sale.

John C. Halderman, of Burchard, Nebraska, the man who owns the noted boar, Gold Metal, has selected for his Oct. 27 sale 31 spring pigs out of his crop of 125 raised this year. They are the tops of the bunch and nearly every one of them shows the type of their sire, Gold Metal. They are of very early farrow and wonderfully developed, many of them weighing from 250 to 300 pounds. They are out of very large type sows and still have a great lot of width and finish. They have the short, wide heads that Gold Metal pigs always have. Not a single poor back in the bunch, and with Gold Metal feet and pasterns, make this a spring offering of unusual merit. The three fall boars and six fall gilts are in every way the equal of the spring pigs. They have lots of size and are very promising. In fact, the offering taken as a whole is so uniform and of such quality all the way through that it seems unnecessary to say anything except to urge upon prospective buyers the importance of considering this sale as one of the best places to secure the big, well finished kind. There are plenty of herd boar prospects in the catalogue, but readers of this as well as readers of the catalogue will never appreciate the quality of the offering unless they attend the sale. Among the pigs not sired by Gold Metal is a litter by Long King's Equal, and out of a dam by Prospect; her dam being the noted big Iowa sow, Lady Jumbo. One boar in this litter promises to develop into a great sire. Mr. Halderman has been a buyer of sows possessing merit and this offering comes from a line of them seldom equalled. Daughters of Prince Youtell, O. K. Price, Hadley Boy, Big Lad and others. File your application at once for a catalogue of this sale and attend if possible, but if unable to do so, send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Halderman's care, at Burchard, Neb.

Walter's Expansive and Sampson Chief Sale.

An event that should interest the best breeders in three states will be the H. B. Walter sale to be held at Mr. Walter's farm near Effingham, Kansas, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1911. On this occasion Mr. Walter will offer a select lot of spring boars and gilts sired by the great Expansive and Sampson Chief by Sampson. The Sampson Chief boar represents new breeding and the boars and gilts sired by him are simply great; they have wonderful scale, wide, short heads and are the equal in every respect of the Expansion pigs. Those who attend the Walter sale will remember the great bunch driven through the ring and that he held the record for making the best average of any Kansas breeder. There will be 13 choice spring Expansion boars in the sale, including the ones out of the sow, Guy's Best, which produced the noted litter for Lonagen year before last. These pigs will be Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, in catalogue; Nos. 7 to 12 are boars sired by Sampson Chief and out of the great sow, Expansion Pan by old Expansion. There are herd boars in this litter. Mr. Walters is putting in as attractive a couple of fall gilts by Expansive that are outstanding. In fact, one is as good a gilt, in the judgment of many, as was ever sold at auction in this part of the country. One boar and 2 gilts are by King Mastodon 2nd. The offering is the tops from this year's crop and is very uniform and growthy. Individual descriptions are impossible. Write at once for catalogue, giving breeding and foot note descriptions. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Kansas Farmer Sells Them.

I have sold all of my yearling rams but two, and I think these will go this week. You may discontinue my advertisement for a little until I get my ewes fitted. I will have about 40 head to sell later.

Kansas Farmer has done me more good than any paper I ever advertised in. I shall have a fine lot of ram lambs for next year.—J. W. Elliott, Polo, Mo., breeder of pure Shropshire sheep.

(Continued on page 20.)

LET ME HAVE YOUR WASTED HOURS

POSSIBLY YOU THINK YOU DO NOT WASTE ANY. JUST KEEP TAB FOR FOUR DAYS AND YOU WILL BE SURPRISED. THE AVERAGE MAN WASTES MORE TIME IN TEN YEARS THAN HE WOULD NEED FOR GETTING A COLLEGE EDUCATION. WHY SHOULD ANY MAN REMAIN IGNORANT OF THE GREAT FIELD OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE?

STUDY AT HOME.

The Kansas Agricultural College offers courses by correspondence in more than twenty subjects relating to Agriculture and Home Economics. It employs a Director of Instruction whose business it is to direct the methods of teaching by correspondence and to develop ways of giving instruction to those who are not able to attend College.

COURSES ARE OFFERED IN

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Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

J. H. MILLER, Director College Extension

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With 12 Blades Complete for only $1.00

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending $1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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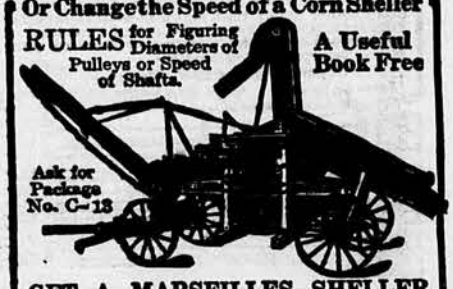
Cured and disease prevented with Snoddy's Powder. Clears hogs of worms. Makes hogs thrifty. Will send man and treat sick hogs on insurance. Treatment is simple. Any one can use it. $5 case cures 40 hogs. Book and test reports free. Agents wanted. DR. S. C. SNODDY CO., DEPT K. NASHVILLE, TENN.

HOW TO SPEED UP

Or Change the Speed of a Corn Sheller

RULES for Figuring Diameters of Pulleys or Speed of Shafts.

A Useful Book Free



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Whatever kind or capacity corn sheller you may want; whether hand or power, cylinder or spring, mounted or unmounted, we will be pleased to send you full information.

One and two-hole table feed hand shellers. Two, four, six and eight-hole force feed power shellers and shuck shellers with or without horse or gasoline power.

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Lay Dickey Tile—NOW—You Save

Right now's the time to put down your tile—the ground's ready and prices are way down. NOW—you can save $2 to $3 a thousand feet, according to size, by buying Dickey Hard Burned Tile. Just figure on the margin of this paper what that'll mean on your own tile bill. Write for our booklet on tile drainage as recommended by the government experts. It is free.

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NATURAL FINE-Ground PHOSPHATE

Will add immensely to the quantity, quality and appearance of YOUR FRUIT.

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$1.25 worth per acre will add 50 to 75% to your crop yields.

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Leading Agricultural Experiment Stations confirm this, as our free Booklet shows.

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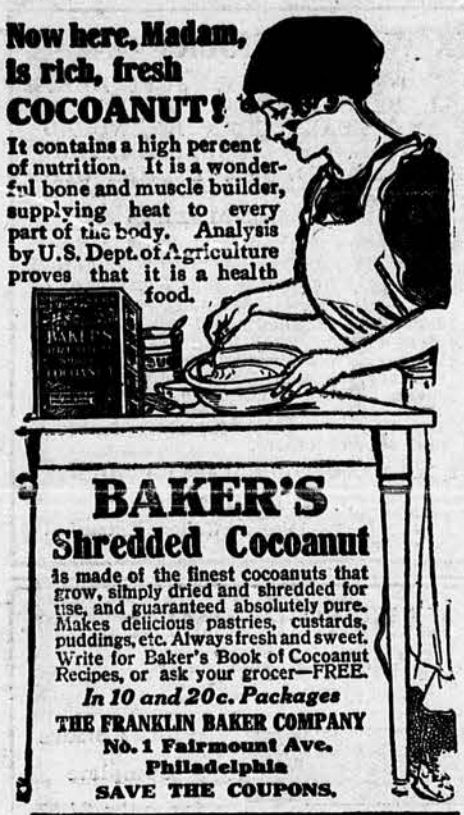
Now here, Madam, is rich, fresh COCOANUT!

It contains a high per cent of nutrition. It is a wonderful bone and muscle builder, supplying heat to every part of the body. Analysis by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture proves that it is a health food.



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is made of the finest cocoanuts that grow, simply dried and shredded for use, and guaranteed absolutely pure. Makes delicious pastries, custards, puddings, etc. Always fresh and sweet. Write for Baker's Book of Cocoanut Recipes, or ask your grocer—FREE.

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I want to send you enough "No Hunting" signs to cover your whole farm

All I ask is your name, address and the number and kind of farm gates you are now using. With the signs, I will send you my Special Money Saving 1912 Proposition on

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I want a chance to convince you that I can save you at least $10 on every gate you buy from me. But don't bother about that right now—just send for your signs and tell me how many and what kind of gates (wood or metal, etc.) you now have on your farm. Address me personally—

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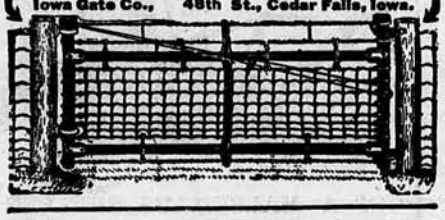

New Panel Skirts $3.98

Stylish new skirts of good quality, navy serge. Cut on the new straight lines, with stitched panel back, side front trimming of small, velvet buttons in cluster. Also black with the fashionable loose panel back, and stitched panel front. We will send your choice of these skirts, express paid in Kansas. Orders must be sent at once.

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You can't get that snap and "tang" in your baking without the right spice.

TONE SPICES

are absolutely pure and full strength. Finest stock, selected by experts, cleaned and milled by modern machinery—and all the strength retained by the box. Just try Tone Spices—and see the difference.

10c at Your Grocer's—any kind.

Or send us 10c for full-size package. Ask for "Tone's Spicy Talks," free.

TONE BROS., Des Moines, Ia.
Blenders of the famous Old Golden Coffee

Christmas Post Cards Free

Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Christmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE. E. T. MEREDITH 165 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

HOME CIRCLE

Zoological Tommy.

When Tommy's good, I often heâr
His Mama call him little DEER.

But when he has a cold, of course,
He sometimes is a little HORSE!

And oftentimes quite sure I am
He is a precious little LAMB.

While then, again without excuse,
He proves to be a silly GOOSE.

Alas! it grieves me this to tell,
But I have sometimes seen quite well

Greedy Tom, with mouthful big,
Turn into a little PIG!

—Elsie Parrish.

The Mother's Prayer.

When the little eyes are drooping
In the dreams of baby bliss;
When the mother, softly stooping,
Seals his slumber with a kiss;
When she stands, with love-light fond
In her happy eyes,—
Is there greater joy, beyond
Mother's sacrifice?

When she gazes down, half sighing,
With a mother's fears;
When she feels her own youth flying
With the flying years;
All a mother's tender care
In her soul alight—
Can one word breathe deeper prayer
Than her soft "Goodnight?"

—Louise Roblin, in The Mother's Magazine.

Never put gloves on the hand when cleaning them with gasoline. The friction has been known to ignite the gasoline.

"Now," said the teacher, in an elementary talk upon architecture, "can any little boy tell me what a 'buttress' is?"

"I know," shouted Tommy Smart. "A nanny goat."—The Housewife.

It is said that when cooking old potatoes they should be put on in cold water; that if cooked in this way, they will be much whiter and dryer than the most careful treatment by the hot water process can make them.

If grease has been dropped on the kitchen floor sprinkle a little soda on the spot, and then pour boiling water on it. The spot will be removed with almost no rubbing.

The popular colors for wear this fall are blue and green and purple. The skirts are still narrow and cut with a high waist line. The coats for suits are a little longer than they were in the spring.

It is said that a gravestone in Maine bears this inscription: "Here lies the body of Enoch Holden, who died suddenly and unexpectedly by being kicked to death by a cow. Well done, good and faithful servant!"—To-Day's Magazine.

An easy way to clean a bean pot is to fill it with cold water, put in a teaspoonful of baking soda, cover and set in the oven. When it has boiled half an hour it will be as easy to wash as a coffee pot. Clean meat and fish roasting pans in the same way.

Excellent knee-pads for the small boy can be made from his worn-out stockings by cutting them off just below the knee and again just above the foot. This part of the stocking is generally without a break when the rest of it is worn out, and by drawing these up over their stockings over the knee form a knee-pad that stays in place easily and is not very conspicuous.

To have a fine, smooth grain, a cake must be well beaten. The failure to do this is often caused by the arm muscles becoming tired soon. This may be avoided with a little care. Select a table low enough to permit of the arms hanging downward in a natural position, rather than at right angles with the body, for your bowl to rest upon, and then beat in comfort.

Cucumber Sandwiches.

Chop fine together, onions and cucumbers. Mix with mayonnaise dressing, and spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

Sour Cream Pie.

One cup sour cream, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 tablespoonsful vinegar, 2 tablespoonsful flour, salt, cinnamon and cloves to taste. Beat and bake in two crusts.

Here are three most excellent thoughts from the Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit held during the month of May of this year. This was the largest and most heavily attended exhibit of child work of its character ever held in the world:

Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick: The work which adults are doing today for the improvement of human living conditions will be thrown away unless the importance of the child is recognized. The child is the successor to ourselves. The responsibility for its future good work rests not only with schools and state, but with the father and mother who brought it into the world. Having given it life, they have the responsibility of providing it with character.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine: When the child understands that its parents, its teachers, all the grown life about it, are interested in what it is doing, the child will neither be lonesome nor reckless. Few things weaken a child's desire to advance so much as the feeling that adults—father and mother and others—do not care what it is doing. Once a child knows that the grown-ups do care for its work, try to understand it, are willing to work with it, it feels responsibility and becomes not only dutiful but helpfully productive.

Miss Jane Addams: Law governs all things. A plant grows in obedience to a certain law. If that law is violated, the plant dies or appears imperfect. Children need to know the law of obedience. They cannot properly understand it if parents and others above them are not servants of the law. If the child sees wrong done by an adult—father or mother or another—it is quite likely to imitate the wrong. The greatest hope that we can have for a child's future is that those above it set it the proper example of obedience to all laws, natural or statutory. Once a child has contempt for obedience, the work is difficult to bring it back into the law and order class.

Marriage Customs Among the Bororo Indians.

Many are the interesting customs that characterize the Bororo Indians, says a writer in the July Wide World Magazine. There is the marriage ceremony, for instance. It is really the mother of the girl who selects her daughter's future husband, and when she has chosen him she invites him to her hut, to partake of a highly-peppered dish specially cooked for the occasion. The eligible youth is accompanied by his mother, or, failing her, by the oldest woman of his family. If he feels inclined to marry the girl presented to him he partakes of the food, and then passes it on to his mother. Should she be likewise inclined, she tastes it, and the marriage is then as good as a fait accompli. Should she be opposed to the proposition, however, she returns the food to the girl's mother and the match is off, even should the young man feel inclined to tie the knot.

On the other hand, if the youth is not favorably impressed by the daughter of the hut he passes the dish on to his mother without tasting it, saying:

"Mother, give this food to her from whom it came."

The mother can do as she likes. She can touch the food, and then the son must marry the girl in spite of his own feelings. But if she is not keen on the marriage she pushes the food across to her hostess and, accompanied by her son, leaves the hut. It will thus be seen that neither the youth nor the maiden have much to say in regard their own future.

After the engagement the fiancee's mother has to maintain the bridegroom's mother for four days. During this time

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JOHN A. HALL, our expert furniture buyer, has selected this line from the offerings of the leading factories of this country. In many cases he has contracted for the entire output. Thus we have obtained prices that no local dealer can hope to duplicate. This saving is yours—how much? a saving it is, a comparison of prices will tell. And just a word about the assortment. Everything (absolutely everything) that comes within the ordinary furniture needs of man, is here. We have grades and prices that will suit you, no matter what your tastes, no matter how large or how small your pocket-book. Everything is new-up-to-date and stylish in design and finish. The materials are the very best, and we show you a variety ten times as great as you will find in the average retail store.

Let us send you the furniture book. You need it. The number is 7.

Here is a complete list of our money-savers—we will send any of them free of charge on request. Put numbers of the books you want on the coupon.

1 Paints	17 Baby Carriages	28 Women's Tailored Suits
2 Pianos	18 Men's Fur Coats	29 Circular and Drop Saws
3 Organs	19 Sewing Machines	30 Women's Fashion Books
4 Trunks	20 Gasoline Engines	31 Rain Coats, Rubber Coats, etc.
5 Roofing	21 Cream Separators	32 Tombstones and Monuments
6 Vehicles	22 Building Material	33 Men's Clothing
7 Furniture	23 Stoves and Ranges	34 Women's Furs
8 Incubators	24 Underwear Samples	35 Dry Goods
9 Wall Paper	25 Automobile Supplies	36 Muslin Wear
10 Typewriters	26 Bicycles—Motorcycles	37 Millinery
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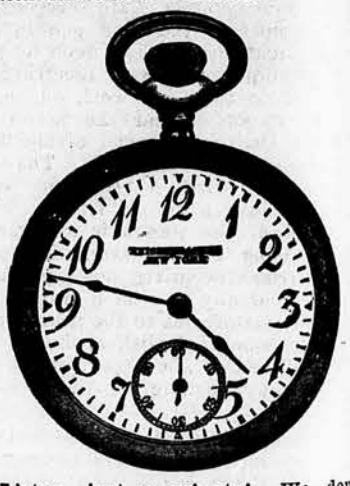
Do You Want a Real Watch?

If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.



Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

Watch Dept., Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

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HONEY Calif. sage honey, freight paid, per lb.—Light Amber 10c; White, 11; Water White, 12c. Will ship allowing inspection before payment. Large sample, 10c. Honey leaflet free. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 47, Nordhoff, Cal.

the youth sleeps in the hut of his future bride, but without being seen by her. He enters late at night and leaves before dawn, and the object of his presence is to protect the girl of his (or his mother's!) choice from the machinations of the Evil Eye. On the fifth morning both bride and bridegroom get up at the same time and, approaching the fire, sit down together, turning their backs on the other members of the family. Henceforward they are man and wife.

8817. **A Practical Natty Design for Mother's Girl. Girl's Dress with Shield.**

This is a smart little dress that will produce an equally good effect in wash or woolen goods. It may be slipped over the head, when adjusted, and is provided with a shield that, like collar, cuffs and belt, may be made of contrasting material. Brown and green plaid suiting, with brown or green silk for trim-

ming, would make a pretty dress. Wine colored henrietta with soutache braiding would also be effective. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 years. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for the 8-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1845. Corset Cover Design.

An exquisite floral pattern, suitable for solid or eyelet embroidery. Stamped

on fine linen, 75 cents; stamped on fine nainsook, 65 cents; stamped on fine lawn, 50 cents; perforated pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.

Frost Fighting in Orchards.

Oregon is a great fruit country and, as the orchards are a source of wealth, much care is devoted to them.

In studying the problems of frost fighting, the Oregon Agricultural College has determined that oils for the smudge pots must be those having a paraffine base, as those which have an asphaltum base leave an uncombustable residue in the pots which materially reduces their capacity.

Here is a new market, possibly for Kansas oils, all of which have a paraffine base. California oils, with their heavy asphaltum base, will not do, and this makes it possible to ship the Kansas oil to the coast for orchard heating purposes, as our feilds are the newest which supply the right quality.

MITCHELL COUNTY BREEDERS' FAIR.

For a number of years the Mitchell County Breeders' Association has held an annual live stock show. This has been so successful from the start that it has grown each year and now occupies the place of a district fair, although entries were received from any point in Kansas.

This stock show is a very remarkable one in many respects. It is the result of the united efforts of the members of the association to improve their live stock. It is one of the very few successful fairs that not only exists but prospers without being bolstered up with "attractions" and side shows of various sorts. It has no race track, though it has on exhibition standard bred and thorough bred horses of high quality. It includes among its exhibits more very high-class animals than any county fair and more than some state fairs, and it has the hearty support and co-operation of the citizens of Beloit and of the Ladies' Commercial Club of that city.

This Ladies' Commercial Club is an unique organization and one which does things. So far as present knowledge reaches, it is the only one of its kind and a part of its work has been to render assistance to the Mitchell County Breeders' Association. This they have done by raising money and building a much needed cement walk through the park where the show is held, and in giving the annual banquets of the Association.

The banquet this year was a particularly successful one. Plates were laid for 250 people, but nearly 400 sat down to the beautifully decorated and handsomely served tables. Speeches were made by a number of invited guests, and the occason was one of enjoyment throughout.

A shady park on the banks of the Solomon river is the site chosen for the stock show, and a more satisfactory one could hardly have been selected. In this park the necessary buildings have been erected on high ground, where the drainage is perfect, while on the lower ground is placed the judging ground and the baseball diamond, with suitable grandstand.

In the stock barns were some remarkable animals, including Royal and International prize winners. Perhaps the strongest feature of this show was the horse exhibit, which was really wonderful in quality. The Percherons predominated, though the exhibits of other breeds was strong.

The showing of beef cattle was a splendid one, and it is doubtful if better Shorthorns and Herefords exist in the state than these. One herd of Holsteins made up the dairy show, but it was a good one. Four breeds made the hog show and, although not quite so large in numbers as usual, it lacked nothing in quality.

In a long personal experience with fairs, stock shows and breeders' associations this editor does not now recall any that has made such a complete success as has the Mitchell County Breeders' Association, nor one that has been of such immense benefit to the community. The premium awards, while important, are of minor consequence when compared with the benefits derived from the activities of this association. These are immeasurable.

Situated on and adjacent to the rich bottom lands of the Solomon, in the very heart of one of the very best farming regions of the west, the earlier settlers were induced to go into wheat farming, almost exclusively. Finding that this was rapidly exhausting the soil, with no returns in fertility, these farmers started in alfalfa, and live stock naturally followed this. Once in the live stock business and, finding that it not only paid in the manufacture of the crude products of the farm into the choicest of pork, beef and horse flesh, it was not a long step into the pure-bred business.

The men of this valley now find that they have graduated from the freshman class of farmers into the senior class of live stock breeders, and they have prospered accordingly.

Today they have an Association that is known far beyond state lines, while their live stock has brought them prosperity and improved that of their neighbors throughout that entire region.

Was it worth while? Ask the members of this Association whose live stock is the pride of their county and their state, and whose prosperity has grown as it has grown. Ask the citizens of Beloit, who do so much to entertain the throngs of visitors who come each year to inspect the work of this association. Ask the college professors who judged the animals and pronounced them superior to those of any other community with which they are familiar, and then ask the farmers of Mitchell and adjacent counties who have so greatly benefited through this Association.

Results are what count, and Mitchell county has produced results.

The American consul at Urguary reports that the people of that country paint their buildings a beautiful pearly white by using a paint made of cactus and lime. The leaves of the common cactus are sliced, then macerated in water for 24 hours, when a thick creamy fluid results, which is mixed with lime to make a water-proof paint. This may offer a suggestion to citizens of some of our western states.

Again, the home farm paper has a greater value than any other, because it affords the farmer the best, quickest and cheapest means of exchange. When he has surplus live stock or seed grain to sell, an announcement of this fact in the advertising columns of his own state paper at once brings him in touch with many thousands of possible buyers, each one of whom is unconsciously bidding against the others so that, if the article offered is good, the price is sure to be good. Farmers do not get half the good out of their state farm paper that they might.

Money makes the mare go, all right, all right, but if the money isn't well handled she's a nightmare.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

EARNING EXPENSES

Students who wish may earn board and room by work outside school house. Also, we have many fine places for students to earn money by working Saturdays or half days.

Our students have a Co-operative Boarding Club. This gives well cooked home-like food at actual cost.

Write for catalog

DOUGHERTY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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Superior, up-to-date methods.
25 years continued success.
Students in every state in the U. S.
A good position for every competent young man or woman. Write us.
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LAWRENCE Business College
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Write for our beautiful illustrated catalog free. It tells all about the school, contains school room views, shows students at work, and will tell YOU how to fit yourself quickly and at small expense for a good position. We secure the position for you. P.O. Box 1414 Lawrence Business College, Lawrence, Kans.

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MIDDLE-AGE FAILURES.

Ask some middle-aged person who has failed "to lay up a nest egg" what a thorough business training would have been worth to him. Do you want to become a "middle-aged failue?" We insure against such failures. Some splendid money-saving propositions to the right people.

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'Phone—Market 1878.
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LEARN AUCTIONEERING at the world's greatest school and become independent. Winter term opens December 11—the Monday following the International Live Stock Show. Tuition includes four days' free admission to the show. Write for catalog today. You can become a first class auctioneer. We have fourteen noted instructors and lecturers. Address

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Clean moral surroundings. Special courses for farmer boys and girls. Free catalog.
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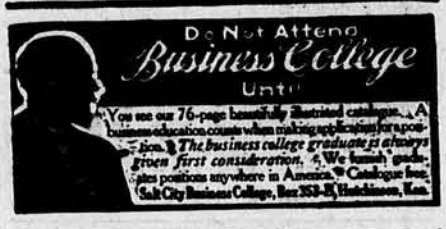

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THE EFFICIENT SCHOOL FOR BANKS AND RAILROADS.

Furnishes more Bankers, Civil Service help, Commercial Teachers, R. R. Stenographers and Telegraphers, than any other school. U. P. contracts to take all our male operators, and allow salary while learning. We guarantee position for complete course or refund tuition. Twenty instructors, eighteen rooms, one thousand students. TERMS REASONABLE.

NEW FEATURES—Farm Accounting, McCaskey Register, Wireless Telegraphy. Write for catalog and Free Tuition Prize Offer. No agents out to get you to sign up.

Address, T. W. ROACH, Pres. 201 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

A PURE BRED COCKEREL FREE

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO BREED UP YOUR POULTRY

Early this spring KANSAS FARMER offered to send a setting of eggs from pure-bred poultry, any kind desired, for a little work in securing subscriptions. This plan proved so popular that we have decided to give any reader of KANSAS FARMER who desires to secure a pure-bred cockerel an opportunity to do so without a cent of cost to them. We will make a proposition that will enable you to get a pen of pure-bred birds if you wish it.

Now, this is a straight-out, fair, square offer and we positively guarantee to give anyone answering this advertisement the opportunity of a lifetime to get a start in pure-bred poultry. A boy or girl can do the work necessary.

Be the first one in your neighborhood to get in on a good thing.

Address FREE POULTRY DEPT., KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

MONEY in Western land. Live agents wanted. Write **Walter & Walter, Syracuse, Kansas.**

200-ACRE WHEAT FARM at a bargain if sold at once. Write for our farm list. **WHIPP & CO., Concordia, Kan.**

IMPROVED wheat farms in Ford Co. at $25.00 per acre up, near R. F. D. and telephones and schools. **BROWN & VERNON, Dodge City, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Properties of all kinds. Lands $15 to $75 per acre. 40 years' residence. **W. H. Kaltenbach, Toronto, Woodson Co., Kansas.**

CHOICE ALFALFA LAND, for sale or exchange. Exchange propositions are made a specialty. **UNITED LAND COMPANY, 902 Schwufer Bldg., Wichita Kansas.**

WANTED—80 acres, near some good town, in exchange for good, Washington county, 160-acre farm. Address, **Box 53, Morrowville, Kan.**

BARGAIN—Best 406-acre improved tiled alfalfa farm in Eastern Kansas, $65 per acre. Write for description. **J. E. CALVERT, GARNETT, KAN.**

FOR EXCHANGE—560 a. in Lane Co., 260 a. in cult., 5-room good house, spring water, barn. Price $15 per a. **CAVE REALTY CO., Salina, Kans.**

WRITE FOR MY BIG LIST OF CHEAP cattle, horse and sheep ranches. I have improved farms worth the money on terms to suit in the sure wheat belt. Agents wanted to co-operate. **J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and ranches at prices ranging from $10 to $40 per acre; send for our dry-weather cut-price list. **SPERRY & OLSON, Hill City, Kan.**

A SNAP—$22.50 per acre. Improved 320 acres, new house, new barn, good pasture, lots of good water, fenced and cross fenced, 70 acres ready for wheat, all tillable. Terms on part. **Taylor & Bratcher, Coldwater, Kansas.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time. **A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.**

A FINE NESS COUNTY FARM.
640 acres, 1½ miles from town; ½ mile to school; 500 acres smooth, bal. good pasture; never failing spring, also good well; 4 miles of fence; 300 acres in cult.; land all clear; will trade for good, clean stock of mdse.; price $20 per acre. **RUTHERFORD & OLIVER, Utica, Kan.**

WANTED — WESTERN KANSAS LAND, for $8,000 or $9,000, equity, or both, in North Mo. blue grass land, fenced, well watered, good timber, close to R. R. Give signed description in first letter. **E. L. HULL, Abilene, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A large list of excellent farms in Shawnee and adoining counties. Small payments and long time. Write or call **JOE RADCLIFF, with Rodgers, Davis & Co., 110 W. Sixth St., Topeka.**

FALL BARGAINS.
Send for my new fall land list. I have some special bargains in eighties, quarters and half sections in the best part of Kansas—Butler, Harvey and Sedgwick counties. Kansas map and list free. **JAMES A. THOMPSON, Whitewater, Kan.**

STOP RENTING

Here are **160** acres 8 miles **Fall River, Kansas,** 85 acres cultivation, balance native grass; 3-room house, common stables, orchard, good water, close school; this farm lies in nice valley; cash price $4,000; will take $1,000 in good work and driving teams as part pay. W. A. Nelson, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kansas.

320 ACRES IN ARKANSAS VALLEY, 11 miles N. of Lamar, Col.; fenced; water on place; all tillable; unlimited range close; grow plenty of feed without irrigation; 3 mi. from station; fine location for stock ranch; value increasing; price $18 per acre. Irrigated land within 1 mi. is worth $150 per acre. Write owner, **A. E. STREAM, 54 East Sixth South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.**

FOR SALE.
A1 feed mill, doing a good cash business of $150 to $200 net each month; only one in west part of the county; splendid trade; ocal bins on railroad right of way; owner selling on account of losing his wife and failing health; this will bear investigation; in good, live town. For further particulars call on or address **THOS. DARCEY, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.**

A FINE VERDIGRIS BOTTOM FARM

150 acres splendid bottom land. No better land anywhere. Wheat and alfalfa land. All in cultivation, except 8 acres good timber. House and good barn, 8 miles of Fredonia. Priced to sell soon at $50 per acre. A bargain. Come and see this tract. Write for new land list. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.**

FOR EXCHANGE

For Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado land, $2500 stock, $3,000 hardware and a $4,000 real estate business. The land must be clear and of about equal value. 100-acre Anderson county alfalfa farm for stock of about $6,000 general merchandise.

NEAL - BOWMAN LAND CO.

WRITE for descriptive list of S. E. Kansas farms, $35 to $60 per acre. **FOSTER BROS., Independence, Kas.**

GET OUR BOOK OF 500 FARMS and properties everywhere to trade. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS. Stock ranches and city property for sale or exchange. **J. N. THOUVENELL, WINONA, KANSAS.**

KIOWA.—3,160 acre up-to-date Ranch, no drawbacks to location,, quality, water and improvements. Without flaw. Price $15 per acre. Write **Griffin Bros., Kiowa, Kans.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK CO. LANDS.
Plenty of rain and everything looking fine. Come and pick out your farm on next March settlement. All kinds of exchanges. Send for new list. **EBERHART & MELLOR, Whitewater, Kan.**

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100
80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. $2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a wheat included. Write for list. **J. J. Bishop,** Wakefield, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information. **J. G. SMITH, Hamilton, Kansas.**

LIVE AGENT WANTED
in your locality to assist in selling corn, wheat and alfalfa land. We own thousands of acres in Pawnee and adjoining counties. Write for proposition on our own ranches. **FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kansas.**

FOR TRADE—314 acres, eastern Kansas; well improved; fine home; black prairie land; price $75 per a.; want income city; we had a big wheat and a big corn crop to gather; write today. **G. T. KINSEY, Le Roy, Coffey County, Kan.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS—Come and buy this fine fruit farm, 80 a., 3 mi. from town, all tillable, 14 a. pasture, alfalfa, fair improvement, 3 a. small fruit, 1,500 fruit trees, only $5,500; terms. Special inducement for cash. Exchanges of all kinds. Write for particulars. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

If you want to buy land or make some exchanges. Write G. K. JACKSON, Eureka Kans

IF YOU MEAN BUSINESS and have real estate and merchandise of any kind for sale and exchange, and are willing to pay a commission should I make you a deal, write me at once of what you have and desire I have several very attractive propositions to offer you for a home or investment; am doing a general exchange business. **Carl G. Anderson, Athol, Smith Co., Kansas.**

FOR TRADE

800 a. in Taney Co., Mo., 2½ mi. to town, 100 a. creek bottom in cult., 400 a. fenced; large 2-story house, large barn and other outbuildings; wants mdse.; price $13,000, mortgage $3,000. **SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.**

LOOK! LOOK! $4 PER ACRE.
3,680 acres grazing land, heavily grassed, plenty water, all fenced, only 9 miles of Limon; 2 sections of leased land goes with this, the one big snap. If wanting a stock ranch, see this. One-half cash, balance arranged. No trades considered. Would be a bargain at twice the price. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

Great Farm Bargain

Only two miles from the City of Topeka, 2 miles from street cars, on proposed extension of car line, macadam road; the greatest farm bargain in the county; a fine grain, stock or dairy farm; all alfalfa land; located right to sell all or part in five and ten acre tracts; 185 acres; 145 acres in cultivation, 12 acres alfalfa, balance pasture; practically all tillable; house, barn and other outbuildings are old; good well; this farm is right at the door of one of the largest and best markets in the state for all products; largest creamery in the world here; large packing house; wholesale and retail markets; owner old and wants to sell; only $100 per acre, small payment down and very easy terms; a snap for the first man with the money. **THE HEATH COMPANY, 109 West Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas.**

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low, but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the **SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.**

A BIG MONEY MAKER.
If this place suits you, to see it, will convince you that this place is priced $2,500 less than it is worth on the market price now of land selling. 160, acres of which 90 acres are in a high state of cultivation, 25 acres in meadow and alfalfa, balance pasture, with running water, all fenced and cross fenced, 3-room cottage, barn, hay mow, granary and corn crib, etc., good well and pump, small orchard. This farm is only 5 miles from the court house in Wichita, and 3 miles from street car line, paved streets, colleges and Carnegie library. Priced $9,000. Terms to suit purchaser. **EDWIN TAYLOR, REALTY CO., 107 S. Main St., Wichita, Kan.**

SHAWNEE COUNTY FARM
Within 7 miles of State Capitol. 103 acres fine, level, black land; 90 acres tillable, balance pasture; 30 acres clover; large orchard; good 6-room frame house, large barn, well; near school and railroad station. A big bargain. Price, $100 per a.
GEO. M. NOBLE & CO.,
435 Kansas Avenue. **Either Phone 444.**
Geo. M. Noble. J. Will Kelley.

NESS COUNTY "SNAPS"

Write for our list of Special Bargains. We have some prices that will surprise you. Remember that Ness County adjoins the banner wheat county of Kansas for 1910. County map and literature mailed on request. **FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kansas.**

IMP. and unimp. land in western Kansas. **W. G. Ruth, Scott City, Kansas.**

WHAT have you to trade for lands or city property? **Hale, Coffeyville, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE with us. Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. **Park H. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.**

160 A.,90 IN CULT.; 20 alfalfa, rest pasture; 4½ mi. from town; exchange for general mdse. **J. A. KASPAREK, Belleville, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

JEWELL CO., KANSAS—160 a. 4 miles from town, 120 cult., 40 a. pasture. Price $8,000. **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kansas.**

WRITE G. L. PAINTER & CO. About Ford Co. Land.
$15 per acre up.
DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

THE FIRM OF WOOD & SHUMWAY has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. M. Wood retaining the business. Will pay all bills and collect all accounts. Topeka, Kan., this 6th day of October, 1911. John H. Wood, A. R. Shumway.

TOMSON & COOVER,
Topeka, Kansas, have a 1,480-acre ranch in Ness County; 1,200 a. tillable; 2 sets buildings; 20 a. alfalfa. $15.00 per acre; sell all or part. Farms and ranches for sale or trade in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma.

FINE HOME, 48 a., one mile of this city, about 38 a. now in cultivation, bal. pasture, 6 room house, new barn 34x60 and hay loft two wells and mill and other outbuildings; good orchard and all seconod bottom land. Priced to sell at $5,500 cash. **E. F. Dewey, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

BOURBON COUNTY 160 acres, 5 miles from town, 80 acres in prairie grass, 80 acre sin cultivation. Good improvements, smooth. land, good soil. $50 an acre. Write for list. **BAINUM & COOK, Fort Scott, Kan.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY NURSERY.
We have for fall and spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, quince, grapes, berry plants, catalpa and black locust. A certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. **J. W. HINSHAW. Eureka, Kansas.**

IDEAL BARGAINS

Arkansas river bottom; 80 acres, dark, sandy loam, 15 ft. to water, 4-room house, barn, mill, young orchard; 4½mi. of Wichita. Price, $100 per acre. City property, small tracts, farms and ranches for sale or trade. **IDEAL REALTY CO., 311 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans.**

CHEAP ALFALFA FARMS

160 a., 4 m. good town, fair improvements, 20 a. alfalfa, 25 pasture, balance crops. Price, $11,500. Terms. Write for bargains.

Howard The Land Man

105 North Main, Wichita, Kan.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RANCHES in Greenwood county, Kansas, one mile from town and shipping point; 200 acres in cult., 100 acres of which are first bottom land; 200 acres in prairie meadow, 240 acres blue-stem pasture; 2 good sets of improvements; fine protected feed lots with living water; black limestone soil; cheap at $36 per acre; corn on this ranch this year will make 50 bu. to the acre. J. C. Talbot, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—AN IDEAL FARM—160 A.
On nearly level rock road, 2 miles out, Humboldt, Kans. Sightly. Good 8-room residence, in edge of 2-acre grove of fine forest trees, on slight elevation, overlooking farm of rich divided fields. All tillable, 90 acres in cultivation, 70 in natural grass. A splendid farm with country and city advantages. Price $12,000 cash. Can arrange a good loan if required. This will suit you on inspection. **F. D. CULVER, Humboldt, Kan.**

Alfalfa Farm for Sale or Trade.
160 acres located in Osborne Co., Kans.; every foot, except 10 acres, good corn and alfalfa land; lays level; not overflow land; 120 acres in cultivation, bal. pasture and timber; 3 miles from good market, 8 miles to county seat; unimproved. Price, $70 per acre. Will sell for cash or will trade for good corn and fruit farm in eastern Kansas with improvements, about equal value; might put in a little cash. Address **W. H. LAYTON, Osborne, Kansas.**

CHASE CO. RANCH

1,696 acres, 250 acres under cult., creek bottom alfalfa land, fair improvements, fine pasture, good water, 1½ miles Strong City. Price $27 per acre. Free list.
A. J. KLOTZ & CO., COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

OSAGE COUNTY FARM BARGAIN.
80 acres, 4½ miles from Osage City, Kan., 40 acres in cultivation, 5 acres good orchard, balance native grass land, farm all nice and smooth, 8 room house, good condition, good cellar, barn 26x36 ft. with loft, granary, hen house, hog and cattle sheds, plenty of good water, close to school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, $4,500. **J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kans.**

BIG BARGAIN.
Direct from owner; excellent stock farm; 560 a., one-half tillable; fine bluestem meadow and pasture; good soil; extra large stock and hay barn, built of stone; good 5 room house; abundance of fine water; fair orchard; 3 mi. to railroad; 6 mi. to county seat; 1 mi. to school and church; R. F. D.; good roads; fine settlement; must sacrifice at $30 per acre; will carry part. Address **LOCK BOX 807, Fredonia, Kansas.**

Big Bargain

210 acres of fine bottom land, all wheat, corn and alfalfa land; good improvements; price, only $65 per acre. Large list of farms for sale and exchange. **MANSFEILD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.**

FORD COUNTY FARM LAND.
640 acres, absolutely level, near Dodge City, less than 6 miles from a good station on the main line of the Santa Fe, on main telephone line and R. F. D., half mile to school. Price $20 per acre. Will consider trade for one-half purchase price. Will carry difference back on land. We have a large list of lands for sale southwest of Dodge City along the right-of-way of the new road now being built. **L. L. TAYLOR & CO., DODGE CITY, KAN.**

FIELD NOTES.

G. S. Lawson's Hampshires.
G. S. Lawson, of Ravenwood, Mo., the veteran breeder of high-class Hampshire hogs, has decided to close out his herd. Mr. Lawson is offering at private treaty

an extra good lot of boars and sows. Among them are a number of extra good herd headers. He is also offering a fine lot of weanling pigs and can furnish pairs no kin. Notice the change in Mr. Lawson's card. He is offering this high-class breeding stock, well worth the money, and anyone wanting high-class Hampshire hogs, will make no mistake in selecting stock from this excellent herd.

Need for Good Lanterns.
It is good economy to have a lantern always ready to your hand wherever you are likely to need it—for the front gate or the yard, in the kitchen or the barn, in the cellar or the stable. It is a mistake to suppose it really involves extra expense. The lanterns do not come in for half so much knocking about and rough wear when each has its proper place and use. They last far longer. You are not always finding it necessary to buy a new lantern. Among the very best lanterns made are the famous Rayo lanterns. These are manufactured especially for the Standard Oil Co. As everyone knows, this company is the largest producer of refined oil in the world, and the best experts obtainable have been working for it for years elaborating and perfecting oil-consuming devices. The most modern improvements, the latest patents, the best material and workmanship have been pressed into service to make the Standard Oil lanterns and lamps, heaters and stoves, as nearly perfect as possible. With the resources and experience the Standard possesses, it is only natural its goods should be regarded generally as the best and most reliable on the market. Rayo lanterns are specially suitable for farm use. They are scientifically constructed so as to give the most light for the oil burned, and they will not blow or jar out. They are made in numerous styles, sizes and finishes, to suit every use to which a lantern is put. Full particulars, with illustrated circulars, etc., are sent post paid on application to any agent of the Standard Oil Company.

(Continued on page twenty-one)

Readers Market Place

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 3 CENTS A WORD

Advertising **"bargain counter."** Thousands of people have surplus items or stock r sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display ad- rtising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending yers read the classified "ads"—**looking for bargains.** The "ads" are easy to find and sy to read. **Your advertisement here reaches a quarter of a million readers for 3 nts per word for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions, the rate is ½ cents per word.** No "ad" taken for less than 30 cents. All "ads" set in uniform yle, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms al- ys cash with order. Use these classified columns for paying results.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take rs for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash ly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kn.

ANTED—FIFTY MEN TO LEARN graphy and accept positions as tele- h operators on the Union Pacific Rail- d. Write J. R. SAYERS, Supervisor, nsas City, Mo.

OU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERN- t positions. $80.00 month to commence. ual vacations. Short hours. No "lay- " Common education sufficient. Over o appointments coming. Influence un- ssary. Send postal immediately for list and description of positions open. nklin Institute, Dept. O-88, Rochester, Y.

OCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED— ndid income assured right man to act our representative after learning our busi- s thoroughly by mail. Former experience ecessary. All we require is honesty, ity, ambition and willingness to learn a rative business. No soliciting or travel- This is an exceptional opportunity for man in your section to get into a big- ing business without capital and become ependent for life. Write at once for full ticulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. National Co-Operative Real Estate npany, L473 Marden Bldg., Washington, C.

REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARMS, omobiles and stocks mdse. anywhere. ite or call. C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kas.

OR SALE OR TRADE — FARMS, ches, automobiles, stocks and city prop- , anywhere. E. J. Olander & Co., 431 nsas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

RE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME? for to make an investment in land. I show you just what you want. Give a trial. H. W. Hinrichs, New Albin, Ia.

ARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE where in Kansas, Okla., Mo., Texas and o.; write me or call. C. L. Sayler, To- a, Kan.

HAVE FIFTEEN TRACTS OF FINE gated land to rent, on easy terms, in Laramie Valley, Wyo. W. J. Trous- e, Newton, Kan.

RKANSAS PRAIRIE, TIMBER, RICE farm lands. Prices and terms reason- e. Lists free. W. P. Fletcher & Son, noke, Arkansas.

RKANSAS CHEAP HOMES — OZARK it belt; oak and hickory timber; mild mate; pure water; free range; $3.50 to per acre. Address Dept. A, Jones & Pettigrew, Ark.

0 ACRES, IMPROVED LAND, NEAR urch and school; on rural route and tele- one. Bargain for cash. Terms. J. F. adley, Owner, Vandalia, Ill.

ILL YOU TRADE? SOMEBODY nts just what you have got. We can d him for you. Write today and better r condition. R. G. McCoy, Formoso, n.

E HAVE FIFTY IMPROVED FARMS, miles south of Kansas City, $40 to $100 acre; fine corn, wheat, oats, timothy, ver, bluegrass land. Send for lists. J. Wilson, Drexel, Mo.

ILL EXCHANGE IRRIGATED AL- fa land, fruit, all improved. Full water hts, price $5,000, for good farming land. rite to J. W. Hoffman, 318 Northern e., Pueblo, Colo.

OR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES e irrigated fruit land in Delta county, lorado. Price, $2,800, favorable terms. uld exchange for Oregon property. Ad- ss owner, H. N. Bouley, Albany, Ore.

PECIAL BARGAIN — MY 240-ACRE er bottom farm. Will sacrifice for quick le. Write today for description. Ad- ss, Owner, K., Lock Box 25, Lenora, n.

UST SELL IMPROVED IRRIGATED -acre farm; near Greeley, Col. Address, x 242, Alvin, Texas.

ARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT yers. Don't pay commission. Write de- ribing property, naming lowest price. We lp buyers locate desirable property free. merican Investment Association, 43 Palace dg., Minneapolis, Minn.

OR SALE—20 TO 40-ACRE TRACTS suburbs of good town. Prices reason- le. Terms easy. Also, four quarter ction in the San Louis Valley, Cal. hoice land, best of water rights. Write wner. Box 42, Formoso, Kan.

ARMS AND BUSINESS PLACES ought, sold and exchanged. I bring buy- rs and sellers together. If you want to y or sell, write me. Established 1881. ank P. Cleveland, 1213 Adams Express dg., Chicago, Ill.

OR SALE—80 ACRES GOOD UPLAND, miles of Topeka; all can be cultivated cept about 5 acres; no buildings; good chard and other good improvements; ill sell 40 if desired. C. W. Abmeyer, wner, Grantville, Kan.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

EXCHANGES — ALL KINDS, EVERYwhere. What have you? Overlin & Son, California, Mo.

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY, WRITE Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

160 ACRES OF WHEAT LAND IN HAMilton Co., Kan., 12 miles south of Kendall; 80 acres broke, balance pasture, smooth as a floor, all fenced and cross fenced; good well, no other improvements. Price $1,000, and a bargain. McNamee Real Estate and Inv. Co., 225 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

PROPOSED PURCHASERS OF GULF Coast land should insist on getting in the Rain Belt. I am offering an excellent tract, in large or small portions, adjoining the ever-flowing Lavaca River, where irrigation is unnecessary. Land is 3 miles from Edna, county seat of Jackson county, Tex. For full information call or write H. W. Mohrhoff, Edna, Tex.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE fresh heifers and cows, springers and young bulls. Ira Romig, Sta. B, Topeka.

60 JERSEY COWS COMING FRESH for winter milkers: must sell 30 head. Come quick and get first choice. O. M. Himelberger, 306 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE—6 to 10 months old. Also, Duroc Jersey gilts. All stock registered. Come and see them. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

SOME EXTRA FINE YOUNG JERSEY bulls, at low price for quick sale. Write for breeding and description. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—60 GRADE SHROPshire ewes, 2 registered Shropshire bucks, 28 ewe lambs, $3.50 per head. A. L. Bushnell, Mound Valley, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; one Scotch Collie pup, female, 6 months old, partly trained, nicely marked, natural heeler, $15. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

DOGS.

FOR SALE — COLLIES AND GREYhounds. J. Koelsch, St. John, Kan.

COLLIES: 100; PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

PUPS FOR SALE—FROM FIGHTING, fast running dogs; also, half fox-hound and half wolf-hound pups. Chas. Walker, Gibbon, Neb.

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.

HOUNDS FOR SALE—TRAINED BEAgle hounds; rabbit dogs, trained; fox hounds; young stock and pups, also setters, pet dogs. All varieties. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

POULTRY.

FINE S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS $1.00 up. Elm Ridge Poultry Farm, Severy, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BABIES AND BREEDers. Eggs, 15, $1.00; 60, $3.25; 100, $5.00; Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS $1 each, $10 per dozen. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

100 ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $1 each; high scoring stock. A. N. Peterson, Waterville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES — WON 14 prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Stock for sale at all times. L. P. Hubbard, Topeka.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; hens and cockerels, 50c each. Miss Skelley, Delia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN AND WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Prices right for quick sales. John Noble, Riley, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherbunaw, Fredonia, Kan.

RED ROSE COMB REDS—I. A. SIBLEY strain. Winners scoring 93¾. Prices right. Grimes, Hunter, Okla.

BUFF COCHINS—A FEW GOOD HENS for sale from my prize-winning Buffs. Eggs in season. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERels, hens, pullets, from scoring birds, $1 each, $10 dozen. Frank G. Myers, Iowa City, Ia. R. F. D. No. 6.

BUY NOW, SAVE MONEY. "QUALITY" Rose Comb Reds. Hens and cockerels, 75c; cocks, $1 to $3. Brown Leghorn babies, 10c. Clyde Rees, Emporia, Kan.

LOWEST PRICES ON CHICKENS AND ducks; write us your wants; we have a stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Clarinda, Ia., Route 15.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—YOUNG AND OLD stock for sale from prize-winning birds. Prices reasonable. Also, Spitz puppies for sale. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, R. R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

BLAKER'S BARRED ROCKS ARE SUpreme in type and color, winning at the largest shows. Get my catalog and see for yourself the grand quality I am offering in eggs from blue blood stock. Choice incubator eggs $2 per 30, $6 per 100. A. E. Blaker, R. 22, Parsons, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—A FEW SPLENdid cockerels coming on. Mated pens a specialty. Only good birds sold as breeders; all others go to the pot. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wheeler & Wylie Buff Wyandotte Yards, (formerly G. C. Wheeler), Manhattan, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SHETLAND PONIES, POULTRY, pigeons, pheasants, ferrets, rabbits, guinea pigs, goats, cats, dogs; 2c stamp for circular. Colonel Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio.

HOGS.

FOR SALE — BERKSHIRE BOAR, cheap. L. M. Shives, Iuka, Kan.

GET A YOUNG BOAR—I HAVE FOR sale a few choice spring Duroc boars. Get one early. Write for prices. Paul B. Johnson, Leavenworth, Kan.

SOME REALLY HIGH-CLASS DUROC boars, the blood of Cromson Wonder, for sale. Write Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

TULSA HERD DUROCS IS OFFERING spring males and gilts of leading strains. Prices reasonable. F. H. Alspaugh, Tulsa, Okla. Box 1284.

LARGE BERKSHIRES, REPRESENTing World's Fair champions. Classy boar pigs. Price (to advertise them in your locality), $20, express prepaid. Harry Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

HAY.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY CO. KANSAS City, Mo. Hay receivers and shippers. Try us.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF CARS OF No. 1 alfalfa, No. 1 timothy and No. 1 upland prairie hay. Write us what you have to sell, and best price per ton, delivered on cars at your station. Stuart & O'Brien, Paris, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—500 FAMILIES TO BUY $50 candy course $2.00; learn how to make fine candy. Everything explained. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. J. W. Embree, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR TRADE—A NEW CREAMERY doing a good business in a large town, for farm or city property. Also a hotel at Pierceville, Kan., to trade for Western Kansas land. W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

ATTENTION: TWO GENTLEMEN'S Fur Lined Overcoats, lined with finest Australian mink, broadcloth outside, beautiful Persian lamb collars, sizes 38-40 and 42-44. Coat $90 each. Never worn; will sell for $25 each. Also two elegant cinnamon bear robes; value $75; sacrifice, pair, $30. Call or write E. Roberts, Room 3, 160 W. 119th St., New York.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SOW ALFALFA THIS FALL. BUY your seed from The Deming Ranch where it grew. The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

MULBERRY POSTS.

RANGE FROM 4 INCHES TO 10 inches. Inquire for price. D. Chiles, Oakland, Kan.

RICE.

100 LBS. RICE, FREIGHT PREPAID to your station for $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00. Samples of different grades on request. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Box 765 J, Beaumont, Texas.

MILK GOATS.

MILCH GOATS—SWISS AND SPANISH breeds. Geo. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis Ave., Wichita, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

J. M. Pemberton's Polands.

J. M. Pemberton, of Fayette, Mo., owner of one of Missouri's best big type Poland China herds, reports good sales this season. Mr. Pemberton breeds the big, mellow, high-class kind and guarantees every animal just as represented. He still has a few choice boars and gilts sired by Expansion, and also a few sired by Missouri's Best, that are among the best Poland China boars in Missouri.

Important Shorthorn Sale November 1.

On Wednesday, November 1, Dr. B. A. Stewart, of Hutchinson, Kan., will offer 45 head of valuable Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 20 regular breeding cows, with calves at foot, 15 choice 2-year-old heifers, most of them bred for spring calves, 10 good, strong, growthy bulls, ready for service. The blood lines are from the most popular families and many such sires are represented as Collynie, Ingle Lad, Forest Knight and Victor Archer. Also, the great herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods. The cows are a rich bred lot and are regular producers and money-makers. Any farmer can buy them at good prices and they will make money to raise calves from a beef price standpoint. But all of these cattle have rich pedigrees and are recorded. Send your name in today for a catalogue, and arrange to attend this sale. Remember the date is November 1. Sale at fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

FARMERS, BREEDERS AND DAIRYMEN

Will find it profitable to go now and inspect our choice central New York State farms for sale (no trades), with good improvements, for one-half the price of many improved farms in the Middle West. They grow bigger and better paying standard crops in New York State than in the West. Similar conditions apply to the live stock, dairy and orchard industries. They have better roads, better transportation and better markets. You will be convinced if you will send for our free specimen list of New York farms and our colored map of New York State. Write today, for this ad will not appear again. Address—

B. F. McBURNEY & CO.,
Fisher Building. Chicago, Illinois.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

C. R. Champion & Son O. I. C. Sale.

On October 30, C. R. Champion & Son, of Raymore, Mo., will sell 40 head of O. I. C. hogs that are about the best lot to go through a sale ring this fall. A number of the spring boars and gilts are sired by Rex Silver Bell 30277, and out of such sows as Pearl 23980 by Dexter by old White Oak 10029, Miss Lengthy by Dandy Chief by Brood Chief. The 12 fall gilts are of the same line of breeding and are bred to Rex Silver Bell for spring litters. Don't fail to get one of the catalogues, and arrange to attend the sale. In addition to the 40 head of registered O. I. C. hogs, Mr. Champion will sell 16 head of Guernsey heifers, bred, and one Guernsey bull. The heifers are all 2 and 3 years old and are in fine condition. They will prove money-makers to any prospective purchaser who will take them and give them good care. Please read sale advertisement in this issue and remember the date is October 30, at Raymore, Mo., about 20 miles southeast of Kansas City.

Stalter's Polands Sell Well.

On Thursday, Oct. 5th, J. C. Stalter of Jasper, Mo., pulled off what would be called a good sale, notwithstanding the sale was held right in the middle of the State Fair week in Missouri. Several breeders could not attend on account of being at the State Fair. The sale had strong support from home, while several well-known breeders both from Kansas and Missouri were present and bought The offering was a very creditable one and seemed to be appreciated. The following is the report in full for all selling for $20 or more:

No. 1—G. L. Ring & Son, Jasper, Mo., $60; No. 2— G. L. Ring & Son, Jasper, Mo., $54; No. 3—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan., $27; No. 4—W. E. Gates, Sheridan, Mo., $40; No. 5—J. Groff, Russell, Mo., $36; No. 6—Frank Brummett, Carthage, Mo., $30; No. 7—B. V. Ballard, Jasper, Mo., $27; No. 8—F. V. Hancock, $35; No. 9—A. T. Swan, Arcadia, Mo., $28; No. 10— C. V. Ballard, Jasper, Mo., $28; No. 11—C. V. Ballard, Jasper, Mo., $37; No. 12—T. B. Hardaway, Jasper, Mo., $26; No. 13—H. Gresham, Jasper, Mo., $25; No. 14—J. M. Colley, Russell, Mo., $30; No. 15—F. V. Hancock, $29; No. 16—J. Colley, Russell, Mo., $30; No. 17—F. E. Lowe, Jasper, Mo., $29; No. 22—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo., $29; No. 25—L. D. Meader, Russell, Mo., $29; No. 32—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., $24; No. 39—C. E. Wright, Jasper, Mo., $21; No. 46—G. L. King & Son,, Jasper, Mo., $75.

The 45 head catalogued were all sold and the good support given by the local farmers at home, shows without a doubt that Mr. Stalter is raising good hogs that are appreciated at home as well as among many of our best breeders.

Hunt's Duroc Spring Boars.

John O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan., one of the oldest and most reliable Duroc Jersey breeders of the West, starts a card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hunt has bred and exhibited Durocs for a great many years, and at this time has one of the greatest herds in the corn belt. He has selected out from his spring crop 25 top boars and offers them at "live and let live" prices to his old customers and any new ones that are in the market for good stuff. About half of them were sired by Billy H., Mr. Hunt's W. L. A.'s Choice Goods boar. Others are by Valley Chief and Hunt's Special, with several good ones out of sows purchased in the last winter. Write Mr. Hunt at Marysville, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Albert Smith & Sons' Coming Sale.

An event that should be of interest to the best breeders of two states will be the annual sale of big, smooth Poland Chinas to be made by Albert Smith & Sons, of Superior, Neb. The date is October 25. The offering, consisting of 35 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, will be much such an offering as their last sale contained, with much new breeding in pigs sired by the great boar, Big Sam, purchased last fall at a very long price. During the summer the Smiths had the misfortune to lose this valuable sire, but have some of his pigs in this sale. There will be five extra good sons of his catalogued. The sires of the remainder of the offering are Smith's Big Hadley and Jumbo, Jr., by Nebraska Jumbo. Smith's Big Hadley is so well and favorably known that it would seem useless to make much comment here. He is a sire of note and has sired many outstanding hogs of both sexes. Jumbo, Jr., is noted as a sire of quality and, crossed upon the big sows of Mr. Smith's herd, has produced some wonderfully high-class stuff. The boars and gilts that go into this sale have been raised from as great a lot of tried sows as the writer ever saw in one herd, many of them being daughters of Smith's Big Hadley; others are by the noted big, smooth boars that are the best known. The catalogue, now ready, gives all information and should be in the hands of breeders that buy this kind.

(Continued on page thirty-one)

HORSES AND MULES

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

50—PERCHERONS—50 STALLIONS AND MARES.
Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.
BISHOP BROS.,
Towanda, Kansas.

REGISTERED HORSES
O. K. BARNS, SAVANNAH, MO.,
W. E. Price, Proprietor.
Dealer in registered horses. Three very fine stallions to SELL AT ONCE. Also the best stud colt in the state. Write for description of stock. I can suit you.

THE BEST IMPORTED HORSES, $1,000 each. Home-bred, registered draft stallions, $200 to $600 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.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ANGUS CATTE
Allendale Farm, Savannah, Mo.
W. A. Holt, Prop.
Breeder of pure bred Angus cattle—a few choice young bills for sale. Prompt answer to inquiries.

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.

JERSEYS AT AUCTION
On October 18 our entire herd, including the great 2-year-old Exile St. Lambert herd bull. Write for catalogue. Heifers by a son of Financial Count.
KIRKPATRICK & SALLEE,
Wellsville, Kansas.

THREE BULLS, 2, 4 and 18 months, by Beatrice Stockwell, Doudonellar Jewell and Ooneris Eminent; several cows and heifers, all ages, solid colors and bred in fashion; test from 5 to 10 per cent butterfat.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY CATTLE HERD.
Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865; few bred cows and heifers for sale; reasonable prices.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kan.

CHOICE JERSEY BULL CALVES.
In age from 3 to 12 months; the best of breeding, colors and individuality.
HENRY E. WYATT.
Falls City, Neb.

FOR SALE—Ruby's Financial Count, son of Financial Count No. 61316; the dam is Ruby's Fontaine No. 212934, a 45-pound cow recently sold for $350; gave 45 pounds of milk per day with second calf, milk testing 5½ per cent, and with last calf at the age of 6 years gave 44 pounds of milk for a long period of time, milk testing 5½ per cent. The dam and grand dam of this cow are both 40-pound cows. Ruby's Financial Count is 3 years old and fit to head any herd. Financial Count is a half brother of Financial Countess, a cow with a butter record of 935 pounds and 10 ounces in one year. This young bull is sure, gentle and a fine individual. W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Houx's Polands and Shorthorns
50 big type Poland Chinas. March and April pigs, sired by two extra heavy boned boars. Priced at farmers' prices. Ready to ship, order now, and get choice. Description guaranteed. Also a few choice Roan Shorthorn bulls to offer. Sired by King Challenger 312040, a son of White Hall King, 222724. Prices reasonable. Come or write.
W. F. HOUX, JR., Hale, Mo.

SHORTHORNS
EVERGREEN HOME FARM.
Lathrop, Missouri.
Milking Shorthorn cattle, bred hornless. Berkshire hogs. Oxforddown sheep. Bourbon Red turkeys. Young breeding stock for sale. A herd of 35 bred Oxforddown ewes to go at a bargain if taken at once. Address
J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

ELM GROVE FARM.
Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. Write for description and prices.
ISAAC NOVINGER & SONS
Kirksville, Missouri.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Pearl Shorthorns
40 BULLS, 6 to 20 months old; straight Scotch and Scotch topped—mostly red. Can spare a few females, same breeding.
C. W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kan.
R. R. Station, Pearl, on Rock Island.

ALFALFA LEAF SHORTHORNS
Young stock for sale. Also Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs for sale.
JOHN REGIER, R. 1, Whitewater, Kansas.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORN CATTLE—Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

HERD BULL For Sale
Victor Orange 312830, a Scotch Orange Blossom, sired by Victorious 121469.
H. R. COFFER, Savannah, Mo.

WILLIAMS & SON'S SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Scottish Gloster and Harry, a grandson of Choice Goods and Russilla. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
WILLIAMS & SON,
Hunter, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS
HERD BULLS
BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.
Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

Brookside Farm, Savannah, Mo., breeders of Hereford cattle. Herd headed by Hesold 101st No. 162585 and Horace No. 300428, he by Beaumont. Young bulls for sale. Mail orders given prompt attention.
WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE
The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

Roan Hero the International Champion and 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 adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE.
Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.
AULD BROS.,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS.
ARE YOU THINKING of that registered bull you will need for fall and winter service? RIGHT NOW is the time to get in touch, for if you wait until you do have to have him, they may be gone. THE BEST BRED and BEST lot of individuals I have ever had to offer, aged from one month to ONE year. Also females for sale ALWAYS. DON'T wait; investigate this today.
F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Rock Brook Holsteins
20 bulls ready for service at $75 to $100. Bull calves $40 to $75. Pedigreed and tuberculin tested.
ROCK BROOK FARMS,
Station B., Omaha, Neb.

Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

WOODCREST HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Twenty registered bulls from 1 month to 2 years for sale; dams A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. On Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., half mile from station.
S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE—M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo., breeders of Holstein-Freisian cattle. Ten head of high-class cows for sale, some with A. R. O. records; herd headed by the celebrated Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne 42146.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Some very choice young bulls for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, now owned by Nebraska Agricultural College. His dams on both sides for four generations average 20 lbs.; he has 30-lb. sisters.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH
REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; price reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

F. W. LAHR, Brooks, Ia., breeder of high-class Red Polled Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs. Herd bull Banker 16226, sired by One Price 8522, for sale. This is a 2,500 lb. bull of the show type, and a guaranteed breeder. Will be sold, worth the money. Write me for description of stock and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. W. LAHR, Brooks, Ia.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS
Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 233026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed.
GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

Rose Hill Herd Of Duroc Jersey Hogs
We have for sale two choice yearling boars, two December boars, early spring pigs of both sexes, and a few yearling sows that raised good litters, all from large, prolific sows and by mature boars of State Fair prize blood.
S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

200—CHOICE DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS AT ALFALFA FARM—200
Sired by 14 different boars. Dams are of best breeding.
PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kansas.

25—DUROC JERSEY BOARS—25
Sired by Ohio Col., grand champion of Kansas, 1910. Chiefs Orion by Ohio Chief, third prize aged boar Kansas, 1909. Blue Valley Chief, by the $4000 Valley Chief, out of sows of the very best breeding. Priced to sell. We have pleased others, we can please you.
THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS Jan., Feb., March Boars, sired by High Col. Crimson Perfection; his sire Perfection Wonder, first prize pig at Des Moines and Lincoln fairs in 1909; dams go back to Ohio Chief and Nebraska Belle; prices right. Roy Shutwell, Shenandoah, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 1.

SUNNY DELL FARM.
Choice Duroc boars by Budy K. 4th. A good pair of registered Holstein cattle. Hereford cattle, any age or sex. Prices reasonable. Write—
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Twenty boars weighing about 150 each; reasonable price. Also weanlings.
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Big-boned Poland Chinas; herd headed by Big Spot, Major B. Hadley; a choice lot of spring pigs for sale out of large, mature sows; write us what you want or come and let us show you.
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Out of strictly big type sows. Prices right.
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For sale, cheap, Tulon Prince, a note big boar.
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big quality, good, big husky spring boars; also October, 1910, boars; a f herd headers sired by Jumbo Prospect, who weighs 850 lbs. in every-day Also some by Wonderful and other good boars. Will also sell Wonderful, t good yearling. Send for pictures of both boars, also prices.
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odon Poland China hogs, the big-boned type that will weigh, when mature, ,000 lbs.; Mastodon Price, sired by A Wonder, leads this herd. A number of ll boars for sale, also toppy spring boars. If you want the right kind they uality Ridge Farm. Phone me at Dearborn, Mo; Railroad Station, New Mar- Satisfaction guaranteed; stock sold worth the money.
Address CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo.

ELM POLAND CHINA HERD J. M. Pemberton, Fayette, Mo.
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ate in my herd. Herd boars: by Big Hutch and King Hadley g Hadley. Among sows are Gran- ter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Prin- ght 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and win, the dam of Expansion See, the oar ever owned in the West. 90 gs farrowed to date. Visitors al- come,
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oar young Mastiff. The first and ampion at Topeka, Kansas, State 0. A few choice spring boars and sale, all large type. Priced reas- nd guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, ville, Mo.

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biggest of the big. Wonder and n strains. Herd headed by Big Os- Figs raised under natural conditions overed. I have bought seed stock e best herds in Iowa and have new for Kansas. Write for information e kind I breed. Visitors always wel-
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CC choice spring pigs sired by Chief Grand Look, Blain's Gold Dust and Gold Bell Medal; out of big-type mature sows; raised under natural conditions; write for description, breeding, etc.
M. T. WILLIAMS, Valley Falls, Kan.

ROSE LAWN POLAND CHINAS.

King Darkness by Meddler 2d, assisted by Shortgrass Meddler by Meddler 2d, head my herd of richly bred Poland China sows; a few spring gilts by On the Spot for sale.
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WILLFOUNG'S POLAND CHINAS LEAD.
100 spring pigs ready to ship. Either sex, nairs not related. Prices reasonable and quality first class. Breed both big and medium type.
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75 choice early farrowed pigs to select from; the blood of Hutch, Commander and other big sires; sows selected from many leading herds.
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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
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By Reserve Grand Champion Special Builder, at reasonable prices. Write
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JOHN B. LAWSON'S HERD.
Clarinda, Ia.—Herd headed by Long King's Equal. Fifty head of lengthy, big boned, high-class boars and gilts for sale. All sired by Long King's Equal.

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11 extra-good Poland China boars of March and April farrow by A. L.'s Hadley, by Big Hadley's Likeness and out of a good, useful lot of sows; from $20 to $35.
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Headed by Look's Reserve 41317. Sows from noted big strains. 20 choice spring boars for sale.
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Headed by Big Boned Pete. Sows of Mastadon and Wonder breeding. Stock raised under natural conditions; 70 pigs ready to ship, all out of mature sows.
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Headed by Collossus X 2d; mated with big smooth sows; 50 choice spring pigs to choose from.
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Herd headed by Mogul Again by Mogul. Sows daughters of Mogul, J's Wonder and Valley Chief. Sweepstakes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. True Mogul type maintained. Big fall boar, a fine show prospect, and 65 spring pigs, both sexes, for sale. Everything guaranteed.
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The best of the big-type breeding; fed for best results; sale at Falls City, Neb., October 28th.
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Twenty boars and 20 gilts, all choice selections from February and March farrows. Send for catalogue.
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Headed by Clay Jumbo 54925, one of the best and biggest boars in Kansas; sows of equal merit; 70 good spring pigs to choose from. Write quick.
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GRANER HAS A FEW CHOICE BRED sows for sale to farrow latter part in Sept. and first in Oct. Also two yearling herd boars, Colossus Boy 56709 and Col. Thomas 57055.
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For sale, a choice lot of spring pigs, sired by Sentinel by 2nd Independence, out of S. P. Perfection sows and Perfect Louise and S. P. Louise. The dam of the Iowa champion and junior champion last year. Write for prices. S. P. CHILES, Jefferson, Kans.

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Headed by Kansas Leader by Union Leader, assisted by a grandson of Bell Metal; sows of Expansion, Hadley, Tecumseh and other big type breeding; choice lot of spring pigs.
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Bred for quality and size. Address,
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Headed by the great King Mastadon 2d. Public sale Oct. 18. Write now for catalog.
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Improved Chester Whites
Am offering a choice lot of spring pigs, bred for size, bone and quality; young herds a specialty; write your wants; have an extra-good, well-improved
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Herd established 30 years; all stock eligible to register; 100 choice spring pigs ready to ship; prices reasonable; all leading strains represented.
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Of both sexes from animals that combine size, quality and quick maturity; we carry the finest blood lines in America; prices reasonable;
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The Animal Husbandry Department of the KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE offers for sale boars and gilts of the BERKSHIRE, DUROC JERSEY and POLAND CHINA breeds. Well bred and good individuals at reasonable prices. Address Animal Husbandry Department, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

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HAMPSHIRE thoroughbreds from prized stock, fine sows and gilts exceptionally cheap. Duroc Jersey out of the best blood possible. Brood sows and gilts, also some exceptionally good male hogs. All registered. Priced to sell. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.

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Bred sows and gilts for August and September farrow; spring pigs, both sexes, no kin; best breeding you can buy; worth the money; all registered free.
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High Class Hampshires—Herd Headed by the Celebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young boars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger.
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GREENDALE SHROPSHIRES.
Twenty-two head of Shropshire rams, 1 and 2 years old. Will be priced worth the money. For particulars address O. A. Lamb, Manager, Howard, Kan., or the owner.
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Headed by Imported Ram Inglewood Juvenile 09566 R sired by Reynold—Dam Buttar's Dreamer—a number of fine yearling Rams for sale—Breeding Stock for Sale at all times. Address
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Rams for sale, from imported sires and dams; from the best Shropshire flocks in America; good type, shortlegged and broad-backed; also a few ewes; all to go at dry weather prices.
Write J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

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FIELD NOTES.

J. M. Harvey's O. I .C. Offering.
The date of J. H. Harvey's O. I. C. sale is Oct. 19, at Maryville, Mo. 50 head of choice early pigs will be offered by Mr. Harvey. They were sired by his herd boar, Jumbo 2nd, one of the greatest sons of the famous 1,210 pound Jumbo, and are out of high-class sows of the best O. I. C. breeding. The offering is a tip-top lot and will interest O. I. C. breeders who want strictly high-class breeding stock.

Last Call for J. N. George's Sale.
The attention of Chester White breeders is again called to the sale of J. N. George, at Hopkins, Mo., Oct. 18, which consists of forty head of high-class, early spring pigs, sired by Iowa Mikado and Harvey's Best, two extra good boars. The pigs that will be offered in this sale are out of the best sows of Unity Herd. They have size, class, and are backed by breeding records that are second to none. This will be a fine opportunity to secure high-class breeding stock at your own price.

We will send The Topeka State Journal and Kansas Farmer, both one year, for only $3.60, the price of the Journal alone, to any new subscriber to the Journal. A renewal of the Journal and Kansas Farmer both for $4. Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Webb's Big Type Annual
POLAND CHINA SALE

At Farm One Mile From Bendena

Thursday, October 26th, 1911

45 HEAD OF THE BIG BONED, BIG LITTER, EASY FEEDING TYPE—45

21 SPRING BOARS, 4 FALL BOARS, 20 SPRING GILTS.

Fall boars are sons of Union Leader and are good individuals; 2 of them out of a Big Hadley sow; 1 of them a real herd boar quality. The spring boars and gilts are selected with care, as it is always my custom to sell only tops. This year's spring offering is very uniform and about the kind I usually sell. Sired by Ex. R. by Expansive, Growthy King, Expansion's Son, etc.

DAMS OF OFFERING

Are mature sows that have been making good for me right along. They are sows selected and retained in the herd because of their ability to produce the big, easy feeding kind. Among them are daughters of Union Leader, Designer, Nebraska Jumbo, Big Price, Mogul's Monarch, Expansion, Mouw Wonder, Bell Metal, Grand Look, Gold Metal and others. The offering will be presented in good breeding form and not highly fitted. Write at once for catalog.

W. R. WEBB, Bendena, Kansas. **Auctioneer, F. Z. Zaun.**

SEND BIDS TO JESSE JOHNSON, IN MY CARE, REPRESENTING KANSAS FARMER.

FOREST VIEW POLAND CHINAS

AT AUCTION

Monday, Oct. 23rd, 1911

at farm, 13 miles northeast of Manhattan, 15 miles northwest of Wamego, 8 miles southwest of Westmoreland and 3 miles northwest of Flush, Kan.

40—CAREFULLY SELECTED AND CAREFULLY FED BIG, SMOOTH POLAND CHINAS—40

divided as follows: 19 spring and 1 yearling boar, 18 spring gilts and 2 tried sows, with litters at foot sale day. The spring pigs were sired by the boars, Western Expansion, Long's Mogul, Strike Ten and a son of Grand Court, and out of sows that I have bought at top prices at some of the best sales held in Kansas, among them daughters of Grand Look, with Expansion crosses, Big Chief by Wonder 2d, Clay Jumbo by Nebraska Jumbo, etc. The tried sows to be sold are good, useful sows and sold as attractions. One is a daughter of Voter with a dam by Grand Look. The other was sired by Clay Jumbo and her dam was by Billy K. I have bred registered Poland Chinas for 10 years and have enjoyed a very satisfactory private sale trade, and invite all my old customers and everyone else that likes good hogs to this sale, either as buyers or visitors. Free dinner and fair treatment. For catalog, write

Edward Welter, Flush, Kansas

Auctioneer—James T. McCulloch.

Send sealed bids in my care to Jesse Johnson, representing **Kansas Farmer.**

The GRANGE

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Plenty Work for Grangers.

Elmer Allen of Belleview Grange, No. 1143, Douglas county, in reporting the annual picnic of that Grange at Lawrence on August 3, says: "There is a great work ahead for the Grange, and no other organization is going to do it for us. Others may help, but it remains for the Grange to do most of the work of improving the conditions of rural life. We have some good friends in congress, but we haven't many Grangers there. I wonder why?"

Pomona, Shawnee County, Grange.

On August 17 our county Grange met with Auburn and there we had delegates from most of the Granges in the county. The business committee reported that about 500 tons of coal had already been ordered, and other communities were planning to order several carloads. Members were urged to combine their orders and buy in car lots.

The order is reported to be in a flourishing condition throughout the country, where the membership is nearly 2,000.

The fifth degree was conferred on a class of 61 members. The class for the sixth degree at the annual meeting will be about 200.

Report of Valley Grange No. 736.

September 8, 1911.

After the opening exercises, the Grange voted on three applications for membership. Then, after a short literary program, gave the rest of the evening to discussions on a number of questions for the good of the order.

They adopted a by-law authorizing the master to obligate all applicants as fast as passed on by the Grange, and at the end of three months they must be initiated. Failing for one year to comply with this by-law will cause their names to be dropped from the roll.

Our members have grown so tired of so much time being given to initiation that this measure was adopted as a means of relief. They think once a quarter is often enough to give an evening to initiation, and they don't want to stay so late to get a chance to discuss important questions.

At the next meeting the brothers fill the program. The sisters and young people will have their chance later.

Manhattan Grange at Westgate's.

Manhattan Grange held its mid-monthly meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Westgate on College Hill. Nearly 100 members and guests were present. After a call to order by Worthy Master Cooley, the patient and indefatigable Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. A. Munger, was engaged in managing a novel and interesting program, a sort of symposium in which all had parts, its purpose the expression of opinions as to where the Grange did not interest and serve its membership as it might, and ways and means by which it might be made more effective. The discussion was bright and racy, and highly suggestive. As a result, Mr. Willis was asked to address the Grange at its next meeting upon some phases of practical co-operation, and was appointed chairman of a committee looking toward the securing of definite results. Much has been written about rural problems, but there is no doubt that one of the best ways to solve many of them would be the multiplication of local granges. Every community ought to have one. It is the only organization of farmers having a definite national status and a record of successful achievement.

The day was a memorable one. With hearty farewells to Mr. and Mrs. Westgate and wishes for their welfare, the members and friends left for their homes, realizing that a day full of the spirit of the Grange had been spent in the home of the Past Master of the State Grange, and member of the National Grange.

Breeding Draft Horses.

There is nothing that is more to me than to say a word w can to encourage farmers to bre and larger horses. I say better I put quality before size.

The draft horse is the only farmer should attempt to bree can make more or less of a s it without being a specialist a quires a specialist to make a s trotting or fancy driving hors draft horse is ready to sell as so is broken to harness and ma before, if he is fat, and I wish to do not despise that one quality it is a good thing to have on We may find fault with it bu like to see a fat horse and ar to pay good money for it.

When I began farming in t nearly 30 years ago there was in the country that could be draft horse. I bought such as get but soon found that I had more weight to farm the hard began very soon to raise colts my mares to the best and heavie I could get of the Percheron br nearly always bred to a register I bred in that line until I had so seven-eighths Percheron and had tation for raising good horses.

In the early 90's the horse all went to pieces, but I kept ing a few good horses. But it paid to own a stallion, and the no good horses to breed to I Suffolk Punch colt of an Iowa and so changed from Percheron folk Punch. This change, howe in line as they are both heav and their characteristics much

As to the different breeds horses the Shire, Clyde and Suffo of England and the Percheron and the Belgian of Belgium all h characteristic peculiar to themse if you get a good one of any breeds you have a good horse. trouble with breeding in the We Eastern importers have swin Western farmers shamefully. only took too much money horses but they sold only cu such as they could not sell in a horse, if he gets a really go I would never have gone into A man can afford to pay a good porting business if I could ha stallions as good as I wanted could not get them, so I impor of mares and am now in a p supply either stallion or mares ern farmers as good as the best price.

Now a word about the Suffo horse. I think one of the portant things in a draft hor position. You may have size ity but if your horse will not is useless. The Suffolk Punc kindest and best disposed hor world. They are of smooth easy keepers, hardy and long-li are uniform in color. This is portant as you can easily ma when they are put on the mar stallions are large, weighing f to 2,200 pounds and mares 2,000 pounds.

Deeper plowing and earlier not a fad—it is one of the of farming for great reprofit require greater horse power that may mean more horses or tion engine. On some farms one and on another the other. creased income will justify th ment. This idea will ultima itself upon the farmer. The begin thinking about it is no

How to Grow Black

Continued From Page Tw

tivation. When it is impossib the trees such cultivation, as i of seed spot planting, it is a to mulch the ground with stra down the grass and weeds. In keep the ground around the trees free of weeds and grass

After the walnut trees ar years old it is often advisable plant them with such trees a elder, green ash, or red cedar, completely shade the ground, the ground and keeping out and grass are factors vastly portant in tree culture than m are willing to believe. The w very light foliage and the gr weeds soon take the ground u other trees with heavier fo planted with them to give the shade.

North East Kansas Big Type Poland China Sale Circuit

Harter's Mogul Monarch Annual Fall Sale

Monday, October 30th, 1911

AT FARM NEAR FOSTORIA AND BLAINE, KANSAS

Fifty head of the kind I usually sell under the same conditions—25 spring boars, 6 fall boars, balance spring gilts. The fall boars are big, husky fellows, all sired by Capt. Hutch, a few extra herd boar prospects among them. The spring division of the offering was all sired by Capt. Hutch and Mogul's Monarch with the exception of a few by Kansas Ex Bell. Expand, Kansas King, well known Kansas boars. The offering is out of the same great old sows that have been doing business on my farm for the past few years. They are daughters of such noted sires as Prince Youtell, Big Hutch, Thompson's Eli, Redemption, Chief, etc. Taken as a whole, the offering is a good one, and I am sure the individuals catalogued will develop into good, useful breeding stock, just as their brothers and sisters of former litters have done. I invite everyone to this, my eighth sale, with an assurance that they will be treated fairly and have a chance to buy something that will do them good. Trains met at Fostoria and Blain. Write at once for catalogue.

AUCTIONEERS:
Jas. T. McCullough, H. C. Trosper, W. C. Curphy.

J. H. HARTER, WESTMORELAND, KANSAS

40 Choice Fall Poland Chinas 40

at Auction, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1911,

AT VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS.

Twenty big, strong spring boars, 20 selected spring gilts, and the yearling herd boar, Blain's Gold Dust, whose cut is herewith presented. The offering is of March and April farrow, very growthy and sired by Gold Dust Hadley and Chief Grand Look, one of the best breeding boars I ever owned. Two litters by Gold Bell Metal by Bell Metal. Blain's Gold Dust was the top boar sold at a leading Nebraska sale last year. He was sired by Blain's Last Hadley, and his dam was the great sow, Gold Dust Tec. that topped Blain's closing-out sale. Dams of offering are mature sows by Guy's Monarch, Expansive, etc., with much Hadley and Mogul breeding. Write at once for catalogue. Breeders stop at New Century Hotel, Valley Falls.

M. T. WILLIAMS, Valley Falls, Kan.

Auctioneers—F. J. Zaun, John Daum, J. R. Triggs.

TWO EXPANSIVE FALL GILTS ARE CATALOGUED FOR ATTRACTIONS.

Expansive and Sampson Chief Sale

Wednesday, Nov. 1st, 1911,

AT FARM NEAR TOWN.

Forty head, sired by the boars mentioned, mostly of early farrow and very growthy. Thirteen of the boars are by old Expensive; the last chance to buy boars sired by him. The Sampson Chief boars look just as good, and the breeding is new for this part of Kansas. They, too, have the short, wide heads that distinguish Expansive breeding. They are out of my best sows. They are outstanding individuals, and will make great brood sows. Other attractions will be the litters by Expansive and out of Guy's Best, the noted breeding sow formerly owned by old Expansion. There will not be a poor animal in the sale, and the offering is equal to what I presented last year, when I made the best sale of the year. Write for catalogue. Free conveyance to and from farm. Stop at any hotel.

H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS—H. C. DUNCAN, JOHN DAUM.

Guys Monarch and Kansas Victor Sale, Thursday, Nov. 2nd, 1911

At farm, 1 mile from Lancaster, and 11 miles north of Atchison, Kansas.

Fifty selected and richly bred Poland Chinas, comprising 4 fall boars, 20 spring boars, 10 summer and fall gilts, 15 spring gilts and the herd boar, Col. Thomas, a yearling sired by Sampson and out of a dam by Big Tecumseh. He is a good individual, and sold for no fault whatever. The fall and summer stuff was sired by Guy's Monarch, with a few by Expansive. The spring part of the offering is by Guy's Monarch, Kansas Victor, Col. Thomas, Big Victor, Mogul's Monarch and Ross' Hadley. The dams of the offering are mature sows, sired by such great boars as are owned by leading breeders, at whose sales top sows were bought last winter. This is my twelfth sale, and the offering will, I am sure, meet the approval of the best farmers and breeders. You are invited to attend and see for yourself. Write for catalog. Free transportation and hotel accommodations.

H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS—JAMES SPARKS, JOHN DAUM.

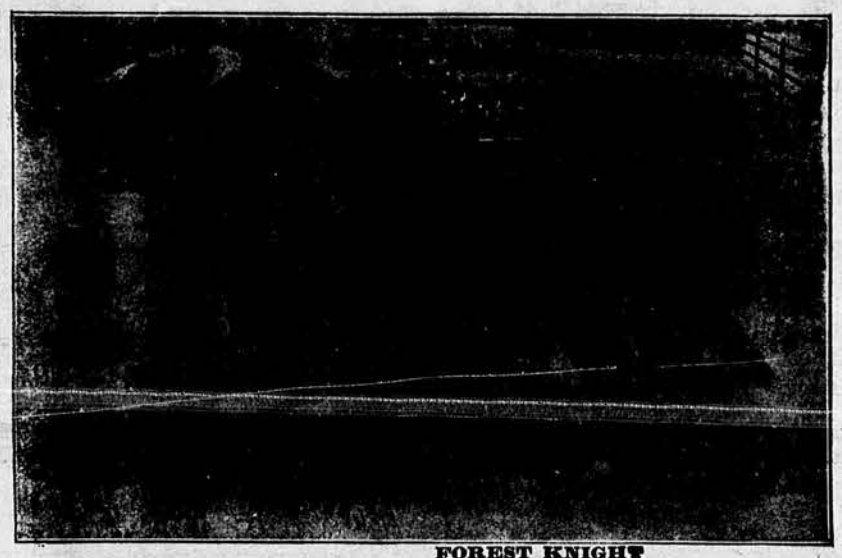
JESSE JOHNSON WILL ATTEND ALL OF THESE SALES. SEND SEALED BIDS TO HIM, IN EITHER BREEDERS' CARE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

AT HUTCHINSON, KANSAS,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1ST, 1911

45 HEAD—20 Choice Cows, with Calves by Victor Archer, and Most of them Bred Back Again. 15 choice heifers most all bred



FOREST KNIGHT

Ten choice bulls old enough for service. This is not a closing out or quit business sale, but I am selling 45 head to reduce my herd. I now have over 125 head of registered Shorthorns on my farm, and I am selling some of my very best cows and heifers. This sale will give farmers and small breeders an opportunity to buy some valuable breeding cows that will make money on any farm in Kansas. Forest Knight by old Gallant Knight is strongly represented in this offering, also my present herd bull, Victor Archer, by The Archer, is the sire of many of the calves and my catalog is ready to mail out, and as this is my first public sale, I have no mailing list. Please write for one and I will be pleased to have you read it. Please mention Kansas Farmer. Address,

DR. R. A. STEWART, Hutchinson, Kansas

Auctioneers—Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. Lafe Burger.

Remember, the date is November 1, 1911. O. W. Devine represents Kansas Farmer.

Poland China Sale

W. H. Emens' Large Smooth Kind

Elmdale, Kan., Sat., Nov. 4, 1911

SIXTY HEAD—THE PICK FROM MY HERD—30 HIGH-CLASS SPRING BOARS—30 GROWTHY SPRING GILTS.

The big, smooth, easy feeding kind, with good bone, good backs, good hams and loins, good feet and heads, sleek coats, and they have plenty of quality with this extra size and bone. They are sired by such sires at U Wonder, by A Wonder and out of Lady Columbia 1st, and Monarch Mogul, by Mogul's Monarch. Half of this offering is by U Wonder, whose sire, A Wonder, is said to have weighed 1,200 pounds. He, himself, gives promise of being as large, and few hogs of any type have a fancier head and ears. These boars and gilts are out of excellent sows, both in blood line and individuality, including fashionable blood lines, both of the large and medium types. They are the kind that will make good for the purchaser. I do not fasten myself to any fads, but grow large, smooth Poland Chinas, with all the size and quality I can get. Come and see them, then you will be the judge. Write today for catalogue, mentioning Kansas Farmer. Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will attend the sale.

AUCTIONEERS—WOOD & CROUCH.

W. H. EMENS

Elmdale - - - - - Kansas

Hoppe's Big Smooth

POLAND CHINA Offering

Saturday, Oct. 28, 1911

IN SALE PAVILLION — AT — FALL CITY, NEBR.

52 HEAD, THE KIND THAT HAS MADE NEBRASKA FAMOUS 52

25 Spring Boars, 25 Spring Gilts, 2 Fall Gilts.

One of them, No. 1 in sale, will be bred to my great young Iowa boar, Giantess Wonder. About half of the offering was sired by the boar, Looks Reserve, one of the best breeding boars ever owned in Nebraska; the remainder by Blain's Best Hadley and Hoppe's Big Chief, the biggest hog ever sold in Fall City. A litter of spring pigs out of his dam is included in this sale. The dams of offering are matured sows of Expansion and Wonder Perfection breeding. Sale will be held regardless of weather. Breeders stop at Union Hotel as my guests. Remember, the good railroad facilities that Fall City has. Catalogue upon request.

W. V. Hoppe, Stella, Nebr.

Auctioneer—C. H. Marion.

Jesse Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer, will attend this sale. Send all bids to him.

FREEDOM STOCK FARM

SELLS

Large Type, Big Boned

Poland Chinas

AND

Shorthorn Cattle

AT BELLEVILLE, KAN., OCTOBER 24, 1911.

50 head of selected tops—30 boars and 18 gilts, 2 tried sows. The growthiest, evenest, big boned stuff that I ever was able to put before the public. Ikey Longfellow, the sweepstakes boar of 1911 at County Fair, an 800-pound hog at 18 months old, with 10½ in. bone. Bred by J. E. Kinter, St. Paul, Neb., sired by Pawnee Chief Jr.; dam, Longfellow Maid, a Peter Mouw bred sow.

Come and let us show you the biggest of the big type. Free entertainment at Republic Hotel, the best the city can afford. Free auto ride to and from sale. Send mail bids early to auctioneers or fieldmen, in my care.

F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

Auctioneers: Col. J. W. Breman, Col. J. W. Huntington; Clerk: D. D. Branwell. Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer.

Reystead's Big Type Poland China Sale

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1911

IN MANKATO, KANSAS

42 head of strictly big type individuals, 27 spring boars, 15 spring gilts. Big and growthy and fed correctly.

Sired by Such Boars as	Out of Dams Sired by Such Boars as
Kansas Ex.,	Choice Goods,
Mogul's Monarch,	Nebraska Boy,
Smith's Big Hadley,	Hadley,
Choice Goods,	Kansas Ex.,
Big Sam	Jumbo J.,
L.'s Mastiff,	Gold Metal,
Hadley Leader,	Smith's Big Hadley,
Growthy King,	Looks Grand,
Bonny Boy,	Colossus,
Faultless Chick.	Eureka.

A great variety of breeding, selected from the best herds of two states.

Sale under cover. Catalogs on request.

A. R. Reystead,
MANKATO, KANSAS

Auctioneer—John Brenner.

Send bids to Jesse R. Johnson representing Kansas Farmer.

FULTON'S ANNUAL BIG TYPE

POLAND CHINA

FALL SALE

Waterville, Kansas

Tuesday Oct. 24th, 1911

The last chance to buy the blood of FULTON'S Chief. 45 head, the smoothest of the big type; 2 fall boars, 18 spring boars, 5 fall gilts, 2 tried sows, 16 spring gilts.

The fall boars and gilts were all sired by Fulton's Chief. Remember the kind sold in my last fall sale? These are just like them. Two of them will have litters at foot on sale day. One of the tried sows is a daughter of Old Hutch and is sister to Capt. Hutch. She will be bred or have a litter at foot. One tried sow by Banner Boy. Nearly all of the spring pigs are by Bell Boy, a grandson of Bell Metal. Others are by Big Hadley's Likeness and Capt. Hutch. Dams of offering are mature sows by such boars as Big Hutch, Capt. Hutch, Nebraska Jumbo, Banner Boy, etc. Catalogs ready October 10.

Auctioneers—James T. McCulloch, T. E. Gordan.

W. F. FULTON,
Waterville, :: :: :: Kansas

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send sealed bids to him in my care.

C. A. WRIGHT'S Annual Duroc Sale

October 18th, 1911

At farm, 3 miles S. E. of ROSENDALE, MO.

60 head of the famous Harlem Heights Duroc Jerseys.

25 boars, 35 sows and gilts, 10 tried sows, proved producers, 5 fall yearling sows.

20 head of high class spring gilts and the best lot of spring boars ever offered at Harlem Heights Farm. The tried sows are Tip Top Notcher, Red Express, Buddy K 4th and Orion breeding. Spring gilts and boars are out of the best sows in this sale. This will be one of our greatest offerings. Our railroad facilities are first class. Only 40 minutes run from St. Joseph. Write us for catalogue. W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer.

C. A. Wright
ROSENDALE, MISSOURI

Auctioneers: K. C. Deaton and others.

Bids sent to Fieldmen or Auctioneer in our care will be honorably handled.

ROY JOHNSTON'S

Bigger and Better Polands at Auction

AT SOUTH MOUND, KAN., OCT. 20th

I will sell a draft of good, useful Poland China spring boars, gilts and a few bred sows. There will be 65 head in all—28 boars and 3 bred sows. There will be a few sired by the great Blain's Wonder, about 15 by Orphan Chief, 26 by John Long, and the balance by good, big type boars that stand at the head of some of the best herds in the corn-belt. While I do not claim to have the best there is, yet I am steadily working to improve my herd, and do claim that I have about what looks to me to be the farmer's kind of a hog—prolific, good feeders. IN FACT, THE KIND THAT FILL THE PORK BARREL QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST. As crop prospects are a little off it seems to me this will afford a splendid opportunity to buy the real good ones at very moderate prices. My catalog is ready and I will gladly send it to any address for the asking. Write for one today in order to have time to look it over, and send your bids early if it is impossible for you to attend. Remember, the place is South Mound, Kan. DATE, October 20. Come to Parsons evening before sale and stop at the Mathewson as my guest.

Auctioneers—Col. F. J. Zaun, C. F. Bean and Harve Lowe.

O. W. Devine represents Kansas Farmer. Mail bids sent to him in my care will be handled with care.

Roy Johnston
South Mound Kansas

THE MEISNER KIND

Poland Chinas

AT

AUCTION

Wed. Oct. 25th, 1911

At the farm, 5 miles west of Sabetha and 14 miles northeast of Seneca, Kan.

40 Head of Carefully Selected Spring Boars and Gilts.

Thirty-three spring boars, 7 spring gilts, 32 head sired by the great boar, Metal Choice by Missouri Metal by Bell Metal; 3 boars by Expansive and out of the $160 sow, Lady Look; 1 boar by Big Price and out of dam by Surprise Wonder, 1 boar by Growthy King and out of Looks Grand sow.

DAMS OF OFFERING

are sows of great size and quality, among them being daughters of noted sires. Three of them were sired by Big Orange, one of them out of a Pawnee Chief dam and two of them out of Black Maid, a sow that weighed 810 pounds; one by a son of Grand Chief and others by other great sires. This offering will be well grown out and sold absolutely upon the merit of the different individuals. My guarantee is back of every one of them. Write at once for catalog. Free transportation to and from farm. Breeders stop at either hotel.

T. J. MEISNER,

Sabetha, :: :: :: :: Kansas

Auctioneers—J. W. Sparks, Frank Zaun, Roy Kistner, Henry Trosper.

Jesse Johnson will represent **Kansas Farmer.** Send sealed bids to him in my care.

The Last Chance

TO BUY

MAMMOTH HADLEY BOARS AND GILTS

FRIDAY, OCT. 20th, 1911

MY FOURTH PUBLIC SALE OF BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

At farm, 9 miles southeast of Burchard, 11 miles southwest of Pawnee City, Neb., and 7 miles northeast of Summerfield, Kan., 50 head, divided as follows: Two fall boars, 23 spring boars, 25 spring gilts.

Two-thirds sired by Mammoth Hadley, the remainder by Grand Model. Every pig in the sale is either by Mammoth Hadley or out of a Mammoth Hadley sow. I refused $250 for this great sire, and lost him during the hot weather, so this is positively the last chance to buy his get. The dams of the offering are mature sows that any good breeder might well be proud to own. Among them are daughters of Johnson's Chief, Prince Youtell, Looks Grand, Price We Know, and other sires of recognized merit. Catalog upon request. Free transportation from Summerfield and Pawnee City.

GEO. W. SMITH,

Burchard, Nebr.

Auctioneer—James T. McCulloch.

Jesse Johnson will represent **Kansas Farmer.** Send sealed bids to him in my care.

Maple Leaf Herd Annual Sale of

Improved Chester White Swine

Garnett, Kansas, Wed., Oct. 25, 1911

50 Head 25 CHOICE SPRING BOARS 20 CHOICE SPRING GILTS 3 FALL GILTS 2 TRIED BROOD SOWS **50 Head**

This is positively the best offering I have ever sold, and I guarantee every one to be right. I am selling five different blood lines and can mate young herds for farmers and small breeders. This will be an excellent opportunity to buy first-class breeding stock at very reasonable prices. My catalogs are ready to mail out, and can be had for the asking. They contain much valuable information. Write today. Mention Kansas Farmer.

I will also sell a few choice Registered Holstein Fresian Cows, 1 Yearling Heifer, 1 Spring Bull Calf.

Sale will be held right in town. If you cannot attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, or I. M. Fisher, Secretary National O. I. C. Records, in my care.

Auctioneers—Thomas E. Deem, Cameron, Mo.; J. F. Given, Waverly, Kan.

R. W. GAGE, GARNETT, KANSAS. R. F. D. No. 5

HERMAN CRONNIGER & SONS WILL SELL

POLAND CHINAS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1911

Bone and Prolificacy. **80 HEAD** 4 Fall Boars 36 Spring Boars 20 Spring Gilts 20 Yearling Sows **80 HEAD** **Size and Quality**

Our offering is sired by Big Hadley's Likeness, Banner Boy, Exalter, Defensive, Expansion's Son, Chief Designer, Sunflower King, Faultless Chief, Kansas Ex, Expansion Over and others, and out of an unequaled herd of Big Type sows.

Our stock is not loaded down with fat, but is in the best possible condition to become profitable breeders. Thirty-three years' experience breeding Poland Chinas has taught us the proper method of feeding breeding animals to insure their future usefulness. You will have a chance October 23 at some of the best there is in breeding and individuality. Come and spend the day with us—we want to show you our brood sows. Come to Denton, on the Rock Island, or to Severance, on the Grand Island. Good train connections both ways morning and evening. We are located 25 miles west of St. Joseph, Mo. Let us send you our catalogue. Address—**HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS, Bendena, Kansas**

Bids will be handled by Col. J. W. Sparks and Col. C. J. Foster, Auctioneers, and Jesse R. Johnson, for Kansas Farmer.

Halderman's Gold Metal Poland China Fall Sale

Made From a Snap Shot of Gold Metal.

—at farm adjoining—

Burchard, Nebr.,

FRIDAY, OCT. 27TH, 1911

40—SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE 1,000-POUND GOLD METAL—40

22 Spring Boars 3 Fall Boars 6 Fall Gilts 9 Spring Gilts.

Everything in the sale except three boars and five gilts sired by Gold Metal. The 31 spring pigs catalogued are the tops from 125 raised, and are nearly all of February farrow. Many of them will weigh 300 by sale day. Among the attractions will be a March boar and three gilts sired by Long King's Equal and out of a daughter of Lady Jumbo, said to be biggest sow in Iowa; four boars and two gilts by Gold Metal and out of Utility by Chief Gold Dust. Breeders stop at Exchange Hotel in Pawnee City, and Avenue in Burchard. Free auto from Pawnee. Catalogue ready October 7. Send bids to J. R. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer.

JOHN C. HALDERMAN, BURCHARD, NEBR.

AUCTIONEER—FRANK ZAUN.

BAKER BROTHERS BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS, SALE

Butler, Missouri, on October 27, 1911.

65 HEAD 65

Five tried sows, 8 fall yearlings, 20 spring gilts, 15 fall boars and 15 spring boars. These hogs are the big, smooth type, with good bone, good backs and nice, smooth coats. They were sired by such boars as Big Hadley, King Hadley, John Hadley, King Ex 3d, John Ex, Missouri Wonder and John Long 2d. These boars are known to all large type breeders, and they will know what to expect on sale day. Big Hadley was one of the best hogs of the breed, and King Hadley and John Hadley are two of the best pigs that old Hadley ever sired. These herd boars are the sires of this grand offering. Fully one-half of this offering are pigs of the two young Hadley boars, and they will be up to the expectations of all breeders. It will be a place to get a good herd boar. When you see the gilts you will want one to go in your herd. We have 450 head, and the sale stuff are selected from the herd, and there will not be a poor hog in the sale. Everyone wanting something good will do well to attend this sale. Write for catalog and try to attend the sale. O. W. Devine represents Kansas Farmer.

Auctioneers—Colonels Harriman, Sparks, Beard, Robins.

BAKER BROS., BUTLER, MO.

55 HEAD AT AUCTION 55

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS

At Burr Oak, Kan., Friday, Oct. 27, 1911.

25 FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL BOARS, 20 SPRING GILTS OF EARLY FARROW, 10 TRIED SOWS, WITH LITTERS OR BRED FOR FALL FARROW.

A choice lot of individuals, sired by Gold Finch Climax 77035, Captain Shuck, 36933 and other great breeding sires, and out of dams that are daughters of Ohio Chief, Rose Bud Chief, Crimson Ohio, Harding's King of Cols., Ohio Major, etc. The spring part of the offering will be exceptionally well grown out, but will not be very fat. You will note that the blood lines are all right, and I have always tried to secure the best of individuals when buying seed stock. Sale will be held right in town. Trains will be met at Otego, on Rock Island road. Usual accommodations. Write for catalog.

Send bids to Jesse Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care, at Burr Oak, Kan.

Auctioneers—Brennen, Regan, Craven.

DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF O. I. C. HOGS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1911.

Sale to be held under cover on farm 3-4th mile southeast of Raymore, Mo. This offering consists of 40 head, the pick of our herd: 12 fall gilts, bred; 14 spring gilts, 12 spring boars, 2 fall boars.

There are some good show animals in this offering. The boar that was used for this offering is hard to fault in any way, Rex Silver Bell (30277.) The sows are Pearl (23980) by Dexter (20354) by White Oak (10029.) Queen (31983) by Ben (21421) by Grand Chief (16584.) Lengthy Miss (20484) by Dandy Chief (10851) by Broad Chief (9734.) We will also sell 16 head of cattle, consisting of high-grade Guernsey and Jersey heifers (bred), two good one-half Jersey cows, one extra good Guernsey bull. All trains met. Breeders will be entertained at our expense.

Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, or auctioneers, in our care.

Auctioneers—F. J. Zaun, N. T. Lancaster, Col. A. J. James.

FOUR FALL YEARLINGS THAT GO IN SALE.

C. R. CHAMPION & SONS, Raymore, MO.

Vansell's 17th Annual Poland China Sale

At Farm, 1½ Miles from

MUSCOTAH, KAN.

October 24th, 1911

50 HEAD OF BIG, SMOOTH, EASY FEEDING POLAND CHINAS.

A select draft from one of the oldest established herds in Kans.

23 SPRING BOARS, 28 SPRING GILTS.

All sired by Joe S 54372 by Dorsey's Perfection 2nd, he by the noted Dorsey's Perfection.

The dams of the offering are big, smooth, mature sows, largely of Perfection breeding.

I will also sell three registered Shorthorn bulls. One is the pure Scotch herd bull, Namomis Arthur 307465. Two are Scotch topped bulls, good individuals and old enough for service.

Write for catalogue giving complete information.
Trains met at Horton and Whiting.

M. C. VANSELL, MUSCOTAH, KAN.

Auctioneer, Col. F. J. Zaun. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

SMITH & SONS Annual Fall Sale of Big Smooth Polands

At Superior, Neb.

Wednesday Oct. 25, 1911

50 HEAD OF THE BIG, STRETCHY, STRONG BACKED, GOOD FOOTED, WIDE HEADED KIND.

Thirty-five big, spring boars, 15 selected gilts. In every way equal to our last year's offering. Sired by Big Sam, the boar that we bought at such a long price last fall. He is dead, but his sons are no disappointment. The remainder were sired by Smith's Big Hadley and Jumbo, Jr., boars that have proven that size and quality can be combined.

ATTRACTIONS.

Three boars by Big Sam and out of a daughter of old Susie M.'s Best Blain's noted sow. One boar, perhaps the pick of the sale, is by Big Sam and a grandson of Blue Valley Quality. Several extra good Jumbo, Jr., pigs out of Smith's Big Hadley sows, are outstanding. There won't be a poor pig in the sale. Plenty of bone, and well grown out. We extend an invitation to all breeders and farmers of the territory to visit our herd, and attend this sale, whether they are buyers or not. Write for catalogue, mentioning Kansas Farmer. Send bids to Jesse Johnson, in our care.

ALBERT SMITH & SONS, SUPERIOR, NEB.

AUCTIONEER—JOHN BRENNEN.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.

AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

Swiercinsky Sells Polands Oct. 24th.

F. C. Swiercinsky, of Belleville, Kansas, one of the oldest and best breeders of his part of the state, advertises a sale for Tuesday, Oct. 24th. Mr. Swiercinsky has new breeding for this locality and breeds the strictly big type. We will have more to say about the offering next week.

Webb's Oct. 26th Sale.

W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan., one of the state's most successful and reliable Poland China breeders, will hold his annual fall sale at the farm, one mile from town, on Thursday, Oct. 26. The offering consisting of fall and spring gilts and spring boars, will be an unusually good one. Watch next week's Kansas Farmer for further particulars.

The R. M. Finch Sale.

R. M. Finch will sell a fine draft of his large type of Poland Chinas at Sheridan, Mo., on Wednesday, Oct. 25. Some fine herd boar material is offered in this sale and a lot of splendid material for any farmer's use. This is one of the big sale events of Missouri. Write at once for a catalogue and if you find you cannot attend, send your bid to W. J. Cody, fieldman, or to either of the auctioneers, in care of Mr. Finch.

Chapin's Durocs.

Grant. Chapin, Green, Kan., who has made such a reputation as a Duroc Jersey breeder with his King of Col.'s stock, has decided not to hold his November 3 sale, as the demand for his stock is so brisk that he will dispose of it all without the sale. Most of his pigs are of Col. breeding, though he has a few of King To Be stock. These are as good a bunch as he ever raised, and that is going some. Write for the low prices he is now making on these hogs, and please mention Kansas Farmer.

Roy Shutwell's Durocs.

The card of Roy Shutwell, of Shenandoah, Ia., the well-known breeder of high-class Duroc Jersey hogs, will be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Shutwell is the owner of one of Iowa's high-class Duroc Jersey herds, and at present is offering a number of extra good January, February and March boars for sale. A number of this offering was sired by High Col. Crimson. His sire was Perfection Wonder, first prize pig at Des Moines and Lincoln fairs in 1909; dams go back to Ohio Chief and Nebraska Belle. This offering is strictly first-class, and Mr. Shutwell is offering them at prices that should interest anyone wanting the best Duroc breeding stock. Write him at Shenandoah, Ia. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Lee Gross Writes.

A recent letter from Lee Gross, of Nodaway, Mo., says: "We will sell 45 head of our big type Poland Chinas on October 30, at the farm, 2 miles north of Nodaway. These consist of one yearling boar, one fall boar, 23 spring boars and 20 gilts, the tops of 105 head. The offering was sired principally by Expansion's Son 51530 and Missouri Jumbo. Others are by Mastodon, Pawnee Grant, Grand Look, Jr., and a sensational litter by Long King's Equal, out of 'the greatest brood sow on earth,' Lady Jumbo 1st. Herd sows are by such boars as A Wonder, Surprise Wonder 4th, Big Price, Gold Metal, What's Ex., Bell Metal, King Blaine, Hadley, Mastodon, Kansas' Wonderful Chief and Wagoner's Giant." Everybody is invited. Write for catalogue, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Fuller Brothers' Prize Polands.

Attention is called to the card of Fuller Brothers, of Humphreys, Mo., owners of the famous Sullivan county herd of prize-winning Polands. This well-known firm has long been noted as breeders of prize winners, and breeding stock from this herd has made good in many states. Their more recent winnings were second on sow under 12 months, and champion junior yearling at Sedalia, 1910. They were heard from again this year at Sedalia, where they showed their senior yearling sow, Little Surprise, and she was the sensation of the very strong show in her class and was awarded first in class, champion and grand champion. In addition to the above-named prize winners, they have others in their herd and their herd boar, Storm Center, the sire of Little Surprise, the grand champion sow at Sedalia this year, is not only a high-class individual bred right, but has proved to be a breeder of prize-winners with few equals. Big Tecumseh, another of their herd boars, is another breeder of the right kind and his offspring is the type that makes good in the best herds in the country. Fuller Brothers also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collie pups. They announce a sale of Poland Chinas to be held at Gault, Mo., November 4, and will have a fine offering. Write them at Humphreys, Mo., for catalogue, and please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Mosse, of Kansas, Wins.

There was only a small representation of the hog tribe at the Missouri Valley Fair, which recently closed at Electric Park, Kansas City, Mo. There was only one breed on exhibition, and but two exhibitors. Arthur Mosse, of Leavenworth, Kan., had 30 head of his choice O. I. C.'s, and G. W. Chapman, of Independence, Mo., had 10 head. Arthur Mosse won all first prizes and championships, and now plans to take his show herd to the American Royal, where Kansas farmers can have the pleasure of seeing it.

Crawford's Hereford Dispersion.

The Thomas P. Crawford Hereford sale, to be held at his farm near Butler, Mo., November 10, 1911, the day following Messrs. Makin Brothers' sale at Kansas City, will afford prospective buyers an unusual opportunity to select breeding stock from a herd that has made a remarkable record for prolificacy. There are a number of cows by Beau Gallant, others by Lord Erling, and recent additions to the herd included daughters of Publican, Paladin, Beau Brummel 51817, Militant, Beau Modest, Onward 4th, Onward 46th and other good sires. Some of these will be sold with calves at foot by the bulls heading the herds from which the cows were secured. Two herd bulls, Beau Folly 2d and Santa Claus, are also to be sold. The latter is a son of Beau Brummel 195154, out of a Beau President cow. A large portion of the animals in the sale were sired by Beau Brummel and much of the strength of the herd came through his service. Santa Claus is an excellent sire, and will be worth all he costs to any breeder. Beau Folly 2d is by Gabbert & Son's show bull, Beau Folly, he by Young Beau Brummel. Write for catalogue.

Vansell's Poland Sale.

On October 24, at Muscotah, Kan., M. C. Vansell will hold his 17th annual sale of Poland Chinas. Of the 50 head to be offered, there will be 23 spring boars and 27 spring gilts sired by Joe S. 54372, a grandson of the noted Dorsey's Perfection. The dams are of the big, smooth kind and largely of Perfection breeding. A special feature of this sale will be the offering of 3 registered Shorthorn bulls, one of which is pure Scotch and the others Scotch topped. All are old enough for service. This will be one of the attractive sales of the season. Write for catalogue at once and send bids to the auctioneer or fieldmen, if you cannot attend in person. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Special attention is directed to the advertisement of the correspondence courses of study that are now being offered by the Kansas State Agricultural College through its extension department. Practically every phase of agriculture, live stock breeding and care and household economics and, to those who are unable to attend the college, these courses are of immense value. Read the advertisement and write Extension Department, Box 4, State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., for full information, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Roy Johnston's Poland Sale.

On Friday, October 20, at South Mound, Kansas, Roy Johnston will hold his annual fall sale of "larger and better Poland Chinas." His herd is headed by the famous Blaine's Wonder 38717, assisted by Orphan Chief 50986, Dan Hadley 57378 and Standard Wonder, and a large share of the offering was sired by them. There are some by John Long 49897, Young Hadley, King Blaine and others of like quality and breeding. This will be one of the good sales of the year and every body should be there who wants this kind of Poland Chinas. Drop Mr. Johnston a postal card for a catalogue and mention Kansas Farmer.

ARKELL SALE POSTPONED.

THE POLAND CHINA SALE ANNOUNCED BY JAMES ARKELL, OF JUNCTION CITY, KAN., HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO A LATER DATE. WATCH THE COLUMNS OF KANSAS FARMER FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Gronnigers Will Sell 80 Head.

One of the biggest hog sales of the season and the largest sale of registered Poland Chinas ever made by one firm will be the big annual sale to be made by Herman Gronniger & Sons. The sale will be held on the farm, near Bendena, Kan., Monday, October 23. It has been the custom of the Gronnigers for years to hold both a fall and winter sale, but this year it has been determined to give buyers the benefit of what it would cost to hold a second sale, and while the stock will not bring nearly as much as they would were they saved for the winter sale, they can be sold at a great deal less expense. The offering, consisting of spring boars and gilts and 20 outstanding fall gilts, is a mighty good one, representing nearly every well-known strain of this popular breed. No farmer or breeder intending to buy hogs this fall or winter can afford to miss this bill sale. The time to buy is when they can be bought worth the money. Write now for catalogue, mentioning this notice. Parties unable to attend can send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, in Mr. Groniger's care, at Bendena, Kan.

Polands With Size and Quality.

On November 4, 1911, W. H. Emens, of Elmdale, Kan., will sell 60 head of Poland Chinas that are a credit to any breeder to offer. The herd boar, U Wonder, is the best son of A Wonder the writer ever saw and has all the good qualities that is needed in a large Poland China. Monarch Mogul, by old Mogul's Monarch, is also a large hog with lots of quality, and has sired some mighty good pigs. This will be an excellent opportunity for farmers and breeders to buy good breeding stock with good pedigrees. Don't fail to read the advertisement in this issue, and arrange to attend this sale. If you have not received a catalogue, send for one today. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

S. J. Miller and I. A. Novinger & Sons Percheron Sale.

On November 28, S. J. Miller and I. A. Novinger & Sons, of Kirksville, Mo., will sell at public auction 35 head of imported stallions and mares and American-bred registered Percheron mares. This will be an offering that should interest anyone wanting extra good Percheron stallions or mares. The mares that will be offered in this sale have colts by their sides, and all of the mares of breeding age are sold in foal to imported stallions weighing a ton to 2,460 pounds. The offering will be made up from the string of extra fine Percherons of S. J. Miller, Missouri's veteran importer, and from I. A. Novinger & Sons' great Percherons. It will include Novinger & Sons' prize winners at the Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, 1911. Among them will be Ruth, an 1,800-pound, 2-year-old, that won first on class and reserve championship with 10 contestants. She was also awarded first in class, champion and grand champion for Missouri-bred Percherons; Lady Roberta, a 2-year-old prize winner weighing 1,650 pounds; Lady Combier, a 1,600-pound yearling; Roberta Bell, a 1,350-pound yearling; Milhand, a 1,800-pound mare, and her colt, Combier 2d, weighing 800 pounds at 4 months old; imported Colliberte, a 6-year-old mare weighing 1,[illegible] pounds, and Lady Coliderte, weighing [illegible] pounds at 5 months old. This string of mares and colts attracted unusual attention at the Missouri State Fair this year, and won 17 ribbons, 9 firsts and 8 seconds. This extra good lot will go in this sale and it will be the best offering of this season. Write S. J. Miller or I. A. Novinger & Sons, Kirksville, Mo., for catalogue, and arrange to attend this sale of prize-winning Percherons. Remember, this is a sale in which the buyer, and not the seller, makes the price. When writing for catalogue, please mention Kansas Farmer.

LD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
dy.....Topeka, Kan.

E BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.
—H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Ia.
—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids,
saac Novinger & Sons, Kirksville,
hitewater Falls Percherons, J. C Towanda, Kan.
—H. G. McMill n & Sons, Rock Ia.

Holstein-Freisians.

—H. C. Glissman, Station B., Neb.

Herefords.

Thos. Crawford, Butler, Mo.
—G. W. Newman, Emporia, Kan.
—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids,

Shorthorns.

Dr. R. A. Stewart, Hutchinson,
—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

eo. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.
Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
eo. W. Smith, Burchard, Neb.
Stedem Stock Farm, Marshall, Mo.
. R. Ryestead, Mankato, Kan.
Herman Gronniger & Sons, Ben-an.
dward Welter, Flush, Kan.
W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.
. P. Young, Lexington, Mo.
F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan.
lbert Smith & Sons, Superior,
C. E. Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
R. M. Finch, Sheriden, Mo.
T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
J. O. James, Bradyville, Iowa.
W. V. Hoppe, Stella, Neb.; sale at ty, Neb.
J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
—S. A. Bugg, Hamilton, Mo.
H. G. Walker & Co., New Madi-lio.
H. B. Waltar, Effingham, Kan.
W. L. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.
H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kansas.
Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.
H. J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
—P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.
—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
—F. W. Barber & Son, Franklin,
—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.
—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
—Miller & Manderschied, St. John,
—J. F. Ware, Garfield, Kan.
—George W. Roberts, Larned, Kan.
—O. M. Furnas, Oxford, Kan.
Ben. Bell, Beattie, Kan.
—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
—A. L. Allbright, N. E. Copeland, ville, Kan.
—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
—A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.
—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock,
—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior,
—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
1912—George M. Hull and Col. C. E. Garnett, Kan.
—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.
—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.
—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
—Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia.
—A. R. Ryestead, Mankato, Kan.
—R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan.
—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale ncordia, Kan.
, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville.
—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.
—Lee Gross, Nodoway, Mo.
—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, James-Mo.
2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

—H. B. Miner, Guide Rock, Neb.
—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kan.
—C. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.
—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kansas.
—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
3.—T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.
—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
5—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan. ....
15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids,
0—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
1—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
—Geo. Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan. Sale
bon, Kan.
, 1912—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kansas.
—Geo. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.
—Samuelson Bros., Cleburn.
9—Samuelson Bros., Blaine.
23.—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
14.—Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 14—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan
Feb. 15—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 28.—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

O. I. C. Swine.

Oct. 25—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
worth, Kan.
Oct. 30.—C. R. Champion & Son, Raymore, Mo.
Nov. 4—George O. Clark, Wilcox, Neb., and O. W. & E. Holtquist, Sacramento, Neb Sale at Holdredge, Neb.

Land.

Nov. 15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan. (Capital Bluff Stock Farm.)

Prockish Makes First Sale.

The Francis Prockish sale of Poland China swine held at the farm near Westmoreland, Kan., on Oct. 3, was well attended by farmers and a few breeders. The offering was only fairly appreciated and prices ranged from $20 to $50 per head. Among the best buyers were J. H. Harter, Westmoreland; L. E. Klein, Zeandale; A. W. Hutchinson, Westmoreland; U. G. Riley, Broughton; Edward Welter, Flush; Joe Prockish, Belvue, Dan Guilfoy, Wamego; and S. C. Prockish, Westmoreland.

Tyson's Duroc Bargains.

Tyson Brothers, McAlaster, Kan., who have been breeding pure-bred Durocs for six years, have 140 head, rich in the blood of Buddy K 4th, Kant Be Beat, Proud Advance, Improver II, King of Cols., Tip Top Notcher, Ohio Chief, Orion, W. L. A.'s, Choice Goods, 2nd Gold Finch and others. A. L.'s Model, a fall yearling, one of the best hogs in the state and an excellent breeder, is at the head of the herd, assisted by Tip Top Col., Buddy K, Commodore and O. U. Kid. As they are making a change in business, they wish to close out their entire herd in the next 60 days, and are making prices very low to move them quickly.

Southwest Land Bargains.

The growth in the business of H. H. Bersie, the live real estate dealer of El Dorado, Kan., during the past two years, shows that Bersie is a hustler, besides being fair and square in his dealings. His present list of properties for sale and for trade is a long list of genuine bargains. It is comprehensive enough to furnish most any one any kind of a deal, that will mean big advantage to the buyer. There is hardly a better section of the country in which to buy a home or to invest surplus money in land or town property than the vicinity of El Dorado. Those wishing to learn about the opportunities can be sure of getting reliable informatoin and courteous treatment from Mr. Bersie. Letters addressed to him as above noted will be promptly answered.

Those who have the Wasson patent rubbing post for hogs are reminded to keep the post well filled with dip and in good working order. Hog cholera is reported in several counties and in different localities in the state. It is not claimed that the post is an absolute preventive from cholera. That is not positively known. But it is claimed that there has never been a case of hog cholera known to exist where the post has been used, for the past two years in the state. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." The dip used is a fine product of solid petroleum mixed with medicinal agents that makes it an absolute germ destroyer. It will kill lice and disease germs; will not injure the smallest pig or the largest hog. If the cholera germ is destroyed, there will be no cholera. Keep the post or posts where all your pigs and hogs will have access to it.

Baker Bros.' Big Hadley Sale.

On Oct. 27, Chas. Z. and W. A. Baker, of Butler, Mo., will offer the best lot of the large type Polands of the Big Hadley kind that will be sold this year. 15 fall yearling boars that are all herd headers, sired by Big Hadley, and this is about the last chance to get a Big Hadley boar in a public sale. The Baker Bros. have a record for growing large hogs and at the same time growing them with quality. They sold several boars last year that went to head good herds and they have all made good. The Baker Bros. use the best herd boars they can find; then they have a class of sows that have few equals. We can guarantee that if you attend the Baker Bros. sale, you will find a good offering and everything will be just as represented. Please look up the advertisement in this issue. Get a catalogue and arrange now to attend the sale. Kindly mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

One of the most practical and beautiful materials for the development of evening gowns and dressy frocks is Suseine silk. Because of its light sheer texture, it lends itself gracefully to the charming draped effects now so much in vogue. The home dressmaker can easily work Suseine silk up into the most fascinating little frocks by using it in cotrasting colors, or combining it with chiffons, merquisettes or other veilings. The delicate colorings and beautiful lustre of Suseine silk lends a richness and individuality which will make your gown at once the envy and admiration of all your friends. Ten to 12 yards at only 39 cents a yard produces a beautiful gown suitable for the most dressy occasions. The economy of Suseine silk is not alone in the low cost of the material, but in its durability, as well. No matter where you live you can obtain samples of Suseine silk, free, 42 shades, simply by writing to the manufacturers, Bedford Mills, 8-14 West Third street, New York City, and mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The Low Down Handy Wagon.

The fall hauling season suggests once more the advantages of the low, handy wagon. It is so much easier, for instance, to lift shocks of corn onto a low wagon than onto a high one. And why shouldn't the hauling be done the easy way? Make this wagon matter a personal one this fall. The low-down Electric Handy Wagon, manufactured by the Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill., is the kind of wagons thousands of farmers are buying.

Figure how much labor it will save you. How much lighter it will make the work of the horses. How admirably it is suited to hauling stones, earth, water, manure, fencing material, lumber, hogs to market, etc.

We suggest that you take the matter up now with the lectric Wheel Company. If you don't care to purchase a wagon, they will supply you with low steel wheels to fit your old wagon and turn it into a handy wagon. Posting up on the matter will do no harm at any rate.

Poland China Sale at Fall City, Neb.

Mr. W. V. Hoppe, the successful big type Poland China breeder, located at Stella, Nebraska, will hold his annual fall sale at Fall City, Neb., Saturday, Oct. 28th. The sale will be held in the sale pavillion and will be held regardless of weather. Mr. Hoppe has provided free entertainment for visiting breeders at the Union Hotel and expects to do everything possible for the comfort and profit of those attending this sale. The offering consists of 25 spring boars, 25 spring gilts and 2 fall gilts, and is one of the best Mr. Hoppe has ever put through a sale ring. About half of the sale stuff was sired by the boar, Look's Reserve, recently sold to head the good herd of R. M. Bunnell, of Atchison, Kan. He is a boar of size and quality and is an excellent sire. Other pigs included in the sale were sired by Blain's Best Hadley, with a few by Hoppe's Big Chief, a boar of great size that formerly headed the herd. The two yearling gilts go in as attractions and one of them will be bred to Mr. Hoppe's great young Wonder boar, Giantess Wonder. Write at once for catalogue of this sale and attend or send bids. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Graner Sells Polands Nov. 2nd.

H. C. Graner, Poland China breeder, of Lancaster, Kansas, will hold his 12th sale of Poland Chinas on Nov, 2nd. The sale will be held at the farm near town. Mr. Graner's offering consists of fall boars, fall and summer gilts and spring and fall boars, and will be one of unusual merit. Mr. Graner is an old-time breeder, this being his twelfth sale of Polands. The offering also includes the yearling herd boar, Col. Thomas, sired by the noted Nebraska boar, Sampson. Col. Thomas represents new breeding for this part of Kansas, and both himself and his get should be in demand by the best farmers and breeders. All fall stock in the sale was sired by Mr. Graner's old herd boar, Guy's Monarch, that has done so much for the herd in the past. The spring part of the offering was sired by Guy's Monarch, Col. Thomas, Kansas Victor, by Big Victor, Big Price, Ross Hadley, and Captain Hutch. On the dams' side the spring offering represents a very great variety of the best breeding, the dams being sows that Mr. Graner bought at long prices in the best sales of Kansas and Nebraska last winter. Mr. Graner will present his stock in nice breeding form, but not fat. Write at once for catalogue, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The Taylor Polands.

Geo. and Ollie Taylor, of Cameron, Mo., have been breeding the big type of Poland Chinas for some time and have built up an enviable business by their straightforward methods. They do not claim that they raise bigger or better hogs than other breeders produce, but they do claim to raise as good and to tell the facts about them. They say they have never raised a 1,000 pound boar, but they do have a 900 pound one with plenty of quality. They handle their hogs so that they will go out and make good on any farm where they receive anything like decent treatment and this, together with their policy of perfectly square dealing, has enabled them to sell hogs all over the south and west. Kansas Farmer fieldman states that they have the best yearling herd boar he has seen this fall and he is among the breeders constantly. The Taylors have 6 herd boars of the big type, two of which are 3-year-olds that would weigh 800 pounds or better when fat. One yearling that Peter Mouw said would make as large a hog as he ever raised and the others are of like quality. These hogs are being sold at farmers' prices and now is the time to get next. Please mention the Kansas Farmer when you write.

Williams' October 31 Sale.

Mr. M. T. Williams, of Valley Falls, Kansas, will sell on Oct. 31, the second day of the Norteast Kansas Poland China sale circuit. Mr. Williams will have an exceptional offering of spring boars and gilts. They are of March and April farrow and are very growthy. They are mostly by the boars, Blain's Gold Dust and Chief Grand Look, a grandson of Look's Grand, one of the great breeding boars of recent years. Blain's Gold Dust is also included in the sale and should be bought by some good breeder. He is a yearling and mighty smooth. Some of the best pigs in the sale were sired by him. Mr. Williams bought both of these boars at R. J. Peckham's last fall sale. Blain's Gold Dust was the top boar of the sale. A full sister of his in blood won first in class at Nebraska state fair this year. A couple of litters included are by Gold Metal by Gold Metal. The dams of the offering are sows of great size and sired by big boars, such as Guy's Monarch, Judge Taft, etc., with Expansion and Mougl crosses. They have been selected with considerable care and expense from the best herds. Arrange to attend this sale and for further information write to Mr. Williams for catalogue. Mention Kansas Farmer please.

Harter's October 30 Sale.

On Monday, Oct. 30, Mr. J. H. Harter, the well-known Poland China breeder of Westmoreland, Kansas, will open the Northeast Kansas big type Poland China sale circuit. His sale will be held at the farm near Blain and Fostoria, Kansas, and free transportation will be provided from both places and hotel accomodations at both towns. Mr. Harter will sell his usual good bunch composed largely of boars and gilts either sired by his great boar Mogul's Monarch or out of sows sired by him. There will be six big, strong fall boars, all sired by Mr. Harter's former herd boar, Capt. Hutch, now heading the good herd of C. W. Jones, at Solomon, Kansas. The spring part of the offering are well grown out are out of great sows and sired by Mogul's Monarch, Captain Hatch and other boars owned by breeders of Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Harter bought liberally at many leading sales last winter. Several good ones are by Kansas Ex. he by Expansive. Others by Bell Expand by Bell Metal. Mr. Harter always presents his offerings in the condition that is best for breeding stock and a boar or gilt bought in this sale sired by one of the boars mentioned and out of one of the great sows in the herd will make good. Parties from points east of Blaine will be met at that town and parties from west will be met at Fostoria. Catalogues are out giving all information. Write for one, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

A Quarter-Centennial Souvenir.

Of more than passing interest to live stock feeders and shippers is the announcement of the recent twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the greatest live stock commission firm in the world, Clay, Robinson & Co., an event which that ever-enterprising concern has fittingly commemorated by the publication of a "silver souvenir" pamphlet depicting the rise and expansion of their business since 1886. This book, which is now being distributed to the patrons of the firm and other interested persons, is a most beautiful specimen of the engraver's and printer's art, profusely illustrated and worked in two colors, with a specially designed silver embossed cover. The booklet opens with fine portraits of the two original members of the firm, Mr. John Clay and Mr. Charles O. Robinson, who are still active in its management and control. The other three partners, Messrs. J. G. Forrest, F. H. Connor and C. A. Kleman, are also shown. A brief but intensely interesting sketch, entitled "After Twenty-five Years," traces the development of the firm from 1886 to 1911 and in doing this many an interesting side-light and valuable historical fact is interwoven. From the official statistics presented in the book the reader learns that the business of Clay, Robinson & Co. has almost trebled in the past 10 years, the annual cash turnover for 1910 being in round numbers $105,000,000, against $37,000,000 in 1900. This is an amazing showing and indicates beyond cavil that the firm's methods and service bear the stamp of popular approval.

Shuck's Duroc Sale, Oct. 27th.

Mr. Dana D. Shuck, of Burr Oak, Kansas, will hold a public sale of Durocs under cover in town on Friday, Oct. 27. The offering is a good one, consisting of a choice lot of early farrowed boars and gilts and ten tried sows with litters at foot or bred to farrow soon. The offering of spring stuff was sired mostly by Captain Shuck, by Garrett's Orion, he by Old Orion and by Gold Finch Climax by Missouri Gold Finch. The dams of the offering are of the big motherly type and represent about all of the best families of the breed. Part of the pigs are by a boar named Keep On Meddler, a very large boar and a uniform breeder. Mr. Shuck's father is one of the very oldest breeders of the West and this herd was established with stock from the elder Shuck's herd. The dams of the offering are rich in blood of Old Orion, Red Chief I Am and other noted boars. The best in the sow line has always been kept in the herd. The offering is a good one and prospective buyers should write at once for catalogue giving breeding, etc.

On Business Education.

Few persons in this day deny that school "larnin" is a necessity. While some get along without, it is a fact that these same people would get along vastly better with some special training, such as may be had in any one of many special schools, if a general course cannot, for any reason, be followed through high school and college. The special training afforded in a good business college is in reality a competent arming for what is more than a mere struggle for bread and butter. This has been proven over and over so many times by so many hundreds and thousands of young folks, that the fact cannot be gainsaid. Many a young man or woman would go in for a business college course except for a feeling of diffidence, that they could'nt get along in such a school as well as some others who may have had better advantages earlier in life. There is no good reason for such a feeling because the really good business colleges are organized and conducted to be specially helpful to the diffident and all those whom lack of opportunity has oppressed to a greater or less extent. The Leavenworth Business College, Leavenworth, Kansas, is one school that has proved markedly successful if success is measured by the good said of it by former students. It is the oldest business college in the state, and is located in one of Kansas's most historic and interesting cities. The training given by this school has been the stepping stone to success for many hundreds of men and women and many of these have written to express their high appreciation of the start in life they received from it. A typical instance of such letters is one from S. E. Nirdlinger, Gen'l. Agent C. B. & Q. Railroad Co., who wrote July 1st, 1911:

"As a former student of the Leavenworth Business College, it affords me unqualified pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the services rendered me during my term of attendance at your school. I took the shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping course, and came right from the school room to take a position. I attribute my success to the valuable training received in your school. My brother Charles also took instruction in your school. He now has the position of Car Accountant for the C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co., at Davenport, Ia. It is surprising that more young people do not take up the study of shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping, as I firmly believe that everyone doing so and completing your course can immediately secure a good position."

This college is glad to give special attention to all inquiries regarding its usefulness and the work it provides. Simply a postal sent to the address as above given will bring full information.

FINE PRINTING FOR REASONABLE prices. Catalogs, circulars, letter heads. Everything in the printing line. Write for samples and prices. Western Printing Co., 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

I Want You to Try on a Pair of My Steel Shoes in Your Home

I Send Them Free for Examination

To *everyone* of you men who do out-door work—you men who *absolutely demand* the very strongest and best wearing working shoes made—I want to make a proposition that is so fair and square that *all* of you will take advantage of it just as quickly as possible. I conscientiously believe that most of the men who read this advertisement will get in touch with me by *return mail.*

I am the Steel Shoe Man—invented them and first introduced them to the farmers and outdoor workers of the world. And my steel shoes have certainly *made good*—made good not only because they *actually* do *save money* for every man who wears them, but also because they give such good protection to the feet and do away with all the common-known ailments that have been so fatal to many men who are compelled to work out in the open. I might say right here that 500,000 perfectly satisfied wearers are now using my Steel Shoes and doing *better work* with them than they ever could before because *now* their feet are *always* dry, and rested and well supported.

Now I want you to write me—and make me *prove* to your own satisfaction that everything I say about my Steel Shoes is the truth. I want you to take a pair of them right into your own home and try them on—walk around the house with them on—just try to see if you can make them uncomfortable. *No sir!—you won't be able to do it. These* steel shoes are made in the natural form of the foot and by wearing them

I Can Absolutely Save You From $10 to $20 a Year

You know that in leather shoes—even the highest-priced ones—there invariably is a break in the arch after the first few month's of hard service. Then your instep breakes down and you get what is known as "flat-foot"—the most intolerable, uncomfortable, *incurable* disease known to afflict a laboring man's feet. If this thing hasn't happened to *you*—please don't run the risk of having it happen for the mere cost of a pair of my Steel Shoes, don't put it off another day—you really can't afford to. There will be no more rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, colds and pneumonia if you wear my Steel Shoes.

With my Steel Shoes you can have none of the above troubles—for when I invented these wonderfully easy and comfortable shoes I had these points right in mind—and I built my shoes so that these common breakdowns and disappointing results *couldn't possibly* happen. You'll say you never experienced such shoe comfort—you'll never want to work again unless you have my Steel Shoes on your feet. My Steel Shoes require no "breaking in," they're already broken in when you get them—just slip your tired burning feet into them and—goodness! what a relief—what soothing easiness. It's just like slipping your feet into a pair of those old-fashioned carpet slippers that grandmother used to make.

The uppers of my Steel Shoes are made of extra strong, extra pliable leather—specially waterproofed—never get stiff or hard—never allow the dampness to get in. The soft, soothing soles fairly invite your feet with their delightful, *sanitary* Hair Cushion lining. But the great big point about my Steel Shoes is their remarkable steel soles. Soles and sides are one piece of light, springy, wear-forever steel and protected by Adjustable Steel Rivets which give a firmer footing than you ever had. Rivets can be replaced by *you* when worn off—50 for 30 cents—they'll keep your shoes in good repair.

RUTHSTEIN'S STEEL SHOES

The Most Comfortable, Wear-Resisting Shoes Ever Made

Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of the Best Leather Shoes

Does away with Corns, Bunions, Callouses, Blisters

Prevents Tender Feet

No more Damp, Wet, Clammy Feet—Comfort!

—will easily outwear three to six pairs of the best all-leather shoes you can buy—they will positively *save you* from $10 to $20 a year in shoe bills. But the best feature of all is not just actual dollars and cents that you will save—but the easy and healthful service that you will get out of them—months and months after that pair of $3.50 all-leather shoes was thrown away—worn out.

Here's another point I don't want *you* to overlook. With my Steel Shoes it is an absolute impossibility to run a rusty nail or sharp wire in your foot. You know this frequently happens with rubber boots on or even with heavy leather shoes—and the results are sometimes very serious. No ground is stony enough to injure Steel Shoes or bruise your feet—the heaviest, sharpest snags can't penetrate that specially hardened steel that I build into my Steel Shoes. These are just some of the really remarkable features about my Steel Shoes that *you* ought to know about—because it will actually pay you to know about them.

My Steel Shoes are unquestionably *the easiest working shoes in the World*—easier even than you think they'll be—easier every time you slip your joyous feet into them. You freely admit that a shoe *must* be wonderfully comfortable and pliable if it does away with corns, bunions, callouses, blisters and such other troubles—and that's exactly what my steel shoes do. Five hundred thousand men have already proven this to their own satisfaction—and some of them doubted my claims even more than YOU may right now.

Steel Shoes for Men and Boys in sizes 5 to 12—6, 9, 12 and 16 inches high

Steel Shoes 6 in. high, $3.00
Steel Shoes 6 in. high extra grade leather, $3.50
Steel Shoes 9 in. high, $4.00 per pair
Steel Shoes 9 in. high extra grade leather, black or tan, $5.00
Steel Shoes 12 in. high extra grade leather, black or tan, $6.00
Steel Shoes 16 in. high extra grade leather, black or tan, $7.00

Boy's Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 4

6 in. high Boys' Steel Shoes, $2.50
9 in. high Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan, $3.50

In ordering give correct size. Boy's Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

There's a reason why I am so unusually anxious to have YOU try on a pair of my steel shoes right now. First, because I know beyond the shadow of a doubt that you'll be perfectly delighted with them and their almost everlasting service—and second because I know that if *you* buy a pair, you'll sell from three to six pairs of them to your neighbors. It happens that way invariably, because every man who does outside work wants the best shoe he can find at the money and I've got the best and strongest steel shoes he can find anywhere—so naturally I get the business.

Write Direct To Me Today

—and I'll see that *your* order is filled *immediately* and shipped right out to you without any delay. If you don't send now for *free examination* attached to my Steel Shoes—at least be sure to write for my *Free* Book—"The Sole of Steel." It tells how *my shoes have made a million feet happy.* For your health's sake—to say nothing of the money you'll save—you really ought to have a pair of these hard-wearing and remarkably comfortable Steel Shoes. Haven't you a desire right now to see a pair of them, to slip *your* feet into them and see if all I say about them is so? Write me *personally* today—enclose the price and be sure to give *exact size* so that there will be no mistake or waiting for you to do. If the pair I send *you* is not entirely satisfactory, let me know at once and I will send for them at *my* expense and the money will be refunded *at once.* You'll never find a fairer offer than this—so act now—*today.* Remember—it's for *your* health's sake.

N. M. Ruthstein

THE STEEL SHOE MAN

220 Seventh St., Racine, Wisconsin

Canadian Factory
Toronto, Canada

Great Britain Factory
Northampton, England

FREE Examination Blank

This is Not An Order Unless You're Satisfied to Keep the Shoes After the Free Examination

N. M. Ruthstein, THE STEEL SHOE MAN, 220 Seventh St., Racine, Wis.

Dear Sir:—I am sending for a pair of Steel Shoes on Free Examination, with the understanding that I may try them on and walk around the house in them and with the further understanding that if they fail to satisfy me immediately I can simply notify you to send for them at your expense and you will refund my money at once.

I enclose..... .....for $... ....

in payment for..... .....pair Steel Shoes, size.....

Name..... .....

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

County..... R. F. D.....