KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE FARM AND HOME

ume 49, Number 44.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 4, 1911.

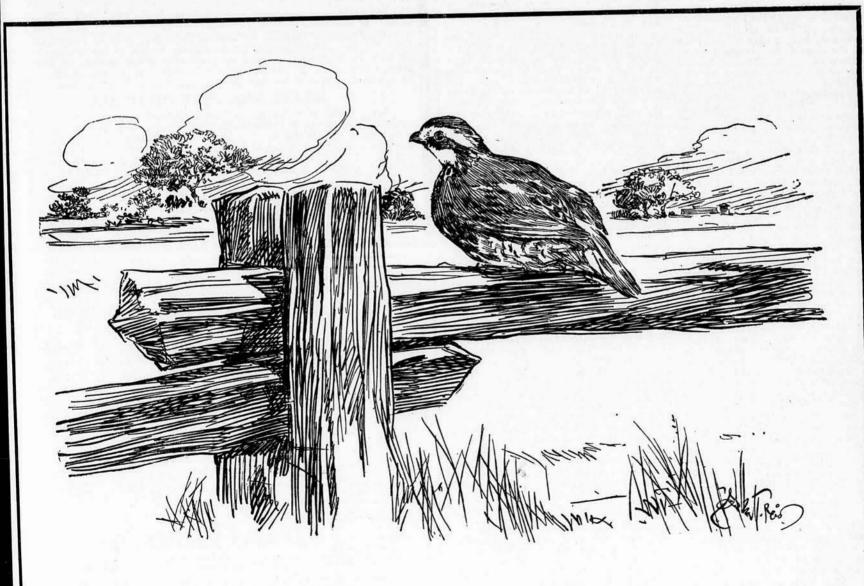
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BOB WHITE is one of Kansas' most valuable assets and the only bird which has named himself.

A prince among the creatures of the wild, his summer days are spent in the plenteous fields, where he banquets upon insect pests and jollies the world along.

And then in the fall, on a hazy morning, wide and blue, when there is a crimson touch on the hardwood trees and the sumac glows in the golden breeze; when the yellow sunflowers along the road show a lyric touch of solitude, he tempts man away from his care and fret to his own dominion where, as yet, the spicy smell of the cornfield loam but adds new zest to this country home.

Bob White is the farmer's true friend, his staunch helper and his most dainty dish—protect him. -I. D. G.



Bob White, The Game Bird of America

Conservation and Home Life HOUSEKEEPING THE GREATEST INDUSTRY

By MARY PIERCE VAN ZILE

In this day we hear much about con-servation. It is the subject of conversation in office, shop and factory-conservation of forests, of soil and of mines, and very recently a congress of leading men of the nation gathered themselves together and spent several days in discussing this great question of conserva-tion of our nation's resources. Every-phase of conservation was presented by men who had made a careful study of all factors concerned. I was pleased to note that one day's program was given over to the discussion of conservation as related to home life, or to woman's resources. The time is already at hand when men and women have come to realize that conservation of our resources realize that conservation of our resources must be understood to apply to the home, as well as to the soil, to the mines, or to the forest. Too long the wife has been lost sight of in the mad rush after dollars. We have long been accustomed to think of the agricultural industry as the greatest and most fundamental industry in the economic lite of the American nation; but we have failed to recognize the fact that the farmer's wife is one of the essentials of farm life. is one of the essentials of farm life. Therefore, in presenting my paper in conservation of woman interests, I do it with no feeling of apology, but rather with the assurance that you are in sympathy with the greatest of all phases

of conservation. Housekeeping is the greatest of all in-Housekeeping is the greatest of all industries, giving employment to over 18,000,000 of people. I believe that for the great majority of women, the industry in which they should engage is the industry of the home. There is only one person in the world who can make a good home. That is a good woman who becomes the wife and mother. She may be capable of becoming a good may be capable of becoming a good lawyer, physician, minister, stenographer, teacher, or business manager; but men can do these things very satisfactorily and successfully. This one thing to be a good home-maker, she alone can do, and to the same thing all her instincts lead. There are exceptions, of course; women who, from force of circumstances, are compelled to forego the pleasure arising from the gratification of her inherent tendencies, but exactly as the first duty of the normal man is the duty of maintenance of the family life, so the first duty of the normal woman is to be the caretaker of the family interests; and as no training is as important as that which will teach him to make his livelihood, so no training is as important for the average woman as the training which will make her a good housewife and mother. But this does not mean that she should be a household drudge. It means that there is nothing too small for earnest study—that her work shall be made lighter, less burdensome, and every wasted minute in her weary life be saved for better things. There is plenty that is hard and disagreeable in the necessary work of actual life and, under the best circumstances, the wife will have her full share of work and anxiety; but I believe it to be the duty of every husband to, in so far as is possible, share and lighten the burdens of his wife. At the same time I would urge it as the duty of every wife to bear and rear her children cheerfully, and to do her full housewife's work. I believe that happiness comes only from the performance of duty, not from the avoidance of The great mass of human happiness will always arise out of doing well the common things of life, and the happiness of the individual will be in that creative genius which does today the same things it did yesterday, but does them better. Without ,therefore, minimizing the importance of the duty of the wife and mother in the administration of home life, I would direct the at-tention of you, my friends, to certain facts relating to the twentieth century home life, and would ask in all earnestness and seriousness the question: How can we, under modern American conditions, attain to real simplicity in living and yet keep the comfort, conveniences and artistic charm of our homes? Every student of economic sociology knows that there is a deep and omnious unrest in all the homes of the civilized people of today. Everywhere during the last 30 or 40 years the marriage rate and the birth rate have steadily declined, while the divorce rate has arisen; everywhere the home is being deserted by its woman kind, who go to serve in shop, factory and mill; everywhere the

servant problem is becoming alarming; home life is giving way to restaurant life, home foods are being replaced by life, home foods are being replaced by factory foods, home products by factory products. If you consider this an alarmist's view, consult the statistics of the national census. Women are deserting the home in a body. In 1870, there were in the United States 1,836,288 women at work outside the home; in 1900, the number had increased to 5,319,397—a threefold increase in 30 years. These women have entered all classes of occuration except domestic service. Conwomen have entered all classes of oc-cupation except domestic service. Con-sider this fact with the equally im-portant one, namely, the encroachment of the factory upon the economic func-tion of the home. A little over a cen-tury ago, practically all industry was carried on in the home, and each home was sufficient economically unto itself. But with the introduction of the factory system, one process after another was transferred from the home until today there are few true home industries left. The home is also losing its powers as a social center. One need only investigate to note the increasing number of boarders, lodgers and hotel dwellers as compared to the increased population. In 1870 there were 23,935 boarding house keepers in the United States; in 1900, there were 131,116, an increase of 50 per cent. As for the hotel and restaurant life, it has been estimated that the capital invested in these enterprises has more than quadrupled in the last 30 years. These facts prove that there is an unrest in the American home, and for this unrest there must be a cause.

Students of the subject are beginning to see that the real cause of all this unrest is in the maladjustment of the medieval home to its modern environment. We are living in a wonderful age. Modern science, modern industry, and modern business methods have created a civilization which offers rare and wonderful opportunities. Yet the home has not kept pace with these possibilities—it has not appropriated for its use those things which the world has found useful in diminishing waste. The average man will, in his office or factory, make use of all the wonderful appliances of the twentieth century to aid him in his work during the day and go home at night to a home which, from all appearances, might be a twentieth century home. His wife will be at work over a hot stove in a dark, gloomy room, poorly planned for work, separated from dining room by stops, with water no nearer than the spring or well, and working with primeval tools, in a crude and inefficient

It cannot be argued that moderniza-tion of the home is impracticable, for the patent office contains many thousands of inventions which, if used, would wonderfully simplify and beautify home life. Why are these inventions not more life. Why are these inventions not more generally used? I believe the true answer is that there has, until recently, been a plentiful supply of cheap labor—mothers, wives sisters, orphan girls or widows, who have complainingly done the work. But something surprising has happened. New avenues of employment have correct to women and they are dehave opened to women, and they are deserting the home for the shop, the factory and the office. As a result, there is an increased demand for kitchen appliances. Many of these appliances have been made by men whose first thought was to make a salable article, and very many of them are useless; but there are any number of them that are excellent. Every housewife should recognize the fact that by introducing into her home some contrivance or convenience which saves time or laborious work, she is conserving strength, and making possible the out-of-door life and recreation, which is the direct preventive of doctor bills and expensive rest cures. In choosing these appliances, a careful consideration of the time and labor required to adjust them and clean them after use, should be made. All such appliances should simplify and not complicate the home machinery. The purchase of any con-trivance should be the result of a real need and not because of some attractive advertisement or demonstration. very easy to conceive of the possibility that what might be a labor-saving device in one home might in another home be a labor-making device.

The modernized, home with its comfortable and convenient arrangement of (Continued on page ten.)

Our Farm Library Offer For 1911-1912

We are pleased to announce to our readers thus early in the season our SPECIAL FARM LIBRARY OFFER. We have been particularly fortunate this year in making arrangements with the publishers of some of the best publications in the country, which enables us to offer our readers a greater bargain than ever before. This Club positively gives you a regular library of the best farm periodicals.

THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER-

The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, and home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each

One Year's Subscription to The American Swineherd.

For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

One Year's Subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best information on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated. garden cannot be estimated.

One Year's Subscription to The People's Popular Monthly.

The People's Popular Monthly is not a cheap, trashy paper, but a beau; tifully illustrated magazine with clean, wholesome reading matter and stories, and departments of particular interest to the ladies and young folks in every home. It is worthy a place in every library.

THIS GREAT GROUP OF MAGAZINES will give to every home they enter the best reading matter covering every branch of the farming industry as well as interesting articles on practically every subject of importance along other lines. If you are already a subscriber to any of these papers, your subscription will be extended one full year from expiration.

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After weeks of endeavor we have completed arrangements whereby we can send you all six of these publications one full year for only \$1.50. The combination cannot be broken, but renewal subscriptions to any of the magazines will be accepted the same as new. Send us your order at once, and have these magazines upon your reading table during the long winter evenings. ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA,

P. S.—We can save you money on the subscription of every paper you wish to take, new or renewal. Send us your list and let us quote you a price. Also send for our catalog of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.



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

neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve

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.

Corn for Thin Upland.

What is the best kind of seed corn to plant on thin upland? I have a large white corn, but it does not mature well. I think KANSAS FARMER is a mighty

good paper, and have taken it for years.—J. E. Van Gilder, Garnett, Kan. Probably Reid's Yellow Dent or the Hildreth variety would give you the greatest satisfaction, as they are both

grown to perfection and the Hildre was developed in your section of the state. Get your seed from nearby growners, if possible, as this is acclimated, an early all the section of the state. then get busy with the manure spread on that thin upland. Almost any the varieties of corn common in the corn bell stated in t corn belt states will grow in your set tion of Kansas if the soil is right Manure makes it right.

KANSAS FARMER EDITORIAL

SOIL WEALTH.

The chief reason why Kansas soils re so rich is because of the semi-humid anditions which are normal here.

When an extra dry season appears it always followed by a heavy plant s always followed by a heavy plant rowth with the appearance of a plentiul rainfall. The dry condition which revails here renders the plant food of he soil more available, and because of his dry climate, which has existed for mumbered years during which plant has been accumulating, it is available in abundance when the rains fall.

Dry weather conditions do not create plant food, but they do conserve it and ender it available. The elements upon which our crops feed must be in solu-ion to become available. Without rain r irrigation water these remain in the oil, as there is no excess of plant life o consume them and no water to wash r leech them out. They are simply tored ready for future use and become vailable only when dissolved into soluion by water.

As the atmosphere is dryer than in As the atmosphere is dryer than in regions of greater annual precipitation, and as the soil is not so heavily drawn upon by crops or weeds during the entire growing season, our soils do not wear out so rapidly as they do in other cities, but they will wear out.

regions; but they will wear out.

For some kinds of soil, drouth will do much that the farmer cannot do. It sulverizes clay land as no plow could, and soil must be pulverized and aerated the still will grow productive errors.

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lefore it will grow productive crops.
It is the wonder of both residents and sitors the way crops in Kansas will rithstand drouthy conditions and come within 15 minutes of destruction" and then recuperate with a rainfall and protuce heavily. It is also the marvel of all the way Kansas soils will continue all the way Kansas soils will continue to produce corn after corn, or wheat after wheat, year after year with no help in the way of manure. This is because the plant food of the surface soil is not washed away by constant heavy mans or leached through to the subsoil below the reach of the crop roots.

This does not mean that Kansas soils

This does not mean that Kansas soils Inis does not mean that Kansas soils are inexhaustible or that they do not need manure and plenty of it. Cropping vithout manure is wasting the soil subtance, while feeding it will preserve its active producing powers indefinitely. In other words, the average Kansas farm may make the farmer rich but leave his may make the farmer rich, but leave his hildren with worn out land, provided it is not manured; while this same farm, properly cared for, would last a thouand years.

There is no more valuable implement on any farm than the manure spreader.

* * * The National Horticultural Exposition, rhich has always had its home in touncil Bluffs, Iowa, will be held this year in the splendid Auditorium at St. loseph, Mo., on November 23 to December 2. Catalogs and programs may be lad by addressing the secretary as

Many cities and towns have an an-mal house cleaning, or "tin can" day, in which an effort is made to clean up the alleys and corners of the accumulated filth of the preceding year. It is a hughable fact that these municipalities vill unblushingly announce their tin can lestivals and thereby confess to the red of such occasions. The same thing applies to the farm. There should never any such thing as a tin can day in a town, nor an annual clean-up day in the back yard or about the barns, be-tause there should never be any need for them. Tin can days are better than none, but proper attention to wholesome and sanitary conditions would remove any reason for holding them.

A Kansan who has just returned ional capital from a trip to the national capital reports that he has never seen a time when the farmers in all of the states traversed had so few cattle or so many sheep. As he has occasion to go to the Atlantic seaboard quite frequently and as he goes over one route and returns by another, he may be considered an accurate observer, especially as he is a farmer and an interested spectator. tator. Reports from the cattle country sator. Reports from the cattle country seem to show a great shortage of cattle, while from many states west of the Missouri come rumors of increased operations in sheep. Does this mean that the national taste is changing from beef to mutton, or that the conditions surrounding the cattle business in its transition from the reach and range to the sition from the ranch and range to the farm are so precarious that farmers are going out of it?

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by the Kansas Farmer Company.

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

Edited by T. A. Borman and I. D. Graham.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bidg., Goo. W. Herbert, Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE-41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager. Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years, edial clubbing rates furnished upon application.

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PICTURES—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited.

extend our good offices to that end.

PICTURES—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited.
Senders' names should always be written on the back of each picture. Kansas
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on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all
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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MACHINERY SOLVES PROBLEMS.

In his speech before the National Conservation Congress President Taft stated that, according to statistics, the records show that "between the years 1855 and 1894 the time of human labor required to produce one bushel of corn on an average declined from 4 hours and 34 minutes to 41 minutes, and the cost of the human labor required to produce this bushel declined from 35% cents to 10% cents. Between 1830 and 1896 to 10½ cents. Between 1830 and 1896 the time of human labor required for the production of a bushel of wheat was reduced from 3 hours to 10 minutes, while the price of the labor required for this purpose declined from 173 cents to 35 cents. Between 1860 and 1894 the time of human labor required for the production of a ton of hay was reduced from 35½ hours to 11 hours and 34 minutes, and the cost of labor per ton was reduced from \$3.06 to \$1.29." Machinery has done this for the American farmer.

It is becoming apparent that prices for necessaries will soar to an extent that is out of all reason when there is a counts for all this wide variation in production. Farmers will tell you that they "do better" with moderate crops and big prices than with big crops and low prices. That should not be true. The country is absolutely richer with three billions of bushels of corn than it can possible be with two and a half billions. If the two and a half billions is made, by artificial price conditions, to be worth more dol-lars than the three billions, something is utterly wrong.

The farmers of the northwest states, assisted by the experiment stations, have started a vigorous campaign against smut. In the state of Washington alone it is estimated that smut has cost the farmers not less than \$7,000,000 per year, and they attribute the increase in smut to the increasing practice of sow-ing fall wheat. By using the bluestone and formaldehyde treatment of seed they expect to take effective steps towards the eradication of this pest. Here, at least, is one place where co-operation is the most highly effective means that can be employed.

The American Association of Highway The American Association of Highway Improvement, which seems to have taken the place of the old National Good Roads Association, will hold what will probably be the largest and most important meeting ever held when the members gather at Richmond, Va., on November 20. No public movement has grown so rapidly and become so popular as has the one which now works for the abolition of the mud tax by building abolition of the mud tax by building better roads.

Early in this month came tales of snow and blizzards in all the north country, with special severity in both the northwest and northeast. The great valley states, of which Kansas is the center, have had delightful weather.

OILED ROAD EXTENSION.

Progressive business men in Topeka and Maple Hill, Kan., have undertaken a job in good road building which will mean much to the citizens of both places, as well as to the farmers along the route, provided these efforts are

Some time ago the West Tenth street road, which is one of the most im-portant thoroughfares leading into To-peka, was graded and oiled and thus changed from a muddy or dusty road which was wellnigh impassable at times, into a fine boulevard. It is now proposed to complete this grading and oiling as far as Maple Hill, and the proposition seems to meet with general favor.

The cost is small and the benefits large. Let everybody help. Communicate with the Topeka Commercial Club or the First National Bank at Maple

Another winter's job which does not receive the attention it deserves and which it must have, is that of building up the social center about the rural school or church or grange, and there is no time like the winter season for such duties. Life on the farm has many advantages not to be had by the city dweller and only a few minor disadvantages. Among these and perhaps the chief, is the lack of social intercourse to which the urban resident has more ready access. Life is what we make it, and co-operation among the members of any community can revolutionize existing conditions. JE JE JE

The fall army work seems to be working havoc in the wheat fields of some sections of the state, and farmers have been puzzled to know whether to re-seed where the crop has been eaten off. As this worm is only an occasional visitor and as it will not again appear for several seasons, there is no cause for immediate concern as to their future depredations. Had the land been thoroughly rolled after seeding their numbers would have been decreased. It is likely that in most cases the wheat will spring up again and still make a crop, but if not the land can be used for a spring crop.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association is called to meet on December 12, which is about a month earlier than usual. The meeting of congress at which this association will have several measures pending, and an avoid-ance of a conflict of dates with the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, are the principal reasons for the change.

The Wisconsin station warns against the feeding of beets which have been frozen and then thawed. Even when boiled with grain these beets produced death of hogs. There would seem to be some toxic principle in such beets similar to that of frozen second-growth

PURE-BRED SIRE CLUB.

A most important movement for the betterment of Kansas live stock is being pushed by Prof. G. C. Wheeler of the Agricultural College in his Pure-Bred Sire Club. This club is state-wide and it costs nothing to join, yet its work is of such far-reaching importance that every farmer should lend his support. Kansas farm lands have attained such a value that nothing but pure-bred live stock can be depended upon to pay divi-dends, and no farm can long maintain its fertility without live stock of some

When one considers the rapid results that may be obtained from the use of the pure-bred sire the wonder is that the pure-bred sire the wonder is that there should be any question about his value. If an animal family is started which is composed of a pure-bred sire and a scrub female the first of the progeny will be a half-blood. If another pure-bred sire is used with the half-breed females the next generation will be three-questers pure, and if this nair-breed females the next generation will be three-quarters pure, and if this practice is continued to only the sixth generation the progeny will be only one-sixty-fourth scrub, or sixty-three-sixty-fourths pure blood, which is practically pure; all this in only six generations

This is a matter of general interest and farmers are urged to write Profes-sor Wheeler for free membership cards and lapel buttons.

TILE DRAINAGE.

A considerable interest has developed in tile drainage in Kansas of late, but in tile drainage in Kansas of late, but not nearly enough. Most people seem to believe that the only purpose of tile drainage is to carry away surplus water, and this is one of its most important uses, but by no means the only one. Land which has been properly drained is not only free from surplus water and more readily and easily cultivated, but these benefits accrue to dry land as well. Hill land and that which does not ordinarily suffer from saturadoes not ordinarily suffer from satura-tion is benefited by tile drainage and rendered porous so that it not only absorbs the rains quickly, but retains mois-ture in a dry season much better than land not so treated.

A recent visitor from Iowa is authority for the statement that the farmers of that state, after 40 years' experience, are finding it fully as profitable to tile their hill land as the low lands, and this they are doing. Much can be learned about tiling in Kansas.

PLANNING AHEAD.

In the closing up of affairs for the year it is wise to profit by the mistakes of the past. During the summer, when other cares engross the attention, perhaps the trees which needed trimming and spraying received only a notice and and spraying received on the appear so badly in the winter, and yet this is just the time to attend to both the pruning and a certain kind of spraying. The bare limbs give better opportunity to see where the trimming is needed, how to cut the tops low so the fruit is easily gathered, and to make sure that no stubs are left to start decay. For scale, insects and certain diseases, the lime-sulphur spray can be applied at no season so effectively as while the trees are dormant. The tendency is too general to put off till spring, when everything demands attention, such work as thing demander winter spraying.

Now that the laws of Kansas provide for individual protection in the use of farm names, why not adopt and register a name at once and then lay plans to make that name stand for something of uperior excellence which shall become a trade mark? Every farmer should practice general farming and rotate his crops, but he should have some specialty. If you make butter let it be of the best quality you can make, and then give it your farm name. If you raise sheep let their quality proclaim the name of your farm. Names have a commercial value elsewhere, and that of your farm may have.

JE JE JE As a matter of fact, there should not be any back yard in the sense in which the term is usually employed. That is, a place for the accumulation of rubbish an' refuse matter and hiding it from the public view of the highway. Back yards should be as clean and wholesome and attractive as front words and attractive as front words. and attractive as front yards, and when this is the case the farm has a higher value and will sell for more cash.

CARE OF TREES AND PLAN

The old orchard, that is, trees 12 to 15 years old and older and already in bearing, will be benefited by heavy application of stable litter or other fertilizer. To the extent that stable litter can be procured, we have been in the habit of using about 500 pounds for each tree of the age of 15 years and upward. This litter, distributed about the tree, never in contact with the the tree, never in contact with the trunk, increases the stock of humus in

the soil, lessens the winter evaporation and injury from dry freezing.

In the last two years we have hauled in some 3,000,000 pounds of stable litter or manure from the town stables and stock yards. Careful obstatics and stock yards. Careful observation for 30 years indicates a benefit of \$1 per load for each of the first two years following the application, and that the beneficial effects are not wholly lost during a period of eight years. We prefer to use stable litter rather than prefer to use stable litter rather than loose straw to the extent that we can secure the same. An application of 10 or 12 inches of straw is not equal to three inches of stable litter.

When stable litter cannot be had in when stable litter cannot be had in sufficient quantities to mulch the row to a width of eight or 10 feet, straw stacks may be used to excellent advantage. The hauling of stable litter and straw is suitable work for the months of December and January. Where the application of litter and the straw is confined to the width of eight straw is confined to the width of eight or 10 feet, and the remaining portion of the ground between the rows kept or the ground between the rows kept under annual cultivation, the roots of the trees are not brought to the surface as would be the case if the entire surface of the orchard was heavily mulched and this mulch allowed to re-

mulched and this mulch allowed to remain on year after year.

Rabbits usually do little harm to an orchard after it has attained the age of 8 or 10 years, but orchards recently planted and orchards up to the age of perhaps 8 years, should receive protection. tion. In our branch orchards we have used about 25,000 wooden veneers; these veneers costing \$5 per thousand, can be tied about the young trees and form a fair protection against rabbits during the first three or four years after plant-ing. If the veneers are of excellent quality, they may perhaps last four

Where it is not convenient to secure where it is not convenient to secure veneers, we have protected thousands of trees by the use of cornstalks. Cut a suitable number of cornstalks of a length of 24 to 30 inches, tie top and bottom to the trunk of the tree. The gradual decay of the cornstalks allows the tree room to expand and it is scarcely, necessary to take the trouble to go ly necessary to take the trouble to go around and cut them loose, as they will ordinarily rot out and drop away. We have also used slough grass and rye

In case the number of fruit trees to be protected is so large that it is not convenient to tie up each tree, then it is well to remember that the rabbit has a sensitive nose and can be kept away by applying a combination of blood, soap and tobacco juice, using a swab. Sometimes we have added red pepper, crude carbolic acid or any other of-fensive ingredient. The use of a slight amount of flour in the combination makes it more adhesive and less liable to wash off.

The cheapest tobacco can be procured in the form of leaf stems from a cigarmaker. We steep these tobacco stems and then to that add the blood, soap and other ingredients convenient to use. This will be less disagreeable to apply if used while warm, otherwise, it is a

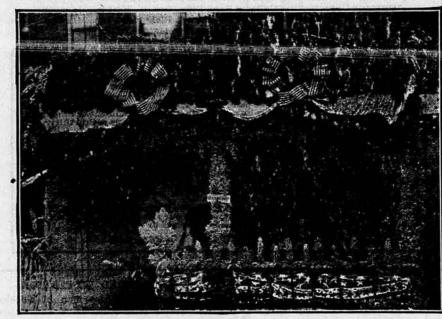
cold job on a chilly day.

Many thousands of trees annually are lost from the depredations of rabbits, and trees can be protected at a

While the commercial orchardist will While the commercial orchardist will commence work during the sunny days of December, because he has so many trees, it will take the whole winter to prune his orchard, yet the farmer or planter who has only a family orchard should defer pruning until March, the reason therefor being that if pruning is deep before active circulation of sap is done before active circulation of sap rises in the spring, the cut surface dries and checks less, and the wound heals over more quickly.

In pruning, in the case of young trees, start the tree with a sufficient number of branches to make a rather open head. From season to season prune sufficiently to keep the head of the tree well balanced and reasonably open. A tree with an open head can be sprayed more thor-oughly than when the tree is allowed to grow at will. It is usual to cut out Care is the Price of Success— Much May Be Given in Fall

By E. F. STEPHENS, CRETE, NEBR.



EXHIBITS AT THE KAFIR CORN CARNIVAL HELD AT EL DORADO, KAN.,

the suckers and water sprouts, the dead

wood and the broken branches.

It should be remembered that the cherry tree requires very little pruning. The cherry is more sensitive to the loss of wood or the cutting away of any portion of its top than any other va-rieties of fruit trees and rarely requires more pruning than to remove the branches which interfere with each other

by crossing.

Plum trees require comparatively little pruning. In the case of young trees, shorten in the strongest shoots, which out-balance the others to the extent of unbalancing the form and symmetry of the tree.

Considerable amount of pruning might be done in the month of June, if there was at that time of the year time to do the work. The average planter, however, finds this season crowded so full of other duties that he must prune in winter or not at all.

While the grape vine is reasonably hardy throughout Southern Nebraska, yet the aridity of our winters is such that there is a lessened evaporation and a stronger and more vigorous vine, if, in our trying climate it can receive some winter protection. In case the winters should be very, very dry there is danger of root killing. In the vine-yards belonging to the late ex-Governor Furnas at Brownville some years ago, 10,000 vines were lost by root killing. This, by reason of a severely cold This, by reason of a severely cold and very dry winter, therefore we found it well to trim our vineyards each autumn. The fruit the next year is formed on the new wood of the present season's growth. The object of pruning is to shorten the new growth, leaving approximately the amount of fruiting wood which the vine can safely carry. It will be found wise to shorten the

laterals to three, four or five buds, depending on the varieties and to some extent on the age and vigor of the vine. The buds left on the laterals develop next season's fruit. The main canes are shortened to suitable length, depending also on the age and vigor of the plant.

After pruning we cut the vines loose from the trellis, drop them on the ground, put two or three forks' full of straw over each vine and over that place sufficient amount of soil to keep the straw from blowing away.

We should figure the expenditure of 3 cents per vine as being sufficient for pruning, hauling the straw, covering and protecting the vineyards for winter.

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries should be heavily mulched before winter. Stable litter is usually the most convenient for mulching currants and gooseberries. For many years we have used straw in the raspberry and blackberry plantations. In these plantations, we allow the straw to remain on the rows the entire season, with the result that it cheeks the weed with the result that it checks the weed growth and retains the moisture for the benefit of the plantation. Since adopting this method we have never failed to secure a crop of fruit.

About the time the ground commences to freeze the strawberry plantation should be thoroughly covered with old Why? Because old hay is free from weed seed. A covering of an inch is sufficient. In very windy districts it is sometimes necessary to confine this covering with occasional weights, lest it should be blown off by high winds, but after it is matted down it usually sticks the winter through. We have oftentimes used stable litter, preferring litter from stables where prairie grass was fed. Not wise to use litter from stables where clover is fed, since

it is liable to result in a consideral amount of clover springing up with the plantation. Failing to get eith hay or stable litter, use straw, selecting that which is as free as possible to the straw of the straw from weed seeds.

At this season of the year it is a difficult to collect a great quantity leaves. Leaves have been blown in ditches and sheltered places and can gathered very rapidly. They will found very useful as a covering about one of natures' own best protection. A heavy mulch of leaves or fine litt will be found a great protection to a

will be found a great protection to the root system of ornamental plants. Nebraska our winters are likely to leave dry and this soil cover lessens to soil evaporation and the danger the

Tea roses and half hardy roses may be protected by first making a moun of earth, sod or other material, on which to bend the rose bush. Over the

which to bend the rose bush. Over the florists usually cover with soil. I many cases sods can be secured, and sods will not blow away.

Tea roses may also be cut half back leaving them, perhaps, 12 to 18 inches in height. They may then be boxed and covered with leaves or fine, chaff straw or old hay. With this amount of protection they usually winter safely.

An excellent method of growing to the straw of the straw of

An excellent method of growing te roses in to make a border, 4 to 6 fee in width and 6 to 8 feet in length according to the ground. A border of this character will contain 15 to 2 roses, giving a choice assortment of wrieties. This border may be surrounded by beards 12 inches high and 600. ed by boards 12 inches high and fill i with leaves or short straw, giving ade quate protection.

In exposed and trying locations it is often judicious to take down climbin often judicious to take down climbin roses, wrap in burlap or cover on the ground with leaves, old hay or litte to lessen the trying evaporation of a wintry winds. It is apparent to any one that the animal which has a comfortable stable during the winter, come out in better condition in the spring than the one exposed to the winds of winter.

While our hardiest varieties of rose may endure the evaporation of our trying winters, they will, however, com through stronger and give better result the coming season if they can receive fair amount of protection during the fair amount of protection during the winter. In the spring time, the so protected by a suitable mulch will be found in much better condition that that which has been exposed to the evaporation of our trying winds an winters.

The lawn needs shelter during th winter; first, it should have a consider ble growth of its own grass allowed remain through the winter instead being cut late in the fall by the law mower. Second, a mulch of vegetable matter, leaf mould, leaves, rick manurapplied in early winter will protect the grass roots from the trying arid winter cold and brief the large the larg cold, and bring the lawn through cold, and bring the lawn through a condition to give a much more vigor ous growth of grass the coming season. I noticed today that about our offer where the grass has never been cut short late in the fall, that we have a much better sod than about the residence where the lawn mower has been with a mostly or six weeks. Let us that run a month or six weeks later that it is judicious.

It sometimes happens the plante has more leisure for planting in lat autumn than in early spring, during thick second in early spring, during the second in the second sec which season he is rushed with the seeding of farm crops. In case the ground has a suitable amount of mois ground has a suitable amount of moisture, or water can be conveniently secured to make it sufficiently moist, the certain varieties of small fruit may be planted in the late autumn. We have found that grape vines planted in earl November, after the wood was well ripened and matured, made a stronge growth the succeeding season than whe planted in the spring time. We, how ever, always take the precaution the mulch heavily, cover and bury each vinso planted.

so planted.
Raspberries and blackberries may be planted at the same season, and the currant also, if heavily mulched and

thoroughly protected.

It is rarely wise in Nebraska to plan fruit trees, shade trees or forest tree in the fall, since under ordinary orchar in the fall, since under ordinary orchar or field conditions, there is too greaters that the trees may suffer from drying out before the opening days of

Office of Kansas State Board of Veterinary Examiners

Ottawa, Kan., Oct. 19, 1911.

With reference to the hog cholera situation in Kansas I will say it has been causing but little trouble in this county and has been confined to but one neighborhood, and we hope to keep it under

So far as my personal knowledge goes, I would say that we have about the usual amount of disease for this time of year.

The people of our state have justly learned to believe in the anti-hog cholera serum and every outbreak of disease is reported and an effort made to secure serum. A year or more ago many questioned its efficiency and, as a result, no reports of the disease came and no effort was made to secure the serum, but now, as soon as a hog is reported sick in a neighborhood, in go the orders for serum and this, I believe, is responsible for the idea that the disease is more prevalent

I am glad to see so general a use made of the serum, and think that it should be encouraged, as it is by the general use of the serum that the greatest good can be accomplished in stamping out

O. O. WOLF, V. S., Secretary.

VE STOCK, FORAGE AND SILO

The region between the 100th meridian and the Rocky Mountains is destined to ecome one of the great producing ceners for live stock in America. This reat area, over which once ranged ountless herds of buffalo, followed later ountless herds of buffalo, followed later y cattle and the cowboy and still later y the grain farmer, is rich in live stock ossibilities. The luring beauty of the rairies and native richness of the soil ave time and again tempted the wheat farmer to his disaster. Wheat farming as certain requirements of moisture and temperature which are imperative r the crop fails. This region has proved as entire unreliability in this respect. entire unreliability in this respect. as the farmer broke up the ranges and the row the cowboy back, so the lack of unlicient rain has driven the wheat

The transition from the range to the bandoned wheat farm has taught cerain important facts:

1. That forage crops are, to a work-ble degree, sure. 2. That Kafir, milo, and sorghum will roduce sufficient grain for the needs of ne stock farmer.

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3. That the capacity of this region to arry live stock can be greatly increased wer that of the range days by raising

orer that of the range day, forage and winter feeding.
4. That the wheat farmer has no place in the development of this region.

That the climate is admirably

5. That the climate is admirably adapted to live stock industry, there being freedom from disease and vigor of constitution not found in many other

The fourth statement will not be ac-

The fourth statement will not be accepted by some, but the failure to recognize the facts has caused untold suffering and loss to settlers who were enticed by misleading statements to occupy this country with the hope of growing wheat for profit.

If the farmers will accept these facts and begin a new development, in which live stock, rather than wheat, is the basis, this whole territory may be converted into a profitable farming region.

Several primary facts must be considered: sidered:

1. This region must produce feeders rather than finish stock for market. The corn belt and irrigated regions can best do the finishing.

2. Winter pasture cannot be depended upon; forage crops must take its place.

3. Forage crops must be cared for so
as to insure the owner against those

as to insure the owner against this occasional years of excessive drouth when even the hardiest crops fail.

4. Approved dry farming methods must be adopted for success in growing

forage and forage grains.

5. Better stock must be kept.
There are farmers who are practicing these things now, and who are successful; but the great number who might do so are still either gambling with a wheat crop or trying to imitate the cowGreat Plains the Greatest Natural Live Stock Region of Our Country

By E. H. WEBSTER

boy days on the range. Neither of these latter processes are successful.

The first proposition needs no discussion. To finish beef or mutton, the animals must, as a rule, be fed where concentrated feeds are relatively cheap and abundant. The production of stock cattle or sheep is a problem of cheap pasture and forage. This the plains country can offer, but not the cheap concentrate.

The second proposition has been dem-

The second proposition has been demonstrated as workable by the grain farmers. The introduction of Kafir mile and sorghum for the grain primarily has incidentally shown their value as a forage crop and at the same time

They are hardy, prolific, and will produce some grain even with the most adverse conditions under which they can live. Corn is not to be reckoned with in this region except in isolated locali-ties. In ordinary practice, these forage crops have been saved for dry feed. The experience of the men who have han-dled them has developed certain methods which, in the main, are commendable.

While up to the present time dry feeding has been the only way known in this whole region, the silo is destined to revolutionize the entire practice. Every farm throughout this great area should be equipped with a silo. Every

建設國際政策的(1916) 1 mile of the second

STREET SCENE IN EL DORADO, KAN., DURING THE FIRST KAFIR CORN

demonstrated that they are not entirely reliable as a money crop for the grain.

reliable as a money crop for the grain.

The establishment of dry farming methods has insured practical success in the culture of these crops for fodder and hay. The best returns are secured when the crop is planted in rows and cultivated, following the accepted dry farming methods. It has also been demonstrated that with even these hardy crops, when handled by the best methods, there are years when failure is spelled larger than success. That brings up the third proposition—the method of up the third proposition—the method of saving these crops for feed.

Kafir, mile and sorghum are, without question, the forage for the plains.

farmer understands and appreciates the value of the green, succulent grasses in early summer. Every farmer can have this green, succulent feed throughout the year by means of the silo.

year by means of the silo.

A silo is a water-tight, air-tight tank into which the green feed is placed for almost indefinite keeping. The feed must be packed closely in order to exclude the air. For the purpose of such packing it is cut into three-fourths inch lengths with an ordinary feed cutter. Feed in any stage of growth may be used, but for best results it should be as mature as possible; that is, it should be allowed to stand until it has reached its maximum growth and formed as

much grain as the season will permit. Kafir, mile and sorghum should be planted in rows and cultivated. If disaster threatens the growing crop it may be cut into the sile and saved.

The farmer should have silo capacity for about three times the quantity of feed necessary for a year's feeding. This stored feed is his insurance against drouth. Any green crop may be preserved in this way. The feed is where neither rein nor anow can damage it. neither rain nor snow can damage it; and they get it all. The farmer may expect an average yield per acre of sorghum or Kaffir of from two to four tons of green feed. This will feed two head of mature steers or four to five head of calves.

The silo is not expensive to build. In The silo is not expensive to build. In this region under discussion a solid concrete or reinforced cement is the only material to use. A stave silo cannot be recommended. It will dry out, fall apart, and blow down. The first cost is too great for the service given. A silo may be a hole in the ground. The only drawback is the labor necessary to get the feed out of the hole.

get the feed out of the hole.

The fourth proposition, or methods of dry farming, is not a part of the discussion included in this address.

cussion included in this address.

With an assured supply of good feed the farmer may, with hope of success, begin to breed up his herd of cattle, sheep or other stock. This brings up the fifth proposition—the improvement of stock. The common stock of the country must be the basis for improvement with the great majority of the people, but the use of good males will, in a short time, work wonders in the quality of the stock. If good males cannot be purchased individually, let the farmers club together and get the best their common purse can buy.

the farmers club together and get the best their common purse can buy.

With cattle raising, dairying can be very profitably combined with the growing of a bunch of steers for the feed lot. The cows will pay the bills as they consume the feed. Thousands of farmers have successfully followed this plan. It takes but little capital to begin, and the returns are regular and gin, and the returns are regular and

Horse and mule raising can be made a very profitable industry on the plains. Sheep and hogs, in some localities and with some farmers, will be found profitable, but hogs, especially, are a corn belt and alfalfa proposition.

The Great Plains area must be used

for the purpose of producing maximum returns. Wheat growing is proven un-reliable. Live stock farming will give the surest returns, if followed intelligently. The chances for success with forage crops in regions of light and er-ratic rainfall are many times those with grains; and forage, properly housed, is the basis of profitable live stock pro-duction.—Read before the International Dry Farming Congress.

FEEDING ABOUT

By PROF. WM. DIETRICH

How many people know that it is not as profitable on the average farm to grow the fall litter as it is to grow the spring litter? We have a great many like that.

Isn't this a fact that pine people

Isn't this a fact, that nine people Isn't this a fact, that mine people out of every ten, possibly more, maybe it is 99 out of every 100—I think that is true—can succeed better with the spring litter than with the fall litter? Where is the trouble? I can answer that in a few words. You don't know how to feed. Now, there you are.

Suppose tonight, when you are.
Suppose tonight, when you go to your home, before you go to bed, when you go to take your bath, you should put your head under water. How long could you stand it? Another foolish question! That has another important bearing. When you are out swimming in the summer, and take a dive, you make it a practice, usually, to get your head out again in about three minutes or less. You don't stay under much longer than that.

longer than that.

Now, all this has a very important significance, and to answer these questions properly, you have solved some of the mysteries of feeding.

You don't know how to feed. Nobody knows the things today. They

knows how to feed. Nobody knows how to feed hogs today. They used to believe that anybody who could not do any other business could be a farmer and any farmer who could not do anything else, could feed hogs. I say that anybody cannot feed hogs

and do it intelligently and do it right. Lots of people can feed hogs successfully; but it is not because they know fully; but it is not because they know how. They do it by chance or an understanding from long experience. They simply do the thing, because it is something for which they have an aptness, as men sometimes have for things. I think one man may be right

for hogs and ten may be wrong. reason, we have people around the country called herdsmen. If a man wants to be a success in the live stock business, he will hire a herdsman, because his creator made him to do that thing—not because he knows how.

Now, why can't you keep your head under the water more than three minutes? What is the significance? Why are there only a few persons in this house who sleep on their stomach at night? Simply because that is not the

best way.

Do you know how a pig sleeps? He lies right straight on his belly all the time. You never saw a pig sleep on his back, like most of us sleep. Never.

Now, if you cannot stand your head

under water more than three minutes. it means you have got to have some air.
What do you get out of the air? Oxygen. What is the oxygen good for?
Why, the oxygen is the most important

food supply we have. You cut that off and you can stand it about three minand you can stand it about three min-utes. How long can you stand it with-out water? "Oh," you say, "maybe three or four days." If you go much longer you would like a drink pretty bad. Even if it would be only water, it would taste pretty good. How long can you endure without food? The answer will be that you can get along a month, three or four weeks, very easily.

You see what I am driving at. All these years people have been feeding hogs, and giving their thought almost exclusively to the kinds of feed. In one sense they are the least important, because you can get along without feed for a month. You can get along without water two or three days and oxygen two or three minutes. We have been working at the thing wrong-end-to, starting at the wrong end and walking backwards, like a crab walks.

We want to go into this thing right and succeed always and not by chance. If we do, we can grow the fall litter as well as the spring litter. When we can do that, if the spring litter pays for the keep of the sow, the fall litter is all profit. How much does it increase your profit? Infinitely. To start at the right end of this whole business, we ought to start with the oxygen, or air,

first. Here is one of the main reasons that farmers are not successful with the

fall litter. Why?
Simply because the weather is cold. Simply because the weather is cold. The pig has only a very thin coat of hair, and cannot stand the cold wind or cold weather. If he has any place to sleep, give him something to eat, and he will go to his nest and lie down. He lays on his belly, of course. What has that to do with it? With a full stomach to lie on his belly? It presses we ach, to lie on his belly? It presses up against his lungs, the diaphragm, and he cannot breathe. He breathes enough so he does not die before morning takes in only a comparatively small quantity of oxygen.

If you cannot get along three minutes without oxygen, how well does he get along taking one-third of what he ought

Therefore, if you are going to succeed with swine feeding, with growing pigs, see that they always get plenty of oxygen into their lungs, because they sim-

ply cannot get along without it.

To do this properly you must not let your growing pig eat and lie down. If he does that, you are going to fail, just as sure as the sur rises and sets.

That is one properly leave the fall pig.

That is one reason I say the fall pig isn't any more successful than he is, because he does not get enough oxygen. It takes oxygen to combine with every particle of feed he eats, to keep (Continued on page claver) (Continued on page eleven)

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There is no needless delay about putting the horses up for the night and getting into your own comfortable home when the work is lighted—and lightened—by a Rayo lantern. Rayo lanterns give such a strong, steady light you can pu your hand on what you want in a second.

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THE FARM



The Shawnee Farmers' Institute.

The Shawnee county annual farmers' institute will be held in Indian Creek Grange Hall, about 4 miles north of North Topeka, on November 9-10, beginning at 8 o'clock p. m. of the first day.

The following splendid program is provided and expectation in the first day.

vided, and everybody is invited:

THURSDAY, 8 O'CLOCK P. M. Song Service—Choir, North Topeka Baptist Church.
"The Advantages of the Silo"—Guy Compton.

liscussion. How to Market Farm Products"—Frank

"How to Market Farm Froducts
P. Rude.
Discussion.
FRIDAY, 10:45 A. M.
Music—In charge of Miss Mabel Barker.
"How to Grow Alfalfa"—Rev. Robert
Gordons.
Basket dinner and social hour.
FRIDAY, 1:45 P. M.
Music—In charge of Miss Lottle Farnsworth.

worth.
"The Farm Orchard"—Hon. Walter Well-house, Secretary State Horticultural So-

dety.

"The Future of the Farm"—I. D. Graham,
Editor Kansas Farmer.

"Farm Leaks and How to Prevent
Them"—Joshua Browning.

Question Box—In charge of O. F. Whit-PRIDAY, 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

Address—L. L. Dyche, State Fish and Game Warden. "Moral Agriculture"—Governor W. R. Stubbs.

Stubbs.
OFFICERS.
President—H. K. Evans.
Vice Presidents—E. C. Ball, Mrs. D. L.
Button, John Curry, A. Olson.
Secretary—Mrs. O. F. Whitney.

Keeping Farm Help. In KANSAS FARMER of October 14 you say what makes the Kansas boy and farm hand dissatisfied with the farm is getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning, working two hours before breakfast, then working until sundown, then two hours for chores. That is not the custom in this part of Kansas. From April to September, 5 o'clock is the time that most farmers get up, have chores done and breakfast over by 6:30, and the teams are in the field by 7 o'clock. At 6 o'clock they come from the field, and by 6:30 or 7 o'clock the chores are done and supper is over. From September to April the getting-up time is from 5:30 to 6 o'clock and quitting work in time to finish the chores before dark, and on farms where they do considerable dairying or feed much stock, it forms part of the day's work. Wages are from \$25 to \$30 per month, with board and horse fed. Men working by the day commence at 7 o'clock, have one hour for noon, quit at 6, receive dinner, and \$1.50 is the common wage except in harvest, when it is what you agree on. A few work unreasonable hours, and they have trouble in getting and keep-ing help. The greatest trouble to keep steady help in the country is that so many farmers only hire for the summer season, and after corn is gathered there is not much to do. Most farms need some tiling, pasture cleared of brush and plenty to do improving the land to keep the boys on the farm. Give them, when they can make a hand, a share in the crop or pay them regular wages. I keep a man all the time, and have a good deal of work by the down No. good deal of work by the day. No Chinaman, Jap or Dago for me, but an American and one raised in the neighborhood preferred. I am farming the land I settled on in 1855.—William Roe, Dauglas County, Kan

Spread Manure in Fall.

Douglas County, Kan.

Every up-to-date farmer or land owner knows that the keeping of farm land up to its highest possible state of fertility involves the intelligent use of large quantities of barnyard manure, says Prof. Jones of the Idaho station. The question of when and how to apply it most advantageously is, however, sometimes a puzzling one. Par-ticularly is this true in the case of the man who grows small grain only; it being well known, of course, that ma-nure may prove a detriment rather than a benefit when its application is fol-lowed at once by a wheat or oat crop. But to the man who makes a practice of growing a cultivated crop each year, the disposal of the annual accumulation of barnyard manure presents no serious problem. He will apply the manure to

the land which is to receive the cultivated crop.

There are two good reasons for suggesting that whenever possible barnyard manure should reach the fields in the fall rather than in the spring of the year. First, there is less waste of the elements of fertility by the leaching efelements of fertility by the leaching effects of the winter and spring rains. Second, when applied in the fall and also turned under by fall plowing, decomposition sets in immediately, progresses slowly during the winter, then proceeds rapidly with the warming up of the soil in the spring. Nitrogen, one of the most important of chemical elements to growing plants, is thus made available for its use even before the crop is planted. Fall plowing, especially when left rough, also puts the soil in the best for its use even before the crop is planted. Fall plowing, especially when left rough, also puts the soil in the best possible condition for the absorption and retention of the winter and spring rains. If properly worked down in the spring, capillarity is readily re-established with the under soil and conditions made favorable for reducing to a minimade favorable for reducing to a mini-mum the loss of moisture by surface evaporation during the dry season.

These conditions are not easily obtained when the manure is spread in the spring-time. Hence, whenever possible, spread the manure and plow it under good and deep in the fall of the year.

Build Your Cement Walks.

Why stalk around in the mud? Any farmer can build a cement walk. An inexpensive grade of walk could be laid to the barn, the sheds, the garden and the well. It would be a paying invest-ment. Think of the housedesning that wouldn't have to be done! The walk wouldn't need to be more than 3 or 31 feet wide. A 2-foot walk would do much better than none at all.

Here is a way to make a good cement alk. It is recommended by E. B. Mc-Cormick, professor of mechanical engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Get these tools: A shovel, hoe, mud-box, hammer, saw, nails, and boards for the form of the sidewalk. A screen for the sand used in the top layer, a heavy sledge to break the stones, and a tamper can be used to good advantage. The stakes holding the boards on the side of the walk should be placed on the outside. Be sure the stakes will not slip. The form should be built before the mixing is begun. The walk is then ready to be laid.

First, place a sub-layer of crushed stones or cinders, two inches or more in depth, depending upon the probable dampness under the walk. This sub-base should be wet down and well tamped. The main body of the cement is to be mixed according to the following proportions by volume: One part cement, 21 or 3 parts sand, and 5 parts crushed stone, when stone is used. If stones are not available, use one part cement and five or six parts sand. This cement and five or six parts sand. This layer should be three or four inches thick. The top coat consists of one part cement, one or 11 parts sand, and should be three-fourths of an inch to one inch thick. This makes a five-inch walk, which is heavy enough for ordinary purposes. In fact, a five-inch floor in the mechanical engineering building at the Kansas State Agricultural College holds the weight of an eight-ton engine.

The dry sand and cement should be ixed until the mixture has an even color. Add the rocks and sufficient water to make the mixture pack well without too much tamping. It is well to wet the crushed stone and also the mixed sand and cement before adding the stone. The top layer, mixed the same as the first but omitting the stone, must be placed on the first layer soon after it is laid to insure a good union between the two coats. Using a wet top layer will cause a delay in smoothing this coat, but the walk will be much stronger. The wet mixture also gives a rough surface, which prevents the walk becoming

slippery.

Keep off your walks until they are thoroughly dry. They should not be used for three or four days after they are made. Crossings should stand two weeks before a heavy load is hauled

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across them. In hot weather the walks should be protected from the sun. can be done by wetting the empty sacks and placing them on the walk, or by putting boards over the walks and piling The cost of a cement walk varies with

the price of cement, sand, stone, labor, and width and depth of walk. The average bid is between 15 and 20 cents a square foot for a five-inch walk. Of course this includes the cost of labor and a profit. By building the walks when the farm work is not crowding, the farmer can save paying cash for the labor.—L. T. Perrill, Department of Journalism, K. S. A. C.

Dry Farming In the Rain Belt.'
In speaking of the possible advantages of dry farming methods in seasons of rain fall or in localities within the rain belt, President J. H. Worst, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has some good things to say. North Dakota is very like Kansas in soil, rainfall and appeal agricultural conditions with the general agricultural conditions with the one exception that it lies further north. Experience in dry farming methods will be much the same in the two states. President Worst said:

"The question is sometimes raised, Shall we practice dry farming when there is plenty of rain?' Most assuredly. The time to conserve moisture is when there is moisture to conserve. A farmer remarked to me the other day:
I have got the moisture on my farm
down to a depth of more than three feet already.' That farmer's idea is exactly right. He is conserving moisture now for next year's crop, while his neighbors are allowing the moisture that has recently fallen in abundance to go its usual way, according to the laws of chance. Next spring his neighbors will plant their wheat and other small grain and depend upon the clouds to furnish moisture as the grain may need it. This farmer will get just as much rain from the clouds as they and will, in addition, have a large quantity of water stored up in the sub-soil to nourish the crop, should a dry spell occur dur-

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ing the growing season. And that dry spell is very apt to come. I will venture that this particular farmer will have a big crop next year, whether his neighbors do or not. If they get a big crop, he will get a bigger crop. "It has been fully demonstrated that a considerable portion of the rainfall of any one year can be conserved and car-ried over, in the soil, for the benefit of the next year's crop. Where the average rainfall is 18 inches, it should be an easy matter to carry four or five inches of autumn rainwater over the winter for next season's crop. inches of water represents approximately 450 tons of moisture per acre—a sufficient quantity to nourish the growing crop during weeks of protracted

"I am convinced that by means of "I am convinced that by means of suitable cultivation, which includes deep plowing, the bogie of drouth will be forever dispelled in this state. There is absolutely no necessity for a single crop failure in North Dakota on account of drouth. The fault is not with the soil, nor with the climate, nor with the plants; it is with our system of farming. As long as we apply humid methods to semi-arid conditions, we may expect repeated crop failures, or partial expect repeated crop failures, or partial failures that will materially lessen the profits which farmers should realize from their business.

"It requires approximately \$7 per acre to grow a crop. This includes interest on investment, cost of seed, Wear and tear of farm machinery, labor, etc. By adding one additional dollar's worth of labor to each acre, there is little question but that the average profits would be doubled. In other words, as much profit should be realized from the one additional dollar's worth from the one additional dollar's worth Seven dollars' worth of unavoidable labor and investment. Consequently, if farmers would devote one-third of their land to growing of corn and alfalfa, neither of which interferes with the time and labor employed in farming wheat, and put one-third more labor, thus made available, on only two-thirds as many acres of wheat, they would grow more wheat than where they spread their energies over the one-third larger area. The corn and alfalfa fed to live stock would insure them a large additional income, and one that is not often adversely influenced by climatic conditions, while the fertility deposited upon the farm resulting from feeding the corn and alfalfa to live stock, would vastly improve the productiveness of the soil. Corn and alfalfa usually can be attended to the soil of the attended to when the wheat needs no

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Perhaps you are among the host of good people who are saying at this season, "Yes, we have a lot to be thankful for, but I would be mighty thankful if it didn't cost so much to live. Everything is so high I hardly see what we shall do, another year."

We have a message for every man and woman who is in this frame of mind. We can and will solve this problem for you if you will let us. We have solved it for over 2,000,000 delighted and satisfied customers.

Let us clothe you, feed you, furnish your home and, in fact, supply your every need during the next year. We will do this and save you from twenty to fifty per cent on everything you buy. On next Thanksgiving Day (and probably this Thanksgiving Day, if you hurry) as you carve the turkey and the luscious aroma of freshly baked pumpkin pies reaches you from a busy kitchen, you will wear that "smile that won't come off."

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to 300 pounds, and yet are capable of developing 20 to 40 horse-power. We are learning that weight and size do not mean power or efficiency, and that the lighter weight machine is more carefully and accurately constructed, and therefore more powerful, more dependable and more satisfactory.

In behalf of the Mitchell county, Kansas, breeders I wish to thank you for the splendid writeup you gave the Association Fair in the KANSAS FARMER. This article has pleased the breeders, as well as the fair officials. -E. C. Logan, Riverside Stock Farm, Solomon Rapids, Kan.

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care, thus distributing the labor more equitably throughout the season.

"Another thing, shock-threshing is generally bad business, for the reason that all cannot thresh at once when the

grain is ready for the machine; consequently, all who cannot thresh early. stand a good chance of having their grain injured in the shock and also are hindered from plowing until their grain is threshed. Fully half the farmers are thus hindered from plowing early, many of them being compelled to postpone plowing operations until the following spring. Better to stack the grain as soon as fit and start the plow.

"Plow deep and follow the plow with a drag. The drag will conserve more moisture than will get into the soil from melting snows. Besides, water thus conserved is where it is needed instead of on the surface, where it will speedily evaporate."

Less Weight and More Power.

One thing for which manufacturers of farm machinery deserve the thanks of farmers is the present tendency of turning out machinery of less weight than formerly, but capable of doing more work. We notice this in a great many various kinds of agricultural machines. Harvesters, manure spreaders, gasoline engines and many other things formerly were much more bulky and cumbersome than they are today, and yet were not then capable of doing the work that the present ones will do. We all remember when the twine binder was a horse killer.

This tendency is noted in all mechanical lines. Take, for illustration, the engines used in automobiles and zero-planes. Some of them are very small pieces of machinery, weighing from 150

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I Will Prove To You That Merry War Lye Will Cure Your Sick Hogs

You, and every other Hog Raiser, know that if hogs can only be kept on their feet and on their feed and free from worms and cholera.

There'll be no cause to worry about your hog profits.

When I, personally, say to you, Mr. Hog Raiser, that MERRY WAR LYE is the greatest Hog Remedy. Conditioner and Fattener, the world has ever known, I know whereof I speak, because I have spent more than 20 years with MERRY WAR LYE, making untold tests before I ever offered it to progressive Hog Raisers, and proved it the most remarkable Hog Remedy the world has ever known.

Hundreds of Hog Raisers write telling how glad they are that I ever told them that MERRY WAR LYE was the very best remedy they could find to kill worms, hog cholera and put pigs in prime condition quickly for highest market prices.

Read What Adam Schultz, a Kansas Hog Raiser, Writes.

Read What Adam Schultz, a Kansas Hog Raiser, Writes

Read What Adam Schultz, a Kansas Hog Raiser, Writes
This is but one out of the big daily mail and it's mighty interesting reading for up-to-date Hog Raisers.

"Before I began feeding MERRY WAR LYE my hogs did not eat as they should. Some of them would not eat at all, but after I had fed MERRY WAR LYE about 8 or 10 days, I could see a marked improvement in my drove and they now look sleek and thrifty. I consider MERRY WAR LYE the best remedy I have ever used—and the cheapest. I have spent a good deal of money at times but I never got the results from any of the so-called Hog Cholera and Worm Cure Remedies as I have from MERRY WAR LYE."
And that's the general testimony of Hog Raisers—and I just want to say to you that the very best way you can insure big, fat pork profits is to

Feed Merry War Lye Every Day
—and feed it just as regularly as you do their daily raition—you will find it a profit-sarning.

Save Directions—Follow Them

and feed it just as regularly as you do their ally ration—you will find it a profit-carning avestment, because it notonly prepare the sesses from Cholera, Worms, etc. but it will arm your golden grain into may be golden doing and more guickly than anything else you now of and it costs so very little, 10c a can.

Save Directions-Follow Them Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Lye with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry, War Lye to each barrel drinking water.

Heed My Warning

It's mighty important for your hog profits hat you don's make any mistake about this anther-because some makers of ordinary ommercially are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that their product is just as odd as Merry War Lye as a hog remedy.

Don's you be led astray by such talk—no ther lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Lye as fet oue in your hog feed—they never will find out the combination in Merry war Lye that keeps your Knows the Secret Process that makes Merry War Lye that keeps your beginning to the combination in Merry war Lye that keeps your beginning to the combination in Merry war Lye that keeps your beginning to the combination in Merry war Lye that keeps your beginning to the combination in Merry war Lye that keeps your beginning to be a large of the combination in Merry war Lye that keeps your beginning to be a large of the combination in Merry war Lye that keeps your barried drinking water.

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LIVE STOCK



C. Steinmeyer of Alta Vista, Kan., topped the Kansas City market with a bunch of 52 Hereford calves weighing 410 pounds. He received \$5.75, which was the high price of the week on car-

Efforts are being made by the breed-ers of Polled Herefords to have their animals recorded by the American Here-ford Breeders' Association as double standard animals and dispense with the Polled Hereford register. This matter was referred to the directors of the American association.

President Murdo Mackenzie of the American National Live Stock Association will leave for Brazil in January to take charge of an immense cattle ranch. Prior to his leaving, a banquet will be tendered him on the evening of December 11, at Denver, Col., on the occasion of a meeting of the executive committee of the American National Live Stock

The Percheron Society.

The Percheron Society of America has published a complete list of its 3,966 members, showing distribution by states. Illinois heads the list with 963 members; Iowa follows with 660; Ohio stands third with 374, and Kansas fourth with 253. Nebraska has 206 and Missouri 130. The others are distributed in lesser numbers among 40 other states and countries. The greatest period of growth made by this society has been within the past two years.

A Kansas Champion.

Banza 316601, the champion Hereford female which so many Kansas people were privileged to see and admire at both the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs, was also shown in the American Royal. After she had won her prize in this, the greatest Hereford show ever made, she was placed in the auction ring and sold for the record price of \$1,050. Banza was sired by Beau Beauty, out of Manzanita, and was bred by Robert H. Hazlett, owner of the famous Hazford Herefords at El Dorado, Kan. Mr. Hazlett also bred Beau Beauty and now has the honor, in addition to having made this remarkable sale, of having been elected treasurer of the American Hereford Breeders' Association at its last meeting.

Feed Makes the Pig.

There are too many farmers and even breeders who seem to hold the idea that a pig can feed himself and that their whole duty ends when they have supplied the feed.

A good feeder can keep improving his in quality and individuality and is therefore progressive and successful while the poor feeder may take the best to be had, and in five generations be back to scrubs. This is the difference between good feeding and poor feed-ing. This is where the feeder has more influence than the feed.

It is a clean waste to give the pig 80 or 90 per cent of his feed in corn or meal when perhaps not more than one-half that amount is needed in building the various structures of his body.

The balanced ration is what counts. This is intended to be composed of such materials as is needed by the pig to build all of his growth, to furnish the bone and the muscle and all parts in bone and the muscle and all parts in proper proportion. It is shown time and again that two valuable feeds when combined make a better feed than either one separately, because it comes nearer balancing the ration. It is only of late that the opinion is spreading among the farmers in general that the feeder is one of the important feature. feeder is one of the important factors both in the success of a breeder and also that of a pork raiser.

The modern hog is an artificial prodthe modern nog is an artificial product and is more readily responsive to good treatment, or the reverse, than any other farm animal. No matter how much you may pay for pedigree or individuality, if you do not know how to feed, your hogs will be but little better than scrubs,

Hog Cholera Treatment.

"I have noticed several articles in KANSAS FARMER recently about hog cholera. Some of these were written by those who protested against the serum treatment and some by veterinarians who advocate its use as the only sure preventive.

The article written by Dr. George Babb in the issue of October 21 states that general preventive measures are best, but says: "Let it be understood right here that no giving of medicine by the mouth is of any avail against cholera, either before or after the disease has appeared, save in the fact that such medication may serve to keep the animal in good healthy condition." I do not agree with the doctor, or anyone else advocating the serum treatment alone. In my time I have had the hog cholera twice on our premises, and the first time we saved them with carbolic acid, given internally, and the second time, when I had a bunch of 13 large shoats break out one day and go to a neighbor's where they had the cholera and had buried some dead hogs very shallow, I caught each one and gave it a drench of carbolic acid made of 1 teaspoonful of acid to a quart of lukewarm water, and giving this amount to two hogs weighing about 100 pounds each. This made a dose of about 1 pint to the hog and this could be varied according to the age and size of the animal.

In this way I cured 12 of the 13 hogs, and the other one died immediately after drenching it. Perhaps I strangled it, though at the time I thought I had given it too large a dose. A large sized beer bottle is the best for

use in drenching.

I had these hogs all in one pen and they had a terrible fever and such a stench as I shall never forget. I think I only gave them one or two doses that way, and they began to mend and eat a little, and then I gave them from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of carbolic acid, in a large bucket of milk or They were soon well and hearty. swill. and I have never had cholera hogs since

A gentleman who used to raise hundreds of hogs in Saline county told me about this remedy. When they had the cholera, they relied upon it entirely. I think it is not alone a preventive, but a cure; a safe, reliable and healthy

Carbolic acid is a good disinfectant. This is the pure, refined acid and, in giving the medicine in the mouth with a strong bottle, a strong broom-stick should be inserted in the mouth to prevent its being broken, and also to help

hold the hog's mouth open.

I should be pleased to hear from those who will give this remedy a fair trial.— Philip Jorg, New Cambria, Kan.

Cattle Shortage to be Emphatic.

"Not until next summer will the country awake to a realization of the pending cattle shortage," said George W. Ballentine, manager of the Denver stock yards, in Breeders' Gazette. "Already supply figures are speaking for themselves and doing it eloquently. Despite the forced liquidation of cattle by the hundred thousand owing to drouth it is reasonable to predict that the year's deficiency in receipts will be around hali a million compared with 1910. This may be characterized as a serious shortage, but next year the deficit will dou-Everywhere in the West it is the same story and western depletion implies fewer cattle in the corn belt. Until very recently derision greeted the statement that Texas was short of cattle. but supply figures this season are convincing. Texas is now recuperating, but the Northwest is still in the throes of liquidation, although rapidly approaching the inevitable bare spot. Colorado is woefully short. In the plains region east of Denver range cattle have practically disappeared and even in the mountains there is marked scarcity compared with the plenitude of other years. Wyoming has gone to sheep and what is happening in Montana and the Dakotas the character of this season's run at Chicago and Omaha advertises. It is a clean up.

Next summer scarcity will reach the acute stage. The process of restocking northern pastures with southern cattle has been suspended to a large extent in recent years. This season that movement through Denver was around 50,000 less than last year and the 1910 run
was light. Other gateways, notably
Sioux City, make a similar showing.
The big outfits have cleaned up and are
out of businss and while some small herds have been started they are insignificant compared with the bovine population a decade back. Notice of existing and prospective conditions is being taken and demand for breeding cattle is steadily asserting itself. That cow berds are already paying good dividends an open secret and even if breeding cattle trade does not get a boom it is due for a period of rugged health. The West is going to get back into cattle, but it will be a slower process than

with sheep. "Colorado feeders are evincing considcable interest in the winter mutton inishing prospect. They are not oblivious of the fact that the season's feeder movement to the corn belt is 50 per cent less than last year, and many of them announce that they are about ready to take hold. Southwestern feeding stock is plentiful and there is assurance of generous feeding in Colorado, especially where hay is plentiful."

Feeding Farm Work Horses.

In reporting a very comprehensive experiment to test the effect of different feeds in maintaining the weight, keeping up the spirit, health and working ability and to determine the economy of the ration for farm work horses, Prof. R. C. Obrecht of the Illinois station draws the following conclusions:

1. Where a mixed grain ration of corn, eats, oil meal and bran is fed, clover hay is equally as efficient if not a little perior to timothy for horses at hard

2. There was no observable difference in the effect of clover and timothy upon the spirit of the horses or their ability to endure hot weather. Those receiving clover had a glossier coat of hair and their bowels were looser, but not too loose to endure hard work.

3. When clover is used as a horse feed the quality should be good and the quantity fed limited.

4. A slight saving in grain may be made by mingling it with chaffed hay, but the saving in this test did not appear to be enough to justify the ex-

5. There may be a benefit not shown in these tests, in preserving the horse's health, by mingling the grain with chaffed hay. The results of this test

are not conclusive on this point.

6. Where the grain was ground and mingled with chaffed clover and with chaffed alfalfa, the latter proved to be a little more efficient in preventing loss in

weight of horses at hard work.

7. The mingling of grain with chaffed timothy hay did not prove satisfactory.

8. Where alfalfa hay is fed as the roughage part of a ration for farm horses at hard work, less grain is necessary to prepart them from losing weight.

sary to prevent them from losing weight than where timothy hay is fed. In this test there was a saving of about 22 per cent of grain.

9. Though too short to be conclusive, these tests indicate that mature horses at hard work can be maintained quite satisfactorily for a short time, at least, on corn fed in conjunction with alfalfa hav, and at a saving in cost.

10. A saving of about 10 per cent may be made by grinding the grain for farm work horses when at hard labor.

11. It requires twice as long for horses to consume ground grain fed dry, as when the same quality is fed thoroughly dampened.

Farm work horses at hard labor hould receive from one and one-fifth to one and one-third pounds of grain, and hay, per 100 pounds of live weight per day, in order that their weight may be maintained.

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Satisfactory results have been segured by feeding the grain in three equal feeds, and giving one-half the hay at night, the other half being divided be-

the morning and noon feeds.

14. The grain fed should be reduced one-half on idle days, until four days have elapsed, or until they are again put to work, when it may be again increased if desirable. By following this method attacks of azaturia were pre-

15. The results of the experiment indicate that the general impression is correct that horses may very properly be given a more bulky ration when idle or doing light work than when at heavy

A Plain Talk on Stock Feeding

Some folks imagine that a few ears of corn and a forkful of hay is all there is in the feeding question, but with the ambitious, thinking farmer, or the up-to-date stockman, it's a vastly different proposition. He looks upon the Steer, Cow or Hog as a machine for the transforming of feed into "Meat and Milk" and He looks upon the Steer, Cow or Hog as a manufacturer taken a common laborer. No one denies the necessity of proper should regard himself as a manufacturer taken than a common laborer. No one denies the necessity of proper feed, and neither can anyone overlook the importance of proper digestion. The amount of growth and milk profeed, and neither can anyone overlook the importance of proper digestion. The amount of growth and milk profeed, and neither can anyone overlook the importance of proper digestion. On the should be a manufacturer taken a common laborer. No one denies the necessity of proper digestion. The amount of growth and milk profeed, and neither can anyone overlook the importance of proper digestion. The amount of growth and milk profeed, and neither can anyone overlook the importance of proper digestion. On the digestion of the digestic of the digestion of

HESS STOCK TONIC

has been on the market, is proof of how well he wrought. No attempt can be made to contradict the effect of tonics on digestion. No one can deny that there is a waste of one-half or more of the food eaten. As proof, you often see whole corn in the droppings—and you know many stockmen fatten their hogs on the grain that passes off undigested.

Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pall of Dr. Hess Stock
Tonic at \$2.60, or 100 lbs. at \$5.00 (except in Canada and the extreme
West and South). Use it all winter and spring. If it doesn't pay you
and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on
guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Free from the yet to the yoth of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D.

Free from the set to the roth of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D. D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96 page
Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention
this paper and include 2c stamp.

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A. A splendid digestive tonic and conditioner that makes hens lay more eggs. It shortens the moulting period considerably; and strengthens the system during the time when fowl are weakened down by shedding their old feathers for a new growth. It increases the egg yield during the winter months when are weakened down by shedding their old feathers for a new growth. It increases the egg yield during the winter months when prices are high and is a sure preventive against Gapes, Roup and Cholera, and other minor poultry aliments. Feed in small doses; a penny's worth feeds thirty fowl per day. 1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail \$2.50 (except in Canada and the extreme West). Guaranteed same as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Send 2c. for Dr. Hess' 48 page Poultry Book free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Daniel Webster Said:

"Deal with the man who does the most business. You will find there is a reason for it."

Experience and common-sense confirms his words. Clay, Robinson & Co. are the largest live stock commission firm in the world. "There's a reason for it."

Not Best Because Biggest—But Biggest Because Best

CLAY. ROBINSON & CO.

Kansas City So. St. Joseph Chicago Sioux City So. Omaha So. St. Paul E. St. Louis E. Buffalo

Ft. Worth Denver

It is believed that the practice of permitting work horses to gorge themselves with hay is all too common. Have Knowledge Enough to Double the

World's Produce.

"We know enough so that if the knowledge were applied the agricultural product of the nation could We know enough about scientific medi-cine so that if this knowledge were applied, infectious diseases would be practically eliminated within a generation. We know enough about the breeding of animals so that if the knowledge were applied to man, the feeble minded would disappear in a generation, and the in-sone and criminal class be reduced to a small fraction of their present numbers. small fraction of their present numbers. Even in politics we have sufficient knowledge so that if it were applied would be vast improvement in the government of this country."

These were the statements of President Charles R. Van Hise of the United Statements of the United Statements of Presidents of Wisconsin

versity of Wisconsin.

"The greatest loss that we as a nation suffer is the loss of talent," said

the president. "If we could develop to highest extent all of our talent so that it would give us the greatest effi-ciency, not simply along material lines but in all directions, our progress would be amazing. It should be the aim of the university extension work to make the development of talent possible, to find the way for the boy or girl of tal-ent, whether rich or poor, so that the state and nation may have the advan-tage of the highest efficiency of the in-dividual and at the same time make possible for the individual the fullest and there would be vast improvement in the

Such work is being carried on to the fullest extent by the Kansas educational institutions.

Big Poultry Show.

Wanted—I want the names of all breeders of pure-bred poultry in Decatur, Thomas, Graham and Phillips counties, Kansas, and Furnas county, Nebraska, in order that I may send them a circular telling all about the Norton County Poultry Show to be held at Norton December 21, 22 and 23, 1911. Thomas Southard of Kansas City will judge the show, and we want the fanciers of the above named counties to come over and

compete with us for the ribbons. Send name and address, together with kind of fowls you are raising, to A. L. Drummond, corresponding secretary, Norton, Kan.

Of Interest to Hog Raisers. From Sarchlight, Redding, Cal., Sept. 1,

Of Interest to Hog Raisers.
From Sarchlight, Redding, Cal., Sept. 1.
1911:
Editor Searchlight: I read an article in your paper on August 30, 1911, relative to "Ravages of Hog Cholera Stayed," about the government station at Berkeley having, after years of study, finally found a hog cholera serum that will prevent the spread of the farmers' dreaded disease, at an expenditure of \$16,000. Now, I wish to state to the public, and most especially to those who make hog raising a specialty, that it did not take many thousands of dollars for me to find a remedy that will prevent and cure hog cholera. "Merry War Lye" will positively prevent and cure the worst case of hog cholera, and we have good proof to that effect. A. J. Adams, the hog raiser, drove a bunch of "Merry War Lye" hogs right through where the dead and dying hogs were laying thick along the road on his way up to Manton, and he has never lost a single hog, nor not even one has showed any signs of cholera. If you or any one of your neighbors have any sick hogs, come to ur and we will save every one of them for the Lye is for sale by all dealers, everywhere, at 10c per can, and should be mixed one tablespoonful with slop for ten hogs or one-half can with barrel of drinking water. Stir well; feed night and morning.

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PENSYLVANIA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, PURE AND WHITE

Made expressly for family use. Write for delivered price. BERGIN & CO., Nanticoke, Pa.

BOWSHER SWEEP

Honey on trial, freight paid, 11c 1b. Large sample 10c; list honey, nuts, fruit, etc., free. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 47, Nordhoff, Cal.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE-Cheap and Write for our plan. Geo. Withers, Clay Center, Kan.



Reduced Size.

This is the handlest and best stock knife on the market. Buffalo horn handle, German silver inlaid. Large scimiter blade, hoof blade and smaller pen blade. Brass lined. A beauty and fully guaranteed. Would cost \$1.00 to \$1.25 in any retail store. Sent prepaid to any subscriber of Kansas Farmer for only 65 cents. Given free to any old or new subscriber sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping.

KANSAS FARMER. Teacher

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Care for and handle the heifers and you will not only never have to break hem, but they will become better pro-

If you feed all the cows the same way you not only treat them unfairly, but you cheat yourself. Cows differ in both appetite and capacity, and each should be fed according to her needs.

To most people the name of Texas suggests great herds of long-horned range cattle, and yet a Texas breeder carried away two championships and one grand championship prize at the Illinois State Fair this fall.

Silage will not taint milk unfavorably if properly fed. It should be given the cows after milking, and then the feed boxes should be thoroughly cleaned so that no silage will be left to decompose and become mixed with later feeds

A Kansas butter maker, employed by the Continental Creamery Co., of To-peka, won the high place in the scoring contest at the national show. The peculiar season with its late rains has made June conditions in September and October, and the late made butter this year is of very high quality.

One of the best kinds of cheese is made from buttermilk, and now a new out-of-door paint is also made from it which is said to excel all other paints. This paint is made by stirring 3 pounds of Portland cement into a gallon of but-termilk and adding sufficient, coloring matter of the desired shade.

The owner of a large dairy near the city of New York has been spending some time in Kansas to learn what he could about the growing of alfalfa. He figures that the difference in price between what he now pays for alfalfa and what it would cost him if home grown will save him about \$10,000 per year. He is now paying \$25 to \$30 per ton for Kansas alfalfa, and finds it profitable to use even at those figures.

Reports of late official tests show a record of more than 500 Jersey cows and heifers that have made records of 7,825 pounds of milk each, or 422 pounds of butterfat in twelve months. At the average price of 25 cents per pound this would mean an annual income of \$105.50 from each cow for butterfat alone, to say nothing of the skimmed milk, the calves, or the fertility left on the farm.

A Shawnee county, Kansas, dairy farmer reports that the very best ensilage he has ever fed to his milk cows is composed of equal parts of corn and alfalfa, cut into the silo in alternating He feeds his milk cows nothing in the winter season but silage and alfalfa—not a mouthful of grain—and finds this the most economical ration for milk production. It is doubtless true that he would get better returns if a small grain ration were added.

Eight hundred and twelve thousand quarts of milk are consumed in Chicago each day. To supply this about 120,000 cows are necessary, and, as one side of the city is bordered by the lake, this only. As it is not economical to ship this over long distances, the whole of it comes from within a radius of about 60 miles and from the three states of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. Much of New York's milk supply comes from greater distances than this, and some of it from as far as 200 miles.

It is quite a common practice in washing milk utensils to start with hot water. This is not the best method. In boiling milk a skin forms on it. The hot water likewise hardens this onto the sides of the milk vessel, making it hard to remove. The better way is to first rinse the utensils in cold water, and it should be rinsed as soon as it is emptied of milk, or else the milk will dry and then rinsing it will not so thoroughly remove it.

Short Course in Milk and Cream Testing.

We have received a number of requests for instruction in milk and cream testing during the past few weeks, and to meet this demand are offering a fourdays' short course in this subject at the Agricultural College. This course will be given November 14 to 17.

Because of limited space in the laboratories, the number taking the course will be limited to 40. The first 40 to register will be entered, and if this does not accommodate everyone who wishes to take this work the course will be repeated the following week.

A laboratory and registration fee of \$1 will be charged for this course. This

fee should accompany the request for registration in the course.

For further information regarding this course, address the Dairy Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

O. E. REED,

Professor of Dairy Husbandry.

What the Silo Does.

Prof. Grout of the Minnesota College of Agriculture figures out the increase /alue and efficiency of the silo as fol-

The silo practically increases the producing capacity of the farm at least 10 per cent, and often more. A 160-acre farm with a silo will produce as much revenue as one of the 180 acres without. Therefore, the first cost of a silo—like that of a dwelling house, a barn or a should be considered part of the initial investment; and, if one's capital is limited, it is better to buy a farm smaller by 10 per cent, rather than dispense, with a silo. The producing value of a silo on \$50 land would be could to that of 20 agrees added to the equal to that of 20 acres added to the 160-acre farm, or \$1,000; on \$100 land, it would be \$2,000. This is a low estimate; for the stock-carrying capacity of the farm will often be increased fully 25 per cent by the adding of a silo. As compared with its producing value, the cost of constructing the silo is small. Round wooden silos cost from \$1.50 to 83 per ton of capacity; those of stone, brick or cement, from \$2 to \$4. It has been shown by actual experiment in Minnesota that—working co-operatively in the purchase of materials, etc.—a number of farmers in a locality may erect on each of their farms a stave silo, of 140 to 150 tons capacity, for about

About Certified Milk.

When milk is certified, it contains a maximum of 10,000 bacteria in every cubic centimeter. In the same amount of common market milk there are not less than 1 million bacteria. For this reason the demand for certified milk undoubtedly would be greatly increased if it were more extensively advertised. Few persons have a chance to realize its value because it is not commonly used. Only 25 cities have certified milk

Certified milk sells from 10 to 15 cents a quart. But there is little difference in the profit from ordinary milk because of the additional work neces-sary in the production of it. In producing certified milk, these points must be observed carefully by the dairyman: Clean stalls, clean cows—udders must be washed before every milking—no dust sanitary, bottles sterilized, covered pails used when miking, milk cooled immediately after it is taken, milk kept on

diately after it is taken, milk kept on ice from the time of bottling to the time it is delivered to customers.

Certifid milk ordinarily will keep from 10 to 14 days, while other milk will keep sweet only from one to three days. The owner of a certified dairy in Illinois shipped some milk to Paris in 1994 to exhibit at the World's Fair. 1904 to exhibit at the World's Fair. It kept sweet for four weeks. The explanation for this fact is that the per cent of bacteria in certified milk is

very low. Certified dairies are inspected regularly by the state medical commission and made to conform to the standard—a minimum of 10,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.—J. D. McCallum. Kansas State Agricultural College.

CONSERVATION AND HOME LIFE BY MARY PIERCE VAN ZILE.

(Continued from page 2.)

rooms, and its good equipment, is not complete unless it is presided over by a happy wife and mother who can bring to her family a body free from fatigue and a mind and heart keenly alive and responsive to the family needs. A tired, overworked woman cannot be expected to enter into the joys of the family life outbusiasm. neither can she be with enthusiasm; neither can she be blamed if her overwrought nerves are the cause of a dejected mental state. To avoid this condition, the wise woman will take a few minutes for rest several will take a few minutes for rest several times during her busiest day. Indeed, it is on such days that she needs the relaxation. To let go nerve, brain and muscle strain for even a very few minutes is a positive gain to the whole system. A wise woman remarked: "I've much to do this afternoon. I don't know what to do first, but I think I will first take my nap and get that off my mind." She had learned that the first thing to be done was to get rested first thing to be done was to get rested, and then the mountain of work and orry would disappear. To the woman who is ashamed to be caught sleeping during the day or in spending an idle moment in any easy chair, let me say that complete relaxation and rest for a few minutes several times each day will enable her to accomplish more work with less fatigue thanis otherwise possible, and instead of being a loss of time, it is a positive gain. Many a busy, energetic woman may question the statement and claim that it is all theoretical nonsense, at nevertheless it is hedre, and hair yet nevertheless it is body- and brain-saving common sense, and the woman who will take time for rest, reading and recreation, is a better wife and mother for doing it. Duty to self and family should lead every woman to take measures to save health and strength while there is a fund to draw upon. When our housekeepers come to recognize this, they will examine their methods of housekeeping to see wherein they can be improved, and I am sure they will be surprised at the multitude of things that they do about the house things that they do about the house that can be done with less time and labor. Try and work, make a record of all the motions made in doing it. Examine the record to see what can be left out. Try another way and make a new record. Compare records and eliminate all useless motions. Everything done in the house may in this way be the subject of the most interesting experiments. The result will be the exchange of the dust pan and dust brush for the newer and better covered pan with a handle-the scrubbing brush for the corrugated rubber mop with a handle long enough to do away with the necessity of stoop-ing. Stooping is too costly for any housekeeper. Estimate the energy it requires to raise and lower the upper half of the body, weighing perhaps 100 pounds, and then to lift the 100 pounds. This is a waste of human life and energy. The modern brick-layer is not permitted to do this. A new method has been provided by which he need never stoop. Should the wife think less of herself? This is but a single instance of the saving of useless motions by more efficient methods and better appliances. Time does not permit of a discussion

of the different ways of eliminating of waste in the home. Suffice it to say that the time is at hand when it is the rightful heritage of every housekeeper to enjoy a home where everything is arranged for her personal comfort and efficiency. Her conveniently arranged rooms will be filled with happiness that will add to the ease and speed with which she can do her work. The result will be a new housekeeping—less laborious and more efficient. Then housework will cease to be considered drudgery and become the interesting science of home making, in which all members of the family are co-workers. Woman will then take her place as the organizer and superintendent of the economic consumption of the wealth of our nation. will have a new conception of the duties will have a new conception of the duties and privileges of the home-maker; she will look beyond the mere doing of things to the end to be attained—the health and happiness of those in her care. By means of the physical attributes of warmtn and shelter, light, air, water and food, she will mold the bodies of the race. Through local construction and beautiful decoration of the bodies of the race. Through local con-struction and beautiful decoration of the house and the proper performance of the duties within it, she will mold the mind of the race; and through development of the higher nature of the family, she will mold the souls of the race.—(Before International Congress of Farm Women.)

About Swine Feeding

(Continued from page five.)

him warm, etc. You feed him in order to make muscle, bone and fat. He cannot do anything without oxygen.

not do anything without oxygen.

If you are going to succeed with pig feeding, don't let him eat and lie down. Keep that pig on his feet. Keep him going, because when he is on his feet his stomach is not pressing up against his lungs. If a pig slept on his back, like we do, it would be a different thing, but he does not. but he does not.

Keep your pig on his feet sufficiently after a meal till he has digested his food in his stomach. That means to give him in his stomach. That means to give him exercise. Keep your pig running around in the barn yard picking over manure. Make him run to the back end of the farm looking for more food. It is not good practice to feed him all he will eat, anyway. Keep him hungry, so he will been awake. keep awake.

We poor people at the experiment station do not have land enough, like you have. We cannot do that. We can simply divide. What little space we have into long narrow lots, 16 feet wide and 40 rods long. We make the pigs sleep in the back end and feed them in the front end, five times a day. They travel it back and forth, and get the exercise of walking that distance ten times a day at least. a day at least.

They cannot lie around out doors in the frost. They have to go to the cots. If I do nothing more than to impress this one point upon you I will have accomplished a good work.

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Another point is water. How much is your corn costing you a bushel? Sixty cents on the average, we will say. How much does your water cost? Just the price of the well and pulling the water How much does oxygen cost?

Nothing.

The water is not as important as the oxygen. You can get along without water for two or three days; without

water for two or three days; without oxygen only two or three minutes.

The water is of greater importance than dry feed—corn, for instance. It costs you practically nothing, where your corn costs you a great deal of money. That means we should feed the money. That means we should feed the pig water. Here again is one of the answers to the question why the fall pig does not prove so profitable, simply because the weather is cold. The cold weather does not allow the pig to drink enough water. He loses his appetite for water.

I will not miss my guess to say that nine people out of ten in this house do not drink enough water in the winter, or you would not have so many colds or you would not have so many colus and doctor bills and not die so soon. Perhaps in time, when we learn enough about everything, we will be able to live 800 years, like our forefathers did. I don't know whether it would be a good thing. The earth might get over-populated. People might have to kill off a four of the inferior progeny. few of the inferior progeny.

The water question is more important

than the corn end of the rations. Simply because the weather is cold, the enough when you give him dry feed and turn him loose at the water trough. This is the reason why your fall pig does not succeed, and your spring pig in the fall does not do as well as he should should.

Stop and think that over and get the significance of it. Since I have been engaged in experimental feeding, I have been practicing as I preach, like the old preacher. I have been experimenting on

Since I have learned a few of these things I have put myself into the condition where I do not get sick any more and catch colds, and I am ten years younger than I was ten years ago. I can do more work and feel better. I have prespects of living ten times ago. have prospects of living ten times as long as I had ten years ago, simply because I have been applying those principles to myself. I take enough water

in the winter.

If the pigs won't drink enough water, make the feed into a slop and make them drink it. In summer we have the other phase of the trouble—they drink too much.

Perhaps you have all noticed that during the hottest weather in summer the pigs do not grow as well as they do during the cooler summer weather. One reason is because they drink too

much water. The fact that they drink too much in the summer is not as bad as the fact that they drink too little in the win-ter. In the spring and fall when the weather is just right, they will drink KANSAS FARMER



You get \$20 value for \$15 in any Suit or Overcoat bearing this label.

VERY "AMERICAN STANDARD 15" suit or overcoat must wear perfectly, hold its stylish shape and give absolutely satisfactory service or the dealer will replace it with a new garment.

To set and maintain a standard by which all dependable clothing will be judged we have got to put all-wool material, better hand-tailoring, better style into "AMERICAN STANDARD 15" suits and overcoats than have ever been offered at the price.

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You actually get a \$20 suit or overcoat for \$15. "AMERICAN STANDARD 15" suits and overcoats are made in Baltimore-"The City of Economy"-in a big, clean, sunshiny factory where up-to-date methods keep the cost of production down to a minimum.

One dealer in nearly every town sells the "AMERICAN STANDARD 15."

Go into his store, see the many patterns and styles you have to choose from and remember that there is only one price to consider.

How much better this is—to buy at a fixed price, a guaranteed suit or overcoat, which you can try on before you pay for, and be sure its style and fit will please you—than to order blindly from a catalogue.

If it should just happen that no dealer in your town has started to represent us, send us your name and address and we will send you style book and order blank and see that your wants are filled.

American Clothing Manufacturing Co. BALTIMORE, MD. Dept, 15



just the right quantity, and you get along nobly. As soon as the weather gets cold they hump up and they don't want to drink. They will eat and go and lie down. Then, as the saying is, they "are all in," the profits are, I mean.

If you see that your pigs get plenty of oxygen, enough water and not too much, you will have solved one of the main questions in regard to swine feeding, and feeding yourselves and all other classes of animals.

We know as in feeding pigs and hogs, so with children and grown people, it is an entirely different proposition to feed mature animals than to feed young and growing animals. Your growing animal is building up his body. He is making lean meat. He needs protein, but not too much. Too much is worse than too little.

than too little.

Nine-tenths of all the scrubby pigs and runts are so because over-fed, and not fed properly. They are often over-fed on protein. There is no quicker way to make a runt or crippled pig, or to kill him, in fact, than to over-feed him on protein.

on protein. Yet, it is absolutely necessary to feed Yet, it is absolutely necessary to feed your growing pig on protein, and children as well. When they are full grown they do not need much protein. There are many people who eat too much protein. That is why we have so many colds and doctor bills in winter.

Another point is individuality. Do not make the mistake when you are buying a pig, because a piece of paper goes with it or he is a registered pig, of thinking you are assuredly getting a good pig. While they are usually better than grade pigs, they are not always better. We find the same degree of variation in all pigs. There are some good and some near ones. A good grade good and some poor ones. A good grade is better every time than a poor pure-

If you want to succeed with pigs, you ought to have pure-bred pigs, of course, because they are always better than grade pigs or scrubs, but if you are going to buy a pure-bred pig, get the good individual, just exactly the same as you would if you were buying a grade or scrub. It is just as important. If you get the good individual and have If you want to succeed with pigs, you

160 ACRE FARM

AT AUCTION

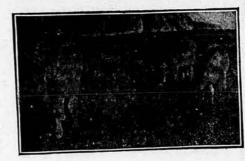
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1 mile west and 2 miles north of Ponoma, 12 miles from Ottawa, 69 miles

Black limestone land, 152 acres tillable, 20 acres pasture, 12 acres tame grass, fenced and cross-fenced. Good bearing orchard, 6 acres fenced hog tight. Big feeding floor for hogs; 9 room, 2 story house, good cellar, well, etc. Barn 36x40, double corn crib, chicken houses, granaries, and other good outbuildings. Will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Sale at 2 p. m. Write for further information.

Geo. W. Benson, Pomona, Kan.

Auctioneer-Col. T. E. Gordon, Waterville, Kan.



SAY!

Do you know that fortunes are being made in Registered Jerseys? A bull raised in Missouri sold not long ago for \$10,000. Let me sell you a bull calf from my pure-bred prize winners to build up your herd. I have them from \$50 up References: Joplin National Bank or any business man in Joplin.

DR. D. R. HILL, Joplin, Mo.

the pedigree with him you are pretty

Now, another point and I am through. Now, another point and I am through. If you are going to succeed with your pig feeding, you must feed them right for five generations before they are born. You may call that breeding. If you breed from little, short, dumpy, scrawny pigs, stunted pigs, pigs that are undersized, that have not grown fast approach. You can payer make such pigs. enough, you can never make such pigs bring the profit they would if their ancestors were fed right for five generations back.

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Not a CHEAP, but a VALUABLE
Book with plotures of all animals,
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Absolutely the best wagon built for every kind of heavy teaming. Low steel wheels, wide tires. Will last a lifetime without repairs.



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air tight; water tight; rust proof; no painting or
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ROGERS FUR COMPANY

OULTRY

The cold weather will soon compel the poultryman to confine his chickens to their poultry houses.

This will be a great change to the fowls, and unless the owner is very careful, he will soon see a decrease in the egg supply.

To keep up the egg output in cold weather, the poultry raiser must try and supply all the ingredients that the hens were enjoying during the warmer months.

He must provide green stuff in place of the grass they used to get. Cabbage, beets, turnips, clover or alfalfa leaves will make a good substitute.

He must provide some kind of animal food, to replace the bugs and grass-hoppers the hens used to catch. Fresh ground bone and meat is the best substitute. Dried meat scraps or meat meal will be the next best.

Unless the poultry raiser caters to such necessities for his hens, he must not expect eggs during the winter. Hens can no more produce eggs without the proper materials for manufacturing them, than the Israelites of old could make brick without straw.

In addition to the proper food for egg-making, the fowls must be provided with a warm building wherein to scratch and lay. It is contrary to nature for hens to lay in cold weather, and the winter months must be turned into summer as much as in the power of the operator

This has been a beautiful fall for poultry, and if your hens are not layings these days, there is something radically wrong in the feeding or housing of them.

The old hens ought to be through their molt by this time, and the early pullets commencing to lay. If your fowls are not laying, see if they are not infested with lice or their nesting places teeming with mites.

While lice and mites do not bother hens as much in the winter as they do in summer, still they are apt to be troublesome, especially if the house has not been properly fumigated and whitewashed. See that the hens have a fair start, free from lice at the com-mencement of winter, and the chances of a large egg yield will be greatly enhanced.

Snyder, Okla., Oct. 13, 1911. Please let me know if feeding maize to hens will stop them from laying. I am very anxious to know. Answer in paper as soon as you can. Yours truly,

Daisy Fox.

Ans.—Milo maize makes good chicken feed, and ought to make hens lay rather than make them stop laying. However, milo maize, or any other grain, is not good for hens when fed exclusively. A variety of feed is what laying hens re-

If all poultry houses were lathed and plastered with two coats of mortar, the liec problem would be solved and the cold drafts in winter shut off. To destroy life in such a building it would only be necessary, once a month, to burn enough sulphur to fill the house with dense fumes, keeping it shut for an hour and the work would be done. When the house is not plastered, it is not airtight and too much fresh air comes in while th sulphur is burning. Whitewashing will also be easier on a plastered wall, winter and the hens more comfortable and profitable.

In answer to a correspondent, would say that milk cannot be used as a sub-stitute for meat, as it is not sufficiently concentrated; that is, the fowls cannot drink enough of it to use it in place of meat. Fresh, lean meat is the best of all egg producing foods, but milk

is also excellent, either fresh or clab-bered. When milk is fed, less meat will be required, but some should be fed every week to get best results in egg laying. Never feed whole grain in a trough. When so fed there will be domineering hens that will get more than their share, but when the grain is scattered, each hen must seek her por-tion, and all will have an equal chance. You need not fear to scatter it over every square inch of ground, for not a grain will be wasted. It compels the hens to work for their living, instead of being selfish and lazy.

If fowls are too closely confined they will constantly be striving to get at liberty. They will try and fly over the highest fences, and in every way show us how well they love the range of field and pasture. Such uneasiness and anxiety to get out militates against their good health, and a hen that is not in good health will not lay eggs. They should, therefore, be given all the space that can be allowed them, and if this cannot be furnished at all, then how much more important it is that one does not keep too many fowls confined within the limit of the poultry house exclusively. Lowever well the poultry-man may feed and tend them, when thus restricted, if there be an excess of numbers crowded together the hens will cease to lay, they will get III, they will lose their flesh, become miserable in a short time, and in no instance can they be made to give good returns when thus restricted in their quarters. If you have no room for the hens to exercise in, you had better get rid of them.

Blending Use and Fancy.

There is a general belief that the pure-bred fowl is only a fancy fowl and one that has been bred more for ornament than for use. It is often claimed that they are bred for the fancier that he may build up their fancy features and ignore those of utility. While there are some ornamental varieties of fowls that are bred more for their fine feathers than for their fine useful qualities, still these are only a comparatively small number of the pure-bred fowls. The large numbers of fancy fowls are those of the utility breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Rhode Island Reds, the Orpingtons, the Leghorns and others. At every poultry show the preponderance of the utility breeds is always in evidence. The aim of most poultry breeders is more eggs and better flesh. Many people actually believe that there is an antagonism between the fancy poultry breeder and the utility poultry raiser. We are not prepared to say that the fowl that possesses a high degree of quality is always the utility fowl, but many fancy-bred fowls are bred for utility purposes as well, and pure breeding is as neces-sary in fowls as in any other farm animal.

Things of this kind run more to fancy than people are willing at first to admit. The man who is willing to pin his faith to the common animal or fowl because it does not have any fancy points is as sure, in the end, to be left as the man who extends his efforts wholly to the fancy. A great many things can be found in the make-up of the utility fowl that are found in the fancy, and vice versa. There are qualities as egg-producers, or as fowls for the table, or both, and in order to possess those in a strong degree it will be necessary to select fowls with certain points that may be called fancy. There is a certain type or shape of body for one thing, and another type for another thing. The market fowl must possess a quality and quantity of meat that most nearly meets the demand of a market, and a fowl that possesses these will not be found very faulty as a market fowl. The fowl for the fancier may be one that is built to order. It must conform to the shape demanded by the standard, which deals with nothing but that which relates to the shape of the body and color of plumage, and is the law of the world so far as the selection of fancy fowls is con-cerned. It may be regarded as the rules

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of record adopted by stock breeders that breeds must be kept pure.

The pure-bred fowl of today represents the efforts of man to produce a fowl beautiful in both color and form, and we must say that he has been very and we must say that he has been very successful in this. The standard deals with what is termed the fancy points, and directs what shall be the color of the different parts of the fowl, and the shape of the various parts of the body, but says not a word about how many eggs a fowl shall lay, or the quality of flesh it shall produce at a certain age. Some of the extremists claim that all this color business is a fad and a fancy, and is the sole aim of the fancier to and is the sole aim of the fancier to and is the sole aim of the fancier to produce something beautiful to look upon. This may be true, as we have stated already, in some of the mere ornamental breeds, but all will agree that even the breeder of the utility fowl wants it very much like its fellows in form, and he will not object to fine color. Quality of flesh and the number of eggs a hen will lay are largely due to color and shape. There are indications in the make-up of a fowl that tions in the make-up of a fowl that cause them to be valuable for utility cause them to be valuable for utility purposes that the observing man has ascertained. Any fowl built on the plan demanded by the American classes in the standard will make a good market fowl. It calls for development along the lines of vigor, health and productiveness. Any fowl built on the lines of the Mediterranean classes is bound to be a good egg laver, because it is built that good egg layer, because it is built that way. By observing certain characteristics in fowls, some breeders have been enabled to build up wonderfully good laying strains of fowls.

laying strains of fowls.

In most cases the fancy fowl of today is the practical one, and it meets the wants of either fancier or poultryman. Its good qualities have been developed by the fancier, and while it may appear on its surface that it has been bred for the forcer wat the development of the the fancy, yet the development of the fancy tends also to that of the qualities of utility. There should be no antagonof utility. There should be no antagon-ism between the fancy poultry breeder and the utility poultry breeder, for their aims are the same. Better fowls and more eggs. Let the utility breeder breed from the pure-bred fowls, those that will come nearest to what he wishes them for, and he will not be very far wrong. And let the fancy poultry-man continue his hobby of breeding the most beautiful fowl on earth and he will find eventually that he has also been breeding the most useful fowl on

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How to Prevent Loss in Eggs. Under date of September 30, the fol-

lowing was issued from Washington:
Washington, Sept. 30.—Experts of the
Department of Agriculture are on the
trail of the American hen. Owing to trail of the American hen. Owing to the lack of proper training in the early education of the hen as to where and when to lay her eggs, an education for which the farmer is responsible, and owing to the carelessness of the farmer and his wife in the proper handling of their poultry's products, it is contended that \$45,000,000 worth of eggs each year are lost. This is said to be 15 per cent of the annual egg crop, which is given at \$300,000,000. The total value of the egg and poultry business value of the egg and poultry business is given at \$620,000,000 a year.

Harry M. Lamon and Charles L. Opperman of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the department are the experts who have been looking into the action of the hen. They have, as a result of their study, suggested many reforms for the farmer, the country merchant who is farmer, the country merchant who is the principal first purchaser, the rail-roads and the big dealers. It is not at all strange that their work of reformation should be laid in the state of Kansas, which is full of reforms as well as eggs, for Kansas is one of the greatest egg-producing states in the Union.

There is no other domestic animal which has a more general distribution than the hen, and the part which she plays in the agricultural wealth of this country is almost incredible. According to the most recent statistics of the Department of Agriculture the products of the American hen aggregate a total value of more than \$620,000,000 annually. This is stated to be equal to the value of the hay crop of 1908, and greater than the combined value of oats and potatoes for the same year. It is nearly nine times the value of the tobacco crop, and equal to that of wheat.

It is an accepted fact that the commercial egg of this country is of a very poor quality, and when the housewife purchases eggs of the local grocer she is often compelled to break them first in a saucer before using them for culinary purposes. This poor quality in

eggs has been attributed by the maeggs has been attributed by the majority of persons to the retention of eggs in cold storage until a large percent of them are unfit for human consumption. This condition, however, is not as a rule due to cold storage, but to the condition of the eggs when they go into storage. The faulty eggs that come out of cold storage into commercial use are the eggs that have been improperly handled.

mercial use are the eggs that have been improperly handled.

This loss of \$45,000,000, represented by the improper handling of eggs on the farm and in the country store, is in the main a preventable one. It is borne directly both by the producer and the consumer and affects the consumer also by curtailing the egg supply of the country as well as lowering its quality. By preventing this loss it is possible for By preventing this loss it is possible for the farmer to realize a greater profit and for the consumer to be reasonably cer-

tain of purchasing eggs of good quality as well as keeping down the cost.

Poultry and eggs are produced in all sections of the country, but the business finds its greatest scope in areas pre-senting the most favorable conditions. It is a noticeable fact that the bulk of these important products is produced on the farms of the Mississippi Valley. on the farms of the Mississippi valley. In that section there are practically no large intensive poultry farms such as are commonly found in the Eastern states and on the Pacific coast. Poultry keeping, therefore, is largely incidental, the hens being considered and dental, the hens being considered and treated largely as an agency for con-verting material which would otherwise verting material which would otherwise go to waste into a salable product. Consequently the poultry and eggs pro-duced constitute merely a by-product of the general farm. Because prices for poultry products are comparatively low the farmers make no efforts to keep larger flocks than can be sup-ported by this waste without much attention or extra feed, and because in-dividual flocks are small little attention has been given to improving the product or the method of disposing of it. While individual sales of poultry are small the aggregate for the year is large, reaching for each state in the Middle West a total of many millions

There is a young gold mine, according to the chicken experts, for the American farmer, no matter how small his farm may be, if he will devote some time to his egg and poultry business. He should keep clean houses and runs for his chickens, keep his nests clean, prevent his hens from laying in out of the way places, and should market his eggs at least twice a week. He should sell them not by numbers but according to the control of the should sell them the control of the should sell them the control of the should sell th

ing to their quality.

Then, too, he should feed his hens at Then, too, he should feed his hens at least once a day, and in winter, when pickings are hard to find, twice a day. Again, he should never store his eggs in a damp place, especially a country cellar. He should sell for cash, and, most important of all, increase his number of hens and make them work along scientific lines in their egg laying. scientific lines in their egg laying.

Washing More Easily Done.

The Peerless Steam Washer, made in Garnett, Kan., is a Kansas product that is in use in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries. Over 150,000 of them have been shipped out under the strongest kind of a guarantee, and none of them has ever been returned. This is an exceptional record and proves that the Peerless Steam Washer has advantages no other washers have. The best advertising these washers have is what is said of them by those who use them. Here are a couple of sample reports from users:

"The 'Peerless Steam Washer' does the work better and quicker than any machine we have ever used. Today in about two hours we did a washing with the 'Peerless' which would have taken us three quarters of a day to complete in the old way. Everything came out of the machine perfectly clean, without any rubbing whatever. We will use one in our home and advise all friends to buy the 'Peerless.'"—Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Blackburn, Bedford, Ind., June 27, 1911.

"I have much trouble on wash day, as there is so much to do on that occasion. After seeing the 'Peerless Steam Washer' I placed my order for one and tried it thoroughly today, and must say for genuine work in cleaning clothes it is superior to wooden washers and rub-boards. We removed streaks and stains by the steam process that neither our washer or rub-boards. We removed streaks and stains by the steam process that neither our washer or rub-boards. Me recommend this labor saving machine."—Mrs. Watt Pearson, R. F. D. 8, Williams, Ind., July 19, 1911.

It is one of the greatest benefactions to humanity to furnish a real labor saving machine, and in the washing machine line the Peerless Steam Washer Co., Garnett, Kan., for full information and prices of these famous machines. When writing kindly mention this paper.

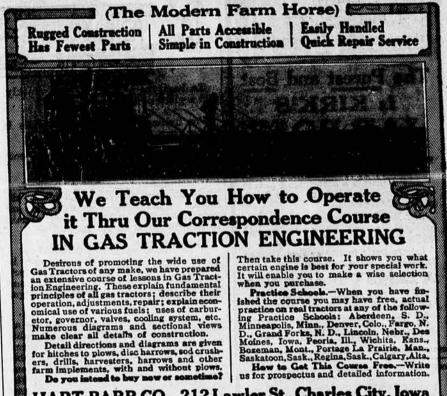
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS.

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

J. E. SPALDING,

334 Laurel Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

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HART-PARR CO., 212 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa







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See your dealer now, before he contracts for his goods, and urge him to get good up-to-date brands, containing 6 to 10 per cent. potash, and to carry POTASH SALTS in stock.

There is profit in such goods both for you and your dealer.

You get more plant food for your money, your fertilizer is better balanced, your soil fertility is conserved, and your crops are larger and of better quality. Potash Pays.

We will sell you or your dealer Potash in any amount from 200 lbs. up. Write now for prices and for free pamphlets giving just the facts you are looking for about improving crops and soils.

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YEARLY RAINFALL 45 INCHES

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BEST ALL PURPOSE 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 brea 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.

TOPEKA, KAN.

GET A SQUARE DEAL.

Ship to Oldest House in New York. RAW OTTO WAGNER, 138 West 26th Street, New York City. Established 1876.

The Cushman Motor of Many Uses.

The Cushman Motor of Many Uses.

The widespread demand for the light weight, high power Cushman motors, made in Lincoln, Neb., is indisputable evidence that this engine is of first preference for general power purposes on the farm. A 4-h. p. engine that weighs only 160 pounds and develops full power on a minimum of gasoline per horse power is certainly a handy machine for any farm. It permits of easy moving from place to place, an advantage of great importance to the farmer, who may not have all his machinery in one place, such as feed grinder, grindstone, wood saw, churn, cream separator, corn sheller, feed cutter, pumps, etc. Many of the readers of this paper write in high praise about this famous motor. Many letters like the following are sent in:

Mr. Jacob Brull writes under date of September 23, 1911, from Hays City, Kan.; To could not get along without this engine any

more. It is an all around farm hand. We use it to do our washing, churning, sawing wood, elevate our grain, chop our feed. I am now sure it has full 4-h. p., if not more. Takes very little gasoline to run it. It's a 'dandy.'"

'dandy.''

Catalogs, circulars and prices will be sent free of charge by return mail to all who write the Cushman Motor Works, Lincoln, Neb. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

Stream & Wilson, Creston, Ia., who have advertised their home bred and imported Percherons and other draft breeds of horses in Kansas Farmer for several years, have just received an importation of 20 draft stallions which arrived on October 19. They state that they are a fine bunch and that their addition to the stud brings it up to 150 head from which buyers can select. Write and see what they have that you want, and mention Kansas Farmer, please.



The Purest and Best is KIRK'S JAP ROSE

'The Perfect Soap for Toilet and Bath"

JAP ROSE is a blending of purest egetable oils into a perfect skin cleanser.

JAP ROSE will cleanse your skin thoroughly and instantly. It is refreshing and exhilarating—unlike any other soap.

Lathers freely in Hot or Cold, Hard or Soft Water, without sediment.

A Large Cake for 10c REFUSE IMITATIONS. LOOK FOR THE JAP GIRL ON THE YELLOW PACKAGE.



Grocers



Save the Coup The following analysis is furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:— Water Ash Proteids Fats Carbo-hydrates 2.5 1.3 6.3 57.4 21.5

BAKER'S Shredded Cocoanut

is really a food. It supplies energy in the form of muscular power. It is easily di-gested, and good for the children. There are many delightful, new ways of using it. 10 and 20 cent packages, lined inside and covered outside with oil-proof, germ-proof and dust-proof paper.

Ask your grocer, or send to us, for Baker's Cocoanut Recipe Book—free.



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COMPANY
No. 1 Fairmount Ave
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Clean moral surroundings. Special courses for farmer boys and girls. Free catalog. Emporia, Kans., Box F.

H.E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STA For catalogue address O. T. Smith, Sec., 86 E, 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Christmas Post Cards Free Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Ohristmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE, E. T. MEREDIT!! 165 Success Bids., Des Moines, lows

HOME CIRCLE



To beat the whites of eggs quickly, add a pinch of salt.

For ironing day a fire of cinders is better than fresh coal.

The hands should be dipped in cold water before making pastry.

The mica in stoves can be made clear by washing with vinegar slightly di-luted. If the black does not come off immediately, allow the mica to remain in the vinegar a short time.

French Fried Sweet Potatoes.

Slice cold boiled sweet potatoes in lengths about a slarge as your finger; fry in hot lard; drain in a skimmer and sprinkle with a little granulated sugar before serving.

If the housewife does not possess an ironing board, but uses the kitchen table or some table, she may lessen the ironor some table, sne may lessen the froming by folding the sheets to fit the table and placing the ironing pad over them. After the other ironing is finished the sheets will only need to have the hems and edges gone over, and will be nice and smooth, too.—Mrs. C. M. Robinson, Sapulpa, Okla.

Felt Hat to Make Baby Shoes.

Anyone carefully examining the com-mon barefoot sandal can cut a pattern from them. The baby not yet walking can have nice, warm and good looking shoes made after such a pattern. The upper part being button-holed onto a sole that is the right size for the foot.

A woman's cast-off hat of light colored blue-gray felt, not too stiff, makes a very nice pair of such shoes.

Ham Baked with Cider.

Parboil the ham two hours, adding a cup of vinegar to the water in which the ham is to be boiled. Then remove all the skin and brown edge, put in a dripping pan, stick whole cloves into the ham and sprinkle brown sugar all over it. Add a cup of hot water to the bottom of the pan and a pint of sweet cider. Dissolve a cup of sugar in a pint of cider and baste the ham frequently. Bake slowly for three hours.

Candied Sweet Potatoes.

Slice lengthwise cold boiled sweet po-tatoes, cover the bottom of a buttered bake dish with them, and sprinkle well with brown sugar and dot it with small pieces of butter; also sprinkle a little salt over this. Repeat this until you have the desired amount, having the sugar and butter on top. Add the least bit of water to the bottom of the pan and bake until the top is browned and the syrup seems thick.

"How to Defer Old Age."

Under the above title Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the beautiful singer of world-wide fame, recently contributed an article to the New York American-Examiner in which she said, among other things: "If I could obtain only one sort of fruit, it should be oranges. Yet much as I be-lieve in the youth-protracting and beauty-making power of oranges, I seldom eat a whole orange. I suck all the juice from it and eat but a little pulp, because the pulp has woody properties that make it hard to digest."

New Testament from Memory.

Today the Bible is the most memorized book in the world, and no doubt it could be entirely reconstructed from the minds of its students. One young wo-man alone could dictate the New Testament. She is Miss Leste May Williams of North Carolina, now 20 years old. Some time ago the Rev. J. A. Grendall, pastor of the local Baptist church, offered a prize for memorizing verses Scripture. On the day of the award Miss Williams had committed and recited to the committee 12,236 verses of Scripture, covering the entire New Testament excepting the two genealogies of Jesus in the first chapter of Matthew and the third chapter of Luke, and including liberal selections from Genesis, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and other parts of the Old Testament. The New Testament itself contains 7,959 verses and 190,000 words. -The Woman's Magazine.

Carnations for Winter Blooming.

Winter-flowering carnations have beand a collection of house plants seems incomplete without a few of them. Carnations grow readily from cuttings made from suckers growing around the base of the stem. They may also be made from the side shoots of the flowering stem, or from main shoots before the flower buds show. Cuttings from the base usually make the best plants. They may be made at any time during the fall or winter, and can be at once rooted in sand and potted. Young plants should be grown in a cool tem-Young Pinch out the tops of the young plants to cause them to spread and grow stocky. Young carnation plants started in the fall and winter are planted out during the summer, and again potted for fall and winter indoor den early in September and potted den early in September and potted firmly, to be watered freely and kept in a cool and shady place in the house until new root growth has started. When the plants have started new growth in pots, bring them to the light and warmth of a window and water according to their needs, but never keep them where the temperature is excessively warm or dry. They love a moist and rather cool atmosphere, and will give the finest blossoms only when these conditions are supplied. Pinching off side buds will add to the size of the leading blossoms. Keep all diseased leaves picked off.—The Woman's Magazine.

Profitable Kindness.

Country children should be taught kindness to animals, as they will un-doubtedly have control of them to a great extent.

This is largely a matter of teaching. Never mind if some of the neighbors, or the hired men, or even the father himself, does set a bad example. That is no reason for giving up improvement.

Teach them that it is manly to pro-

tect the weak and helpless; for every boy wants to be manly.

Begin in the children's very babyhood

by interesting them in the cat, the dog, the fowls and the birds; let them feed and care for them and learn of each one's usefulness.

The boy who has been trained to believe the horse a farmer's most useful and valuable animal friend will seldom

be guilty of misuse or neglect.

If he has been taught to be proud of the excellent condition of the cows and to keep a record of their income, he will be little inclined to run them in from the pasture, or club them about the sta-He will do anything in his power to make the new puppy the "best cow dog" in the neighborhood, instead of spoiling him with play or blows.

A business or professional man who wishes his son to follow in his footsteps does everything in his power to teach him every detail of the work. Why does not the farmer do as much?

The boy who likes the farm stock will make a study of its care.

1741 and 1742. Two Dainty Pillow Case

Designs.
(Size, 36x44 inches.)
No. 1741 is suitable for Wallachian embroidery.
No. 1742 is suitable for eyelet and

French embroidery.





secured stamped on linen, per pair, price \$1.40; stamped on muslin, per pair, 85c. Perforated pattern including necessary stamping materials, price 20c for either design; transfer pattern, 10c for either

design.

These two pillow case designs can also be used for towel ends.



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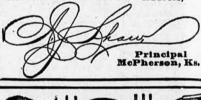
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 A Simple Up-to-Date Design. Shirt Waist Suit for Misses and Small Wome

Blue serge with a fine hairline stripe of white was used for this model, which consists of a plain shirt waist and a gored skirt that may be finished with high or regulation waist line. The body the waist is cut in one with the



sleeve. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 64 yards of 27-inch material for the 15-year size.

The pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

8829. Something New for Miss Dolly.

Set of doll's dress, petticoat and drawers. With the approach of the holidays the "little mothers" will be busy with dolly's new clothes, and what is more appropriate for the young seam-



stress than a neat simple Russian suit, such as is here pictured? The set of clothes here shown provides a petticoat and drawers with the dress. It is suitable for cloth or wash fabrics. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in height, and requires 1 yard of 27-inch material for the dress and 2 yard for the petticoat and drawers for the 20-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Uncle Sam Recommends Cocoanut as a Food.

The scientists in the Agricultural Department at Washington, ever on the alert to acquaint the people with the true worth of food products, have been investigating the claims made for cocoanut, and the result of their labors is shown in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 142. The facts as outlined show that cocoanut is a most healthful and nutrious food; that it supplies energy in the form of muscular power; is easily digested, and that it is good for children, because of the energy it supplies. Thus has the true value of another delicious article been demonstrated.

Marion H. Nell, principal of the Philadelphia School of Cookery, an expert in the preparation of pleasing cocoanut desserts, says that she formerly used nothing but the nuts, but that now she uses Baker's Cocoanut, which is fresh cocoanut, ready shredded and prepared. Her experience has been that Baker's Shredded Cocoanut is better than the average nut bought from the grocer or at the stand, as it stays fresh and sweet indefinitely.

Baker's Shredded Cocoanut is prepared by The Franklin Baker Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The company has recently gotten out a recipe book which is sent free upon request. It contains a number of recipes that are practical formulas. It will certainly prove a great aid to any house-wife. Just drop a postal for a copy.

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fort by wearing Mayer Martha Washing-ton Comfort Shoes. Tired, aching, sensitive feet get relief from these wonderful comfort shoes. SOLID COMFORT—NO BUTTONS OR LACES

They slip off and on at will—elastic at sides yields with every move-ment of the foot, insuring free and easy action and a perfect

fit. Dressy and neat in appearance. WARNING Be sure you get the genuine. There are many inferior imitations. Reject anything offered that has not the name Marth Washington and the Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole. The best merchants handle the genuine. If your dealer does not handle the genuine, write to us.

We also make Mayer Homerbilt Shoes for men, women and children, including "Leading Lady" and "Special Martit' brands; also Mayer "Yerms Oushion" Shoes.

PREE OFFER—Sendus the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Martha Wohington Comfort Shoes—we will send free a handsome picture of Martha Washington—size 15-24

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to be the greatest of kitchen aids. Every day finds a new use that means better dishes at less cost. Built on honor—to last a lifetime. The one right cutting principle. The Enterprise does not shred the meat and vegetables, but cuts. Four-bladed steel knife revolving against the surface of a perforated steel plate shears the material into bits that retain all of their juice and flavor.

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2 outputs of chopped meat (to ft. overs may be

45 styles—hand and power. Small family size (No. 5) \$1.75; large family size (No. 10) \$2.50.

Every machine that bears the Enterprise name— Fruit, Wine and Jelly Press, Coffee Mill, Raisin Seeder, etc., is the best that you can buy.

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Send 4 cents in stamps for our recipe book, "The Enterpris-ing Housekeeper." Tells how to make 200 economical, tasty dishes.

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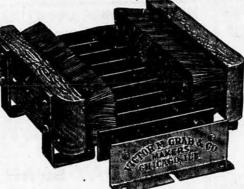
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It cleans the sole and side of the shoe in one operation. Made of sheet steel and the side brushes are made of the best stiff bristle. One of these foot scrapers ought to be upon every door step.

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FINE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE LANDS.

We want every farmer in Kansas to know of the fine opportunities in the Indian River country, St. Lucie County, Florida. I have twenty-four sections of the finest fruit and vegetable land anywhere. The land lays from two to seven miles from three different shipping points, with a fine rock road to Fort Pierce, a thriving town with a population of 2,500, only 3½ miles distant from the tract. We raise two crops a year.

Here are the best paying products:

FIELD CROPS—Sugar cane, cotton, Kaffir corn, beans, cowpeas, clover, alfalfa, to-bacco, oats, etc.

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FRUITS—Grapes, strawberries, blackberries, peaches, pears, mangoes, plums, figs, persimmons, guavas, avacado pears, custard apples, pineapples, bananas, oranges, grape fruits, lemons, limes.

NUTS—Pecans, English walnuts and hickory nuts.
We have made special arrangements with the railroads for reduced rates to Fort Pierce on the first and third Tuesday in each month. If you are interested in having a home of your own in a county where the fields are as fertile as the delta of the Nile, and where the temperature is moderate and pleasant the year around, write to us and we will send you a booklet containing a complete description of the land, together with my special terms of sale. Attend to this matter early.

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1061 West Fifth Street.

Topeka, Kan.

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75 acres cultivated, mostly creek bottom, balance pasture and meadow; plenty water and timber; 10 acres alfalfa; 5 room house, good barn, 2½ miles from town. Price \$65 per acre; good terms. Write at once. T. J. RYAN & CO., St. Marys, Kan.

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We build them for homes, but price to sell, and have on hand with the lots long time or cash payment. Hartford Western Land Co., 118 E. First St., Wichita, Kan.

BOURBON 160 acres, 5 miles from town, 80 acres in prairie grass, 80 acre sin cultivation. Soil. \$50 an acre. Write for list.

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480 acres, Anderson Co., Kan., 1 mile
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Price \$36,000; mort. \$8,000; equity for
mdse. 160 acres, same county, 3 miles
town, all smooth. Price \$9,600; mort. \$2,500: equity for gen. mdse. equity for gen. mdse. spohn BROS.

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I have homes in Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia, as well as the best bargains in Kansas. Will trade for anything or any place. Write for booklets and information. JOHN H. WOOD, 534 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kans: s.

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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,

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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.

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The most modernly equipped dairy in the West, 4 miles from Hutchinson, Kan.; 400 acres of land, Holstein and Guernsey cows and bulls; dairy business of \$1,200 per month. Owner going into other business. For information address. per month. Owner some ness. For information address, THE FONTRON REALTY COMPANY, Hutchinson, Kan.

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Desirable farms in the Kansas natural gas belt, prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, according to improvements and quality. Address me for particulars.

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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.

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320 ACRES IN ARKANSAS VALLEY,
11 miles N. of Lamar, Col.; fenced; water
on place; all tillable; unlimited range
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stock ranch; value increasing; price \$18
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We have four good 80-acre improved farms on which prices have been reduced for a quick sale. These farms are all improved, well situated, and worth more than is being asked for them.
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address the SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

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Direct from owner; excellent stock farm; 530 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

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\$60,000 will buy a rubber plantation in best location, with improvements, stock, etc. Write for particulars.

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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.

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A 320 a. river bottom farm, 200 acres in cult., 90 a. in wheat, all goes with place; 20 a. alfalfa, bal. pasture. All fenced; 5-room house, new, 2 sheds 60x16 ft., hen house, hog house, granary, cement cave, good land, never failing well. Price \$30 per acre; \$6,000 cash, bal. 5 years, 6 per cent. Write for particulars.

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640 A. 50 acres alfalfa land, 5 miles from Sharon Springs; living water, raw land, at \$10.00 per acre. We have other farms, ranches, and city property. Write for particulars. Tomson & Coover, Topeka,

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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 wolls and mill and other outbuildings; good orchard and all second bottom land. Priced to sell at \$5,500 cash. E. F. Dewey, Blue Rapids, Kun.

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

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100-CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS-100

50 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings, \$200C cash; rest to suit; 25 a wheat included, Write for list, J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.

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A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN.

80 acres, 4 miles of Fredonia, 40 acres in cultivation, 25 acres pasture, 10 acres meadow, 3 acres alfalfa, 3-room house, good barn, good soil. Priced to seil quick at \$40 per acre. Write for new land list. Come and see this and other tracts. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

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640 acres, 2 miles of R. R. siding, 6 miles of good town, one-half fine farming land, balance grazing, all well fenced, 150 acres finest kind of alfalfa land, shallow to water, best general farming section in the state. Would be a snap at \$12 per acre. You can buy it for \$6 cash. No trade.

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EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARWAIN.
Eighty acres 4½ miles from Osage City,
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orchard and grove, balance native grass
pasture and meadow; farm all fenced and
cross fenced, all smooth land, 4-room house
and summer kitchen, good cellar, barn for 6
horses with loft, cow barn, corn crib, hen
houses, hog and cattle sheds, good water,
R. F. D. and phone. Price, \$4,000. No trade.
J. C. Rapp & Co., Osage City, Kansas.

160 A. Neceho County, 5 ml. of Chanute; 100 a. cult., balance pasture and mow land; large barn, well fenced. Price, 6-room house, large barn, well fenced. Pr \$45 per a. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kan

A Snap—\$22.50 per acre, 160 fairly well improved, 30 in cult., bal. in pasture and meadow, 8 mi. county seat, in natural gas belt. \$1,600 will handle Byrd H. Clark, Erie, Kansas.

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Improved and unimproved land in Central Eastern Oklahoma for sale at prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent less than seiling price elsewhere for land of equal value. Fine climate, abundant rainfail, great variety of crops, cheap fuel, good schools and excellent market facilities are among the numerous auvantages of this new, progressive and rapidly developing section. For information, prices, etc., write WOOD & McDOWELL, Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

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EXTRA FINE FARMS.

320 acres, 5 miles good town, 15 miles
Topeka, 100 acres cultv, all fine smooth
land; an extra bargain at price of \$55 per
acre, quick sale. 160 acres, 15 miles Topeka, 4 miles town, fine large imps, 50 acres
alfaifa and clover, very rich first and second bottom land, smooth, no overflow;
finest farm in Kansas for price of \$17,000;
terms. Come and see it.
THE WINGETT LAND CO.,
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Official 100-page book, FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, describes every acre in every
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160 acres, 9 mi. out, near small town; alf mooth land, 100 acres cultivation, balance asture and meadow, no stone or hardpan; -room house, small barn, arch cave, chicken louse, etc.; orchard for family use; good rater, fine location. \$60 per acre. Terns

water, fine location. \$60 per acre. Terms if desired.
320 acres 10 miles from Topeka, near station; all first class land, no stone, no gumbo; good 8-room house; fine large barn nearly new; good outbuildings; good orchard. Finest half section in Shawnee county. Price for quick sale, \$65.

A dandy, well improved valley farm of 103 acres, 74 miles from Topeka and 2 miles from station. Can't be beat. Price, \$100 per acre.

miles from station. Can't be beat \$100 per acre.
A first-class Kaw Valley farm of 80 acres, only 3 miles from Topeka postoffice, 1½ miles from city limits. Not well improved, but all first-class potato and garden land. Price, \$175 per acre, and cheap.
We have all kinds of farms at all prices. See us for bargains

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ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RANCHES ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RANCHES in Greenwood county, Kausas, one mile from town and shipping point; 200 acres in cult., 100 acres of which are first bottom hand; 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 \$35 per acre; corn on this ranch this year will make 50 bu. to the acre. J. C. Talbot. Eureka, Kan. Eureka, Kan.

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 ofter you for a home or investment; am doing a general exchange business. Carl G. Anderson, Athol, Smith Co. Kansas.

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640 acres, 1½ miles from town; ½ mile
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COLLIES; 100; PIPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iows.

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FIELD NOTES.

Mei ner Makes Good Sale.

Mei ner Makies Good Sale.

T. J. M. "ner's arnual Poland China sale was held at the farrn near Sabetha Kan., October 25, and was one of the very best sales of th. season. The offering was an exception allone, well grown out and very uniform. W. F. Johns a. Sabetha, topped the boars at \$70 on No. 1, a spring boar by Metal Choice. No. 2, an outstanding individual, went to S. B. Amcoats at Clay Center, for \$52. H. B. Walter, of Effingham, topped the gilt sale at \$76, buying No. 22, a spring gilt by Metal Choice. The following is a lis of the principal sales; No. 1, W. F. Johnson, Sabetha, \$70; No. 2, S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, \$52; No. 3, W. F. Stamebeer, Seneca, \$41; No. 4, J. C. Holderman, Burchard, Neb. \$52.50; No. 5, M. O. McNance, Saletha, \$39; No. 7, John D. Harter, Sabetha, \$25; No. 8, William Matthewson, Seneca, \$35; No. 10, Charles Lewis, Sabetha, \$27; No. 13, John Harter, Sabetha, \$32; No. 14, J. D. Meyer, Oneica, \$35; No. 16, Adolph Luecher, Sabetha, \$42; No. 18, Dave Haxton, \$38; No. 21, Joe Strong, Sabetha, \$40; No. 24, Del Bertick, Sabetha, \$33; No. 26, Ed Euchley, Burwick, \$32; No. 27, S. C. Ashelman, Sabetha, \$27; No. 30, J. D. Rineham, \$76; No. 24, Del Bertick, Sabetha, \$33; No. 26, Ed Euchley, Burwick, \$32; No. 27, S. C. Ashelman, Sabetha, \$27; No. 30, J. D. Rinehart, \$27; No. 33, Louis Helm, \$28; No. 36, F. Money, Sabetha, \$27; No. 35, C. A. Wickman, Seneca, \$35; No. 36, F. Money, Sabetha, \$25; No. 37, J. F. Beale, Powhattan, \$31; No. 40, Paul Batney, Sabetha, \$25.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER

Gronniger's Sale.

Herman Gronniger & Son had a fine sale at their farm near Bendana, Kan., Cotober 23. The crowd, while not large, seemed to be there for business and, after filling up to the limit on the abundant dinner provided, was called to order in the sale yard by Col. Sparks, who, in his usual happy, straightforward and courteous manner, did the selling, assisted by Col. C. J. Foster, of Severance. The offering was all strictly big type, and while not loaded with fat was in excellent shape to go out and do good for the buyer. The average standard of quality was high, many individuals being exceptionally good. Several causes contributed to hold the price level down lower than would have been realized under more favorable conditions, but, on the whole, wore very fair, though not always representing the full value of the animal. Mr. Gronniger expressed himself as well satisfied with the sale. H. C. Graner topped the sale on a grand big 2-year-old s w at \$78. The boar offering was strong and was topped by R. B. Davis a d C L. Brennick, both of Hiawatha, on two fine herd headers at \$52 each. Twenty-three boars average nearly \$28, and 27 s ws average a little over \$25, the tire 5c head averaging \$27.25. Those s lilh, for \$30 and up, follows: No. 2, L. G. Graner. Lan aster, Kan., \$33; No. 2, L. M. Flora, Lone Star, Kan., \$33; No. 2, M. Flora, Lone Star, Kan., \$33; No. 2, J. M. Flora, Lone Star, Kan., \$31; No. 2, J. M. E. Davis, Hi watha, Kan., \$52; No. 6, H. Davis, Hi watha, Kan., \$52; No. 6, H. Davis, Hi watha, Kan., \$52; No. 6, H. Davis, Hi watha, Kan., \$52; No. 1, James Gray, Severance, Kan., \$31; No. 3, W. H. Molier, St. Joseph, Mo., \$37; No. 4, James Gray, Severance, Kan., \$32; No. 1, James Salveson, Lvorest, Kan., \$32; No. 31, James Salveson, Lvorest, Kan., \$32; No. 31, James Salveson, Lvorest, Kan., \$32; No. 34, C. L. Berennick, Hawatha, Kan., \$52; No. 6, H. Davis, Hiawatha, K

Farm at Auction.

On Tuesday, November 21, Mr. George W. Benson of Pome a, Kan., will sell at public auction his 160-acre, improved farm, located near Ponoma and Ottawa, Kan. This land is all black limestone, and well adapted for general farming and stock raising. Improvements are good and the location is very desirable. For further information, write Mr. Benson, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Crawford's Hereford Sale.

Thomas P. Crawford of Butler, Mo., whose sale of Hereford cattle is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer, announces that all his cattle have been tested by a licensed veterinarian and given a clean bill of health. These cattle can be shipped to any section of the country. Herefords are resuming their prominent place in the public eye and now is the best time to buy that has been offered in years. Remember the date and ask for a catalogue. Kindly mention Hansas Farmer when you write.

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Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

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In age from 3 to 12 months; the best of breeding, colors and individuality.
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49 BULLS, 6 to 20 months old; straight cotch and Scotch topped—mostly red.
Can spare a few females, same breeding. C. W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kan. R. R. Station, Pearl, on Reck Island.

WILLIAMS & SON'S SHORTHORNS. Herd headed by Scottish Gloster 236978 and Harry 242633, a grandson of Choice Good and Russilla. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

WILLIAMS & SON,

Hunter, Kan.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD leaded by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red buils 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, Chamute,
Kansas.

ALFALFASHOR THORNS

Young stock for sale. Seven choice bulls, 6 to 15 months. Some helfers.

JOHN REGIER, B. 1, Whitewater, Kansas.

31 LBS.—BUTTER—31 LBS.

31 LBS.—BUTTER—31 LBS.

The four nearest dams of our two herd bulls average 31 lbs. butter, \$14 lbs. milk in seven days' official record. No other farm in the west owns two bulls of such high record ancestry. We are offering some very choice cows and heifers bred to these great bulls. Also bull calves stred by them, many of them out of high record cows. Write us, let us tell you more about this great herd.

WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, III.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS **HERD BULLS**

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719. BEAU BEAUTY 192235. CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan. ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

RED POLLED CATTLE

POLLED CATTLE

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

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the under-signed. 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., Frankfert, Kan

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice buils and helfers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. E. 4, Elderado, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor K1635 15355 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, Eichland, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Rock Brook Holsteins

20 bulls ready for service at \$75 to \$100. Buil caives \$40 to \$75. Pedigreed and tu-Bull carves ...
berculin tested.
ROCK BROOK FARMS.
Station B., Omaha, Neb.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.



Holstien-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattle-boro, Vt.

FIFTY—Sunflower Herd Hoisteins—FIFTY \$50.00 will buy a choice bull for next spring service. Also a few young service bulls at attractive prices. I want to sell my bull crop in next 60 days. A few choice cows in calf to my 30-1b, herd bull for sale. F. J. SEARLE, Ockaloosa, Kansas.

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, 39 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., half mile from station. S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE—M. E. Moere & 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 celel-rated Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne

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

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

for sale. Fifteen GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered buils 10
to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Karses.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

A FEW Guernsey balls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, reasonable. Frederick H 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. Salisfaction 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 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed.

GEO, A, BOBINSON, Prescott Ia.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.

To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

HUNT'S ELM CREEK DUROCS.

Twenty-five Choice March and April Boars ready to ship. Marysville, Kansas. JOHN O. HUNT.

MOZINGO HERD DUROC JERSEY HOGS

A. B. Dowden, Propr., Maryville, Nodaway County, Mo. Herd headed by Clarence 91089, sired by Golden Model 2d, 77339. We have a number of extra high-class spring boars and glits, the selected tops of our large herd, to be sold, worth the money, Description of stock guaranteed. Write for prices and let us describe what we have, We also breed Shorthorn cattle. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

200—CHOICE DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS AT ALFALFA FARM—200 Sired by 14 different boars. Dams are or 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.

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. Boy 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—
T. I. WOODALL,
Fall River, Kan.

UNEEDA HEBD ALFALFA DUBOCS. Special bargains for 60 days to close out 140 head. Our 4 good herd boars, 4 extra fall boars, 15 good brood sows and 115 spring and summer pigs all go. Big inducements in lots. TYSON BROS., McALLASTER, KAN.

DUROC BOARS—Fine individuals, cherry red, straight hair, elegant head and ears and nice conformation; 150 to 200 lbs., by Bell's Chief. Dams by Frank's Prince by King of Cois. II; 500 to 700-lb. sows. Ohio Chief breeding, \$25 to \$29 until November 10. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25
By such sires are King to Be and G.'s
Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed.
Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder,
and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall

GRANT CHAPIN, Greene, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dream-land Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedfor sale in pairs or trios not related; bed-rock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan

ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUBOCS. Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.

FRANK ELDER.

Green. Kan.

March and April Durocs

Twenty boars weighing about 150 each; reasonable price. Also weanlings.
R. P. WELLS, Formosa, Kansas. 100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.

Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.

O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

POLAND CHINAS

EUREKA HERD POLANDS for sale; herd boar Hugo, sired by Mastadon 86th, dam by Lady Look, by Grand Look; low price. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

Hickory Grove Farm—For big-boned, lack and spotted Polands; 100 high-class arly spring pigs for sale; also over-yearblack and spotted Foldads; floo high-class early spring pigs for sale; also over-year-old boars and aged boars with records for breeding.

GEO. & OLLIE TAXLOB, Cameron, Mo.

BEAN'S WONDER

BOARS BY HADLEY BOY 45000, BEAN'S
WONDER AND THE LION.
A few cholec glits out of strictly big type
sows. Prices right.
GEO. M. HULL, Boute 1, Garnett, Kansas.

POLANDS. Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champoin sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. Sale at Gault, Mo., November 4. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., HUMPHREYS, MO.

POLAND CHINAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

20 choice individuals, sired by Bell Expand. Same number of gilts. Will also sell Bell Expand cheap. 12 choice Shorthorn bulls and a few cows and heifers, bred. bred. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

CHOICE FALL GILTS

FOR SALE By Big John Wonder 55319 and out of big-type sows; the farmer's kind at farmer's prices; either bred or open; write for prices. JOHN CAPPER. Lyndon. Kans.

BLUE VALLEY EXPANSION

54414.

A Grand Individual, With Massive Bone and Length.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

- - - Kansas. Russell

GREEN LAWN HERD
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.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

HABTER'S BIG KIND POLAND
CHINAS.
Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince
Hadley, and other good sires. Choice
breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER,
Westmoreland, Kausas.

NOTICE

Thirty big type Poland China boars for ale. Sired by King Elmo and Hartman's

MADISON CREEK POLAND Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

S. P. CHILES POLAND CHINAS.
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.

REYSTEAD'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS LEAD 75 choice early farrowed pigs to select from; the blood of Hutch, Commander and other big sires; sows selected from many leading herds.

A. R. REYSTEAD, Mankato, Kan.

FOR SALE.

20 choice Poland China summer and fall boars. The big, smooth kind. Priced to sell quick. Herd headed by Grandeure and Blain's Wonder Son.

MOTT ALTON,
Erie, Kansas.

MILIGAN'S POLAND CHINAS.
Tried sows with or without litters; gills bred or open; weaning pigs, either sex; biggest of the big; also medium type; bedrock prices. Phone Idana 682?.

W. C. MILLIGAN, Clay Center, Kan.

PLEASANT RIDGE HERD Poland Chinas, neaded by Hustler 2d; 50 choice pigs to se. lect from; prices right.

M. T. SHIELDS.
Lebanon, Kansas.

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM Also, choice spring pigs to select from. Also, choice Poll Durham Double Standard and Shorthorn bulls.

T. M. WILLSON, Lebanon, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS—THE STRETCHY KIND

T. T. Langford, Jamesport, Mo. Spring pigs by C. Wonder, Clipton, Pastime King and. Spotted kind, and a few aged boarsand sows for sale.

T. T. LANGFORD, Jamesport, Mo.

A number of 300-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7% to 8%-inch bone. To move quick, will sell at from \$50 to \$35. Also an extra lot of spring filts and boars, will weigh 200 lbs. A number of herd headers. Can sell you young pigs if you want to save express. Offering sired by Mastodon Price and Columbia Wonder. CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Station, New Market, Mo.

GILDOW'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

herd headed by Big Bill Taft and Pawnee Chief Hadley. Choice lot of spring pigs for sale; pairs or tries no kin, also a few extra good saws and silts either bred or open, Our prices are right. Write DE, JNO, CILIDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Me.

Highview Breeding Farm

Home of the Old Original

JENSEN'S BIG POLANDS

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 fa'l boar, a fine show prospect, and 65 spring pigs, both sexes, for sale. Everything guaranteed.

CARL JENSEN & SON, Belleville, Kan.

Long's Mastadon

POLAND CHINAS

Headed by the great King Mastadon 2d. Stock For Sale at All Times

W. E. LONG, Meriden, Kapsas.

Boars and gilts eired by noted sires for sale cheap. Description guaranteed.

E. J. Manderscheid, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

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.

J. D. WILLFOUNG, Zeandale, Riley County, Kansas.

Conovers Big, High-Class Poland Sale, October 25, 1911.

Twenty boars and 20 gilts, all choice selections from February and March farrows. Send for catalogue.

C. E. CONOVER, Stanberry, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address, ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BIG POLANDS

JOHN B. LAWSON'S HEED.

Clarinda, Ia.—Herd headed by Long
King's Equal. Fifty head of lengthy, big
boned, high-class boars and glits for sale.

All sired by Long King's Equal.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE—90 high class spring boars and gilts. Priced to sell. Write us. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

BRED GILTS \$25 to \$30 EACH.
20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type.
Good time to start herd. Write quick.
F. D. YOUNG,
Winchester, Kans.

big boar. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Biley Co., Kan.

WALNUT GROVE FARM POLAND CHINAS.—For quick sale, choice of 2 tried boars, litter brothers sired by Grand Look and out of Expansion dam. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

ANDERSON'S BIG TYPE POLANDS.
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.
J. W. ANDERSON. Leonardville, Kan.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE QUALITY POLANDS
The best of the big-type breeding; fed
for best results; sale at Falls City, Neb.,

W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.

M. GOTTSWILER, Clarksdale, Mo.

VALLEY FALLS BIG POLANDS.

6C choice spring pigs sired by Chief Grand
Lock, 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. WIVLIAMS, Valley Falls, Kan.

YORKSHIRES

SPECIAL YORKSHIRE BARGAINS.

For a few weeks only I will sell large improved Yorkshire pigs farrowed in late May and early June at \$15 each for males; \$20 for females. Registered, transferred, crated f. c. b. cars. Sire and dam from champion herd of United States. E. R. Shoemaker, Waterloo, Iows.

October 28th

BIG POLAND CHINA BOAR.
r sale, cheap, Tulon Prince, a noted

Richly Bred

POLAND

CHINA

The largest registered herd of Spotted Poland Chinas on earth. Have sold 120 spring pigs Sept. 1. 200 good ones that will be sold in the next 90 days. Write at once if you like the kind of our forefathers.

H. L. FAULENER, Box K. JAMESPORT, MO.

Big Boned Poland Chinas

Forty big, stretchy boars and glits for sale sired by the most noted boars, Big Hadley, John Ex., King Hadley and John Long 2d, and out of stricty big type sows. Write at once: 200 head in herd.

CHAS, Z. BAKEB, Butler, Mo.

WEDD & SON Big Poland-Chinas

Choice spring boars and gilts for sale.
Stred by Wedd's Expansion and Kansas'
Wonder, out of our best tried sows of best
big type breeding.
GEO. WEDD & SON,
Spring Hill, Kan.

Meisner's Big Smooth Poland Chinas

headed by Metal's Choice by Mo. Metal, he by Bell Metal. Eighty early spring pigs sired by this boar, Expansive, Big Price, Col. Thomas and other good sires. Dams in herd are big and motherly and have the best kind of big type podigrees. Visitors welcome.

T. J. MEISNER, Sabetha, Kansas.



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KING DARKNESS
Ne. 149999 heads my
herd of richly bred
Poland Chimas; a
few choice pigs stred
by him for sale;
also a few sows and
gilts bred for fall
litters, Write at
once.

F. J. MILLER. St. John. Kan.

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPAN-SION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: llutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Grannetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Moille S., 756 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.

C. W. JONES, Sciemon, Kansas.

Longview Poland Chinas

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reas-enable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Marrisonville, Mo.

Middle Creek Poland Chinas

For Sale—Few large type fall boars sired w Monarch Mogul out of my best sows. hey are herd headers and priced to sell.

W. H. EMENS, Elmdale, Kansas,

Miconey Creek Poland China Herd.
The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastadon strains. Herd headed by Big Ostorne. Pigs raised under natural conditions and no overfed. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in lowa and have new treeding for Kansas. Write for information alout the kind I breed. Visitors always welcome.

JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kans.

10 - Poland China Spring Boars - 10

11 fall yearling gilts, 6 tried sows for sale.

Good, smooth, heavy boned individuals.

A. L. ALBEIGHT,

Verseller, Heavy Waterville, Kan.

LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.
Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

CURRY'S BIG BONED POLANDS.
Headed by M.'s Giant Wonder by Price Conder, dam by Orange Chief. Sows of Expansion and Hadley breeding. Choice ours and gilts for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Vinchester. Ken. Winchester, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
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.

GEO. W. SMITH,
Burchard, Neb.

GRANER HAS A FEW CHOICE BRED sows for saie to farrow latter part in Sept. and first in Oct. Also two yearling herd boars, Colossus Boy 56700 and Col. Thomas 57055.

H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

40-O. I. C. BOARS FOR

SALE—40

Big, strong fellows from prize winning stock. Reasonable prices. Also, yearling herd boar and glits, not related.

ARTHUR MOSSE,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

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 ex-

Sfock & Grain Farm for Sale

Cheap for particulars write, R. W. GAGE, R. D. 5, Garnett, Kan.

SUNNY SIDE O. I. C.

One hundred choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d, Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH,

Reading Kan., Box 86.

PIPE CREEK O. I. C. HERD.

Herd established 30 years; all stock eligible to register; 100 choice spring pigs ready to ship; prices reasonable; all leading strains represented.

MILTON PENNOCK,

Delphos, Kan.

O. I. C. SPRING BOARS, \$10 EACH. J. F. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS.
Fancy O. I. C. pigs, \$16 pair, \$16 trio, not akin \$24. H. W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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. Bringdale Stock Banch, Concordia, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High Class Hampshires — Herd Headed by the selebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young oars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger. J. Q. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo.

LAWSON'S HAMPSHIRES.

Am closing out herd. Have some extra
good herd headers and sows. Also, a
fine lot of weaning pigs, from \$15 to \$20.

Can furnish pair no kin.
G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Mo.

HAMPSHIRES

AS LONG AS THEY LAST. Spring boars, \$22. Fall yearlings, \$27. Gilts, same prices.
Sired by sons of State Fair champions. WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

SHRORSHIPE SHEEP

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.

ED GREEN, Florence, Kansas.

Potterman's Shropshire Flock

Headed by Imported Ram Inglewood Juvenile 09566 R sired by Reynold-Dam Buttar's Dreamera number of fine yearling Rams for sale-Breeding Stock for Sale at all times. Address

Joseph Potterman, Clarksdale, Mo.

BERKSHIRES

BENO BERKSHIRES.

For sale, 2 boars and 4 gilts. September yearlings. Gilts sold bred or open. Price \$30. All sired by the grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1910. 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, priced reasonable. Write at once. T. E. Clarke, Medera, Kan.

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How would you like to be one of them and make from \$10 to \$100 per day We paid \$300 for our 1911 96page illustrated catalog. You can have one by writing us a postal today. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL (largets in world,) W. B. Carpenter, President., Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, and Oklahoma City.

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course. Catalog Free. National Auctionsering School of America, Dept. 8 , Lincoln, Neb.

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Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan.
Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

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MANKATO, KANSAS.

Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred stock or farm sales anywhere in Kansas or adjoining states: 15 years experience; best of references furnished. Write or phone for dates.

T. E. DEEM, AUCTIONEER

Auction sales of pedigreed stock made everywhere. Write me about your sale. I have an open date for you. Address, Cameron, Mo.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

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

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Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

T. E. GORDAN, Waterville, Kan.

Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

THE STRAY LIST

STRAY NOTICE. — OSKALOOSA, KAN., Oct. 20, 1911. Taken up, by J. W. Stockwell, on farm 4½ miles southeast of Nortonville and 5 miles west of Winchester, one red steer, weight about 700 pounds, 1½ years old; no marks or brands. Dwight A. Bliss, County Clerk.

ONE BLACK HORSE MULE, WITH A few white hairs, age 12 or 13 years; has rope burn under right fetlock and collar mark on neck and shoulders; no brands; value, \$62.50. One brown horse mule, with a few white hairs, age 12 or 13 years, has ringbone on both front feet and collar marks not yet healed; no brands; value, \$62.50. N. H. Hildebrand, Cimarron, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

J. F. BRYANT, NETTLETON, MO.

Breeder of high-class jacks and jennets; 10 high-class, registered jacks for sale, 8 of serviceable age. Also, 16 high-class jennets. All stock traces back to Florence No. 4. On account of age, I wish to retire and will price stock 10 per cent under actual value for quick sale.

J. F. BRYANT, NETTLETON, MO.

FIELD NOTES.

Rose Lawn Stock Farm.

Rose Lawn Stock Farm.

Mr. E. J. Manderscheid, of St. John, Kan., owner of the Rose Lawn Stock Farm, is advertising a few choice young boars and gilts, sired by the noted King Darkness. The breeding is first-class and any farmer or breeder needing some new blood should write for prices and description. If you buy from this herd, you will do yourself a good business turn. Please look up add in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Principles of Bural Economics.

Principles of Rural Economics.

Rural Economics is a new book on a phase of agriculture which has as yet been little exploited in text-book literature. It differs from other books on agriculture mainly in its discussion of every problem from the standpoint of national encomy rather than from the standpoint of the individual farmer. Instead of explaining to the latter how to grow crops and make his farmpay, the author takes up such questions as the place of agriculture in national prosperity; the characteristics of rural life; the significance of rural as distinguished from urban civilization. This book is published by Ginn & Co., Chicago, and contains 286 pages. It will be furnished to our readers with one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer for \$1.80.

Henry C. Glissmann, Omaha, Neb., writes: I have recently made a trip to New York state and bought 67 head of young registered cows and heifers for the fall and winter trade, and while there also purchased a large stock farm of 220 acres, which I will stock with registered cattle and use as my eastern headquarters for assembling cattle for shipment to our Nebraska farm and reshipment to the western states. So large has our business grown that our herd of nearly 100 animals is no longer able to increase fast enough to supply the demand for young stock in this western territory, and so several consignments of from one to five cars each have been brought out from the eastern breeding sections to fill this demand. It is for this reason that I am establishing these eastern headquarters.

Newman's Hereford Dispersion.

Newman's Hereford Dispersion.

An event of unusual interest to farmers and Hereford breeders will be found in the dispersion sale of 130 choicely bred Herefords, by G. W. Newman, on November 17 and 18. The sale will be held at Riverside Farm, 1 mile north of Emporia, Kan, and will present a rare opportunity to the farmer to get started with this breed and to the breeder to get new animals and new blood lines. The famous herds of C. Cross, C. A. Stannard, Gudgell & Simpson, and others, have been drawn upon for foundation stock, and the herd has been headed successfully by such bulls as Keep On Beau Real, from Sunny Slope, Beau Donovan, from Gudgell & Simpson, and Beau Mystic 11th, to whom many of the present cows have been bred. Anxiety blood prevalls. There will be 75 breeding cows, 30 of which have calves at foot, 25 open heifers and 28 young bulls from 1 to 4 years old, including the herd bulls, Beau Mystic 11th and Beau Mystic 50th. The Herefords are on the upgrade, and this will be a remarkabily fine opportunity to get some good ones. Catalogues are ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write for one.

Dispersion Sale, 130 Head Herefords 28 Bulls, 102 Cows and Heifers, in Big Two Days' Sale at

Emporia, Kansas, November 17 and 18, 1911

range from yearlings to 4-year-olds, including my herd bulls, Beau Mystic 11th 293541, considered by many to be better than his sire, Beau Mystic 179920, Beau Mystic 50th, a choice 2-year-old by Beau Mystic out of a Keep On cow, and 26 others of Anxiety, Columbus and Keep On breeding—big, strong, rugged bulls ready for hard service—in good co dition and of choice quality. Beau Mystic 11th is one of the bet bulls to be sold this fall. A massive individual, a great flesh carrier, an impressive side and of choice breeding, he should find favor with those wanting something choice in the way of a herd header. A number of the bulls are sired by Theodore, a son of Beau Donavan 3d, out of a Beau Brummel cow, making him more than a half brother in blood to Makin Bros'. Beau Paragon.

include all the high-priced foundation cows and their produce. Thirty cows with calves at foot and everything of breeding age bred to either Beau Mystic 11th or Beau Mystic 50th. There will be 75 cows bred and 27 open heifers. Cows by Keep On, Wild Tom, Java, Major Beau Beal, Tranquility (by Beau Brummel), March On 6th, Dandy Rex, Christy, Lord Saxton, Beau Donald 7th, Beau Mystic, Columbus 17th, Hesiod 54th Paladin, Beau Brummel, etc., which include a number that w re World's Fair and State Fair prize winners in the Sunny Slope and other famous herds. I is an offering of choice breeding Herefords, regular producers and in good condition. High prices are not expected and it offers an opportunity for the selection of the very best at a nominal figure. It is not a cull offering, but a sale of high-class Hereford breeding cattle.

I will sell on these dates all of my teams, harness, wagons, farm machinery, milk cows, brood sows and 200 head of pure-bred stock hogs. I extend a cordial invitation to the Hereford breeding fraternity, as well as anyone interested in this grand breed of cattle, to attend this sale. Sale starts at 10 a. m., Friday, November 17. For catalogs, write to

Auctioneers-Cols.R. E. Edmonson and Geo. P. Bellows.

G. W. NEWMAN, Emporia, Kansa

Joe Schneider's kind of Poland Chinas at Auction THURSDAY, NOV. 9th, 1911

Twenty-five big, strong, husky spring boars, 25 carefully selected spring gilts, 10 tried sows and fall yearlings. Sold with a breeding privilege.
THE OFFERING IS OF THE BIG, SMOOTH, EASY FEEDING KIND.

The blood lines represented are as follows on sire's side: Ross Hadley, Kansas Victor, Elephadonk, Sampson Chief, M. M.'s Corrector, etc. They are out of dams from the best herds of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. My spring pigs averaged nine and two-tenths pigs to the litter and 35 per cent of the sows were gilts. My guarantee is back of every hog sold. Purchase price will be refunded to any party buying on mail bid that is not satisfied when he receives his hog. Write for catalog. Send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen. Free transportation from Nortonville and Valley Falls.

JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, I Auctioneers—James W. Sparks, John Deam. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson, representing NORTONVILLE, KANSAS Kansas

A COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE P

Farmer.



J. C. Robison TOWANDA, KANS.

175 STALLIONS AND MARES AND COLTS ALL AGES FOR SALE COME AND SEE ME



ROSS FARM

ALDEN, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Registered Imported and American Bred Percheron Horses
and Mares, Mammoth Jacks. Large Type Poland Chinas. Winners
of Champion prizes on Percherons at Kansas City, American
Royal and State Fairs, Lutchinson. High class stock at low
prices a specialty. Stock sale always on hand. Everything
guaranteed as represented. GEORGE B. ROSS, Proprietor.
Farm adjoining depot, main line of Santa Fe Ry.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

Bishop Brother: have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that weight 1,700 pounds that weight 1,700 pounds that weight 1,700 pounds that weight 1,700 pound

A. R. Reystead. annual fall sale of Poland Cainas, held t Maakato, Kan., Saturday if list week, was quite a suc ss, considering the short corn r p in this rt of the state. The 48 head s ld av raged a little below \$25 - r head. Fred Hutchison of Bellair, Kan., topped the sale at \$40, buying No. 1 in sal., a choice spring boar sired by Choice G ods Other buyers were Fred Beeler, J w ll City; E. Farlee, Lydal, Kan.; J H. Hartei, V thir reland. Kan.; H rman Gronnijer, B ndona, Kan.; W. Kyle, Mankato; Ock Hill took Farm, Esbon; E. Noi is, R. ndall; Henry Forrey, Mankato; John McConnell, Mankato, and others.

Winners in Engine Contest.

Some time agr the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Co. adison, Wis., manufacturers of the farmous Farm Pump Engine and F. and J. heavy duty engines, inaugurated a contest to occur letters from farmers on the subject Low to Make Money With a Gasoline Engine. This contest at its close showed that over 7,000 letters had been secured. It has taken some time to read and judge this large number of communi-

W. H. Lynch of Reading, Kan., starts the advertis me tile his sue of Kansas Farmer. M. Lynch has made a uncess in irreeding the irrediction of the farmers went, and he show offering some choices are attrictive prices. Write for particul rs, and minting Kansas Farmer.

A. R. Reystead. annual fall sale of Poland Cainas, held the Mankato, Kan., Saturday if lust week, was quite a suc stonsidering the short corn rp in this rt.

On page 19 of this issue, Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill., are offering some choice Hampshire boars at \$27 for fall yearlings and \$22 for spring pigs; glits same price. They also have a few choice old sows at from \$30 to \$40. The Woodlawn herd of Hampshires contain some of the best blood lines to be found in the breed, originally started with sows that were most of them from champion stock, and no boar has been used on the herd that was not the son of a state fair champion. The young boar to which their glits will be bred this year is not only a son of a state fair champion, his sire being champion of four state fairs and the Chicago International, but his dam is also a state fair champion, and, to keep the record good, this pig was himself first prize pig in a class at the Ohio State Fair this year. Consequently, glits bred to him should be very attractive. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Dr. W. H. Richards Importer of DRAFT HORSES



ness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first class STALLION at very REASON-ABLE prices should come and see them before buying.

Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. **EMPORIA, KANSAS**

W. F. Davis, of South St. Joseph, Mo., has been breeding Hampshire hogs for 15 years past and in that time he never marketed a load that did not top the market. Hampshires are black, with a broad white belt over the shoulders. They are remarkably easy keepers and free breeders. They make splendid bacon hogs and buyers on the market are always keen to get them. Being a comparatively new breed in the corn belt, they are not so subject to cholera. Mr. Davis owns about 500 head of these splendid hogs and has decided to sell a part of them at public auction. At Dorchester, Neb., on November 16, he will sell 20 females and five boars, and at Sutton, Neb., on Novemb r 18, he will sell the same number. Either place may be easily reached by Karsas buyers, and those who want to try out this handsome breed will have a double opportunity in these two sales. Read the advertisement, and write for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

ment, and write for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Baker Brothers Make Good Sales.
Charles Z and W. A. Baker of Butler, Mo., held one of the good sales of the season when they sold 54 head of fall and spring pigs at an average of \$29.40. The Baker Brothers are not only breeders of large Poland Chinas, but they are feeders and know how to grow them big. They buy and breed the most popular bl o lines of the large Polands they can find, and they have today one of the good he ds in the great state of Missouri. The ioliowing is a report in full of all selling for \$25 or more: No. 1, Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., \$43; No. 2, H. G. Hemmerling, Dike, Ia., \$50; No. 3, J. Prown, Adrian, Mo., \$50; No. 4, Charles Arg abright, Butler, Mo., \$43; No. 5, J. A. Morthill, Adrian, Mo., \$26; No. 7, J. H. Watson, Madrid, Ia., \$60; No. 8, Eliis Rign, Butler, Mo., \$28; No. 8, Eliis Rign, Butler, Mo., \$28; No. 10, A. G. Erhart, Adrian, Mo., \$28; No. 11, George M. Hull, Garnett, Kan., \$49; No. 12, Ed Jones, Butler, Mo., \$30; No. 13, George Argenbright, Adrian, Mo., \$30; No. 14, G. L. Gear, Butler, Mo., \$63; No. 16, Bert Harriman, Pilot Grov, M., \$60; No. 18, Estaker, Butler, Mo., \$25; No. 20, Carl Decker, \$41; No. 23, John Belcher, R. more, Mo., \$25; No. 27, R. y Johnston, South Mound, Kan., \$27; No. 28, Roy Johnsta, South Mound, Kan., \$27; No. 28, Roy Johnsta, Ranch, Oswego, Kan., \$47,70; No. 32, Joe Gear, Butler, Mo., \$30; No., \$7, J. H. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo., \$29; No. 47, J. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo., \$29; No. 47, J. H. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo., \$29; No. 47, J. H. Baker, Rutler, Mo., \$45; No. 47, W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., \$45; No. 49, Charles A. Lash, Mt. Rose, Mo., \$25; No. 49, Charles A. Lash, Mt. Rose, Mo., \$25; No. 40, has a fine bunch of Jersey cattle

Dr. Daniel R. Hill, 420 Main street, Jop-lin, Mo., has a fine bunch of Jersey cattle from which he can supply your wants. These cattle are so good that he won seven first prizes at the recent Ozark Inter-State exposition. This herd is headed by a son of the \$7,500 champion, Flying Fox. Note the advertisement and write for what you want. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Woodlawn Holsteins.

Woodlawn Holsteins.

In this issue, page 13, Woodlawn Farm Sterling, Ill., is advertising some very choice pure-bred, resistered Holstein cows and helfers, bred to heir tw great herd bulls. Their senior herd bull, Sir Netherland Co nucopla, is a combin tion of the blood ines or world: milk and butter record and champlo pri. vi. ning antrais seldon ound in one bull. Fom a milk and butter standpoint his two nearest dams average nea 30 pounds of butter, over 530 pounds of milk, with an ... rage fat test of 433 per cent for seven days His nine nearest dams average almost 24 pounds of butter, nearly 500 p unds milk. From a hewring standpoint, his great grar d sire, Sarcastic Lad, was the cham-ion bull at the St. Lou! World's Fair a full brother in blood, ha beer twice champion of the New York State Fair and all the prominent eat a shows. His of no bother we chample is 1910 at the Minner a St. the Fair, the 11 was State Fair and c Chicago Dair 11 was State Fair and c Chicago Dair 12 was champion of the Minnesota State Fa of 1911. The funior herd bull at Woodlaw: Farm is Prince Hengerveld Segis, from a milk and butter record standpoint one of the best bree! bull that lives Woodlawn Farm is alro offering some choice bull calves, many of them out of record dams, sired by these two bulls, Correspondence is solicited and any inquiries relative to their cattle will be promptly answered.

Auldridge & Son's Herds.

Audridge & Son's Herds.

A representative f Kansas Farmer recently visited Jasner Audridge & Sons' Big Spring Farm at Pattonsburg, Mo. This farm is the home of the noted Big Spring herds of Ab "Geen Angus att and Dured Jersey hogs. I isincs has been good with Audridge % Son this year and they have seld a n aber of built that will head some of the beat Angus her is in Missouri and o her st'es. A recen "Ab was a built to go to the Hawaiian Llands. Their hog sales have also been good. Nearly all of the stock so'd went to high-class herds. The herds of Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs on Big 3pring Farm are in a class with the vry bust herds in the country. Prince he at Black Woodlawn, the Angus herd buils at the head of this herd, are among the berd my my buils of the breed and their of a grands of this herd. Erica Chief 2nd, a grands of the Big Spring herd buils that is maning a re crd. A splendid lot of Troian a grands of the breed. The buroc herd is headed by Buddy K. A grandson et Buddy H. 4th, and he is one of the good boars of the breed. The sow herd is composed of W L. A.'s Choice Goods, Proud Advance, Gold Finch, Gladstone and other popular blood lin's. A choice lot of spring boars and gilts, some of them sind by B. & C. C.'s Col and others by Buddy K. 4th, are a part of the breeding stock offered for sale at this time. Write them for description of stock. Tey can suit you if you want somethins here writing.

"How" and "Why" of Getting Eggs.

"How" and "Why" of Getting Eggs.

"How" and "Why" of Getting Eggs.
A question often asked of men who are making good money by keeping hens is:
How do you do it."
One thing ! wrth r membering, right here and 'hat i. 'hi: Take all the information avuil: bl the subject of poultry cutra, and ive it die con ideration, but tudy with a mmon sense and pr tice o ly thos teachings which seem rea chable.

mation available the subject of poultry cut re, and live it die con ideration, but—tempory unitudy with a mmon sense and price of ly those teachings which seem rea enable.

Ne was to what the would-be keeper of hens should d.

We will pass lightly over clearlings and warm houses, varilty of f ds and pure these are ne things that united these are ne things that united details and warm houses, warilty of f ds and pure tended to) and we will a cright down to the entility success is funded.

We can describe it one principle on which all poultry success is funded.

We can describe it one principle on which all poultry success is funded.

We can describe it one principle on which all poultry success is funded.

We can describe it one principle on the entility of the service of food—is ry liky to usevip diease, and is a rtain to be unpoortate.

So the first, and we might sy the constant aim of he in man mist be to strent the lightly long and man mist be to strent the lightly long and the surely by giving, every day, smill doses of Dr. Mas Pity lan-a a in the warm mish will have for y day, smill doses of Dr. Mas Pity lan-a a in the warm mish will have for a secret to condiments and stirulants in an affect after a greater egg. Id nev. hillightly that in this warm they are acculty hister in the way just spoken of, known sime of pity. The men the country over as the "toni fdet." For that's what Dr. Hess Poultry Pan—a a rea really in a tonic—a p sitive aid to the process of digestion. Its use eliminate food was and makes food econ my a fact. It causes so go at a proportion of the daily ration of digest that egg production it incr axed without a resort to hurtful stimulants. All of owhich proves Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cea

Sale of Thoroughbred Hampshire Hogs

On November 16, at Dorchester, Nebr.

I will sell at auction

20 HEAD of BOARS and 5 HEAD of BRED SOWS

On November 18 at Sutton, Nebr.

I will sell at auction

20 HEAD OF BOARS AND 5 BRED SOWS

I wish to call attention to the fact that I have been breeding these hogs for the past 15 years, and during this time I have never shipped a load on the market that did not top the market, sometimes as much as 65 cents per cwt.; whenever a load of Hampshire hogs makes its appearance on the market, packers are eager to buy them on account of their superiority of per cent makers in meat, and the superiority of the "cuts" of meat over all other breeds of hogs. In proof of this, at our Inter-State Show at St. Joseph this fall, where they were exhibited against other breeds of hogs, I did not fail to take the prizes.

I have been breeding these hogs because I thought they were the most profitable for the farmer to raise, as they are very strong, prolific and resist disease better than any other breed of hogs, have better rustling qualities and better grazing qualities than any other breed of hogs that I know of, and I have been desirous that these hogs be dishogs that I know of, and I have been among the farmers, as I fully tributed more generally than they have been among the farmers, as I fully believe they are the most profitable hogs for the farmer to raise, as they do better in larger numbers than other breeds of hogs, stand more cold and more heat, and resist more disease.

W. F. Davis, So. St. Joseph, Mo. Pedigrees furnished with each hog on day of sale.

OWING TO BAD WEATHER, THE POLAND CHINA SALE OF W. R. WEBB, BENDENA, KAN., HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7. REMEMBER THE DATE.

Percheron Sale

35 Head

35 Head

Imported Percheron Stallions and Mares and American-bred, registered Percheron Mares, at Kirksville, Mo., on Tuesday, November 28, 1911, by S. J. Miller and I. A. Novinger & Sons. This will be the best offering of the season. They are second to none and equaled by few, and will include the prize winners of I. A. Novinger & Sons at Missouri State Fair this year. The mares now have colts by their sides, and all of breeding age are bred and safe in foal to Imported Stallions weighing a ton to 2,460 pounds. This will be a strictly high-class offering, and one wanting an extra good Percheron Stallion or Mare can't afford to miss this sale. Remember that this will be an opportunity to buy prize winners at the strongest horse show in the history of the Missouri State Fair and mares bred to the best Percheron Stallions in Missouri. Catalogs now ready. For catalog, write catalog, write

S. J. MILLER, or I. A. NOVINGER & SONS KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Auctioneer-Col. R. L. Harriman

LAMER'S PERCHERONS SALINA,

If you are in the market for a first-class imported or homegrown stallion or mare, come to my barns at Salina, Kan., and see the greatest lot of prize winners west of the Mississippi river; the kind that will weigh a ton, with short backs, two good ends and a middle, and more action than you

I carefully selected each and every one of these horses in person, and I assure you it is gratifying for me to show them to the most critical iudge. Not the cheapest in the world, but the best.

When I bought these horses it was not my aim to have the kind that I would sell every time a man bid on them, but it was my intention to buy the best in France, the kind that would start the foundation for a family of horses, the point we are all striving to meet. of horses—the point we are all striving to meet.

C. W. LAMER,

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SALINA, KANSAS

PUBLIC SALE

GREGORY FARM PERCHERONS White Hall, III., Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1911



Catalogs now ready. Address or send bids to White Hall, III. W. S. Corsa,

HIGH CLASS POLAND CHINA SALE

From the Short Grass Herd at Garfield, Kan. The Large, Smooth Kind that Win in the Show Ring and also Fill the Pork Barrel for the Farmer and Packer.

At LARNED, KANSAS Saturday, Nov. 18, 1911

I will sell 60 head in all; 20 tried sows sired by King Darkness, Meddler 2nd, On and On, Corrector 2nd, Meddler Chief and Old Corrector; 20 spring gilts, large and growthy, sired by such boars as Toastmaster, King Darkness and Napoleon 1st and out of my best sows; 20 spring boars and 1 herd boar. Several of these are real toppy herd headers, sired by the above mentioned herd boars. The 20 gilts and 20 spring boars are out of my best herd sows, Chief Fern, Darkness Last, Lady Bell, Keep On Sunshine, Lady Bell 2nd, Dude's Baby, Wild Rose, Peach Fuze 3rd and Regulator. I am selling the best in my herd and the best line of breeding. The catalog is ready to mail out. Send for one and arrange to attend my sale. The Larned Commercial Club will give a banquet at Larned, Friday evening, November 17. All farmers and breeders are invited to come and spend the evening with us and remain over for the sale, whether you buy or not. We want you all to come and carefully inspect what we will offer at public auction at our first Poland China sale. O. W. Devine will represent KANSAS FARMER. Parties who cannot attend, may send bids to him or auctioneers, in my care. For catalog, address

J. F. Ware Kansas Garfield,

Auctioneers-Col. H. O. Correll, Taylorville, Ill.; Col. John D. Snyder, Howard, Kan.; Col. Lowrey Webb, Larned, Kan.

Klein's Big Utility

POLAND CHINAS AT AUCTION

Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1911

At farm, 4 miles south of Zeandale, 8 miles south of St. George and 12 miles east of Manhattan, Kan.

40—HEAD OF SELECTED BREEDING ANIMALS, SOLD IN CHOICE BREEDING FORM—40

Fifteen spring and 1 fall boar, 5 tried sows, 3 fall gilts with litters at foot, 12 spring gilts and 3 summer pigs.

NEARLY ALL OF THE SPRING PIGS ARE BY THE BIG BOAR, TULON PRINCE.

A few by Monarch, a son of Expansion; two of the yearling gilts are by Bell Expand, he by Bell Metal.

The dams of the offering are big sows selected from the best herds, and all of them bred along big lines. Among them are daughters of King Massive, Dan Famo Boy, Massive, Philanthropist 2d, etc. I will offer the stock in nice breeding condition and give both buyer and bidder a square deal. Trains met at Zeandale and St. George. File application now for catalog.

L. E. KLEIN

Zeandale - - Kansas

Auctioneers-James T. McCulloch, L. R. Brady.

Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send sealed bids to him in my care.

Garrison's Famous Big Type POLAND CHINAS



at AUCTION Summerfield Kansas

WEDNESDAY NOV. 8, 1911

50 HEAD, DESCENDED FROM SIRES AND DAMS THAT MADE THIS LOCALITY FAMOUS.

Twenty-two big, strong, spring boars, 1 summer yearling and the herd boar, Chief Hutch by Hutch Jr., Menehan's great old boar; 26 females, comprising 4 yearling sows, 6 fall yearling gilts and 17 spring gilts. Yearling sows and gilts were sired by Gold Metal and Chief Hutch, spring boars and gilts by Chief Hutch and Collossus G., by Collossus. The offering is uniform and very growthy, extra heavy bone and faultless backs. They are out of as good a lot of sows as can be found in any one herd. Daughters, granddaughters and sisters of such sires as Prince You Tell, Gold Metal, Chief Golddust, Big Hutch, etc. Remember, we bred Gold Metal, Price We Know, and others of the good ones.

I WILL ALSO SELL 4 CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS.

In age from 8 to 10 months. Sired by the 2,500-pound bull, Coin, by Secret Prince, both prize winners at Nebraska State Fair in 1905. These bulls are excellent individuals and out of cows having great scale and good milking qualities. Catalog upon request. Send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen.

A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kas.

Auctioneers—F. E. Kinney, Ray Page. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

P. L. WARE & SON POLAND CHINA SALE

At Paola, Kansas, Saturday, November, 11th, 1911
50 Head of the Following Breeding

No. 1—Chip's Climax 57615 by Perfection's Chip and out of Bessie N., she by Chief Thompson. No. 2—Crusader 57614 by Correct Thickset and out of Pauline, she by Chief Perfection 2d. No. 3—Triple Effect 54959 by Upper Crust and out of Lady Belle, she by Big Chief. No. 4—Young Hadley 57562 by Big Hadley and out of Kansas Belle, she by McDarst. No. 5—Big Hadley's Likeness by Big Hadley.

DAMS OF OFFERING.

Miss Climax (143073.)
Her litter by Crusader.
Favorite (136511.)
First Prize (136512.)
Litters are by Chip's Climax.
Miss Fashion (129143.)
Litters 'by Chip's Climax.
Mammoth Beauty (142785).
Litter by Crusader.
Nellie (1430720).
Litter by Crusader,
Ruberta (138564).
Litter by Crusader.
Right Type (133347).
Litter by Crusader.

Chip's Per. 3rd (112624). Litter by Crusader. Bessie N. (112628). Litter by Crusader.

Echo Darkness 2nd (140049). {
Litter by Young Hadley.

OFFERING WILL CONSIST OF 25 spring boars, 23 spring gilts. They are fancy and well grown out, about the best lot we ever sold. Large and fancy.

Perfection's Chip.
Bessie N. by Chief Thompson.
Charmer.

Chips Per. 3rd by Perfection's Chip.

Finisher.

Fashion Plate by U. C. Perfection.

Big Hadley's Likeness.

Perfect Beauty by Perfect Mischief.

Perfection's Chip.
Nellie Picker, by The Picker.
Perfection's Chip.
Miss Fashion, by Finisher.

Typesetter.
Chip's Per. 3rd by Perfection's Chip.
Perfection's Chip.
Hadley Girl, by Black Joe Jr.

Chief Thompson. Chip's Bessie, by Hadley Chip.

Echo.
Lady Dispatcher 2nd by Dispatcher.

One spring yearling bred to Ware's Hadley (59530). Big Hadley, Show Maid 3rd, by Blain's Wonder.
One fall yearling bred to Ware's Hadley.

Sale to be held in town at Harry Taylor's livery barn, 1 block west of square. If you cannot attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer. Catalogs are ready; send for one. Come and spend the day with us.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

Auctioneer-James W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.

65—SILVER CREEK SHORTHORNS AT PUBLIC AUCTION—65

at Burden, Cowley County, Kan., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1911.

The offering is strong in the blood of the celebrated sire, Captain Archer. This is a reduction sale, made necessary by ill health of the owner, and many of the animals catalogued would not be for sale under ordinary conditions.

THE SALE LIST INCLUDES:

Eight yearling bulls, part of them Scotch herd bull material; 17 calves, many of them Scotch; 40 young cows and heifers, all Scotch or heavily Scotch topped.



Winning Young Herd at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fair last season. Sugar Maid is one of the group.

The entire offering is composed of only high-class individuals. The 21 Scotch cattle belong to the following families: Foxglove, Lovely, Columbia, Butterfly, Bessie, Rosemary, Village Bud, Lady of Shalott and Marr Emma, and also to the Cruickshank, Clipper and Secret foundations.

On Wednesday, November 15, I will sell 50 head Duroc Jersey swine, 25 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, 10 tried sows. The blood lines represented are May Boy, Red Wonder, Inventor and Nebraska Wonder.

Address for catalogues of both sales,

J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan, Jesse R. Johnson...Clay Center, Kan, W. J. Cody......Topeka, Kan,

PURE BRED STOCK SALES. Percherons.

ov. 14-15.—H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia. ov. 15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan. ov. 28—Isaac Novinger & Sons, Kirksville, Mo. 28—Isaac Novinger & Sons, Kirksville, Mo. Mo. Sec. 28—Whitewater Falls Percherons, J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. 26b. 6-7.—H. G. McMille 7 & Sons, Rock Rapids, Is.

Feb. 7-8.—H. C. Glissman, Station B., Omaha, Neb.

Herefords. Nov. 17-18—G. W. Newman, Emporia, Kan. Nov. 15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids,

Shorthorns. Nov. 21—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan. Nov. 14—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan.

Poland Chinas. Nov. 11-P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan. Nov. 14-F. W. Barber & Son, Franklin,

Nob. Nob. Sov. 15—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan. Nov. 15—Miller & Manderschied, St. John, Kan., 17—J. F. Ware, Garfield, Kan. 169. 17—J. F. Ware, Garfield, Kan. 169. 18—George W. Roberts, Larned, Kan. 169. 28—J. D. Willfoung, Zeandale, Kan. 2.—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo. 18. 4.—Ben. Bell, Beattle, Kan. 18. 5.—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. 1998.

Jowa,
Jan. 6.—Lee Gross, Nodoway, Mo.
Jan. 17—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Jan. 23—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 24.—A. L. Allbright, N. E. Copeland,
Waterville, Kan.
Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.
Jan. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock,
Neb

Jan. 23—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Jan. 27—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Jan. 29—R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan.
Jan. 29—R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Mo.
Feb. 1—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 3—Bart Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Feb. 3—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6.—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan
Jeb. 6.—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 7—G. M. Hull & Bean, Barnett, Kan.
Feb. 7—Albert Smith & Sons, Superlor,
Neb.

Fcb. 7—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Neb. 3—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
Feb. 9.—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 14.—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.
Fcb. 15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, JamesFeb. 15—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Fcb. 15—Jr. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Fcb. 17—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Fcb. 17.—Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia.
Fcb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Fcb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Fcb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Fcb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Fcb. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Fcb. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Fcb. 22—C. H. Plicher, Glasco, Kan.; sale
at Concordia, Kan.
Fcb. 24.—C. H. Plicher, Glasco, Kan.; sale
at Concordia, Kan.
Fcb. 21, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville.
Port, Mo.
March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys. f. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan. 8.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids,

Duroc Jerseys,

Nov. 15—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan....

Nov. 15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids,

Kan.

Jan. 20.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.

Jan. 30.—Ward Bros. Republic, Kan.

Jan. 31—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.

Feb. 1—Geo, Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan. Sale

at Esbon. Kan.

Feb. 2—Rinehart & Son. Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 2—Rinehart & Son. Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 3—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan,

Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Cleburn.

Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Blaine.

Feb. 12.—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 14.—Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Ore

Feb. 14.—EGWARU FARMANIA GARRISON, KAN. 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.

Nov. 15-16.—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan. (Capital Blue Stock Farm.)

Notice the advertisement of Mr. McLain, of Wellsville, Kan., in our Reader's Market Place columns. A splendid opportunity for the right man.

The Stodder Duroc Sale.

On November 15, at Burden, Cowley county, Kan., J. F. Stodder will sell a choice draft from his herd of Duroc Jersey swine. This sale will immediately follow his Shorthorn sale, which will be held at the same place, on November 14. In the hog sale will be offered 12 sows, three of which are by May Boy; 17 gilts, six by Crimson Model, five by Helen's Wonder and six by S. D.'s Inventor. Also, 21 boars, 11 of them by Crimson Model, four by Helen's Wonder and six by G. D.'s Inventor. Bight litters in the sale are out of dams by May Boy. May Boy was first place with the control of the six by G. D.'s Inventor. Bight litters in the sale are out of dams by May Boy. May Boy was first place winner at the Louislana Purchase Exposition, first at the Missouri State Fair and first at the American Royal. Pigs of this quality cannot be picked up often. The Stodder Duroc Sale.

J. H. Walker's Dual Purpose Shorthorns.
J. H. Walker, proprietor of Evergreen
Home Farm, Lathrop, Mo., a leading breeder
of hornless Shorthorns of the dual purpure kind, reports sales for this year good,
and that he has sold all but a few of the
large number of young bulls offered earlier
in the season. That he is breeding a dual
purpose Shorthorn is evinced by the récord he has kept of butter sales. From
his small herd for the first nine months
of 1911, this record shows the sale of 3,803
Dounds of butter that sold for over \$1,000,
and in addition, Mr. Walker has a very
fine lot of spring calves that are well
grown and in fine condition. His herd bulls,
Prince Evergreen 323200, sired by St. Valentine, and Dairyman Evergreen 323196, sired
by Evergreen Dairy Monarch 256138, are J. H. Walker's Dual Purpose Shorthorns.

remarkably good individuals and very fine breeders. The Evergreen Farm herd of cows are a high-class lot of Rosemary's Valentines, Young Marys, Victoria's Rose of Sharons, and other popular families. Mr. Walker sliso breeds Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs, the big kind, and Bourbon Red turkeys. His sheep are sired by imported rams and a finer flock would be hard to find. Look up his advertisement in Kansas Farmer and remember that Mr. Walker always has breeding stock for sale. He sends out nothing but tip-top individuals. Write him at Lathrop, Mo., for description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

M. E. Moore & Co.'s Holsteins.

Attention is called to the change in the card of M. E. Moore & Co., the well-known Holstein breeders of Cameron, Mo. This is one of Missouri's oldest and best Holstein herds, and breeding stock from this herd is heading many of the best herds in the west. The herd is headed by Sir Johanna Colantha, with a butter record of 26.5 pounds in seven days and a one-year record of 789.5 pounds of butter and 16,571.5 pounds of milk. Her dam, Johanna 5th Clothilde, had a butter record of 187 pounds of only a butter and 16,571.5 pounds of wilk. Her dam, Johanna 5th Clothilde, had a butter record of 187 pounds in one year. This buil is assisted by Sir Korndyke 25982, which is the only buil living with four daughters that have made over 30 pounds butter each in seven days. He has more daughters with records above 29 than any other buil of the breed. Sir Korndyke Imperial is one of the strongest bred young sires of the breed. He has 100 per cent of the same breeding as Pontiac Clothilde DeKolb 2nd, the first 37-pound Pontiac Rag Apple and has 87½ per cent the same breeding as the world's champion cow, Pontiac Pet, 37.67 pounds. The cows of this herd are a splendid lot with records that place them in a class with the high ones. They are mostly Shadybrooks, Korndykes and Johanna Colanthas. The foundation for a high-class Holstein herd can be found in this herd and M. F. Moore & Co. are always glad to show their stock. Visit them at Cameron, Mo., if you are interested in dairy cattle. They can show you.

King City (Mo.) Corn, Poultry and Dairy
Show.

The Corn, Poultry and Dairy Show by the
King City (Mo.) Improvement Association,
will be held in that city, December 6, 7 8,
1911, and it is expected that this year's
show will be one of the best ever held
in Missouri. A feature of the show, outside of the exhibit, will be the awarding
of the premiums in the boys' corn growing contest, in which 135 boys, rangingin age from 12 to 12 years, are entered.
The pure seed corn for this contest was
furnished free by the Improvement Association, which is composed of the leading business men of King City. The Association
has also raised \$1,500 with which to pay
the premiums offered this year. From
present prospects, the entries in the various exhibits will be very large and the
committee in charge expects to make this
show a record breaker.

An Automobile Book Free.

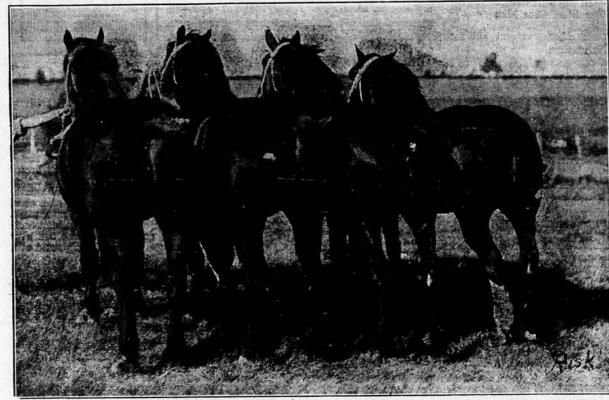
An Automobile Book Free.

Those who own or drive automobiles will be interested in knowing that a very complete and valuable book entitled, "Operating, Care and Repair of Automobiles," may be had free of charge by subscribing to The Horseless Age, a weekly automobile magazine, published at 250 West 54th street, New York. This book is of interest to car owners because it solves many problems that come up every day. It enables the motorist to make many repairs himself that might otherwise have to be made in a repair shop. It tells how to avoid trouble and describes the best methods for taking care of a car. This book is used as a text-book in many automobile schools and its author is an acknowledged expert on all matters pertaining to automobiles. The regular price of this book is \$1, but in order to introduce The Horseless Age to people who are not now subscribers, the publishers will gladly send the book free and The Horseless Age for one year upon receipt of the regular subscription price, which is \$2. The publishers of the magazine will return the subscription price to anyone who is not entirely satisfied. This seems to be an unusual opportunity to get a good book and a good magazine for a very small sum of money.

Halderman Makes Good Sale.

Halderman Makes Good Sale.

On Friday, October 27, Mr. John C. Halderman held his first public sale of purebred Poland China swine. The sale was held at Mr. Halderman's farm, adjoining the town of Burchard, Neb., and a big crowd of farmers and breeders from different states; were present. The offering, consisting of males and gilts of last spring farrow, with a few choice yearlings, was pronounced by several breeders in attendance to be the best offer they had ever seen driven through a sale ring. Col. F. J. Zaun, one of Missourl's most noted auctioneers, add the selling in a very effective and satisfactory manner. He was ably assisted by Col. Nate Leonard, a local auctioneer. T. R. Nash of Minden, Neb., topped the sale, paying \$150 for the Gold Medal spring boar, No. 3 in catalog. T. J. Meisner bought his litter brother, No. 2, at \$125. Twenty-four males averaged \$39.13. Fifteen gilts averaged \$37.13. General average, \$38. A partial list of the best sales were as follows: No. 2, T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kam., \$125; No. 3, T. R. Nash, Minden, Neb., \$150; No. 4, J. C. Smutz, Burchard, Neb., \$31; No. 5, H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan., \$60; No. 7, James Sloan, Burchard, Neb., \$31; No. 10, John Coleman, Dennison, Kan., \$30; No. 11, Fred Hathan, Lewiston, Neb., \$30; No. 12, L. Chestnut, Geneva, Neb., \$40; No. 13, Ben Wischmeyer, Burchard, Neb., \$31; No. 14, A. N. Warchter, Riverton, Neb., \$30; No. 21, Joe Url, Burchard, Neb., \$31; No. 25, Charles Brown, Pawnee City, Neb., \$30; No. 21, Joe Url, Burchard, Neb., \$32; No. 25, Charles Bachenbur, Lewiston, Neb., \$32; No. 26, Charles Brown, Pawnee City, Neb., \$25; No. 27, Charles Brown, Pawnee City, Neb., \$35; No. 21, Joe Url, Burchard, Neb., \$32; No. 25, Charles Bachenbur, Lewiston, Neb., \$36; No. 27, Ben Bell, Beatty, Kan., \$40; No. 38, E. C. Stit, Burchard, Neb., \$36; No. 36, A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan., \$42; No. 36, A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan., \$42; No. 37, H. O. Jones, York, Neb., \$75; No. 38, William Urlch, Stelner, Neb., \$36; No. 37, H. O. Jones, York, Neb



DELLA, AMERICAN ROYAL CHAMPION, 1911; HUCHEPIE, ROYAL CHAMPION, 1910; CAMILLE AND HELENE, FIRST PRIZE WINNERS AT STATE FAIRS. THIEE OF THESE MARES WERE SOLD BY LEE BROTHERS, HARVEYVILLE, KAN., AND ALL ARE OFFERED IN THE GREAT PERCHERON SALE TO BE HELD BY W. S. CORSA AT WHITE HALL, ILL., ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

W. J. Bryant's Jacks.

Attention is called to the card of J. F. Bryant, of Nettleton, Mo. Mr. Bryant is one of Missouri's noted breeders of high-class jacks and jennets and has bred a number of the highest-priced Jacks sold in Missouri. A representative of the Farmer recently inspected the jacks and jennets now offered for sale by Mr. Bryant and found them to be a high-class lot of the very best breed ing. They are all registered or are eligible and trace back to Florence No. 4. The herd jack is an extra fine individual, 16 hands high, heavy bone, fine head and ear, and is a jack of the right type in every respect. Every jack offered is of the right type, and on account of age, Mr. Bryant desires to retire from the business, and for quick sale he is pricing the stock at least 10 per cent below actual value. This is an opportunity to secure high-class jacks and jennets that does not often occur. Write Mr. Bryant for description of stock or visit his breeding farm near Nettleton, Mo. He is always pleased to show stock.

When writing advertisers, please mention

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

The Miller and Novinger Percheron Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of S. J. Miller and Novinger & Sona, of Kirksville, Mo. On November 28, they will sell one of the best Percheron offerings of the season. This offering will consist of 35 head of imported stallions and mares, and American-bred, registered Percheron mares. The mares offered in this sale are safe in foal to imported stallions weighing a ton to 2,460 pounds, and will be selected from the imported Percherons owned by S. J. Miller, and the fine string of imported and home-bred, registered Percherons of I. A. Novinger & Sons. The offering will include the string of prize winners of Novinger & Sons that was a feature of the Percheron exhibit at Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, 1911, and at the Royal Stock Show at Kansas City, 1911, and which were winners of many prizes, both at Sedalia and Kansas City. The offering from S. J. Miller's string of imported Percherons will be of a class that should attract Percheron buyers wanting only high-class stock. Mr. Miller is Missouri's veteran importer, and is conceded by horsemen to be one of the best judges of Percherons in the country and an importer that buys nothing but the best. Don't forget the date of this sale, at Kirksville, Mo., November 28. Send for catalog, as they are now ready. Please mention this paper when writing for catalog. The Miller and Novinger Percheron Sale.

Welter's First Sale Good.

Welter's First Sale Good.

Edward Welter, of Flush, Kan., made his first Poland China sale, October 23. The offering was a good one and the sale was a genuine success, although no high prices were received. Most of the offering went to Mr. Welter's neighbor farmers, men who have been buying from him for the past several years. The entire offering averaged \$23, lacking just a little. The following is a partial list of the sales: No. 1, John Price, Manhattan, \$37; No. 2, Charles Reiner, Flush, \$36; No. 3, John Leer, Flush, \$30; No. 4, Eugene Umscheld, Flush, \$25; No. 5, John Barr, Westmoreland, \$26; No. 6, John Hass, Manhattan, \$24; No. 9, J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, \$18; No. 11, Newton Reedy, Flush, \$18; No. 14, A. Umscheld, Flush, \$20,50; No. 15, M. T. Umscheld, Flush, \$23; No. 16, Joe Stich, Flush, \$19; No. 24, L. E. Klein, Zeandale, \$26; No. 33, Charles Reiner, Flush, \$26; No. 34, S. Umscheld, Flush, \$24; No. 35, A. J. Reedy, Flusn, \$20; No. 36, C. Pierce, Riley, \$20.

The Swiercinsky Sale.

The Swiercinsky Sale.

A very fair gathering of breeders from a distance and also a fair local crowd were in attendance at the Poland China sale made by F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan., October 24. The offering, on a whole, was a very creditable one. But, owing to the light corn crop, the demand was not as brisk as seemed warranted. Those sold resulted in an average of \$20.50, and buyers, generally, secured very good values. The top of the sale was \$47, and at this price Fred Reinka, Deshler, Neb., secured No. 16. This was a really choice boar, and well worth more money. He was sired by Long Hadley. Col. John Brennan did the selling, and those selling for \$20 or over are listed as follows: No. 1, Joe Skusins, Munden, \$30; No. 2, A. T. Garman, Courtland, \$27; No. 3, George E. Smith, Agenda, \$20; No. 5, Isaac Husher, Ames, \$21; No. 8, Rolla Washburn, Belleville, \$20; No. 13, Iver Rodde, Jamestown, \$23.50; No. 14, Frank Brush, Esbon, \$26; No. 16, Frank Reinka, Deshler, Neb., \$47; No. 17, T. S. Walter, Scandia, \$31; No. 18, H. C. Graner, Lancaster, \$24; No. 19, H. B. Walter, Effingham, \$22.50; No. 20, J. B. Burge, Cuba, \$25; No. 23, J. G. Lofy, Belleville, \$22.50; No. 24, Arthur Wilkes, Believille, \$22.50; No. 26, A. H. Nafziger, Narka, \$30; No. 27, Anton Barnett, Cuba, \$29; No. 30, H. B. Walter, Effingham, \$25; No. 49, H. G. Pashta, Belleville, \$25; No. 50, H. N. Boyd, Belleville, \$32.

Joland China Sale November 18.

Coland China Sale November 18.

On November 18, 1911, J. F. Ware will sell 60 head of the famous Short Grass herd, sired by such sires as Meddler Chief, King Darkness, On and On, Meddler 2nd, Banker, Banker 2nd, Banker's Model, Comptroller, B. L.'s Perfection, Second Impudence, Toastmaster, and other great sires. Sale will be held at Larned, Kan. This promises to be one of the best lots of sows and gilts that will be sold this year. There will also be a number of very high-class boars. Several of them are real herd headers and show prospects. A number of the sows are from the best in the herd, such as Lady Bell, Lady Bell 2nd, Darkness Lord, Dude's Baby, Wild Rose, Laddy's Daughter, Peach Fuze 3rd, Rose Bud, Darkness Perfection and two sows sired by the great Regulator. A number of these sows will be bred to Looking Forward, Short Grass Lad and Meddler Chief. This is positively a high-class lot, and breeders and farmers should arrange to attend this sale and buy some of this good seed. The catalogs are ready. Send for one and carefully read it through. The Larned Commercial Club will give a banquet on Friday night, November 17, and all lovers of Poland Chinas are invited to attend. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

P. L. Ware & Son.

P. L. Ware & Son.

On November 11, P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan., will offer a draft of both medium and large type Polands. Below we give a list of a few, and mention the blood lines: No. 1, September yearling gilt, by Triple Effect and out of Stylish Lady, by Perfection's Chip. Bred October 20 to Ware's Hadley. We think her a good one. No. 2, sow, Mammoth Beauty, by Big Hadley's Likeness. Bred October 6 to Ware's Hadley. No. 3, boar; Nos. 4-5, sows, by Crusader and out of Miss Climax, she by Perfection's Chip. Number 3 is a good pig and No. 4 is one of our very best gilts. No. 6, boar; Nos. 7-8-9, sows, by Chip's Climax and out of First Prize, she by Charmer. The gilts are extra. Numbers 10-11-12, boars; Nos. 13-14-15, sows, by Chip's Climax, out of Miss Fashion, she by Finisher. This litter is all good. Numbers 16-7, boars; Nos. 18-19-20-21, sows, by Chip's Climax, out of Favorite, she by Charmer. Number 16 is about as good ane, but No. 21 has some white spots, This will be a specially fine offering and a chance to get your own kind. Ask for catalog, and if you cannot attend the sale, send bids to O. W. Devine, in care of Mr. Ware.

Which Shoe Will You Buy--Number One or Number Two?



N. M. Ruthstein The Steel Shoe Man

If it is true that I can make your shoes last longer-keep their shape, keep your feet dry, keep them comfortable -make one pair of shoes last as long as three to six pairs of old style leather shoes-save you enough money on shoes each year to buy a lot of new fence for your farm-if that's true you'd hire me for your shoemaker from now on, wouldn't you?

That's exactly what 500,000 farmers have already done. Half a million are now wearing my modern steel shoes for all sorts of work-in place of the old all-leather shoes. Every pair of these shoes was sent out for free examination. Every pair sold on sight on

Let Me Send You Postpaid My FREE BOOK





This is the modern STEEL SHOE one-half million farmers are now wearing ,

This is the shoe people had to buy up to four years ago



This is Number 1 after two months



of wear.

Number 2 - Ruthstein's modern STEEL SHOE arter three years of all kinds of weather and rough usage.

Which shoe

will you buy

The above are act-

ual photographic re-

productions of the

actual shoes---worn

the exact length of

time stated.

the retail shoe store cost, I can offer my shoes at inside prices. I want your shoe business. I'll be more careful about fitting you than your local shoemaker. You're naturally prejudiced about an out-of-town man, but you'll lose your prejudice as soon as you wear my shoes. You'll be saying: "I'm for the fellow who has brains enough after all these years to get busy and make a shoe that will stand the weather"—the worst sort of weather—pouring, drenching rain, barnyard mud and ooze, logging, tramping on rocks—every kind of hard work. Shoes with shape and comfort. Shoes without sole leather to warp and crease, and tear out and run over and down at the heel, and get soaked through and stiff as boards.

as boards. You Can't Get Wet Feet or Cold Feet—You Can't Get Corns, Bunions and Callouses in My Steel They Prevent all the Sickness and

by coming to your town. In selling by mail without the retail shoe store cost, I can offer my shoes at inside prices. I want your shoe business. I'll be more care-

Other Troubles Caused by Wet Feet My STEEL SHOES are replacing leather shoes for all kinds of work faster than leather shoes replaced the old-time wooden shoes. Don't think steel means something hard and unyielding. My FREE Book will show you how

to convince you of the solid worth of my STEEL SHOES.

Your foot comfort is worth hard cash to you. Don't put it off another day. Then, after reading my book if you decide to send for a pair of my shoes -Examination

FREE—you can see with your own eyes how my STEEL SHOES back up every claim—meet every need of your feet and save you \$10 to \$20. When my shoes arrive—if you decide to look at them—you can wear them all around the house for a good trial; if you don't like them simply mail me a poet card. I'll send for the

like them simply mail me a post eard; I'll send for the shoes, pay express charges both ways and return your money—the full amount without any quibbling or questioning. I'm writing this advertisement because it

more economical for me to reach you in this way than

My Steel Shoes are Built to Fit the Foot Scientifically

-the right lines-the genuine foot-shape shoe. They outwear three to six pairs of leather shoes and remain comfortable and shapely to the last. Look at this illustration, from an actual photograph of one of my STEEL SHOES worn for three years—think of it, three years of hard work! There's your money-saving. Now read what the man who wore those shoes gave. what the man who wore these shoes savs:

shoes that I have been wearing FOR THREE YEARS for all kinds of work. Working in cement, watering in greenhouses, washing autos and carriages, and all kinds of rough work. They are a godsend. I wouldn't take any price for them if I couldn't get another pair. I used to suffer terribly with weak arch before wearing your steel shoes, but have no trouble now.

W. J. BRADLEY, New York Mills, N. Y.

That's one reason why you may suffer from tired, sore, aching feet. The arch of your old leather shoes has nine chances out of ten broken down, lost shape. You've become flat-footed, maybe you've had to put in shanks to support your instep. That's the worst thing that could happen to your feet. Now, my STEEL SHOES have fine inner soles of springy, hair-cushion to take all jar. They can't break down, they can't lose instep shape. On hardest roads, the longest day's work your feet are com-fortable. You don't have to put in shanks and if your feet are in bad shape now from hard work in leather shoes my STEEL SHOES will put them in condition My STEEL SHOES keep out the heat and the cold. They are warm and dry in winter; cool and dry in summer. My FREE BOOK gives sizes and prices. It will prove to you conclusively that all I say is not half of what others have said in praise of my shoes. I can fit your foot perfectly. I can save you \$10 to \$20 on every pair of shoes and I can give you sure foot comfort and health.

Let My FREE Book Prove It -Write For It At Once

Let me send it by next mail to show you how easily I can fit your foot—the exact size, no difficulty. Remember, I'm an expert shoemsker. I've fitted half a million farmers, not to mention the thousands of men in other lines of business now wearing my STEEL SHOES. Look at illustration Number 2. The soles are stamped out. of thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steelfrom heel to toe and around the edges and above the sole as shown. No cracks—no seams. Studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect from wear and give a firm, sure lower footing. When rivets wear out you can replace them easily and quickly yourself—no trouble—they keep your shoes in good repair for two years more. 50 rivets cost 30 cents.

The uppers are made of special water-proof leather—best quality—pliable. Water or cold cannot penetrate. Your feet are constantly dry and comfortable.

When it costs only a penny post eard to investigate, what's the use of suffering discomfort, eatching cold, getting bad feet and paying out a lot of extra money for shoes that look good to start with but won't stand the weather and the wear?

RUTHSTEIN

Great Britain Fct.

The Steel Shoe Man

Northampton, Eng.

Toronto, Can.

Canadian Fct.

RACINE, WIS., U. S. A. 220 7TH STREET,